The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8258. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SILVER BILL THE LAW.

VETOED AND PASSED OVER THE VETO

RAPID WORK IN BOTH HOUSES TO PRESS THE BILL TO ITS PASSAGE—NO DEBATE—DISORDER IN THE HOUSE—COX, OF NEW-YORK, INDULGES IN CHARACTERISTIC ABUSIVENESS—THE ACTION OF THE SENATE—NO MATERIAL CHANGES IN THE VOTES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Silver bill has become the law of the land. Perhaps there never was a case before where a veto Message was set aside by both houses of Congress on the day on which it was received. There certainly has been no important instance. The advocates of the bill were angry that the President should veto the bill at all, considering that it was passed in the first place by a two-thirds majority, hence they were eager to respond at once, and did so, voting on the bill in both houses without a word of debate. The Message was not generally expected to-day, although it was known to be possible that it would be sent in. The knowledge of that possibility was sufficient to draw more than the usual number of visitors to the Capitol, and the galleries of the House were well filled. It was about 1:30 when the President's Secretary presented the Message. It was at once laid before the House and read. Very careful attention was paid to the reading, and while there was no appearance of great excitement, it was evident that the subject was one of absorbing interest. When the Message had been read a buzz of conversation rose all over the House, and there was a hurried interchange of views and opinions and attempts at consultation about the course to pursue. The Speaker soon restored order, and recognized Alexander H. Stephens as entitled to the floor to take charge of the bill. He at once moved the previous question on the Constitutional question, "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?" Mr. Stephens sat in his little rolling chair, in the area in front of the Speaker's desk, and as soon as his motion was made, and while the bill was reading, he was surrounded by a score of members, who crowded their heads together over his low desk and seemed to be asking him for time to speak in the hour which they expected him to allow for debate. He would permit no debate, however, and the previous question was ordered without dissent. Then there was presented for a few moments a scene of confusion. Some members were trying to speak and some were calling for the regular order. Mr. Fort asked for a second reading of the Message, as it could not be considered in print, but this was objected to, and the Clerk at the same instant began calling the roll, and there was a response by one or two members. While this was going on Mr. Cox was trying to render himself conspicuous, and succeeded in objecting to further reading of the Message, as it was "a charge of fraud by a fraud." Gen. McCook, of New-York, demanded that the words should be taken down. This gave rise to a little breeze, during which points of order were made, and the books of rules were opened by members on both sides. Gen. McCook sustained himself with credit, and made a good point by claiming Cox as one of his constituents. Mr. Randall said Mr. Cox had not been recognized by the Chair, and was, therefore, out of order, and the remark was not a part of the proceedings. It was decided that it should not be printed in the *Record*; but, of course, Mr. Cox has the gratification of knowing it will get into all the newspapers. This episode ended, the roll-call went on and resulted in passing the bill by yeas 196, nays 73. The announcement was received with applause on the floor and in the galleries.

The majority was not so large as might have been expected, since a change of 17 votes would have sustained the veto. And yet this vote was decisive, and was so thoroughly committed, that Mr. Stephens took no risk in putting the bill at once on its passage, though often it would not be deemed prudent to trust the adherence of so few as 20 members, which was the excess of majority on the last test vote. There was no decided change from the vote last week on Mr. Hewitt's motion to lay the bill on the table. Those who then voted yea to-day voted nay, and both votes expressed the same meaning—of opposition to the bill. Four members who then favored the bill to-day changed squarely and voted against it. They are Messrs. Cain, of South Carolina; Ellsworth, of Michigan; Hiscock, of New-York, and Overton, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Townsend, of New-York, voted to-day for the passage of the bill. This is not really a change, as he had not voted against it at any time. There were only 24 absentees, of whom several were paired. On the vote last week the absentees were 17. A good many who were then absent voted to-day, and the difference was made up by others being absent to-day who voted before. A careful examination of all these differences shows no other actual changes of votes except those above noted. No differences are sufficiently important to make a detailed analysis of the vote to-day worth giving.

The bill having been passed was made ready as soon as possible to communicate to the Senate, and the Message was sent over to that body in a little more than an hour and a half after it was received by the House. As soon as it was known that action had been taken upon the bill in the House, the Senate galleries began to fill up, and many of the Representatives, anticipating a lively debate, crowded the floor and cloak-rooms. They were disappointed, however. The bill was passed without discussion. When the Message came in the Senate was discussing the bill relating to depredations upon Government timber lands, and pending the debate on it Mr. Conkling asked Mr. Allison when he expected to have a vote on the Silver bill. Mr. Allison replied that he hoped to dispose of the matter at once. Then Mr. Conkling suggested that the bill relating to Government timber be laid over, but Mr. Edmunds objected, and it seemed for a moment as if there was going to be a long dispute on a small point of parliamentary law. Mr. Hamlin prevented this, however, by moving that the bill relating to public timber lie upon the table. This motion was not debatable, and was carried at once. The veto Message was then taken up, not, however, before Mr. Edmunds had made another ineffectual attempt to have it laid over. At this point the crowds in the galleries and upon the floor began to settle down for a long and interesting debate, it being generally believed that Mr. Conkling had one of his carefully elaborated speeches ready to deliver. This, however, was a mistake. No one took the floor, and the bill was passed over [illegible] without debate by yeas 46, nays 19. [illegible] no change of vote, unless Mr. [illegible] vote is so regarded. He has not agreed [illegible] much of a Roman after all. Senator [illegible] was absent. He was detained [illegible] by illness, and had no idea that the [illegible] was to be acted on to-day. Had he been present he would have voted to sustain the veto.

The Secretary of the Treasury has already prepared the necessary arrangements for the immediate execution of the law providing for the coinage of silver dollars, so that there will be no delay whatever in its operation. The Secretary has prepared the form of the silver certificate and approved the device for the new silver dollar, which was submitted to him by the Director of the Mint. The department is therefore prepared to begin without delay the administration of the new law.

THE MESSAGE.

The following is the full text of the President's veto Message:

To the House of Representatives:

After a very careful consideration of House bill 1,093, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character," I feel compelled to return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage. Holding the opinions which I expressed in my annual Message, "that neither the interests of the Government nor the people of the United States would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial values will permit would be neither unjust nor inexpedient," it has been my earnest desire to concur with Congress in the adoption of such measures to increase the silver coinage of the country as would not impair the obligation of contracts, either public or private, nor injuriously affect the public credit. It is only upon the conviction that this bill does not meet these essential requirements that I feel it my duty to withhold from it my approval. My present official duty as to this bill permits only an attention to the specific objections to its passage, which seem to me so important as to justify me in asking from the wisdom and duty of Congress that further consideration of the bill for which the Constitution has in such cases provided.

The bill provides for the coinage of silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each of standard silver, to be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contracts. It is well known that the market value of that number of grains of standard silver, during the past year, has been from 90 to 92 cents, as compared with the standard gold dollar. Thus the silver dollar authorized by this bill is worth 8 to 10 per cent. less than it purports to be worth, and is made a legal tender for debts contracted when the law did not recognize such coins as lawful money. The right to pay duties in silver or in certificates of silver deposits will, when they are issued in sufficient amount to circulate, put an end to the receipt of revenue in gold, and thus compel payment of silver for both the principal and interest of the public debt. One billion one hundred and forty-three million four hundred and ninety-three thousand four hundred dollars of the bonded debt now outstanding was issued prior to February, 1873, when the silver dollar was unknown in circulation in this country, and was only a convenient form of silver bullion for exportation. Five hundred and eighty-nine millions four hundred and forty thousand three hundred and fifty dollars of the funded debt has been issued since February, 1873, when gold alone was the coin for which the bonds were sold, and gold alone was the coin in which both parties to the contract understood that the bonds would be paid. These bonds entered into the markets of the world. They were paid for in gold, when silver had greatly depreciated, and when no one would have bought them if it had been understood that they would be paid in silver. The sum of $225,000,000 of these bonds has been sold during my administration for gold coin, and the United States received the benefit of these sales by a reduction of the rate of interest to 4 per cent. During the progress of these sales a doubt was suggested as to the coin in which payment of these bonds would be made. The public announcement was thereupon authorized that it was not to be anticipated that any further legislation of Congress or any action of any department of the Government would sanction or tolerate the redemption of the principal of these bonds, or the payment of the interest thereon in coin of less value than the coin authorized by law at the time of the issue of the bonds, being the coin exacted by the Government in exchange for the same. In view of these facts it will justly be regarded as a grave breach of the public faith to undertake to pay these bonds, principal or interest, in silver coin, worth in the market less than the coin received for them. It is said that the silver dollar made a legal tender by this bill will, under its operation, be restricted from its operation pre-existing debts, in case the coinage which it creates shall continue to be of less value than that which was the sole legal tender when they were contracted. If it is now proposed, for the purpose of taking advantage of the depreciation of silver in the payment of debts, to coin and make a legal tender a silver dollar of less commercial value than any dollar whether of gold or paper, which is now lawful money in this country, such a measure, it will be hardly questioned, will, in the judgment of mankind, be an act of bad faith as to all debts heretofore contracted. The silver dollar should be made a legal tender only at its market value. The standard of value should not be changed without the consent of both parties to the contract. National promises should be kept with unflinching fidelity. There is no power to compel a nation to pay its just debts. Its credit depends on its honor. The nation owes what it has led or allowed its creditors to expect. I cannot approve a bill which, in my judgment, authorizes the violation of these obligations. The obligation of the public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage. Its unquestionable maintenance is the dictate as well of the highest expediency as of the most necessary duty, and should ever be carefully guarded by the Executive, by Congress, and by the people. It is my firm conviction that if the country is to be benefited by a silver coinage, it can be done only by the issue of silver dollars of full value, which will defraud no man. A currency worth less than it purports to be worth will in the end defraud not only creditors, but all who are engaged in legitimate business; and none more surely than those who are dependent on their daily labor for their daily bread.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
President of the United States.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 28, 1878.

HON. B. F. WADE SINKING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 28.—Hon. B. F. Wade appeared a trifle better this afternoon, but a dispatch from Jefferson this evening states that this is not considered a favorable symptom, and it is thought that he may not live until morning.

HARVARD'S CHALLENGE TO CORNELL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 28.—The Harvard Freshmen held a meeting to-night to answer a strong class feeling against the race with Cornell. By a vote of 99 to 29, the class decided to uphold their honor and support the challenge sent to and accepted by Cornell.

STATE SUPREME COURT CASES.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—At Justice Westbrook's Chambers, Kingston, on Saturday, motion will be made in the case of the People against the New-Amsterdam Savings Bank to conform the sales of the Receiver to an order for the execution of a deed. Also in the case of the Attorney-General against the Continental Life insurance Company, on the petition of the Receiver to compromise. At the Special Term, which opens next Monday, in this city, a motion will be made in the matter of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, asking the direction of the court in the action of the Referee's report.

TRADE DOLLARS SENT EAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—According to the [illegible] companies' reports, $11,000 trade dollars [illegible] East during the month of February, of [illegible],000 went during the last half of the [illegible] sealed silence, had received intelli[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

THE LOUISIANA PERSECUTIONS.

VIEWS OF A PROMINENT LOUISIANIAN AS TO THE POLITICAL OBJECT OF THE RETURNING BOARD PROSECUTIONS—DESTRUCTION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—One of the most prominent Republicans in Louisiana, whose name is withheld for a number of reasons, arrived in Washington to-day, and spoke freely and authoritatively in regard to the Returning Board trials and the general political situation in New-Orleans. He confirms the statements already made by others that the persecutions of the Returning Board are based entirely upon political grounds, and are intended to break down the last vestige of Republicanism in Louisiana. Regarding the much-talked-of pardon of Gen. Anderson, he says that Gen. Nichols, the de facto Governor, has no intention of taking action. The Wiltz men in New-Orleans, who have always been unfriendly to Nicholls, are secretly making every effort to have a pardon granted. This they do, however, not because they have any kindly feeling for the unfortunate victims of Democratic injustice, but because they hope that Nicholls may be forced into what would be the most unpopular act of his administration.

THE NEW-YORK PENSION AGENCY.

AN EXPLANATION BY SENATOR CONKLING RESPECTING GEN. COSTER'S SURETIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—To-day, in the morning hour of the Senate, Mr. Conkling expressed a change of mind in regard to the pension agency in New-York. He took occasion to refer to the fact that yesterday he had expressed surprise that the appointee of the President had been unable to give a proper bond. He added that Gen. Coster, the appointee in question, had been in consulation with him, and had shown that his bond was an ample and sufficient one. He said further that the bond was the same in form as that given by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and that the only possible objection to it was that it was not based wholly upon unincumbered real estate. In making this explanation, he said that he felt he had discharged a duty to Gen. Coster, and vindicated his own opinion, expressed yesterday, that there was no need for any change in existing laws relating to the payment of pensions.

THE WOOD TARIFF BILL.

A DAY LOST BY THE COMMITTEE IN WRANGLING OVER THE PUBLICATION OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS BY THE TIMES—MR. ROACH ON THE PROPOSED FREE SHIPPING CLAUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Committee of Ways and Means, to-day, instead of taking up the silk schedule of the Tariff bill, occupied the entire time in wrangling over the publication of the daily proceedings in THE TIMES. Mr. Wood was particularly indignant that any publication should be made without his authority, and Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, seconded Mr. Wood in insisting that an investigation into the matter should be made. As this would interfere with the legitimate work of the committee to no purpose the matter was abandoned, and the committee expect to proceed with the silk schedule to-morrow.

John Roach, the ship-builder, was before the committee, and made an argument in opposition to the free ship clause in the Tariff bill. He maintained that if it should become a law it would cripple an industry of 2,644,000 tons of shipping in our coasting trade, and 1,654,000 in our foreign trade, making a total of 4,298,000 tons, valued at $55 per ton, or $236,390,000. The foundries, machine shops, and rolling mills have invested for the protection and repair of this property $50,000,000 more, while to man and equip this tonnage requires 250,000 men. A large part of this business has been built up since 1861, during high prices for labor and material. It would be a great injustice to owners of this property to allow foreigners to bring in foreign-built ships and force down the price of labor still further, while now thousands of men were unable to obtain over 7 cents an hour for their work. The few lines providing for free ships struck at a larger interest than any other in the bill.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC BILL TO BE REPORTED TO THE HOUSE—FURTHER TESTIMONY IN THE SEWARD INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day unanimously authorized Representative House to report the Texas Pacific Railroad bill at the next call of the committee for reports, subject, however, to any action that may be taken in the meantime by the committee in the way of changing or perfecting its provisions, and reserving the right also for the minority report to be made at the same time. The practical effect of the order is to insure the subject being brought before the House at the first possible opportunity, though, in the meanwhile, the committee will continue its consideration, and a formal vote upon the question of adopting the sub-committee's favorable report will not be taken until at least one other meeting shall be held. The full committee adjourned until to-morrow. There is no doubt that a majority of its members will ratify the action of the sub-committee.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department to-day resumed the investigation of the charges against United States Minister Seward and Oliver B. Woodford, late Consul-General at Shanghai. The testimony of J. C. Myers was continued. He read a communication from the Governor of Shanghai to the foreign Consuls on the subject of the Shanghai and Woosung Railway, which contained the information that Woosung is not a treaty port, and that, consequently, the construction of any public work in the province in which that port is located, without the consent of the Chinese Government, was in contravention of treaty stipulations.

Mr. Myers said that he addressed a letter to Mr. Seward, wherein he stated the objection made by the Taotai to the Woosung Road, and that in consequence thereof he [Myers] would do nothing to further the interests of the Seward road, which led from the lower portion of the American settlement to a point in the interior of China.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post-roads to-day adopted a resolution laying down as a rule for their guidance in considering claims for the relief of postmasters, that moneys arising from the sale of postage stamps should not be repaid to postmasters who lose the same by theft or fire; nor should compensation be made for any loss whatever unless due notice shall have been given to the Post Office department.

KIDNAPPING SOUTHERN NEGROES.

REPORTS THAT COLORED MEN HAVE BEEN FORCIBLY CARRIED FROM FLORIDA TO CUBA AND SOLD INTO SLAVERY—A SPECIAL GOVERNMENT AGENT SENT TO HAVANA TO INVESTIGATE THE MATTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Several weeks ago the President received a letter from a trustworthy source stating that the writer was in possession of facts, capable of direct proof, to the effect that colored men, citizens of Florida, had been kidnapped and transported across the Gulf of Mexico in boats and there sold into slavery. The writer stated that members of the families of some of the enslaved citizens had received intelligence from Cuba from their relatives, stating that they were held in bondage there, and the matter was communicated to the Chief Executive of the United States for such action as might be deemed best calculated to vindicate the American dignity in view of a procedure so grossly in violation of the civilization of the times. The contents of the letter occasioned much surprise to the President, as it was the first time he had learned anything upon the subject. With a view to ascertaining the truth of the statement, he concluded to dispatch a confidential agent to Cuba for that purpose. Such an agent was found in Judge Leonard, the Republican member from Louisiana in the House of Representatives, a gentleman discreet and courteous, and familiar with the Spanish language. It was thought advisable to pursue this course, instead of making the subject the basis of diplomatic correspondence. Judge Leonard a few days ago obtained an indefinite leave of absence from the House, and left New-York for Havana on the steam-ship Columbus on Wednesday last, carrying with him a letter from President Hayes to the Captain-General, and also one from Señor Mantilla, the Spanish Minister, addressed to the same officer, to whom Judge Leonard will make known the objects of his mission. It is not doubted that the Captain-General will afford him every facility for the accomplishment of his mission, besides extending his own investigations in the same direction. Another object of the mission is to ascertain the true condition of the insurgents, the official accounts and those from insurrectionary sources being contradictory. While one side represents the decline of the insurrection, the other asserts the contrary, and agents have been here in behalf of the insurgent Cubans, with a view to the recognition of their independence by the United States. The Captain-General will doubtless extend to Judge Leonard the necessary facilities for visiting the insurrectionary district, as Spain uniformly shows a disposition to preserve and strengthen the friendly relations between Spain and the United States, which have never been more amicable than now. Should it be found true that negroes are kidnapped in Florida or any other Southern State, and conveyed to Cuba and sold into slavery, immediate means will be adopted to prevent all such future outrages on persons, and violations of international law.

The objects of the mission are not publicly known, care having been taken to conceal them, but the above statement is confirmed in quarters which leave no room for doubt.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1878.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $318,209 45, and from Customs, $418,323 86.

The United States steamer Portsmouth left the Navy-yard here in tow of the Tallapoosa, yesterday evening, bound for New-York. The Wyoming and Fortune arrived here this morning.

Collector Cooper, at Knoxville, Tenn., telegraphed to the Internal Revenue Commissioner to-day, as follows: "My raiding party of 10 men have returned from the Counties of Union, Claiborne, Granger, and Hancock, Tenn., and Lee County, Va. We seized 20 distilleries, destroyed 17 copper stills, 20,250 gallons of singlings, and 100 gallons of whisky."

Immediately after the adjournment of the House this afternoon the Democratic members held a caucus, and discussed the question of appointing an expert for each of the seven investigating committees, but did not reach a conclusion. An adjourned meeting will be held to-morrow afternoon, when the subject will be resumed, and consideration given to Gen. Banning's Army Pay bill.

The Surrey County, North Carolina, tobacco cases, which have been pending before the Bureau of Internal Revenue, were compromised to-day upon terms agreeable to Commissioner Raum. The best men of Surrey County were implicated in the infraction of the laws. The lenient course of the Commissioner was taken with the hope that it would produce a good effect in that section of the country, and secure in the future a proper regard for and a more careful enforcement of the laws.

On the 12th inst., when Commissioner Raum addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, which letter has been laid before Congress, the receipts from internal revenue sources showed a falling off for the first 12 days of this month as compared with last year of over $1,300,000. That rate of decrease continued until the last week, when the receipts made a better showing, and the increase of the last two days has been over $75,000. The total receipts of the month show a decrease of $1,483,227 as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

The following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month, and the eight months ending this day, as compared with the corresponding periods of last year:

National Bank-notes Disposed of.	Month.	Eight Months.
Notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to the banks of issue	$11,246,400	$103,372,200
Notes unfit for circulation assorted and delivered to the Controller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes	3,731,500	31,986,200
Notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing banks deposited in the Treasury	608,100	7,310,750
Total for 1878	15,586,000	142,569,150
Total for 1877	18,976,200	147,378,000
Decrease	3,390,200	4,808,850

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 28.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Central Railway Company was held to-day. The annual report of Col. Thomas A. Scott, President, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1877, gives the revenue of the road and leased and controlled lines at $4,070,387 78, and the total operating expenses at $2,745,924 34, leaving as net earnings $1,324,463 44. In comparison with the year 1876, there was a decrease in net earnings of $299,537 72, equal to 6.85 per cent. The total expenses for 1876 were $3,242,925 62; the expenses for 1877 were $2,745,924 84, showing a decrease in expenses in 1877 of $496,400 78, or 15.31 per cent. less than in 1876, and an increase in the net earnings of $196,863 06. In addition to the net earnings, as above stated, there was received from dividends and interest, $184,814 33, and a contribution for operating the Elmira, Chemung, and Canandaigua divisions (from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company) of $65,770 23, making total net receipts of $1,575,047 50. The net receipts were applied to the payment of the interest on the lien to the State of Maryland, mortgage indebtedness, &c., leaving a balance of net income for 1877, carried to the credit of profit and loss, of $61,705 30. The following Directors were elected for 1878-9: Thomas A. Scott, Wistar Morris, S. M. Felton, H. M. Phillips, George B. Roberts, Edmund Smith, George Small, B. F. Newcomer, S. M. Shoemaker, J. N. Hutchinson, Dell Noblit, Jr., and M. B. Sellers.

SAMUEL STEENBURGH TO BE HANGED.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The trial of Samuel Steenburgh for the murder of Jacob S. Parker recommenced at 9 A. M. Three witnesses for the defense testified that money had been paid to the prisoner previous to the murder. Five hours were occupied by the counsel in summing up. The jury, after three hours' deliberation, rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was then sentenced by Judge Landon to be hanged on the 19th of April next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A BOSTON FIRM SWINDLED.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Rogers & Co., dealers in plated, china and glass ware, No. 62 Canal-street, have been systematically swindled for a year past through the weakness of their shipping clerk and the dishonesty of Morris Simons and five other packers, who obtained over $2,000 worth of goods by paying small advances, which was against the rules of the firm. Simons and his confederates were arrested and their goods attached.

THE BALTIMORE BANKING FRAUD.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 28.—The trial of Samuel Barth, F. A. Lavin, M. D. Lavin, and J. M. Baldwin, indicted for conspiracy to defraud, in connection with the late Union Banking Company, was concluded in the Criminal Court to-day. Judge Brown announced that he would give his decision on Monday next.

NOVA SCOTIA FINANCES.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 28.—In the Provincial Assembly to-day, the financial statement submitted shows the expenditures for the past year, including a balance from 1st of January, 1877, of $121,000, to be $811,000. The receipts were $663,000, leaving a balance against the Province of $148,000.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 28.—A. J. Baldwin, of Berlin, was bitten five weeks ago by a dog, from the effects of which he died last night in great agony. The doctors pronounce it a case of hydrophobia. Several other persons were bitten by the same dog.

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 28.—An explosion of gas this morning in the Preston mines, at Girardville, instantly killed William M. Williams, the inside boss, and seriously injured John Mahony, a miner.

A FOOTING ON THE LEVANT.

RUSSIA LOOKING FOR A NAVAL PORT.

THE RUSSIAN JOURNALS DEMANDING OCCUPATION OF THE DARDANELLES—RUMOR THAT ENGLAND, AUSTRIA, AND ITALY HAVE PROTESTED AGAINST SUCH AN ACT—THE RUSSIAN AND TURKISH LINES AT SAN STEFANO, WITHIN 100 FEET OF EACH OTHER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—The *Golos* calls for the occupation of the Dardanelles by Russia. The *Gazette de St. Petersbourg* considers immediate war with England preferable to concessions.

LONDON, March 1.—The Press Association also says Russia is anxious to erect a fort on the Bosphorus, and it is rumored that England, Austria, and Italy have informed Prince Gortschakoff that they would regard persistence in this determination as a *casus belli*.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 27th ult., says: "The extension of the Principality of Bulgaria to the Ægean Sea would be of the utmost consequence to Europe, for it would practically mean the securing of a naval station for Russia, just as the grant of a port to Montenegro would mean a Russian naval station in the Adriatic."

The *Times'* Pera correspondent telegraphs, Feb. 27, to that journal as follows: "The Russian and Turkish lines at San Stefano are separated by the little river Kara Su. Russian and Turkish sentries stand at either end of a bridge 160 feet long. The officers and men of the two Armies fraternize in the most remarkable manner. Raouf Pasha, Minister of War, has thanked the Grand Duke Nicholas for the excellence of his arrangements. Crowds of visitors and petty traders from Constantinople are seen in the Russian camp daily."

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Vienna says: "I learn that the Russians are still bent upon entering Constantinople, with or without the Porte's consent, and that England has informed Prince Gortschakoff that if the latter course is pursued the British Ambassador will be ordered to quit St. Petersburg."

ENGLAND'S WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

TROOPS FROM INDIA READY TO MARCH—ORDERS FOR 800 TORPEDOES GIVEN—THE OPPOSITION NOT DISPOSED TO EMBARRASS THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Press Association says: "It is confidently stated that 54,000 troops are ready to start from Bombay at short notice."

The Elswick ordnance works at Newcastle-on-Tyne were recently ordered to manufacture 100 torpedoes for the Government with all possible speed. The order has now been increased to 800 torpedoes.

The Press Association says considerable uneasiness prevails relative to the negotiations now proceeding between the European powers and Russia. The Opposition leaders in Parliament have determined not to embarrass the Government while the present critical position is maintained, but it is assumed that it is desirable, in the interests of peace, to avoid a definite ministerial statement.

LONDON, March 1.—The morning papers abound in details of warlike preparations. Some Militia Colonels have been notified that their regiments may be required for permanent duty. The Militia will be armed with Martini-Henry rifles immediately upon embodiment.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question, stated that the Government was still uninformed of the final terms of peace, but if they injuriously affected British interests the Government would take the proper course to vindicate and protect those interests. This declaration was received with loud cheers.

The *Daily News* has the following from St. Petersburg: "The nomination of Lord Napier, of Magdala, to a chief command is producing great excitement here. It is believed that the treaty of peace will be signed on Saturday, which is the anniversary of the Czar's accession."

CONFERENCE OR NO CONFERENCE?

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS WITH RESPECT TO THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AND PROSPECTS—THE PEACE CONDITIONS A CLOAK FOR A RUSSIAN PROTECTORATE OVER TURKEY—DOUBTS OF THE HOLDING OF A CONFERENCE.

LONDON, March 1.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* confirms the report that reassuring communications have been received from St. Petersburg. The negotiations have taken a better turn. The rumors of a large concentration of Russians on the Transylvanian frontier prove unfounded.

Reuter's Constantinople dispatch, dated to-day, says: "The greater part of the Russian conditions has been accepted by the Porte. It is expected that the treaty will be signed next Tuesday. The delay was caused by the Turks objecting to the including of Salonica and Dedeagatch in Bulgaria. The rumor pointing to the possibility of a rupture of the negotiations appears to be unfounded, although the question relative to the Turkish fleet is still unsettled.

The Pera correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing Feb. 27, says: "The pretended struggle over the peace conditions is a mere cloak for a Russo-Turkish alliance. The rulers of Turkey have thrown themselves into the arms of the Russians. Russia will make a great pretense of eagerly defending the conditions before the powers, but will finally yield enough to satisfy them, and then arrange a programme for a Russian protectorate over Turkey in Europe and Asia, according to the terms of their secret agreement."

The Vienna correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* telegraphs, Feb. 27, as follows: "The position appears to be extremely critical, notwithstanding the tranquillising utterances of the Ministerial papers. The conference is regarded in Government circles as adjourned sine die."

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard*, Feb. 27, says: "The conference project has, according to the opinion of politicians here, entirely failed."

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIAN INTERESTS.

THE CZAR LOOKING TO THE OCCUPATION OF BELGRADE IN THE EVENT OF WAR WITH AUSTRIA—VACILLATION OF THE AUSTRIAN ADMINISTRATION MORE DANGEROUS THAN THE DECLARATION OF A WAR-LIKE PURPOSE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A special to the *Standard* from Vienna says negotiations are proceeding between Russia and Servia, the object of which is to allow Russia to occupy Belgrade if a conflict with Austria should become inevitable.

The *Times* to-day in its leading editorial article, after pointing out the elements of weakness in the Empire of the Hapsburgs in the antagonism between the Magyars and the Slavs, and the leanings of the court toward the latter and of Count Andrassy toward the former, which antagonism is hardly kept within the loose bonds of the dual compromise by the intelligence, patience, and contempt for race jealousies of the German provinces of the Empire, concludes as follows: "It is time for Austria to emerge from this vacillation. There is much to be said in favor of the Magyar policy; there is much to be said for the Slav policy, but there is neither dignity nor safety in the overgrowing unsatisfactory of Vienna. Let the Austrian Government speak a final word, and England, as well as Russia, will know what to expect. It says that its interests are the same as those of this country, but before we can act in concord with Austria, we must have a precise statement of her views and her intentions. The present vacillation is more dangerous to peace than the clear and resolute expression of military purpose."

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent, speaking of the statement in his dispatch that Russia has renounced the idea of an extension of Bulgaria to Salonica, and seems also inclined to renounce the incorporation of Kavala, and to limit the period of military occupation of Bulgaria perhaps even to six months, says: "The Russian concessions touching the limits and length of occupation of Bulgaria are quite sufficient, with the present tendency of the Government, to restore confidence, and I find a much more hopeful impression prevailing. Austria is content for the moment, with these concessions, and looks to the Conference for the rest. You may rest assured that nothing but mild opposition to Russian demands is contemplated in Vienna just now."

LONDON, March 1.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch states that the Mohammedan landowners of Bosnia have sent a deputation to Vienna asking for annexation to Austria.

The *Times'* Belgrade correspondent hears from a diplomatic source that in consequence of possible complications with Austria Russia has promised Servia a much larger cession of territory than has been mentioned in the peace conditions, at the same time requesting Servia to keep her Militia of the second class under arms and call out the third class. Russia announces that she would immediately occupy Belgrade in the event of hostilities with Austria. The Servian Government are quite at a loss how to decide, and are waiting for the return of Prince Milan to Belgrade.

The *Times'* correspondent at Berlin says it is persistently believed that Austria will eventually co-operate with Russia in the occupation of Turkish territory.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent says: "The chances of Austria going to war are smaller than ever. The Government can only count upon a majority of two for the vote of credit in the Delegations. It would not be surprising if the idea was abandoned at the last moment."

THE SUFFERING JEWS IN TURKEY.

PLANS FOR THEIR RELIEF SUGGESTED BY THE ISRAELITES OF NEW-YORK.

Much sympathy is being manifested among the Jews of this City in behalf of the sufferings which are known to prevail among their race in Turkey and other portions of the East, consequent upon the Russo-Turkish war. Not only from Bulgaria and other parts of the country which are directly affected by the war, but also from Palestine, have reports of destitution and suffering reached the Jews of this country, accompanied by appeals for aid. The subject is one which has caused considerable discussion, and many plans have been under consideration for the establishment of a fund for the relief of the suffering Israelites in the East. The propriety of organizing a public demonstration is by no means universally conceded. The needs of the Jewish population of the City are looked upon as of too much importance, just at present, to admit of giving too much attention to the sufferings of Jews in Turkey, especially in view of the fact that there are now 2,000 families clamoring for relief at the doors of the United Hebrew Charities of New-York. Among the plans suggested for the establishment of a fund for the object in view was that of a public mass-meeting of the Jewish citizens of New-York to organize some plan of relief. That idea, however, has been abandoned, for the present at least, and a Central Relief Committee has been organized, with Mr. Myer S. Isaacs, President of the Board of Delegates, as Chairman. The first meeting was held last Sunday in the Thirty-fourth-Street Synagogue, and, although not largely attended, the feeling of those present was unanimously in favor of instituting measures of relief. Representatives of several of the prominent Jewish synagogues and ministers of congregations were present, and many plans for raising funds were presented and discussed, but no definite action was taken. An Entertainment Committee was appointed, and another meeting is to be held at an early day to make arrangements and decide upon some plan of united action. It is thought that a grand masquerade ball, something like that given by the Crescent and Cross Society, will be given about Purim time, (March 16,) to take the place of what used to be known as the Purim Ball, the proceeds to go to the relief fund. It has been several years since a ball has taken place at Purim, owing to the stringency of the times, and it is thought probable that a few thousand dollars could be raised in that way more readily than any other. Lectures and other sources of amusement may also be provided. At present no definite plan has been adopted.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the engine-room in the basement of the five-story brick building, Nos. 202, 204, and 206 West Houston-street, owned by D. J. Carroll & Co., and partly occupied by that firm as a packing-box factory. Owing to the inflammable material in the building the flames spread with great rapidity, and assumed so threatening an aspect that three alarms were sounded, and a large force of the Fire Department was promptly at the scene. The flames were, however, extinguished before they had extended beyond the building in which they had originated, but the structure was badly damaged. The basement and first and second floors are occupied by Carroll & Co., the third floor by C. C. Shepherd, manufacturer of school slates, and the fourth and fifth floors by M. H. Forshay, manufacturer of looking-glass frames. The loss on building and contents is estimated at $10,000; insured for $19,000.

At Butlerville, Ind., on Wednesday night, Pell's store and residence, a furniture factory, and the Odd-fellows' Hall were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated to be upward of $40,000.

SUPPOSED LYNCHING IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28.—A report comes from Malden, Mo., that Robinson, one of the principals in the late vendetta there, has disappeared, and it is understood that he has been lynched. The trouble which led to the shooting grew out of an old family feud. Three of the McMullen brothers, Robinson, and Samuel Harris were playing cards, and John Numlee was lying down in the saloon. One of the McMullens remarked that Numlee was going to be whipped before they left town. Numlee attempted to leave, when Frank McMullen assaulted him. He fired, killing Frank, and then ran and got a shot-gun, with which he killed William McMullen and wounded Samuel Harris. After that Numlee was shot down by Robinson and the surviving McMullen. A posse pursued and caught Robinson, who was held under arrest until the affray was investigated, and then disappeared. It is known that he did not escape.

THE BATES MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 28.—A special meeting of the Bates Manufacturing Company was held here to-day to provide for the deficiency of $200,000, created by the late Benjamin E. Bates, the former Treasurer, in addition to other indebtedness of the company. After a thorough discussion, the stockholders, by a vote of 7,713 to 486, decided to reduce the capital 75 per cent., to $375,000, and to create 650 new shares, making an aggregate capital of $1,000,000. By the same vote the stockholders are required to sur

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE WEST POINT TRAGEDY.

TOBIN, THE MURDERER, BROUGHT TO THIS CITY—HIS TRIAL TO BE HAD IN THE FEDERAL COURT.

Michael Tobin, a private soldier in the Battalion of Engineers, United States Army, was brought to this City yesterday from the West Point Garrison by United States Deputy Marshal Dowley, on a warrant charging him with murder. The prisoner is the man who, on Sunday last, shot and killed a comrade, Charles Albers, a private belonging to the same arm of the military service, in the barrack quarters at West Point. There came also with Marshal Dowley Surgeon Lippincott, United States Army, who made the post-mortem examination of the body of Albers, and three soldiers who witnessed the tragedy. These men are to be used as witnesses for the prosecution, and are all dapper, smart-looking young men, one being a Corporal, the other two privates. Two of them wear their full-dress uniforms except the shako, and the other was in fatigue dress. They reached the office of United States Marshal Payn at noon. Tobin was taken before United States Commissioner Osborn by Chief Deputy Marshal Cregan and Marshal Dowley. The Commissioner informed him that he was charged with the murder of Albers, and that he was at liberty to answer or to decline to answer any and all questions put to him; that he was entitled to be represented by counsel, and to have an examination before trial if he desired it. The Commissioner next asked him if he had any counsel or any means to employ counsel, or any friends who would aid him in the matter. Tobin replied that he had neither money nor friends, nor had he any counsel. Commissioner Osborn said that that being the case the court would assign able counsel to defend him, and stated that he would assign Gen. Benjamin R. Foster, ex-Assistant United States Attorney. Marshal Cregan dispatched a messenger for Gen. Foster, and a brief adjournment was had. Later in the day Gen. Foster signified his willingness to accept the defense of the prisoner, and the examination was fixed for this morning at 11 o'clock. Tobin was then taken to Ludlow-Street Jail and placed in confinement for the night. Tobin is a man of slight but elastic build, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and was attired in the uniform of the engineer service, with the blue regulation overcoat and fatigue cap. In reply to questions put to him he said he was 44 years of age, and had been 16 years in the military service of the United States; the seven years stationed at West Point. He was born in Dungarvon, Waterford County, Ireland, and has no relatives in this country excepting a daughter, now about 17 years of age.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

SIXTY-SEVEN FAILURES DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY—AGGREGATE LIABILITIES, $2,658,598 — FAILURES AND ASSIGNMENTS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

Sixty-seven failures were reported during the past month in this City, with aggregate liabilities of $2,658,598, and assets, $695,631. There is a falling off both in numbers and the amount of liabilities as compared with the month of January, in which there were 127 failures, with liabilities amounting to $7,113,000. Many old and well-known firms have failed during the month, including R. W. Adams & Co., Joel Hayden & Co., Whitlock, Anderson & Co., W. A. Ransom & Co., Cammeyer & Nason, and William M. Price & Co. The following is a list of the failures reported, together with the amount of the liabilities and assets as near as can be ascertained:

Name of Firm.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Adams, R. W., F. & C.	$90,000	$300,000
Hayden, Joel, & Co., brass	$150,000	400,000
Ransom, W. A., & Co., boots and shoes	.....	250,000
Whitlock & Anderson, wool'ns	100,000	175,000
Cammeyer & Nason, boots and shoes	95,000	169,000
Queen, Montgomery, circus	31,223	166,000
Walter, Donaldson & Co., coal	100,000	125,000
Price, Wm. M., & Co., tobacco	72,000	104,000
Clanton, Kate, actress	850	65,000
Bell, McLoughlin & Co., paints	....	63,000
Sayers, H. J. & Co., fancy goods	21,100	42,800
Metzger, M., & Son, tobacco	4,408	35,847
Hammond, W. M. B., & Co., hardware	.....	30,000
Fouse, Hershberger & Co., mercantile agents	1,600	25,083
Tiece, Wm. H., boots and shoes	6,000	25,000
Costello, James, baker	518	24,331
Chapin, A., & Co., lumber	2,500	24,300
Beardsley, J. W., & Sons, provisions	13,000	23,000
Warren, William S., thread	10,700	21,000
Leverich & Co., cotton brokers	.....	20,000
Baily, Legris, leather	8,000	16,000
Boyce & Smith, paints	7,000	16,000
Blackwell, W. H., auctioneer	None.	15,500
Mandel, A. G., varnishes	....	15,000
Wyman, S. T., produce	....	15,000
Williamson, J. T., restaurant	3,000	14,948
Risley & Bunis, carriages	8,619	12,685
National Mfg. Co., paints	12,359	12,279
Hine, Charles F., tin	None.	12,200
Farleigh, W. C., tip printer	8,000	12,000
Upham, Joseph R., hats	3,000	10,935
Rule, Clements, Turner & Co., shoes	855	10,606
Anderson, Robert J., stables	....	10,590
Davis, James M., cigars	1,620	10,164
Conklin, Mortimer D., produce	....	10,000
Falconer, F. R., & Co., liquors	3,000	10,000
Gay, James L., fancy goods	2,000	10,000
Currie, Susan C.	....	10,000
Horn, Oscar, auctioneer	....	10,000
Peck, G. Webster, hardware	1,781	9,296
Morris, Charles H., pickles	5,890	8,555
Lamb, Joseph W., liquors	....	8,000
Nugent & Brady, leather	3,000	8,000
Trimble, James D., lumber	....	7,500
Wight, James	165	6,139
Foster, Henry A., cotton	....	6,000
Dickinson, John, toys	....	5,500
Hutaf, Dederick, woodenware	....	5,000
Jones, Louise C., boarding-house	Nominal.	5,000
Hulker, Arthur F., butcher	1,151	4,890
Mackay, H. R., & Co., produce	4,408	4,872
Keys, Edward C., grocer	1,673	4,584
Phelps, A. W., stationer	2,500	4,500
Cassedy, James, hotel	....	4,000
Glueck, Herman J., cigars	....	4,000
McDonald, Fletcher, stationer	1,500	4,000
Alejos, José, crockery	1,370	3,585
Platt, John D., hotel	1,282	3,340
Oest, Peter J., grocer	....	3,000
Deming, Henry C., hotel	....	2,500
Rancke, Adolph, grocer	1,700	2,500
Clinton, J. C., & Co., stock brokers	....	2,000
Frankenthaler, Fanny, clothing	600	2,000
Orth, Herman, boots and shoes	1,000	2,000
Randolph, T. F., & Co., paints	800	2,000
Lesser, Herman, liquors	540	1,979
O'Brien, John P., liquors	....	1,800
Total	$695,631	$2,658,598

Register Dwight yesterday began an examination in the bankruptcy case of Messrs. Mosely and Moody, paper-collar manufacturers, of No. 34 Howard-street, who recently began composition proceedings before the Register to settle with their creditors at 15 cents on the dollar in notes at three and six months. The only witness examined yesterday was Mr. Mosely, who was questioned relative to the capital and business of the late firm. He did not appear to be familiar with the account. He said he did not make any entries in the books, they being in charge of a bookkeeper who attended to the entries, &c. The witness did not know what the capital of the firm at any particular time was. He had given a statement of the firm's assets to Mr. E. H. Amidon last Spring, but he did not know now what the assets or liabilities were. A statement was made up by himself from an old balance-sheet which he had at home. He did not know exactly what amount of money he put in the firm when he entered, but it was, as near as he could recollect, about $68,000. The firm had a special partner at one time, Mrs. Clara Rowe, who withdrew in 1872 or 1873, her interest being drawn out in notes, which were paid. The witness, in reply to a question of counsel for creditors, said that he had not made an affidavit within six months of the assets of the firm. About Sept. 27, 1877, he signed a bond as surety for William E. Lothrop, as Assignee, in which firm he was represented as being worth $10,000 above all liabilities. He did not know at the time what was in the affidavit, nor was he told or did he ask what it contained, but signed it without reading, as the attorney told him that it was all right, and a mere matter of form. He also signed notes prepared by the book-keeper for exchange, as the firm at times needed more money than was represented by its capital and stock on hand. One or two notes of the firm were put on the market for sale to raise money. At the time they were put in the market he did not make any investigation to ascertain the condition of the firm's affairs. Several thousand dollars were raised in this way during several years, and about five or six of the notes were out at the present time. He exchanged notes with other firms, and also borrowed several notes of different firms to enable the firm to meet its obligations. This borrowing was carried on at different times for a couple of years in order that the notes might be discounted. He had not made any representations as to the standing of the firm within a month of its suspension, and had not represented to Mr. William E. Lothrop, on the Saturday previous to the Monday on which it failed, that the firm was doing a prosperous business. At this point the examination was adjourned.

Whitlock & Anderson, jobbers in woolen goods at Nos. 100 and 102 Grand-street, failed yesterday, and made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to James Anderson. The failure caused considerable surprise in the trade, as the house had been established for 15 years, and had excellent credit until recently. The failure was caused by losses and the financial stringency, extending over a period of five years. The liabilities are reported at from $150,000 to $200,000, but it is generally believed that they are about $175,000. The assets are large, consisting of stock, bills receivable, &c., which will probably realize $100,000.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Diedrich William Hutaf to Christian J. C. Otersen, and James Wight to Eugene N. Eliot.

The Dobbelmann Glass Company, of No. 85 Commercial-street, Brooklyn E. D., made a general assignment yesterday, for the benefit of their creditors, to Theodore Golreck.

RECONSTRUCTING ERIE.

LETTER OF THE LONDON TRUSTEES—CONFIDENCE OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE IN FINAL VICTORY.

Mr. T. W. Powell, the member of the Erie Reconstruction Trustees, of London, who visited this City in the Summer of 1877 to look after the interests of the Trustees in the Erie Railway, and who has made several reports since his return, has just issued to the bondholders and shareholders a circular setting forth, from documents which he has personally examined, an account of the motives and objects of the litigation promoted here, by McHenry, against the Erie Railway. Mr. Powell does this in behalf of his co-Trustees, who are desirous, they say, of assuring the bondholders of Erie that McHenry's interests are inimical to their interests. They quote McHenry as having written, on Feb. 13, 1873, in view of an election of Atlantic and Great Western Directors, that the board must have men of action rather than of conscience, who would pledge themselves to carry out and reimburse McHenry's expenditure, and be trusted with his secret programme. On Feb. 19, 1873, he wrote again for the purpose of hastening a bargain for the purchase of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis stock, which he desired to secure in order to use it as a lever to get control of Erie. In March, 1873, say the Trustees, when McHenry desired $3,000,000 as bonuses and commissions for himself and confederates in the execution of his secret programme, he disclosed a scheme for manufacturing that sum by seeking in the Atlantic and Great Western district a small line which he and his friends should acquire, and then let on a long lease to the Atlantic and Great Western on terms representing prime cost, plus an additional bogus rental of $210,000 a year. He wrote that "the purchase of these shares is for the interest solely of the Atlantic and Great Western corporation." He is quoted as having declared, in January, 1874, when the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis statement did not warrant a dividend, "the dividends must be declared in the usual form and of the usual amount." In December, 1874, he wrote that the "Watson administration was called into being chiefly to protect the interests of the Atlantic and Great Western." These schemes, the Trustees say, have been nursed down to the present time, and that McHenry's plan is still to hold off the reconstruction plan and compel the fulfillment of the bargains which he made with the Atlantic and Great Western and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Roads. The Reconstruction Trustees have no hesitation in saying that Mr. McHenry's motives in his litigation are to prevent the Erie Company from being put in the strong position which it will occupy under the reconstruction, to keep the present company alive in its weak and disorganized state in the hope of at last making it the victim of the Atlantic and Great Western purposes, and to harass, distract, abuse, and annoy, and, if possible, wear out the Receiver, the Directors, officers, and Reconstruction Trustees, that he may extort a compromise. They say the Trustees have no objection whatever, except the grounds of delay and expense, to the overhauling of the Receiver's accounts, and that they have never doubted the Receiver's sincerity in challenging investigation. The Trustees say that they do not believe the American public or the courts can long be deceived by McHenry's affectation of genuine interest in the Erie Company, and they say that the extracts from his letters, which are not garbled, would not have been published if he had not provoked their publication by his proceedings in this City. They call attention to the strength of the union of bondholders who ask for the administration of the law under their mortgage powers. They consider that the union of bondholders, considering the activity of an unscrupulous opposition, is very cordial, and they claim that their success with the shareholders is also assured, as a large proportion of those who have not yet paid their assessments on the shares proposed to assent and pay, but knowing that they have yet time enough, are consulting their convenience by delay. The Trustees report that assents have been given as follows: Of a total of $16,656,000 first consolidated mortgage bonds, $15,768,500; of a total of $15,000,000 second consolidated bonds, $13,931,000 have assented, while $600,000 are in the hands of the company, and $210,000 are held by defaulting chairmen as a set-off in one of the suits; out of $10,000,000 gold convertible bonds, $9,226,000 assents have been given; the assessments have been paid on $37,000 of the 100,000 ordinary shares, and $46,625 out of $85,369 preferred shares. The Trustees call attention to the fact that the announcement of the postponement of the foreclosure sale was telegraphed to London by McHenry's agents in New-York three days before the order had been made by the court in this City, and they say that they will take care that this matter is brought before the court for investigation.

The report of ex-Judge James C. Spencer, passing on the accounts of Mr. Jewett as Receiver of the Erie Railway Company, is filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. From this it appears that the balance of cash in the Receiver's hands on Dec. 1 was $444,947 21; the receipts during the month, $2,815,350 76; the disbursements, $2,793,679 47, and the balance of cash on hand on Dec. 31, $466,618 70. The amount of Receiver's certificates was reduced by $126,887 93 during the month, leaving $1,482,028 86 of them outstanding.

On petition yesterday Mr. Jewett was authorized by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to accept an offer from Messrs. Ward & Co. for the purchase from the Erie Railway Company of a judgment for $12,647 94 obtained against the town of Oneonta by Jay Gould on Feb. 23, 1875, and transferred to the company by the latter. The judgment is to be paid for in full with interest. Mr. Jewett was also authorized to expend $5,000 for the establishment, in connection with the Rochester and State Line Railroad Company, of a crossing, signal stations, &c., at Salamanca.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. HARRIS.

The funeral of the late Townsend Harris took place yesterday from Calvary Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. Among those present were ex-Judge Bosworth, Justice Davis, Gen. Butterfield, Dr. Putnam, John T. Agnew, S. L. M. Barlow, ex-Mayor Wickham, Benjamin F. Manniere, President Wood, of the Board of Education; David Dudley Field, C. E. Burrill, Mr. Schell, and Mr. Place. Nearly all the members of the Union Club were among the congregation, and the Alumni of the New-York College attended in a body. After a chant by the choir, Dr. Washburne, assisted by Dr. Osgood, performed the burial service according to the rite of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The remains were taken to Green-Wood for interment. The pall-bearers were: Gen. G. W. Cullum, Marshall O. Roberts, Henry Bergh, Frans B. Muller, Hon. Charles P. Daly, John Hamersly, Hon. W. E. Curtis, and Paul Forbes.

MAYOR ELY'S ASPIRATIONS.

It was rumored among politicians in the City Hall yesterday that in case Tax Commissioner Andrews should resign his office, Mayor Ely would be likely to appoint Mr. Anthony Eickoff, the member of Congress from the Seventh District, to fill the vacancy. The Mayor formerly represented that district in the House of Representatives, and he is said to be anxious to go there again after his Mayoralty term shall expire. Hence, according to the report now in circulation, he is ready to make provision for Mr. Eickoff by putting him in the Tax Office. By this arrangement the Mayor could run next Fall on the Tammany ticket for Congress, not only for the unexpired term of Mr. Eickoff, which will end March 4, 1879, but also for a new term. He would thus be enabled to step out of the City Hall on the last day of December next and take his old seat in Congress in January, 1879—that is, if he should be elected. The story finds many believers in political circles.

MRS. MITCHELL AND HER CHILDREN.

R. W. Mitchell, private Secretary to Secretary Schurz, recently instituted a suit against his wife for divorce. The parties have three children, from 6 to 10 years of age. After proceedings commenced Mr. Mitchell placed two of the children in the care of their aunt, Mrs. Lownsberry, who resides on West Side-avenue, Jersey City. Yesterday afternoon the lads were playing in the street, when Mrs. Mitchell appeared and, taking them by the hand, led them to the Third District Police Court, where she stated her case to Judge Peloubet, and asked if she could take the children. Judge Peloubet told her that there being no complaint he had no jurisdiction in the case, and if the children were willing to go with her he did not feel called upon to prevent it. The children said they preferred to go with their mother, and Mrs. Mitchell took the little ones away with her.

A GOOD ARREST.

Officer White, on Wednesday night, arrested "Owney" Geoghegan, of No. 103 Bowery, for violation of the Excise law. Yesterday morning Geoghegan was held in $100 bail by Justice Morgan, in the Essex Market Court. He is already under bonds for the same offense. His den is one of the worst in the City.

THE RECEIVING-SHIP COLORADO.

Capt. D. L. Braine, commanding the receiving-ship Colorado, at this station, is to be relieved by Capt. Paul Gherardi. Since Capt. Braine took command of the Colorado a great improvement has been made in providing entertainments and social advantages for the sailors. Sailor's Hall, on Cobb Dock, has been erected and supplied with an extensive library, reading-room, and piano, and every Thursday evening a dramatic performance is given by the sailors, by volunteer amateurs. A gymnasium room for the relaxation and friends of the sailors has been provided in the hall, which is a great improvement. Capt. Gherardi intends to continue the system.

ARTIFICIAL FISH CULTURE.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—PAPERS ON PECULIAR FEATURES OF THE FISH MARKET, SHAD AND EEL HATCHING, AND STATISTICS—FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The session of the American Fish Culturists' Association was resumed at the rooms of the Fulton Market Fish-mongers Association yesterday morning, Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, the President, in the chair. The Secretary read the report of the Committee on "Amendments to the Constitution," which changed the title of the association from "Fish Culturists" to "Fisheultural," and including in the enumeration of the objects to be attained an additional clause as follows: "To treat all questions in regard to fish of a scientific or economic character." The number of members in the Executive Committee was increased from three to seven. The report was adopted. The Nominating Committee reported in favor of the following officers for the ensuing year, and they were unanimously elected: President, Robert B. Roosevelt; Vice-President, George Sheppard Page; Secretary, Barnet Phillips; Treasurer, Eugene G. Blackford; Executive Committee, H. J. Reeder, Frederick Mather, J. W. Milner, W. F. Whitcher, Seth Green, Benjamin West, and H. D. McGovern.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By WILLIAM EDWARD HARTPOLE LECKY. 2 vols. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1878.

Probably more has been written about the eighteenth century in our time than upon any other century, and for quite sufficient reasons. In order to see reasons enough for the obvious fact we need only to remember that our own century had its roots in the eighteenth, and that those years were at once full of most interesting persons, stirring events, and grave philosophical and social problems. It is obvious also that in choosing England for his point of view, Mr. Lecky is in the best position for studying the whole world; for Russia and Germany had not risen, France was declining, and England was the central power then, and she started the political and philosophical movements that gave to Europe and America their great revolutions, while she tried to set bounds to those revolutions in both hemispheres, and reached out her conquering hand to India.

Mr. Lecky's previous works, the *History of Rationalism in Europe* and the *History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne*, were a good preparation for the present undertaking; for Rationalism came to a head in the eighteenth century and combined with the new ethical spirit of reform to lay the foundation for much of the most characteristic thought and action of our own time. Precisely how far he is to carry his researches, the reader at present has no means of judging, and these two stout volumes of more than 1,300 pages in full take us only to the threshold of the great movements of the eighteenth century, and leave us at the accession of George III. in 1760. There is comfort in believing that wherever he may lead us, we are sure to find instruction and pleasure; and the reviewer runs no risk in saying that no more important book has appeared of late years than this history, uniting as it does so engrossing a subject with so vital an object—the subject being the study of the sources of our present political and social condition and the object being the search for the laws of our conservation and progress.

The drift of these two volumes is easily given, for they consist of only nine chapters, each of which has a certain unity. The first chapter treats mainly of the two great parties in English politics, the Whigs and Tories, in the reign of Queen Anne, and shows how it came that in spite of the dogged Toryism of the Church and people, hatred of Popery and of France had led the nation to accept William III. and the Whig policy, and, with temporary reaction, to go back to it, until the middle of the century brought the Tory reaction. These names obviously indicate the change of public opinion, for they come from political distinctions as chief, and from religious distinctions only as secondary, and they show that government was now to be far more secular than ecclesiastical.

The second chapter presents the constituents and characteristics of the dominant Whig Party, among the aristocracy, the commercial classes, and the Non-conformists, with notes of the decline of the monarchical and ecclesiastical spirit, and the rapid growth of religious indifferentism in England, in face of continued intolerance toward Roman Catholics. Here are some important thoughts on the power of the aristocracy in checking the throne and in favoring popular rights and interests by improving rural life and by bringing able young men forward into public affairs. Chapter III. is given mainly to the Administration of the great Whig Minister, Walpole, (1721-42,) and to a sketch of the foreign relations and home interests of England under the rule of this able, shrewd, tricky, sensual, but not wholly venal and faithless, man, of whom his own son said that he "never was thought honest till he was out of power." The Ministry of Henry Pelham soon follows, with the eventful story of the war with France and the Jacobite insurrection of 1745, and a gloomy condition of public spirit. The portraiture of England in 1745 is one of Mr. Lecky's most characteristic passages. He makes it out that the old enthusiasms of the Reformation, the Commonwealth, and the Revolution had subsided, while the philanthropic and reforming spirit, which, in the nineteenth century, has in a great degree taken their place, was almost unknown. The Church was sold and moralizing, the Government was foreign in its sympathies—mild and tolerant indeed, but selfish and corrupt; literature had learned, under the teaching of Locke, to suspect ideality and inspiration, and to consult only facts, precedents, and utilities alike in style and spirit. "In literature, in art, in speculation, the imagination was repressed; strong passions, elevated motives, and sublime aspirations were replaced by critical accuracy of thought and observation, by a measured and fastidious beauty of form, by clearness, symmetry, sobriety, and good sense. We find this alike in the prose of Addison, the poetry of Pope, and the philosophy of Hume. The greatest wit and the most original genius of the age was also the most intensely and the most coarsely realistic. The greatest English painter of the time devoted himself to caricature. The architects could see nothing but barbarous deformity in the Gothic cathedral, and their own works had touched the very nadir of taste." Drunkenness fearfully increased, and street robberies were frequent, and the morality of marriage relations was low. But there were some redeeming features of Parliament, and some infusion of young and healthful blood came from the upper classes and formed a better popular opinion. Chapter IV. presents in 65 pages the leading intellectual and social changes of the first half of the eighteenth century, such as in journalism, the fine arts, music, the drama, sea-side life, country pleasures, town houses and society, sanitary reform, and medicine. The chapter closes with referring to the great number of new powers or influences that were called into action during the first 60 years of the century, such as the rise and progress of Russia, the appearance of the Deists and skeptics, and also of their opponents, the Quakers and the Methodists; the development of new industries and the commercial spirit; the suppression of Turkish invasion; the elevation of Prussia, and the depression of Sweden and Holland; the signs of decay in France and the threats of the impending revolution; while in England the Protestant succession and Parliamentary institutions were firmly established, and the position of the country in Europe was, on the whole, sustained.

The second volume treats of the American Colonies and Scotland, of Ireland before the eighteenth century, Ireland 1700-1760, of the accession of William Pitt to the Ministry after the death of Pelham, and the Ministry of Newcastle, and of the sway of Pitt from 1757 to the death of George II. in 1760, with the war in Germany with Frederick against Austria, and the conquest of Hindostan and Canada from the French, and the volume closes with a chapter of 120 pages on the religious revival which came to a point under Wesley in 1740, and which, not without marked evils, did a great work in checking the radical spirit among the poor working classes, in giving an inward spiritual experience a place above the dictations and ceremonials of a despotic priesthood and, in presenting the sacred person of Christ as the example of character and the object of peace and salvation. The author, in his cordial tribute to Methodism, does not fail to note that in leagues with Evangelical it has made English life needlessly ascetic and repulsive, and does harm alike, by shutting up museums and galleries on the day of the week when the mass of the people can enjoy them, and also by refusing fair toleration and civic rights to Roman Catholics.

One of the most striking passages in the whole book is the comparison between Pitt and Wesley, in which the author shows more tenderness and reverance, not to say spirituality, than has generally been ascribed to him. He thinks that Pitt did much to raise the moral tone of public life from the condition into which it had sunk since the Restoration. From about the middle of the eighteenth century a reforming spirit could be discerned, especially under the lead of Pitt in politics and of Wesley in religion. George III. helped it forward by his social severity, and Garrick favored it by the revival of the Shakespearean drama. Pitt and Wesley, with all their differences, had a certain resemblance, and they worked in some respects for the same results. Wesley, of course, was more distinctively Christian, and he dwelt upon the most humbling aspects of Christian teaching; while Pitt was much of a Roman in his type of character, and with all his purity and even his orthodoxy, he had a certain pride in his virtues such as savors more of the temper of the Latin poets and the age of the Scipios than of the New Testament and the primitive Church. The two men were both earnest at heart, and full of zeal for vital reform, and wholly above the old priestcraft and statecraft that looked upon religion and politics as useful expedients for the control of the multitude. Pitt was in this respect the opposite of Walpole, and Wesley went in the face of the conventional Church system of his day.

There are many passages from these volumes that could be quoted with advantage, but we must be content with barely referring to the masterly portraits of prominent characters, such as the Kings William and the two Georges and Queen Anne; the great leaders, Marlborough, Bolingbroke, Walpole, and Pitt, and of the authors and artists who made the days of Queen Anne so famous in the annals of England. How intense must be the interest of the coming pages, which are to deal with the notables of the last 40 years of the eighteenth century, with America and her rising statesmen, France and her daring agitators and leaders, and with all the marvelous procession of persons and movements that gather about England in the days of Chatham and William Pitt, Fox and Burke, Lord North and George III. We say again that Mr. Lecky has made his mark upon our time by this careful and fascinating book, and we have reason to be glad that while he is still himself and his pen has a sharp point and is held with a strong hand, his temper has gained gentleness with time and his mind has not lost insight by laborious study. We congratulate the publishers upon what cannot fail to be a great success, and we wish them speed in their task for our sake and their own.

LITERARY NOTES.

—*Nobody's Husband* is Lee & Shepard's next venture.

—Prof. T. Stanley Jevons has written a *Primer on Political Economy.*

—Peter Dean has prepared a volume on *The Life and Teachings of Theodore Parker.*

—*Midwinia*, the mythological periodical, has ceased to exist; to the great regret of W. R. S. Ralston.

—R. Worthington, of this City, has become the publisher of Mr. W. L. Alden's *Vagaries of a Journalist.*

—D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, will shortly publish Dr. Daniel Dorchester's *Concessions of Liberalists to Orthodoxy.*

—S. R. Townshend Mayer will contribute an article on "Barry Cornwal" to the April *British Quarterly Review.*

—Prof. Rudolf Virchow's speech on *The Extravagances of Modern Darwinism* will soon be given to the English public in a translation.

—Prof. Francis J. Child, of Harvard University, hopes to bring out a new edition of his *English and Scotch Ballads* in the course of a year.

—Pott, Young & Co. have nearly ready *The Life of Addington Venable*, the late Bishop of Nassau. It has been prepared by Rev. F. King.

—The new novel of Henry Holt & Co.'s "Leisure Hour Series" is called *The Honorable Miss Ferrard*, and is by the author of *Hogan, M. P.*

—Col. William Preston Johnson's *Memoir of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson*, a son's story of his father's life, will soon be published by the Appletons.

—A Williams & Co., Boston, have published a very interesting *Sketch of Rev. John S. C. Abbott*, prepared by Rev. Mr. Ladd, and accompanied with a steel portrait.

—Cassell, Petter & Galpin will publish early in March *Armenia, and the Campaign of 1877*, by C. B. Norman, late special correspondent of the London *Times* at the seat of war.

—Prof. Henry Morley says that Rev. A. J. Church's *Stories from Homer* give "a more faithful impression of the general action and spirit of the poems than many verse translations have done."

—The March number of the *Boston Book Bulletin* will contain a paper by A. Bronson Alcott, giving the names of the authors of the articles contributed to *The Dial* by its founders and their literary friends.

—In their "Collection of Foreign Authors," D. Appleton & Co. will soon publish *Raymonde*, and *The Godson of the Marquis*, by André Theuriet; *In Paradise*, by Paul Heyse; *Madame Gosselin*, and a new novel by Cherbuliez.

—An English book for boys, intended to amuse and instruct at one and the same time, has been issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is the *Boy Engineers*, by Rev. J. Lukin, the author of *The Young Mechanic*, &c., and tells what the "young engineers" did, and how they did it.

—Parker Gilmore's *Great Thirst Land*, just out in England, contains a description of the unknown lands lying between the Limpopo and the watersheds of the rivers recently explored by Stanley and Cameron, and also of the scene of the present war on the frontiers of Cape Colony.

—Harper & Brothers have nearly ready a new work by George Eliot, entitled *Brother Jacob; the Lifted Veil*; Count Moltke's *Letters from Russia*; L. T. Meade's *David's Little Lad*; Victor Hugo's *History of a Crime*; Mrs. Newman's *The Last of the Haddons*, and *The Wreck of the Grosvenor.*

—Henry Holt & Co. have nearly ready for publication a new story by Auerbach—"Auerbach's own self," as some say. It has been translated by Miss Annie B. Irish, and is in the novelist's earlier and best style. They have also decided to add Lewes' *Actors and Acting* to their "Amateur Series," with an index prepared expressly for the American edition.

—A manual supplementary to the high school and college reading of Latin is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It consists of a *History of Latin Literature*, by Leonhard Schmitz, LL. D., Classical Examiner in the University of London. The course of Latin literature previous to Christ is divided into four periods; a fifth includes the Latin writers from A. D. 14 to the end of the Empire.

—Mrs. Browning's *Earlier Poems*, 1826–36, have been issued by James Miller in a neat volume of small compass, with a wood-cut of the poetess according to the well-known portrait. The original bore the title *An Essay on Mind, with Other Poems.* London: James Duncan, Paternoster-row. 1826. Among these are "Stanzas on the Death of Lord Byron," and other stanzas occasioned by a passage in Mr. Emerson's journal, which states that, on the mention of Lord Byron's name, Capt. Demetrius, an old Ecumeliot, burst into tears.

—Concerning Prof. Huxley's introduction to the study of nature, entitled *Physiography*, Prof. Henry Morley in the February *Nineteenth Century* has the following criticism: "A book of the highest scientific order for luminous method and interesting accuracy. The uninstructed reader is taken step by step from the familiar to the unknown, from the banks of the Thames up to the sun itself, understanding each step as he goes, until he finds himself landed on a height whence a clear and more definite picture of nature lies before him than he has ever seen before." D. Appleton & Co. will soon republish it.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.... Feb. 28.

SUMMARY.

Mr. Conkling made a statement in the Senate to the effect that Mr. Coster had offered a bond as Pension Agent at New-York, but that the property of the obligors was not of the description required by the Interior Department, although it was the same as required from other Pension Agents, and that the bond had not, therefore, been accepted, and that Mr. Coster had not since been able to perfect another bond. The Senate refused to make Mr. Beck's Sinking Fund resolution the special order for next Tuesday. The bill authorizing a special court term in Mississippi for trial of the lumber depredators, was discussed some time, and was then laid on the table for the Silver bill and veto Message, which had been received from the House. After some effort to postpone consideration of the bill, a vote was taken, and it was passed over the veto by 46 to 19. The bill authorizing a special court term in Mississippi was also passed, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

The bill requiring naval estimates for appropriations to be made in detail was passed in the House. A bill was reported authorizing the equipment of a Polar expedition, on the plan of a colony, and appropriating $50,000 for that purpose. The Message of the Presidents vetoing the Silver bill was received and the bill passed over the veto by 196 to 73. The Mexican War Pensions bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, when a letter from Jeff. Davis was read, authorizing the friends of the bill to say that if the exclusion of his name from the roll would help the bill, he hoped they would insert a provision to that effect. A eulogy on the ex-rebel leader was then pronounced by the person to whom the letter was addressed. The House adjourned without action on the bill.

SENATE.

THE NEW-YORK PENSION AGENCY.

Mr. Conkling said in presenting a number of petitions: I venture to ask the the permission of the Senate for a moment to refer to a paper which is not a petition but which relates to another matter, before the Senate yesterday. In the course of the debate upon the Pension Agency bill yesterday, one or two Senators—perhaps I shall be sufficiently explicit if I refer to myself—alluded with some surprise to the fact that Mr. Coster, who some time ago was appointed Pension Agent, had never qualified to hold that office. Mr. Coster came here this morning; he came to me, and brought with him a bond, which I have in my hand; it is signed by a large number of men known, not only to me, but to other Senators. The obligors of this represent a great sum of money. It is a well-conditioned bond; the penalty is $250,000. It was drawn I am told, by the District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York; it is a copy, I am told, of the bond under which the Treasurer of the United States—Mr. Hillhouse, the custodian of the greatest sum of money, of all the business of the country—administers his trust. The justifications are in the sum of $500,000, and they justify by saying that each of they possess the respective amounts given of unincumbered property. This bond was perfected on the 21st of February, and it was brought, by telegraph, I believe, but objected to on the ground that the justifications should be on unincumbered real property, not merely property unincumbered. The bond having been refused, Mr. Coster, this morning, has not been able to present a bond conforming to the requirement, which, as he understands, is never made of any other Pension Agent, or, as far as he knows, of any other officer of the Government. Whether that can all understand in all times, perhaps easiest in these times, that a justification by a number of men selected not only because they are peculiarly situated as a justification upon unincumbered real estate alone—is a rather rigorous requirement. But, Mr. President, I have discharged toward Col. Coster, in presenting this bond, and I think, also, perhaps, incidentally, to myself, a kindness in the responsidence I even yesterday felt, that if could not be possible that a change of law was necessary in order to effectuate the public service in that pension district.

THE TERRITORY OF LINCOLN.

Mr. Chaffee, of Colorado, from the Committee on Territories reported with an amendment the Senate bill to establish the Territory of Lincoln, and provide a temporary government therefor, and it was placed on the calendar.

MR. BECK'S ATTACK ON THE SINKING FUND.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the resolutions on the calendar, and when that recently introduced by Mr. Beck declaring it inexpedient at this time to impose taxes for the sinking fund was reached, he moved that it be made the special order for Tuesday next, but the motion was rejected by a vote of yeas 27, nays 27—two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Beck then gave notice that he would call the resolution up on Tuesday next after the morning hour for discussion. He hoped that the Senate would not pass it without a reference to the Committee on Finance.

THE LUMBER STEALINGS.

The House bill to authorize a special term of the Circuit Court and a term of the District Court of the Southern District of Mississippi, to be held at Scranton, in Jackson County, was taken up and discussed at length.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

During the discussion the news was received in the Senate that the House of Representatives was voting on the passage of the Silver bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President, and Mr. Allison immediately entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate had agreed to adjourn over until Monday.

Subsequently, Mr. Edmunds moved to adjourn, but the motion was rejected by a vote of yeas 13, nays 35. A motion for an executive session was also rejected.

At 3:10 o'clock P. M. a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing that the body had passed the bill authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character, notwithstanding the objections of the President thereto.

THE LUMBER PROSECUTIONS AGAIN.

Mr. Eustis, of Alabama, at this time held the floor, and was speaking upon the bill in regard to holding court in Mississippi, and the Silver bill was laid on the table for the present. After some further discussion, at the request of Mr. Lamar, Mr. Eustis withdrew his amendment to the bill under consideration.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, said the Secretary of the Interior had been adopting a line of policy in regard to timber lands without due notice—harshly and without regard to individual rights—in various parts of the country, which had called forth a great deal of public criticism; and this policy had been so oppressive that the persons injured had sought a remedy. He knew something as to what the Secretary of the Interior had been doing, and believed in the country the delegate from Montana, a gentleman in whom he had every confidence, had furnished him with the facts as to the harsh policy of the Secretary of the Interior in the Territory of Montana. [Laughter.]

Mr. Edmunds asked if the Senator had made inquiry about the Montana case at the Interior Department.

Mr. Blaine replied in the negative.

Mr. Edmunds—Then the Senator has only one side of the case.

Mr. Blaine—The Interior Department does not wish the Senate or Representatives to visit it.

Mr. Edmunds said that the Senator from Maine [Mr. Blaine] had shown his fairness toward the Secretary of the Interior by informing the Senate that he favored this bill because of the action of the Secretary of the Interior in some other part of the country.

Pending discussion, Mr. Conkling said he observed the Senator from Iowa [Mr. Allison] at some length, and he ventured to bring to the attention of the Senator from Iowa, [Mr. Allison,] who had been in charge of the bill when it was before the Senate, the fact that it was now upon the table. He did not call attention to it for the purpose of submitting any motion himself, but for the purpose of hearing from the Senator having charge of the bill some suggestion as to the majority of the Senate proposed to take action upon it.

Mr. Allison said he understood the friends of the bill were ready to proceed to the consideration at any moment.

Mr. Conkling—"They are always ready." Continuing his remarks, he said he hoped the pending bill (in regard to holding court in Mississippi) would be laid aside. At this hour, as a matter of convenience, Senators should know whether it was the disposition of the Senate to take final action on the Silver bill to-day or not. He hoped the Senator from Iowa would move to postpone the pending and all prior orders, and proceed to consider the Silver bill.

Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, opposed the postponement of the pending bill.

Mr. Eustis, of Maine, said he was of the opinion that it was of vastly more importance to dispose of the Silver bill than to proceed with the consideration of the pending bill. For the purpose of testing the sense of the Senate, he hoped the Silver bill, in regard to holding court in Mississippi, be laid on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 44; nays, 9.

THE VETO.

The President pro tem.—The Chair lays before the Senate the bill to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character, which has been sent to the Senate by the House of Representatives, with the objections of the President of the United States.

Mr. Edmunds moved that the bill and veto be laid before the Senate at this time, and said under the rules House bills could be laid before the Senate only during the morning hour. He made objection to any other matter being taken by the Senate to consider the Message.

The President pro tem. [Mr. Ferry] overruled the objection of Mr. Edmunds, and said the chair's ruling proceeded was that the bill could be laid before the Senate during the morning hour, but it did not prohibit the Chair from laying bills before the Senate when the morning hour, and the practice had been to do so.

Mr. Edmunds—By unanimous consent only.

Mr. Allison moved to postpone the pending bill and all prior orders, and proceed to consider the Silver bill.

Mr. Wright, of Maryland, objected, under the Forty-fifth Rule, which provides that every bill and joint resolution introduced, or leave or reported from a committee, all bills and joint resolutions received from the House of Representatives, and all reports of Committees shall be printed, unless for the despatch of the business of the Senate such printing may be dispensed with.

The Pro tem. pro tem. overruled the objection.

The motion of Mr. Allison was then agreed to without a roll-call.

Chief Clerk McDonald then began to read the Silver bill, but before he concluded Mr. Conkling interrupted, and said he ventured to suggest that it was needless to read a bill which had been repeatedly read in the Senate.

Mr. Sargent objected to dispensing with the reading of the bill, and said he was in the other House of Congress at a time when it was charged that a bill had been passed without reading (the Demonetising act of 1873) and there had been a good deal said about it.

The reading of the bill was then completed, after which the veto Message of the President was read.

Mr. Wirtz, of Maryland, moved that the bill and Message be printed and laid on the table. Rejected without a roll call.

The President pro tem.—Shall the bill be passed?

A Senator—Notwithstanding the objections of the President?

The President pro tem.—The Chair uses the words of the Constitution.

The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll, and the bill was passed over the veto—yeas 46, nays 19, as follows: [Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italic*.]

YEAS.

Allison,	*Gordon*,	Matthews,
Bailey,	*Grover*,	*Maxey*,
Beck,	*Harris*,	*Merrimon*,
Bruce,	*Hereford*,	*Morgan*,
Chaffee,	*Hill*,	Paddock,
Cockrell,	Howe,	Patterson,
Coke,	Ingalls,	Pinkh,
Conover,	Johnston,	*Saulsbury*,
Davis of Illinois,	*Jones of Florida*,	Saunders,
Davis of West Va.,	Jones of Nevada,	Spencer,
Dennis,	Kellogg,	Teller,
Dorsey,	Kirkwood,	*Thurman*,
Eustis,	*McCreery*,	*Voorhees*,
Ferry,	*McDonald*,	*Wallace*,
Garland,	McMillan,	Windom,
		Withers—46.

NAYS.

Barnum,	*Euton*,	Mitchell,
Bogy,	Hamlin,	Morrill,
Blaine,	Hoar,	*Randolph*,
Butler,	*Kernan*,	Rollins,
Conkling,	*Lamar*,	Sargent,
Dawes,	*McPherson*,	Wadleigh,
		Whyte—19.

As it required a two-thirds vote to pass the bill, as there arranged so that two of those favoring it paired with one Senator in opposition thereto, and pairs were announced as follows: Messrs. Cameron of Pennsylvania and Armstrong of Missouri, in favor of the bill, with Mr. Edmunds, opposed to it; and Messrs. Oglesby of Illinois and Ransom of North Carolina, in favor of the bill, with Mr. Anthony of Rhode Island, opposed to it. Messrs. Christiancy and Sharon were absent.

When the name of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, was called, he said: I do not know the rules of the Senate, but I should like to make a brief statement.

Several Senators objected.

The President pro tem.—Objection is made.

Mr. Hill—Then I vote yea.

Mr. Edmunds said that being obliged to leave the city in a day or two he had arranged for a pair on this bill, but it was different from the one announced. The master of pairs, his friend from Iowa, [Mr. Allison,] was absent in Connecticut. He (Mr. Edmunds) known that a vote would be taken on this bill to-day he would not have agreed to pair, because he thought out of respect to the President and Message he should be laid or over to-morrow.

The President pro tem., in announcing the vote, said: Two-thirds of the Senate having voted in its favor, the bill is passed and has become a law.

THE LUMBER COURT TERM BILL PASSED.

A motion to adjourn, and another to go into executive session, were both voted down, and the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to authorize a special term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, to be held at Scranton, in Jackson County, and it was passed, notwithstanding the adverse report of the Judiciary Committee—yeas 30, nays 15—and the Senate, at 5:10 P. M., adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Naval Committee, reported back the bill requiring the estimates for appropriations needed by the Navy Department to be made in detail. He explained that the object of the bill was mainly to prevent the appropriation made for a special object being used for any other purpose. Under the present custom of bulking the estimates, great abuses might and did occur in the matter of transferring appropriations. The bill was then passed.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Mr. Willis, of New-York, from the same committee, reported back the bill authorizing and equipping an expedition to the Arctic Seas. It provides for the establishment of a temporary colony, and appropriates $50,000 for the necessary expenses of the expedition. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

VETO OF THE SILVER BILL.

A Message was received from the President, announcing that he had vetoed the Silver bill.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, for the purpose of taking up the veto Message.

The Speaker said the motion was unnecessary, as it was the duty of the Chair to present it. The Speaker thereupon, having first seen that order was restored and observed, laid the Message before the House. [It is printed in full in another column.]

The Message having been read in the midst of profound silence, the Speaker stated that the question was, Will the House, on reconsideration, pass the bill?

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia—On that I move the previous question.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, (approvingly)—That is it. [Clapping of hands, and other demonstrations of applause among members.]

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered.

Mr. Stephens—I propose that, by general consent, seven minutes shall be permitted to have printed in the *Record* such remarks as he may desire to make on this subject.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts—I object.

Mr. Ford, of Illinois—As this Message is not to be printed, I ask that it be read again. [Shouts of "No, no," from the friends of the bill.]

The Speaker—Does the gentleman desire to have the Message printed?

Mr. Ford—I do not.

The Speaker—It goes into the *Record*.

Mr. Ford—I mean to say that as it has not been printed for the members of the House, it should be read again before the vote is taken.

Mr. Cox, of New-York—I object to having the Message read again. It is a charge of fraud by a fraud.

Mr. McCook, of New-York—I call my colleague to order, and ask that his words be taken down at the Clerk's desk. [Shouts of "Down, down," "Order, order" from the Democratic side of the chamber.] I demand that they be taken down and read.

Mr. Cox—I simply said that the Message was a charge of fraud by a fraud.

Mr. McCook—That was a very improper language to be used in the presence of the House.

Mr. Cox—It was a very true expression of the general sentiment.

Mr. McCook—I insist upon the question of order.

The Speaker—The Chair thinks that the gentlemen [Mr. Cox] was not entitled to make any remarks at all.

Mr. McCook—But he did make them.

The Speaker—The roll-call has been commenced, and must be proceeded with.

Mr. McCook—I ask for the ruling of the Chair on the words used.

The Speaker—The Chair thinks that the language of the gentleman from New-York was out of order. He had no right to use it. The reporters were not bound to take it down at all as part of the *Congressional Record*.

Mr. McCook—That is all I ask—that it should not go into the *Record*. I thought it a singular expression for the gentleman to use.

The Speaker—The Chair did not recognize the gentleman to make the remark.

Mr. McCook—Does it go into the *Record*?

The Speaker—The Chair thinks that it should not go into the *Record*.

Mr. McCook—Very well, Sir, that is all.

THE BILL PASSED OVER THE VETO.

The vote was then taken, and resulted yeas 196, nays 73. The last three votes were cast by Messrs. Bragg of Wisconsin, Clark of Georgia, and Kelley of Pennsylvania, all of whom had been absent from the House by illness, but came up in time (by unanimous consent) to record their votes, which they did in the affirmative.

The following is the vote in detail—Republicans in roman, Democrats, in *italic*:

YEAS.

Atkins,	*Finley*,	Phelps,
Aldrich,	*Forney*,	Phillips,
Atkins,	Fort,	Pollard,
Baker of Ind.	Foster,	Pound,
Banning,	*Franklin*,	Price,
Bayne,	*Fuller*,	*Prideaux*,
Bell,	*Garth*,	Ralney,
Benedict,	*Giddings*,	*Randolph*,
Bicknell,	*Glover*,	*Rea*,
Blackburn,	*Goode*,	Reagan,
Bland,	*Gunter*,	Rice of Ohio.
Blount,	*Hamilton*,	*Riddle*,
Boone,	*Hanna*,	*Robbins*,
Bouck,	*Harris of Ga.*,	*Roberts*,
Boyd,	*Harris of Va.*,	Robertson of Ind.,
Bragg,	*Harrison*,	Ryan,
Brantano,	*Harrold*,	Sampson,
Brewer,	*Hatcher*,	Sapp,
Bridges,	*Hayes*,	*Sayler*,
Bright,	Haselton,	*Scales*,
Brogden,	Henderson,	Sexton,
Buckner,	*Hill*,	Shallenberger,
Burchard,	*Hewitt of Ala.*,	*Sibley*,
Burdick,	*Herbert*,	*Singleton*,
Butler,	*Hooker*,	*Slemons*,
Caldwell of Ky.,	*Hosa*,	*Smith of Georgia*,
Caldwell of Tenn.,	Hubbell,	*Sparks*,
Candler,	Hunter,	*Speer*,
Candler,	*Hunton*,	*Stella*,
Cannon,	Humphrey,	Stephens,
Carlisle,	Ittner,	Stone of Michigan,
Carwell,	*Jones of Ala.*,	Stone of Iowa,
Chalmers,	Jones of Ohio,	Strait,
Clardy,	Keightley,	Thompson,
Clarke of Ky.,	*Kelley*,	Thornburgh,
Clarke of Mo.,	*Kenna*,	Throckmorton,
Clark of Iowa,	*Kerr*,	Tipton,
Clark,	*Knott*,	Townsend of N. Y.,
Cobb,	*Landers*,	Townsend of Ohio,
Cochran,	Lathrop,	Townsend of Ill.,
Cook,	*Lowe*,	*Tucker*,
Cox,	*Luttrell*,	*Turner*,
Crapo,	*Lynch*,	*Tyler*,
Davis of Cal.,	*Mackey*,	*Vance*,
Danison,	*Manning*,	Van Vorhes,
Dwight,	*Marsh*,	*Wallace*,
Eames,	*Martin*,	*Walker*,
Eckley,	*Maybury*,	Welsh,
Ellsworth,	*Morse*,	*Wells*,
Field,	*Muller*,	White of Ind.,
	Norcross,	White of Ky.,
	Odell,	Whitthorne,
	Page,	*Wigginton*,
	Pierce,	Williams of Wis.,
	Platt,	Williams of Ala.,
	Poppleton,	Williams of Iowa,
	Rice of Mass.,	*Willis of Ky.*,
	Robinson of Mass.,	Wilson of Mich.,
	Rose,	*Wood*,
	Sawyer,	Woodford,
	Schleicher,	*Wright*,
	Shuttuck,	*Yeates*,
	Smith of Penn.,	*Young*—196.
	Starin,	
	Stenger,	
	Stewart,	
	Tooker,	
	Ward,	
	Warner,	
	Wilson,	
	Williams of Mich.,	
	Williams of N. Y.,	
	Williams of Del.,	
	Willis of N. Y.,	
	Wood—72.	

NAYS.

Bagley,	Freeman,	O'Neill,
Baker of N. Y.,	*Fry*,	Overton,
Ballou,	Garfield,	*Potter*,
Banks,	*Gibson*,	Powers,
Beebe,	Hale,	Pugh,
Blake,	*Hammond*,	Reed,
Blaine,	*Harris of Mass.*,	Rice of Mass.,
Blair,	*Harris of Mass.*,	Robinson of Mass.,
Bliss,	*Hart*,	*Ross*,
Briggs,	*Hendee*,	Schleicher,
Cain,	*Hewitt of N. Y.*,	Shuckleton,
Camp,	Hiscock,	Smith of Penn.,
Campbell,	Hungerford,	Starin,
Chittenden,	*James*,	*Stenger*,
Claflin,	*Jones of N. H.*,	Stewart,
Corey,	*Kasson*,	*Tooker*,
Crapo,	Ketcham,	Ward,
Davis of Cal.,	Lapham,	*Warner*,
Danison,	*Lockwood*,	Wilson,
Dwight,	Loring,	*Williams of Mich.*,
Eames,	McCook,	Williams of N. Y.,
Eckley,	*Morse*,	Williams of Del.,
Ellsworth,	*Muller*,	*Willis of N. Y.*,
Field,	Norcross,	*Wood*—72.

The Speaker announced the vote and said—In obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, two-thirds have voted in the affirmative and the bill has passed, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

The announcement was received with general hand-clapping, and other marks of approval. The bill and the veto Message were thereupon sent to the Senate.

MEXICAN WAR PENSIONS.

The House then, at 2:45 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Eden, of Illinois, in the Chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to pension the soldiers of the Mexican and Indian wars.

After speeches by Messrs. Williams, of Alabama; Williams, of Oregon; Ryan, of Kansas; White, of Pennsylvania, and Riddle, of Tennessee, the committee proceeded to vote on the bill by sections.

During a speech made by Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Jefferson Davis, requesting him [Mr. Singleton] to inform the friends of the bill that if the success of the bill depended on excluding him [Davis] from its benefits, he hoped that such a provision would be inserted in it. Mr. Singleton proceeded to eulogize Mr. Davis, declaring that this was but another proof of his great magnanimity, and he explained that that gentleman had been in favor of delaying as long as possible, the act of secession passed by the Mississippi, in hopes of a reconciliation with the North.

The committee then rose, and the House at 4:20 P. M. adjourned.

HEATHEN CHINESE IN COURT.

All the different races of men were before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon, for the several kinds of petty crime which make up the bulk of the daily business. The only case that was found to contain anything of interest was that of three Chinamen, against whom one of their own countrymen appeared as complainant. The latter, who was stalwart in figure for one of his race, gave the name of Lee Sam, and his strange story of the misdeeds of his companions had been reduced to writing by the interpreter ready for the court. It was to the effect that all the men had been employed in the same laundry at No. 273 East Houston-street. On Feb. 14, all the men being in their room together, Ty Toy took $55 from a nail on the wall, and, opening it, took out $55 in bills and $20 in silver, all of which he transferred to his own capacious pockets. Lee Sam was amazed at this summary exchange of property, but finally managed to make an earnest objection. Thereupon Ty Toy made answer, "I breakee your nosee," and so far put his threat into execution as to put Lee Sam out of the room and into the entry. Through Lee Sam as interpreter this juncture announced that he would go for a policeman, but he was prevented by Ty Toy and his companions. The case seemed to have in it some of the elements of a Celestial conspiracy, and prosecutors were anxiously awaiting its development when Justice Murray suddenly dismissed the complaint at the request of the complainant. The mystery was soon cleared up by the statement that after the arrests had been made Lee Sam had been given back his property by his comrades, who had furthermore been able to convince him that the affair was "all same joke." The Chinamen shook hands all around and departed from the court-room together.

WORKSHOPS FOR KRUPP GUNS.

The *Revue Militaire de l'Etranger* gives some details which indicate the immense development which the well-known workshops of Herr Krupp at Essen have attained. The number of workmen employed at the present time in the establishment amounts to 8,500. The area of the ground inclosed by the wall which surrounds the factory is 400 hectares, 75 of which are covered by buildings. These latter comprise 1,648 furnaces, 298 steam boilers, 77 steam hammers of various sizes, 18 rolling mills, and 2394 smaller machines, with a collective horse-power of 11,000 horses. If all the machinery were employed the factory could turn out in 24 hours 2,700 rails of a total length of 19,125 metres, 350 tires for railway wheels, 1,500 axles for locomotives and rolling stock, 180 complete wheels for railway wagons, 1,500 shell, &c.; and in a month 250 field-pieces, 30 15-centimetre, 15 24-centimetre, and 10 35½-centimetre guns could be completed. Since 1847, 15,000 pieces of ordnance have, it is stated, been actually constructed in the establishment. The average daily consumption of coals amounts to 1,800 tons of coal or coke, 15,300 cubic metres of water, and 24,700 cubic metres of gas, supplying 21,215 burners, of which 1,778 are used to light roads. Thirty-nine miles of railway, with a 39½-inch gauge are laid down in the factory, and the rolling stock used on these lines comprise 14 locomotives and 537 wagons. In addition there are 18 kilometres of railway and seven locomotives and 210 wagons for use on it;

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FAUST—Miss A. Human, Miss S. Grimmingar, Mr. Charles Adams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE DRAGUL MAUGE—Mr. George Clarke, Mr. C. W. Couldock.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BACHELORS—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

STANDARD THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Eben Plympton, Miss Ida Savory.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE OLD HOUSE AT THE BRIDGE OF NOTRE DAME.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—THE LONGAIRE—VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND CONCILIATORS.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—BRONCHO HORSES—EDUCATED DOGS. Day and Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and Evening.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE. "From the Himalayas to the Pyramids"—Prof. Warren Clark.

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The Sunday edition of THE TIMES *can be supplied from the Publication Office to all dealers on the direct line between New-York and New-Haven. A train carrying mail packages will leave the Grand Central Depot every Sunday morning at an early hour.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in the Middle and Eastern States, rising and high barometer, brisk and high northerly winds, decidedly colder, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light rains, or, in the northern portions, snow, followed in the former by easterly winds.

An important meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday to receive the report of the Committee on Railroad Transportation. The report is a document prepared with ability, and sets forth very clearly the principal methods in which discrimination is made against the commerce of the City. The difficulties of New-York commerce may be divided under two heads, those which arise from the action of the railroads and those which arise from the action of the City Government. The latter were very plainly pointed out by Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT in his letter to the committee. We believe that they are such as could be removed by proper effort by the influential merchants, and that when they were once removed it would be the recognized interest of the New-York railroads to remove the other difficulties, and that they would do so. Let the merchants see to it that everything fairly required from the City by the roads, in order to place them on an equal footing with their competitors, be done, and then let them demand that the roads fight the battle of New-York trade with all the weapons they can command. We have no doubt as to the result, and we should regard such a solution as much more feasible and desirable than one reached by legislative intervention. The latter is uncertain at best, and might easily be very dangerous.

There is something amusing in the high and mighty tone which it pleases the London *Times* to assume toward Austria. "It is time," says that journal, "for Austria to emerge from this vacillation"—referring to the conflict between the tendencies of the Magyars and those of the Slavs. "Let the Austrian Government speak a final word, and England, as well as Russia, will know what to expect." This is certainly language which might with great force be retorted on England. Her "vacillation" has been greater than that of Austria, and no "final word" has yet been heard from her lips, though Russian armies hold the City of Constantinople under their guns, and every contingency requiring a decisive policy from England has come about. Austria is a nation divided against itself, with powerful elements of its population arrayed against each other by intense prejudices of race. It is, moreover, a nation afflicted with financial weakness and exhausted by the lingering effects of a disastrous war. England is a country of homogeneous population, rich, prosperous, and with the prestige of nearly a century without an important defeat of its arms. Under the circumstances, scolding Austria does not seem a very dignified occupation for English writers.

A significant vote was given in the Senate, yesterday, on Mr. BECK'S motion to make his Sinking Fund resolution a special order for Tuesday next. Though the motion failed, it did so only because it required a two-thirds vote in its favor, and but 46 Senators voted. Of these, 27 were for the motion, and 19 against. A Senate which passed the Matthews resolution for paying the bonds in debased coin, and has just passed, over the President's veto, the bill to provide the debased coin for that purpose, and to cut off all gold revenues, could hardly be expected to protect so indirect a safeguard of the public faith as the sinking fund. Nor, on the whole, is it worth while, in one sense, that the fund should be kept up. The sooner the Repudiation Party goes the entire length of its rope, the sooner we may hope that the country will see how disgraceful and how dangerous its purposes are.

In the course of an interview with a Washington reporter, which will be found in another column, Gen. SHERMAN lays down some very plain truths. It is probable that Gen. BANNING will not relish the disclosures which Gen. SHERMAN makes in regard to the former's neglect of duty, but it will be much easier to be offended with Gen. SHERMAN than to break the force of his facts. BANNING has shown himself a pitiful demagogue in his responsible position, and it is difficult to understand how any one who has been in the service can so deliberately and persistently wage war against its honor and efficiency. It is a cheap way to make political capital to spread plausible but unjust accusations against officers, or to involve the whole system in the odium which can readily be thrown upon a few men. But if our corps of officers is to be cut down to meet the actual requirements of our little Army without regard to any future emergency, we may see the day when we will have to pay dearly for such a policy. Gen. SHERMAN very properly points out that on the staff of the Army depends the power of the nation to utilize its volunteers, but if we are to have neither regulars nor officers capable of commanding volunteers, heaven help us if we are ever involved in war—and we suppose that not even Democratic policy, peaceful as it pretends to be, can perpetually prevent such a possibility.

A rumor is spread among the City Hall politicians to the effect that Mayor Ely is "laying pipe" for a re-election to Congress in the Seventh District, now represented by Mr. ANTHONY EICKHOFF. The game is a very simple one, and involves the appointment of EICKHOFF to the Tax Commissionership when made vacant by the resignation of Mr. ANDREWS. This would leave the seat in Congress open for the Mayor for three years, besides providing the present incumbent with an office which would be far more valuable to him than he would be to the public. We do not vouch for the accuracy of this report, but it is a bad sign of the times that there is nothing intrinsically improbable in it. It would be a despicable piece of trading, in which the City's interests would suffer sadly, for Mr. EICKHOFF, in the Tax Commissioner's place, would be everything that Mr. ANDREWS is not, and would in no way be what that excellent officer is. But it is not in the Tammany code to consider the interests of the City, and neither Mr. ELY nor Mr. EICKHOFF is above acting on the Tammany code.

THE VETO.

The President has vindicated his consistency and his integrity, if not his courage, in the veto of the Silver bill. He has taken the only course which could save him from the responsibility and disgrace of participating, even impliedly, in the bad faith which this measure involves. It is unfortunate, perhaps, that the overstrained reticence which he maintained while the subject was under discussion suggested doubts as to a purpose which should not for an instant have been susceptible of misconstruction. The dubious tenor of his references to the general question of remonetization, in his December Message, warranted the misgivings which his subsequent silence rendered more plausible. The fundamental fallacy of the little that is honest in the remonetization movement received apparent encouragement from him and also from Secretary SHERMAN; and this circumstance served still further to mystify the probabilities of his position, and to impair the strength of his opposition to particular features of the bill as enacted.

There may be no strong reason for believing that any declaration on the part of the President, at any stage of the controversy in Congress, would have at all affected the result. The summary, half-contemptuous manner in which the veto was disposed of in both chambers does not indicate the presence of a personal following in either, or even a passable degree of respect for his opinions. But the sense of duty which compelled him at last to speak would seem to have required an earlier attempt to relieve himself from misapprehension, and to utilize such moral influence as a President may lawfully exercise for the furtherance of his convictions. It is manifest, however, that these are still hazy, so far as the possibilities of a double standard are concerned. His failure to comprehend the hopelessness of preserving a fixed relation between the values of gold and silver,—the mild amiability with which he suggests as desirable a measure which in existing circumstances is obviously impracticable,—may partially explain the feebleness of purpose of which the friends of sound money have not unreasonably complained. And these characteristics reappear in the veto Message, wherever its author alludes to the remonetization of silver apart from its bearing upon public credit.

On the latter point alone the President expresses himself decidedly. Incidentally, and less clearly, he notices the effect of the measure upon pre-existing private obligations, and his closing sentences show that he has a glimmering of the loss which its enactment will inflict upon creditors generally and upon the industrial classes, especially. These are considerations in regard to which he might have amplified his remarks with great propriety. As we have more than once had occasion to show, the opponents of the bill in the Senate erred seriously when they debated its provisions with almost exclusive reference to the public debt and the wrong to be done to the public creditor. The President has fallen into the same mistake. He has utterly failed to grasp the significance of the silver agitation in any other aspect, and he has consequently thrown away the opportunity which the veto afforded him, for exposing the mischievous tendencies of the measure, and the injustice which it will entail upon creditors of every class and upon every man who labors for his bread. To this extent the Message is weak and unsatisfactory.

The statement of the case in relation to the public debt is temperate and conclusive. The greater proportion of the outstanding bonds having been issued when the silver dollar was practically unknown in circulation, while the remaining or refunded bonds were issued in exchange for gold alone, the declared intention to pay the interest and principal of all of them in a depreciated silver coinage, is one of those scandalous acts of bad faith which would have moved a man less constrained than Mr. HAYES to a display of righteous indignation. He would have denounced, it as a measure of repudiation, as disgraceful to its promoters as it will be disastrous to the nation's best interests. Mr. HAYES is cold, at the cost of vigor and impressiveness. He realizes the duty of keeping national promises "with unflinching fidelity;" he declares that "the obligation of public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage," and that its maintenance is dictated by expediency as well as duty. All which is good. He declares, moreover, that the bill "authorizes the violation of sacred obligations," and on this ground he declines to sanction it. If his convictions as a financier were as clear and positive as his moral convictions, his Message would have been stronger and more effective than it is. The impression it is most likely to make now is that it was prepared reluctantly, with a faint heart, and an unpleasant consciousness of the fate that awaited it in Congress.

WADE HAMPTON'S WARNING.

Let us give Gov. HAMPTON his due. With all his faults, he has striven with tolerable consistency, since his accession to office, to fulfill pledges which go far toward atoning for the doubtfulness of his title. Unlike the Governor of Louisiana, he has not stood idly by while promises made in behalf of his State have been shamefully violated. His apparent popularity has sometimes been in excess of his actual power, as the wayward course of the Legislature in the matter of the State debt has proved. But it will be remembered to his honor that he has protested against, and as far as possible resisted, the project of repudiation which Democratic extremists have urged with some likelihood of success; and that if it finally fail, the result will in no slight degree be attributable to his influence. In his treatment of the colored people he has pursued a course that has not been heard of under Gov. NICHOLLS' administration, or in Southern States where the Presidential theory of conciliation is not on trial. He has treated colored Militiamen fairly as the white, and had the satisfaction, on WASHINGTON'S Birthday, of seeing both in excellent condition. It is evident that he has kept his word, and is doing what he can to break down the jealousies and animosities of the two races, and to protect equally the rights of both. These are merits which have nothing to do with partisanship, and which are more deserving of recognition because their exercise has not been unattended with difficulties which may still embarrass seriously his relations with his own party.

The State debt question remains to be settled, and the influences on the side of sweeping repudiation are too potent to be easily overcome. The unforgiving spirit which challenges the financial action of the Governments of the reconstruction era, and uses the aversion to taxation as a leverage for upsetting obligations rendered more odious to untamed malcontents by a remembrance of their origin, will not succumb even to WADE HAMPTON'S appeals without another struggle. The same spirit reappears in other forms. It is not in accord with the Governor's general policy. It despises his affirmation of legal equality as mere sentimentalism, resents as unchivalrous his disposition to carry out in good faith the implied understanding with the National Government, and is willing to risk the return of better times for the sake of partisan supremacy. Whether this dangerous ultraism or the conservatism of HAMPTON shall prevail, is the main question to be decided in the election which comes off next November.

Speaking with reference to this event, and to the past manifestations of the temper which will then seek ascendency, Gov. HAMPTON, in a recent speech at Charleston, remarked that "the fight is not over yet. This next election," he added, "will be the crisis in the history of this State." He pointed out that if peace and prosperity are to be secured, justice must be done to all, and to all must be accorded a recognition of their rights. Success he described as dependent upon unfaltering adherence to this policy, and he warned his hearers in advance against the reactionary movement which they will be asked to support. His words are too notable to be omitted. "I warn you," he said, "if you depart from that straight and narrow road,—if you allow the extreme men of this State to take possession of it,—just as sure as the sun will rise it will rise upon your failure." In other addresses reported in the same issue of the Charleston *News*, the Governor again and again pressed upon his friends the duty and wisdom of cultivating forbearance and liberality as means of fostering harmony between black and white, and of re-establishing the confidence which is essential to the welfare of the State. His emphatic reiteration of the idea, coupled with his allusion to the opposite tactics of the Democratic extremists, suggests the approach of a struggle which will have an interest outside of the State. It will be a struggle between Bourbon hatred, intent upon reaction, and the conciliatory policy of which WADE HAMPTON, alone among Southern Governors, is the advocate.

The contest may not take precisely the same shape in other Southern States, but in its essential characteristics it is the same in all of them. The possession of local power, and the prospect of Democratic success elsewhere, are incidents that develop the reactionary tendency against which WADE HAMPTON manfully protests. The New-Orleans prosecutions are among the most conspicuous results of this fact. In Louisiana, more than anywhere else, the extremists have pushed their pretensions without pausing to consider the consequences, and Gov. NICHOLLS has, so far, not evinced the sagacity and courage that are needed to counteract their influence. The mischief already produced is great, but it will be much greater if the supineness of the moderates or the cowardice of their leaders enables the extreme Democrats to obtain complete possession of the local Government. Should that event follow, it will entail the troubles and dangers which HAMPTON reckons among the possibilities in his own State, with aggravations peculiar in their brutality to Louisiana politics.

1848 AND 1878.

Once again, as in 1855, England is standing forth in opposition to Russia, and Austria vacillating between the two; but the causes which are at work to decide the event reach back even further than the Crimean war. All the troubles, all the difficulties, which are now gathering around the path of Russia are only a part of the legacy of evil bequeathed her by the great crime of 1848. Among the countless errors of NICHOLAS, none was deeper or more fatal than his mode of dealing with the Hungarian insurrection. Had he sided with the cause of freedom, all would have been changed. Austria would have become a free State, the support of Hungary would have been secured, and every obstacle removed from the path of the Romanoffs. A new Slavonian kingdom might have arisen on the banks of the Danube. The Crimean war would have been rendered impossible, and Turkey, abandoned by all her allies, would have fallen like a ripe pear into the mouth of the eater. But it was not to be. In his short-sighted arrogance, the "Soldier-Emperor" persisted in regarding the ephemeral power of despotism as an eternal and immutable law, and the cause of popular liberty, which lies deeper than either sceptre or bayonet can reach, as a mere accidental obstacle, to be thrust aside and forgotten. He thrust it aside; but that success was his ruin. Flushed with his disastrous triumph, he went headlong forward to the suicidal folly of 1854, which destroyed alike himself and the system that he had created.

Meanwhile Hungary, wrestling herself free from the shackles that had held her so long, assumed an equal share in the Austrian Government, and gave a Prime Minister to the Cabinet of Vienna. Then came the day of retribution. The race whose friendship Russia had scorned made her feel the weight of their enmity. Every Pan-Slavist intrigue in Galicia or Bohemia, every movement in the direction of the Danube, was watched and counteracted with all the vigilance of mortal hatred. The savage vigor of Hungary overcame alike the habitual torpor of Austria and the matchless diplomacy of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, and on more than one occasion all but succeeded in forcing the vacillating Cabinet into war. The efforts made by Russia to repair her error only added bitterness to the feud. It is not too much to assert that every foil and every hindrance experienced by her during the past twelve years may be traced, directly or indirectly, to the vindictive energy of the Magyars; and now the voice of their veteran champion himself, LOUIS KOSSUTH, is raised in fervent denunciation of the enemy of his country's liberties. He affirms that "now is the time to erect a dike against the ambition of Russia, ere it be too late," and that "the cause which is now at stake is not that of Turkey merely, but that of Hungary, of Europe, of humanity itself." Such language, emphatic as it is, unquestionably represents fairly enough the sentiments of the Hungarian war party; and what influence that party may yet have upon the conflicting forces in Eastern Europe is a sufficiently momentous question.

OFFICIAL BRIC-A-BRAC.

Last Tuesday was a field day in the Senate for officers who had received presents from foreign Governments and who wanted Congressional permission to keep them. First was a joint resolution authorizing Rear-Admiral JOHN J. ALMY to accept a decoration from the King of the Hawaiian Islands. Then Medical Inspector THOMAS J. TURNER wanted leave to accept a diploma of the Order of Kamehameha from the same mighty potentate. Next, Assistant Secretary BAIRD, of the Smithsonian Institution, asked permission to receive a medal and certificate of membership in the Order of St. Olaf, from the King of Sweden, and Surgeon WILSON, United States Army, begged leave to take from the Khédive of Egypt a decoration for gallantry in battle. There were one or two other similar requests. Not one of these was granted, objection being made to each as it came up. The debate on the general question was concentrated upon the joint resolution to allow Admiral ALMY to accept the gift of King KALAKAUA. Whether the fact that the gallant Admiral's name begins with the first letter of the alphabet had anything to do with his uncomfortable precedence, we do not know. He and his order of Hawaiian nobility monopolized the attention of the Senate. The other applicants for Congressional favor were shoved off with a bare mention of their claims. "I object," cut short their consideration.

The bar to a general and unhesitating acceptance of these gifts is a provision of the Constitution which declares that "no title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding office of trust or profit under them shall, without consent of the Congress, accept any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State." This is clear enough. An officer cannot accept a gift or order of nobility without consent of Congress. The result is that the officer usually accepts the gift and asks the consent of Congress afterward. As Congress is a good-natured body, it invariably grants the request. There was, for example, the case of SCRUGGS, which was cited in the debate of Tuesday. SCRUGGS was United States Minister to Bogota. Chosen to act as arbitrator between the Colombian Government and the British Government, in the matter of a disputed claim, he gave a decision in favor of the latter power. His opinion in the case was so learned, perspicacious, and judicial in its fairness that the Queen, on reading it, one morning, vowed that she would give SCRUGGS a present. The Prince of Wales suggested that it should be a receipted board bill, American Ministers in Central and South America being notoriously averse to paying their board bills. But the Premier suggested a silver inkstand. This suggestion was carried out and, in due time, SCRUGGS came to Congress for permission to accept this valuable gift. As in ALMY'S case, there was a debate, certain thinskimmed people objecting to this business of making presents to public functionaries, at home and abroad, as being undignified and contemptible. But the bill passed, it is needless to say, and SCRUGGS went home with his precious inkstand in his valise.

The fashion now sets in favor of orders of nobility. It is thought a fine thing for officers of the Army and Navy to wear in their button-hole a bit of ribbon, signifying that they are members of the Order of the Holy Banana, the Double-jointed Malacca, or St. Januarius of the Golden Fleece. Inkstands, snuff-boxes, and medals are no more sought after. And when the fortunate officer who has visited many foreign ports in the service of his Government, and has been able to dine and wine with the "one-horse" Princes and Kings of the earth, comes home with his bag full of honors, he is proud and happy. When Congress gives him leave, as it ultimately does, he appears on dress parade, with his breast covered with stars, garters, medals, and ribbons—a very gay bird indeed. It is thought a great slight on the King of the Cannibal Islands, or the Prince of Monaco, if his royal gift is not Congressionally sanctioned. The officer who has had it given to him does not, of course, care a fig for the order of nobility; but it is really too bad that his good friend the Prince or King should be treated so shabbily.

Now, the fact is that this particular clause of the Constitution was framed for the purpose of rigorously excluding from the Republic all influences and associations that would be likely to corrupt a severe republican taste. As rewards of merit, where the recipient has shown remarkable heroism or gallantry in the cause of science or humanity, a gift from a foreign potentate to an American officer is not wholly objectionable. But as a reward for obsequious politeness, for common courtesies, or for special personal favors, such presents are unworthy of the representatives of a great nation. We cannot and do not make such presents. And it is only within a few years that the good old custom of turning gifts from foreign princes into a museum show has been departed from. From obvious causes, we have degenerated into a present-hunting and present-receiving people. And the officers who besiege Congress with their petty petitions only reflect a popular weakness. Foreign orders and foreign gifts are ridiculously cheap nowadays. Congress should refuse to sanction the reception of these unmeaning gewgaws.

A SCIENTIFIC JEST.

A few months since it became necessary in the interests of humanity to mention in these columns the nefarious exploits of a collector of feminine statistics in Pennsylvania. The wretch in question disguised himself as a woman; armed himself with a tape-measure, and, under the pretense of obtaining orders for a new style of garter, measured every—that is to say filled his note-book with facts of a peculiarly delicate character. No one imagined that there lived another man capable of imitating the atrocious conduct of this illicit measurer, but this was a mistake. The conductors of one of our gravest publications, a scientific journal which has hitherto devoted its whole attention to new inventions of the most prosaic and proper character, has suddenly undertaken to rival the exploit of the Pennsylvanian statistician, and has published a series of diagrams showing the exact size of the respective heads of thirty-five distinct American citizens. This is done under the hollow pretense of illustrating the operation of a machine for head-measuring in use among hatters, but the real motive is apparent. It is true that the Pennsylvanian measured one extremity of his victims, while his scientific imitator selects the other extremity, and confines his examination to men instead of women. That this latter is an imitator of the former is, nevertheless, too obvious to be denied, and it is equally plain that the measurer of heads is actuated by an unholy desire to bring ridicule upon a man who happens to have an exceptionally small head.

The first thing that strikes the attention when looking at the thirty-five diagrams is the paucity of perfectly symmetrical heads. Most of those represented have a distinct protuberance, usually on the left, but sometimes on the right side. At the same time it is noticeable that the few heads that are perfectly symmetrical—such, for instance, as the head of Mayor ELY—are those of unmarried men. These facts inevitably call to mind the awful legends concerning stovelids and broom-handles, which have so often deterred the boldest man from matrimony. Why is it that Secretary SHERMAN'S head is decorated on each side with a series of alternate lumps and indentations, while the head of an unmarried man, the diagram of which is placed next to that of the married Secretary, is perfectly smooth? To what can we impute the apparently recent swelling on the south-east corner of the head of the recently-married Gen. SHERIDAN, and why should the head of an eminent actor, who is still unmarried, present a perfectly symmetrical outline? It is earnestly to be hoped that some plausible and creditable explanation can be given of the peculiarities of Secretary SHERMAN'S and Gen. SHERIDAN'S heads, but the human mind is so constituted that it cannot help accepting the first hypothesis, which fully explains the matter, even if that hypothesis is not wholly unconnected with the stove-lid of the Western home circle.

Those heads which are much larger on one side than the other, probably owe their conformations to the mental habits of their proprietors. We can note the fact that Mr. MANTON MARBLE'S head has an excess of development on the left side, and can regard it as the result of prolonged and vigorous partisanship. In like manner, it was probably Mr. P. S. GILMORE'S exclusive devotion to music that expanded one side of his head and left the other almost flat. We can thus build up the theory that excessive devotion to any one object increases the size of one hemisphere of the head. This, however, was not the motive which led to the publication of these head diagrams. The scientific head-measurer cared nothing for scientific theories, and merely sought to cast contempt upon a great and good man by showing the extremely diminutive size of his head.

The largest heads of which the diagrams are thrust before the public are those of Mr. SELIGMAN, the banker; Mr. STOUGHTON, our ambassador to England, and Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR. All these gentlemen are known to be men of unusual intellecual force, and the head-measurer evidently wishes us to believe that a large head is the inevitable condition of a large and powerful intellect. On the other hand, among the smallest heads is that of Gen. PLEASONTON, who is the author of the "blue-glass" lunacy, and that of a certain actor who has never been supposed to possess a giant intellect. The very smallest head of all belongs to—but it seems hardly right to mention the owner's name, and to thus gratify the malice of the wicked scientific measurer. It is not yet certain that a man with a very small head must necessarily have a very small intellect. At any rate, many men with small heads are good men, possessed of hearts ready to bleed over the woes of others, and full of good-feeling toward all mankind. The extremely small size of President HAYES' head—and now we have inadvertently mentioned his name, it is useless to conceal the fact that his head is fearfully and wonderfully small—does not prove that his intellect is inferior to that of every one of the thirty-four other citizens whose heads are larger than his. Nevertheless, it is impossible to ignore the fact that the diagnoses of these thirty-five heads were published in order to show that the smallest of them belonged to our President. The satirical head-measurer actually takes the pains to point out the extremely small size of Gen. PLEASONTON'S head, and to sneeringly hint that it accounts for his blue-glass vagaries; while, at the same time, he significantly makes no allusion to the still smaller head of the President. If this is a specimen of the jokes of scientific persons, we need no more of them, and it is a question whether the indelicacy of the Pennsylvania collector of statistics was really worse than the subtle malignity of this scientific joker.

GENERAL NOTES.

Tea-chests made in Massachusetts are to be exported to China.

The March dividends payable in Boston aggregate $2,898,667.

Walter Canterberry, of Mississippi, is 6 feet 5½ inches tall, and weighs 185 pounds. He is but 18 years old, and has room to grow.

Fifty men, 100 dogs, and one fox took part in a fox-chase in Bourbon County, Ky., the other day. Notwithstanding the odds, the fox was caught.

An Alabama Judge has decided that any one who sets a spring-gun does so at his own peril, and is to be held responsible for any damage done, even to trespassers.

A marriage license was lately returned to an Alabama official, having indorsed upon it the following: "dis here cupple Fale to marry and de-lisens is returned Blank.—J. McMillan, M. G."

A Michigan man, who was reported killed and scalped, has had the impudence to return home alive, and say that he thinks very much more of the Indians than some other people who know less about them.

The Kentucky Legislature, which higgled so long over the spending of $100 or so for a United States flag to be hoisted over the Capitol, has appropriated $10,000 for a monument to John C. Breckinridge.

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* of Monday says: "A walk through our city reveals the fact that the business outlook is encouraging, and when Spring opens we may expect to see a general revival of trade. In the lower portion of the town the industrial establishments are in full blast."

The Vicksburg *Herald* commends the selection of J. Z. George by Gov. STONE for a seat on the Supreme Bench of Mississippi. He is Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, we believe. The *Herald* says he stands high on account of his modest simplicity, his profundity, his earnest patriotism, and his massive brain.

A telegram from Quebec, 25th inst., to the Montreal papers, says: "Capt. Watson, formerly of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, has received a letter from the Militia Department, Ottawa, informing him that his offer of a short time since to endeavor to raise a regiment for active service, in case England became engaged in war, has been accepted."

The Greenbackers of Illinois are to hold a convention in Springfield on Wednesday, March 27 to nominate candidates for the State offices that are to be filled at the next election. The call says that no person who is not entirely independent of the Democratic and the Republican parties should be sent as a delegate to the convention.

The Raleigh *Observer* shows how in a multitude of words there is obscurity, not to mention a want of pertinency, but its quoted definition of murder is satisfactory. And now will it tell, in one word, whether it is the fact or not that only one white person of sound memory and discretion has, with malice aforethought, killed a negro in North Carolina since the war of the rebellion?

A Delaware paper prophesies that the parties of the future will be a Conservative Party led by such men as "Bayard, Lamar, and those who stand with them in the United States Senate against the Silver bill," while "the leaders of the Liberal Party of the future will be found among the Blands, Ewings, Matthewses, Becks, Thurmans, and Voorheeses of the Senate." That paper must have its own idea of "liberal."

The Eddy Brothers, "spirit materializers," who have been on trial in Albany, have been discharged. Judge CUTE, in granting the motion, stated that there was no legal proof that they came within the purview of the statute in relation to mountebanks. The Judge, nevertheless, stated that several citizens have complained of them, and that they were liable, under a city ordinance, for charging an admission fee without a license.

The South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune* has been called upon by a drummer, of whom it says: "An attack of brain fever in infancy rendered him totally blind. He recovered from that, but at the age of 2½ years was orphaned. On the 14th of March, 1850, he became totally deaf, and has remained so ever since. In addition to all this, with which most men would be satisfied, he has had his limbs broken and dislocated five times. In spite of this, however, he is a man of family, successful, and well-to-do."

The Providence *Journal* says that a Newport tradesman, who had supplied one of the cottagers with food for his horses, refused to pay stablemen a percentage, and soon after was waited upon by the cottager and told that his horses would not eat the corn he had supplied. Going to the stable with him the tradesman took out a small quantity from one of the unopened sacks, and the horses ate it with a relish; but on going to the manger it was found that there was a heap of corn which the quadrupeds would not touch. Examination proved that some stuff had been purposely mixed in it, and, of course, the animals rejected it.

The Raleigh *News* of Feb. 26 thus expresses itself: "North Carolina will never fully realize what she owes to the incorruptible courage of Gov. VANCE. His whole life has been marked by the same patriotism and devotion to liberty and law. Through all the stormy scenes of the last 17 years, as chief magistrate during the war, as a banned man and prisoner subsequently, as a steadfast and bold denouncer of reconstruction iniquities and political corruption, or as the triumphant leader of our people to the crowning victory of 1876, no event of his career has been brought to light but has added to his reputation for integrity and statesmanship."

EMIGRANTS FLOCKING TO KANSAS.

ATCHISON, Kan., Feb. 28.—The number of people now pouring into this State is without parallel in the history of the West. Over 1,200 persons arrived in this city to-day, destined for the interior of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 28.—Twenty-seven car-loads of passengers came in to-day from Atchison and Kansas City, on the Santa Fé road, mostly for settlement in the Arkansas Valley; besides these, large numbers came in on the Kansas Pacific road. It is estimated that the State will receive 200,000 additional to its population this year.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE

BUSINESS IN BOTH HOUSES.

THE EXCISE QUESTION IN THE ASSEMBLY—WEDNESDAY'S CANAL DEBATE—THE SUPPLEMENTAL CODE IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—When Mr. Daly moved on Tuesday last to make his Excise bill a special order for this morning, he expressed the hope that it would be possible to dispose of it after the day's debate. The proceedings of this morning show that before the bill is ordered to a third reading there will have to be a good deal more talking done than can be put into one sitting. At this time the bill has not been read beyond the first section, all the debate having been made on the formal motion to strike out that section, which opens the whole subject of the life or death of the measure to discussion. When all the prepared speeches on the general question shall have been exhausted, there must come the piecemeal debate upon each section. The debate this morning was participated in by Mr. Jacob Worth and Mr. Waring, of Brooklyn; Mr. Sheldon, of Lewis; Mr. Alvord; Mr. Skinner, of Jefferson, and Mr. Daly, who closed it up. There was besides some little cross-firing of question and answer between the speakers and various members. Mr. Worth opened the proceedings with a speech generally in favor of the bill, but especially as the advocate of lager beer. He declared himself willing to stake his reputation that if a man confined himself strictly to so healthy a beverage as lager, he would always have a clear head and considerable physical strength; and he further laid it down as a general proposition whose truth could not be disputed, that the amount of lager which a family might consume was governed entirely by the size of that family and its capacity for drinking. Mr. Waring followed with a carefully-prepared address of considerable length in opposition to the bill, in whole and in detail. Mr. Sheldon, of Lewis, who has not before spoken in the House, rose to deliver his maiden speech on the same side, fortified with a blue ribbon at his watch-guard. His speech was moderate in tone. There was much interest manifested when Mr. Alvord rose, to see what position he would take, but his speech was non-committal so far as showing how his vote would be given on the passage of the bill. He drew attention to the time already consumed in discussion of the general question whether there should or should not be an Excise bill, and urged the House to allow this bill to be read through, and, when amendments generally were called for, discussion could be had upon each section, each amendment, and the merits of the whole bill. He said that he should move to make the bill applicable to all the cities of the State; to make the sale of native wines, ale, and lager free; to increase the fees for licenses to sell liquors, and to make the penalties for violation of the provisions of the act more severe; his wish being, if the present Excise laws were modified at all, to legislate so as to encourage the use of light and non-intoxicating beverages and discourage as far as possible the consumption of ardent spirits. He concluded by moving to strike out the "City of New-York" in the first line of the bill, and substitute "cities of the State." Immediately upon this Mr. Skinner made a vigorous attack upon the bill. It was in Watertown, from which Mr. Skinner comes, that the suit of the People against Smith, upon which the Court of Appeals rendered its famous decision, originated; and in the proceedings out of which that suit arose Mr. Skinner had borne a part. He was, therefore, able to go very thoroughly into the history of the matter. Mr. Daly replied with an earnestness and sincerity equal to that of Mr. Skinner, in defense of the bill, which he declared would do more to correct the evils of the traffic in liquor than any measure which had ever been proposed of what was called temperance legislation. It was now past 2 o'clock, and the bill was progressed. In the House, in accordance with a very generally-expressed wish, the bill was again made the special order for Tuesday.

A few bills were introduced this morning, but none especially affecting New-York. Mr. Gilbert put in one of much interest to lawyers, since it provides for a very strict registration of all the lawyers entitled to practice in the courts of this State. Certificates of their admission to the Bar, with other necessary information, must be filed with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals; and he is to keep the record in books provided for the purpose, which shall also show whether an attorney has been disbarred, &c. A fee of 25 cents must be paid for registration.

Mr. Clapp, of Essex, introduced a bill making it the duty of the Superintendent of the Banking Department to examine every bank under his supervision once a year. He is empowered to administer oaths, and to compel the attendance of persons by summons or attachments, in the manner now authorized in respect to the attendance of persons as witnesses in courts of record; and books and papers which the Superintendent may deem necessary for such examination he may also compel the production of. The second section provides that on such examinations inquiry shall be made as to the condition and resources of the corporation generally, the mode of conducting and managing its affairs, the action of its Directors, the investment of its funds, and the safety and prudence of its management.

The published reports of the debate in the Assembly last evening on Dr. Hayes' free canals resolution give a very erroneous impression of it. As will often happen where a long debate takes place at night, only the first speakers get reported, and as Dr. Hayes had taken the precaution of having his speech distributed in printed form beforehand, it naturally appears as being the principal one of the evening. Those who heard the debate through, and who from their knowledge of the subject are well able to judge, consider that the speech of Mr. Hepburn, of St. Lawrence, in reply to Dr. Hayes, was one of the best and most logical arguments which has been delivered in favor of having the canals, like other commercial enterprises, pay their own expenses. Even those who dissent from Mr. Hepburn's position acknowledge the force and logic of his statement of it. Mr. Hepburn replied, point by point, to all that had been urged in favor of taxing the State to maintain the canals, and set the whole House laughing by quoting numerous extracts from a speech Dr. Hayes delivered two years ago, and which he had probably forgotten, wherein that gentleman eloquently set forth all the truths which he had that evening as eloquently demolished. Mr. Hepburn will have his address printed.

The Senate wasted the larger portion of the session to-day trying to dispose of the supplemental Code of nine chapters, and containing several hundred pages of printed matter. Senator Robertson had it ordered to a third reading yesterday, for the purpose of getting a test vote on its final passage, explaining to the Senate that it required a great many amendments, and if it was not to become a law a great deal of time would be saved to the committee by knowing that fact in advance. The Senate saw the reasonableness of this view, and ordered it to a third reading by a large majority; but when it was reached in the order of third reading this morning, Mr. Ecclesine, who has been a bitter opponent of the Code all along, resorted to every parliamentary device he could think of to defeat the expressed wish of the Senate that it should go to a third reading. He charged the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee with attempting to "railroad" the bill through the Senate without discussion, and yet he had wearied the Senate over two hours in discussing it. Failing in his attempt to thwart the wishes of the Senate, and prevent the passage of the bill, he then demanded that it should be read through word for word, which would have consumed at least 10 hours. The Clerk reluctantly began the task of reading the bulky volume, and meantime Mr. Jacobs, who occupied the chair, studied up the rules to discover some means of putting a stop to the nu

Commissioners, as Trustees of the Police Life Insurance Fund, to report to the Senate full details of the way the fund has been invested, the amount paid in since the fund was created, in the shape of fines, rewards, donations, deductions from policemen's pay, sale of property by the Commissioner, &c., together with the number of persons to whom pensions have been granted, the amount paid to each person, &c. The object of the resolution is to obtain information for the guidance of Senators in discussing the new bill, favorably reported from the Committee on Cities this morning, to create a Police pension fund for New-York similar to the one existing in Brooklyn.

RETRENCHMENT IN CITY EXPENSES.

HOW IT IS PROPOSED TO REDUCE THE SALARIES OF CITY OFFICIALS—THE PALTRY SAVING TO BE EFFECTED BY MR. DALY'S RESOLUTION—A NEW APPORTIONMENT BILL AGREED UPON.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Committee on Cities held a long session this afternoon, and among the bills discussed were several relating to New-York. Mr. John Strahan and Commissioner of Accounts Mooney appeared to speak upon the Financial bill, the bill to enlarge the powers of the Board of Apportionment, and the Bonded Indebtedness bill. Some verbal alterations were made in the latter, and it will probably be reported unanimously to-morrow.

Mr. Strahan spoke upon the Board of Apportionment bill, more particularly in connection with the resolution passed by the House at Mr. Daly's instance, instructing the committee to report a bill cutting down all salaries over $2,000, so as to make an aggregate saving of 25 per cent. Mr. Strahan gave credit to Mr. Daly for perfect sincerity and honesty of purpose in the matter, but said he would demonstrate that the people who suggested such a measure either did not know what they were dealing with, or that they did know and got up a scheme which had the appearance of being a radical reduction of expenses but was really an evasion of it. Mr. Strahan then submitted the following figures: The aggregate salaries of all officers of the City and County of New-York amount to $799,750; one-fourth, or 25 per cent. of this, is $199,937, but in this aggregate of $799,750 are included the salaries of officials holding for a term whose salaries could not be touched until its expiration, and the aggregate salaries of these officials amounts to $319,750. Deducting this sum from the $799,750, leaves $480,000, one-fourth, or 25 per cent. of which is $120,000. The only immediate relief, therefore, that a bill framed on this resolution would give the people of New-York, would be a reduction equal to the paltry sum of $120,000. Mr. Fish asked whether a bill making the 25 per cent. reduction could not be passed as well as the bill enlarging the powers of the board. Mr. Strahan replied that it certainly could, but the effect would be again to fix these salaries by statute, and so perpetuate the evil it was sought to correct. The object sought now was to place the general expenditures under the control of the local authorities, whoever they might be, and not have them fixed at Albany by special statute.

Mr. Strahan next submitted figures on the saving to be effected by the Board of Apportionment bill. The rate of tax for the current year is estimated at $2 55, which yields an aggregate sum of $30,079,077. Suppose the Daly resolution is carried to immediate practical effect, the tax would be reduced to about $2 54, the difference between that and $2 55 being about $120,000. He proposed in the bill to limit the tax rate to $2 35. The sum this would yield would be just $28,350,000. The board would have this amount to expend and not once cent beyond, and they could and must be compelled to reduce expenditures within that limit. The immediate saving to the City, therefore, would be $1,729,000. This was the relief the people demanded, and it was what they could and might have. He then asked what Mr. Strahan thought about adding members to the board by appointment by the Mayor, as was proposed last year. Mr. Strahan thought that unless the gentlemen appointed gave their whole time and attention to acquiring a knowledge of the many and complicated machinery of the City Government, which entailed for the expenditure of nearly $30.000.000 a year to sustain it, they would necessarily be mere figure-heads, at best.

The Apportionment Committee have held another meeting and agreed to report a bill which gives only three New-York votes. It is said that votes enough to secure its passage in both House and Senate are secured, and that there is no danger of a veto.

ANOTHER HEARING IN THE MATTER OF LOCOMOTIVE TOWAGE.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Joint Canal Committee of the Senate and Assembly had another hearing in the matter of locomotive towage on the canals this evening.

Hon. James S. Wadsworth, appearing for the Boatmen's State Association, said the bill was unconstitutional, as it was in conflict with the clause prohibiting the sale or lease of the canals. Besides, the canals being public highways, no exclusive privileges could be granted to any one. He also insisted the scheme was impracticable, and would destroy the use of the canals by those towed with locomotives.

Ex-State Engineer Sweet gave testimony in favor of the practicability of the scheme.

Ex-Canal Commissioner Barkley detailed experiments made by him on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, which were entirely successful.

Ex-Canal Commissioner D. A. Ogden said he could see many ways the State would be saved great expense in the way of repairs to the canals, as it would be to the interest of the railway company to keep the canals in repair.

STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

IT IS REORGANIZED ON A REPRESENTATIVE BASIS—OFFICERS ELECTED.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—At the meeting of the State Military Association to-day, the following resolutions, offered by Gen. Rogers, were adopted:

Whereas, Experience has shown the necessity of reorganizing this association upon a representative basis; it is therefore

Resolved, That a committee consisting of the officers of this association and four members, to be selected by the President, be appointed, with authority to prepare and adopt a plan for the formation of an association consisting of authorized delegates from the several military organizations of the State, on the basis of two from each division head-quarters, two from each brigade head-quarters, three from each regiment, two from each battalion, and one from each troop, battery, and separate company, the commander-in-chief and his staff to be ex-officio members, and which plan shall also provide for an Executive Committee, to have, during the year, the same powers as the association; that the officers of this association, to be elected at this meeting, shall be the first officers of the new association, and shall hold office until their successors are chosen.

Resolved, That this association at end at the Assembly Chamber this evening at 8 o'clock to hear the address of Col. Gildersleeve, and that upon the conclusion thereof it stand dissolved, and that the officers thereof, after settling up its accounts, turn over all its records and property to such new association.

The resolutions were adopted. The association then proceeded to ballot for officers of the reorganized association, with the following result: President, Col. Amasa J. Parker, Jr., of the Tenth Regiment, Ninth Brigade, Third Division; Vice-Presidents—First, Brig.-Gen. J. M. Varian, Third Brigade, First Division; Second, Gen. Rogers; Third, Col. George W. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice; Fourth, Major Henry Brinker, Seventh Division, Treasurer, Col. William H. Thompson, Second Division Staff; Secretary, Col. C. A. H. Bartlett, Commander-in-Chief's Staff; Corresponding Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Benjamin G. Berry, Fifth Division Staff; Chaplain, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., of New-York.

Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, of New-York, delivered the annual address at the session of the Military Association this evening. A vote of thanks was tendered the speaker, after which the association adjourned sine die.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—During the month of February 44 petitions in bankruptcy were filed in the United States Court for this district, against 42 for the month of January. The total amount of the failures foots up—$1,005,469 secured and $1,385,536 unsecured debts, an increase of $239,044 as compared with the January statements.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—The suspension of John I. Adams & Co., wholesale grocers, is announced. Their liabilities are said to be about $1,500,000.

MONTREAL, Ontario, Feb. 28.—Bernard Bastien & Co., lumber merchants, have failed. Liabilities $200,000; assets nominally as much.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The estate of the late Hon. Elisha P. Wheeler, who was ruined by the failure of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, of which he was Vice-President and a large investor, will pay about 35 per cent on $140,000 invested.

MONTREAL, Feb. 28.—Joseph Woodley, of Quebec, wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, has failed. His liabilities are placed at $150,000, and his assets at $110,000.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE — ENGLAND GRASPING AT SAMOA — HEAVY FAILURE OF LONDON BANKERS.

LONDON, March 1.—The *Post's* Berlin special announces that Herr Camphausen, Prussian Minister of Finance, has definitively tendered his resignation.

The *Standard* says: "We understand that Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of the Fiji Islands, has been ordered to proceed to the Samoan Islands in consequence of a recent request of the Samoan authorities for British protection."

Willis Perceival & Co., bankers, of Lombard-street, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at $3,250,000. The failure is attributed to heavy losses by bad debts.

A special to the *Times* from Rome states that Signor Crispi, President of the Chamber of Deputies, has questioned the Council of State as to whether the Government has a right to modify the law of the Papal Guarantees.

The *Times* states that a committee has been appointed to insure a hospitable reception for the American Bishops attending the Pan-Anglican Synod.

THE SANTILLAN CLAIM.

DENUNCIATION OF THE BILL NOW BEFORE CONGRESS BY THE SAN FRANCISCO PRESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The *Examiner* this afternoon says, with reference to the reopening of the Santillan claim, that the bill should be killed at the outset; and that it is as fraudulent a claim as was that which Lemantour indorsed many years ago to push through by forgery supported by perjury. The *Alta* to-morrow will publish an editorial on the same subject, as follows:

"The Santillan bill now before Congress should be defeated. We oppose it, not because the citizens of San Francisco would lose anything by its passage, but because it is unjust and opposed to public policy. The claim upon which it is based, covering a large part of our city, was fairly adjudicated and defeated, not on a technicality, but on its merits. The pretended grant is generally believed here by lawyers who looked into the case to be fraudulent, and the same opinion prevailed when the suit was pending among our intelligent citizens generally. This opinion, supported by the defeat of the claim in the United States Supreme Court, should deprive it of all support in Congress. There is in addition an objection to the bill. The persons to be benefited are a company of Philadelphians who bought the claim as a speculation from the people who were not in possession in the hope of ousting thousands of people who had purchased lots from the town or city between 1846 and 1852, when nothing was known of any such claim, and when Santillan, if he ever had a grant, had virtually abandoned it, and had allowed the city authorities and the citizens to treat it as public property. The speculators, after a fair trial, were defeated, and they deserve no pity. Hundreds of other frauds, defeated in the courts and barred by the Statute of Limitations, deserve more favor than this one from Congress. We believe Santillan was a myth. We know his Philadelphiast successors in the interest to be speculators in litigation, and we hope soon to hear the last of them."

MARINE DISASTERS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 28.—The schooner F. St. Clair Edwards, from Baltimore for Svannah, ran ashore during the night on the breakers at the north-east point of Tybee Island. Assistance has been sent.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Feb. 28.—The bark Maggie Chapman, which was abandoned while on the voyage from Philadelphia to Antwerp, was owned by William Hickman, of Dorchester; George Carville, of St. John, and others. The brig Manty, from Port Rush for this port, which was abandoned at sea, was owned by F. Tufts & Co., of Moncton. The vessel was insured for two-thirds of her value.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 28.—The schooner Carry P. Ingerton, Capt. Downs, which sailed for Grand Banks Jan. 3, with 16 men, on a fishing voyage, has not since been heard from, and it is feared she is lost. The vessel is owned here by Messrs. Wales & Allen, valued at $8,000, and insured for $6,200.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Navy Department has received the following communication from Rear-Admiral Murray, on board the flag-ship Pensacola, dated Honolulu, Jan. 22, mentioned in a letter of Jan. 22 I would respectfully inform the department that the Pensacola has remained in this harbor with the exception of one visit to the island of Molaki, whither she went at the request of the American ship Harriet N. Carlton, which was said to be on the reef of the point of that island and in imminent danger. The Carlton had on board a Chinese cargo, 400 Chinamen, a crew of 14 men, and the Captain and two ladies of his family. The vessel proved a total wreck, but the passengers and crew were all saved. Here 200 persons, including the Captain and crew, were brought in by the Pensacola yesterday morning, and some 200 Chinamen were sent to Honolulu in two small schooners, and have arrived safely. It seems that the loss of the vessels was caused by the east-north-east current, when the Captain had every reason to think that he would experience the usual westerly set."

The Signal Service station at Tybee, Ga., reports to the Chief Signal Officer that the schooner Henderson has four feet of water in her hold. Tugs will try to get the Edwards off at high tide. At 6:30 P. M. the station reports that the tugs are unable to get to the schooner Edwards, owing to a heavy sea. The schooner is coming head on the beach.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Feb. 28.—The bark Orlando, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, was abandoned on the voyage from Philadelphia to Antwerp. She is insured for $10,000.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The British bark Dacmar, Capt. Anderson, from Pensacola, Jan 11, arrived at Plymouth to-day. She lost two men overboard on the passage. The American bark Clarence, Capt. Conklin, from Baltimore, Jan. 14, for Antwerp, has put into Skull, Ireland, full of water.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. THOMAS' CONCERTS.

The second public rehearsal preliminary to Mr. Thomas' symphony concert took place at Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon. The programme, except in respect of Wagner's "Siegfried Idyl," was the same as interpreted on Thursday last, and was referred to on Friday, in this place. It does not, therefore, exact a second review. Rubinstein's "Symphonie Dramatique," which was its principal number, is a work abounding in great beauties, but sadly wanting in symmetry, and of inordinate length. There are two ways of enjoying serious music. It may be listened to with a sensuous and unthinking absorption of its themes and harmonies, and it may be followed, analyzed, and enjoyed by an effort of the mind added to the receptiveness of the senses. Such a composition as the "Symphonie Dramatique" may be liked by persons who listen to it after the first-named fashion, and who can be classed with the dilettanti who, on being asked whether they were fond of classical music, answered that it did not trouble them. The thoughtful musician, in our judgment, cannot but consider a work which occupies close upon one hour and a half in its performance, which is devoid of plan, and which is full of repetition, as more wearisome than impressive. And the "Symphonie Dramatique" stands at the head of productions of this order. It was magnificently rendered, yesterday, and was much applauded by an audience that filled the house to overflowing. The "Siegfried Idyl" is a very beautiful piece of orchestral writing, which we shall have an opportunity of hearing on Saturday evening, and of which we shall then be better able to speak. The programme of the rehearsal further included Beethoven's "King Stephen," overture, the excerpts from "Die Meistersinger," and Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz."

NEW-YORK ORATORIO SOCIETY.

Haydn's "Seasons," which was publicly rehearsed at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, was sung there last evening by the New-York Oratorio Society, with the co-operation of Mrs. Imogen Brown, Messrs. Simpson and Stoddard, and Dr. Damrosch's orchestra. We have little to add to the remarks called forth by the rehearsal and printed in yesterday's issue. As a whole "The Seasons" is tedious; the work is wanting in vigorous contrasts, and in the rich coloring by means of which the modern masters invest the least inspired tone-poem with a worth the lack of which is missed from the happiest thoughts of early musicians. Fatigue of the mind and senses may follow a whole evening with Wagner, Liszt, and Rubinstein; but we cannot help thinking that three hours of Haydn, as represented, at all events, by "The Seasons," must bring ennui to most listeners. The performance of the four divisions of the composition, last night, was satisfactory. Mrs. Brown's voice is still clear and ringing, and she uses it with more skill and discretion than at any previous period of her career. Mr. Simpson, in spite of the nasal quality of his tones, is a careful and correct singer of music of this sort, and his elocution is notably good. Mr. Stoddard improves constantly. The chorus was powerfully sonorous, and earnest and precise into the bargain, and the orchestra went through the task allotted to its members easily and smoothly. The devotional numbers and the hunters' and vintners' choruses were loudly applauded.

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

"Faust" will be sung at the Academy of Music, this evening, instead of "The Huguenots," which exacting work is reserved for to-morrow's matinée performance, in which Mme. Pappenheim will it is hoped, have sufficiently recovered to take part. To-night, Gounod's opera will be given with Miss Human as *Marguerite*, Miss Grimminger as *Siebel*, Mr. Adams as *Faust*, Mr. Blum as *Valentine*, and Mr. Wiegand as *Mephistopheles*.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

The last representations of "The Disoul Maugh" occur at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre next week, arrangements having just been perfected for the appearance there, on Monday, March 11, of Mr. John S. Clarke, who will then enter upon a farewell engagement preparatory to returning to Europe.

GEN. SHERMAN ON THE ARMY BILL.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE PROPOSITION TO REDUCE THE PAY TO THE PINCHING LIMITS OF WANT.

The Washington *Post* prints the results of an interview with Gen. Sherman on the Army bill introduced by Congressman Banning, from the House Military Committee. We quote:

"What is your opinion of the Banning bill for the reduction of the salaries of the officers of the Army?"

"I regard it as a measure for the disorganization of the Army, and I also think that it comes with very bad grace from Gen. Banning. On July 24, 1876, Congress created a commission consisting of two Senators, two Representatives, and two Army officers, with the Secretary of War as a member ex-officio. This committee was created for the purpose of examining the whole subject of army legislation, with a view to devising measures for the reorganization and reformation of the Army. The commission met, pursuant to that law, and every member of it, I contend, fulfilled his full duty, except Mr. Banning, who neither presented a written nor a verbal communication to that commission, and who attended but one, or at most but two, of the many meetings of the commission. His want of co-operation was one, if not the chief, cause why the commission could not fulfill its duties. Every other member labored to the end called for by the act of Congress, so I think, as I have said before, that it comes with ill grace from Mr. Banning to submit a bill to disorganize the Army instead of aiding the other members to do what they were commanded to do by an act of Congress—to report a bill to reorganize and reform the Army of the United States."

"What do you mean by saying that Banning's bill is one for the disorganization of the Army?"

"The Army regards this bill of Mr. Banning as reducing it to a pauper establishment, subject to constant and everlasting change, instead of an honorable profession leading to honors and future reward. In my opinion well men can never bring themselves to the hardship of army life without the hope of some future advantage, and if Congress reduces the Army and the pay to the pinching limits of want the result may be that army officers may become like some of our civil officers, and accused of being grasping for immediate and dishonorable gain to provide for future wants."

"What about the change so frequently made that the staff is too large, out of proportion, in fact, to the size of the Army?"

"The staff is too large for the existing Army, but ever since Washington's time the policy has been to maintain a staff large enough to admit of doubling, trebling, or quadrupling the establishment at the very shortest possible notice, counting on increasing the fighting force by volunteer regiments, as was done in the Florida war, the Mexican war, and the civil war. The Army appears to the people top-heavy because they are ignorant of the necessities of the service. Any law of Congress touching the organization of the Army, or the pay, which encourages officers to remain on duty in the field in preference to remaining on staff or fancy duty in the East, will meet my hearty approval and sanction."

"What about this matter of forage for horses, of which so much has been said and written recently?"

"Officers are supplied for their horses according to their rank, but they must buy their own forage and pay for everything except forage. In the field this is done literally. In cities like Washington it is simply impracticable, and they habitually have their forage delivered at their stables. The Army furnishes them horses and gives them credit on their bills for the value of the forage, but in no event can an officer receive any part of the value of the forage in money, but at the end of the month, if he has not used the whole of his forage allowance, they have the balance to pay in cash."

"Is this strictly legal?"

"Certainly, because every officer must be prepared at an hour's notice fully equipped for war."

"In case an officer has not the horses—is he allowed to draw the forage?"

"No, Sir."

"What can you tell me about commutation of quarters?"

"The Government furnishes the quarters and limits the price. The officer simply hires them, pursuant to the Quartermaster, who selects the quarters and pays the landlord. The officer cannot by any possibility derive any money benefit from it, and if the rent be more than his legal allowance, he must pay it out of his own pocket. The allowance is the same as it was when Gen. Bragg drew his commutation here in Washington in 1864-5. It is well known that officers living in public quarters in contact with troops are generally better off than their neighbors, but those who live in cities, in hired quarters, and have families to educate, are usually the poorest, straitened circumstances, and have to resort to all manner of shifts to make ends meet. Properly they occupy a high social position, which imposes upon them unavoidable expenses, and this is a feature that should always be taken into consideration when estimating their income and outgo. You know, as well as I, that the unwritten laws of society are more arbitrary than the statute law, and he who, from the nature of his station, is compelled to go into society, must bear all the burdens and fulfill all the duties of his station, or be branded as a niggard. Almost all our troubles grow out of the fact that we have family ties, and Congress ought either to pay officers enough to support their families, or forbid them to marry."

"What do you think of this bill of Gen. Bragg to compel officers to wear their uniforms at all times and places?"

"No change has been made in the customs of the service in the last 40 years on that subject; they are the same as they are in England to-day. On duty with troops officers always wear their prescribed uniform. When with citizens they usually wear the same clothing that citizens do. They are well-bred gentlemen, and, as such, do not desire to become conspicuous by wearing uniforms when not on duty."

"Do you know anything about this free dispensary that Dr. Baxter speaks of in his testimony before the committee?"

"I don't know anything about it, and have never seen it. I don't use much medicine, and what little I do I pay for out of the drug store here in the hotel."

"General, there are a number of other questions that I would like to ask you."

"Oh, this is enough for one time; come again and I will tell you more."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 1—1 A.M.—A very high-pressure area has advanced south-eastward from Manitoba to the lakes and Northern New-England, with brisk to high northerly winds, rapidly falling temperature and occasionally light snows. The barometer is quite low from Southern Dakota to Western Texas, with brisk to high winds and clear or partly cloudy weather. Occasional rains have fallen from California to Utah and New-Mexico, partly turning into snow in the interior. The rivers have slightly risen at Louisville, Memphis, and Vicksburg, and fallen at Augusta, Pittsburg, and from Davenport to St. Louis.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising and high barometer, brisk and high northerly winds, decidedly colder, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light snows, in the northern portions, snow, followed in the former by easterly winds.

For the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, variable winds, warm and clear or partly cloudy weather, followed from the northward by colder north-easterly winds, with occasional rains and high winds on the North Carolina coast.

For the East Gulf States, rising barometer, and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, colder north-east to south-east winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the West Gulf States, falling followed by rising barometer, increasing easterly to southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and followed by rain areas.

For the lake region, rising followed by falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, colder, partly cloudy weather, with rain areas partly turning into snow.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary and rising, followed by falling barometer, winds mostly from east to south, colder, partly cloudy weather and rain areas, or in the northern portions snow.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Ludington, Grand Haven, Indianola, Galveston, Eastport, Portland, Thatcher's Island, Boston, Wood's Hole, Newport, New-London, New-Haven, New-York, Sandy Hook, Atlantic City, Cape May, and are ordered for Norfolk, Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk, Cape Hatteras, and Cape Lookout.

THE BOWDOIN COLLEGE ALUMNI.

The eighth annual reunion of the New-York Alumni of Bowdoin College was held at Delmonico's, Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street, last night. The following-named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, President; W. H. Allen, N. Cothren, C. F. Brackett, and William A. Abbott, Vice-Presidents; F. C. Dow, Recording Secretary; Theodore D. Bradford, Corresponding Secretary; Samuel L. Gross, Treasurer. All of these officers were present last evening, as well as Dexter A. Hawkins, Granville P. Hawes, Charles E. Soule, Gen. B. B. Foster, and James McKeen, members of the Executive Committee; Dr. Fordyce Barker, Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, President of Bowdoin College, and Gen. Webb, President of the College of the City of New-York. A capital dinner was served. There were no regular toasts, but many suitable sentiments were informally proposed and called forth appropriate responses.

JERSEY CITY COMMISSIONS.

THE ELECTED BOARDS UPHELD.

SENATOR RABE'S BILL DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL—SPECIAL VERSUS GENERAL LEGISLATION—AN IMPORTANT OPINION BY CHIEF-JUSTICE BEASLEY, OF THE NEW-JERSEY SUPREME COURT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1878.

Ever since the passage and adoption, three years ago, of the amendments to the New-Jersey State Constitution, the question as to what was meant by the term "local and special laws," and what by the term "general laws," has been discussed. The question was more elaborately ruled upon to-day by the Chief-Justice, in the Supreme Court, in the matter of the contest between the two sets of Commissioners for the control of the local Government of Jersey City. The Legislature of 1871 passed a law providing for the creation in Jersey City of a Boards of Police and Fire Commissioners, and a Board of Works, the members of which were appointed by the Senate and Assembly in joint meeting. Last March Senator Rabe succeeded in having a bill passed abolishing the legislative commissions and providing for the election of Commissioners by the people. The Democrats elected a majority of the members in each board. The Republicans allowed them to take their places, and subsequently commenced, by filing an "information," an action to test the constitutionality of the law under which they were elected. The Democratic Commissioners demurred to the "information," and the merits of the case were traversed in the arguments on the demurrer, Hon. Courtlandt Parker and J. B. Vredenburgh appearing for the old Commissioners, and Hon. Leon Abbett for the elected boards.

The opinion of the Supreme Court, read by Chief-Justice Beasley to-day, states that the act under which the election was held last Spring provides: "That such parts of all public special, or local laws as provide for commissions or Commissioners by the Senate and General Assembly of the Legislature in joint meeting to regulate municipal affairs in any city in this State be, and the same are hereby repealed," and the second section provides that "in all cases where the above repealing section shall operate in any city in this State" there shall be substituted elective boards for the appointed boards. Against the law thus summarized the principal exception urged is that it is in substance and effect special and local, and, consequently, in conflict with one of the recent constitutional amendments. The defendants argue that these prohibitions of the organic law do not prevent special legislation for cities, but such only as regulates the affairs of towns and counties. The contention is that the word "towns" does not embrace "cities." It is founded on the false basis of looking at the letter of the law and turning away from its spirit. When we find that the adoption of the various signification of the term used will lead to positive absurdity, and that the reception of the word in its wider import is attended with the establishment of a rule of public policy, both wise and salutory, it is not difficult to make choice between the alternatives. The object was to exterminate, root and branch, special and local legislation, and to substitute general law in the place of it, where such substitution could be affected. That it was the design to permit special legislation, with all its enormous evils, to prevail with respect to those opulent and well-populated districts called cities, and to prohibit it, with respect to those few and inconsiderable places entitled towns, is an absurd proposition. Therefore, in short, in my opinion, the clause in question seems to have been provided with the intention to require that, for the future, all legislative regulation of the internal affairs of towns and cities shall be general, whenever practicable, of general laws framed for the purpose.

The Judge then proceeds to the discussion of the question whether the act in question is local and special or general. "In point of form," he continues, "it is manifest that this act belongs to the category of local and special laws. It imports genuinely of provision in all its parts. Its title is general, embracing all Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to regulate municipal affairs. So in its body it repeals such parts of all public special or local laws as provide for the appointment of such Commissioners and substitutes for such officers, others to be selected by the people." The law having been thus declared to be general on its face, the Chief-Justice considers the contention that the bill must be regarded as local and special, as, of necessity, it can be applicable to only a few localities. "This contention assumes the very thing in the hypothesis it begs to establish. It begs the question to say that a law which provides for the appointment of such Commissioners and substitutes for such officers, others to be selected by the people, is not a general, but a special or a local law. But I think there is a mistake in this. The term 'general law' does not import universality in the subjects in operation of such law. The constitutional clause in question calls for the enactment in this particular field of legislation of general acts, but such so-called general acts are, for the most part, special and local in their effect and applicability, provided we put the widest possible signification on the terms special and local. But these two latter terms do not comport with them such a compass of meaning as this. All legislation is based of necessity on a classification of its subjects; and when such classification is fairly made, and the legislation found appropriate to such classification, such legislation is as legitimate now as it would have been prior to the recent amendments to the Constitution. My theory is, that, if a set of objects be fairly classified, a law embracing them will be a general one and in all respects unobjectionable; but, undoubtedly, if the classification be illusive, and continued with a view of escaping the constitutional restrictions, it can find no support in the legislation connected with it. * * * Interdicted local or special laws are all those which possess a false or illusive classification. Their vice is that they do not embrace all the class to which they are naturally related. They create preference and establish inequalities. The present law, therefore, is not objectionable on the former of the grounds assigned, that in its operation it must necessarily be confined to certain localities. It does not exclude from its effect any place or subject belonging to the class to which it relates.

Then, as to the contention that in point of fact the bill applies to only a single place—Jersey City—and, being local or special, is invalid for the want of a notice of intention to apply for its passage, the court ruled: "According to my reading of the constitutional clause in question, its purpose was not to limit legislation, but to forbid only the doing, by special or local laws of the things that can be done by general laws. The intent was to require within the department all things that could be effected by general statutes to be effected in that way, but there was no intent to abrogate the legislative power outside of the field. The opposite interpretation would be full of impracticabilities, not to say absurdities. By its prevalence the peculiar imperfections inherent in the form of any existing public corporation would at once be made unalterable and irremediable, and the constitution of such bodies with respect to matters unique, and therefore not to be reached by general laws, would be beyond the hand of improvement or modification. Indeed, the present case would be a conspicuous example of the evils that would result; for, although in this same constitutional provision the ruling of particular places by legislative commissions is denounced in the form of a prohibitory clause, the success of the view set up would be to establish such a mode of government, so long as our organic law should retain its present characteristics, in the only place in which it is said at present to exist."

Concerning the contention that the bill is so far local and special as to have required notice of intention to apply for its passage, the Chief-Justice said: "Unfortunately, it is in this information assumed, without the necessary showing of facts, that this law has this singleness of applicability. The facts must be set forth to be directed and reviewable form. This has not in this case been done."

The demurrer was sustained. Mr. William A. Lewis at once made application to the court for permission to amend their information. Senator Abbett, in reply, filed the bills passed this week and signed by the Governor, abolishing Legislative Commissioners, if any exist, and validating the election held under the act of last Winter. The court took the papers and reserved decision.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATION.

THE JERSEY CITY CHARTER FURTHER AMENDED—REDISTRICTING BILLS PASSED—STATE PRISON LABOR—FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1878.

The most of the morning hour to-day was taken up in the House by the discussion over the Jersey City Charter. The bill was divested by the Hudson members of its most pregnant features, save that it legislates one of the little printers of the city into a big printing job. Senator Rabe, who always has a sharp eye to the interest of his constituents, will probably see to it that that clause is stricken out. The bill was so amended in the House to-day as to make the boundary lines of the Aldermanic Districts conform to the lines of the Assembly Districts, so, too, as to preclude the Board of Education from expending any moneys without the concurrence of the Board of Finance, and so as to protect City Collector Lowe's salary from being reduced below the point at which the court recently ruled it shall be fixed. Mr. Convery, of Middlesex, thought he saw in section 6 a clause which would authorize the extension of the streets over Morris Canal. One of the pet projects of some persons in Jersey City is to bridge the canal basin so as to connect the Central Railway piers with Jersey City proper. Mr. Convery made an effort to amend the bill so as to prevent the bridging of the Morris Canal, but it failed, the Hoges refusing to support him. With the amendment referred to, the bill was ordered to a third reading. Harris, of Hudson, to-day introduced a bill to make gambling respectable. It authorizes the Board of Aldermen to grant licenses to poolsellers, fixing the license fee at $500, and making the penalty for refusing to procure a license one year imprisonment or $1,000 fine, or both.

The bill redividing the Hudson County Assembly districts passed the Senate by an almost unanimous vote. Senator Magie, who voted for it, said that he did so to show his disapproval of one of the partisan acts of the Legislature of 1871. Senator Kirk and Gen. Sewell also voted for it on first roll call, while Senator Gardner changed his first vote of "nay" to "yea."

The act forbidding the making of hats in the State Prison, which had been made the special order for this afternoon, was called up, and passed by a vote of 45 to 10.

The Judiciary Committee to-day reported an amendment to a bill increasing the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace to $200, requiring the Justices to pass a satisfactory examination before the Supreme Court, and to give bonds in $3,000 for the faithful discharge of their duties. The House, however, refused to consider the amendments.

Col. Lewis to-day called up the Senate concurrent resolution fixing March 22 as the day for final adjournment. The resolution was agreed to, but a motion to reconsider it was laid on the table, and will come up again at any time, so that the matter is no more definitely fixed, on the part of the House, than it ever was.

IRISON RULE IN NEW-JERSEY.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—NO CRUELTY SEEN BY ANY ONE CONNECTED WITH THE PRISON—DR. PHELPS ON THE TORTURING OF SHAMM.

TRENTON, Feb. 28.—The examination by the joint committee of the two houses into the alleged cruelties to convicts in the New-Jersey State Prison was resumed this evening.

William R. Murphy, one of the Supervisors, was the first witness. He has held positions in the prison since April of 1869, during the Keepership of Messrs. Wilson, Howell, and Hennion. After explaining the duties of his office, he testified: Know but little of the punishment; it does not come under my notice; a large majority of the men work cheerfully; we stipulate with the contractors that the men shall work diligently and faithfully during all the hours that they are employed; full control of the men, and strict discipline is necessary in order to carry out the contracts; any laxity would tend to disorganize and interfere with the work; have visited other prisons and think that the punishment in the New-Jersey State Prison is necessary to preserve discipline. Some of the appliances for punishment at Sing Sing are not used in the New-Jersey prison. They have the "tying-up" contrivance; it is about the same as that in use in the New-Jersey State Prison; prefer this mode to that of the dungeon; it is preferable in saving time; the Bay State company gave up their contract partly from lack of discipline.

Westley Billis, Sheriff of Hunterdon County, testified in relation to Jacob Snooks, who died in the State Prison, that he was quite a passionate man; don't think he was diseased; he was disposed to be violent.

James J. Bergen, Prosecutor of Somerset County, testified: Snooks was convicted of rape and sent to the State Prison for 15 years; his victim was 12 or 15 years of age; he was so violent in the court-room that he had to be ironed and removed; he broke up an iron bedstead in his cell.

Dr. Samuel Allen, a member of the Court of Appeals and the Court of Pardons, testified that he had visited the prison frequently, and had heard of no cruelties practiced except that he read in the newspapers.

Dr. Phelps was re-examined; have charge of the punishment inflicted; have treated men who were feigning by giving them bread bills, and in this way have succeeded in curing and described the condition of the man who was supposed to be feigning; four or five men were carrying him up; put a pin in his legs, and he raised them up; then applied a little stimulant to the parts; it "riled" it; it was applied again, and then he stood up; he was then "put up," and after this walked as well as any man in this room; he went to work and never lost a day afterward; I tried the same experiment on another man, and found that he was not feigning.

The red-hot iron was used in some cases that he had heard of; considers alcohol by far the more preferable mode, although it is severe; it is laid down in the books as a mode. The witness produced Dunglison's Medical Dictionary, which recommends the red-hot iron. Flaming hydrogen and steam have been used. Chissel's *Manual of Medical Surgery*, John Mason Good's *Practice of Medicine*, and other authorities were cited. Red-hot iron, white-hot iron, and steam are much more severe remedies than alcohol; the first man said that the test cured him of rheumatism; he weighed 208 pounds when he came to the prison, and 210 when he left.

Cornelius Sheppard, who has been a practicing physician for 17 years, thinks the alcohol test is a severe one; recognizes the authorities cited; saw one of the men who had undergone the test; he did not complain; he said the test had cured him of rheumatism; there were two spots of dark color; said I not know it could have cured if they were burns; my opinion is that actual cautery (with red-hot iron) is very much more severe.

W. Walberg Coleman testified: Recognizes the authorities cited; physician; considers them as part of the profession; the use of alcohol produces a mere superficial injury; burning hydrogen and the other tests are much more severe. He explained the effects of the different tests.

Joseph M. Lacy sworn: Am a Deputy Keeper in the State Prison; have seen the gag used; have tried it myself; kept it in 1 hour and 40 minutes; it was very painful; it is a very good remedy to prevent convicts from talking; it is always open; it is in no sense cruel; it is not very mild, but effectual; I used the largest one in the prison.

Daniel Loder testified: Have tried what is called the stretcher, which is applied as follows: Set up; I was up 10 minutes on my feet, and 10 minutes raised on my toes; I was up as high as it was possible to put me up; I was there nearly 15 minutes longer; the pain was in the wrists and toes; there was no pain in the head; the punishment could be made very severe.

Silas Robinson testified: When Snooks was in the stretcher his feet were on the floor with the heels slightly raised; I helped to take him down; I walked around him to see his condition; couldn't tell whether he was dead or alive.

The committee then adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon.

BRAVE WORDS OF GOV. HAMPTON.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* prints a verbatim report of the speech made by Gov. Wade Hampton at the reception tendered him and Gen. W. H. F. Lee by the Washington Light Infantry, in that city, on Friday evening, Feb. 22. In the course of it he said:

"My time is almost out. Let me say to you that the fight is not over yet. That this next election will be the crisis in the history of this State. You have it in your hands to say whether that will perpetuate the peace and prosperity of the State; whether the power will remain in your hands, or whether it will be lost. You have seen that by doing justice to all, recognizing the rights of all citizens of South Carolina, you can carry

MARCH 1 1878

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000 U. P. L. g.....s2.104
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st.....104⅞
3,000 O. C. & I. C. 1st.....s2.84
300 Del. & Hud.....s2.
100 do.....s2.
100 do.....s2.
400 do.....s2.
50 At. & Pac. Tel.....20
100 do.....s2.
300 Chi. & Alton.....s2.
100 do.....s2.
100 do.....s2.
100 do.....s2.
100 do.....s2.
100 do.....s2.
100 do.....s2.
100 Han. & St. Jo. pf.....s2.
100 do.....s2.
100 do.....s2.
100 do.....s2.
100 do.....s2.
200 Lake Shore.....61
200 do.....s2. 60⅝
1700 do.....s2. 60⅝
50 do.....60⅜
500 do.....60⅝
700 do.....s2. 60⅝
1400 do.....s2. 60⅝
1200 do.....61⅛
1400 do.....s2. 61⅛
20 do.....61⅛
100 do.....s2. 61
200 R. & P. 1st.....19

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$20,000 U.S. 6s. R. '81. 105⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.....108⅜
80,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....105⅛
20,000 do.....b.c. 105⅜
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 M.....103⅛
40,000 do.....b.c. 103⅜
200,000 U. S. 6 s. 10'81, C.....103

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.....103⅜
20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.....s4.103⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 La. 7s, con.....84
2,000 R., C. & N. 1st.....65¼
16,000 do.....c. 65⅜
20,000 do.....s60. 65
4,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.....113
5,000 A., D. & M. Co. 7s.....43½
10,000 So. Pac. 1st. 8s.....73⅜
4,000 Mil. & St. P., 1st pref.....93
do. 2d do.....93⅛
500 N. W. C. G. 6s.....94
4,000 do.....93⅜
3,000 I. Mid. 1st 8s.....86
4,000 D. & H. R. 9s.....96
1,000 E. & St. J. 8s, 1st mort.....87½
1,000 Mich. So. & N. I. 7s.....111
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s '83.....104⅝
6,000 No. Pac. 1st.....103⅛
5,000 do.....103¼
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d.....53
2,000 Ohio & M. 1st.....95½
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st.....96
1,000 Mil. Con.....b.c. 59¾
1,000 Mor. & Es.....b.c. 68¼
1,000 L. & N. 1st.....90
1,000 Mich. So. & N. I. 7s.....107
3,000 Cen. Pac. gold.....105
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s '83.....104⅞
6,000 Chi. & N. W.....68
100 do.....68⅛
100 do.....68⅜
100 do.....68⅜
100 do.....68⅜

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Considerable business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Feb. 28, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

Louis Masier, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, sold the six-story brick tenement-house, with lot 26.2 by 94.5 by 26.3 by 65.6, No. 614 Water-st., north side, between Gouverneur and Montgomery sts.; and similar house, with lot 20.6 by 65.11 by 19.10 by 65, No. 616 Water-st., north side, adjoining the above, for $18,000, to Bank of Savings, plaintiff in the legal action.

Richard V. Harnett, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Austin Abbott, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 103.2, No. 211 West 13th-st., north side, 175 feet west of 7th-av., for $13,100, to Patrick McCann.

A. H. Muller & Son, at public auction, to close an estate, disposed of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 103, No. 133 West 14th-st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs., for $15,000, to Sarah C. Wolf.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, under a foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Elias J. Patterson, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick dwelling and store, front, and three-story brick tenement-house, rear, with lot 25 by 92, No. 403 East 16th-st., north side, 94 feet east of 1st-av., for $5,000, to George W. Frost, plaintiff in the legal action.

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame house, with lot 20 by 24.9, No. 202 West 37th-st, south side, 60 feet west of 7th-av., for $2,200, to W. G. Brown and others as Executors and plaintiffs; also a similar house, with lot, 20 by 94.11½ by 24.9 by 97.3, adjoining above, sold for $2,100, to Louis Schneider. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, William J. Marrin, Esq., Referee, disposed of the buildings, with lease of 16 acres of land, known as "Fleetwood Park," beginning on Walton-av., southeast corner of James-st., 24th Ward, for $3,000, to William H. Morris, plaintiff in the legal action; lease has five years unexpired rent $6,000 per annum and taxes; also, similar sale, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 102.2, on West 79th-st., south side, 175 feet east of 10th-av., for $1,500, to Patrick Fitzgerald, plaintiff.

James M. Miller, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, sold the two three-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-houses, with lots, each 16.4 by 102.2, Nos. 208 and 210 East 82d-st., south side, 120.4 feet east of 3d-av., for $8,600, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiffs; also, similar house, with lot 17 by 102.2, No. 216 East 82d-st., south side, 186 feet east of 3d-av., for $2,000, to same purchaser.

Howard W. Coates, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Edw. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, No. 233 East 126th-st., north side, 135 feet west of 2d-av., for $5,250, to Mary H. Drake, as Executrix and plaintiff in the legal proceedings.

The foreclosure sale by Richard V. Harnett of the buildings, with plot of land, No. 331 and 2,337 2d-av., south-west corner of 120th-st., adjourned sine die.

On Wednesday, in the rotunda of the Kings County Court-house, Brooklyn, Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Surrogate, under the direction of Henry W. Bentley, Esq., Receiver, sold some 300 lots, situated in the 14th, 15th, 17th, and 18th Wards, City of Brooklyn, belonging to the estate of James B. Taylor, deceased, for $12,847, to John Kahn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court partition sale, Henry E. Davies, Esq., Referee, of the six-story brick building, with lot 25 by 67.1 by 24.10 by 54.5, No. 31 Bowery, north-east corner of Bayard-st.; also, the two five-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 75 by 22.6 by 75, No. 217 Hester-st., north side, 12.1 feet east of Centre-st.; also, the three-story brick and frame house, front, and five-story brick tenement-house, rear, with lot 21.10 by 100 by 25 by 100, No. 186 Hester-st., south side, 50 feet west of Mulberry-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front tenement-house and store, with lot 22.6 by 80.6, No. 12 East 4th-st., south side, 22.7 feet east of Mercer-st. Also, similar sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick tenement-house and store, front, and five-story brick dwelling-house, rear, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West 25th-st. north side, 275 feet east of 10th-av. Also similar sale, J. H. Dougherty, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 15 by 98.9, No. 169 East 33d-st., north side, 75 feet west of 3d-av. Also similar sale, Abraham Wakeman, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick factory building, front, and three-story brick factory building, rear, with plot of land 42 by 24.9 by 29 by 49.4, No. 100 to 104 and 435 7th-av., east side, 24.9 feet south of 34th-st. Also similar sale, Edward E. Walters, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 222 East 69th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 4th-av.

By Gerard Betts, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Rufus F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick stable, with lot 21.4 by 63 by 13 by 71.10, No. 44 Watt-st., north side, 206.4 feet east of Hudson-st.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25.1 by 85, No. 632 10th-av., south-east corner of 45th-st.

By Thos. L. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Theron N. Little, Esq., Referee, of the two two-story brick dwelling-houses and two-story brick stable, with two lots, each 20 by 98.9, Nos. 227 and 229 East 25th-st., north side, 235 feet west of 2d-av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. M. Hammersley, Esq., Referee, of the two two-story frame dwelling-houses, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 245 West 46th-st., north side, 125 feet east of 8th-av. Also, by Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on 123d-st., north-west corner of Lincoln-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

NEW-YORK.

By Louis Masier.

1 six-story brick tenement house, with lot, No. 614 Water-st., n. s., between Gouverneur and Montgomery sts., lot 26.2x94.5x26.3x65.6; also, similar house, with lot, No. 616 Water-st., n. s., adjoining above, lot 20.6x65.11x19.10x65.....$18,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story brick dwelling-house, front, and four-story brick tenement-house, rear, with lot, No. 211 West 13th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., lot 25x103.....13,100

By A. H. Muller & Son:

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front-house, with lot, No. 133 West 14th-st., n. s., between 6th and 7th avs., lot 25x103.....$15,000

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 four-story brick dwelling-house and store, front, and three-story brick tenement-house, rear, with lot No. 403 East 16th-st., n. s., 94 ft. e. of 1st-av., lot 25x92.....$5,000

By William Kennelly.

1 two-story frame house, with lot, No. 202 West 37th-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of 7th-av., lot 20x24.9.
1 similar house, with lot, No. 204 West 37th-st., s. s., adjoining above, lot 20x24.9.....
1 lot, West 79th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x102.2.....
Buildings, with lease of 16 acres of land, known as Fleetwood Park, beginning on Walton-av., s. s. corner of James-st., 24th Ward.....
Lease has five years to run. Ground rent, $6,000 per annum and taxes.

By James M. Miller.

2 three-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-houses, with lots, Nos. 208 and 210 East 82d-st., s. s., 120.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., each lot 16.4x102.2.....$8,600
1 similar house, with lot, No. 216 East 82d-st., s. s., 186 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 17x102.2.....2,000

By Howard W. Coates.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 233 East 126th-st., n. s., 135 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 16.8x99.11.....$5,250

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Feb. 27.

54th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; Henry Edwards and wife to Mary Gill.....$4,000
83d-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x irregular; Annie Griffin to Michael Berrigan.....nom.
81st-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x59.9; Isadore Allselhul and wife to Jules Kerner.....23,500
124th-st., 120 ft. s. of 6th-av., 20x100.11; Jane Ann Keese to Kate Lobdell.....14,000
10th-av., s. w. corner of 167th-st., 100x200; O. L. Shepherd to P. F. Cotter.....336
Bleecker-st., 114.3 ft. e. of Thompson-st., 28.6x100; Marcia E. Gibbons and husband to George F. Sickles.....25,000
60th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5; J. Harvey and wife to Charles Seitz.....16,500
7th-av., s. e. corner 128th-st., 75x49.11; Mayer Katzenburg and wife to Julius Katzenburg.....7,000
2d-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 50th-st., 20x65; Anna Lehmann and husband to Elka Barz.....8,250
Thompson-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Bleecker-st., 100x100; M. Sternberg and wife to M. Sternberger.....nom.
49th-st., West, No. 151; Rebecca R. Stetson to V. Foulke.....13,500
28th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9; Michael Schaefer and wife to William Wilting.....23,000
1st-av., n. w. corner 60th-st., 25.5x100; James Tichborne and wife to William C. Lester.....3,750
Orchard-st., w. s., No. 143; Charles Tillman and wife to Simon Hay.....12,000
Lewis-st., s. w. corner Stanton-st., 50x100; Dorothea Osgood and wife to C. J. Morrison.....65,000
125th-st., s. s., 156 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x100.3; Marie Happ to J. Hermes.....18,000
Avenue A, s. s., 24th Ward; also, Emmett-st., 24th Ward; James J. Phelan and wife to Marie H. Olwell.....
124th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100; E. Gottlieb to J. Oppenheim.....1,550
Stanton-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Suffolk-st., 20x100; Frances W. Curtis, Referee, to William Klumpf.....8,000
33d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 12.6x98.9; A. T. Ackert, Referee, to Susan M. Journay.....16,751
81st-st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, 100x102.2; J. F. Miller, Referee, to N. P. Rogers.....4,500
5,000

LEASES.

Bowery, s. e. corner Grand-st., 5 years; S. Brush to L. Naumann.....$6,000
Broadway, No. 1,925, Eagle Theatre, 2 years; J. Hart to William Henderson.....16,000
3d-av., s. e. corner 29th-st., 6 years; George Forrester to Otis Lewin.....1,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.

FOUR-STORY BRICK; FULL-SIZE EXTENSION DWELLING. PRICE LOW; TERMS EASY.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., or 661 5th-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PRINTED LISTS OF HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO RENT

can be had at our office. Our lists include several first-class dwellings at reasonable prices.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine-st.

WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH-AVS.—For sale, a very desirable English basement house, 17.6x60 feet; suitable for a physician. E. B. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st., and 1,186 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 50TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7th avs.: 50x100.5 feet; price $40,000. Apply to E. B. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st. and 1,186 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FRONT 30X65X80 three-story cabinet finished, on Lexington-av., near 63d-st.; very low. FRED. S. MYERS, 619 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WEST 32D-ST., VERY NEAR 5TH-av., first-class full-size brown-stone-house. Apply to J. L. SLOSSON, No. 35 William-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.—VALUABLE PIECE, 24x75, Broome near Wooster-st., suitable for building for investment; very low. Fred. S. Myers, 619 B'dway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, March 21, at the Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, two fine cottages and grounds at WEST NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, adjoining the lands of Mrs. John Tyler, (widow of the late President Tyler;) beautifully situated on the CLOVE ROAD, (the continuation of Broadway.) Maps next week at No. 189 Broadway.

PARTITION SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Premises Nos. 186 and 217 Hester-st., and No. 31 Bowery, corner Bayard-st., will be sold by auction, FRIDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, Hon. Henry E. Davies, Referee. Maps at office of auctioneers, WINANS & DAVIES, No. 1 Pine-st., and C. TOWNSEND WANDELL, Attorney, No. 299 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—ON 54TH-ST., NEAR DR. HALL'S and St. Thomas' Churches, an elegant four-story brown-stone house, 25x60, in complete order; immediate possession; rent low. Full particulars of A. H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON 53D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A FIVE-story brown-stone house, 26x60, with extension and stable, lot 37.6 by half block; rent, $3,500. Particulars of A. H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine-st.

TWENTIETH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.—Medium-size, exquisitely-furnished dwelling; rent only $2,000.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., or 661 5th-av.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—To let, a furnished house, in excellent order, until May 1, or longer if desired; rent low. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

NINTH WARD—TO LET, NEAR RIVER, POSSESsion May 1, nine rooms; no other family in house; gas, water, and closet; rent $25. COAL OFFICE, No. 131 Barrow-st.

TO LET—ON 127TH-ST., CONVENIENT TO CARS, a three-story high-stoop house; will be put in the best of order. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TWO CHOICE APARTMENTS.—TENEMENT, No. 263 West 25th-st.; new, refined, elegant; parquet floors, play-ground, Summer-house, janitor, quiet windows, elegant gas-fixtures, and mantels.

FLATS OF SIX ROOMS IN GOOD ORDER, newly painted, all improvements, $35, $40, $45, and $50. Apply to Janitor, No. 131 West 58th-st., basement.

UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.—A full and correct list just issued can be had from

HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET,
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
HALL & NIXON, Broadway corner 51st-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

BUILDING WANTED TO LEASE.—AN OLD established firm desires to lease for three or five years a four or five-story building, about 25 by 80, located between Beekman and Canal sts.; rent must be moderate. Address MERCHANTS, Box 4,373 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS, IMMEDIATELY, houses, flats, and rooms furnished and unfurnished. Send in descriptions.
T. S. CLARKSON & CO., No. 149 Broadway.

ONE FLOOR OR SMALL HOUSE WANTED in central location. Address H. E. Box No. 317 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO RENT.—STORE AND BASEMENT, WITH 14 dry and excellent sub-cellar, size 25 by 200, No. 547 Broadway, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, occupied by us for over 20 years; splendid location for millinery or fancy goods, &c.; rent low; possession given at once. WILLIAM H. HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE.

The spacious and elegant apartment offices now occupied by the Queens Insurance Company in the Park Bank Building. Possession 1st May. Inquire in the bank.

TO LET—STORE NO. 23 VESEY-ST., ON THE Broadway block. Inquire I. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON EAST TERMS, A HANDSOME country residence in the Village of Farmington, Conn., nine miles from Hartford, consisting of large dwelling-house, stables, greenhouse, fruit, poultry and ice houses, with eight acres of land. Apply to WHITMORE & CO., No. 32 South-st., N. Y., or CHARLES WAGER HULL, Room No. 22, Cooper Union Building, 4th-av. and 8th-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A FARM OF 188½ ACRES at Cornwall, Orange County, with new house; marble mantels and hall, fancy hard wood floors, brick smoke-house, three large barns, with about 30 tons hay; 2 horses, and stalls for 30 cows; has half mile track; land all under cultivation; depot on the farm. Sold at farmers' price, and on easy terms by
W. E. WARING, No. 62 Bowery.

AT WOODSIDE, N. J.—FOR SALE AT A BARgain, a pleasantly-situated house, containing 12 rooms, convenient to two railroads; lot 80x215; chicken-house, shrubbery, &c.; can be seen at any time. Address T. B., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

MONTCLAIR.—A SUPERIOR, WELL-BUILT masonry residence; modern improvements; 12 good rooms; bath-room, ample closets; 1½ acres; stable, lawn, fruit; bargain at price asked.
HOWE & JARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st., or Montclair.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTHPORT, CONN., A FINE dwelling-house and outbuildings, with four acres of land, well situated; price, $10,000; one-half may remain on mortgage; cost, about five years since, over $25,000. Apply to O. H. PERRY, Southport, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J., (VICINITY SPECIALTY.)—FOR sale, $5,000, (easy terms,) handsome residence; modern improvements; fine views; south-west; half acre fruit, shade; stable; near depot. Apply to EDWARD F. HAMILTON, (Hamilton & Wallis,) 30 Pine-st., N. Y.

$1,500. TO LEASE—FURNISHED MANsion, three acres, at Flushing; carriage-house, horses, carriages. Photograph and details at No. 115 Broadway. R. C. EMBREE.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR WILL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn or City property—a large house, with grounds, 50x250, at Elizabeth, N. J.; good location. For terms, &c., apply to H. YOUNG, No. 368 Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR OUR NEW villas, country seats to rent, furnished and unfurnished. T. S. CLARKSON & CO., No. 149 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON THE SOUND—Country house; unequaled for location and advantages for bathing and sailing; rent low. Apply on New-Haven Road. Box No. 171 Port Chester, N. Y.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—MOST DESIRABLE property to rent for Summer or year. Apply to RANDOLPH BROTHERS, No. 111 Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

REDUCED FARE!

$3 TO BOSTON, First Class.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $5.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR ALL POINTS EAST.

NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)
Hereafter the STEAM-BOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT at 4:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Freight only. Steamers leave Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILLMORE, A. P. Agent.

FARE REDUCED.

$3 TO BOSTON. FIRST CLASS. $5
EXCURSION TICKETS

VIA THE FALL RIVER LINE,
MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.

5 P. M. DAILY (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agts. GEO. L. CONNOR, G. P. A.
Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boats leaving foot of Fulton-st., at 4:30 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—[illegible] steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven [illegible] connecting with [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE U. S. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:
SCYTHIA, Wed., March 6 | ABYSSINIA, Wed., March 20
ALGERIA, Wed., March 13 | CHINA, Wed., March 27
Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $80 passage is a special low rate for Winter season. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. JOSIAH A. HATCH, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, March 2, 2 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. LOCKHART.....Saturday, March 9, 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.....Saturday, March 16, 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size, and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA.....Wednesday, March 6
WISCONSIN.....Saturday, March 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 7
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 14
First cabin, $55 and $70. According to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier. Drawing-room cars to Buffalo.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.
The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.
Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, March 9, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, March 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 21, 7 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 302 South 4th-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
CIMBRIA...Thur. March 7 | SUEVIA...Thur., March 21
HERDER...Thur., March 14 | HERMANN...Thur., March 28
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., 2 B'way. RICHARD A. BOAS, General Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
HERMANN.....March 20 | WESER.....Sat., March 16
MOSEL.....Sat., March 9 | WESER.....March 23
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, March 5, 6 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 12, 11 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 19, 6 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, North River, foot of Morton-st.
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, March 6, 7 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle...Wednesday, March 20, 6:30 A. M.
CANADA, Surtout.....Saturday, April 6, 8 A. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
For freight and passage in Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Anchoria...March 2, 3 P. M. | Ethiopia...March 16, 3 P. M.
California...March 9, 8 A. M. | Bolivia...March 23, 9 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Alsatia...March 13, noon. | Elysia.....March 20, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. $40. Steerage, $26.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Holland.....Thursday, March 7, 7 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL:
Erin, Sat., March 2, 2 P. M. | Helvetia, March 9, 8:30 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70. Excursion tickets at reduced rates from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. P. W. HURST, Manager.

SAVANNAH,

FLORIDA, NASSAU, HAVANA, AND SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, March 2, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
No. 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, March 6, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.

INSURANCE ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & F. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Friday, March 1
Connecting for HAVANA, Mexico and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Thursday, March 7
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Tuesday, March 19
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Monday, March 18
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 35 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....March 2
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....March 6
BUFFERIN.....SATURDAY.....March 9
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....Feb. 21
ATLAS.....March 14
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
CLARIBEL.....Feb. 28
ALEA.....March 16
First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
For Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Campeachy.
Hereafter the STEAM-BOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT at 4:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Freight only. Steamers leave Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILLMORE, A. P. Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly a 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 9
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 20
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, SATURDAY, March 16, 1878, at 2 P. M. STEAM-SHIP SAN JACINTO FROM SAVANNAH, G., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, on the 25th (Monday) of each month, touching at St. Augustine, Mayport, Fla., Fernandina, Fla., and Charleston, S. C. Passage from Savannah to Nassau, $50; to Havana, $75. Meals and state-room berth included. Freight taken at low rates. Connecting at Savannah with Ocean Steam-ship Company's steamers for Brunswick, Ga., and Florida. For freight and passage apply to
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Sailing THURSDAYS from Pier 17 E. R., at 2 P. M.
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,360 tons, Carrie, Thursday, March 7
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
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Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
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For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sundays, 9:10 A. M.; March 9, 2.35, 4, and 10 P. M. Regular as 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.
Express trains are uniform in time and general appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.
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NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA.....Wednesday, March 6
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 7
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First cabin, $55 and $70. According to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
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STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier. Drawing-room cars to Buffalo.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.
The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.
Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
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FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

WHAT THE MERCHANTS SAY ABOUT IT

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—WHY NEW-YORK IS GRADUALLY LOSING HER COMMERCE—THE ISSUE TO BE SQUARELY MET—MERCHANTS IN EARNEST AT LAST—MR. VANDERBILT'S VIEWS—MR. BUGGLES' PROPOSITION—THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon to hear the report of the Committee on Railroad Transportation was largely attended. Of the Municipal and railway officials invited, only Col. William R. Roberts, President of the Board of Aldermen, was present. First Vice-President James M. Brown presided. Mr. Charles R. Smith, Chairman of the committee, read the report, which in substance is as follows:

The committee set out with the proposition that "bad City government, enormous taxation, miserably paved and dirty streets, insufficient and expensive terminal facilities, and, more recently, oppressive railroad discrimination, all combined, have made New-York the most expensive city in the world in which to do business." As a result, competing points with far less natural and acquired advantages are gradually securing the business which naturally and rightfully belongs to New-York. An article recently published in THE TIMES, showing the steady decrease in hotel patronage, is quoted in support of this statement. The jobbing trade and the trade in heavy and bulky articles are especially mentioned as suffering through a freight discrimination, amounting nominally to from 7 to 10 per cent., but really to from 25 to 133 per cent. in favor of Baltimore and Philadelphia, while to Boston are conceded the same rates to the West as from New-York over the Erie and New-York Central lines. These latter are accused at times of allowing special discriminations against New-York commerce as large as 50 to 60 per cent., thus depriving our merchants of established business connections, and the recent Boston and Albany and Grand Trunk fight is cited as an example. Complaint is next made of the combination of foreign steam-ship lines and the trunk railroads in the matter of through freights, whereby, it is charged, heavy goods have been and are forwarded to points 1,000 miles or more West at rates 50 to 75 per cent. less than the same goods can be brought by steamer and landed in a warehouse in New-York. This charge is borne out by a mass of facts and figures showing that this has been done via the New-York roads, and can be done to-day via the Grand Trunk from Boston, via the Mississippi River from New-Orleans, and via the Illinois Central Railroad from the same city. A similar discrimination exists the other way also. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is accused of making an allowance in weight on freight shipped over that road, and the committee claim to have possession of printed slips issued by that road offering to do this very thing. The committee say they have reported these facts from time to time to the New-York railroad authorities, but they "do not find any steps have been taken to remove the difficulty." The committee recommend that a return should be made to the old special tariff, making a fifth class for heavy goods of small bulk, easily handled in large lots, which are generally shipped in quantities of many car loads at a time. The next subject taken up by the report is that of classification. The Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Central Roads are accused of mixing high and low grade goods and transporting them all at the lower rate, and instances in point are cited. A revision of the present classification is urged, based on the changes in value of certain goods during the past 13 years. It is also charged that under the special contract system wholesale houses in the interior are given rates from 50 to 75 per cent. cheaper than the general public. The report says:

"The reduced rates of the pooled lines to Chicago are now 75 cent. per hundred for first class, 60 cents for second class, 50 cents for third class, and 40 cents for fourth class, while favored parties have been given contracts running through the year at 25 cents per hundred on all classes." The committee express the opinion that the powers granted to the railroads by the State and the corresponding obligations on the part of the roads to the commerce of the City and State can be regulated and defined by wise and appropriate legislation, both by the State Legislature and by the Congress of the United States. The recent interview with Messrs. Vanderbilt and Jewett is next spoken of, and the committee "regret to be obliged to report that the conference was without immediate result, other than a promise on the part of Mr. Vanderbilt to consider the reclassifications asked for, and to remedy the evasions of the tariff complained of by the merchants on the part of the 'pool lines.'"

"As a matter of abstract right," the committee "are fully convinced that New-York merchants are entitled not only to as low, but even lower rates on Western bound freight than from any other seaboard city, the 'distance argument' being far outweighed by the immense preponderance of business furnished by this City, and by other considerations well known to railroad experts, such as easier grades, and the capacity to draw more cars with one locomotive on the part of our trunk lines, as compared with their competitors in 'the pool.'" They say it is a fact admitted among railroad men that it costs the New-York Central Railroad, distance notwithstanding, considerably less to take goods from the seaboard to the West, than it does either the Baltimore and Ohio or the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and the same is true of the Erie, only in a lesser degree, because of her broad gauge, and consequent higher cost of working. In the matter of terminal facilities for this City, the committee are ready to admit that the railroads centring in this City have not received from the City authorities, nor from the merchants generally, "that assistance to which they are justly entitled, and which a regard for our own commerce imperiously demands." The committee "cannot too strongly impress upon the Chamber the duty of urging this matter upon the Mayor and other authorities of our City." They are "of the decided opinion that the railroads centring in this City, and the steam-ship lines running regularly to this port, should be most generously treated in the matter of dock facilities; and unless this policy is adopted, we cannot retain our present mercantile supremacy." They are also equally of the opinion "that the Board of Aldermen of New-York City should grant the application made to that body on the 17th July, 1877, by a body of merchants, relative to the use of steam for hauling freight cars over the Belt Railroad, during certain hours of the night; and that, furthermore, permission should be granted to our railroads to lay a freight track connecting with their docks, in order that we may be enabled in this City to handle freight as cheaply as can be done by competing points."

In this connection, the following letter from Mr. Vanderbilt is given:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1878.

DEAR SIR: You ask me to give you my views upon the peculiar difficulties and disadvantages attending the receipt and shipment of merchandise at this port. Cities, like railways, must offer equal facilities with their competitors for business. Within the past 10 years Philadelphia and Baltimore have made rapid progress in competing for foreign and home trade. They have granted to their railroads the most liberal privileges in the use of streets, docks, and water-fronts, and have furnished them every assistance for the erection of warehouses and elevators, and the establishment of steamer and other lines. As a natural sequence, the imports and exports of those cities are constantly increasing, and will continue to increase, at the expense of New-York, until New-York shall see its danger and freely offer the same facilities for commerce. The New-York merchant is subjected to a terminal charge of from 70 cents to $1 per ton, a burden from which his Philadelphia and Baltimore rival is free. It is clearly to the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroads, carrying goods upon a pro rate of the Baltimore or Philadelphia mileage, to take them to those ports rather than to New-York, and deliver them to the consignee, without this terminal charge; and from this cause, leaving out other and local influences, it is to their interest to divert trade from this port; for here comes always this exceptional tax, in the shape of a terminal charge, affecting every ton of freight delivered in this City, and amounting to about $10 a car in excess of the same freight delivered at either Philadelphia or Baltimore. The land under water around this City has been granted to it by the State for the purpose of improving, increasing, and extending the commercial facilities of the Metropolis. This property is a trust, to be used, not to secure a temporary income, but to be so administered as to enlarge and cheapen the business of this port. But the City, relying upon its natural and other advantages, has allowed its opportunities to slip by, and treated this gift as if it was held only for the immediate revenue which could be collected, without regard to the effect of such a policy upon our future prosperity. Public sentiment has heretofore sustained this view, but the time has come when both the City Government and the merchants must see that any revenue derived from this source is insignificant, compared with the damage inflicted. While steam-ships as other and rival ports land at comparatively free wharves, the rental of a dock owned by our City is about equal to 7 per cent. per annum upon the cost of a first-class ocean steamer, and at the same time our railroads are prohibited from reaching these docks, though the distance is only a few feet, the expense trifling, and the connection would to that extent put us on an equality with rival cities. When the railroad desires to use City property for the building of depots and the increase of facilities, it pays at the same rate as to a private individual. When it wishes to erect piers over the land under water, and applies for a permit, the City exacts a large yearly rental for this ground, covered by 15 to 30 feet of water, and that the pier built by the company at great expense shall revert to the City after a few years as its absolute property.

Every burden of this description is paid directly by the railroad, but necessarily reimposed upon its traffic. The property of the City, otherwise useless, is improved at the cost of the company, and the improvement increases our terminal facilities, adds to our commercial advantages, and cheapens the expense of doing business at this port, but the terms imposed neutralize most of the benefit. In all these matters the true interests of the City, the railroads, and the merchants are identical. We have the same competitors, and we must live on profits so small that volume of business becomes a necessity. It is short-sighted policy which permits an increased terminal expense as New-York, making it to the interest of any road to carry its traffic elsewhere. The natural advantages of this City, and its long control of the channel of trade, ought to be so supplemented by its liberality and wisdom as to induce all lines to seek New-York.

I appeal to the merchants to arouse the Municipal authorities on this question, and to encourage and sustain every effort looking to relief and improvement. Trade once lost is hard to regain. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company is ready at all times to bear the burdens and make the expenditures necessary to compete with roads to other seaboard cities. With thorough harmony of action, as there is of interest, between the Municipal Government, the merchants, and the railroads, the financial and commercial supremacy of New-York can be maintained. Very truly yours,

W. H. VANDERBILT.

CHARLES S. SMITH, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Chamber of Commerce, New-York.

A letter on the same subject has been promised by Mr. Jewett at a later date. The committee deprecate extreme legislation on the subject of railroad management. They look with disfavor upon fast freight lines, which they say lack a central control, and they consider that the recent pooling arrangement has not been successful. They recommend wise legislation as equally in the interest of the railroads and the general public, and say that they are backed up in this view by the opinions of President Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Albert Fink, Eastern Pool Commissioner, and W. P. Shinn, a recognized railroad expert. In conclusion, Mr. Smith offered the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York do earnestly request our Legislature to appoint immediately a commission, with all necessary powers, whose duty it shall be to inquire what, if any, legislation is necessary to protect and extend the commerce of our State; also to inquire into and report concerning the powers and obligations of the railroads chartered by the State; and that said committee be instructed to take testimony in the City of New-York, and to report by bill or otherwise, during the session of the present Legislature.

2. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Railroad Transportation be and hereby is instructed to cause to be introduced in our Legislature a concurrent resolution, in accordance with the above.

They were seconded by Mr. Robert Austin in a long speech, in the course of which he said he did not believe the claim put forth by the New-York Central that they could not lay down a bale of goods anywhere as cheaply as any road from any other city. He thought it a shame when New-York is offering freight in the proportion of six to one above any other city, that it should have to pay larger prices than any other. He was frequently applauded. Mr. Smith read a letter he had just received from a prominent firm, stating that they have been offered by different commission houses since the 25th inst. freight from Baltimore to Chicago, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 40 cents per 100 pounds. He also stated that Mr. Vanderbilt had assured him in private conversation that the extra terminal charge at New-York mentioned in the letter above given was equal to 100 miles of transportation.

Mr. S. B. Ruggles moved to amend the resolutions by extending the scope of the proposed inquiry so as to cover "the port of New-York, on which the State may take the railroads for the use of the State." He supported his proposition in an earnest speech, in which he characterized the New-York Central Railroad as a power above the Legislature, and said that he would die happy if he could see it in the hands of the people. The amendment was seconded by Messrs. P. B. Talcott and Demas Barnes. Mr. F. B. Thurber opposed the amendment. He believed in Mr. Vanderbilt to be in earnest in his assurances. If mild measures should fail, it would then be time enough to take a stronger. Mr. Thurber also said that he had been assured that the Albany Bridge Company's annual revenues from New-York Central Railroad freight at 50 cents per ton are double the entire first cost of both bridges, and that he recently saw figures showing that in 10 years the dividends on the watered stock of the New-York Central Railroad, with compound interest, amounted to $52,000,000. Mr. Smith also opposed the amendment, on the ground that the Legislature would find it a hard matter for ignoring the entire business. The amendment was then put and lost.

Alderman Roberts, being called on for his views, said he had been anxiously waiting for some light on the charge of "bad City government," but it seemed to have been ignored in the discussion. He denied that the City had been badly governed for the past three or four years, and said that for his part he would always do all he could for the merchants. Ex-Dock Commissioner Salem H. Wales said that when the proposition to run the New-York Central Railroad to lay tracks on the wharves from their road in West-street was first submitted to the board he was struck with its advantages, and intended to vote for the measure. He was astonished at the opposition that was subsequently developed. The Erie Railway Company were the principal opponents of the measure. Col. Stebbins, one of the Erie Directors, appeared before the board and made an argument against it. A distinguished lawyer of this City also went before the board in opposition. Remonstrances numerously signed by property-owners and laymen were sent in, and one gentleman went so far as to say, if the Department of Docks granted the application, there would be a revolution and blood would flow. The legal point was raised that the Legislature had no power in the matter, and this it was that caused the Commissioners to hesitate. The opinion of the Corporation Counsel was asked. He took his time. After the speaker had gone out of office again, in a letter to the effect that the board had power. Mr. Wales would like to see the effect of a new application to the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Smith explained that no reflection was intended in the report on the present Municipal officers. Mr. Ruggles was in favor of granting to the New-York Central every terminal facility it might ask.

Gen. Dodge reported a recent interview with the Vice-President of the Belt Railroad, in which that official assured him that the company's charter gives it the privilege, with the consent of the Department of Docks, to lay tracks on the wharves and into warehouses. The official in question also expressed anxiety for the co-operation of the merchants in obtaining permission to transport freight about the City at certain hours of the night. Mr. Timber said that the only remaining difficulty to such a consummation had been removed by Receiver Jewett, of the Erie Railway, who had assured the joint committees at the recent conference that he would not oppose it. He therefore hoped that when the matter was brought up again it would meet with no substantial opposition. The resolutions were then carried. The report was adopted and ordered printed, and the Secretary was directed to send copies to the members of Congress and of the Legislature. The meeting then adjourned.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Commissioner-General McCormick has information from the Navy Department that the United States store-ship Portsmouth left Washington Navy-yard, in tow of the steamer Tallapoosa, for New-York, on Wednesday. On her arrival at the Brooklyn Navy-yard her hatches will be widened and she will at once begin taking on board the exhibits for the French Exposition. She will sail hence for Havre peremptorily on March 10, and all exhibits to insure transportation, must be delivered not later than March 14. The Wyoming will take in the agricultural exhibits at Washington, and will, on Wednesday next, sail for

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8259. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MARCH 1878

WASHINGTON.

THE SILVER DOLLAR ACT IN THE MINT.

COINAGE TO BEGIN AT ONCE AT PHILADELPHIA AND SAN FRANCISCO—FURTHER CURRENCY LEGISLATION IMPROBABLE—NO PRESSURE FOR RESUMPTION REPEAL APPARENT—THE SENATE BELIEVED TO HAVE REACHED ITS LIMIT IN THIS DIRECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The necessary orders have been given to set the mints in operation to coin the "dollar of our fathers." Work will begin at once at Philadelphia and San Francisco. The Secretary is going on in the preliminary stages to execute the law according to the received interpretation of its language. There are many questions sure to arise, hereafter, which are not now presented because the dollars are not in existence. The coining of silver is a plain provision about which there can be no difference of opinion regarding the requirement of the law, and it must first be done. But when $1,000,000, more or less, are struck off, then will arise the question of what to do with them. The Secretary has suggested how they can be disposed of, but has decided nothing, probably, in his own mind, and cannot till the precise form of the questions of construction are apparent, and, it is clear, they may be much modified by circumstances. Whether resumption of specie payments can be made next January depends entirely upon conditions that cannot be foreseen. The value of agricultural products, and the extent of exports as compared with imports, and the action of present holders of Government bonds in this country and abroad, for example, will control the financial conditions largely at the end of the year, and perhaps decisively. The hope that the Resumption act can be enforced is at present vague and uncertain at the best.

The probability increases that the Silver bill is the end of currency legislation for this session. The next bill of this kind in order is that for the repeal of the Resumption act passed by the House. This is in the Finance Committee of the Senate. It has not been acted upon because, for some reason or other, no full committee meeting has been held. The subject was to have been taken up to-day, but was not. The opinion has been entertained that the bill will receive a favorable report, but there is an indication to-night that in the full committee there will be a majority of one against it. This cannot be positively announced, but a member of the committee, who has been regarded as doubtful, and probably in favor of the Repeal bill, is announced by a friend to be against any further legislation till the effects of the bill already passed, for which he voted, have been seen. This report is doubtless true, and is important. The Resumption Repeal bill could not get near a two-thirds vote, however, and the certainty of a veto renders its enactment impossible.

The wild schemes of Bland, Buckner, Ewing, Butler, and that crowd will find a large support in the House, but the two-thirds will be found together no more, unless, possibly, on the Free Coinage bill. But that bill will find a vast amount of indifference if it ever gets to the Senate. There are several Senators who think they have satisfied the demands of their constituents, at least for this session, and free coinage will not have a two-thirds vote there. The worst that can be done this year has been accomplished.

THE LOUISIANA COMPLICATIONS.

PROSPECTS OF A PARDON FOR GEN. ANDERSON—NICHOLLS' FEARS OF THE WHITE LEAGUE BELIEVED TO BE TOO STRONG—THE COLLECTORSHIP AS A FEATURE IN THE SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The adjournment of the Louisiana Legislature on the 6th of March renders it necessary that a pardon for Gen. Anderson, if one is to be granted, should very speedily issue. There is not much time for Nichols to delay if he intends to do anything effective. As to his probable action, there is a division of opinion here, and the opposing elements have been already often explained. There are some members of the Cabinet who still believe that Anderson will be pardoned. There are others who think Nicholls would be glad to pardon, but is not strong enough politically. That means that the thug and White League element still dominate in the State politics. Nothing more is heard of doing anything for Anderson, perhaps because the inability to do anything is too deeply impressed. The purpose to attempt the review of the cases in higher courts, in regular legal manner, is not abandoned.

The appointment of Collector at New-Orleans has come to be mixed with the Returning Board trials in the minds of many people, and there are certain Louisiana politicians who, thinking they have an advantageous position, are now ready, as usual, to trade. They will do so and so if Wells and Anderson are turned out of office, or if Packard is not to be appointed Collector, and so on, through a long list. It is to to be hoped that the end of negotiating has come, if it ever had any beginning, for there is nothing to be gained by it. Some of those who advocate the appointment of Packard say that if he had been nominated for Collector at the time Lawrence was nominated, he would have been confirmed, and would have been able to prevent the beginning of the Returning Board persecutions. Whether Packard now has any chance of nomination is uncertain. At one time he seemed to be favorably regarded by the President for the Collectorship. The decision, however, was against him. The complications have greatly increased since Lawrence was nominated, and are far more difficult to deal with now than when Congress met.

THE SLAVE TRADE REVIVAL.

REPRESENTATIVE LEONARD'S MISSION TO CUBA—A RATHER BLATANT DIPLOMATIST—REGARDED AS "TOO UNANIMOUS."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—It is said that the report of Congressman Leonard's select mission to Cuba was derived from a private letter sent to Washington by him before he sailed from New-York. Of course, if there were any important result to be hoped for from the visit of a Commissioner to Cuba, it is of the utmost consequence that the business be conducted in a strictly private way, and if Mr. Leonard has divulged his mission he has shown himself unfit for its duties. It is probable that Mr. Leonard has undertaken a self-imposed labor, and has received permission to inquire, in a semi-official manner, into the charges that negroes have been kidnapped in Georgia and elsewhere and sold into slavery in Cuba. As to his investigating the relative strength of the Cuban revolutionists and the existing Government, and obtaining an opportunity to report thereon by aid of the Captain-General, that is an utter absurdity. Mr. Leonard seems to be like a certain Postmaster that Mr. Jewell described as too unanimous.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

REDUCTION IN THE PUBLIC DEBT FOR FEBRUARY $2,250,237—THE GOLD IN THE TREASURY—COMPARISONS WITH FORMER PERIODS—DECREASED REVENUE AND LESS EXPENSE TO COMPENSATE—INCREASE IN FOREIGN EXPORTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The reduction in the public debt for February was $2,250,237, and for the eight months ending yesterday, $18,121,094. Compared with the same period of last year, this shows an increased reduction in favor of the last month of over $200,000, and for the eight months, $7,462,892. The coin balance, after deducting coin certificates, coin held to redeem called bonds, and interest due and unpaid, is $70,847,485, of which $5,627,702 is in subsidiary silver coins, leaving the actual gold balance now in the Treasury, against which there are no current coin obligations, $65,219,783. Compared with the statement for January, this shows an increase of $3,470,788 in gold coin, and with the corresponding eight months of the preceding fiscal year, of about $46,000,000. For February, there was an increase in subsidiary silver coins on hand, as compared with January, of about $700,000. The Treasurer reports that demand for these coins has largely fallen off, banks sending fractional currency for redemption and demanding greenbacks in exchange. Compared with January, the available currency balance has run down about $500,000. During the month just ended there was a reduction in legal tenders of $492,400, and in fractional currency, $281,221.

The Customs receipts for February were $10,372,852, an increase of nearly $800,000 as compared with January, and a decrease of $788,622 compared with February, 1877. The internal revenue receipts for last month were $7,195,815, a decrease compared with January of $953,393, and compared with February, 1877, of $1,174,847. The total receipts reported for the eight months ending yesterday, compared with the corresponding eight months of the last fiscal year, show a falling off of $5,074,365, of which deficiency over $4,000,000 were in internal revenue, about $100,000 in Customs, and about $900,000 in miscellaneous receipts. The reduction in expenditures, however, for the past eight months, compared with the same period of the last fiscal year, more than compensates for the loss of revenue. The expenditures for the last eight months were $15,746,879 less than for the corresponding eight months of the preceding fiscal year. For the eight months ending Feb. 28, 1877, the total receipts were $178,690,708, and the total expenditures, exclusive of interest on public debt, $107,191,454, leaving a surplus for the eight months of $70,899,254. The total receipts reported for the eight months ending yesterday were $173,016,343, and the expenditures $91,441,575, leaving a surplus of $81,571,768. Thus, with $5,000,000 less in receipts, the national balance sheet for the past eight months shows an increase over the corresponding eight months of the preceding fiscal year of $10,672,514. Our foreign commerce shows a steady increase in our favor. For the seven months ending Jan. 31 our exports were valued at $622,167,514, an increase of $19,000,000 compared with the same seven months of the preceding year. During the same period our foreign imports amounted to $477,712,900, an increase of over $55,000,000 compared with the same seven months of the last fiscal year.

OFFICIAL RECAPITULATION.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued to-day:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Bonds at 6 per cent.	$748,665,850 00
Bonds at 5 per cent.	703,266,650 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent.	200,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent.	75,850,000 00
Total principal	$1,727,782,500 00
Total interest	22,136,856 00

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent..	$14,000,000 00
Interest	70,000 00

Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.

Principal	$7,235,760 26
Interest	486,543 00

Debt Bearing no Interest.

Old demand and legal tender notes.	$348,680,426 50
Certificates of deposit	28,555,000 00
Fractional currency	17,190,698 14
Coin certificates	48,456,000 00
Total principal	$442,882,124 64
Total unclaimed interest	7,267 03

Total Debt.

Principal	$2,191,900,384 90
Interest	22,700,666 03
Total	$2,214,601,050 93

Cash in the Treasury.

Coin	$131,318,156 33
Currency	2,690,765 52
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	10,000,000 00
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	28,555,000 00
Total	$172,563,921 85

Debt, Less Cash in the Treasury.

Feb. 1, 1878	2,044,287,366 26
March 1, 1878	$2,042,037,129 08
Decrease of debt during the month	$2,250,237 18
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1877	18,121,094 18

Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid.	646,235 12
Interest paid by United States.	37,986,334 50
Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c.	9,159,131 12
Balance of interest paid by United States	28,737,203 38

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during the month of February, 1878, were as follows:

On account of civil and miscellaneous.	$3,214,527 20
War	3,169,449 35
Navy	1,104,986 31
Interior, (Indians and pensions)	2,647,648 99
Total	$10,136,611 85

The above does not include payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

COURT IN A LOG CAMP.

THE BILL REQUIRING A SPECIAL TERM OF COURT TO TRY THE LOG CASES—WHY IT PASSED THE SENATE—INDIGNATION IN THE CABINET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The passage of the bill requiring a special term of the United States Court to sit in Mississippi to try the log cases, as they are called, has produced a great deal of feeling in the Cabinet. The bill will probably be vetoed if it finally gets to the White House. It is said the court would have to sit in a saw mill, and the witnesses would be the employes of the accused persons. The Senate was influenced very largely in passing the bill by a desire to defy and, if possible, humiliate Mr. Schurz. The fact is, that in trying to prevent depredations on timber lands belonging to the United States, the Secretary has struck at one of the most powerful interests in the country. The extent of the thieving, and the amount of profits from it are astounding and beyond the imagination of the Secretary himself. In some parts of the West there is a certain kind and extent of trespass dictated by the necessity of the people, which should be tolerated till proper laws give an opportunity to acquire title to mountain timber lands. But even there a vast and graceless speculation exists, and millions of dollars are made by companies who strip whole tracts systematically of their lumber. The bill as passed by the Senate was intended to indicate to Secretary Schurz that he should not enforce the Timber laws. Mr. Blaine said in substance that they ought not to be enforced. There is new legislation needed providing for the sale of timber, and has been for years, but it has probably been defeated in the interest of those who prefer to get their logs for nothing. They have at last succeeded in having the Senate order a court to be held in a Mississippi logging camp.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE RUNKLE AND DRAPER CASES—CANDIDATES FOR FIRST CONTROLLER OF THE TREASURY—THE NEW-YORK PENSION AGENCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1. — The Senate Committee on the Judiciary have received from the War and Navy Departments, the papers in the Runkle and Draper cases, and the investigation, ordered some weeks ago, of the legal questions involved, will probably begin next week.

Among the persons named for nomination to the position of First Controller of the Treasury are ex-Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, now Third Auditor, and ex-Gov. Reynolds, of Alabama, formerly Auditor of that State, and at one time Minister to Bolivia.

The amendment to the House bill authorizing the President to appoint temporarily some officer of the United States to pay pensions in case of a vacancy, was concurred in by the House to-day. The Senate having adjourned until Monday, the bill cannot receive the signature of the President until Monday afternoon, and it will therefore be impossible to pay the pensions at the New-York Agency until Tuesday. It is understood that the President will designate the Commissioner of Pensions to make the payments at New-York. The Commissioner states that every effort will be made to make the payments promptly, and thinks there will be no serious delay in the payments after Tuesday.

BUSINESS IN THE COMMITTEES.

THE NEW-ENGLAND MAIL SUPERINTENDENT INVESTIGATION—REPEAL OF THE SPECIE RESUMPTION ACT—THE TARIFF—THE PATENT LAWS—POSTAL SAVINGS BONDS.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day continued the investigation of Thomas P. Cheney, Superintendent of the New-England Mail Service. A. G. Stahl, chief clerk in Cheney's office, was the first witness. His testimony was corroborative of that already published. He acknowledged having been absent from duty without any reduction of salary. Mr. Lewis, an employe of the Boston Post Office, gave a general review of the duties of the Superintendent of Mail Service, and testified in effect that Mr. Cheney neglected his duty by being absent from his office a greater part of his time. Mr. S. West, railway posts, clerk on the St. Albans and Boston Railroad, said he had frequently called at Cheney's office on business, but invariably found him absent. In a reply to a question, witness said he never saw Cheney in the discharge of his duties on the road.

The Senate Finance Committee took no action to-day on the bill for the repeal of the Specie Resumption act. Only five members were in attendance and it was decided to postpone the subject until the regular meeting next Tuesday. No other business was transacted.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning passed the clause of the Tariff bill relating to spices without alteration, and reduced the proposed duty on silks from 50 to 40 per cent.

The House Committee on Patents to-day heard the closing arguments on the bill providing for a general revision of the patent laws. The committee will now proceed to dispose of the bill section by section.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day held a prolonged session, at which the bill of the Texas-Pacific bill were further considered, and the committee adjourned to meet again to-morrow at 10 A. M. A final vote upon the main question has been ordered for to-morrow. It is understood that Messrs. Blair, of New-Hampshire, and Luttrell, of California, of the sub-committee, have presented to the full committee a minority report in favor of the Southern Pacific proposition. Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, is opposed to granting Government aid to any of the rival projects, and Mr. Cole, of Missouri, has not yet indicated his position.

Hon. Edwin R. Meade, of New-York, was before the House Judiciary Committee to-day in support of Representative Harridge's resolution, which provides for a thorough investigation of the management of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

ANOTHER SHORT APPROPRIATION.

LAND OFFICE CLERKS OFFERED THE ALTERNATIVE OF DISMISSAL OR LEAVE OF ABSENCE WITHOUT PAY UNTIL CONGRESS VOTES THEIR SALARIES.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following circular letter was sent by Commissioner Williamson, of the General Land Office, to-day to 53 of the employes of that bureau, including 29 ladies:

"The want of an appropriation to pay for the necessary clerical force has forced upon the honorable Secretary of the Interior the alternative of dismissing or granting leave of absence without pay to a very large percentage of this force until such time as it may please the Congress of the United States to make such an appropriation as will enable him to again avail himself of your services. The option of saying which you will prefer in the leave of absence without pay or be discharged is unfortunately the only one that can be offered. Those of you who accept the leave will be required to state, in a letter to the Commissioners, that you relinquish all claim for pay during such leave. It deeply grieves the Honorable Secretary of the Interior and myself to take the action imperatively demanded of us under the existing laws, but it can no longer be avoided.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1878.

Mrs. Hayes will hold her last Saturday afternoon reception from 3 to 5 o'clock to-morrow.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $334,653 02, and from Customs, $363,658 51.

Thomas A. Bradford and Michael J. Forhan were to-day each appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Ganger for the District of Colorado, and William Kosak Storekeeper for the First District of Missouri.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board that on and after this date the lights exhibited at each end of the Dutch Gap Canal, James River, Virginia, will be fixed red instead of fixed white as heretofore shown.

The following Honorary Commissioners to the Paris Exposition were appointed to-day on the nomination of the Governors of the respective States: Parke Godwin and John T. Norton, of New-York, and J. Herbert Shedd, of Rhode Island.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Commander F. V. McNair is ordered to command the Portsmouth, at New-York; Lieut. Uriel Lebree, to the Hydrographic Office; Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, to duty in charge of stores at Rio De Janeiro; Assistant Paymaster William W. Gait, to duty in the Paymaster's Department on shore, from the receiving-ship Franklin, at Norfolk; Commander N. H. Farquhar is detached from the command of the Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders; Lieut.-Commander A. G. Kellogg, from the Navy-yard at Washington and ordered to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H.; Lieut.-Commander B. F. Lamberton, from the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders; Mate Charles Clark, from the receiving-ship Franklin and ordered to the Portsmouth.

Lieut.-Col. A. D. Nelson, of the Twelfth Infantry, and Capt. Anson Mills, of the Third Cavalry, are ordered to report to Hon. R. C. McCormick in New-York City for duty in connection with the Paris Exposition. Capt. C. B. Phillips will, during the absence of Major Craighill, take charge of the improvements in certain rivers in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and West Virginia, of the harbor of Baltimore and its defenses, and also those of Washington, D. C.

THE ROUTE TO THE ORIENT.

RUSSIAN AND BRITISH PRETENSIONS.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL PROTEST AGAINST BRITISH NEWSPAPER BELLIGERENCY—BRITISH INTERESTS TO BE RESPECTED, BUT THE ESSENTIAL RESULTS OF THE WAR NOT TO BE LOST—INCREASE OF THE BRITISH NAVAL ARMAMENT—NO MORE IRONCLADS OF ANY NATION TO BE ALLOWED TO ENTER THE SEA OF MARMORA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—Replying to a recent article of the London *Standard*, which declared that the sword would have to decide unless Russia made concessions, the *Agence Russe* says: "The British Government has declared that it would only make war on behalf of British interests. Russia has respected and satisfied those interests. Therefore, either the *Standard* is misinformed or England will act in opposition to her formal declarations. As regards concessions, the European Cabinets know that Russia is resolved to maintain the essential results of the war. She will always show herself disposed to accept every means of reconciling the inviolability of this result with the interest of third parties, but threats and military preparations are a bad way of attaining a peaceful understanding."

LONDON, March 1.—It is stated in the lobbies of Parliament that the Navy estimates for 1878, to be published to-morrow, show an increase of £85,000, half of which is for the transport of troops. The estimates show that it is the intention to commence four first-class iron-clads, and complete five iron-clads, 26 corvettes and gun-boats, and 30 torpedo-boats. The above increase is exclusive of the portion of the vote of £6,000,000 which has been devoted to the Navy.

LONDON, March 2.—A Reuter telegram from Constantinople says it is probable that the British fleet will be withdrawn from Touzla to Ismid.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Gallipoli, dated Feb. 27, says: "A telegram from the Turkish Minister of War orders the Governor of the Dardanelles to prevent any more men-of-war, whether British, French, or Austrian, from entering the Sea of Marmora.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* repeats that he has reason to believe that Russia is disposed to come to an amicable arrangement regarding the Straits, but the irritation at England's supposed design to form an offensive alliance with Austria is increasing.

AUSTRIA STILL "VACILLATING."

NO SPECIAL EFFORT AT MOBILIZATION AT THIS TIME—A GRADUAL MOVEMENT IN PROGRESS FOR SEVERAL YEARS—THE AUSTRIAN DELEGATIONS RATHER INDISPOSED TO VOTE THE WAR CREDIT.

LONDON, March 1.—The *Times'* Vienna correspondent, referring to the persistent rumors of the Austrian preparations for mobilization, says: "There is little preparation to be made. For the last seven years these preparations have been going on, and since last year, when the possibility of such a measure arose, the plans have been worked out to the very smallest detail."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: "As regards the vote of credit, meetings of political clubs have been repeatedly called to consider the subject, and then adjourned, showing that those who desired to carry the matter with a rush are, as yet, far from having the upper hand."

Reuter's Telegram Company have a Vienna dispatch, saying: "A secret meeting of the members of the Austrian Delegations was held last night, at which was discussed the credit to be demanded by the Government. No decision was reached, but it is anticipated that the credit, though it may meet with opposition, will finally be approved."

LONDON, March 2.—The *Standard's* Berlin special says Austria, in consequence of Germany's confidential representations, has abandoned the idea of war, but would occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina if Russia persists in her pretensions.

The Vienna dispatch of the *Standard* says Count Andrassy has informed the spokesmen of the delegations that a vote of credit is absolutely necessary. He added that the Government would be satisfied if it was passed by a small majority.

The *Standard's* Pesth dispatch says: "The Hungarian delegation has determined not to vote the credit if it is intended to be applied for the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The delegation desires a full explanation of the Government's intentions.

The *Times* publishes the following dispatch from Vienna: "The negotiations concerning the Conference proceed slowly, but Austria's resolution to bring about its meeting is unshaken, and it will probably meet, in spite of the present apathy of the powers on the subject. The discussion on the vote of credit at the preliminary meeting of the Austrian delegation lasted several hours. Only a few members declared against the credit. One section was ready to vote the money unconditionally, while the other was only willing to do so on the condition that it shall not be used in furtherance of any scheme of annexation."

A telegram from Bucharest, received in Paris, states that Austria is concentrating troops at Hermanstadt, Transylvania.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna dispatch says the willingness of Russia to grant concessions to Austria arises from the fact that the Princes of Roumania and Servia have resolved to accept Austrian protection if it is obtainable.

THE PEACE TERMS STILL UNSIGNED.

RUSSIA GROWING IMPATIENT UNDER THE DELAY—EARL DERBY ON THE DATE OF SIGNING AND THE RUSSIAN DEMAND FOR TURKISH IRON-CLADS.

LONDON, March 1.—Intelligence from Constantinople under date of Feb. 27, by way of Syra, says: "The Russian plenipotentiaries manifest irritation at the slow progress of the negotiations. If the negotiations are not completed in a few days, it is expected the plenipotentiaries will present an ultimatum, fixing a date when the treaty must be signed."

In the House of Lords this afternoon, Lord Derby, in reply to an inquiry of Lord Granville, said that he had reason to believe that the treaty of peace would be signed to-morrow. Lord Derby also said that a rumor had reached him from many quarters, which he hoped was true, that Russia had abandoned her idea of the cession to her of the Turkish fleet.

LONDON, March 2.—A Pera telegram to the *Times*, dated Feb. 28, says: "The Porte is fully prepared to sign the treaty of peace except the clause concerning the iron-clads, on which Russia is unlikely to insist, and hence the signature of the treaty is expected on Saturday."

NOTES OF THE CONFLICT.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—The *Golos* says: "Typhus is increasing rapidly among the Russian troops in Roumania. All the Roumanian railway carriages are infected. It is absolutely necessary for the Army in Turkey to return by sea and not through Roumania."

LONDON, March 1.—The 10th of March is the date fixed for renewing the attempt to hold a peace meeting in Hyde Park.

BELGRADE, March 1.—Prince Milan arrived here to-day. The populace received him in an unusually enthusiastic manner.

LONDON, March 2.—Reuter's dispatch from Athens states that M. Tricoupis has abandoned his mission to the courts of the foreign powers.

An Athens dispatch says: "The inhabitants of Mount Olympus have risen and declared for union with Greece. Five hundred and fifty volunteers from Greece have joined them, with two steamer cargoes of rifles."

The *Telegraph's* Pera correspondent understands that the Turks have evacuated the lines of Boulair.

PORK PACKING IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 1.—The receipts of live hogs in this city during the month of February just closed—Nov. 1 to March 1—Chicago packers have handled about 2,500,000 hogs, or about 5,00,000 head in excess of the total number packed in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, and Milwaukee, in the same time.

GERMAN POLITICS.

CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORTED RESIGNATION OF HERR CAMPHAUSEN, PRUSSIAN FINANCE MINISTER—ENGLISH JURISDICTION IN THE STRAITS OF DOVER.

LONDON, March 1.—The statement that Herr Camphausen, Prussian Minister of Finance and Vice-President of the Ministerial Council, has resigned is confirmed by special dispatches from Berlin to several of the London morning journals. Though originally a Liberal and a Free Trader, his compliance with Prince Bismarck's wishes regarding the proposed imperial taxation schemes brought on him the determined attack of the National Liberal Party, which compelled his retirement.

BERLIN, March 1.—The Emperor William has not yet signified his decision respecting Herr Camphausen's resignation.

The *North German Gazette* attacks the Territorial Waters' Jurisdiction bill, now before the British Parliament, and charges the English Government with seeking to claim jurisdiction over foreign merchantmen passing the Straits of Dover, which the *Gazette* claims to be an international water-way for the trade of the whole world.

THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

WITHDRAWAL OF SEVERAL SENATORS FROM THE ORLEANIST GROUP—PROBABLE PASSAGE OF SEVERAL GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch from Paris to the *Daily News* says: "The Duke D'Audiffret-Pasquier, President of the Senate, and half a dozen other Senators, have withdrawn from the Orleanist group, known as Constitutionals. This probably secures the passage of the Government bills on amnesty and the state of siege."

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF JOHN RUSKIN—DEATH OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT—THE FAILURE OF WILLIS, PERCIVAL & CO., THE OLD LONDON BANKERS.

LONDON, March 1.—The *Academy* states that Mr. John Ruskin, the well-known writer on art, is dangerously ill from overwork.

Mr. Richard Bright, (Conservative,) member of Parliament for East Somersetshire, is dead.

The *Financier*, referring to the failure of Messrs. Willis, Percival & Co., the Lombard-street bankers, says: "Messrs. Willis, Percival & Co. were private bankers of 108 years' standing. A favorable liquidation is expected. No suspicion of the embarrassment of the house seems to have been entertained. The notification of its suspension, which was issued late yesterday evening, will cause great surprise in the city. The partners are Henry Willis, Samuel Tomkins, and Samuel Leith Tomkins. One of these is Grand Treasurer of the Free Masons, and the accounts of the Grand Lodge and one or two large Masonic charities were kept there."

KONIGSBERG, March 1.—The ice has disappeared from the harbor and navigation is completely open.

LONDON, March 2.—The *Times*, in its financial column, states that Willis, Percival & Co.'s failure was precipitated by the failure of Gerussi Brothers & Co., Greek merchants, Finsbury, who owed them £250,000.

LONDON, March 2.—Earl Russell's condition is greatly improved.

EX-SENATOR WADE DYING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 1.—A telegram received from one who stood at the bedside of ex-Senator Wade this evening says that it now seems impossible that he can survive many hours longer. He is only semi-conscious, and apparently does not recognize any one near him. His tongue and throat are in so parched and dry a condition that once when he apparently attempted to speak to his faithful wife, who bent over him, not an audible sound proceeded from his lips. His pulse is very slow, and in one arm it is imperceptible. His respiration is with great difficulty, and only 45 per minute. A large number of friends are in attendance at the house, and his death is hourly expected.

MARINE DISASTERS.

NORFOLK, March 1.—The steamer Mollie Wentz, Capt. Baker, of the Baker Wrecking Company, arrived this morning from the wreck of the English bark Henry Pelham, ashore at Portsmouth, N. C. The condition of the bark is reported to be quite favorable, with a strong probability of getting her off. The Mollie Wentz was under charter from Mr. Barton Myers, the British Vice-Consul in this city, and brought up the crew of the wrecked bark, numbering 14 men. The schooner George P. Keazle, Capt. B. F. Crockett, from Onancock for Norfolk, Va., loaded with oats, was run into this morning about 2:30 o'clock by the brig Alice, bound for Baltimore, while in the neighborhood of York Spit, and suffered the loss of her mainmast. The brig lost her jibboom, and the schooner lost her mainmast and is leaking badly.

QUEENSTOWN, March 1.—The British steamer Canopus, Capt. Cornfish, which left Liverpool Jan. 31, for Boston, but put back with rudder loose, and refitted and sailed again Feb. 23, has again returned to this port with her machinery disabled. The British steamer Pembroke, Capt. James, from Boston Feb. 12, for Liverpool, put in here to-day short of coal. The Pembroke also lost boats and sails and has her cargo shifted. The British brig Zaleika, Capt. Wasle, from Brunswick Jan. 16, for Glasgow, has arrived here. She lost her bulwarks and had her decks swept.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, March 1.—The special joint order of the General Assembly for to-day, for the purpose of electing Judges of the Commonwealth, was suddenly broken up by the House Delegates adjourning previous to the hour fixed for carrying the order into effect. This remarkable action, done without notice to the Senate, remains unexplained, though it is said to be due to the action of the Senate yesterday, declaring that the first biennial session of the General Assembly will not be held, under recent amendments to the Constitution, till after the Fall elections in 1879. It is probable that the House will concur in this view, and the election of Judges be postponed till next Winter. Gov. Holliday to-day vetoed the bill which provides for the payment in money of one-fifth of the revenue derived from taxable property, to be used exclusively for public school purposes. The Governor states that the same reason for his veto of the Barbour Tax bill are equally applicable to this bill.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—The liabilities of Messrs. Evans, Clifton & Co., who failed a few days ago, are stated to be $124,000. The assets are nominally higher, consisting of real estate.

MONTREAL, March 1.—Milton McDonald, leather dealer, has failed, liabilities $16,000, assets $9,000. The direct liabilities of Bernard Bastian & Co., lumber merchants, who failed yesterday, are $35,000. The liabilities of Bruneau & Fellarault, marble cutters, are $6,000; assets small.

SAVINGS BANK PROPRIETORS ARRESTED.

READING, Penn., March 1.—Ammon L. Boyer and Cyrenius Sellers, proprietors of the suspended Dime Savings Bank, were to-day arrested on a charge of fraud, preferred by Amos B. Yeager, a depositor to the extent of $4,029. They entered bail in the sum of $2,000 each for their appearance for a hearing early in April.

ENGLAND AND THE FIJI ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Referring to the London dispatch of yesterday to the effect that Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of the Fiji Islands had been ordered to Samoa in consequence of a recent request by the Samoan authorities for British protection, the *Alta* will publish a denial to-morrow, based on statements made by the Samoan Prince, Manoa, while lately in this city, and will also add that Prince Manoa went to Fiji before coming to this country, to find out the feelings of the native Princes and chiefs as to the English rule forced upon them. He went back to his people and reported that the Fiji Islanders would be glad to get rid of the English yoke.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES.

THANKS OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN TO THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, March 1.—The annual report of the proceedings of the National Rifle Association, which is just published, contains the following: "The Council gladly take this opportunity of expressing their warmest thanks to the Council and members of the National Rifle Association of the United States, on behalf of the riflemen of the United Kingdom, for the friendly welcome and hospitalities accorded to their representatives, for the facilities given to them for practice at the range, and for the scrupulous impartiality with which everything connected with the match down to the minutest detail was carried out. The reception from first to last in the United States was such as to make every member of the British team feel that the spirit of friendly rivalry in which the challenge had been received was fully understood and reciprocated by the American nation." The report also contains details of the match at Creedmoor.

ITALY AND THE HOLY SEE.

NO POLICE MEASURES TO PRESERVE ORDER AT THE CORONATION—THE CEREMONY TO BE PRIVATE IN CONSEQUENCE.

LONDON, March 2.—The *Times* has the following from Rome: "The Italian Government have warned the Vatican authorities, through the Inspector of Police, that they could take no measures to prevent a possible disturbance at the Pope's coronation, as the Pope did not recognize the King of Italy. The Vatican is indignant, and it has been decided that the coronation shall be strictly private. An understanding between the Papacy and Italy is as far off as ever."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 2—1 A. M.—The high pressure area last night north of the lower lakes has moved south-eastward over the Middle and Eastern States, accompanied by brisk and occasionally high northerly winds and falling temperature. The barometer is low from the Indian Territory and Arkansas to Illinois and the North-west, with brisk to high winds, threatening and rainy weather. Clear weather is generally reported from the Atlantic States, with easterly winds, and from Texas, with westerly winds; partly cloudy weather from the East Gulf States to the lower lakes, with southeasterly winds. The pressure is higher in the Pacific States, but occasional rains have fallen in Washington Territory and Oregon. The river has risen 10 inches at Louisville, and fallen 9 at Pittsburg, 13 at Cincinnati, 16 at Nashville, and 14 at St. Louis.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, southerly to easterly winds, and warmer, clear, and partly cloudy weather, possibly followed in the former by rain areas.

For the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, increasing easterly to southerly winds, and warmer, partly cloudy weather, followed by rain areas.

For the Gulf States, rising barometer, warm southerly winds, veering to cooler westerly or northwest, and clear or partly cloudy weather, except in the East Gulf States, temporarily falling barometer and rain areas.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, warm southerly winds, threatening and rainy weather, followed from the westward by rising barometer, colder north-westerly winds, and clearing but partly cloudy weather.

For the Lake Region, falling barometer, increasing easterly to southerly winds, and warmer cloudy, followed by rainy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, warm southerly to easterly winds, threatening and rainy weather, followed by rising barometer, colder north-westerly winds, and in the latter clearing weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Ludington, Grand Haven, Cape May, Norfolk, Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk, Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, Mobile, and New-Orleans; and cautionary off-shore signals at Galveston and Indianola.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	32°	40°	3:30 P. M.	50°	43°
6 A. M.	32°	38°	6 P. M.	48°	38°
9 A. M.	36°	38°	9 P. M.	45°	35°
12 M.	44°	38°	12 P. M.	42°	34°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 37½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 40½°

PUNISHING THE INSULTER OF HIS WIFE.

LARAMIE CITY, Wyoming, March 1.—Mrs. Lincoln, wife of Capt. J. F. Lincoln, of Cheyenne, has been here for some time teaching music, and boarding at William Crout's hotel. This morning Crout used some insulting and opprobrious language to the lady. A telegram was sent to her husband at Cheyenne. He came up on the train, and at once attacked Crout with a revolver. He fired three shots, shooting Crout through both thighs and one ankle. The wounds are serious, but are not likely to prove fatal.

THE INCOME TAX.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—A petition protesting against the passage of any bill or measure reviving the income tax was to-day sent to Washington to be laid before Congress. It is signed by leading citizens of Philadelphia, Boston, New-York, and Baltimore, and gives at length the reasons for protesting, which are classified under the following heads: First, it is impolitic; second, it is unjust; third, its fair collection impossible; fourth, it is unconstitutional unless apportioned to population.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE

calendar. It will probably be reached next week, and, so far as appears now, be sent to its passage without opposition.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

NEW-YORK TO HAVE 23 ASSEMBLYMEN—THE NEW SENATE DISTRICTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Assembly Apportionment Committee put in its majority report this morning. There was some little controversy about the time to be set for discussing it; but finally, on motion of Mr. Halliday, and by unanimous consent, Friday morning next was agreed upon. The only change made in the bill from that agreed upon on Wednesday, was, as stated in THE TIMES this morning, to give only 23 members to New-York. This figure may be put in as a basis for final compromise, and the number be increased to 24 before the bill is passed. The Senate Districts are reorganized as follows:

First District—The Counties of Queens and Suffolk.

Second District—The First, Third, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Wards of Brooklyn.

Third District—The Second, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Wards of Brooklyn, and the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New-Lots, and New-Utrecht.

Fourth District—Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-first Wards of Brooklyn.

Fifth District—Richmond County and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards of New-York.

Sixth District—The Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards of New-York, and so much of the Eighth Ward in said City as lies between Canal, Varick, and West Houston-sts., and Broadway, and so much of the Eighteenth Ward in said City as lies between Sixth-avenue and Second-avenue, Twenty-third-street and Fourteenth-street.

Seventh District—Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Eighth District—So much of the Eighteenth Ward in the City of New-York as lies within Fourteenth-street, East Twenty-sixth-street, the East River, and Second-avenue, and so much of the Twenty-first and Nineteenth Wards as lie east of Third-avenue and so much of the Twelfth Ward as lies within Eighty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, Fourth-avenue, and Harlem River, including Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands.

Ninth District—So much of the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York as lies between Sixth-avenue, Twenty-third-street, Second-avenue, and Twenty-sixth-street, and so much of the present Twentieth Ward in said City as lies within Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Sixth-avenue; so much of the Twenty-second Ward of the City as lies between Fortieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Forty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street, and Sixth-avenue; so much of the Twenty-first and the Nineteenth Wards of said City as lies west of Third-avenue, and so much of the Twelfth Ward of said City as lies south of the Spanish authorities between Eighty-sixth-street along the west side of Sixth-avenue south to West Forty-seventh-street; on the south side from Sixth-avenue along the north side of West Forty-seventh-street westward to the Hudson River, and the Twelfth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City.

Twelfth District—The counties of Westchester and Putnam.

Thirteenth District—The counties of Orange, Rockland, and Sullivan.

Fourteenth District—Ulster, Greene, and Schoharie Counties.

Fifteenth District—Dutchess and Columbia Counties.

Sixteenth District—Rensselaer and Washington Counties.

Seventeenth District—Albany County.

Eighteenth District—Saratoga, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, and Schenectady Counties.

Nineteenth District—Clinton, Essex, and Warren Counties.

Twentieth District—St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties.

Twenty-first District—Delaware, Otsego, and Herkimer Counties.

Twenty-second District—Oneida and Lewis Counties.

Twenty-third District—Oswego and Jefferson Counties.

Twenty-fourth District—Onondaga and Cortland Counties.

Twenty-fifth District—Broome, Madison, and Chenango Counties.

Twenty-sixth District—Cayuga, Wayne, and Seneca Counties.

Twenty-seventh District—Chemung, Steuben, and Tioga Counties.

Twenty-eighth District—Tompkins, Schuyler, Yates, Ontario, and Livingston Counties.

Twenty-ninth District—Monroe County.

Thirtieth District—Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, and Niagara Counties.

Thirty-first District—Erie County.

Thirty-second District—Allegany and Cattaraugus Counties.

The Assembly apportionment is as follows:

Albany	4	Onondaga	3
Allegany	1	Ontario	1
Broome	2	Orange	2
Cattaraugus	1	Orleans	1
Cayuga	2	Oswego	2
Chautauqua	2	Otsego	2
Chemung	1	Putnam	1
Chenango	1	Queens	2
Clinton	1	Rensselaer	3
Columbia	2	Richmond	1
Cortland	1	Rockland	1
Delaware	1	St. Lawrence	2
Dutchess	2	Saratoga	2
Erie	5	Schenectady	1
Essex	1	Schoharie	1
Franklin	1	Schuyler	1
Fulton and Hamilton	1	Seneca	1
Genesee	1	Steuben	2
Greene	1	Suffolk	2
Herkimer	1	Sullivan	1
Jefferson	2	Tioga	1
Kings	12	Tompkins	1
Lewis	1	Ulster	2
Livingston	1	Warren	1
Madison	2	Washington	2
Monroe	4	Wayne	2
Montgomery	1	Westchester	3
New-York	23	Wyoming	1
Niagara	1	Yates	1
Oneida	3		

The changes from the present Assembly apportionment are: Broome from 1 to 2, Delaware from 2 to 1, Kings from 9 to 12, Madison from 2 to 1, Monroe from 3 to 4, New-York from 21 to 23, Niagara from 2 to 1, Oneida from 4 to 3, Ontario from 2 to 1, Oswego from 3 to 2, St. Lawrence from 3 to 2, Suffolk from 1 to 2, Ulster from 3 to 2.

THE MORRIS-PURDY CONTEST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article having appeared in your paper of this date, stating that the Board of Police had detailed Philip Reilly, detective, to assist the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly in serving subpœnas and arresting parties against whom warrants may be issued for illegal voting in Westchester County at the last election, we deem it proper that you should give a prominent notice in your issue of to-morrow that Mr. Morris and his counsel trust that none of the repeaters who voted for Mr. Purdy will be prevented by the covert threat contained in the action of the Board of Police, from coming before the committee and telling the truth, and truth only of the day's doings in Westchester. These men have nothing to fear from telling the truth, and Mr. Morris and his counsel hereby publicly announce that they shall denounce any attempt to interfere with witnesses who may come before the committee by subpœna or otherwise. Every repeater who desires to make an honest statement has nothing to fear from Mr. Purdy or the Board of Police, or from any other source.

FORDHAM MORRIS,
WILLIAM HERRING, of counsel.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 1.

A CHILD ENTICED FROM HOME.

Charles Carney, a little boy 4 years old, suddenly disappeared from his home at No. 325 East Twenty-seventh-street, about 5 o'clock Thursday evening. He had been playing with some companions and attracted the notice of a girl about 15 years of age, who began talking to him, and, it is supposed, succeeded in enticing him away. The boy is of light complexion, and has light, curly hair, blue eyes, and was dressed in a black water-proof dress, trimmed with white and having pearl buttons, light felt hat, trimmed with blue velvet, buttoned shoes and brown stockings. The aid of the Central Office authorities was invoked by the case last night by Mrs. White, of No. 325 East Twenty-seventh-street.

THE ANTI-TAMMANYITES.

A conference of delegates from the two Anti-Tammany parties was held last night at the Everett House. The wings of the Democracy represented were the regular Hart-Schäffer County Democracy and the Everett House Democrats. The Brunswick House, or Haskin-O'Brien section, was not represented. Among those present were Police Justice Murray, Edward Cooper, John McCool, Thomas Costigan, John Fox, Nelson J. Waterbury, Ira Shafter, Assemblyman James Daly, James Owen, Maurice Power, General A. E. William P. Mitchell, and Mr. Thompson. Mr. John McCool presided, and Mr. James E. Morrison acted as Secretary. The meeting was strictly private, but it was learned that Mr. Shafer, on behalf of the County Democracy, offered the political machinery of that party to the Everett House party, and asked them to form a joint nomination. The Everett House gentlemen replied that their organization was gotten up with a view toward forming a strong independent body, and already their machinery was in good working order; therefore they respectfully declined to merge themselves into the County Democracy; but they had no objection that the County Democracy should disband and come into the ranks of their organization. A discussion of three hours was had on the whole question, and finally it was decided by the County Democracy to meet at Mr. Hart's office on Tuesday and prepare a report to their Executive Committee, which meets on Thursday next. It was also agreed to hold another conference on Friday next and make another attempt to combine. The meeting then adjourned.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

INSURGENTS IN THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT LAYING DOWN THEIR ARMS.

HAVANA, March 1.—Yesterday afternoon the insurgents in the Central Department defiled before Gen. Martinez-Campos at Puerto-Principe, surrendering their arms. The insurgents in the neighborhood of the Trocha also surrendered their arms at the same hour.

MADRID, March 1.—In the Cortes to-day it was announced that the Cuban Central Committee, the Executive, and the chiefs of the insurgents had surrendered. A note of thanks to the Generals and the army in Cuba was immediately adopted, and the Cortes went in a body to congratulate the King and Queen.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH TO THE SPANISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

There was considerable excitement at the Cuban head-quarters yesterday. Several well-known patriots who carried on the war against Spain in New-York were prominent and demonstrative. Mystery was supposed to surround the deliberations of the "camarades," but a person speaking Spanish could have heard a few of inside matters. Brig.-Gen. Gonzales, who was sent from the Camaguey district with the dispatches, was more a prisoner than an envoy. He was in charge of Mr. Aldama, and had "no local habitation"—to his most intimate friends. In the evening a meeting was held, at which the situation was discussed, and from the excitement of some of the persons who attended the conference it is surmised that the aspect of "Cuba Libere" is far from cheering. The subjoined dispatch to the Spanish Minister at Washington, it will be observed, speaks of the surrender of isolated bands in the old fighting districts, and the most enthusiastic patriots in this City admit that "peace will be signed" in April or May, and Sickles by the Spanish Government had been accepted by the larger number of the combatants. When the Cuban forces achieved any sort of a decent success over the Government troops the world soon heard of it; but now the silence observed by the Junta and envoys is of itself sufficiently indicative of the collapse of the insurrection. In this respect it may be stated that one of the leading members of the Junta, a gentleman who has remained at the seat of war from the first fight, now writes to his family in this City that he intends leaving the Island and coming to New-York. There seems to be no doubt that had the patriots in Matanzas properly sustained a different result would have been attained, but when nothing is to be heard but the records of individual prowess, as was trumpeted at the head-quarters yesterday, it is manifest that the love of the national cause had not conquered the petty selfishness of the divisional commanders.

Following is a translation of an official telegram from the Spanish authorities in Havana to the Minister of Spain at Washington:

"HAVANA, March 1.—Yesterday, Feb. 28, according to promise, all the insurgent bands of the Department of Principe, numbering 1,000 men and as many women and children, with the Central Committee at their head, surrendered their army. The bands from Sancti Espiritu and Trocha likewise presented themselves and surrendered arms, numbering about 800 men. Other surrenders are hourly expected, so that peace can be declared as assured, for if any band should hold out they will be shortly sent and dispersed, although the wish and interest of the General-in-chief is that no more blood be spilled. The General-in-chief will soon depart for the Western Department, for some of the heads of the bands in that department have expressed the wish not to surrender but to him personally."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning in a barn at the rear of a lot on Broadstreet, Stapleton, Staten Island, which was entirely destroyed, with its contents, including hay, harness, and a valuable horse, which was got out alive but so much injured that it had to be shot. The building was owned and occupied by Bernard Coy, and valued at $900; insured in the Westchester for $200.

C. P. Markle & Son's paper mill, located at West Newton, Penn., with stock and valuable machinery, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire originated in the rag-room, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss, $100,000; insured for $47,000. The insurance is distributed among a number of home and Eastern companies in small amounts.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon on the second floor of No. 460 Sixth-avenue, occupied by Clara Mosel, manufacturer of millinery costumes. Damage to stock, $2,000; insured for that amount in the German-American Company. The building was damaged to the extent of $200.

A fire at Fair Haven, Vt., on Thursday night burned the hardware store of Pitkin Brothers, the dwelling-house of J. W. Parkhurst, and the dwelling-house and millinery store of L. W. Collins. Total loss, $24,000; insurance, $14,600.

A sawand grist mill, owned by Abram Cadmus, near Plainfield, N. J., was destroyed by fire at a late hour Thursday night; loss $5,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been set by tramps.

A fire at Peterboro, Ontario, last Tuesday burned the large building on the corner of Hunter and George streets, owned by W. Claxton. Loss, $15,000.

George H. Chaplin's store, at Hydeville, Vt., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at $19,000; partially insured.

A FUNERAL BUT NO BURIAL.

A telegram from Fairbault, Minn., 19th inst., to the St. Paul *Globe*, says: "The quiet little village of Morristown was thrown into excitement last week over the mysterious death of a young lady residing in that vicinity. The circumstances concerning the case are as follows: About three years ago the young lady, Miss Chapin by name, had a severe attack of spinal meningitis, which greatly impaired her health, and since then she has not been as strong and robust as she was previously, though her general health has been tolerably good. Last Wednesday evening she attended a temperance meeting, and was enrolled as one of its members. Shortly after returning home, she was taken with a severe pain in the head, which was pronounced to be 'neuralgia' by her attending physician. The pain was so great as to cause the burning of one of her eyes. She sank gradually away, and on Friday night she was to all external appearances dead. During the time which elapsed between her death and the time set for the funeral, at 11 o'clock Sunday, there were evidences of life manifested. It is said that she moved her hands while in her coffin; that by holding a looking-glass over her face there would be breath upon the mirror; that her fingers remained flexible; that her cheeks retained an almost life-like appearance. Nevertheless, as the hour for the funeral was set it was thought best to proceed. Accordingly, the friends and neighbors of the deceased congregated at the Methodist Church at the appointed time. Long before 11 o'clock the little church was filled to its utmost capacity. Eleven o'clock came and went; 11:30 glided away, and still the mourners and corpse came not. Twelve o'clock struck just as they put in an appearance, the cause of the delay being that some entertained a doubt in their minds that she was dead. However, the services were gone through with, which were rendered in a very impressive manner by the reverend gentleman. The most gruelling eye when the whole service was immediately after the last hymn was sung, when it was announced from the desk that it was not considered expedient to bury the corpse until they were perfectly sure she was dead; or words to that effect. Miss Chapin is about 30 years of age, and has been a resident of Morristown for a number of years."

TRICHINA IN INDIANA.

A telegram from South Bend, Ind., 23d inst., to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "A good deal of excitement exists here in regard to trichina. The illness of a family was attributed to trichina, but the belief did not obtain general credence until quite recently, when the head of the family mentioned, August Schaeffer, died, and a post-mortem examination of the body and microscopic investigation of the flesh established that the disease was trichina. Schaeffer died last Sunday, and on Tuesday night his mother-in-law, Mrs. Michael Tesmer, also died. A piece of the muscle taken from Mrs. Tesmer's forearm, in size the merest wafer imaginable, was to-day placed under a microscope and about 50 well-defined specimens of trichina spiralis were counted. It is believed that there must have been millions upon millions of the worms in the bodies of Schaeffer and Mrs. Tesmer. The disease, in their cases began with diarrhea, a swelling of the lower limbs begun, which dropsy, while the muscles were powerfully contracted, in the case of the arms drawing to an akimbo position, from which they could not be straightened. This paralysis affected the whole body, and finally the sufferers helpless to move; in the latter stage a light rasping cough supervened with full symptoms of pneumonia. In addition to those already dead, 15 others who partook of the pork—some from both, to whom it was given, and two cousins of the Schaeffers who were here visiting—were more or less seriously affected. The latest case is a little girl in the family of Mr. Leibell, effed, it is thought, will die soon, and others are not expected to live. Mrs. Schaeffer and her three children are badly affected by the trichinæ, but are all likely to survive, except the oldest daughter."

THE DEATH OF POPE PIUS IX.

MOURNING AND GAMBLING IN PARIS.

THE CARNIVAL SEASON RETARDED—IMPRESSIVE SERVICES IN HONOR OF THE DEAD PONTIFF AND THE CONCLAVE—BETTING ON THE SUCCESSION—PROPHESIES THAT HAVE BEEN FULFILLED—A DEBATE ON BIRDS IN THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 15, 1878.

The death of the Pope has retarded, for a time, the festivities that we were to have had during the past week. All the official receptions were suspended, the invitations to private balls countermanded. The *bal masqué* at the Opera on Saturday evening will be the first, and it is the signal for a round of balls and entertainments that will last through the carnival. There are really too many of them, and one gets tired of going out before they are half over. For working men—men of intellect, I means, who are received in society—this is the most terrible season of the year. Artists have most reason to complain, perhaps, for they have to prepare their works for the *Salon*, and find themselves occupied with other things. A few days ago I dined with Cabanel, one of our great painters, and a Professor in the School of Art. He complained that so much of his time should be taken up by what are called "social duties," and said that artists had no time to work in these days. Nearly all their evenings being passed in society, the next day they were heavy, and not in condition to work. There is a great deal of truth in this, beyond question; but, on the other hand, artists profit more than any other class of workers by their popularity in society. Probably Cabanel would never have sold his pictures at 20,000 and 30,000 francs each if he had refused to go into society, and had confined himself to his studio friends. Nevertheless, it is hard upon a man who wishes to produce something in literature or art to be obliged to go out somewhere every night during a certain portion of the year. There has been a week's respite, as I remarked above, and during that time society has been devout. In every church masses have been said for Pius IX. Yesterday there was a grand service in his honor at Versailles. Marshal De MacMahon was present; the Senators came in evening dress, with white cravats, and a good portion of the members of the Right were there. In the centre of the cathedral there was a large catafalque surmounted by the Papal tiara, and the walls on all sides were hung with heavy black draperies. The service was conducted by Mgr. Goux, Bishop of Versailles. At 10 o'clock the drums of the gendarmes began to beat, and the Marshal with his escort of cuirassiers rode up to the cathedral. The music of the First Regiment of Engineers, stationed at Versailles, played the funeral service in the Church. The President of the Senate and the members of the Government came officially in the state carriages. A similar service is to be held in the metropolitan church of Paris, the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and Cardinal Guibert ordered special services in all the churches of his department before his departure for Rome. After the services in honor of Pius IX., there will be others in honor of the Conclave, the Cardinal Archbishop having ordered prayers for the success of its deliberations and labors.

Speaking of the Pope reminds me of the prophesies current here and in Italy, some of which have been fulfilled. I have mentioned that of Nostradamus, translated by a priest 30 odd years ago, which brought in Victor Emmanuel and Cavour, both of whom were to die before Pius IX., and the latter within the month after the death of "the King of Italy." This prophecy having been fulfilled, the attention of the superstitious has been turned to the rest. Perhaps the best known of all is that of Saint Malachi, an Irish monk, who designated all the Popes by a series of devices applicable to their names, or to their peculiar characteristics. Pius IX. was designated as *Cruz de Cruce*, which was justified by his tormented life. After him comes *Lumen in Cælo*, according to Saint Malachi, and the question is to whom these words apply. Some think that they mean Cardinal Hohenlohe, whose name, *lohe*, flame, *hohen*, heights, means light from above, or upon the heights, and with a slight stretch of the imagination, light from above, or from the heavens. Despite the efforts of Germany, however, there seems to be very little chance of Hohenlohe's election, and it remains to be seen how Saint Malachi's *Lumen in Cælo* can be applied to the Pope about to be elected by the Conclave. The Italians are all superstitious, and all fond of the lottery. Every great event leads to speculations in numbers. The deaths and advents of the Popes have always given rise to an excessive amount of gambling in the lottery, and to-day the people of Italy are in a state of excitement that is indescribable. Figures are picked out which have some sort of relation with the life or death of Pius IX. Every day large sums are paid for tickets in the lottery about to be drawn. Those who indulge in this species of gambling have a dictionary of their own, in which some word or phrase represents a certain number or combination of numbers. Those acquainted with the French game of loto will understand what I mean. For example, 13 is represented by the word *cierges*; 30 meant "the crowd." For Pius IX. the people take the numbers 58, 85, 9, 32, 86, 7, 5, 45. The first, 58, is represented in the lottery dictionary by the word "Pope." The second, 85, means "dead Pope;" 9 means "father of the world;" 32, the years of his reign; 86, his age; 7, the day of his death; 5 and 45, the hour and the minute of his last breath. If these numbers should chance to come out, the national lottery would be ruined, for thousands of people have invested their economies in a ticket combining them. At no previous period has so much money been taken in for lottery tickets as during the past week. It is needless to add that the Government gets a large revenue from this source.

The Senate had a gay sitting the other day, when Dr. Testelin rose to defend the small birds of France, and to demand a law for their protection. He wanted a law against the insects. M. Sicotière could not see why the insects should not be entitled to protection as well. Arguing upon broad general principles, something can be said upon both sides, for insects are God's creatures as well as birds, and may have their place in the economy of nature. I can remember the time when small birds were considered as pests, and when the farmers made a great outcry against them because they ate the cherries. Now we think that birds are necessary because they eat the insects that would be destroyed by insects. He showed by what seemed to be incontestable proof that certain sections were ruined by worms and the annual crops half eaten up by them. And these sections are those deprived of trees, like the Beauce, and hence deserted by small birds. On the other hand, the finely-wooded Bocage has plenty of birds, and the farmers do not complain of the ravages of insects. The Doctor, who is something of an entomologist, showed how worms and flies multiply with frightful rapidity, and gave an idea of the number consumed in a day by a small sparrow. M. Sicotière was sorry to affirm that the birds of his department did more harm than good, for they had taken to eating honey bees, and consumed a large quantity of them every year. These troubles come from a want of trees, for France has been too thoroughly cleared. Some pretend that the want of trees has a great effect upon the climate, and that a finer race of men is reared in a wooded country. Dr. Testelin argued in the interests of agriculture merely, and wanted the birds protected for the reason of protecting the crops from the ravages of insects.

Four years ago last week we have had a series of disturbances at the Law School, and the course of M. Chauveau is disturbed every day. No one knows exactly what are the grounds of the complaints against this excellent Professor. All went on very well up to his lecture upon "Federal Rights," when he accused the Kings of France for certain things, on the ground that the law of the time sanctioned them. He had said the same thing many times before, but this year he seems to have offended the republican sentiments of some of the students. Now they hiss him every day, and it requires the interference of Prof. Colmet d'Aage, Dean of the Faculty, to calm the storm.

THE OPIUM HABIT.

SOME EXTRAORDINARY STORIES OF THE EXTRAVAGANT USE OF THE DRUG IN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

STAUNTON, Va., Feb. 21, 1878.

The opium-eating in this vicinity still goes on; and as some cities and some sections have a reputation for the number of drunkards they generate, so Staunton has the name of being the great opium city of this part of the country. And it is deplorable to observe how the evil has increased. At a conference of druggists held day before yesterday, it was reported that the increase in 1877 over 1876 was 95 per cent.; that 1876 over the preceding year was 64 per cent., and that 1875 over the preceding year was 50 per cent. The evil is like an endemic. It is in the atmosphere. It seizes a person, never to let loose. A man sees another using the terrible drug, and before he is aware of it he is eating opium himself. When I telegraphed, three weeks ago, about the sensation that was created here by certain developments, not half had been told. It is true that there have been no deaths equal to that of the lady who dropped dead from disappointment because she could not get her opium; but the young man who swalled 15 grains of morphine at a drug-store counter, three or four weeks ago, and lived, took 20 grains at one pop since, and died. He was a young Jew, and had only been a victim to the vice a few years. As I intimated before, the asylums here—the lunatic, inebriate, and others—consume a great deal of morphine in a legitimate way, but what they use is only a drop in the bucket.

Nearly 100 pounds of opium a week. That is what the druggists reported, which is pretty heavy for a city of 8,000 or 10,000. A large quantity of the truck sold in Staunton is bought by country people, for the craving for it all down the valley is as strong, if not stronger, than it is in the city. Your correspondent has just visited all of the apothecaries here, and the tales that they tell are fearful. "See that handsomely-dressed English lady passing on the other side of the street?" "Well, what of her?" "Yes." "Well, she is one of our best customers. She commenced to take morphine about two years ago. She used to send a servant for quarter-grain doses; now she uses four-grain doses." "You mean such customers as she is?" asked the writer. "Oh, yes. Let me see, [Mr. Allen counting on his fingers] we have 15 regular lady customers that I think of at the moment, who take over two grains of morphine at a time, and 12 men who take between two and six grain doses at a time." "You think the evil here is on the increase?" "My good sir, I know it." Your correspondent found Mr. Allen waiting on a bevy of dashing girls. There were four of them, and they seemed to be "sweet sixteens." When they left the store Mr. Tyree said: "There they go; they are some of your opium-eaters." "What! Those pretty things?" "Why, yes; they commenced to use the dangerous stuff only a few months ago; now they each spend $6 a week for it. It is sad," he continued, "but there is no stopping them after they once begin it." At Mr. John Benner's I was informed that two of the eight leading ministers of the city used opium; that one of them took it in the shape of laudanum. But the most startling statement made by any of the apothecaries was by one (he requested me not to mention his name) who looked at his prescription list of last year, and found that he had sold 79,593 doses of morphine during the year.

Mr. Forman said to the writer, "You have no idea what means many ladies use to get opium without their families knowing it." "Are most of your opium customers ladies?" I asked. "Yes; I have about 40 regular lady customers, and about 20 or 25 male customers. I have seen married women come to the door and send a servant in with the money if they wouldn't come in themselves for fear they would meet some one who would tell. Sometimes they buy enough at once to last for two or three months. I found one lady buying so much opium that I thought it would be an act of charity to tell her husband. I did tell him, and he said, 'I know she uses it, but let her have all she wants; I can't stop her.'" Mr. Forman continued: "I collected a bill of $125 of a prominent citizen a few days ago. It was for opium sold to his wife, who died a month or two ago. I was afraid he would refuse to pay it, but he didn't say a word. He settled without grumbling." The prescription clerk at Wayt & Brother's said that one of their customers was a young lawyer who drank a quart of laudanum a week.

Another was a book-keeper who drank a gallon of laudanum in three weeks. I called upon Dr. B. P. Reese at his office. He is a man of 45, and is one of the four leading physicians. He told me that he had been trying to get some legislation passed on opium for over a year. The member from this district had promised to prepare a bill for the House of Delegates, levying a heavy tax on opium, but he had not yet prepared it. Dr. Reese thought the druggists were wrong to sell opium. He said he never prescribed it except in very exceptional cases. Dr. Murphy thought the bell-punch used in bar-rooms, which levies a tax of 2½ cents a drink, had driven many poor people to use opium. Dr. Dilkes attributes the spread of the opium evil to the fact that all of the pulmonic remedies contain a large share of opium.

Dr. Taylor agreed with the druggists that the evil was on the increase not only in Staunton, but all along the valley. He thought the preachers ought to preach against it. "But then," he observed, "one of the parsons himself uses opium to excess." All the junk-dealers and pawnbrokers have much to sell. "I believe she would sell the last rag off her back," said old Lloyd, "but what she would have opium." This remark was addressed to a small, ragged child who had just brought the junk-dealer a nice shawl. It seems that the girl was a frequent visitor at Lloyd's, and came to sell things for a lady who was once wealthy, but who had been reduced to penury by her extravagant craving for opium. The junk-dealer said that she used to send silk dresses to the pawnbrokers, but now she has come down to selling things the pawnbrokers would not take. Isaac Harris, a pawnbroker, told the writer that most of the watches and rings had been left by young gentlemen who were well-known opium-eaters.

"Something must be done," said Mr. Markland, an elder of the church. "The evil is one of the saddest I ever beheld. The church doesn't seem to be any safeguard, for I believe that half the church members in town are addicted to the deplorable habit in question." At the meeting of citizens held some days ago a resolution was adopted requiring druggists not to sell opium unless on a doctor's prescription, but the druggists said they would have to sell it unless there was some law passed against it.

Harrisonburg is further down the valley. The evil is as great in proportion to the size of the place as it is here. Mr. Baker, one of the druggists of the town, was in Staunton a day or two ago, and in conversation with the writer remarked: "I don't believe there are 20 people in Harrisonburg who are free from the use of opium. Harrisonburg used to be a great place for bar-rooms, but now I believe the apothecaries beat them." The response from Woodstock, a town in the valley, 50 miles from Staunton, give similar accounts. Dr. Hanson, a well-known M. D., says that he believes there is something in the morphine of the Shenandoah Valley water that creates the craving for the evil drug. Mr. Albert Rogers, who lives at Winchester, says that the farmers in his vicinity have recently become terribly addicted to opium. They were the same stripe of Yankees who removed to the Winchester neighborhood. About a year ago they went to farming. Neither of them had ever tasted opium. Now they each eat a pound a month. There is no telling when this evil will end. The general feeling seems to be that the only way to stop it is to force legislation. Opium ought not to be allowed to come into the valley. But the trouble is that so many people use it that it will be a hard matter to find enough with clean skirts to carry public sentiment against it.

A BRIDE'S THREAT.

The Detroit *Free Press* of Thursday says: "Among the passengers who arrived at the Michigan Central Depot yesterday were a newly-wedded couple from near Dexter, Mich., the husband giving the name of Henry C. Bartow. Going into the waiting-room to stay until the train for Toledo should leave, Bartow, incidentally, and without any thought of trouble, began playing with a 2-year old child, and eventually engaged in conversation with the mother of the child. Mrs. Bartow immediately arose and quietly walked out of the room, a movement which caused Bartow to follow her. He called to her, and she would not talk, and had gone to within a few feet of the edge of the wharf, when he seized and held her. After stammering out that she intended to jump into the river, she changed her mind, and, accusing him of flirtation, began upbraiding him. Bartow bore it all patiently, made an explanation, and in less than 10 minutes after the beginning of the fracas the pair were again in the waiting-room pleasantly chatting, having apparently forgotten the difficulty."

SENATOR JONES ON THE SILVER BILL.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* of Feb. 22 prints the following telegram from Senator Jones:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—4:05 P. M.

To R. M. Daggett—Enterprise:

The Silver bill has been finally passed by both houses. The Senate amendments have all been concurred in by the House. The vote in the House was 204 to 72. It will become a law whether the President vetoes it or not. Pass the news around, with my congratulations.

JOHN P. JONES.

GREAT JOY IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 1.—Both branches of the Legislature to-day adopted a resolution directing the firing of a salute on the 4th of March in honor of the passage of the silver bill by Congress.

MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

A NEW SOUTHERN RAILROAD SCHEME—DUTY ON TIN PLATES—THE NEW-YORK PENSION AGENCY BILL PASSED—MAIL SERVICE TO BRAZIL—FRAUDULENT SALES OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate was not in session. In the House, Mr. SHELLEY, of Alabama, introduced a bill to aid the Great Southern Railroad Company to construct a line of railway in the States of Georgia and Florida. Referred. The bill provides that the company may issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $15,000,000, payable in 50 years in gold at the rate of 5 per cent. interest per annum, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to indorse the guarantee of the United States for the payment of the interest on said bonds.

EVASION OF DUTY ON TIN PLATES.

Mr. WHITE, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to institute legal proceedings against such persons as have engaged in the importation of iron and tin plates galvanized with any metal otherwise than by electric batteries, that have fraudulently caused to be levied or collected less than the legal duty thereon, both in the civil and criminal courts of the United States. Mr. White explained that the reason he asked for the collection of $30,000 of unpaid duty that had been evaded by importers of tin plates.

Mr. BANES, of Massachusetts, objected.

THE NEW-YORK PENSION AGENCY.

Mr. RICE, of Ohio, moved to concur in the Senate amendment to the House bill providing that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Pension Agent, by reason of death, resignation, or failure to qualify, the President may designate any officer of the United States to perform the duties of such office.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Missouri, said that he was opposed to any such bill. It had grown out of the obstinacy of the Executive Department. When it was understood that Mr. Utt could not qualify the President should have demanded his resignation. He [Mr. Crittenden] alleged that were it not for the kindness of the Democratic Party those pensioners would have been kept out of their pensions.

Mr. JOYCE, of Vermont, supported the bill. It would be through the leniency of the Democratic Party that the bill would pass.

Mr. COX, of New-York, characterized the bill as a measure of necessity and humanity. The bill was then passed.

REPORTS FROM THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER proceeded to call committees for reports of a private nature.

Mr. MCCOOK, of New-York, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase the site of and attach to the Vicksburg National Cemetery the Grant-Pemberton monument. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CRAPO, of Massachusetts, from the same committee, reported back the bill allowing Lieut. B. F. Tosier, United States Navy, to accept a gold medal tendered to him by the President of the French Republic. Passed.

PRIVATE BILLS PASSED.

The House then, at 1:50 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Sparks, of Illinois, in the Chair,) upon the private calendar. The committee rose and reported 35 private bills, which were thereupon passed by the House.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE TO BRAZIL.

Mr. WADDELL, of North Carolina, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to provide ocean mail service between the United States and Brazil. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. CANNON, of Illinois, presented the views of the minority.

THE POSTAGE STAMP SALES SWINDLE.

On motion of Mr. WADDELL the bill to prevent the speculation in postage stamps by Postmasters, (which entailed, he said, a loss of $100,000 a month to the Government,) was made the special for Wednesday next, and the House then, at 4:40, adjourned till Monday.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS BOND BILL.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE TO BE REPORTED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following bill, introduced by Representative Phillips, of Kansas, has received the approval of a majority of the House Banking and Currency Committee, and will be finally acted on by the committee next Tuesday. A prominent member says the report in favor of its passage will be nearly unanimous:

A BILL to Authorize the Issue of Postal Savings Bonds, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., That any holder of lawful money or Treasury notes may deposit the same, in sums of not less than $10 nor more than $1,000, with any postmaster designated to receive deposits, and there shall be issued to such depositor a postal order on the Treasurer of the United States, which shall be in the form following, to wit: * * * and shall be so devised as to prevent, as far as possible, counterfeiting or alteration, and shall be printed upon paper of the kind and quality used for United States notes, and when presented in sums of $10 or any multiple of $10 shall be receivable in exchange for bonds of the United States of the kind and description hereinafter provided. And any person designing so to do may make deposit not exceeding $20 in any one day at any postal money order office and receive in exchange therefor money order postal notes in amounts to such deposit, and such postal orders shall be transferable upon the indorsement of the depositor. And all moneys received into money order offices, under the provisions of this act, shall be accounted for by the Postmasters at such offices, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General.

SEC. 2. The bonds herein provided for shall be called "The Postal Savings Bonds of the United States," and shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury of such form and description and accompanying coupons as he shall prescribe, in denominations of $10, $20, $50, and $100, and shall bear interest at the rate of 3 66-100 per centum per annum, or one cent on each $100 for each day they are issued, free of charge. After five days' notice, 3.65 per centum bonds herein provided for, to the full face value of the postal orders presented for such exchange, and said bonds shall also be issued upon application in exchange for lawful money or Treasury notes or coin at the Treasury of the United States, or at the office of any Assistant Treasurer or designated depository, and shall be exempt from all taxation, United States, State, or local. And said bonds shall be exchangeable at par for coupon bonds of the United States, authorized to be issued by an act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870, and the interest thereon shall be payable every three months in currency of the United States, at the Treasury of the United States, or at the money order offices where issued, provided, however, that coupons shall only be detached from the bond at the time of payment, and all coupons redeemed at the money order offices, or received thereat in payment of postage, or in exchange for postage stamps, shall be credited to such offices the same as money in their accounts with the Post Office and Treasury Departments. And the postal savings bonds herein provided for, on presentation

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Mark M. Pomeroy's suit against the City for advertising was discontinued yesterday without costs to either side.

The jury in the limited divorce case of Harriet O. Kittle against Charles A. Kittle failed to agree at midnight on Thursday and were discharged by Judge Larremore. They stood ten for the plaintiff and two for the defendant.

No appearance was made in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday of the counsel in the injunction suit against the production of the play called "The Rajah," and the case was marked down on the calendar. It will probably be argued to-day.

Michael O'Day, a youth of 16, one of two burglars who broke into the premises of Matthew Nagel, No. 307 East Forty-seventh-street, and carried off a gold watch worth $50, pleaded guilty in General Sessions yesterday. Recorder Hackett sentenced the prisoner to five years in State Prison.

Charles Schaffer was committed yesterday by Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of embezzling $200 from his employer, Henry Kiel, of No. 349 East Twenty-third-street. It was charged that he had been given the money in July last to deposit in the bank and that he had not done so.

Oscar Baumann, Cashier of the "International Banking Company," doing business at No. 185 Chatham-street was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Commissioner Osborn, and charged with sending lottery circulars through the United States mails. He gave bail in $2,000 to await examination.

In the suit of Edmund Huerstel, as Receiver of the property of James D. Torrey and Christopher Torrey, against James D. Torrey, Christopher Torrey, and William H. Gifting, Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision setting aside a bill of sale executed by Gifting to the Torreys, as being in fraud of the creditors of the latter.

George D. Linmann, of No. 26 Avenue B, was before the Court of Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of defrauding the Manhattan Gas Company, by connecting his house pipe with the supply pipe outside of the meter. He pleaded guilty, and said in extenuation that he only had this illegal supply of gas for two nights. The court took the will for the deed, and fined him $100.

Ex-Judge Joseph Koch, as counsel for Mme. Pappenheim, the prima donna, and for Charles Adams, the tenor, applied to Judge Sheridan, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday, for the vacation of an attachment issued against the property of the artists at the suit of Signor Giovanni Tagliapietra. The latter seeks to recover $350 for his services as a baritone singer. After argument the attachment was vacated.

Ezra R. Lee, of Brooklyn, was taken before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, by Detectives Field and Connor, of the District Attorney's office, on a charge which is similar in character. It was alleged that he was connected with Frederick Buck and Daniel Wright in passing upon the Phenix National Bank in August last a forged check for $5,500, purporting to be drawn by Hatch & Foote. He was held for examination.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order placing on the Special Circuit calendar the suit of Jane Pettigrew, or Jane Foshay, against Charles A. Kimball and Mark Kimball. The plaintiff seeks $2,500, the balance of $10,000 intrusted to Kimball for investment. He expresses his willingness to turn over to her the securities in which he invested the money if she desires, he says, with her desire to obtain 1 per cent. per month on her investment.

Miss Aurora Clara Hollinger, a boarding-house keeper, at No. 210 West Twenty-fifth-street, was held for examination under $200 bail by Justice Duffy, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, on a charge preferred against her by Inspector Charles Mateer. It was accused her of stealing gas from the main of the Manhattan Gas Company by means of a private adjustable attachment which she is in her cellar, and connected or disconnected with the main whenever she pleased.

Louise Kessler made application yesterday at the Surrogate's office for letters of administration on the estate of the late Charles H. Ebert, who was killed in the collision of the ferry-boat James Fisk, Jr., on Saturday last. The woman claims to be his sister, and lives in Montana Territory. She asks that one Matilda Gerdes be joined with her as co-administrator. The estate is valued at about $6,000, and consists of a $5,000 policy of life insurance and the stock of a grocery store in Seventh-avenue.

Charles Rose, aged 20, of No. 413 West Twenty-sixth-street, was caught in the apartments of Catherine McClintock, at No. 447 Tenth-avenue, yesterday morning, with a bag containing $100 worth of clothing, belonging to the family, which he had gathered up and was about to make off with. Officer Walsh, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested him and took the stolen property from him. Rose in his defence said that Goss, one of Prouty's partners, having full authority to make the exchange, had inspected the Illinois property himself. Mr. Fullerton instituted this through Mr. Perry, and valued its stock, &c. at $250,000; an inventory showed only $70,000, and Goss' present estimate of its value was only from $40,000 to $45,000. As to the good-will, the counsel said, Prouty's organization was in existence in Illinois and would rather an injury than otherwise. Joseph H. Choate, the counsel for Prouty, argued in opposition, and urged that the fraud perpetrated on the plaintiff was clearly established. Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE UNION TRUST FORGERY CASE.

About two weeks since Frederick W. Elliott, charged with being implicated in the $64,000 forgery on the Union Trust Company, was discharged in the Court of General Sessions, and surrendered to detectives from Boston, who had a warrant for his arrest on the charge of being concerned in a bond forgery in that city. Rather than return to Boston, however, Elliott, through his counsel, expressed his willingness to plead guilty to the indictment and lie against him in this County. After a consultation with the District Attorney Elliott's plea of guilty was entered and he remanded for sentence. It was announced on yesterday's General Sessions calendar that Elliott would be brought to court for judgment, but the statement proved to be

THREE YEARS IN STATE PRISON.

Gustavus Abbott, the Boston carpet dealer, who was convicted in the Court of General Sessions of obtaining goods from the firm of C. H. & F. D. Blake, No. 41 White-street, by falsely representing that he was in a sound financial condition, whereas, in fact, he was at the time hopelessly insolvent, was sized up for sentence yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Bellows. Mr. Byron Paul Bowers, counsel for the prisoner, moved in arrest of judgment. The motion was denied. Recorder Hackett said he entirely agreed with the verdict of the jury, feeling thoroughly satisfied of the prisoner's guilt. He thought the case of Abbott was one which deserved no mercy, and he would therefore sentence him to the full penalty—three years in State Prison, at hard labor.

THE WEST POINT TRAGEDY.

EXAMINATION IN THE CASE OF MICHAEL TOBIN BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OSBORN.

Michael Tobin, the private soldier of the Battalion of Engineers who is charged with the murder of his comrade, Peter Albers, at the West Point Garrison on Sunday last, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Osborn for examination yesterday. Assistant United States Attorney Fiero appeared for the Government, and Gen. Benjamin B. Foster for the prisoner. Tobin wore his military dress uniform and blue overcoat, and appeared somewhat dejected. Mr. Fiero addressed the court briefly, and then called William C. Woods, a private soldier of the engineer service, as the first witness. He testified that he slept in the same quarters with Albers, and that Tobin's dormitory was in an adjoining apartment; there was no communicating door between them, each dormitory having its own door leading into a corridor; on Feb. 24, at reveille, or a few minutes past 6 o'clock in the morning, witness was dressing near the stove, and saw Tobin, as he passed along the corridor, stop at the window and look in, and then pass on; at this time Albers was still in his bed; in a minute or two afterward Tobin returned along the corridor and again looked through the window and again passed on; a third time he passed the window and Albers was then out of bed, dressing; witness turned and faced in the opposite direction; then Tobin entered the room and came within three or four feet of witness, and about three feet from Albers, whose head was stooped forward in the act of adjusting his shoe; Tobin raised his right hand and fired a pistol at Albers; then raised his hand to fire again, but the pistol snapped; Tobin was arrested and a stretcher was sent for, and Albers was carried to the hospital.

Corp. Ripley was next examined. He testified that he seized the pistol in Tobin's hand, and said, "Tobin, what are you doing?" that was after he had fired; did not see Tobin till he heard the shot fired; when witness caught Tobin's arm it was pointed toward Albers. On cross-examination he described the apartment; had seen Tobin's wife going to and from the cadet laundry; the pistol used was a very small seven-chambered revolver, of a cheap description.

Private Robert Potter, who was present when Albers was killed, next testified, but little new testimony was elicited from him.

Surgeon H. C. Lippincott, of the United States Army, testified that he attended Albers at the hospital, and made a post-mortem examination of his body; he described the wound; the pistol ball entered just below the right eye, and passing diagonally inward, upward, and backward, lodged in the brain.

The further examination was then adjourned to next Friday.

AN INDIGNANT FISHMONGER.

There were a dozen or more itinerant fishmongers arraigned before Justice Smith, yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, charged with having performed on certain instruments of torture known as fish-horns, in the public street, in violation of a Corporation ordinance. The prisoners, who pleaded ignorance of the law, were each fined in sums varying from $1 to $2. An enthusiast in piscilculture named John Norton, of Sixty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, was more unlucky than the rest of his associates. He was very indignant at the fact of having to pay a fine of $2, and, distributing platwares by means of the conventional fish-horn, as on stepping to the Clerk's desk to pay the amount, he remarked, "This is nothing but highway robbery." Justice Smith heard the words, and thereupon said, "Well, Sir, if you think this is highway robbery, we will make it high treason—you are fined $5." The impulsive fishmonger was amazed, and paying his additional fine reluctantly, sauntered out of court, sorry he had spoken.

A TRANSACTION OF E. J. DUNNING, JR.

The suit of Howe, Goodwin & Cole against the National Bank of the State of New-York was before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The action is brought to restrain the bank from disposing of five notes aggregating $27,500, which were given by the plaintiffs to E. J. Dunning, Jr., the insolvent note-broker, to be "sold, negotiated, or discounted," instead of doing say one of these three things, the plaintiffs say Dunning substituted the notes with the bank for an antecedent debt. The bank moved yesterday to vacate a preliminary injunction obtained by the plaintiffs, and in support of the motion an affidavit was presented to the effect that the bank had discounted the notes in the ordinary manner, and that the plaintiffs' own papers did not show that the notes were not pledged for loaning in the usual course of the business as the agent for the plaintiffs. After some argument the bank's counsel asked for an adjournment to enable him to reply to certain affidavits put in by the other side, and his request was granted.

SEEKING THE EXCISE DEPOSITS.

The suit of John McGrath and another against the Excise Commissioners and the City was called before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. This is the test case brought to determine the rights of persons who deposited money with the Excise Commissioners in anticipation of licenses which were never granted. About $88,000 of such deposits were made, the plaintiffs' deposits, however, amounting only to $225. They sue on behalf of themselves half and on behalf of all others who are willing to join with them. The application yesterday was for the appointment of a Receiver for the deposits. Corporation Counsel Whitney, who appeared for the defendants, said he had only received the papers in the case on the previous day, and had not had time to read them. Before arguing the proposed motion he desired to make himself familiar with the allegations in the papers. He, therefore, asked an adjournment, which Judge Donohue granted, setting down the argument for the 11th inst.

ON TRIAL FOR ARSON.

The trial of Conrad Müller, a paper box manufacturer, charged with setting fire to his premises, at No. 25 Howard-street, with intent to defraud the insurance companies, was resumed before Recorder Hackett yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Rollins closed the case for the prosecution by calling Fire Marshal Sheldon, who testified that he had examined the premises a couple of days after the fire, and discovered unmistakable evidences of incendiarism. He had traced a number of separate and distinct fires, one of which had occurred under the stairs, and another near the desk containing the books of the concern. Witness also testified to the finding of the remains of the barrel, which was invariably kept on the floor above. The prisoner was examined in his own defense, and denied the charge, and Peter Müller, also sworn, examined, after which the case was adjourned until to-day.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Granted.—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Murray; Swan vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. McCool; in the matter of the Waring Rock Drill Company; Oppenheimer vs. Kennedy; Taitger vs. Kimball; Case Manufacturing Company vs. Cronin; Ellis vs. Callaghan; Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. McCool; Odell vs. Atherton; in the matter of Masterson; Collins vs. The Municipal Gas-light Company; Third National Bank, Sandusky, vs. Cornell.

Motions Granted.—Packer vs. Russell; Brick vs. Waltron; Boardman vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company; Shook vs. Neuendorf.

Burke vs. Ashley.—Memorandum.

Central National Bank vs. Hall; Tobias vs. The Mayor, &c.—Case settled and amendments allowed.

Motions Denied; Memorandum.—Lidecki vs. The Register of the City and County of New-York; Scott vs. Bonner; Dinan vs. Allen.

Gaff vs. Leidendorf.—Granted. Memorandum.

Falls vs. Hope.—Motion to amend order denied, without costs.

Laughein vs. Rollwagen.—Order to be amended, costs to abide event. Case to go on second Friday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Marx vs. De Courcey.—Findings signed.

Brown vs. Farley.—Findings and decree signed.

Musgrave vs. Merwood.—Findings settled and signed. See memorandum.

Schell vs. Collier.—Motion for new trial denied.

By Judge Lawrence.

Baltimer vs. Reichardt.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Judge Curtis.

Leonard vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Order denying motion for new trial.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Freeman vs. Falconer.—Let the Clerk of this court file in his office the foregoing, as the settled case for the purposes of the appeal.

Rosiere et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.—The findings should be drawn as if made by the Judge, and then signed by him.

By Judge Sanford.

Pierring vs. Starrs et al.—Ordered on day calendar for first Monday of March.

Quinn vs. Van Pelt.—Ordered on day calendar for 4th of March.

Hirn vs. The German-American Bank.—Order for commission.

Scott vs. Sanford.—Order denying motion, with costs.

Jackson and Woodin Manufacturing Company vs. Kirkland et al.—Order staying proceedings, &c.

Fraser et al. vs. Fleiss et al.—Order to amend summons complaint, &c.

Williams vs. Marriott.—Order granted, and undertaking approved.

Jackson vs. Brown.—Order of continuance granted.

Lipsky vs. Sanford.—Order denying Receiver's accounts and directing payment of moneys over to plaintiff.

Order Granted.—York-Street Flax Spinning Company vs. Kissinger et al.; Elias vs. Stenberg; Heidberg vs. Elias; Abbot vs. Avery; The Ulster Spinning Company vs. Kitzinger; Collins vs. Reill et al.; Cooper vs. Miller et al.; Gretsch vs. Miller; Barnes vs. Bidwell; Schemperer vs. Ridder; Bauer vs. Knapp; Kelly vs. Kelly; Scott vs. Sanford; Freeman vs. Falconer; Block et al. vs. Van Horn et al.; Barlow vs. Scott; Bettis vs. Williams vs. Marotski; Marlan vs. Gill.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Johnson vs. Lawrence.—Default opened on terms. See papers.

Yale vs. Carey.—Commission ordered.

Seligman vs. Kennell.—Case settled.

Levitt vs. Seaman.—Motion granted, unless within 10 days plaintiff places cause upon the calendar; $10 costs to defendant to offset costs under order of Judge Smith, May 11, 1877.

Gotts vs. Yeats.—Motion denied; the plaintiff will be relieved from the effect of the order by paying $16 costs of this motion and $10 costs of former motion, within five days, and putting cause on calendar for March 11, 1878.

Wyckoff vs. De Wolfe.—Motion denied.

Hathaway vs. Russell.—Motion denied, without costs.

Sloan vs. Newman.—Receiver appointed.

Dorsa vs. Merkl.—Motion granted, requiring three persons to pay plaintiff $50.

Bridel et. Ferlo.—Haslett vs. Rugo. Defaults.

By Judge Sheridan.

Rose vs. Orerle.—Motion granted.

De Arpentigny vs. Bohr.—Motion denied.

Hallonan vs. Michel.—Motion to open default denied, with $10 costs.

Darnell vs. Nones.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff.

Wood vs. Hyde.—Motion denied.

Motions Granted.—Arent vs. Schreyer; Milson vs. Murray; Mason vs. Friedman.

By Judge Bixbert.

Watson vs. The Third National Bank of Chicago.—Motion denied.

Mangels vs. Footleberg.—Commitment refused.

Riebel vs. Bilderwell.—Order signed.

THE FUTURE OF THE CANALS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF EXPERTS—LOW TOLLS AND A REPEAL OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL ENACTMENTS ADVOCATED—PLANS FOR COLLECTING THE REVENUE—THE FREE SYSTEM OPPOSED.

On July 10, 1877, the Canal Board invited Messrs. David A. Wells, L. J. N. Stark, and William Thurston, to "consider and report on the subject of tolls upon the canals, having reference to the subject of revenues, and also to increasing the commerce of the canals." These gentlemen have completed their labors, the result of which is a pamphlet of 74 pages replete with statistics. The Commissioners, in the first place, are in favor of low tolls. They say: "Judging from the experience of the past year, it is certain (had tolls been reduced as early as 1860) that the canals would have retained a vast amount of business which has gradually left them and gone to the railroads; that a large amount of railroad construction which has since been made would never have been projected; that the economy which has since been forced would have been earlier entered upon; that a vast amount of taxation, direct and indirect, not only upon the people of the State of New-York, but on the whole country, would have been prevented." Further on they conclude, from an analysis of the elements entering into the canal finances, that there is "no necessity for any further canal expenditures on account of extraordinary repairs;" that "the principal and interest of any existing debt charged to the canals cannot be expected to be paid from the future resources of the canals," and that "the same is true of the existing constitutional requirements that there shall be paid from the surplus revenues of the canals the sum of $200,000 per annum toward the support of the State Government." They believe that, properly managed, the canals can be made to earn enough to pay their expenses. They recommend, first, the repeal of the provision of the State Constitution which limits the amount that can be expended in any year to the amount of receipts of the previous year, and second, that before the opening of the season each year the tolls shall be fixed at such rates as will allow of a successful competition with the railroads, and will at the same time provide sufficient revenue to carry on the canals. They estimate that $800,000 should be enough. They further recommend that the present tolls be lowered and that the canals be hereafter required to construct and keep in repair the bridges crossing the canals at their own expense. They discuss at length the comparative merits of canals and railroads, and conclude that "it will be rash to assert that the New-York canals, by reason of the swifter methods of railway transportation, have outlived their usefulness." Last year the New-York East-ern-bound freights to the seaboard consists mainly of grain, vegetables, and lumber, and the Western-bound freight in large measure of coal, machinery, salt, and other bulky commodities, the canals, as now, it would seem, must for many years to come remain a very important and serviceable highway for traffic." They advise, however, that the entire system of tolls should be readjusted and simplified with a view of meeting the requirements of the items of lumber and vegetable food which form the main sources of revenue of the canals. They present three practical plans for collecting revenue from the business of the canals, as follows:

First—A uniform toll or charge per boat per mile, moving east and west, respectively.

Second—A uniform toll or charge per mile on all products or commodities, moving east and west, respectively.

Third—A system of tolls discriminating moderately in respect to certain products or commodities.

Theoretically, they prefer the first method, but regard it as too radical a change for present experiment. System No. 2 they recommend, should it be adopted, uniform rates for all commodities other than lumber; a reduction of 10 per cent. on east-bound freights, and 28½ per cent. on west-bound freights, the latter rate to affect the tolls, except possibly for coal, and the assessment of lumber by weight at 1 mill east, and ½ mill west, per 1,000 pounds per mile. Taking into consideration the economy and simplicity of administration which the adoption of this scheme would entail, the commission feel sanguine that if the business of the canals is dependent on the degree of tolls to be levied for the future, on their ability to pay the tolls, and on the ability of the canals to compete with the railroads, the proposed uniform and reduced rates will not only yield the revenue as above estimated, but will augment the net revenue to an annual revenue of from $840,000 to $850,000 can be safely relied on.

The third system is practically that in use, but the commission recommend that the present long and complicated schedule of specific tolls be simplified, as follows: Productions of the forest, per 1,000 pounds per mile, ½ mill; vegetable food, ½ mill; merchandise, otherwise enumerated or specified, ½ mill; not otherwise enumerated or specified, ½ mill; timber in rafts per 100 cubic feet per mile, 1 cent; steam yachts and passengers per mile, 10 cents; on ashes, pot and pearl, hides, bituminous coal, cement, clay, earth, gypsum, ice, iron and all other ores, pig-iron, railroad-iron, manure, marl, marble, plaster, pitch, resin, sand, salt, steel, split stone, sugar, tar, white lead, tar, tin plate, tan bark, and wood for fuel, and leached ashes, per 1,000 pounds per mile, ¼ mill. Free List —Boats, beef, bacon, bleaching powders, coffee, cotton, copper, and copper ores, domestic fish, distilled spirits, domestic cottop, domestic woolens, dried fruit, dry hides, fish, flour, hemp, hops, iron pipe, lard, lead, leather, molasses, oils, pork, prints, rice, stoves, stone carriages and furniture, tallow, tobacco, wool, live cattle, horses, hogs and sheep.

The commission recommend that the present discrimination against foreign salt shall be done away with. They make no specific recommendation on the policy of freeing the canals. The Chairman is opposed to it, and the report contains a strong argument by him against such a course. His associates are in favor of referring the whole question to the people at an early day.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST FIREMEN

HOW AN ASPIRANT FOR ALDERMANIC HONORS IN BROOKLYN MANAGED HIS WARD PRIMARY.

The Brooklyn Fire Commissioners yesterday investigated the charges preferred against Firemen Doyle, Duff, and Quinn, of detailing nine men to vote at a Republican primary in the Third Ward. In the case of Duff, Fireman Murphy, of Engine No. 2, testified that he was sent to the house of Engine No. 3 by his foreman, [Doyle,] and that Fireman Charles Smith, acting under orders from Foreman Duff, gave him a ticket to vote at the primary, though he was not a resident of the Third Ward. Smith corroborated Murphy's testimony, adding that Foreman Duff, of Engine No. 3, gave him the tickets, and that he acted under orders from Foreman Doyle. Duff, in defense, testified that he acted under instructions from Edward Kollmeyer, then Secretary of the Department of Fire and Building, and by Commissioner Sheldon, to detail men to order his men to vote them. Acting under the same authority he had done the same on previous occasions. Ex-Secretary Kollmeyer corroborated Duff's testimony as to the latter having received an order from the Chief Engineer or the District Engineer known anything about the transaction. Kollmeyer and Murphy admitted that they acted in the interest of Benjamin Lewis, a Republican, who was opposed to Alderman Aiken, the Republican representative of the Third Ward in the Common Council. Counsel for Duff in summing up contended that the accused acted under the authority of his superior officers, and that Doyle was guilty of omitting from the blotter the names of the firemen who were absent at the primary. Foreman Quinn pleaded not guilty to all the charges. The Commissioners reserved their decisions.

A SCHOOLMISTRESS BEATEN.

Katy Weston is teacher of the colored school in the village of Jamaica. She is a light mulatto, with straight hair, a young woman of excellent scholastic acquirements, and has proved herself a good teacher. On Thursday forenoon she found it necessary to discipline a young girl named Wilson, and administered a light chastisement. The girl went home and told the circumstance to her sister, Jane Wilson, who became incensed at the punishment, compelled to "take it out of her." Accordingly, in the afternoon she went to the school-house, and, entering unceremoniously, asked Katy "What she whipped her sister for?" and the answer being beginning to say she outer garments preparatory to an attack. Before the teacher could make any explanation, the woman made a furious attack upon her, beating and choking her so that she was rendered unable to defend herself. The school and go home. A complaint was subsequently made against the woman Wilson. She was arrested and arraigned before Justice Shaw in the evening, and sentenced to pay a fine of $60 or go to jail for 60 days. The affair created a great deal of excitement among the colored population of the village, who resented the severe punishment and the swagger by which it was followed.

THE DAILY SALARY BILL.

SAVING WHICH IT WOULD EFFECT.

EXTENT TO WHICH IT WOULD APPLY TO MUNICIPAL OFFICERS—SALARIES ABOVE $2,000 IN EACH OF THE DEPARTMENTS —AN AGGREGATE SAVING OF $231,040.

The resolution of Mr. Daly requesting the Committee on Cities of the Assembly to report a bill by which an aggregate saving of 25 per cent. on all salaries paid to officials in the employ of the Municipal Government of this City may be effected would of itself, if carried out, be the initiatory step toward still greater retrenchment. Many salaries, such as those paid to the Judiciary, cannot be touched, as they are protected by the Constitution of the State, and therefore they are not enumerated in the list given below. It is claimed by those opposed to Mr. Daly's proposition that the amount that can be saved to the City, without inviting legal obstacles to the work, would not be of much benefit to the individual tax-payer, because it would not make any great difference in the annual tax rate, which covers nearly $30,000,000. Mr. Daly's resolution provides for so grading salaries as to effect an aggregate reduction of 25 per cent. on the whole amount paid. The salaries of $2,000 and over which would be affected by such a bill, and the saving thereon, are as follows:

	Present Salary.	Proposed Saving.
MAYOR'S OFFICE.		
Mayor	$12,000	$3,000 00
Secretary	4,800	1,200 00
Chief Clerk	3,000	750 00
Clerk	3,000	750 00
Registrar	2,350	587 50
First Marshal	2,500	625 00
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.		
President Board of Aldermen	$5,000	$1,250 00
21 Aldermen at $4,000 each	84,000	21,000 00
Chief Clerk	4,000	1,000 00
Clerk, (First Assistant)	2,400	600 00
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.		
Controller	$10,000	$2,500 00
Deputy Controller	6,500	1,625 00
Clerk to Controller	3,200	800 00
General Clerk	2,750	687 50
Assistant Clerk	3,000	750 00
General Book-keeper	3,000	750 00
Clerk	2,500	625 00
Stock and Bond Clerk	3,200	800 00
Assistant Stock and Bond Clerk	2,400	600 00
Auditor of Accounts	4,000	1,000 00
Examiner of Printing and Stationery Accounts	2,500	625 00
Paymaster	3,000	750 00
Disbursing Clerk	2,750	687 50
Clerk of Arrears	3,500	875 00
Receiver of Taxes	4,500	1,125 00
Deputy Receiver	2,750	687 50
Collector of Assessments	3,000	750 00
Collector of City Revenue	3,000	750 00
Superintendent of Markets	3,000	750 00
City Chamberlain and Assistants	30,000	7,500 00
LAW DEPARTMENT.		
Counsel to the Corporation	$15,000	$3,750 00
Assistant	10,000	2,500 00
Assistant	10,000	2,500 00
Assistant	7,500	1,875 00
Assistant	5,000	1,250 00
Assistant	5,000	1,250 00
Two Assistants at $4,000 each	8,000	2,000 00
One Assistant at $2,800 and one at $2,500	5,300	1,325 00
Chief Clerk	3,500	875 00
Clerk	2,400	600 00
Public Administrator	4,000	1,250 00
Corporation Attorney	6,000	1,500 00
First Assistant	2,200	550 00
POLICE DEPARTMENT.		
President of Police Board	$8,000	$2,000 00
Four Commissioners at $6,000 each	24,000	6,000 00
Chief Clerk	5,000	1,250 00
First Deputy Clerk	2,500	625 00
Chief of Bureau of Elections	5,000	1,250 00
Deputy Clerk	2,400	600 00
Book-keeper	3,000	750 00
Superintendent's Clerk	3,000	750 00
Superintendent of Telegraph	2,500	625 00
Nineteen Police Surgeons at $2,250 each	42,750	10,687 50
Superintendent of Police	6,000	1,500 00
Four Inspectors at $3,500 each	14,000	3,500 00
Deputy Inspector of Street-cleaning	2,500	625 00
Chief Clerk	3,000	750 00
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.		
Commissioner of Public Works	$10,000	$2,500 00
Deputy Commissioner	4,000	1,000 00
Chief Clerk	4,000	1,000 00
Book-keeper	3,000	750 00
Corresponding Clerk	2,500	625 00
First General Clerk	2,500	625 00
Superintendent of Incumbrances	2,750	687 50
Superintendent of Lamps and Gas	2,750	687 50
Superintendent of Streets	2,750	687 50
Engineer in Charge of Sewers	4,000	1,000 00
Assistant Engineer	2,500	625 00
Two Assistant Engineers at $2,250	4,500	1,125 00
Chief Engineer in Bureau of Engineers	7,000	1,750 00
Engineer in Charge	4,000	1,000 00
Engineer in Charge	3,000	750 00
Assistant Engineers at $2,500 each	2,750	687 50
Three Assistant Engineers at $2,500 each	7,500	1,875 00
Superintendent of Street Improvements	3,000	750 00
Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	2,750	687 50
Engineer and Surveyor	3,000	750 00
Engineer in Charge	2,500	625 00
Water Register	4,000	1,000 00
Deputy Water Register	2,500	625 00
First Clerk to Water Register	2,250	562 50
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.		
President Department of Charities and Correction	$6,000	$1,500 00
Two Commissioners at $5,000 each	10,000	2,500 00
Secretary	2,700	675 00
Supply Clerk	2,700	675 00
General Book-keeper	2,700	675 00
Superintendent of Out-door Poor	3,600	900 00
Warden of City Prison	2,500	625 00
FIRE DEPARTMENT.		
President Fire Department	$7,500	$1,875 00
Two Commissioners, at $5,000 each	10,000	2,500 00
Secretary	3,000	750 00
Two Deputy Commissioners at $2,400 each	6,000	1,500 00
Ten Deputy Commissioners at $2,400 each	24,000	6,000 00
Surveyor	3,000	750 00
Four Assessors at $3,000 each	12,000	3,000 00
Secretary in office of Board of Assessors	2,500	625 00
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.		
Superintendent of Buildings	$6,500	$1,625 00
Deputy Superintendent of Buildings	2,700	675 00
Chief Clerk	2,500	$625 00
Chief of Bureau of Incumbrances	2,100	525 00
Chief of Bureau of Violations and Applications	2,100	525 00
Chief of Bureau of Fire-escapes and Iron Work	2,100	525 00
BOARD OF EXCISE.		
Three Commissioners at $5,000 each	$15,000	$3,750 00
Counsel	5,000	1,250 00
COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.		
Two Commissioners at $3,000 each	$6,000	$1,500 00
CORONERS' OFFICE.		
Clerk to Board of Coroners	$3,500	$875 00
COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.		
County Clerk	$3,000	$750 00
Deputy County Clerk	3,500	875 00
Assistant County Clerk	3,000	750 00
Mechanics' Lien Clerk	3,000	750 00
Docket Clerk	3,000	750 00
Assistant Clerk	2,500	625 00
Clerk of Records	2,500	625 00
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.		
District Attorney	$12,000	$3,000 00
Four Assistant District Attorneys at $7,500 each	30,000	7,500 00
Deputy Assistant District Attorney	5,000	1,250 00
Chief Clerk	3,500	875 00
Second Clerk	2,050	512 50
Clerk	2,050	512 50
Total	$924,160	$231,040 00

CRUELTY AT SEA.

United States Commissioner Shields held an examination yesterday afternoon in the case of Barnabas C. Howes, master of the American ship Swallow, who is charged with having inflicted cruel and inhuman treatment upon a sailor named Philip McDonald while serving on board that vessel. McDonald testified substantially that in August last he was on board the ship at Singapore, and that the ship's crew, believing the ship to be unseaworthy, demanded a survey, as she was leaking and out of order in other respects. A survey, or pretended survey, was made, and some repairs were done, but just before the vessel left McDonald and five others refused to sail in her. They were detained aboard the ship, however, by the Captain's orders, and the vessel put to sea. As soon as they were clear, the men refused duty, and the Captain had them all "triced up" by the wrists between decks. This was on the 24th of August last. McDonald's companions in misery, one after another speedily relented, were relieved of punishment and returned to duty. On the third day after his punishment began McDonald also succumbed, and said he would return to duty if released, but the Captain refused to release him, and did not do so until the ninth day, which was the 2d day of September. During the nine days he was allowed but two ship's biscuits per day as food, and water to drink.

PROTECTING THE BRUTES.

The report of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the year 1877 contains much interesting data relative to the commendable work done by the organization. The prosecutions begun by the society during the last few years have increased in number, owing to the ever-increasing field of its work in the State. It receives on an average from citizens, either verbally or by letter, annually, 1,200 complaints of violations of the law coming under their notice. During last year 964 cases were prosecuted, while 1,960 horses, rendered unfit for use, were killed to end their sufferings. The society has 12 branches and 172 agents in its State.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 1.—Cotton dull and irregular; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9c.; net receipts, 4,232 bales; gross, 5,976 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 13,487 bales; to the Continent, 1,916 bales; stock, 4,000 bales; sales, 4,000 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 38,016 bales; gross, 45,433 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 35,198 bales; to France, 8,634 bales; to the Continent, 21,330 bales; coastwise, 4,520 bales; sales, 33,700 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 1.—Cotton dull; Middling, 10 3-16c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9c.; net receipts, 2,159 bales; gross, 3,707 bales; exports, to the Continent, 19,181 bales; coastwise, 267 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 56,996 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 11,362 bales; gross, 11,687 bales; exports, to France, 3,857 bales; to the Continent, 26,638 bales; coastwise, 3,882 bales; sales, 7,100 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 1.—Cotton dull; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 2,159 bales; gross, 3,707 bales; exports, to the Continent, 7,350 bales; coastwise, 768 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 44,953 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 6,436 bales; exports, to France, 1,561 bales; to the Continent, 11,766 bales; coastwise, 1,551 bales; sales, 10,400 bales.

MOBILE, March 1.—Cotton weak, irregular; Middling, 10¾c.@10¾c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.@9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9c.@9¼c.; net receipts, 491 bales; exports, coastwise, 652 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 58,340 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,776 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,177 bales; to the Continent, 2,000 bales; coastwise, 7,749 bales; sales, 8,500 bales.

GALVESTON, March 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¾c.; Middling, Fair, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 962 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,893 bales; sales, 394 bales; stock, 65,838 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 7,000 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,252 bales; to the Continent, 1,097 bales; coastwise, 4,878 bales; sales, 4,995 bales.

BOSTON, March 1.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10½c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 370 bales; gross, 792 bales; stock, 10,503 bales. Weekly—Net

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1878.

MARCH 1878

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At 1:30 P. M.: The Hoodoos—Musel Eugenie Pappenheim, Miss A. Human, Mr. Charles Adams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—School.—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Rose Coghlan. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Dragoon Maude—Mr. George Clarke, Mr. C. W. Couldock. Matinée.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case—Mr. G. J. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Bachelors—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger. Matinée.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Eben Plympton, Miss Ida Savory. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Old House at the Bridge of Notre Dame. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Farce, Minstrelsy and Variety—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Exiles—Mr. Ad Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—George Douglass.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Broncho Horses—Educated Dogs. Day and Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller. Matinée.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Water Colors. Day and Evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Symphony Concert—Mr. Frank Rommerts, and Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.—Grand Promenade Concert—Grafulla's Band.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES *can be supplied from the Publication Office to all dealers on the direct line between New-York and New-Haven. A train carrying mail packages will leave the Grand Central Depot every Sunday morning at an early hour.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, southerly to easterly winds, and warmer, clear, and partly cloudy weather, possibly followed in the former by rain areas.

The process of accumulating gold coin in the Treasury has lost all immediate interest since the passage of the Silver bill. That within ten months of the date of resumption the Treasury possesses sixty-five millions of gold applicable to the redemption of its notes, is not a fact of any special significance when taken in connection with the other fact that gold is not at all likely to be tendered in payment of obligations which are payable in silver. The statistics given in our Washington dispatch of the Customs and Internal Revenue receipts are more interesting than any of the items of the debt statement. They show a steady improvement of the former, corresponding to the improvement in our import trade, and they show a steady and very decided loss on the receipts from the latter source. Expenses have, fortunately, decreased in still greater proportion than revenue, so that the national balance-sheet may turn out more favorably than recent indications would lead us to expect.

The question of what is to be done with the dollar of the fathers after a million or so of them have been coined is said to be an unsettled one at Washington. We fail to see that the Treasury need have any vagueness of purpose on that point. For the first few millions of silver dollars a ready market will be found among the importers, who will make a tangible profit by using them for the payment of Customs duties. After that demand has been supplied, or, in other words, after enough has been coined to form a sort of permanent deposit to secure the silver certificates receivable at the Custom-house, the Secretary will be able to use them for the only other purpose for which coin is at present required, the payment of interest on the public debt. They can be forced on the acceptance of the national banks, the savings banks, trust institutions and private holders of the bonds at home, even if they can only be used to represent a certain depreciated amount in gold on the interest payable abroad. Unless the Resumption act be repealed in the interim, the silver dollar will be available after the end of the year for the payment of all Federal liabilities for salaries and otherwise now paid in notes, so that there is no immediate danger of the outlet for the silver dollars not proving as ample as the facilities for their coinage.

On the whole, Mr. S. S. Cox goes off with flying colors, after his vulgar exhibition of himself in the House on Thursday. When he attempted to insult the President of the United States by calling him "a fraud," he was not only guilty of an offense against decency, but against one of the rules of the House. He was promptly called to order, and the rules of the House required that he should sit down without another word. But he was allowed to ramble on, repeat his offense, and enlarge his meaning. The Speaker looked on with mild amusement, and promised, by way of rebuke, that the offensive words should not go into the *Record*. The words do appear in the *Record*, however, and it is explained that the Speaker had no power of exclusion in the case. This is undoubtedly true, and the Speaker shows his ignorance when he assumes to say what shall, and what shall not, be printed. These wanton breaches of decorum are quite too frequent; and it is not surprising that the people are ashamed of their representatives, and that cynics ask if members are yet allowed free whisky in the committee-rooms.

It is to be hoped that the act "relating to the bonded indebtedness of the City of New-York" will receive rather more attention from the Assembly than it appears to have done from the Committee on Cities. The dangerous feature of this bill consists in making the sinking fund and the revenues payable to that fund a permanent security for that class of obligations known as assessment bonds. The proportion of that debt with which the City is justly chargeable ought to be funded; the rest, and by far the larger proportion of it, is merely an advance made by the City to property-owners to pay for street improvements for whose cost they are wholly liable. Originally, the City acted merely as the collector of the money paid by property-owners to effect their own improvements, and the contractor was not paid till the City was furnished with the necessary funds. One concession after another has been made in the interest of contractors and speculative property-owners, till the City is forced to carry from fifteen to twenty millions of debt, miscalled "temporary," with which the general tax-payer has nothing whatever to do. To merge these bonds issued in advance of the payment of assessments into the permanent debt of the City payable from the sinking fund, is simply to pave the way for shifting the burdens of individuals upon the general Treasury, and any such scheme ought to be met by the most energetic protest from every one interested in the honest administration of the City finances.

Mr. John H. Strahan, the astute and tricky legal agent whom Mr. John Kelly has employed to do his work at Albany, stated before the Committee on Cities that the practical effect of Mr. Daly's salary resolution would be merely an annual saving of $120,000. Even that would be worth having, in spite of Mr. Strahan's princely disdain for small economies, but Mr. Daly's resolution will do a good deal more than Mr. Kelly's agent professes to believe it capable of doing. It does not limit the aggregate reduction on salaries to 25 per cent., and even if it did, the saving would be nearly a quarter of a million, instead of less than half that amount. This fact is made plain by the table published in another column, which gives a complete schedule of all City salaries over $2,000, exclusive of the Judiciary and the Department of Education. The Legislature can readily effect a greater saving than 25 per cent. on official salaries already fixed by law, and in regard to others, it can as easily make it mandatory on some local authority to effect the deduction required, without at all fixing by implication the scale of remuneration for subordinate City officers. While Mr. Strahan and his associate, Mr. Mooney, are displaying so much ingenuity at Albany in the service of John Kelly, it would be interesting to know whether they have been duly assigned by the Corporation Counsel for this business, or if not, who takes the responsibility of making the tax-payers reward the efforts of men employed to cheat them.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

One of the Washington dispatches states that the friends of the President are chagrined at the want of respect shown toward his veto Message by the Senate. The House, it seems, is accustomed to do rude things, and its contemptuous indifference therefore excites no surprise. But the more dignified Senate was expected to act differently. It has usually treated a veto with at least a pretense of consideration, always discussing it respectfully, and deferring that proceeding until the document has been printed. In the present instance the Senators were as ill-mannered as the demagogues of the House, and the courtiers who flutter in the sunshine of the Executive Mansion are grieved in consequence. They protest that the President has been cruelly used by the opponents of the bill, and particularly by sympathizers with his Administration. The complainants forget, apparently, that those who are supposed to occupy the latter relation in an especial degree in either chamber happen to be strenuous supporters of the new law, and are themselves aggrieved by the President's disregard for their wishes.

Personally mortifying as the incident must be, it will not be without compensating advantages if it lead the President and that small and select circle who constitute his friends to reflect upon the helplessness of the Administration as regards both the course of legislation and the outside currents of public opinion. There have been Presidents and Cabinets who toward the close of the four years' term have found themselves deserted by the party that created them, and despised by the party that had profited by their policy. Such a state of things before the expiration of the first year is, however, unprecedented, and that must be marvelous self-complacency which ignores its existence or its lesson. The jolly miller of the Dee might be happy while boasting that he cared for nobody and that no one cared for him, but the President cannot afford thus to confound isolation with independence. The old song describes his position, nevertheless. He chooses his own path and follows it, never pausing to seek counsel and never condescending to profit by it, and the result is that with three years of service still before him, he stands all but alone, with scarcely a soul who cares enough about him to ask whither he is going or what he proposes to do. When he does speak, as in his remonstrance against the Silver bill, his words are unheeded. Having decided upon an attempt to conduct the business of the Presidency with proud indifference to party, and with a sublime unconsciousness of the value of friends, he is left to realize the embarrassment and humiliation which he has brought upon himself.

To what extent this position is attributable to want of familiarity with practical statesmanship or to actual inability to discriminate between partisan subserviency and the proper conditions of party allegiance, others may determine. The truth is, that the President, though entering office with a just sense of its responsibilities, has from the first been unable or unwilling to comply with the terms essential to success. He began as a zealous reformer and a model conciliator, and he has persisted in trying to play both parts in spite of accumulating proofs that, "solitary and alone," he could not be effective in either. Now and then a man appears upon the public stage whose genius or force redeems such an effort from ridicule. President Hayes was not cast in this mold. The misfortune is that he is unable to comprehend deficiencies which to others are plain enough. Needing help, he refuses to accept it when tendered disinterestedly. He seems to suspect those whose party record should place them above suspicion, and to reserve his confidences for persons notoriously unfitted to receive them. At every step, consequently, he has blundered. Enemies have multiplied while friends have disappeared. The only accomplished fact in the policy he marked out—the withdrawal of military authority from the South—has in its attendant circumstances been so woefully mismanaged that it has brought him neither strength nor glory. His civil service reform has been so belied in practice that it has become contemptible. The reform element in the Republican Party turns from the method pursued and from its results in disgust, and the devotees of the old system laugh at pretensions whose fruits are as bad as the worst of those for which apologies have been considered necessary. And now comes the financial question, with the President playing fast and loose with important principles, and speaking with so little authority in regard even to the nation's honor that not a Senator utters a syllable in his behalf or pauses to think of the objections he has urged.

What does the President propose to do about it? How do the unseen friends whose indignation the telegraph is flashing over the land propose to improve the situation? We apprehend that the Mohammed who prophesies at one end of Pennsylvania-avenue will call in vain to the marble pile at the other end. Will he, then, discover his powerlessness as against Congress in time to render the discovery useful to himself or the people? There are persons who imagine that the country could get on very well without a President, and who, meanwhile, would reduce that official to the grade of a departmental chief. Mr. Hayes soared so high in his inaugural flight that he is not likely to accept this modest estimate of his vocation. What influence, however, can a President have in Congress, who has cut adrift from party and has not a corporal's guard to help him when vital questions are under consideration in that body? True, his function is to execute the laws, not to make them. But the head of an Administration, being also as he ought to be, the head of a great party, should wield an influence that would be felt in the party's councils and in legislation. He cannot otherwise contribute to the settlement of grave questions as they arise or to the formation of the national policy of which he should be the acknowledged exponent. This standard of duty President Hayes cannot attain so long as he cherishes the isolation which reduces him to a nobody, and so perverts the idea of independence as to render friends and enemies indistinguishable.

THE RAID ON THE BANKS.

It would seem as if the demagogues who have lately come to the front in the control of our national legislation have determined, before they end, to lead the nation a wild dance of inflation and repudiation. The demand for the abolition of the bank circulation is the latest, and one of the most specious, of these schemes. It is by no means a new idea with the inflationists, but it has never before assumed such strength in Congress as to make it formidable. We have no fear of its becoming a law at this session, for it is too far-reaching in its consequences, and deals with too important interests, to be adopted until after considerable popular discussion. Nevertheless, a measure which can secure a vote of 7 to 2 in the Committee on Banking and Currency must have elements of strength which cannot be ignored, however little entitled to respect that committee may be, and those who oppose it must meet with solid arguments the reasons by which it is supported. Those reasons, though radically unsound, are sufficiently captivating to have misled many who would repel the charge of being inflationists. The bank currency, it is argued, as guaranteed by the Government, is a source of great profit to the banks, having a circulation almost equal to the notes of the Government itself. Why should not the Government, instead of guaranteeing the notes of corporations, issue the notes itself in lieu of its bonds deposited by the banks as security for their circulation, and thus save the interest now paid on the bonds? It cannot be denied that this is a very specious plea, and one to which any system of banking under which the notes are guaranteed by the General Government is exposed, especially when the Government has notes of its own in circulation. Such a danger could not occur under a State system, for the simple reason that the States cannot issue notes, and hence cannot be brought into competition with the banks as issuers.

It is to be observed in the first place that the profits on bank circulation are much less than are commonly supposed. It is often loosely said that the banks receive double interest on their investment—once on the bonds and again on the circulation. But this is far from being strictly true. On the one hand the bonds, though bearing interest only on their par value, have cost the banks a considerable premium; on the other, the circulation received is only ninety per cent. of the face of the bonds. The Controller of the Currency, in his able argument before the committee the other day, showed that, after making allowance for this fact, and for the taxes and the expenses of redemption, the average profit on circulation is only 2.65 per cent. or $9,644,317 per annum, on the entire circulation, and that if 4 per cent. bonds should be substituted as security for the notes, as some day they must be, it would be only $6,717,124, or 1.9 per cent. on the investment. Still it may be said this is a very substantial profit; great or small, why should not the Government save it? The conclusive answer is that, in the opinion of all of the economists and statesmen worthy of the name who have spoken or written on the subject, Governments ought never to issue notes at all, except perhaps as a war measure; that the practice, if once adopted, is sure, sooner or later, under the lead of demagogues, to be abused; and that, if once abused, it can end only in demoralization and disaster. If, before the war, the public had been told that in less than twenty years, in a time of profound peace, in spite of the warnings of history and experience, there would be a great popular demand for an issue of inconvertible notes by our Government, it would have been deemed incredible. Indeed, it may be doubted whether a tithe of those who, in the extremity of civil war, voted for the first issue of the greenbacks would have so voted could they have foreseen such a consequence. The present state of public opinion on the subject, the demand for further issues of currency, for the scaling down of debts, and for the abolition of vested rights, are themselves but indications of the madness which indulgence in inconvertible money creates. They are the direct consequences of a departure from the true standard of value. And, as increase of appetite grows by what it feeds on, there is no reason to suppose that the demand would be satisfied by the issue now proposed. If the interest on $350,000,000 of the public debt can be saved by the issue of redeemable paper, why not save the interest in the same way on five hundred or a thousand millions, or, indeed, on the whole public debt? The only true course for the Government is to get out of the banking business as soon as possible. So long as it continues to be an issuer of notes, the country will be subjected to the risk of inflation at the demand of the demagogues and ignoramuses who are always clamoring for "cheap money."

There can be no doubt that the ultimate effect of this scheme would be to destroy the national banking system. This may be what its projectors desire, but it would not be to the benefit of the country. The present is beyond all question the best banking system that the United States ever had. The security demanded, the supervision and examination to which it is subjected, the reports exacted, the reserves required, the limitations upon loans and investments imposed by the Banking act, all combine to make it an extremely safe and conservative system. Its safety is well indicated by the statement of Controller Knox that "the total losses to creditors from the 2,300 national banks organized during the last fifteen years have not exceeded $6,000,000, an amount probably not equal to the losses which have fallen upon the creditors of savings banks and State banks during the last year." When this record is contrasted with that of many of the old State banks before the war, with their lack of supervision, guarantee, or security, their excessive issues, bearing a different quotation for every section of the Union, and their reckless management, the benefits which the country has reaped from the national banking system are apparent. The only advantage which the law offers to the national banks to compensate them for the burdens and restrictions which it imposes, is the franchise of issuing circulation. If this be taken away, there will be a general movement of the banks to reorganize under the laxer laws of the several States—a movement which it will be impossible for Congress to prevent. The General Government claims no exclusive right to charter banks of discount and deposit, and it cannot forbid the banks to surrender their national charters, and to take out new ones under State laws. Moreover, as Controller Knox points out, if this be done, there will sooner or later be made a successful effort to repeal the prohibitory tax of 10 per cent. on the notes of the State banks. Banks of circulation, under either national or State laws, are something which this country is bound to have, and the very arguments which the clamorers for cheap money are now using to crush the banks, may some day be used in favor of taking off the prohibition on the circulation of State banks. We should then be relegated to the insecure, inconvenient, and heterogeneous system which existed before the war. Mr. Buckner's scheme proposes to deliberately throw away all of the immense benefits to the public of the national banking system—benefits which outweigh tenfold the profit derived by the banks from their circulation.

PEACE IN CUBA.

Notwithstanding the protests of the "diplomatic agents" of the Republic of Cuba, it is tolerably certain that the war is over and that peace is declared in Cuba. It is a long time since the revolution, as it has been called, manifested any vitality. For years past, we may say, the people of the United States have regarded the conflict with languid interest. This is not because our fellow-citizens did not sympathize with the Cuban struggle for liberty. On the contrary, all the moral support ever given to the Republic of Cespedes and Jordan came from the United States. It may be added that the sole material aid ministered to the rebels was derived from this country. It was in New-York that expeditions were organized and preparations made for descents upon the coasts of a friendly power. Popular sentiment ran high in favor of the Cuban patriots; and it was difficult to preserve a strict neutrality while the mass of the people were overwhelmingly in favor of the liberation of Cuba from the Spanish yoke. But since the rebellion has degenerated into a guerrilla fight, and the war has become a series of petty reprisals, a larger sort of bushwhacking, our people have ceased to regard the affair with serious attention. And the war comes to an end without exciting special remark.

Nevertheless, it is a good thing to be able to say that peace at last reigns in Cuba. The war began in 1868, though the preparations for a rising were made during the previous year. During the first two or three years of the rebellion the fighting on the island was bloody and desperate. During those first years several important and deadly battles were fought. In 1869 the Volunteers committed their worst excesses. In Havana they were guilty of the most violent excesses, when men, women, and children were murdered at the Villanueva Theatre, the Louvre, and the sacking of Aldama's house. From that date until the accession of Gen. Jovellar, in the latter part of 1873, the island was desolated by one of the most cruel and destructive wars of modern times. No quarter was given to rebels; their families were slain in cold blood, their property confiscated, women and children found alone on farms were forcibly removed to points within the Spanish lines, houses and industrial depots not covered by flags of truce were destroyed, and a series of sanguinary edicts were issued against insurgents and all those who might be charged with aiding, abetting, or sympathizing with them. The bloody and brutal Valmeseda seemed to exhaust ingenuity in the preparation of measures to strike terror to the souls of the rebels and to horrify an impartial world. When Jovellar succeeded Pieltain in November, 1873, Spain had sent 80,000 soldiers to Cuba, of whom less than 10,000 then survived. No authentic statement of expenditures had been made, but it was acknowledged that more than $80,000,000 had been spent in the endeavor to crush the rebellion.

The struggle was unequal. It was only a question of time with the Spanish owners of the island when they should trample out the last of the expiring embers of the rebellion. The insurgents fought with the desperate courage of men determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible in their struggle for liberty. Unhappily, they were divided in their councils, and even the friendly territory of the United States was vexed with their unseemly quarrels. The increasing hopelessness of their cause did not unite them. Meantime the temper of the home Government had materially changed. When the standard of revolt was first raised on the field of Yara, Isabella was just leaving the throne of Spain. Her downfall, the administrations of Prim, Castellar, and a long line of provisional rulers, the accession and fall of Amadeus, and the return of Alfonso, have served to modify Spanish rule in the Antilles. It must be acknowledged that Spain has, after all, made much progress in the science of government since the corrupt and abominable reign of Isabella was brought to a sudden end. The Cubans demanded independence; while they have been fighting for independence, substantial reforms have been granted them without any special blowing of trumpets. The final terms of adjustment indicate a compromise. The Home Government was willing to concede much, but independence could not be granted. The insurgents, who were determined to accept nothing short of independence, agree to lay down their arms and accept liberal amnesty and various desirable modifications in the Government of Cuba.

Since the beginning of the last term of Jovellar, the war has not been carried on with much vigor on either side, although a state of war has nominally existed. Now and again a fitful flame of battle has flared up for a day, but it has speedily died down again. The most active belligerence has been displayed in the offices of the Spanish and Cuban envoys in New-York and Washington. A fierce cannonade of bulletins has been maintained by the opposing diplomatic agents, and there has been much sanguinary carnage—in the newspapers. It has been the custom of these peaceful combatants to slay their thousands in the telegraphic reports one day, while the other side promptly called the dead to life again on the morrow. Whether, like the rival editors of Eatanswill, these gory swashbucklers hobnobbed with each other in private, when the paper battle was over, we do not know. But it is alleged that the latter part of the war in Cuba was carried on "by mutual consent;" that a ring in Havana, interested in war contracts, managed the so-called campaign, and that the so-called insurgents consented to keep up a show of resistance—and divided the profits. This curious tale may have been founded on Edmond About's story of the Greek brigands who fraternized with the military Police, and arranged with them the time, place, and details of their next mock encounter with amusing gravity. But it cannot be denied that the Cuban revolution in Cuba and in New-York has long since ceased to be serious.

Very naturally, the end of the nominal contest in Cuba is made the occasion for fresh recrimination. The agents in this country, whose occupation is gone, contradict with vehemence the first reports of a concluded peace. Next they will accuse each other of "treachery" and "desertion of the sacred cause." It was to many a profitable contest as long as it lasted. And when it was least hopeful it paid best. At first, when the war was prosecuted in earnest, and earnest men were at the head of the insurgents, it was impossible to refuse sympathy to the cause for which they fought. Latterly, the management of affairs has fallen into the hands of adventurers and charlatans. We cannot tell how many of these have conducted the final negotiations in Cuba. But it is certain that the struggle was no longer heroic, that its shadowy existence was largely maintained by jobbery, and that Spaniards and Cubans profited by keeping up this phantom. Long ago, it was a fixed conclusion that Cuba could not be free and independent. Therefore, it is well that an actual and formal peace replaces the feeble pretense of war.

POPULAR ELECTRICITY.

Within the present century vast progress has been made in the study of the nature and applications of electricity. From the first sparks drawn from the back of the primeval cat by her cave-dwelling master, to the discovery of the phonograph, there is an immense distance. Nevertheless, it is believed by many scientific persons that we are as yet merely on the threshold of electricity, and that in the future we shall make discoveries infinitely more important than those which the ablest electricians have hitherto made.

It is only just beginning to be understood that the electric currents of the earth have an intimate connection with a great quantity of things. The aurora-borealis is believed to be in some mysterious way connected with spots on the solar disk, and these spots in their turn have an influence upon our climate, and upon the spread of pestilential diseases. Recently it has been asserted that no man can sleep well unless the major axis of his bed, and consequently his personal major axis corresponds with the position of the axis of the earth. This is due to the fact that the currents of earthly electricity flow in the direction of the earth's axis; or, in other words, from pole to pole. If they enter a recumbent human being at his feet, and pass out at his head, he becomes sleepy, while if, owing to the wrong position of his bed, they enter him from one side or the other, their struggles to get out again produce such a derangement of his nervous system, as to render it impossible for him to sleep. These are but a few of the hosts of facts which might be mentioned to prove the influence of earth-currents upon man and his surroundings, and we shall yet make discoveries in this particular field, which no one outside of an insane asylum will be capable of believing.

The reason why the cats whose howls disturb our nocturnal slumbers are uniformly found on back fences running in a direction perpendicular, or nearly perpendicular, to the axis of the earth, has never yet been ascertained. Sir Isaac Newton attempted to explain the fact by asserting that the great majority of fences are built parellel to the equator, but this explanation is glaringly at variance with well-ascertained facts. Buffon suggested that cats are mysteriously influenced by the moon, and that hence they prefer fences which are built in the general direction of the plane of the moon's orbit. This is certainly a plausible explanation, but it has yet to be proved that moonlight is the cause, rather than a mere incident, of nocturnal cat concerts. The other explanations which have been hazarded by lesser authorities are scarcely worth mentioning. All that we really know is the single fact that nocturnal cats are distributed around the earth in belts parallel to the equator. Fully ninety-three per cent. of the cats that bring us from our midnight couches with bootjacks in our hands and rage in our hearts, are found perched upon the east and west fences, and to the truth of this assertion every New-Yorker will readily agree.

In examining this very interesting and important problem, let us begin by asking why the midnight cat howls. Superficial observers have alleged that howling is the natural expression of the tender passion among cats, and that the intensity of a cat's admiration for the female of his species may be accurately measured by the hideousness of his howls. This is an insult to human intelligence and feline self-respect. Would any young man, desiring to plead his suit with the lady of his heart, place himself under her window and yell as if he were undergoing the severest torments? Of course he would not, and equally of course, no intelligent cat would be guilty of a like folly. The yells of the midnight cat bear every sign of being the expression of the keenest suffering, and only the most perverse ingenuity can regard them as the voice of love.

We have thus learned that the cat perched on a back fence perpendicularly to the axis of the earth, and to the direction of the earth currents of electricity, howls because he—or she, as the case may be—is undergoing acute agony. Very possibly cats pass over fences running from north to south quite as frequently as they do over fences running in the direction of the equator, but in the former case they experience no pain, and hence do not attract attention by their outcries. The moment, however, that a cat finds himself on an east and west fence he is racked by internal pains; he tries to relieve his mind by howls and profanity, and he thereby excites the rage of his human audiences. Now, if we ascertain what produces these pains, we shall have found the true answer to the question under discussion. May it not be that electricity is really at the bottom of the whole affair?

The cat, be it remembered, is more addicted to electricity than any other animal, except the electrical eel, and hence is peculiarly susceptible to the influence of the earth currents. So long as the cat walks over fences running from north to south his axis is coincident with the direction of these currents. They pass smoothly through his spinal column, and beyond gently stimulating his mind and tail, they have no perceptible effect upon him. When, however, he tries to walk on a fence built parallel to the equator, his private axis becomes perpendicular to the earth-currents. They penetrate into his vitals and wrench him all to pieces in their efforts to force their way through him. Filled with anguish, he stops, clings fiercely to the fence, and lifts up his voice in frenzied agony. To some extent the muscles of his legs are paralyzed, and he is unable to move until the unfeeling boot-jack comes hurtling through the air and stimulates him into action. He then springs from the fence; his pains vanish, and his voice is silent. Is not this a complete and scientific explanation of the question which has so long defied the ablest scientific minds?

We thus see how beautiful are the reasoning processes by which true science investigates abstruse questions. We also see that one of the most common incidents of every-night life is due to the electricity of the earth. Let us, then, be thankful that we live in a scientific age, and that there are more uses for electricity that any one has yet dreamed of.

GENERAL NOTES.

Five leading physicians in Montreal have died within a few months past.

The Oregon Republican State Convention is to be held in Salem on Wednesday, April 17.

There were 18,279 births, 6,147 marriages, and 16,004 deaths in Philadelphia last year.

The Mississippi House tabled by a large majority the Moffett Register bill. It had passed the Senate.

Seven hundred and fifty-three Massachusetts clergymen have petitioned for the repeal of the License law and the enactment of a Prohibitory law.

A 2-years-old negro child lies in its crib (if the correspondent making the assertion does not) in Page County, Va., and sings correctly any song it hears sung once.

West Virginia has already lost $500,000 through defaulting Sheriffs. This does not include what they owe to the counties and districts. The Democrats are strong and ingenious there.

A Connecticut liquor-dealer who was discharged from arrest because of an informality in the papers, loaded his returned liquor upon a dray, hoisted the American flag over it, and drove over into Rhode Island.

Senator Ben. H. Hill is asserted to have said in his speech in Griffin, Ga., the other day, that some of the papers in that State had published articles over his signature that he had never seen until they were in print.

A Petersburg man, while hunting near Fort Steadman, in Prince George County, Va., recently, found in a plowed field a diamond-shaped silver shield bearing the inscription: "Charles Gannon, Co. D, 6th Reg't N. J. V. V."

The St. John *Globe* says that the expenditures of the Dominion of Canada have increased from $13,500,000 to over $23,000,000 yearly, and that the country is continually borrowing and continually increasing its annual interest.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax has written a note to repeat, what he "has said at least 500 times," that no vote, however large, could induce him to become again, as he was for 20 years, the servant of the dear public. He finds lecturing more profitable and pleasant.

The Legislature of Mississippi has fixed the Governor's salary at $4,000. The Secretary of State has $2,000; Auditor, $2,500; Treasurer, $2,500; Attorney-General, $2,000; Supreme Judges, $3,500; Circuit Judges, $2,500; Chancellors, $2,000.

A gentleman in Richmond, Va., who was asked by some readjusters to become a candidate for Congress, pointed to the statue of Washington and indignantly cried that, if necessary, he would coin that statue into money to pay the interest upon the debt of the State before he would vote to "readjust" it.

It is said that Hon. Edward Everett's housekeeper, who for many years cared for his interests faithfully at his residence, in Cambridge, Mass., and after his death extended the same good offices to his son, William Everett, has lately died, bequeathing to the latter the savings of her frugal life, with the exception of a few small gifts to other friends. The property is estimated at $40,000.

A stranger who applied at a house in the vicinity of Quebec for some slight favor the other day, was met by an old gentleman 85 years of age, who hesitated for a moment and then said: "I'll go and ask father." Presently he returned with his father, Paul Leonard, who is asserted to be 107 years old. The latter owns all the property, looks after it, and gives his son orders as to what he is to do, and the son obeys as a dutiful child should.

THE SOUTHERN SUPREMACY.

SAMPLES OF NORTHERN DOUGHFACEISM.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES—COL. JOYCE'S SPEECH—A FEW WORDS TO THE LICK-SPITTLES—WARES AND PRINCIPLES AGAIN FOR SALE—SUPERIORITY OF NORTHERN STATESMEN—WENDELL PHILLIPS AND SUMNER.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1878.

Considerable sensation was produced in the House on Monday by the speech of Col. Joyce, on the bill to grant pensions to the soldiers of the Mexican war, irrespective of the question of subsequent good behavior and loyalty to the Government whose bounty is requested or demanded. I say *Colonel* Joyce, because I think it is high time that we unearthed and made something of the military titles of our legislators—titles won and worn in the war for the Union—since on the other side they have never buried or ignored or permitted us to ignore the martial pomps and honors which they gathered about them in a war waged against the Union. Confederate military glory is daily flaunted in the face of the good old forgiving, easy-going Federal Government, and in the Federal Congress, which is getting to seem like nothing so much as the old Confederate Congress, moved into larger and finer quarters, we are treated every now and then with a great swash of Confederate valor, undying glory, and eternal defiance. Every Brigadier-General of theirs wears his epaulet like a chip on his shoulder. Our heroes quench their stars in dark closets and trunks, and seem to feel that a loyal war record is something to be hushed up among one's friends. But, as I set out to say, Cob Joyce, of the Second Vermont Volunteers, never showed more bravery in the field, contending against the rebellion, (so-called,) than he displayed that day in the House of Representatives, in opposing, almost singly, a measure introduced in the interest of rebels, (so-called,) and urged with eloquence and specious appeals to justice (so-called) and magnanimity. Times have changed since Republican orators had the wind and tide of popular feeling in their favor, and only enough opposition to nerve and inspire them for grand efforts. It takes pluck for a Radical Northern Representative to plunge into a discussion like that of Monday, and strike out boldly, as did Col. Joyce. He has not only to brave the furious and frothy surf of Southern anger and arrogance, but the Dead-Sea waters of a sluggish and dense Northern sentiment.

If this be not the era of Southern supremacy, a State-rights *renaissance*, it is, I fear, the day of the resurrection of Northern doughfaceism. We see the old, old spirit of subserviency, hear the old language of homage and adulation in quarters where long ago we ceased to look for such things. One would have thought that the fact of our coming victorious out of a long struggle with a foe so valiant, so war-like, so grandly persistent, was enough to set the weakest and the meekest of Northern mudsills firmly and squarely on his legs; but it seems otherwise, rather. The chorus of grateful wonder and admiration which went up from Northern throats over the speech of the venerable Vice-President of the Confederacy, on the occasion of the presentation of Carpenter's picture, has struck me as significant of the early, if not premature, decadence of that spirit of Northern manliness and pride—the natural and justifiable pride of the victorious defenders of an imperiled Republic—a moral gain, which went far to atone to us for the gigantic evils and grievous losses of the war. Why, that speech was nothing that we should be moved to tearful gratitude over; beautiful and generous as it was, it really had nothing in it of frank concession or fearless committal. Mr. Stephens actually, though perhaps unconsciously, dodged and doubled when he came to great political and ethical questions in dispute, or which he considered yet in dispute. He spoke well of Abraham Lincoln, and professed devotion to the present Union—and why, in heaven's name, should he not?—for the first—who never went back on an old friend even when that friend had gone back on himself—treated the noble rebel with tender consideration, seeing that he had sinned not because he loved the Union less, but Georgia more, while the Federal Government freely forgave him for being accessory to the monstrous attempt against its life. Shall the pardoned criminal, however venerable and illustrious, turn to and arraign the court?

It is such men as Alexander Stephens who are more dangerous to Republicanism than your Hookers, Hewitts, and Hamburg Butlers. With all his seeming fairness and undoubted good feeling, he admits no radical principle for which we contended, confesses to no radical error on his own side; he throws a sort of misty glamour about the lost cause, and clothes the ghostly skeleton of secession in the mantle of statesmanship, and draws over that loathsome "body of death," chattel slavery, royal drapery of State rights and divine rights.

This third reference to Mr. Stephens and his speech was suggested by an interesting correspondence published in one of our dailies, entitled, "Hon. Alexander Stephens' Glory." It consisted of a letter from Hon. Benjamin Wilson, of West Virginia, to F. A. P. Barnard, LL. D., President of Columbia College, New-York, requesting that distinguished gentleman's permission to make public a private letter, written to the great Georgian, after reading his "most happily conceived and truly patriotic address on the occasion of the recent presentation," and Mr. Barnard's gracious reply, granting permission, though regretting that the tribute was so hastily penned that the language was not so "forcible" as he would have "desired to make it in speaking to the public on such a theme." He puts his tribute forward with some deprecation, but not deprecation—with a modest boldness, as *Touchstone* presented *Audrey*—"an ill-favored thing, Sir, but mine own." After a glowing exordium, he goes on to deliver himself, this Northern President of a Northern college, this New-England man, thusly:

"It is indeed a marvelous thing how, after ten trials, the South still continues to maintain her social *pre-eminence in statesmanship and in moral dignity*, and still more marvelous, perhaps, that one who had been so conspicuous in the councils of the nation before the war, and also during the progress of that painful struggle had been identified with equal prominence with the Southern cause, should continue also all to command equally, North and South, a homage, a respect, and a confidence which is awarded by the people to hardly any other."

It was by just such things as this—such acts and words of voluntary debasement and servile adulation—that some prominent scholars and clergymen of the North—"D. Ds., LL. Ds., and Fiddledees," as N. P. Rogers called them—won the disrespect of Southern men who were manly. Human nature is not overthrown by revolutions, or regenerated by reconstruction. Our brothers are as proud as ever, to say the least. They will take Northern homage graciously enough, but give its nothing of the kind in return. They will take Northern conciliators at their own valuation—which is about "as cheap as dirt." Cavaliers, they will treat us as cavalierly as ever; they are just as likely as were the Davises, the Calhouns, and Rhetts to say to even great divines and venerable heads of colleges who before them "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee"—

"At the North we don't make no distinction of color. You can all take a lick at our shoes when you please."

And serve them right! I have heard it remarked that these letters are more clever candidates for Southern students than as applicants for

the scholarly English which the writer surely has at his command. Still, I cannot think the correspondence anything of this sort. It is on the part of both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Barnard merely a spurt of that same conflation gush of which we had a freshet last Summer. As regards educational relations with the South, "thrift follows fawning" no longer to any tempting degree. She patronizes her own universities now, in her modest, patriotic way. There is the Lee Military College, where boys only, as Major Jack Downing sung of Harvard—

"The mind obtains,
By taking sufficient pains,
Learning, science, and the arts,
And true merit is rewarded
According to its deserts."

But instruction in the lost cause is given with the dead languages, and every student has the privilege of taking his turn in keeping vigils beside the tomb of the hero of that cause—like sworn young knights of Southern chivalry, as they are.

As for the alleged "pre-eminence" of the South in "moral dignity," Mr. Barnard has surely the right to speak for himself. I doubt not he speaks, too, for many in the Republican Party, but I deny Southern "pre-eminence in statesmanship" at this time. I do not believe that they have had since the war any statesmen equal to Oliver P. Morton and George F. Edmunds. They have fine orators, but none that I have heard surpassing our Blaine, Booth, Conkling, and Garfield. They have not as good politicians as of old. Mr. Stephens is one of so fine a type that people take him for a patriot, pure and simple. Wade Hampton is proving himself to be another, by his politic and clement course of late—but, usually, the *soi-disant* Southern "leader" shows a woeful lack of the art, the foresight, the cunning, and patience of the genuine politician, bound to win and to rule. Local politicians show their lack of policy, by extreme and violent measures—by crowding Republicans to the wall, by reproaches and threats, accusations and prosecutions. They show their hands here too plainly, in such acts as the late attacks on West Point, the Army, and Navy—from which they were only diverted by a more tempting opportunity to attack the affair of the Commission and the count. That is the red rag they always go for." The old school of Southern politicians, as I remember them, were audacious, but astute—wrong-headed, perhaps, but long-headed.

Something which looked very like an exhibition of the supple, pliable spirit which so much prevailed of old in the best circles of the North centered here last night in the change of subject announced for Wendell Phillips. First, a lecture on "Charles Sumner" was advertised; later, "The Lost Arts" essay took its place in all the notices and hand-bills. The astounding explanation was that the agent of Mr. Phillips had fears that the first theme was stale, would not draw, and might give offense to some of "the powers that be." I believe that the fears of the gentleman were groundless. I know of many who, like me, refused to take the substitute—refused to believe that our great Senator's fame had already become stale; than the glory of the Pharaohs. Scores of people of various political creeds, and all shades of opinion, desired to hear Mr. Phillips' estimate of the character of his great fellow-townsman, friend, and college-mate. We wished for the sooth that the delivering of the other lecture were a "lost art" in itself. We did not want to have brought before us, though by matchless word-painting, the long-dead peoples of the long-dead past, but our so lately-living friend—but a little while ago, walking our streets, entering our houses, charming our ears with the rich, grave music of his voice—cheering us with the quick gleam of his smile—that rare human sunshine, lighting up his craggy face with a sudden glow—a smile so peculiar, so absolutely unforgetable, I cannot believe that Washington, which, with all its sins against liberty and art, he loved and which loved him, with all his faults—honest, ugly, very human faults—for I will not call them weaknesses—that the great City of Washington, which had put on freedom and splendor and civil rights under his eye—where he was once almost martyred, and where he died—could not have furnished "a paying audience" to listen to the eloquent and affectionate tribute of our modern *Mark Antony* of eulogists, Wendell Phillips. But, granting that there could not have been raised here in these "piping times of peace" and conciliation more than a corporal's guard of the old friends and neighbors of the statesman, orator, and moralist—the man in whom were so strangely blended the philanthropist and the egotist, the philosopher and the gladiator, the Greek and the Puritan, Mr. Phillips could far better have afforded to give away his lecture than chose to keep "himself away." By his change of base to the "Lost Arts," he abandoned a grand position. We might say to him:

"There were two honors lost—yours and your friend's—
For yours, may heavenly glory brighten it!
For his, it stack upon him as the sun
In the gray vault of heaven."

On the platform with Mr. Phillips were Senator Bruce and Robert Purvis. Their presence was a guarantee, though none was needed, that all was right with Wendell Phillips, the Paladin and Saladin of the old anti-slavery warfare. Perhaps we shall have the Sumner lecture yet. I hope it is rather an analysis than a eulogy. We had enough of that funereal sort of thing in the Senate three years ago. Most of those memorial addresses seemed as formal, dry, and sombre as wreaths of immortelles hung on French tombs, only the few beautiful simple words of Henry B. Anthony seemed, and seem still, like a handful of fresh violets laid on his grave to be daily renewed by loyal and loving hands. It seems to me strange that Mr. Sumner, who was certainly a great personality, left with us so few personal recollections and associations. It was only at certain angles that he touched his fellow beings. He was himself a sort of abstract being—wrapped in a severe loneliness. I have an idea that the cause of the peculiar rigidity and sharp-edgedness of the mental and moral qualities of the man lay in the almost utter lack of the happy solvent of humor, that genuine, wholesome humor which is equally akin to laughter and tears. It is the last grace of greatness—it is the very juice of genius. Without it—Charles Sumner mastered men for a time—with it, he would have won and held them. Without it, he was profoundly respected—with it, he would have been more profoundly loved. As it was, and after all his great life of lofty aims and humane effort, he belonged more to the world of letters and politics than to society and humanity. Many will seek out his eloquent and scholarly orations in libraries—comparatively few will seek out his grave at Mount Auburn.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

OBITUARY.

AUGUSTUS W. GREENLEAF.

The flag of the Stock Exchange was placed at half-mast yesterday in token of respect to the memory of Augustus-Warren Greenleaf, who died on Thursday evening, after a short illness, in the fifty-first year of his age. Mr. Greenleaf was the head of the banking and brokerage firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., whose other principal partner, Mr. John B. Norris, died, after a short illness, but 11 days ago. He resided at No. 163 West Twenty-third-street, and caught a cold on Sunday night a week ago while looking at the Excelsior Building fire. It was this that resulted fatally. He was born in Vermont, and laid the foundation of his financial knowledge in a banking-house in Milwaukee, to which city he removed while young. In 1853 he came to New-York, and became the head of the uncurrent money department of the Metropolitan Bank at the time of its organization. Subsequently, he entered the employ of the present President of the Chase National Bank, who was then a private banker, as Cashier. Later, he opened a brokerage office on his own account, and after a while formed a partnership with A. C. Meigs, one of the present Bank Examiners and brother of the President of the Stock Exchange, under the firm name of Meigs & Greenleaf. This was afterward dissolved, and the firm of A. W. Greenleaf & Co. established. Fifteen years ago the present concern, now dissolved by the death of both partners, was formed. Mr. Greenleaf leaves a son, Mr. Warren E. Greenleaf, and two grown daughters. His brother, Mr. E. B. Greenleaf, also survives him. He was a member of the Stock Exchange 25 years. Yesterday the Exchange took formal action relative to his death by the appointment of the following committee to draft appropriate resolutions: Alexander Taylor, Chairman; R. L. Hotchkiss, J. V. S. Oddie, H. Darnes, F. H. Stevens, W. Gayer Dominick, T. S. Perry, and Edmund H. Miller. The resolutions were subsequently adopted and a copy ordered sent to the family. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. Robert J. Duff, who for the past 16 years has been Cashier in the New-York *Weekly* office, died on Friday morning at his residence, No. 49 Wilson-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Dr. Roderick P. Clow, an old and esteemed physician of this City, died at his residence, No. 4 West Sixtieth-street, last Tuesday morning. He was about 55 years of age, and settled in this City in the year 1843. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and his extraordinary talents made him eminently successful. He was a strict disciplinarian, and was noted for many deeds of charity among the poor.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

"Faust" was sung at the Academy of Music, yesterday evening, with Mr. Adams as *Faust*, Miss Human as *Marguerite*, Mr. Plum as *Valentine*, Mme. Grimminger as *Siebel*, and Mr. Wiegand as *Mephistopheles*. The representation offered many evidences of insufficient preparation, but some of its incidents were far from unimpressive; and the third act, that is to say the most happily-inspired and daintily-treated of the five, went admirably. Miss Human's *Marguerite* was, throughout, a very charming performance. The lady's voice is not of great volume, but it is clear and true, and she manages it with a taste and skill seldom noticeable except in the labors of maturer artists. The song at the spinning-wheel, the jewel-song and the love duet left nothing to be wished for in respect of expressiveness and judgment in phrasing, while in the more dramatic parts of the work, if the songstress did not quite rise to the height of the situation, her singing and acting were always correct and significant. Mr. Adams interpreted "Salve dimora" with much sentiment and finish, and, in the subsequent duet, his talent as a vocalist and actor were continually apparent. The applause after the curtain had fallen upon the garden-scene was hearty. Mr. Blum's *Valentine*, and Mme. Grimminger's *Siebel* were both respectable efforts. Of Mr. Wiegand's *Mephistopheles* little that is complimentary can be written. At to-day's matinée, "The Huguenots," in which Mme. Pappenheim will positively appear, is to be rendered.

GENERAL MENTION.

"The Huguenots" will be sung this afternoon at the Academy of Music.

The Aquarium is open to visitors this afternoon and evening, as usual.

Mr. Heller will to-day give two entertainments at Fifth-Avenue Hall.

"School" will be acted this afternoon and evening at Wallack's Theatre.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be represented twice to-day at Booth's Theatre.

Two performances of "Our Bachelors" take place at the Park Theatre, to-day.

"The Disoul Maugh" will be acted at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, this afternoon.

Mr. Thomas' fifth symphony concert may be attended at Steinway Hall, this evening.

"Our Boarding-house" may be witnessed at to-day's matinée at the Standard Theatre.

"A Celebrated Case" will be the attraction, afternoon and evening, to-day, at the Union-Square Theatre.

Matinée performances occur to-day at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house, at Niblo's, at the National Theatre, and at the Theatre Comique.

An original play called "George Douglass" will be acted for the benefit of the Washington and Lee University, at the Lyceum Theatre, this evening.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY.

TO-NIGHT'S PERFORMANCE FOR ITS BENEFIT—A NEW AMERICAN PLAY.

The entertainment which is to be given in the Lyceum Theatre this evening in aid of the Washington and Lee University, promises to be altogether successful and enjoyable. The affair is under the management of a number of ladies well known in New-York society, and there has been a lively demand for the boxes and stalls in the theatre, so that the audience will undoubtedly be large and brilliant. The dramatic performance offers pleasant attractions. A three-act play on an American subject, written by Mr. William Minturn, will have its first representation under the most auspicious circumstances. Mr. Minturn's theme is the civil war, and he deals in his play quite as much with the moral catastrophes of that event as with the physical suffering which it caused. "George Douglas" is the title of the drama and the name of its hero. *Douglas* is a New-York young man whose ardent patriotism, in the early Spring of 1861, when the story of the piece begins, is his most notable characteristic. He has since his boyhood loved *Alice Harlowe*, but she shuns him, and gives her affection to one *Eugene D'Arcy*, a Virginia gentleman, who, for her sake, lingers in the North until the firing on Sumter compels him to fly. As a matter of course, hot words pass between the young men, and they have sworn to meet each other with drawn swords when they part on the eve of the rebellion. They do meet, toward the middle of the struggle, when *Douglas* leads a forlorn hope against a battery commanded by *D'Arcy*. In this encounter *Douglas* receives his death-wound, but not from *D'Arcy*, and he dies in a shed used as a temporary hospital, placing the hand of *Miss Harlowe*, who is a nurse on the battle-field, in that of his enemy, while the troops in the neighborhood are receiving with cheers the news of the fall of Richmond. The play will be presented to-night by skillful and experienced amateurs. A rehearsal last night, which was witnessed by a few ladies and gentlemen, passed off smoothly and acceptably. The interest of the piece will be considerably heightened by the cleverness of the stage effects, and by the realism of one of its scenes—the camp of the Federal forces at night. The soldiers doze over their camp fires, and the sentinel paces at his post, while the songs of the Union troops in the distance on one side, are echoed by the melodies which are borne by the wind from the rebel encampment. A battalion of the regular troops from Governor's Island, and a detachment of the Washington Greys will add to the effectiveness of the camp scene. Following this scene two striking battle pictures will be represented. The characters in "George Douglas" will be distributed as follows:

Gen. Steinmuster	Mr. James Graham
Col. Douglas	Mr. E. B. Dickinson
Col. D'Arcy	Mr. Eugene Silver
Dr. Harlowe	Mr. Charles J. Withington
Major Stanley Winthrope	Mr. Arthur Clarence
Tribulation	Mr. George Dusenbury
James Bulkington	Mr. William R. Bird
Alice Harlowe	Mrs. Mattie Balch
Rosie Clayton	Miss Villers
Mrs. Douglas	Mrs. Yeuni

Preceding the play, Mr. Charles G. Shaw will present once more his neat and crisp impersonation of the bewildered apothecary, *Tarascum Twitters*.

"A CELEBRATED CASE" IN BALTIMORE.

The statement published in a morning newspaper of this City yesterday that the contest in Baltimore by Shook & Palmer for the maintenance of their right to the play of "A Celebrated Case," had ended, and that every remedy was exhausted, has been authoritatively denied. It is stated in a dispatch from Baltimore, received at the Union-Square Theatre last evening, that the proprietary right is not destroyed. On the contrary, it has been sustained by the State Court, and an injunction is now in force in the Federal Court. Gilmore is playing the piece, but he is playing in defiance of the injunction. The Federal Court granted an order yesterday, returnable Monday, for Gilmore to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt.

MR. BEECHER'S NEW POSITION.

The introduction of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., of which he has recently been appointed Chaplain, was an event very much like the introduction of any other Chaplain to any other regiment. More than 5,000 complimentary tickets had been issued, and the armory at Flatbush-avenue and Hanson-place was packed in every part—floor, galleries, stairways, and halls. Deverell's Thirteenth Regiment Band played a number of airs, beginning, with rare appropriateness, with Mendelssohn's "Priests' War March." After a battalion drill and dress-parade by the regiment, Col. Austen introduced Mr. Beecher to the troops, and handed him his commission. The new Chaplain was attired in a suit of sombre black. In a short address, which was almost inaudible in the vast hall, Mr. Beecher thanked the regiment for the honor conferred upon him, and, comparing the vast cost of of the standing Armies of Europe with the citizen soldiery of America, expressed the hope that the regiment of which he was henceforth a member would maintain its high standing, and that it might be second to none in the State. The address was loudly applauded. After more music the assemblage dispersed.

AN EX-POLICEMAN ARRESTED.

Philip Lynch, of No. 149 West Twenty-eighth-street, an ex-policeman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house last night by Detectives Schmitberger and Dunlap on a charge of receiving stolen goods. In the prisoner's possession at the time of his arrest were found a piece of cloth worth $25 that had been stolen from a store at Nineteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, and some blankets and other articles stolen from various persons. Lynch will be taken to court to-day.

SUICIDE OF AN ITALIAN.

Ales Fiberio, an Italian, aged 35, of No. 415 East One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, committed suicide at 7:30 o'clock last night by shooting himself through the heart with a single-barreled pistol, on the street, at the corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street and Avenue A. The Coroner took charge of the case.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE NEW DOLLAR.

DESIGN AGREED UPON—READY FOR DELIVERY SOON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Instructions were received here to-day by Superintendent Pollock, of the Mint, to prepare for the coinage of the new dollar authorized by Congress. Dr. Linderman, Director of the United States Mint, some time ago requested designs for a new coin from the engraver-in-chief and his assistant at this city. These were Messrs. Barber and George T. Morgan. When the designs were submitted that of the latter gentleman was chosen, and has already been described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Under the latest order, this design will be somewhat modified and improved. Instead of the eagle's wings extending to such an immense height as has heretofore been proposed, they will be clipped to a becoming size. In the talons of the eagle is a dart, which has up to this time contained but one feather to the dart. This will be improved by the addition of two more, so as to make it present a better appearance. With these improvements, it is expected that the new coin will be ready for delivery in about two weeks.

Mr. Morgan, who designed the dollar, has been in this country but a short time. He came from England, and was formerly employed in the Royal Mint at London. The Barber design, which now becomes a desirable acquisition to numismatic collections, and will in all probability be sought after by coin collectors as a specimen piece, was the work of William E. Barber, the regularly-employed designer of the Philadelphia Mint. The obverse is in some respects similar to the Morgan design, there being, however, the absence of the liberty cap and wreath. The motto "In God we trust" is placed on this side in Roman capitals, while the motto "E Pluribus Unum" is on the reverse in German text. The wings of the eagle are in a position similar to that on the present coin. A number of pieces of this design will be stricken off. Mr. Morgan is at present engaged in designing the medal of President Hayes, a custom which is pursued in every administration. He has already spent some time with the President, and is executing an excellent profile of the chief magistrate of the nation. To-day some $285,649 45 worth of silver bars were received from New-York, to be used in coining subsidiary coins. This will last about five days, as the capacity of the mint here is about 60,000 pieces per day.

EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

EFFECTS OF FIRE-DAMP—FIVE MEN SEVERELY BURNED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 1.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred about 6:30 o'clock this morning in the lower Rausch Creek Colliery, near Tremont, by which five men, Thomas Fegley, Henry Faust, Frederick Imschweiler, Albert Snyder, and Frank Anspach, were severely burned, Fegley it is thought fatally. The men, who were driving a gangway, had prepared a blast and withdrawn some distance after lighting it. The discharge of the blast fired a quantity of gas which collected in the working and an explosion followed, burning the miners as above stated and wrecking the wooden partitions which divide off the various chambers of the mine. It is said that the ventilating fan had been stopped to allow these men to fire their blast without danger of having the flame carried by the air current into a body of inflammable gas, but for some reason the fan was stopped too long. Fegley's clothing was blown off his body, and he now lies at the colliery too seriously injured to permit of his removal to his home in Tremont.

THE EXTREME PENALTY.

EXECUTION OF TWO MURDERERS IN MISSOURI—ONE DIES UTTERING A PIOUS SENTIMENT, AND THE OTHER REFUSES TO HAVE PRAYERS SAID.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 1.—Richard Green, who murdered Deputy Marshal Hughes, near Independence, Mo., Feb. 10, 1877, was hanged here to-day at 10:30 A. M. The murderer walked to the scaffold accompanied by the Marshal and Father Dunn. His last and only words were, "I die for my crime in the faith of my Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Good wishes to all men." The execution was completed in 8 minutes and 45 seconds.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., March 1.—John William Daniels was hanged here to-day for the murder of Jesse R. Miller, in February, 1877, and thousands of spectators gathered to witness the scene. A special train started from Sedalia at 11 o'clock this morning with three coaches filled with passengers. At Dresden a small number of persons were taken on board, at Lamont a large number, and at Knob Noster a crowd thronged the cars, occupying all the standing room. Daniels slept some during the night, and this morning ate breakfast and bid adieu to his father, and also to Judge Rogers, in the room where he was confined. About 12:30 o'clock an open wagon, in which was a plain pine coffin, backed to the door. The irons were then unlocked, and Daniels, with a firm step, walked down stairs between officers and stepped lightly into the wagon. The cortége closed up, surrounded by guards. It moved to the placed of execution, where an immense crowd had assembled. Daniels walked firmly up the steps, stood firm and erect upon the drop. His arms were pinioned and his legs tied above and below the knees. Sheriff Emmerson said: "By request of the prisoner, no prayers or remarks will be made; he wishes this people to understand that he lived like a man and will die like a soldier." The knot was then adjusted and the cap drawn over the prisoner's face. Sheriff Emmerson then remarked: "All I have to say is, may God have mercy on his soul." The trap was sprung, and Daniels fell through it with a thud. He swung slowly around with two or three convulsive tremors and a shudder, and drew himself slightly up. At this time there was no pulsation, but it soon returned. In 10 minutes he was dead. Daniels was convicted on circumstantial evidence. He hired Miller with his team to go to Johnson County, for which place they started on the 20th of February, 1877. On the 24th Daniels returned to his home, having in his possession Miller's team and effects, which he claimed to have bought from Miller, who had taken a sudden notion to go to Colorado. Miller's body was subsequently found on the bank of Big Cedar Creek, a few miles from Sedalia, his throat cut and skull fractured in several places. The evidence showed that the two men were together on the night of the 22d, and that on the morning of the 23d Daniels drove away from the camping place alone.

INSPECTORS AND NOTHING ELSE.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following circular to supervising and local Inspectors of steam vessels has been issued by the Treasury Department:

Supervising and local Inspectors of steam vessels are hereby notified that their whole time must be devoted to their official duties, and that they will not, under any circumstances, be allowed to superintend the repairs on any steam vessels or draw the plans for the construction of boilers or machinery, or act as experts in any such matters for the agents or owners of steam vessels, either with or without pay, under the penalty of dismissal from office; provided, however, that officers whose salaries are less than $1,000 per annum may, when not officially employed, engage in other occupations that do not impair the time of official duties when the same can be done without detriment to the public service. Inspectors are also notified that the paragraph of the department circular of April 5, 1872, constituting the Executive Committee-man of the local Board of Inspectors is hereby revoked, and the Inspector of Hulls and the Inspector of Boilers will be held jointly responsible for the proper conduct of the official affairs in their district.

OIL STRUCK IN WILMINGTON, DEL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 1.—An oil-well, which in a couple of hours yielded five barrels of petroleum, has been discovered in this city. The discovery was made by Alexander Gillespie while at work in his cellar digging a well to take of surface water. The oil is almost entirely free from impurities, and is unmistakably petroleum. The matter has attracted a good deal of attention, and the flow of the oil, which at present shows no signs of stopping, is watched with great interest.

FUNERAL OF ADJT.-GEN. LEFAVOUR.

PROVIDENCE, March 1.—The funeral of Adjt.-Gen. LeFavour occurred at St. Paul's Church, Pawtucket, to-day, and was attended by a great concourse of people. The military escort comprised the First Light Infantry Regiment, the Kearney Light Infantry, the Light Artillery Battalion and Cavalry Battalion. The Holy Sepulchre Encampment, Knights Templar, and Tower Post, G. A. R., were also in line. The Episcopal and Knight Templar services were read, and Gov. Van Zandt delivered a brief eulogy. Among those present were ex-Gov. Baldwin, of Michigan, uncle of the deceased, and Gen. James Shields.

THE DOYLESTOWN CENTENNIAL.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., March 1.—The Doylestown Centennial, being the one-hundredth anniversary of the order of the Continental Army to march to Doylestown, was celebrated here to-day with much enthusiasm. There was a parade over a mile in length, consisting of five companies, representatives of the various trades, military and civic societies. At 2 o'clock P. M. impressive exercises were held in League Hall, which was handsomely decorated. There were present among the assembly Governor Hartranft, Secretary of State Cameron, G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, and Count Dassie, of Italy. An address was delivered by Gen. W. W. H. Davis, and the oration by Hon. Richard Wasson.

FLOOD DAMAGES REPAIRED.

PORT HOPE, Ontario, March 1.—The Midland Railway has repaired damages caused by the late floods, and the regular trips will be resumed to-morrow. Traffic has been almost at a stand-still during the last two weeks.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 1.—In consequence of the low price of brooms the broom factories in this section have been closed, throwing out of employment some 400 hands.

SPANISH-AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT TO THE TIMES.

In answer to numerous requests, we have agreed to issue at an early day a supplement to THE TIMES, printed in Spanish, devoted exclusively to New-York interests, and designed to convey to merchants in the principal cities of Mexico and Central and South America some necessary information as to the advantages of New-York City as a centre for the distribution of the products of the United States to the Spanish-American countries, with which our commercial intercourse is capable of great expansion. The distribution will be made through resident representatives in those cities of the United States Agency for the Promotion of Foreign Trade, whose head-quarters is in this City, and which has a direct and special interest in making the distribution as thorough as possible.

The following firms have secured space for their advertisements in the supplement, and others desiring to advertise are requested to send in their notices as soon as possible:

ABENDROTH BROTHERS, stoves, &c.

JOSEPH H. ADAMS & SON, hardware.

Messrs. J. F. ANDERSON, JR., & Co., paper warehouse.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & Co., photo materials.

E. M. BOYNTON, saws.

BULKLEY & DUNTON, paper.

COLGATE & Co., fancy soaps and perfumery.

COLLINS & Co., axes.

H. W. COLLENDER, billiard tables.

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS COMPANY.

CHAMBERLIN, WHITMORE & Co., manufacturing stationers, &c.

JAMES CONNER'S SONS, type founders.

DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.

DEWITT WIRE-CLOTH COMPANY.

WILLIAM DURYEA & Co., starch.

HOWE SCALE COMPANY.

HAINES & Co., pianos.

HAZARD POWDER COMPANY.

LANMAN & KEMP, wholesale drugs.

J. G. LIGHTBODY, printing ink.

LALANCE & GROSJEAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, metallic wares.

MCKESSON & ROBBINS, wholesale drugs.

NOYES & WINES, corrugated iron.

HENRY PABST & Co., clothing.

JOHN W. QUINCY, nails.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, manufacturers of Waltham watches.

STEINWAY & SONS, pianos.

W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co., wholesale drugs.

J. P. TRAVIS & SON, manufacturers of twines.

THE NATIONAL BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & Co., printers' materials.

Large sums of money have been made in Wall-street by persons shrewd enough to invest at the right time. The old house of Alex. Frothingham & Co., Brokers, No. 12 Wall-street, is entitled to absolute confidence. Their customers are frequently rewarded by large returns. Send for their *Financial Report*, free.—*St. Louis Globe.*

Burnett's Cologne received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition. It is filled in elegant bottles, and is for sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.—*Exchange.*

Abandoned at Sea.

At all times ships of one kind or another are floating about at sea, abandoned by officers and crew, in what seems a hopeless condition. Some are dismantled and mere hulks, some are swimming keel upward, some are water-logged, out being laden with timber will not sink, but are driven hither and thither as the wind and waves may direct. So people afflicted with catarrh, bronchitis, and consumption, are abandoned by physicians and friends as incurable, yet thousands of such are annually restored to perfect health by the use of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY and DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. The CATARRH REMEDY is unequaled as a soothing and healing local application, while the DISCOVERY purifies and enriches the blood and imparts tone and vigor to the whole system.

VIDOLIA, La., April 17, 1877.

Dr. Pierce:

DEAR SIR: I suffered for 12 years with that most offensive and loathsome of all diseases—Catarrh. My taste and smell were completely destroyed. I procured a supply of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY and your GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, which I used according to directions, and a complete and permanent cure was speedily effected. I take pleasure in recommending them to all afflicted. Ever thankfully yours, CLARA E. HUNT.

WADING RIVER, }
BURLINGTON COUNTY, N. J., Feb. 28, 1877. }

Dr. Pierce:

DEAR SIR: YOUR GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY is the best medicine for coughs, colds, and consumption I ever knew. It has saved my life. Respectfully yours, HELEN B. MCANNEY.

—Advertisement.

PRUDENTLY BREAK UP YOUR COLD by the timely use of DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old remedy for sore lungs and throats, and a certain curative for coughs.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Cure for Consumption.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA, for the cure of Consumption and chronic Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Also General Debility, Dyspepsia, and Poverty of the Blood. Established 20 years. Price, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

Sold by Druggists.

Advertisement.

Should e'er a lover chance to miss
A fragrance in his darling's kiss,
He may set-down the glaring want
To her neglect of SOZODONT.

And if her teeth no longer show
As white as in the driven snow,
He may rebuke her with the taunt:
"Pray, have you heard of SOZODONT?"

For breath of rose, and teeth like pearls,
Let fall this precious, sweet girls,
A few drops from the balmy font
Of the enchanted SOZODONT.

Burglar-proof Safes are Good, Watchmen are better, but HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM AND CENTRAL OFFICE SYSTEM is better than either. RICHARD OLIVER, No. 11 John-st.

The Spring Style of Hat for Gentlemen is this day issued by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

DENNISTON—GRIGGS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1878, at residence of the bride's father, No. 270 Bycrson-st., Brooklyn, by Rev. H. M. Sendder, LUCIEN DENNISTON, of New-Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., and MARY E. GRIGGS, of Brooklyn.

HARDCASTLE—ROBERTS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 27, at Christ's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Bancroft, ROBERT HARDCASTLE, of London, England, to ELLEN ROBERTS, eldest daughter of the late DeWitt C. Roberts, of Canastota, N. Y.

HOEY—FLING.—In this City, Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. W. F. Morgan, JOHN S. HOEY, of New-York, and EMMA ——, second daughter of the late William Fling, of Philadelphia. No cards.

STARK—MCNEIL.—At Winchester, Mass., on Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1878, by Rev. Joseph H. Coit, CHARLES MORSE STARK, of Dumberton, N. H., to ELLEN MCNEIL, daughter of Mr. John McNeil, of Winchester.

DIED.

CONKLIN.—At Plainfield, N. J., March 1, WM. L. CONKLIN, formerly of Jersey City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONGREVE.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, at Newark, N. J., very suddenly, DEAN M. CONGREVE, surviving partner of the firm of Chas. Congreve & Son, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, at 2:30 P.M., on Saturday afternoon, March 2. The remains will be interred at Green-Wood.

DYCKMAN.—On Thursday, Feb. 28, 1878, at her residence, at Inwood, MISS MARY E. DYCKMAN.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of Isaac M. Dyckman, at Inwood, on Monday, March 4, 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Inwood Station on arrival of the train which leaves 30th-st. at 1 P. M.

DUFF.—On Friday, March 1, of erysipelas, ROBERT J., only son of George H. Duff and Catharine Jones, in his 40th year.

The friends and relatives of the family and members of Chancellor Oak Lodge, No. 249, F. and A. M., De Witt Clinton Chapter, No. 142, R. A. M., and De Witt Commandery, No. 37, K. T., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Lee-Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Pastor, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FORBES.—At Rahway, N. J., Feb. 27, 1878, JANE, wife of Wm. Forbes, in the 72d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Saturday, March 2, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., from her late residence on St. George's av., Rahway, N. J. Train leaves New-York at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in attendance.

GREENLEAF.—On Thursday, Feb. 28, at his residence, No. 163 West 23d-st., A. W. GREENLEAF, in the 51st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, on Sunday, March 3, at 1:30 P. M. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1878.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American District Telegraph Company of New-York, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The Directors of the American District Telegraph Company of New-York have learned with deep sorrow of the death of their late colleague, A. WARREN GREENLEAF, to whose wise counsel and faithful service this company is indebted in a large degree for its success and prosperity; in all relations of life his record is an enviable one; genial and courteous in social intercourse; a successful business man, who, in a long and honorable career, by honest and generous dealings won the highest confidence of all associates; in official trusts faithful and vigilant; his death will be sincerely mourned by all who knew him.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the family of the deceased, published in the daily papers, and spread on the minutes of this board.

E. W. ANDREWS, President.

C. B. HOUGHTELING, Secretary.

HILL.—On Tuesday, 26th February, MARY, wife of Edward Hill, No. 338 Washington-av., Brooklyn.

Funeral service at St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 2d March, at 2 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

HOPKINS.—On Thursday, 28th ult., CALEB, son of James and Emma A. Hopkins, aged 8 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from No. 11 West 30th-st. on Saturday, March 2, at 3 P. M.

LORING.—At Brookline, Mass., Feb. 28, MARY LOVELL, widow of the late Henry Loring, in the 83d year of her age.

MEEKS.—In this City, Friday, March 1, JOSEPH W. MEEKS, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, Dexter A. Hawkins, No. 5 West 34th-st., on Monday, March 4, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MCALLISTER.—In Washington, D. C., Thursday, Feb. 28, 1878, CECELIA SAYRE, wife of Richard McAllister and daughter of the late Martin Hoffman, of this City.

MOELICH.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 27, at Brooklyn, Mrs. C. A. MOELICH, relict of the late C. L. Moelich and daughter of the late Isaac Houseman, of Staten Island.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Moravian Church, New-Dorp, Staten Island, on Saturday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of 12 o'clock boat from New-York.

SHUTE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 28, 1878, Miss MARY A. SHUTE.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from St. John's Church, E., at 12 M., Saturday, March 2. Cars from foot of Liberty-st. 11:30 A. M.

SING.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Feb. 26, Rev. CHARLES B. SING, of the New-York East Conference of the M. E. Church, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services at Bedford M. E. Church, corner of Washington and Greene avs., Sunday, March 3, at 3 P. M. Friends and relatives invited without further notice. Interment at Sing Sing on Monday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SEASIDE LIBRARY.

268. The Forty-five Guardsmen. By Alex. Dumas.....20c.
267. The Last of the Haddons. By Mrs. Newman.....10c.
266. Jacob Faithful. By Capt. Marryatt.....10c.
265. Les Miserables—Jean Valjean. By Victor Hugo.10c.
264. Les Miserables—St. Denis. By Victor Hugo.....10c.
263. Les Miserables—Marius. By Victor Hugo.....10c.
262. Les Miserables—Fantine. By Victor Hugo.....10c.
261. Les Miserables—Cosette. By Victor Hugo.....10c.
260. Planter's Inheritance. By Miss Braddon.....20c.
76. The New Magdalen. By Wilkie Collins.....10c.
21. Foul Play. By Charles Reade.....10c.
20. Old Curiosity Shop. By Charles Dickens.....10c.
19. A Terrible Temptation. By Charles Reade.....10c.
14. The Dead Secret. By Wilkie Collins.....10c.
3. The Woman in White. By Wilkie Collins.....10c.
4. A Woman Hater. By Charles Reade.....10c.
2. Jane Eyre. By Charlotte Bronte.....10c.
1. John Halifax, Gentleman. By Miss Mulock.....10c.
1. East Lynne. By Mrs. Henry Wood.....10c.

For sale by all newsdealers.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, WEAKNESS, &c., and all disorders brought on by indiscretion, excesses, or overwork of the brain and nervous system, speedily and radically cured by WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL, a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and most successful remedy known. TWO to SIX boxes are usually sufficient. For further information SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Price $1 per box. Six boxes, $5, by mail, with full directions for use. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

THE GREAT STORY.
A CELEBRATED CASE,
out Monday next in No. 542 of the
FIRESIDE COMPANION.
The immense success of the story,
A CELEBRATED CASE,
now being acted

MARCH 1878

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 Ohio & M. con. 95¼ | 100 Ohio & M.....7¾
6,000 D., C. & A. 1st... 69½ | 200 do.....b3. 8
2,000 L. S. & M. S. 1st. 102½ | 1000 North-w. pf.... 69¾
400 Del. & Mad.....46¾ | 700 do.....b3. 62¾
100 do.....47 | 500 do.....s3. 62¾
100 do.....46¾ | 200 do.....63
400 Pacific Mail.....23¾ | 300 do.....s3. 63
200 C. C. C. & I.....95½ | 100 do.....63¼
100 N. Y. C. & H.....103 | 400 Morris & Essex.....67¾
300 do.....s3. 104¼ | 200 do.....67¾
200 do.....104¾ | 300 do.....67¾
200 do.....104¾ | 200 do.....67¾
200 do.....100¾ | 40 do.....67¾
200 do.....s3. 104½ | 200 do.....s3. 68
200 do.....s3. 104½ | 200 do.....68
200 do.....104¾ | 80 do.....67¾
200 do.....104¾ | 100 do.....68
200 do.....104¾ | 100 do.....s3. 67¾
200 do.....104¾ | 100 do.....67¾
200 do.....s. 104¾ | 200 do.....68
200 do.....104¾ | 100 do.....68
200 do.....s3. 104¾ | 700 do.....68¼
400 Mich. Cent.....59¾ | 100 do.....68¼
100 do.....s3. 59¾ | 300 do.....68¼
100 do.....59¾ | 200 do.....68¼
200 do.....60 | 200 do.....68¼
50 Chi. & Alt.....67¾ | 400 do.....68¾
100 do.....67¾ | 200 St. Paul.....37¾
200 do.....pg. s3. 68 | 200 do.....s3. 37¾
100 C. & N. W. pf.....13¾ | 100 do.....s3. 37¾
100 Lake Shore.....s3. 61¼ | 1100 do.....37¾
100 do.....61¾ | 500 do.....38
100 do.....61¾ | 600 do.....38
1300 do.....61¾ | 100 do.....b3. 38¼
100 do.....s3. 61 | 200 St. Paul pf.....70¼
100 do.....s3. 59¾ | 300 do.....s3. 70¼
100 do.....59¾ | 200 do.....70¼
200 do.....60 | 200 do.....s3. 70¼
800 do.....61¼ | 100 do.....70¼
1100 do.....61¾ | 300 do.....70¾
1000 do.....61¾ | 280 do.....70¾
2300 do.....61¾ | 400 do.....70¾
200 do.....61¾ | 1600 D., L. & W.....47
50 Pittsburg.....98¼ | 100 do.....47
700 North-west.....32 | 400 do.....47¾
500 do.....s3. 35 | 1500 do.....47¾
500 do.....s3. 30 | 300 do.....47¾
400 do.....35¾ | 300 do.....47¾
100 do.....35¼ | 100 do.....47¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,'81,R.105¾ | $32,000 U.S.5-20s.10-40.
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 103¾ | 6,000 U. S. 5s,10-40.....s.104
'65 N.....103¾ | C.....s.104
5,000 do.....b.c.103¾ | 2,000 do.....c.104
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 103¾ | 10,000 U. S. 6s,'81,C.103
70,000 do.....103⅝ | 7,500 U. S. 4½s,'91.
'67.....s3.105½ | C.....s.101¾
25,000 U. S. 5-20 R. 103⅝ | 20,000 U. S. 4½s,'91.
'67.....105¾ | C.....s.101¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 | 5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.118¾
7,000 do.....103¾ | 20,000 do.....119
21,800 U.S.4s, 1907, ...101

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

$20,000 U.S.6s,R.'81.105⅝ | $45,000 U. S. 5-20 C.
25,000 U. S. 6s, '81. '67.....s3.105½
C.....s3.105½ | 20,000 do.....b.c.s3.105¾
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C. 103¾ | 29,500 U. S. 5s,10-40.
'65 N.....103¾ | C.....s.lot.103¾
20,000 U. S. 5s,10-40. 104¼ | 3,000 do.....b.c.104
10,000 U. S. 4½s,'91,R.103 | 10,000 U. S. 5s,'81,R.103
R.....b.c.102 | 1,000 do.....s3.103

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Dist. C. 3.65s. | 100 N. Y. C. & H. b.c. s3.104⅝
C.....b.c. 76¾ | 120 do.....s3.104⅝
3,000 B., C. & R. 1st. 80 | 300 do.....s3.104¼
5,000 L. & W. B. con. 33 | 300 do.....s3.104¼
5,000 do.....33⅛ | 900 do.....104¼
5,000 Ches. & O. 1st.. 23 | 200 do.....104¼
2,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.....116¼ | 100 Ont. Silver.....39
1,000 do.....116¼ | 100 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 60
2,000 C. & N. W. 8s, '85 | 900 L. S. & M. S.....b.c. 61¾
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st, L. C. Div.....106⅝ | 300 do.....61¾
9,000 C. & N. W. s. f. 1st | 1800 do.....61¾
6,000 H. & C. Mo. 1st.. 82 | 100 C., C. & I.....b.c. 29
15,000 P. of Mo. 1st.... 99⅜ | 100 do.....29
11,000 do. do. 99⅝ | 500 Cen. of N. J.....b. 98
3,000 West. Pac. b.c. 101⅞ | 5 C. & R. 1.....99½
2,000 do.....b.c. 102 | 100 Chi. & Alt. b.c. s3. 67¾
500 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st. 120 | 2200 C. & Alt. b.c. s3. 38¼
1st.....120 | 2200 do.....38¼
1,000 do.....b.c. 118½ | 100 do.....37⅝
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 104 | 500 do.....s3. 38
5,000 St. L. & M. 1st. 104½ | 100 C., M. & St. Paul.....69
5,000 do.....104⅝ | pf.....b.c. 70⅝
2,000 D., L. & W. 7s. 300 | do.....70⅝
Ga. 1st.....98¼ | 100 do.....b3. 70¼
1,000 do.....98 | 100 do.....70¼
2,000 T. & W. 2d, x mar. coup.....72¼ | 100 C. & N. W.....b.c. 35⅝
do.....b.c. 72 | 100 Chic. & N. West.....
x Nov. '77, coupon.....73¼ | pf.....b.c.s3. 62½
50 Cent. Ext.....75 | 700 D., L. & W.....b.c. 47⅛
10 Met. Bank.....125 | 800 do.....b3. 46⅞
5 St. Nich. Bank.b.c. 68 | 100 Mor. & Es.....b.c. 68
29 Bk. of N. Am.b.c. 83 | 200 do.....s3. 68
10 Fourth N. Bk.b.c. 98 | 200 do.....68¼
40 Amer. Ex.....49¼ | 100 do.....68¼
100 do.....49¼ | Canal bank notes 20-
17 do.....49 | 300 do.....67⅞
10 U. S. Ex.....51 | 200 do.....67⅞
40 do.....51 | 200 do.....b3. 68
125 Del. & Hud.....b.c. 47⅛ | 100 do.....b3. 67⅞
200 do.....47¼ | 400 do.....67⅞
200 do.....47¼ | 100 do.....67⅞
200 do.....47¼ | 400 do.....67⅞
200 do.....b3. 47¼ | 83 N. Y., N. H. & H. b.c. 158½
200 do.....s3. 47 | 5 do.....159
400 do.....46⅞ | 200 H. & St. J. pf. b.c. 22½
500 West. Un.....b.c. 76¾ | 300 do.....22¾
300 do.....76⅝ | 200 Ohio & M.....7¾
100 do.....75⅝ | 200 do.....7¾
200 Erie Rail.....b.c. s3. 9½ | 200 do.....b3. 7¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$7,000 La. 7s, con.....84 | 1000 North-west.....s3. 35¼
2,000 C. & M. 1st. b3. 107½ | 200 do.....35¼
5,000 Ind. Bl'm'n 1st. 115 | 200 do.....s3. 35¼
10,000 Pittsburg 4th. 105¼ | 400 Kansas Pacific.....7¼
10,000 Mil. & St. P.....93¾ | 200 North-w. pf....b3. 69¼
200 do.....93¾ | 200 do.....69¾
5,000 B., C. R. & N. 1st. 68½ | 10 C., C. & I.....29
14,000 P. of Mo. 1st.... 99⅜ | 100 do.....29
5,000 U. P. 1st.....107¾ | 500 St. Paul.....37¾
60 Am. Ex. Bank.....100 | 700 do.....37¾
100 Del. & Hud.....s3. 46⅞ | 200 St. Paul pf.....70¼
100 West Un.....s3. 76¼ | 400 C. & Miss.....7¼
25 do.....76⅛ | 100 do.....7¼
100 Pacific Mail.....23¾ | 100 do.....7¼
900 do.....23⅝ | 200 Mor. & Essex.....68¾
12 N. Y. C. & H.....104½ | 50 St. L. & I. M.....8
230 do.....104¼ | 100 D., L. & W.....47
300 Lake Shore.....s3. 61¾ | 200 do.....47¾
300 do.....61¾ | 100 Han. & St. Jo. pf.....22¾
300 do.....s3. 61¾ | 100 do.....22¾
70 Ill. Central.....97¾ | 100 do.....22¾
2 50 Pittsburg.....97½ | 100 do.....22¾
20 do.....97¾ | 300 do.....22¾
200 do.....97¾ | 200 do.....22¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:30 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 R. 103⅝ | $10,000 U. S. 5s, '81.
'65 N.....b.c. 103½ | C.....b.c. 103
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 103¾ | 5,000 U. S. 10-40.....103⅞
'65 N.....103¾ | C.....s.lot. 103¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. 103⅝ | 9,000 U. S. 4½s, '91. 102
'67.....105¾ | R.....102
1,000 U. S. 10-40 R. 103¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,'81,C.105⅝ | $2,600 U. S. 4½s, '91.
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 103⅞ | B.....102
30,000 do.....b.c. 103⅝ | 30,000 do.....101⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R. 103⅝ | 60,000 U. S. 4½s, '91. 101⅞
'67.....b3. 106⅝ | C.....101⅞
4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 103⅞ | 10,000 U. S. 4s, 1907. 101⅛
8,700 U. S. 5s, '81, R. 103 | B.....b3. 101⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

$9,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 105⅜ | $20,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67.....105⅝
B.....105⅜ | 3,000 U. S. 5s, C. '81. 103

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 M. & St. Paul, con. pf.....b.c. 104⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. s. f. 103
4,000 C., B. & Q. 7s. b.c. 109½
5,000 M. & L. 2d.....103⅝
1,000 Mich. So. s. f. 111
2,000 do.....110⅜
2,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.....118¾
2,000 C., C. & I. 7s, '85. 104½
3,000 D. & M. 2d.....53
5,000 Cen. Pac. gold. 105⅜
1,000 do.....105⅝
21,000 Un. Pac. 1st.....105⅜
3,000 do.....b.c. 105¾
1,000 C. P. 6s, 1st.....83
6,000 H. & C. Mo. 1st.. 82
15,000 P. of Mo. 1st.... 99⅜
11,000 do. do. 99⅝
3,000 West. Pac. b.c. 101⅞
2,000 do.....b.c. 102
500 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st. 120
1st.....120
1,000 do.....b.c. 118½
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 104
5,000 St. L. & M. 1st. 104½
5,000 do.....104⅝
do.....pf.....
5,000 D., L. & W. 7s.....300
Ga. 1st.....98¼
1,000 do.....98
2,000 T. & W. 2d, x Nov. '77, coupon.....73¼
do.....b.c. 72
50 Cent. Ext.....75
10 Met. Bank.....125
5 St. Nich. Bank.b.c. 68
29 Bk. of N. Am.b.c. 83
10 Fourth N. Bk.b.c. 98
40 Amer. Ex.....49¼
100 do.....49¼
17 do.....49
10 U. S. Ex.....51
40 do.....51
125 Del. & Hud.....b.c. 47⅛
200 do.....47¼
200 do.....47¼
200 do.....47¼
200 do.....b3. 47¼
200 do.....47¼
500 West. Un.....b.c. 76¾
500 do.....s3. 47
200 do.....76⅝
100 do.....75⅝
200 Erie Rail.....b.c. s3. 9½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$7,000 La. 7s, con.....84
2,000 C. & M. 1st. b3. 107½
5,000 Ind. Bl'm'n 1st. 115
10,000 Pittsburg 4th. 105¼
10,000 Mil. & St. P.....93¾
5,000 B., C. R. & N. 1st. 68½
14,000 P. of Mo. 1st.... 99⅜
5,000 U. P. 1st.....107¾
60 Am. Ex. Bank.....100
100 Del. & Hud.....s3. 46⅞
100 West Un.....s3. 76¼
25 do.....76⅛
100 Pacific Mail.....23¾
900 do.....23⅝
12 N. Y. C. & H.....104½
230 do.....104¼
300 Lake Shore.....s3. 61¾
300 do.....61¾
300 do.....s3. 61¾
70 Ill. Central.....97¾
2 50 Pittsburg.....97½
20 do.....97¾
200 do.....97¾

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

$2,000 M. & St. Paul, con. pf.....b.c. 104⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. s. f. 103
4,000 C., B. & Q. 7s. b.c. 109½
5,000 M. & L. 2d.....103⅝
1,000 Mich. So. s. f. 111
2,000 do.....110⅜
2,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.....118¾
2,000 C., C. & I. 7s, '85. 104½
3,000 D. & M. 2d.....53
5,000 Cen. Pac. gold. 105⅜
1,000 do.....105⅝
21,000 Un. Pac. 1st.....105⅜
3,000 do.....b.c. 105¾
1,000 C. P. 6s, 1st.....83
6,000 H. & C. Mo. 1st.. 82
15,000 P. of Mo. 1st.... 99⅜
11,000 do. do. 99⅝
3,000 West. Pac. b.c. 101⅞
2,000 do.....b.c. 102
500 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st. 120
1st.....120
1,000 do.....b.c. 118½
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 104
5,000 St. L. & M. 1st. 104½
5,000 do.....104⅝
do.....pf.....
5,000 D., L. & W. 7s.....300
Ga. 1st.....98¼
1,000 do.....98
2,000 T. & W. 2d, x Nov. '77, coupon.....73¼
do.....b.c. 72
50 Cent. Ext.....75
10 Met. Bank.....125
5 St. Nich. Bank.b.c. 68
29 Bk. of N. Am.b.c. 83
10 Fourth N. Bk.b.c. 98
40 Amer. Ex.....49¼
100 do.....49¼
17 do.....49
10 U. S. Ex.....51
40 do.....51
125 Del. & Hud.....b.c. 47⅛
200 do.....47¼
200 do.....47¼
200 do.....47¼
200 do.....b3. 47¼
200 do.....47¼
500 West. Un.....b.c. 76¾
500 do.....s3. 47
200 do.....76⅝
100 do.....75⅝
200 Erie Rail.....b.c. s3. 9½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$7,000 La. 7s, con.....84
2,000 C. & M. 1st. b3. 107½
5,000 Ind. Bl'm'n 1st. 115
10,000 Pittsburg 4th. 105¼
10,000 Mil. & St. P.....93¾
5,000 B., C. R. & N. 1st. 68½
14,000 P. of Mo. 1st.... 99⅜
5,000 U. P. 1st.....107¾
60 Am. Ex. Bank.....100
100 Del. & Hud.....s3. 46⅞
100 West Un.....s3. 76¼
25 do.....76⅛
100 Pacific Mail.....23¾
900 do.....23⅝
12 N. Y. C. & H.....104½
230 do.....104¼
300 Lake Shore.....s3. 61¾
300 do.....61¾
300 do.....s3. 61¾
70 Ill. Central.....97¾
2 50 Pittsburg.....97½
20 do.....97¾
200 do.....97¾

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

5 Coal Va.....b.c. 33¾ | 100 N. Y. & Pitt.....s.2.25
10 California.....b.c. 30¾ | 700 Ret. R. Ch. c.s3. 12
200 Lacrosse.....b.c. s3. 61 | 100 Hudson.....s60. 95
500 do.....b.c. 61 | 500 Moose.....s30. 8¾
100 do.....b.c. b10. 62½ | 100 do.....s10. 8¾
200 do.....s30. 61

FRIDAY, March 1—P. M.

The condition of affairs on the Stock Exchange underwent no material change. Business was moderately active, and prices generally were well maintained. In the early dealings the market was strong in tone, with an upward tendency, but subsequently prices reacted. The bear raid on Morris and Essex would seem to have been abandoned, the effort to shake out bona fide holders by insinuating doubts as to the payment of the dividend not having proved much of a success. Chicago and Alton came in for a considerable amount of unwelcome attention on the part of the bears, and under a rather free selling movement the stock declined about 1 ₱ cent.

President Dickson, in his annual report of the condition of the property and finances of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, after alluding regretfully to the losses sustained on account of the strikes and the general depression in the coal trade, presents a very hopeful view of the future of the property. The following extract from the report will be read with interest:

"A partial compensation for the losses of the year may be found in the economy which the depressed condition of the trade has enabled us to introduce, and which, promising as they do to become permanent, must tell favorably on our future business. It may also be stated that the property has been thoroughly repaired, and was never in better condition. The finances of the company are in a sound state. Looking to the possibility of a continued depression in the business (now happily averted) arrangements were made providing for all money needed until 1880. While speculation as to the probable results of the business of 1878 may be of little value, the fact that the suicidal policy of forcing large quantities of coal upon overstocked markets has been arrested by an arrangement of the producers to limit the supply to the demand, augurs well for the future. The experience of the last 18 months has impressed both managers and mine owners with the fact that the laws of supply and demand will not allow the one to be pressed beyond the limits of the other, but require the two to be harmonized. The arrangement above alluded to only limits the supply of coal to the demand, and provides for its being brought forward at such times and in such quantities as may be required for consumption, thus making the movement as regular and uniform as possible, and giving a healthy tone to the trade. In this connection it is proper to say that your managers fully appreciate the depression existing in the general industries of the country, and the importance of supplying coal at the lowest possible price consistent with a reasonable profit to the producer, and that any attempt to force prices beyond such limits would be alike disastrous to the producer and consumer. In view of the above, with its important bearing upon a company so essentially dependent upon the prosperity of the coal trade, your managers feel that the stockholders can confidently expect that the profit and loss account will hereafter show a balance upon the right side."

The transactions aggregated 81,282 shares, embracing 17,760 Lake Shore, 12,980 St. Paul, 12,100 North-western, 8,120 Morris and Essex, 7,252 New-York Central, 8,100 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 2,785 Delaware and Hudson, 2,100 Ohio and Mississippi, 1,425 Western Union, 1,290 Pittsburg, 1,200 C., C., C. & I., 1,100 Chicago and Alton, 1,100 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1,100 Pacific Mail, and 1,000 Michigan Central.

Lake Shore, after declining 1¼ ₱ cent., to 61, rose to 61⅜, and reacted to 61¼. Michigan Central fluctuated between 59⅝ and 60, closing at 59⅞. North-western common advanced from 35 to 35½, and preferred from 62⅛ to 62, after which both receded to the opening figures. St. Paul common advanced from 37⅜ to 38¼, and closed at 37⅞. The preferred rose from 70¼ to 70¾ and reacted to 70⅛. New-York Central advanced from 104⅛ to 104⅝, and declined to 103⅞@104. C., C., C. and I., after advancing from 28¾ to 29, fell off to 28¼. Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred sold up from 22 to 22⅞, and closed at 22¼. Ohio and Mississippi fluctuated between 7⅝ and 7¾, closing at the latter figure. The preferred sold at 13. Pittsburg rose from 66 to 67½, and reacted to 66¾. Western Union closed at 76¼ after selling at 76½. Chicago and Alton declined from 67¾ to 66¾. Kansas Pacific from 7⅝ to 7¼, and Harlem from 142 to 141⅞. Pacific Mail opened at 23¼, against 22⅝ at the close yesterday, advanced to 23⅝, and closed at 23. Among the coal stocks, Morris and Essex rose from 67⅝ to 68¾, declined to 67½, and recovered to 68¼; Delaware and Hudson advanced from 46⅞ to 47½, and reacted to 46¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fluctuated between 46⅞ and 47⅛, closing at the highest point, and New-Jersey Central advanced from 15⅝ to 16. Delaware and Hudson was offered at 46 and 45⅞, and sold at 45¾, seller 60.

Bank shares sold at 75 for Continental, 125 for Metropolitan, 68 for St. Nicholas, 63 for North America, 98 for Fourth National, and 100 for American Exchange.

The Money market was easy, with 4½@5 ₱ cent. as the ruling rates for call loans. In discounts, prime mercantile paper, which is very scarce, was quoted at 4½ to 6 ₱ cent., according to date of maturity. The public debt statement shows a decrease of $2,500,000 for the month of February. The Assay Office here shipped to the Philadelphia Mint this morning $285,649 95 in Silver Bars for subsidiary coin. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, ¼ premium; Charleston, easier, 1/8@3-16 premium, ¼ premium; Boston, 25 cents discount; New-Orleans, commercial 1/8, bank par; Chicago, 80 discount, and St. Louis, par.

The foreign advices reported a decline of 3/8 ₱ cent. in Consols at London, to 94⅜, with a subsequent recovery to 95@95⅛. United States bonds also continued active, and closed 1/4 ₱ cent., except 10-40s, which were firm at 104½@104⅝. New 4½s closed at 102⅜@102½, 1867s at 106, and new 5s at 103½, against 104½ on Saturday last. New-Jersey Central sold at 17, against 16½ on Tuesday. French Rentes dropped to 109f. The political situation in Europe is reported as very warlike.

The Sterling Exchange market opened at an advance of ⅛c. in the nominal asking rates, to $4 84½ for bankers' long and $4 86⅜ for demand sterling, and continued strong all day. Actual business was on the basis of $4 83¼@$4 83⅜ for bankers' 60-day bills, $4 85⅛@$4 86 for demand, $4 86@$4 86⅛ for cables, and $4 81½@$4 82 for commercial bills.

Gold opened at 102 and closed at 101⅞, with all the sales of the day at those figures. On Gold loans the rates were 4½, 4, and 5 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds here sympathized with the weakness of the London market by a decline of 1/8@⅜ ₱ cent., the latter in new 5s. Railroad bonds were unusually active, the transactions aggregating $322,000. Prices were strong in the early dealings and weak in the afternoon. Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts advanced to 86¾, Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consols to 35⅛, St. Paul 8s First to 116⅜, do. LaCrosse Division to 108⅜, do. consolidated Sinking Funds to 93¼, do. Gold 7s to 103, North-western Consols to 107½, do. Gold coupons to 94⅝, C., C., C. and I. Firsts to 110, Delaware and Hudson registered to 96, Erie Fourths to 104¾, Central Pacific to 105¼, Union Pacific Firsts to 105⅜, do. Sinking Funds (ex interest) to 93, do. Land Grants to 104¼, Western Pacifics to 102⅛, and Iron Mountain Firsts to 104⅝. Kansas Pacific Income bonds, No. 16 dropped from 14 to 12, Ohio and Mississippi Consols declined to 96¼, Hannibal and St. Joseph 8s, convertible, (ex interest,) to 83¼, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Firsts to 98, Wabash Seconds, ex November coupon of 1877, to 73¼, Michigan Southern Sinking Funds to 110⅜, New-York Central 6s of 1883 to 104⅜, North Missouri Firsts to 84, and Wabash, St. Louis Division, consolidated coupons to 72, and Southern Pacific Firsts to 73½, Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts sold at 33, Morris and Essex Seconds at 103⅝, do. Construction bonds at 75, Fort Wayne Firsts at 120@118½, do. Thirds at 105, and Pittsburg Fourths at 105¼. In State bonds, District of Columbia 3.65s sold at 76¾, Louisiana Consols at 84@83⅝, and North Carolina Funding at 10.

The imports of dry goods for the week were $2,351,173, and the amount marketed $2,492,511. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1 were $17,399,669, and the total amount marketed $17,074,573.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1878.

Gold receipts	$1,794,375 11
Gold payments	113,425 59
Gold balance	107,988,425 40
Currency receipts	849,311 28
Currency payments	706,444 41
Currency balance	35,004,265 02
Customs	466,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 1.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American Gold	101⅞	101⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	103¾	*101⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103¾	103
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	103⅝	103⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	103⅛	103⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	103⅝	103⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	105½	105¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105½	105¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	105¼	105⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	105¾	106¼
United States 10-40s, registered	103⅜	104
United States 10-40s, coupon	103⅞	*104
United States 5s, 1881, registered	102⅞	103⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅞	103⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	101¾	*101⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	101¾	*101⅞
United States 6s, 1907, registered	101½	101⅝
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	101⅜	101⅝

*Ex interest.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $1,903,000 for interest, $48,000 for called bonds, and $1,300 Silver in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$13,942,000
Gold balances	1,364,193
Currency balances	1,388,708

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$49,584,799
Currency balances	3,168,383
Gold exchanges	11,791,256
Gold balances	1,764,177

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	41½	N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '91	116
Alabama 5s, 1886	41½	N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '92	116
Alabama 8s, Class A	42	N. Ca. Gold '92	118
Alabama 8s, 1885	42	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	15
Ala. 8s, A. & C.	5	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	15
Ala. 8s of 1892	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	65
Ala. 8s of 1892	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	65
Arkansas 6s, fd'd	20	N. C. N. C. R. c. off J. & J.	45
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. 1s	9	N. C. N. C. R. c. off A. & O	45
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	3	N. C. 6s, f'd'g act '66.	10
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & O.	3	N. C. 6s, f'd'g act '68.	9
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	3	N. C. 6s, n. bs. J. & J.	8½
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	3	N. C. 6s, n. bs. A. & O.	8½
Connecticut 6s	108	N. C. sp. tax, class 1	2¼
Georgia 7s, new bs	107	N. C. sp. tax, class 2	2¼
Georgia 7s, new bs	107	N. C. sp. tax, class 3	2½
Georgia 7s, ind	104½	Ohio 6s, 1881	104
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds	108	Ohio 6s, 1886	109
Illinois conv. 6s	109	Rhode Island 6s	103
Illinois War Loan	100	South Carolina 6s	41
Kentucky 6s	100	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	30
Louisiana 6s	56	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	30
Louisiana 6s, n. bs	55	S. C. 6s, J. & J. '66.	30
La. 6s, new d't.	56	S. C. 6s, L. C. '80, J. & J.	40
La. 7s, Penitentiary	56	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89 A. & O	40
La. 6s, Levee bs	56	S. C. 7s of '88	30
La. 6s, Levee	56	S. C. New Bonds	19
La. 8s, Levee, bx c. of '75	56	Tennessee 6s, old	36½
La. 7s, Consolidated	83¼	Tenn. 6s, new bs	35¼
La. 7s, small bds	81	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s.	35¼
Mich. 6s, 1872-'79	100	Virginia 6s, old	29
Michigan 6s, 1883-1904	109	Va. 6s, new bs., '66,	32
Michigan 7s, 1890	113	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67.	32
Mo. 6s, due in '78	100	Va. 6s, Consol. bs.	63
Mo. 6s, due in '86, Loan	100	Va. 6s, Deferred	57
Mo. 6s, due in '87	104½	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	4¼
Mo. 6s, due in '88	105	Dis. Col. 3.65s, 1924	76¾
Mo. 6s due '89 or '90	105¾	Dis. Col. small bds	76½
Mo. A. & C. R. due '92	105	Dis. Col. Rds	76¼
M. Ga. R. bs, due '94-5	108¾		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Boston, H. & E. 1st	11½	H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	83¼
Bos., H. & Erie G.	11½	Ind., B. & W. 1st	17
Bur. C. R. & N. 1st 5s	66¼	M. S. & N. I. S. 7's	111
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	22	Clev. & Pol. S. F.	109
Chic. & Alton 7s	105	Clev., P. & A. 1st	110
Chic. & Alton inc.	105	Buff. & Erie n. bds	109
La. & Mo. 1st guar.	89	Buff. & State L. 7s	100
St. L., Jack. & C. 1st	105¾	Kal. & W. P. 1st	94
C. B. & Q. con. 7s	109½	C. R. I. & P. 1st, 1902	104½
C. B. & Q. con. 7s	109½	Lake Shore Div. bds	109
C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	107¾	L. S. & C. 1st	110
Cen. R. of N. J., 1st, n.	110½	L. S. & C. R. 1st	108½
C. of N. J. 1st, cons.	94⅝	Mahon'g Coal 1st	98
C. of N. J. conv.	64	Mar. & Cin. 1st	75
L. & W. B. Con. g'd.	35	M. C. 1st 8s, '82	111½
Am. Dock & imp	43	M. S. & P. 1st, P. D.	116¾
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	116¾	M. & St. P. 2d	103
M. & St. P. 1st, L. C. D.	106⅜	M. & St. P. 1st, C. D.	106⅜
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	97½	M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	97½
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	93½	M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	93½
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	104¾	M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	104¾
M. & St. P. Con. s. f.	93⅜	M. & St. P. Con. s. f.	93⅜
M. & St. P. 2d	95	M. & St. P. 2d	95
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	100½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	100½
Chi. & N. W. 1st	107⅞	Chi. & N. W. 1st	107⅞
C. & N. W. C. D. 8s	94⅜	C. & N. W. C. D. 8s	94⅜
Chic. & N. W. R. G. 8s	93⅞	Chic. & N. W. R. G. 8s	93⅞
Galena & Chi. 1st	103	Galena & Chi. 1st	103
Peninsula 1st, Ctf.	104½	Peninsula 1st, Ctf.	104½
C. C. C. & I. 1st	110	C. C. C. & I. 1st	110
C. C. C. & I. 7s	104½	C. C. C. & I. 7s	104½
Del., L. & W. 2d	103	Del., L. & W. 2d	103
D., L. & W. 7s, Curr.	100	D., L. & W. 7s, Curr.	100

Morris & Essex 1st	117	Clev. & P. 4th & T.	103½
Morris & Essex 2d	103½	Col., Chic. & I. C.	34
Mor. & Es. 1908	76	Col. & Hock. Val.	100
Mor. & E. 7's of '71	94½	Tol. & Wab. Ex C.	93½
Dal. & H. C. 1st, '84	95½	Tol. & Wab. Sk. D.	89
Alb. & Susq. 1st	108	Tol. & Wab. con. scrip	70
Ren. & Sar. 1st C.	115	Tol. & Wab. 2d	86½
Erie 1st Ex	111½	Gt. W. 2d, 1893	81½
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	103	Gt. W. 2d Nov. '77	69¼
Erie 2d 7s, 1883	102½	Gt. W. 2d Jan. 1890	69
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	104¾	Q. & T. 2d Nov. '77	75
Erie 5th 7s, 1888	104	Ill. & So. L. 1st	100
Long Dock bds	109	Han. & Cen. M. 1st	82
B., N. Y. & L. 1st, 1916	106		

And the following for City bank shares:

America	130	Marine	83½
City	200	Market	103
Commerce	117	Mechanics'	130½
Continental	75	Merchants'	110
First National	265	Metropolitan	135
Fourth National	96	New-York	107½
Fulton	147	North America	63
Fifth Avenue	220½	Pacific	128
German-American	85	Park	91
Greenwich	100	Republic	85
Hanover	100	State of N. Y., new	95
Manuf. & Mech'rs	80		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 1.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	112¾	113
United Railroads of New-Jersey	115¼	115½
Camden & Amboy Railroad	28¾	29
Reading Railroad	14¼	14⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	38½	38⅞
Catawissa Railroad preferred	35¾	38½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	8¾	9
Schuylkill Navigation preferred	6	7
Northern Central Railroad	13½	13¾
Lehigh Navigation	17	18
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	6¾	8½
Hestonville Railway	7	7½
Central Transportation	33	33½

The Stock Exchange to-day adopted resolutions of condolence on the death of Mr. Augustus W. Greenleaf, of the firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., an old and respected member of the Exchange.

The regular monthly dividend of *One ₱ cent.* on the capital stock of

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, March 1:

Winans & Davies, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, Henry E. Davies, Esq., Referee, sold the following improved City real estate: One six-story brick building, with lot 24.11 by 67.1 to 24.10 by 64.8 No. 31 Bowery, north-east corner of Bayard-st., sold for $33,000, to Robert Coles; two five-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 75 by 22.6 by 75, No. 217 Hester-st., north side, 12.1 feet east of Centre-st., sold for $13,200, to H. P. Oatman, plaintiff, and the three-story brick and frame-house, front, and five-story brick tenement-house, rear, with lot 21.10 by 100 by 25 by 100, No. 186 Hester-st., south side, 50 feet west of Mulberry-st., sold for $10,000, to same purchaser.

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Frederick W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick tenement-house and store, front, and five-story brick tenement-house, rear, with lot 25 by 98.9, West 25th-st., north side, 275 feet east of 10th-av., for $7,150, to John F. Doyle. Also, under a similar court order, J. H. Dougherty, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 169 East 33d-st., north side, 75 feet west of 3d-av., for $7,500, to William Johnson. The same auctioneer, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Abraham Wakeman, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick factory building, front, and three-story brick factory building, rear, with plot of land 49.4 by 24.9 by 29 by 49.4 by 100, Nos. 433 and 435 7th-av., east side, 24.9 feet south of 34th-st., with a frontage on said street, for $36,800, to James Thomson. Also, under a similar court decree, Edward E. Walters, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front, high-stoop brick house, with lot 100.5, No. 22 East 69th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 4th-av., for $25,000, to Equitable Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

Gerard Betts, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Rufus F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick stable, with lot 21.4 by 43 by 37 by 11 by 70, No. 44 Watts-st., north side, 206.4 feet east of Hudson-st., for $5,000, to John Peterkin, plaintiff in the legal action.

Scott & Myers, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25.1 by 75, No. 632 10th-av., south-east corner of 45th-st., for $15,000, to Ann Bussing, plaintiff.

C. J. Lyon, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, Theron R. Little, Esq., Referee, sold the two two-story brick dwelling-houses and two-story brick stable, with two lots, each 20 by 98.9, Nos. 227 and 229 East 25th-st., north side, 235 feet west of 2d-av., for $8,000, to Daniel S. Dawson, plaintiff.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, A. M. Hammersley, Esq., Referee, sold two two-story frame dwelling-houses, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 246 West 46th-st., north side, 125 feet east of 8th-av., for $5,000, to East River Savings Bank, plaintiff. The same auctioneer, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, S. M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100, on 133d-st., south-west corner of Lincoln-av., 23d Ward, for $6,000, to William H. Fry, plaintiff in the legal action.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James J. Stein, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, 19.7 by 97.9, No. 504 West 42d-st., south side, 155 feet west of 10th-av.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward Heaton, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 100.10 by 100.10, on Madison-av., north-east corner of 116th-st.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

NEW-YORK.

By Winans & Davies.

1 six-story brick building, with lot, No. 31 Bowery, n. e. corner of Bayard-st., lot 24.11x67.1x 24.10x64.8 ..... $33,000
2 five-story brick buildings, with lot, No. 217 Hester-st., n. s., 12.1 ft. e. of Centre-st., lot 25x 75x2.6x75 13,200
3 three-story brick and frame house, front, and three-story brick tenement-house, rear, with lot, No. 186 Hester-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Mulberry-st., lot 21.10x100x25x100 10,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 four-story brick tenement-house and store, front, and five-story brick tenement-house, rear, No. 275 e. s. of 10th-av., lot 25x98.9 ..... $7,150
1 four-story brick building, with lot, No. 169 East 33d-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th-av., lot 20x98.9 7,500
3 five-story brick factory building, front, and three-story brick factory building, rear, with plot of land, Nos. 433 and 435 7th-av., e. s., 24.9 ft. s. of 34th-st., with a frontage on said street, plot 49.4x24.9x49.4x100 36,800
2 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 22 East 60th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th-av., lot 20.10x100.5 25,000

By Gerard Betts.

1 four-story brick stable, with lot, No. 44 Watts-st., n. s., 206.4 ft. e. of Hudson-st., lot 21.4x 43x37x11x70 ..... $5,000

By Scott & Myers.

1 two-story brick tenement-house, with lot, No. 632 10th-av., s. e. corner of 45th-st., 25.1x75..$15,000

By C. J. Lyon.

2 two-story brick dwelling-houses, with two-story brick stable, with two lots, Nos. 227 and 229 East 25th-st., n. s., 235 ft. w. of 2d-av., each lot 20x98.9 ..... $8,000

By James M. Miller.

2 two-story frame dwelling-houses, with lots, No. 245 West 46th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., lot 25x100.5 ..... $5,000
2 lots, 133d-st., n. w. corner of Lincoln-av., each 25x100 ..... No. 6,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Feb. 28.

63d-st., s. s., 302.1 ft. e. of 2d-av., 23.4x100.5; F. T. Luqueer and wife to L. Ackerman $16,000
1st-av., n. w. corner of 60th-st., 25x100; William C. Lessler and wife to John Glass 5,250
37th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; J. Fischer to L. Kreudler 100
130th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Boulevard, 75x 99.11; Annie E. Brown and husband to George H. Peck ..... nom.
Andrews-place, 24th Ward; J. R. Brown and wife to George H. Peck ..... nom.
Columbia-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 49.8x20; Caroline S. Horn and husband to M. Eschwege 8,500
Old Boston-road, 24th Ward; John S. Mapes and wife to William D. Corcoran 2,050
127th-st., s. s., 232.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18.9x 99.11; Mary B. Bates and husband to F. W. Ford 9,000
31st-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x117; Joseph D. Stantial and wife to Thomas Falvey, Cedar-st., No. 16; Arthur J. Peabody and wife to John J. Kelly 21,900
Riverside-drive, s. e. corner of 101st-st., 205.10x irregular; James W. Gillies and wife to George H. Peck 6,250
34th-st., s. s., 191.8 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.11 x98.9; John Ross and wife to F. H. Smith 15,250
Stanton-st., No. 54; Frederick Rauchfuss and wife to Adam Sander 11,000
2d-av., n. w. corner of 55th-st., 20.4x66; T. Schuhmacher and wife to Jacob Schuhmacher 13,500
Mangin-st., No. 11; Samuel S. Smith and wife to William G. Watts 5,000
Madison-st., corner of Birmingham-st., 18.9x60; Charles H. Hall, Executor, to H. Wendt 7,250
Same property; same to same ..... nom.
59th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5; E. Wellingstaf to David Zofer ..... nom.
52d-st., n. s., 126.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5; C. Schmidt to Elizabeth Schumacher 11,500
39th-st., West, No. 408; A. Erbe, Referee, to Bank for Savings 10,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 138.3 ft. n. of 30th-st., 19.9x64; S. B. Smallwood to Eliza B. Smallwood 5,700
30th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9; Martin Pfeil and wife to Thomas Barry 11,000
Perry-st., s. s., 213 ft. w. of Washington-st., 37x95; Leonard Kirby and wife to F. C. Cunningham 9,000
50th-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 1st-av., 2x100; Emily A. Goodenough to Christian Ockershausen. 10,500
Dry Dock-st, between 11th and 12th sts.; R. Goschwend and husband to R. Jansen 11,500
19th-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x92; Simon Blaut to C. Y. Wemple ..... nom.
William-st., Nos. 5 and 7; also, South William-st., Nos. 1 and 3; Mary G. Thompson, Executrix, to John Dewsnap 40,000
19th-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x92; C. Y. Wemple to Caroline Wemple 11,000
52d-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5; Oliver L. Shepherd to John H. Yarnold 500
92d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100.8; E. M. Burghard, Referee, to German Savings Bank. 3,000
124th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 12.11x 100.11; H. Ollis, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company 4,000
124th-st., s. s., 172.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x100.11; same to same 6,300
124th-st., s. s., 244.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x100.11; E. M. Henry, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company 4,300
76th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x102.2; Hugh Donnelly, Referee, to P. Fitzgerald 15,000
2d-av., No. 309; J. F. Talmadge, Trustee, to J. A. Kellner 13,150
Sullivan-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Spring-st., 25x 100; E. Untermatter to E. Cohen ..... nom.
128th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x99.10; V. R. Smith and wife to E. Cunningham 4,250
9th-av., s. w. corner 58th-st., 25x100; also, n. s. 55th-st., 175 ft. s. of 7th-av., 50x100; A. S. Cohen to Elizabeth Cohen 3,000
Broome-st., No. 583; W. R. Gilman to Peter Welker 100

LEASES RECORDED.

33d-av., No. 39, 8 years; J. P. Ackerman to N. Heyne $1,200
3d-av., No. 362, 5 years; D. H. Dunham, Executor, to C. Dnckrich 1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.

FOUR-STORY BRICK FULL-SIZE EXTENSION DWELLING. PRICE LOW; TERMS EASY. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.
4 Pine. 33 East 17th-st., or 661 5th-av.

MADISON-AV. AT 61ST-ST.—AN EXQUISITELY-FURNISHED, 25 FOOT front FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling. Price low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.
4 Pine. 33 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—ON 57TH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST., AN elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house 25x 75 and two-story extension 18x25. House must be seen to be appreciated. Price reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NEW LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE NOW READY.—Can be had on application at No. 3 Pine-st. or No. 1,120 Broadway, or will be mailed to any address. J. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A MEDIUM-SIZED house on 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 57TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV., an elegant extension house. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 421 WEST 33D-ST., (LONDON Terrace,) a three-story high-stoop House, 22x117.6x 50; has 11 rooms, bath-room, &c.; House tenanted; ground rent, $176. Apply to FLOYD CLARKSON, on the premises, or to J. R. EDWARDS, No. 107 West 23d-st.

A FOUR-STORY HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL; perfectly arranged for physician; $10 Bible rack required; balance at 6 per cent. Address W. E. OUTWATER, Station E.

FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Park avs., a first-class 22 foot house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 80TH-ST., CLOSE TO IRVINGplace, a medium-sized house. A gem. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 32D-ST., VERY NEAR 5TH-av., first-class full-size brown-stone-house. Apply to J. L. SLOSSON, No. 25 William-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house on 57th-st., near 5th-av., to rent fully and elegantly furnished to responsible first-class tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,120 Broadway.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED 22-FOOT, new 55th-st. dwelling, near 7th avenue. To acceptable private family moderate rental.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., WEST OF 5TH-AV. —Very choice 20-foot handsomely-furnished four-story brown-stone high-stoop dwelling. Permits at offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone full-size magnificently-furnished residence; rent low.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

TWENTIETH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.—Medium size exquisitely furnished dwelling; rent only $2,000.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED, WELL-VENTILATED four-story English-basement house, No. 34 East 31st-st., to let; hot water furnace, open fire-places; most desirable home for small private family. Apply on premises.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—To let, a furnished house, in excellent order, until May 1, or longer if desired; low rent. Apply to S. V. R. CREGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—ON 127TH-ST., CONVENIENT TO CARS, a three-story high-stoop house; will be put in the best of order. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL PARK—NO. 6 EAST 86th-st., four-story brown stone. The near approach of rapid transit renders this a desirable residence. Address Box No. 1,174.

TWO CHOICE APARTMENTS.—TENTERDEN, No. 265 West 25th-st.; new, refined, elegant; parquet floors, play-ground. Summer-house, janitor, oriel windows, elegant gas-fixtures, and mantels.

FLATS OF SIX ROOMS IN GOOD ORDER, newly painted, all improvements, $35, $40, $45, and $50. Apply to Janitor, No. 131 West 56th-st., basement.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.—A neat careful family of three, with rooms for light housekeeping near Union-square, with owner or one private family; cheap rent. Address HOUSE, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

STEAM-BOATS.

REDUCED FARE!

$3 TO BOSTON, First Class.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $5.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE, FOR ALL POINTS EAST.
NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)
Hereafter the STEAM-BOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only. Steamers leave Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates. H. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FRANCE, G. P. Agent.

FARE REDUCED.
$3 TO BOSTON. FIRST CLASS. $5
EXCURSION TICKETS
VIA THE FALL RIVER LINE.
MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.

5 P. M. DAILY (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agts. GEO. L. CONNOR, G. P. A.
Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boats leaving foot of Fulton-st., at 4:30 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1; steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES ARE daily recommended for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c., by the Faculty; testimonials from the most eminent may be seen; price, 50 cents per box.
Sold by all druggists.
They contain no opium or preparation thereof.
E. FOUGERA & CO., New-York.
Special Agents.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—Each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, FORTH & TAMPLIN, 112 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy, Saturday, March 2, 9 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parrell.....Thursday, March 7, 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jenkins, Saturday, March 16, 3 P. M.
Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Canal-st.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 49 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion is least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms: steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BATAVIA.....SATURDAY, March 2 | PARTHIA, WED., March 20
ALGERIA, WED., March 13 | CHINA.....WED., March 27
Cabin passage, $80, $80, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $60 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage apply to Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 7
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 14
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 21
First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at 53 Broadway and as this company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, March 9, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Thursday, March 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 21, 7 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.
CIMBRIA...Thur., March 7 | SUEVIA...Thur., March 21
HERDER...Thur., March 14 | GELLERT...Thur., March 28
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOSS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 31 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st.; Hoboken.
HERMANN...Sat., March 2 | OSNABURG...Sat., March 16
MOSEL...Sat., March 9 | WESER.....Sat., March 23
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON (not calling at Cowes), HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
WYOMING, March 5, 6 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 12, 11 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 19, 5 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55. Steerage, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
LABRADOR, SAUNIER.....Wednesday, March 6, 7 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, March 20, 6:30 A. M.
CANADA, FRANGEUL.....Wednesday, April 3, 6 A. M.
For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For cabin passage to Williamsburg, Williamsburg apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Anchoria...March 2, 3 P. M. | Ethiopia...March 16, 3 P. M.
California...March 9, 8 A. M. | Bolivia...March 23, 9 A. M.
Alsatia.....March 13, noon. | Elysia.....March 20, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $35. Steerage, $24.
Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks.)
Holland.....Thursday, March 7, 7 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Erin Sat., March 2, 2 P. M. | Helvetia, March 9, 8:30 A. M.
Cabin, $80 to $70, currency; steerage, $28. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAVANNAH,

FLORIDA, NASSAU, HAVANA, AND SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, March 2, Pier 43 North Shriver, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, March 6, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.
C. D. OWENS,
Agent, Pier 43 N. R., foot of Gr. Jo. Sts.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
From SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, March 9
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Thursday, March 7
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 1
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Monday, March 18
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF BEACH-ST., SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....March 2
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....March 6
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 3 Bowling Green, New-York.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAILS. & LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DRAKE.....Saturday, March 2
CITY OF HOUSTON (new).....Saturday, March 9
Capt. TIMMERMANN, Thursday, March 7, 10:30 A. M.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN SICE, Wednesday, March 13

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico, CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. HALL, sails from New-Orleans, March 10 and 31 for Vera Cruz, Havana, New-York, and the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 9
HENDRICKSON.....WEDNESDAY, March 20
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULLING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail from Pier No. 13 East River, SATURDAY, March 9, 1878, at 3 P. M. STEAM-SHIP SAN JACINTO FROM SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND FLORIDA PORTS, calling at St. Augustine, March 12 and 26. Connecting steamer City of Macon leaves New-York March 9 and 23.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
Sailing THURSDAYS from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,350 tons, Sundberg, Th., March 7
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,295 tons, Sundberg, Th., March 14
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—Between THE ELMIRA IRON AND STEEL ROLLING MILLS COMPANY, complainants, and THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, defendants.—In pursuance and Receivership, &c.—Public notice is hereby given that the subscriber, the Receiver appointed in this cause, will, by virtue of a decretal order of this Court, bearing date of the fourth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, sell at public auction, as directed by said order, at the Merchants' Exchange Building, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and State of New-York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 21st day of January, 1878, or as soon thereafter as the Receiver or Receivers of the property and franchises of the Erie Railway Company, under decree of foreclosure in the State of New-Jersey and in the State of New-York, may proceed thereto, or at any time and place to which such Receiver and Master may adjourn the same, all the property, real and personal, rights, legal and equitable, and franchises of the Erie Railway Company, wherever it is as such Receiver possessed, subject to the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.
HUGH J. JEWETT, Receiver.

Sale under the above order is adjourned to the 4th day of March, the 25th day of March, the 15th day of April, the 6th day of May, the 27th day of May, the 17th day of June, the 8th day of July, the 29th day of July, the 19th day of August, the 9th day of September, the 30th day of September, the 21st day of October, the 11th day of November, the 2d day of December, the 23d day of December, 1878, and the 13th day of January, 1879, at the same hour and place.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.
For Williamsport, Lockhaven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily except Sunday, 8:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 8, 8:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. except 6:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 8:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. I. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. I. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 31, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping car for Montreal, via Rutland, Burlington, and St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also sleeping cars for Geneva and Corning, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga and Plattsburg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
WAY TRAINS AS PER LOCAL TIME TABLES.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (Per 23d-st., ne note below.)

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

A NEW PHASE OF THE RESTELL CASE.

THE PROPOSED EXAMINATION IN THE POLICE COURT ABANDONED—THE CASE REMOVED TO THE SUPREME COURT BY WRIT OF CERTIORARI.

The examination in the case of Ann Lohman, alias "Mme. Restell," who is charged with immoral practices, was to have been continued before Justice Kilbreth, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, but it was stopped altogether by the action of the prisoner's counsel. "Mme. Restell" appeared in court with her lawyer, Ambrose H. Purdy, and her grandson. Assistant District Attorney Herring appeared for the prosecution. As soon as the case was called Mr. Purdy said that since the last day of the examination he had changed his mind as to the course he should pursue. He had then intended to offer the testimony of two witnesses against the second charge—that of selling articles for the prevention of conception—and afterward to sum up the evidence on both charges. He considered that it was unnecessary to do this, and he did not wish to give the newspapers further opportunity to report the case. He therefore asked that the second charge against Mme. Restell be dismissed. Justice Kilbreth denied the motion, and said he would commit the prisoner to the City Prison to await trial. He then formally examined the prisoner.

She testified that her name is Ann Lohman; that she is a native of England, 65 years old; resides at No. 1 East Fifty-second-street, and is by occupation a midwife and a professor of the diseases of women. She pleaded not guilty. The magistrate fixed bail at $5,000 on each charge. At the advice of her counsel she elected to be tried in the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Purdy asked that his client might be treated with some leniency, as she was "a poor old woman," and that she might be allowed to remain the room of the Sergeant of the Court Squad long enough to enable him to make an effort to procure bondsmen, instead of being immediately sent down to the Tombs. Justice Kilbreth delayed making out the commitment papers in the case, and Mr. Purdy left the court-room, saying he would return within an hour and a half. One of the tradesmen who gave surety for the appearance of Mme. Restell for examination then stepped in front of the bench, and asked the magistrate if, by the result of the morning's proceedings, he was relieved from responsibility. Upon being told that his connection with the case had ceased, he left the court-room in a joyful mood.

Justice Kilbreth, Assistant District Attorney Herring, Anthony Comstock, the officers specially detailed in the case, and the reporters, adjourned to the magistrate's examination room to await the return of Mr. Purdy. Mme. Restell was allowed to sit in an apartment at the opposite side of the court-room. At noon, Mr. Mackinley, of counsel for the prisoner, entered the room in which Justice Kilbreth was, and handed him a paper, after reading which the magistrate turned to Mr. Herring, saying, "Here's a new feature in the case." The paper was a writ of certiorari, granted by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, upon an affidavit made by the prisoner alleging that she was illegally restrained of her liberty, and that nothing in the testimony taken before Justice Kilbreth justified her commitment to prison, but that the entire evidence proved her innocence of the charges made against her. As soon as Justice Kilbreth had read the writ Mr. Mackinley informed him that he had served a writ of habeas corpus upon the Sergeant of the Court Squad commanding him to produce "Mme. Restell," or, as she was described in the paper, Ann Lohman, before Judge Donohue at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the Police Magistrate was also commanded to make his return to the writ of certiorari. Justice Kilbreth informed the counsel that the Police Sergeant could not obey the writ of habeas corpus, for the reason that the prisoner was not in his custody; that the commitment to the Tombs not having been made out, Mme. Restell still remained in the custody of the Police Magistrate. Upon hearing this, Mr. Mackinley took the writ and served it upon the Sergeant. Mr. Comstock claimed that he had no right to do this, and that as the Police Sergeant had received the writ he should have retained it and then have appeared in the Supreme Court to state why he could not obey it literally. A discussion arose upon the question of the custody of the prisoner. Assistant District Attorney Herring and Mr. Comstock suggested that the magistrate should give the commitment papers to the officers who arrested Mme. Restell, and allow them to take her to the Tombs. Mr. Mackinley excitedly denounced the two gentlemen for what he termed "impertinent interference with judicial functions." The dispute was finally settled by Justice Kilbreth, who gave the papers to the Sergeant of the Court Squad, who gave them to Officer Van Duzer. Mr. McKinley then served the latter with the writ of habeas corpus, and appealed to his "gentlemanly feelings" to prevent him from taking the prisoner to the Tombs before appearing with her in the Supreme Court. The appeal was effectual, for the officer went in a carriage with Mme. Restell, her grandson, and Mr. Mackinley, to the County Court-house, where the prisoner was placed in a room off the court-room of Part III. of the Supreme Court, and served with a luncheon.

The case came up before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Assistant District Attorney Herring presented Justice Kilbreth's return to the writ of certiorari in the shape of the originals of all the papers in the case—complaints, warrant, and records of testimony. Mr. Ambrose H. Purdy showed a desire to argue the case, but Judge Donohue checked him, saying that he would not listen to arguments. Mr. Purdy then looked over Justice Kilbreth's return to the writ of certiorari, after which he presented a traverse of it. This instrument simply reiterated the statements made in the affidavit of Mme. Restell upon which the writs were granted. Mr. Comstock moved that his client be handed over to the custody of the Sheriff. Mr. Herring began to speak in opposition to the motion, saying that he hoped his Honor would recognize the fact that this was not an ordinary criminal. He was stopped by Judge Donohue, who said that it was his practice to grant motions like the one made by Mr. Purdy, and that, as he had no right to consider the prisoner as anything else than an ordinary criminal, and must regard only the papers that had been presented to him, he would grant the motion. He made an order giving the prisoner into the custody of the Sheriff.

Arguments upon the merits of the case will take place at noon on Tuesday next before Judge Lawrence. At the close of the court proceedings Mme. Restell was taken by an officer to the office of Major Quinsy, Order-of-Arrest Clerk, where Deputy Sheriff McGonigie was placed in charge of her. She was afterward driven to her residence, No. 1 East Fifty-second-street, the Deputy Sheriff accompanying her.

A MATINEE ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Yesterday afternoon Commodore Joseph H. Tooker took his slave troupe over to the Island and gave the inmates of the asylum a treat to the songs and dances contained in the modern version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The colored musicians were beyond count, full of song and merriment, and they gave these isolated, unfortunate creatures a treat that they will bear in mind as long as anything can be borne in mind by people who live behind strong bars, and pass the weary days under the eyes of over-watchful keepers. The great hall of the building was arranged for a theatre, and in it, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, were seated hundreds and hundreds, if not thousands, indeed, of the inmates. The troupe, meanwhile, with Commodore Tooker at its head, made its way slowly but pleasantly over in the Commissioners' boat Bellevue, much to the wonder and amusement of the officers on the wharf, the attendants at the Morgue, and the few convalescent patients from the hospital, who got out from the shadow of its great, gray walls, and drank in new life and health under the sun by the river bank. All the celebrities of the colored stage were there. "The Four Jolly Coons," the merriest and jolliest of the many merry and jolly actors in Booth's Theatre, set the lunatics into roars of laughter and wild contortions that did them more real good than all the drugs that are shelved away in the hospital or in its twin sister over the way, Horace Weston, the banjoist, sat half the house to dancing, the other half, of course, keeping time with their feet. The little darkey boy and girl dancers, and the plantation act, and the cotton-pickers, and the slave-driver, were all new to this strange audience; and if the four thick walls that keep these people shut in from all the world will let no such stanzas sing as a blessing pass through, many will be the blessings, and hearty and true, that will shower upon the accommodating slave troupe for many a day to come.

AN INTELLIGENT VERDICT.

The inquest in the case of the 13 victims of the explosion in Greenfield's candy factory, in Barclay-street, was concluded by Coroner Woltman yesterday. The testimony of Mr. Ernest Greenfield and Prof. Doremus was taken, after which the case was given to the jury. The latter returned after deliberating an hour and a half and rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to their deaths by the falling and burning of the buildings Nos. 20 Barclay-street and No. 1 College-place, caused by an explosion, the origin of which is unknown to this jury."

A HARBOR THIEF SHOT.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Charles Maslon, master of the lighter Nellie, belonging to the New-York Lighterage Company, entered the Leonard-Street Police Station and reported to Capt. Eakins of the Fifth Precinct, that he had shot and, as he believed, desperately wounded a river thief. Maslon said that at about 5 o'clock, while he was on the watch on the deck of his lighter, which was lying at the head of Pier No. 36 North River, his attention was attracted to the approach of a small boat containing two men. The boat pulled up alongside the lighter, and one of the men made preparations to jump on board. Maslon, who was watching their movements, became convinced that the men were river thieves bent on plunder. He hailed them and asked what they wanted. The man who was standing up came on board, declared that his companion with an oath urged him on. Maslon warned the man not to attempt to board the lighter, but they paid no attention to him, and as the man standing by the stern of the boat repeated his attempt to climb up the side of the lighter Maslon drew his revolver and fired. The man groaned and fell back into the boat, and his companion rowed swiftly away, and was soon lost to sight. Maslon was convinced that the man he shot was seriously, if not fatally, wounded, as he fell in a heap in the stern of the boat, and did not move afterward. Maslon at once proceeded to the station-house and reported the foregoing facts. Patrolman Budds, who was on duty on West-street, on returning from patrol at 6 o'clock yesterday, partly corroborated Maslon's story. He said that about 5 o'clock he heard a pistol shot in the direction of Pier No. 36, and on going to the bulkhead saw a boat with apparently only one man in it being rowed rapidly toward the Jersey shore. He would have started in pursuit, but could not procure a boat.

THE RAILROAD KING'S MONEY.

AN UNINTERESTING DAY IN THE VANDERBILT WILL CASE—THE WOODHULL AND CLAFLIN TESTIMONY EXCLUDED.

The Vanderbilt will case was resumed before Surrogate Calvin yesterday. The Surrogate excluded the letter of Cornelius to his father, which caused so much discussion between counsel on Wednesday. Mr. Lord announced that his associate, Judge Jere Black, had been called to Washington by the Senate Judiciary Committee to conduct an important case. He asked an adjournment for a week after next Tuesday. A prolonged discussion followed, which the Surrogate finally checked. The motion for a postponement he thought premature. He would consider it in proper time. He would not compel either side to go on when one of the counsel was unavoidably absent. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt took the stand and was re-examined upon some old questions. To Mr. Clinton witness said he was in prison in Washington in 1854, instead of 1849. Mr. Clinton put in evidence the original indictment against him for obtaining $200 under false pretenses. He tried to prove, through the witness, that he was released upon the statement of Dr. Brown that Cornelius had escaped that year from Bloomingdale Asylum.

Mr. Lord—You can prove that by Dr. Brown. He is living.

Mr. Clinton—Yes, but unfortunately he is himself an inmate of an insane asylum.

Mr. Lord called John J. Ogden, who testified that in 1869 he had a desk in the office of Woodhull & Claflin, No. 47 Broad-street; he had formerly known the members of that firm in Cincinnati and in New-York; he had never seen Commodore Vanderbilt in their Broad-street office. Questions in regard to the firm of female brokers asked by Mr. Lord were objected to by Mr. Clinton. To show the pertinence of the questions, Mr. Lord said that he proposed to prove that the witness had accompanied Miss Claflin to Commodore Vanderbilt's office. One of the conversations had referred to marriage. Miss Claflin asked the Commodore if he had not promised to marry her before he married Miss Crawford, to which he replied that he certainly had so promised, and would have done so had not his family otherwise arranged it. All of this was objected to by Mr. Clinton and Judge Comstock.

The Surrogate—I don't see that the conversation is any evidence of unsoundness of mind. It might be a question of taste. [Laughter.] Afterward the Surrogate excluded the evidence, saying, "I propose to keep all the smut out of this case that I can."

Mr. Lord said that he did not propose to offer anything of the kind unless it came within the rules, and tended to show some weakness of mind on the part of the Commodore. It was for that purpose that he introduced the testimony concerning chiromancy and the like. He proposed to show by this witness that the Commodore showed to Miss Claflin a certificate of railroad stock with his likeness upon it, saying that young ladies came to his office every day and bought stock for the purpose of obtaining the portrait; he would offer this for the same reason as he offered the testimony relating to the proposed monument, 225 feet high. At another time Miss Claflin asked the Commodore if he was going to take care of her, and make her a Queen after he died, to which he replied in the affirmative. "That," said Mr. Lord, "I offer as showing a testamentary promise which he did not carry out." The Surrogate excluded all this evidence.

Mr. Lord called Dr. Well and some other witnesses, who did not respond, and he applied to the Surrogate for an attachment, compelling Mrs. William K. Thorne to appear as a witness. The case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS—ADDRESS BY REV. DR. JOHN HALL.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital was held in the chapel of the institution, Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, yesterday afternoon. The chapel was handsomely decorated with flowers and sprays of smilax. Rev. Dr. Potter presided, and opened the exercises by reading the second chapter of the book of Exodus. The report of the Secretary showed that the total number of women admitted to the country branch of the hospital for confinement during the year was 147. Seventy-six women with children were received during the same period; 6 women without children, and 321 children. One hundred and eight children were born during the year, making the aggregate number of inmates 658. The number discharged during the year was 234 women and 362 children. The number of deaths among the children was 41, and the total number of beneficiaries remaining in the hospital yesterday was 473. In the parent institution, 182 children were received during the year; 192 were born; the number remaining in the institution on March 1, 1877, was 193, making a total of 567 children cared for during the year. The number of adults receiving the benefits of the institution was 437, forming an aggregate of 1,004. The number remaining in the parent institution yesterday was 375. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance of cash on hand of $9,854 77. Rev. Dr. John Hall delivered a brief address to the ladies. He said he was glad to have the opportunity of congratulating them upon the great success which they had been able to achieve, and he thought they were very good to allow clergymen an opportunity of the kind of encouragement to them. It was about the only thing the clergymen could do. He did not suppose they had much influence with the City Controller, although he knew many of the ladies present. In the work performed in the Nursery the City would be compelled to do it, and how much better it was performed by loving hands than it would be by the cold charity of City officials. Remarks were made by Rev. Mr. White, after which the following Directors and Managers were elected for the ensuing year: First Directress, Mrs. Cornelius Dubois; Second Directress, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan; Third Directress, Mrs. P. L. Van Rensselaer; Third Directress, pro tem., Mrs. J. W. Ellis; Treasurer, Mrs. William M. Kingsland; Secretary, Miss Hunter and Miss Van Winkle; Board of Managers, Mrs. D. F. Appleton, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. C. P. Burdett, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. T. A. Craven, Mrs. Elliot C. Cowdin, Mrs. E. M. Felt, Mrs. T. Garner, Mrs. A. Gilman, Mrs. T. Hall, Mrs. B. N. Harrison, Mrs. E. Knowles, Mrs. A. C. Kingsland, Mrs. F. H. May, Mrs. W. A. McVicker, Mrs. J. Kohlsaat, Miss Patterson, Mrs. W. B. Neftel, Mrs. A. W. Penn, Mrs. Rufus Riffel, Mrs. J. C. Ray, Jr., Mrs. D. Henry Smith, Mrs. W. G. Sibillio, Mrs. E. D. Stanton, Mrs. M. H. Throop, Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend, Mrs. D. H. Vinton, Mrs. W. H. Wells, Mrs. J. H. Wright, and Mrs. C. T. White.

Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Hall, after which the visitors were invited to partake of a collation.

THE NEW ASSISTANT WEIGHERS.

The following "Assistant Weighers," to take the places of the recently-discharged Assistant Weighers, foremen, and weighers' clerks, at 40 cents an hour for the time actually employed, were sworn in at the Custom-house yesterday: John G. Noonan, H. M. Smith, R. H. M. Dickenson, D. Hurley, Edward Wilkes, George Garbey, Nicholas Kent, J. O. Carroll, Oscar Requa, Charles W. Musgrave, James H. Duncan, William H. Emerson, D. J. Caw, Charles G. Horton, Frank P. Symonds, Charles Kaemer, E. H. Olsmer, Patrick Boleman, F. C. Adams, James Eagan, Andrew J. O'Connor, A. S. Bugbee, A. B. Ackerley, Lovell Purdy, E. T. Russell, O. D. Person, William H. Madden, John F. Forshay, Joseph Schneider, John W. Rogers, E. E. Woolsey, W. E. Sherman, William H. Hunter, H. Y. Comstock, John Willoughby, William M. Stephens, John H. Moon, Joseph Wallace, E. J. Cochran, William H. White, John McKnight, George T. Baldwin, William Hunt, E. C. Lewis, Daniel Johnson, William B. Ludlow, F. M. Waters, A. H. Reynolds, B. F. Andrews, James Linden, Michael McElroy, John A. Biglin, and William Clendenin. The following named "janitors" or helpers to the Assistant Weighers have also been sworn in: Dennis McEoy, Daniel Kenney, John H. Blair, Jeremiah Donohue, William Chase, Titus O. Ogrander, and Alfred Lyons.

OFF FOR PARIS.

Commissioner-General McCormick issued a circular yesterday to exhibitors that the United States ship Portsmouth will, on Monday next, be ready to receive exhibits for the Paris Exposition, and will sail positively on the 16th inst. The circular states that "All expenses connected with the transportation of goods to the vessel must be borne by the exhibitor, and goods must be delivered by March 14 at latest. Shippers outside of New-York City, who have not yet selected parties here to whom to send their shipping receipts, and to superintend the transfer of their goods from the railroad depots or wharves to the Portsmouth, should do so at once. Goods can be delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, daily (Sundays excepted,) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The attention of exhibitors is again called to the great importance of care in invoicing, boxing, and labelling their goods in accordance with the instructions furnished from this office. Receipts will be given, in the name of the Commissioner-General, for all goods delivered at the ship in good condition and properly invoiced. The commanding officer of the United States ship Portsmouth will give no receipts. It is not probable that any other opportunity to send goods to the Exposition free will be offered to American exhibitors."

THE STOCK GAMBLERS' TROUBLES.

A DETERMINED MOVE TO BREAK UP THE BUCKET SHOPS—RESISTANCE THREATENED, AND THE COURTS TO BE APPEALED TO—LARGE INTERESTS AT STAKE.

Some time ago the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange made a formal demand upon the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company to withdraw their instruments from the independent blackboard exchanges, popularly known as bucket shops, under penalty, in case of non-compliance, of having their reporters excluded from the floor of the Exchange at the expiration of their present contract. The reason for this summary action was the belief that the prevailing dullness in business among regular brokers was attributable to the diversion of custom by the bucket shops, which charge less rates of commission and permit of smaller transactions. The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company hesitated for a long time to obey, giving as a reason that they doubted their legal right to discriminate against the blackboard exchanges. There are 116 of these places at present in existence in this City, each of which pays $25 per month for each instrument. The annual income from this source is estimated at $75,000, and it is said that the real reason of the company's hesitation was the dislike to destroy so profitable a nest egg. The Stock Exchange was firm, however, and copies of the following notice have been served on all the "bucket shops" in the City:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, GOLD AND STOCK TELEGRAPH CO., WESTERN UNION BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1878.

SIR: Having become satisfied that the cheque made by you of the stock-reporting instruments leased to you by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company is detrimental to the interests of this company, I hereby notify you that the lease will be terminated and the instruments removed from your office after the close of business on the 31st of March proximo. Your obedient servant, GEORGE WALKER, Vice-President.

As the bucket shops depend upon the quotations received over the instruments in question for their business, the enforcement of the above notification would instantly close them up. The proprietors do not, however, propose to submit tamely. They claim that in law the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, being chartered, cannot refuse to allow them the benefit of its instruments on compliance with the usual terms. They therefore intend to resist the contemplated removal of the instruments, and have employed counsel to contest the question in the courts.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The creditors of Thomas Dunn met yesterday at the office of Register Little. Schedules were presented showing liabilities of $37,000, and John H. Platt was appointed Assignee.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Tappen & Carr, liquor-dealers, at No. 178 South-street, by five creditors, whose claims aggregate $10,000. The liabilities of the firm are $63,140.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: John Hauck, Joseph Hauck, and Gustave Hauck, composing the firm of J. Hauck & Sons, provision dealers, of No. 103 Eldridge-street and No. 32 Avenue A, to Peter Miller, Jr.; Eugenie Tilmann to Frederick C. Tilmann.

Franklin B. Seacor, printer, at No. 23 Liberty-street, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The principal creditors are W. H. Pemberton, $6,000; Trustees of C. S. Coles, $11,000; estate of Richard Seacor, Sr., $4,000; Hanover National Bank, $2,544; City of New-York for taxes, $1,552.24. The liabilities aggregate $42,000, and the assets are placed at $36,000, including real estate at No. 23 Liberty-street, presses, and promissory notes.

Nine creditors of J. & W. Lyall, manufacturers of looms, at No. 540 West Twenty-third-street, have filed a petition to have the firm adjudicated involuntary bankrupts, and the firm has admitted that the liabilities exceed $100,000, and the amount have united in the petition. The claims of the petitioning creditors amount to $37,000, of which the largest are as follows: Buchanan & Lyall, $11,214; Mary E. Tunnicliff, $11,000; Davenport, Osthout & Treacy Foundry Company, $2,697; Robert Whitebox, $2,502; Greene, Tweed & Co., $1,734.

A number of schedules in cases of assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, among them being that in the matter of the assignment of Oscar Hoyt, furniture dealer, of No. 348 Third-avenue, to John D. Monell. The liabilities are $26,618 85, the nominal assets $10,358 32, and the real assets $5,000. In the assignment of Samuel M. Davis, clothing dealer, of No. 5 College-place, to Erasmus V. Hobart, the liabilities are $10,165 08, the nominal assets $6,118 11, and the real assets $1,620 55. In the assignment of Joseph Cronanes, grocer, of No. 64 Laight-street, the liabilities are $25,016 15, the nominal assets $34,044 75, and the real assets $8,464 79.

The suspension of Jay L. Adams & Co., wholesale grocers, at No. 81 Water-street, was announced yesterday, and is the result of the failure of the New-Orleans house of J. L. Adams & Co., which in turn was caused to suspend on account of the failure of Alcus, Schack & Autey, cotton factors. The failure caused great surprise, as the firm was long established, had unlimited credit, and was estimated to be worth $500,000. Mr. Adams was the capitalist of both firms, having over $400,000 invested. The liabilities of both houses are in round numbers about $900,000, of which $250,000 is on account of the New-York house and $750,000 in New-Orleans. The firm was established in 1847, and is reported to have done a business of $3,000,000 per year. The New-Orleans branch has been unprofitable lately, and it is reported that considerable money was lost in advances to sugar planters several years ago. They had a large, unsettled account, and they have been short of money. The house pulled through the panic in New-Orleans in 1872, which was good evidence of their stability at the time. The assets of the New-York firm are large, but at present Mr. Adams is unable to give any definite statement as to their value. His personal property is worth at least $75,000; it consists of a bagging manufactory in Brooklyn; the premises No. 40 Murray-street, New-York; his residence and four houses at Bloomfield, N. J., and other property in Hudson City, all of which is free and unincumbered. He is a cousin of John L. Adams, the head of the New-Orleans house, and was considered a shrewd financier. The creditors in this City are all kindly disposed and regret the misfortunes of the firm.

FUNERAL OF JOSEPH W. ALSOP.

The funeral services over the body of the late Mr. Joseph W. Alsop were held yesterday morning in the parlors of his late residence, No. 32 Washington-square. About 100 friends and acquaintances of the family were present, among them being Gen. George B. McClellan, Commissioner Campbell, of the Department of Public Works, and several well-known merchants. The body of the dead merchant was placed in a casket, covered with black cloth and embellished with massive silver mountings. A plate on the lid bore the following inscription:

JOSEPH WRIGHT ALSOP,
Born Nov. 22, 1804.
Died Feb. 26, 1878.

The burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, Rector of the Church of the Ascension; Rev. Dr. Theodore A. Eaton, Rector of St. Clement's Church, and Rev. Prof. Williams, of Middletown, Conn. In accordance with the expressed desire of the family, there were no floral tributes. The body was taken at 1 P. M. on a special train to Middletown, Conn., for interment.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH DEBT.

A meeting was held in the Chapel of St. Ann's Church, on Brooklyn Heights, last night, for the purpose of taking steps toward paying off the heavy debt now on the church. Dr. Schenck said, among other things, that he could not believe that God would permit St. Ann's to be sold after her almost sacred history. If the ship must go down, he said, let her do so with the pennant of the Lord Jesus flying. He had no wish to importune people to subscribe, but if they desired to assist the cause let them do so spontaneously and with a willing heart. The reports show that about $50,000 have been subscribed. The Doctor stated that he had received an envelope, with $5, marked, "From a servant girl." A widow, who had lost fully one-half of her property in the late cremation of the estate of Rev. ——, subscribed handsomely. The Treasurer advised that the work of paying the debt should be entered into as speedily as possible, and his remarks were heartily indorsed by the Rector. Subscription-books were passed around, and were taken by a large number of the congregation, who will do everything in their power to get rid of the debt with which they are now burdened.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Charles N. Hoss, of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Windsor Hotel.

Milton S. Latham, of San Francisco, is at the Brevoort House.

Rev. Dr. C. D. W. Bridgman, of Albany, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Josiah H. Drummond, of Portland, Me., is at the Astor House.

Judge Amasa J. Parker and Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany, are at the Gilsey House.

Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey and H. S. Little, of New-Jersey, and Senator D. S. Lyade, of Hermon, N. Y., are at the Métropolitan Hotel.

Senator Theodore F. Randolph, of New-Jersey; Senators Loren B. Sessions, E. Y. Pierce, of Buffalo, and William W. Rockwell, of Glens's Falls, N. Y.; Prof. Myron G. Peak, of Rochester; Prof. O. B. Cheney, of Bates College; Pliny Jewell, of Hartford; Jr. C. S. Harrison, of Indianapolis, and John T. Raymond, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Chamberlain Tappan reports that the balance in the City Treasury is $1,659,239 47.

Among the payments from the City Treasury yesterday was $1,853 48 to the managers of the Colored Home.

Nearly $5,000 was realized by the sale of the furniture of the Park Hotel, which was concluded yesterday.

The Controller's monthly report shows that the net bonded debt of this City on Feb. 28 was $119,058,843 65.

Mayor Ely has signed the Aldermanic resolution authorizing the Department of Public Works to pave Barclay, Madison, and other streets.

The funeral of Samuel Collins, late stage manager of the Tivoli Theatre, took place yesterday. Many prominent variety actors were present.

The third annual commencement of the College of Veterinary Surgeons will take place this evening at Tremor Hall, Broadway and Thirty-second-street.

The third in a series of band concerts will be given by Gratulla's Band, under the auspices of the Seventh Regiment at its armory, Third-avenue and Sixth-street, this evening.

The Grain Trade of the Produce Exchange held a meeting yesterday, and decided on and after Monday next to have the first call on grain at 11:45 A. M. instead of 11 A. M., as heretofore.

Baron Shishkin, the Russian Minister, visited the Art School at Cooper Institute yesterday, and expressed his gratification with an inspection of the course of study and the results achieved.

The Board of Police yesterday granted permission to Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, to receive a gold badge as a present from the Police Athletic Club, of which he is President.

The Board for the Revision and Correction of Assessments met yesterday, and directed the Board of Assessors to reduce the assessment for improving the Eastern Boulevard from $629,431 59 to $464,431 59.

Detective Garrett S. Walling, formerly of the Tenth Precinct, who was recently remanded to patrol duty and transferred to the Thirty-second Precinct, tendered his resignation yesterday, and it was accepted by the board.

Charles Days, a German butcher, aged 23, of No. 33 Frankfort-street, attempted suicide Thursday evening at his home by swallowing a dose of Paris green, and died from its effects last evening at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

The body of the marine who was crushed to death at the Grand-street ferry on Thursday night, was identified yesterday as James E. Burke, who was stationed at the Navy-yard. His remains were removed to the Marine Barracks for interment.

A meeting of the Historical Society will be held in its library, Second-avenue, near Eleventh-street, next Tuesday, at 8 P. M. A paper called "A Month Among the Records in London" will be read by Rev. Charles W. Baird, D. D., on that occasion.

The Collector is about to advertise for proposals for the new uniforms to be worn by outdoor officials of the Custom-house after the 15th inst. The contract will be let to the lowest bidder, and the uniforms will be furnished those entitled to wear them at actual cost.

While Patrick Pollard, aged 52, of No. 383 East Tenth-street, was driving a coal cart under the Gilbert Elevated Railroad at West Third-street and South Fifth-avenue yesterday, he was struck on the head by an iron brace which fell from the track and was seriously injured.

Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Sr., yesterday completed the seventy-eighth year of his age. The anniversary of his birth was not formally celebrated by his friends, but the venerable divine was, nevertheless, the recipient of many hearty congratulations during the day and evening.

Kate Mertha, aged 40, of No. 228 West Eighteenth-street, attempted suicide last night at 8 o'clock by jumping into the Hudson River at the foot of West Twenty-third-street. She was rescued in an exhausted state, by Officer Golden, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and sent to the New-York Hospital.

Messrs. Orton, Sherwood, and Mitchell, the Commissioners appointed to view the route of the Elevated Railroad, and assess damages, if any, held an adjourned meeting in the Western Union building yesterday, and then went carefully over the route from Park-place to Third-street. They refuse at present to give their conclusions. They will meet again next week.

The more threatening aspect of the European news excited speculation in breadstuffs on the Produce Exchange yesterday. The transactions in wheat reached a very large aggregate at an advance of 1 to 2 cents per bushel. Flour was also more active for shipping, and closed stronger. Corn was a trifle lower. Ocean freights in the grain interest were brisker, without, however, any advance.

Casper H. Eulencamp, a German cooper, aged 33, of No. 349 East Seventeenth-street, committed suicide yesterday by severing the arteries of his left wrist and cutting his throat with a razor. Eulencamp was employed by John Berkenhauer, of No. 351 East Seventeenth-street. Mr. Berkenhauer thinks that Eulencamp was crazed by the dangerous illness of his son, who is lying very low with scarlet fever.

Customs Inspectors Meek and Peterkin seized 36 cases of smuggled brandy yesterday, on the bark de Marche, at Brooklyn. Special Agent Jackson captured 24 bottles of brandy that were being taken away from the steam-ship Labrador, from Havre, in a baker's wagon. Capt. Benard, of the night watch, seized a box containing five ostrich feathers and three pairs of silk tights, addressed "A. Nones & Co., C. O. D., $50 50," that a boy was trying to smuggle off the same vessel.

Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock Charles E. Pinckney, aged 32, of No. 125 East Seventy-ninth-street, was found insensible by the Police of the Twenty-second Precinct at the corner of Broadway and Forty-fourth-street. He was taken to the station-house under the supposition that he was drunk. He was examined by Dr. Clements, and it was found that he had a swelling on the back part of his head, the nature or cause of which could not be ascertained. Pinckney was thereupon removed to the Roosevelt Hospital, where he died last evening.

BROOKLYN.

During the month of February permits for the erection of 70 new buildings were granted.

"Dr." Hawker, alias West, alias Perry, who has been on trial in the Court of Sessions for the past two days charged with committing an abortion on Amelia Hyde, was convicted last evening. He was remanded for sentence until Monday by Judge Moore.

The "Brooklyn Home for Aged Men" was incorporated yesterday, the charter being filed in the County Clerk's office. The object of the society, which is non-sectarian, is to relieve and aid indigent men, and particularly to provide them with a comfortable Christian home.

At a meeting of the Kings County Milk-dealers' Exchange, yesterday, a telegram was received from a committee which had been sent to Albany to secure the passage of a bill reducing the tariff on milk, stating that the prospects were favorable for the attainment of that result.

The Police of the Tenth Precinct reported yesterday that sneak-thieves entered the residences of J. C. Sinclair, of No. 83 Fourth-avenue, and J. Hawley, No. 160 Elliott-place. From the former $224 worth of jewelry was stolen, and from the latter a valuable overcoat and some smaller articles.

The certificate of incorporation of the Orchard Primitive Methodist Church of Oakland-street was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office. The Trustees are J. M. Whitehorne, James H. Bennett, Thomas Butler, Frederick Weeks, Charles Steele, Walter Place, John Davis, Jacob Weiss, and Henry B. Schaphoff.

While Truck No. 2 was being driven to a fire yesterday morning the forward axle broke at the corner of Yates and Lafayette avenues, throwing the driver, George Stewart, and the foreman, George Applegate, to the ground. The wheels of the truck passed over Stewart's body, injuring him seriously. Appleton's injuries were confined to some painful bruises about the head and legs.

In the case of Private Corbett, who has commenced a suit for false imprisonment against Gen. Gibson, commanding Fort Wadsworth, Justice Gilbert decided yesterday that Gen. Gibson would have to submit to an examination by the County Judge of Staten Island before the trial of the suit. Corbett is the love-sick soldier who was imprisoned for lying, as alleged, to his superiors, concerning attentions paid by him to a wealthy young lady residing near the fort.

A mandamus was granted by Justice Gilbert yesterday, directing the Mayor and Board of City Works to show cause on Tuesday why they should not be compelled to sign the contracts for cleaning the streets of the Fifth, Sixth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, awarded by the Common Council. The contractors claim that they have a right to the contracts under the charter, as, although they were not the lowest bidders, they were the lowest responsible bidders.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford and Yorktown are enjoying the story of an elopement. The heroine is young—only 22—pretty, well educated, and the only daughter of Aaron Clark, a prosperous farmer of Yorktown, who formerly resided in the town of Bedford. The hero is a gray-haired Adonis of 50, who wears his "silver locks" in flowing ringlets unmixed with "gold," and pursues the genteel occupation of dentistry at Bedford, where he is known as "Dr. Louge Raymond." A few days ago Miss Clark went on a visit to Bedford, and not returning by Wednesday, her father and stepbrother inquired for her. Mr. W. Fowler, of Scotchtown, found her at Mount Kisco, and was interviewed by her. He says that the couple had been married in the town of North Castle on Tuesday night. Mr. Clark came on and took back his daughter to his own home. The sequel of the affair is eagerly looked for.

LONG ISLAND.

Samuel, son of Charles Smith, of Coe's Neck, Town of Hempstead, aged 15 years, was during the last severe storm out in the Bay in a row-boat, and, becoming bewildered in the darkness, perished from cold and exposure. His body was found the next morning lying in the boat, and his father had to walk about six miles through the storm to notify the Coroner, no one to whom he applied being willing to lend him a horse, on account of the roughness of the weather.

STATEN ISLAND.

The inquest as to the cause of the death of Mr. George H. Crary, of New-Brighton, who died from the injuries received in the collision of the ferry-boat Castleton with the steam-ship Spain, on Saturday last, was continued before Coroner Dempsey, and a jury, at Library Hall, New-Brighton, last evening. The testimony of several witnesses was taken, after which an adjournment was taken until next Tuesday evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

Catherine Foley, who was injured by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, at her home in Jersey City, about six weeks ago, died yesterday from her injuries.

A young man named Ashton Hilderley shot himself in the head and stomach at Constable Hook yesterday on account of a trivial quarrel with his mother. He was dying last night.

A wagon owned by Stephen Pell, a Newark grocer and one of the Aldermen, was demolished by a locomotive of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the Waverly crossing, yesterday. The horse and driver escaped uninjured.

A post-mortem examination held yesterday on the body of Charles McBurth, aged 5 years, who died on Wednesday at No. 224 Pine-street, Lafayette, showed that death had been caused by a piece of hickory-nut shell, which was found lodged in the windpipe. The child swallowed the shell last September.

Joseph Kerran, of No. 4 Laidlaw-avenue, Jersey City, called at the house of Alfred B. Costello, No. 525 West Side-avenue, to inquire for work, and, representing himself as a tinsmith, was sent up stairs to repair the roof. Instead of doing so, he collected a quantity of wearing apparel, which he carried off. He was subsequently arrested and committed for trial.

Ellen Martin, a widow, aged 35 years, who has been living on a canal-boat lying at Jersey City for some time, was yesterday arrested on the complaint of Frank Newcome, the Captain of the boat, who alleged she was insane. Mrs. Martin said that she was not insane, but that "Frank wanted to get rid of her in order to make room for some one else." She was locked up to await the action of the county physician.

In view of the repeal of the Seven Per Cent. law in New-Jersey, the Jersey City Board of Finance will, at the suggestion of Mayor Seidler, endeavor to procure the passage of a supplemental act exempting cities or counties having a population of 100,000 or more from the effect of the repeal. The new law will, it is claimed, work great injury to working people in Hudson and Essex Counties, inasmuch as it will lead to the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8259. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1878.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MARCH 3 1878

WASHINGTON.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC JOB.

FAVORABLE REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC RAILROADS—LITTLE INTEREST IN THE MATTER—NOT MUCH SHOW FOR A SUBSIDY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Committee of the House on Pacific Railroads has decided by a vote of 7 to 6 to report favorably a bill aiding Tom Scott's Pacific Railroad. The bill made the basis of the committee bill is that introduced by Alexander H. Stephens, which is one of the most moderate bills proposed. The action of the committee excites little interest, from the belief that nothing will be done. The committee cannot report for some time, since there are more than 30 committees to be called before it is reached, and a month, perhaps two months, will be consumed before the bill can be brought into the House. If this Congress is ever to engage in serious business, it ought to begin by that time, considering that no appropriation bill is yet passed, that the tariff bill will then be presenting itself, and politics will yet claim a good deal of attention. Mr. Scott's bill will run counter to a good many opposing influences, and action will be taken, if at all, in the hurly-burly of the latter end of the session. It may stand a better chance then than now. The only danger of the bill passing arises from a yet possible union of the rival railroad interests. That seems now impossible, but may be forced by possible action on the bills relating to the pro rata and refunding propositions. At the present time no man can be found in Washington who will give it as his opinion that the subsidy bill will pass or even show formidable strength.

THE DUTY ON TIN.

CHARGES AGAINST THE NEW-YORK APPRAISERS—A PENNSYLVANIA REPRESENTATIVE DETERMINED TO HAVE AN INVESTIGATION—WHAT IS SAID BY THE TREASURY OFFICIALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Representative White, of Pennsylvania, charges that the Government has been defrauded of several million dollars annually for the last 10 years through false appraisement of tin at the New-York Custom-house. The law prescribes a duty on tin, in plates or sheets, of 1 1-10 of a cent per pound, and on iron and tin plates, galvanized or coated with any metal otherwise than by electric battery, a duty of 2½ cents per pound. Mr. White says that tin in plates and sheets is a commodity rarely used in the markets, while iron and tin plates, galvanized or coated with metal otherwise than by electric batteries is largely consumed, as much as 130,000 tons being annually sold in the American markets, notwithstanding which the official returns of foreign imports for the last year show no importation of that commodity. Mr. White charges that iron and tin plates chargeable under the law with a duty of 2½ cents per pound are admitted at New-York as tin in plates and sheets at the lower rate of duty. Yesterday Mr. White introduced a preamble and resolutions reciting these allegations, and instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to institute legal proceedings against those persons who have been engaged in importing iron and tin plates under the head of tin in plates and sheets; but objection was made to consideration and they went over. Mr. White has been examining this matter for some time, and having collected a large amount of facts and statistics, is determined to have it investigated. Treasury officials say the appraisement of which complaint is now made for the first time, is in pursuance of a decision of the department made as early as 1862, and that the phraseology of the law on tin in sheets and plates, and iron and tin plates galvanized, has not been changed in all the changes made in the Tariff laws since that year. The charges derive additional interest from the fact that the largest importers of this commodity are said to be the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., whose difficulties with the Government in the matter of Customs duties during Mr. Richardson's administration of the Treasury Department have not been forgotten.

PENSIONS TO BE PAID ON TUESDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The bill to authorize the appointment of an officer to disburse the March pensions at the New-York Agency cannot be signed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate until Monday, and cannot receive Executive approval until late Monday afternoon. As soon as the President approves the bill he will designate Mr. Bentley, Commissioner of Pensions, to act as disbursing officer, and that gentleman left for New-York to-night in order that arrangements may be complete for the payments to begin on Tuesday. Mr. Bentley desires it to be known among pensioners that no payments can be made on Monday, but that they will certainly be begun on Tuesday.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

INVESTIGATING THE NEW-ENGLAND SUPERINTENDENT—NEGLECT OF OFFICIAL BUSINESS CHARGED AGAINST MR. CHENEY.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day resumed the investigation of Thomas P. Cheney, Superintendent of the New-England railway mail service. Henry Chickering, Postmaster at Pittsfield, and one of the managers of a weekly journal known as the *Berkshire County Eagle*, testified that he had frequently called at Mr. Cheney's office on business, but rarely found him in; knew very little personally of Mr. Cheney's habits; had written him several business letters requiring his personal attention, but invariably received replies written by some subordinate. James M. Wilson, practicing lawyer at Ashland, N. H., stated that Mr. Cheney had spent about one-half of his time in that village since he was appointed Superintendent; never heard that Mr. Cheney was neglecting his duty until about a week ago; when at Ashland he spends most of his time at Hodgson's store. He is generally in town consinually for several weeks preceding elections; is regarded as a prominent politician. William Conn, of Portsmouth, N. H., said: "Up to August last he had served for three years as mail agent from Concord to Portsmouth; while serving in such capacity, frequently saw Mr. Cheney at Concord, especially in February, immediately preceding elections; he [Cheney] has the reputation of being a very active politician."

Mr. West, a route agent, was recalled and gave a general review of the duties of his position. John Smith, a broker, of Boston, and previously a Postmaster at Meredith, swore that he had known Mr. Cheney 20 years, and that he [Mr. Cheney] was actively engaged in politics; never saw him in his office at Boston; never failed to find him at his residence in Ashland. Mr. Smith told a very amusing story about the method of buying votes in New-Hampshire. He said both parties did it, and those who paid the highest price secured the support of the large number of voters always in the market at election time. S. T. Temple, of Boston, testified that he had worked as Route Agent under Mr. Cheney for a period of seven years; knew that Mr. Cheney had neglected his business, and that his clerk had frequently telegraphed to him at Ashland of the accumulation of business requiring his attention. Mr. Temple further stated that every employe in the Railway Mail Service was required to pay from $9 to $14 for political purposes, which amount was forwarded to the Chairman of the National Republican Committee at Washington. It was the general apprehension among employes that failure to pay into such fund would result in dismissal, though he knew of no such case having occurred. The Post Office Department was notified about 18 months ago that Mr. Cheney was incompetent to fill the position he occupied, and that the highest class of citizens of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire were desirous of his removal.

Mr. Blunt, Superintendent of Mail Carriers at Boston, was recalled, and corroborated the statement that a number of telegrams had been sent to Mr. Cheney at Ashland, informing him of the necessity of his presence at his office. The committee then adjourned, to meet next Monday.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1878.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $294,600 29; Customs receipts, $559,632 95.

The House Committee on Commerce continued its discussion of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill to-day.

Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, ex-Minister to England, is in this city and called to-day upon the President, Secretary Sherman, and other distinguished officials.

After the recent trials of Angamar's non-explosive steam motor for use on street railroads, it is pronounced a success and Mr. Hurtt, the President of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad company, is making arrangements to introduce it on that line.

The Committee on Civil Service Reform continued the investigation into the affairs of Doorkeeper Polk to-day. Clerk Adams testified in relation to the rolls of the Doorkeeper sent to his office, and the employment and discharge of men as shown by the rolls.

Gen. J. P. Smith, Chief of the Appointment Division of the Treasury Department, will soon be appointed on a Paymastership in the United States Army. George V. Lamphere, Assistant Chief of the Appointment Division, will succeed to the charge of that office.

The Senate Committee on Patents to-day concluded the consideration of the pending bill providing for a general revision of existing Patent laws. The bill was ordered printed, and will be reported to the Senate early next week. It is understood the amendments are not very material.

Bids have been opened at the Treasury Department for furnishing seals for fastening railway cars transporting merchandise in bond, and merchandise in transit through Canada. There were about 30 bidders, the lowest being Messrs. L. G. Tillotson & Co., of New-York, and to whom the contract will be awarded.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day agreed to the tobacco clause in the Tariff bill. They next considered wood, and fixed the rate as follows: Hard wood lumber, $1 per 1,000; soft wood lumber, 50 cents per 1,000. They raised the rate for wood planed on one side, 25 cents; on both sides, 50 cents, and tongued and grooved, 25 cents extra; manufactured woods free.

The Treasury now holds $346,597,550 in United States bonds held for circulation, and $13,593,000 in bonds to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $204,500. Bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $236,000. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, $320,486,233; gold notes, $1,432,120.

Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, reports that Prof. Foerster, of Berlin, announces the discovery by Palisa of a planet of the eleventh magnitude in 11 hours 2 minutes right ascension, six degrees north declination, with a daily motion of eight minutes north. Also, that Prof. Peters, of Clinton, announces the discovery of a planet of the tenth magnitude in 10 hours 43 minutes right ascension, 11 degrees 50 minutes north declination, with a daily motion north.

Receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:

	1877.	1878.
New-York	$1,078,000	$389,000
Boston	1,367,000	1,099,000
Philadelphia	255,000	229,000
Miscellaneous	1,405,000	1,024,000
Total	$4,105,000	$3,011,000

Receipts to-day, $344,000.

The House Committee on Public Lands to-day agreed to report favorably a bill to confirm the title to certain lands in Platte County, Mo., and authorized patents to be issued therefor to Kinsey B. Cecil. The committee also agreed to report favorably a bill directing the Secretary of War to convey by deed to the Board of Education of the District of Harper's Ferry, W. Va., a lot of land with the buildings thereon for school purposes. Mr. Hitz, Swamp Land Agent, and Mr. Curtis, attorney, argued before the committee in favor of a bill to extend the provisions of an act approved March 2, 1855, for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp lands.

A number of Swiss gentlemen last night gave a supper in honor of their countryman, Gen. John A. Sutter, of California, it being his seventy-sixth birthday. The Consul-General of Switzerland, Mr. Hitz, presided. Among the invited guests were Senator Sargent and Representative Page, of California; Representative Brentano, of Illinois, and Representative Schleicher, of Texas, all of whom made brief speeches testifying their respect for the discoverer of gold in California, eulogizing his enterprise and speaking of his many acts of kindness and generosity toward the earlier immigrants to that country, he having at his own expense repeatedly sent relief to all in distress upon the way. Gen. Sutter was affected to tears by the words uttered in his praise, and could do scarcely more than briefly thank his friends for the manner in which he had been honored.

The House Committee on Military Affairs today heard the testimony of Lieut. Turner, of Fort Clarke, on the Rio Grande, in relation to the Mexican border outrages. His statements differed somewhat from those of Lieut. Bullis and Col. Shafter. Lieut. Turner said the raids upon American soil had been made solely by Indians, and that the Mexican citizens were not engaged in depredations on the border. He related several instances of depredation on the Mexican side by Americans. He said that during the recent absence of Col. Shafter to testify before the Investigating Committee, an American scout crossed over into Mexico, killed a man, and brought the body into Texas in order to secure a reward of $50 offered by the local authorities of a town on the Texas side of the Rio Grande for the person of the murdered man.

Master Nathan Sargent is ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington, for instruction in ordnance; Ensign Lucien Young to the Portsmouth at New-York; Paymaster Caspar Schenck to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.; Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Stivers to the torpedo-boat Intrepid at New-York; Assistant Engineer Robert S. Denig to special duty at Chester, Penn.; Boatswain Edward Hughs to the receiving-ship Franklin at Norfolk, Va.; Sail-maker Charles Jones to the Portsmouth, New-York; Assistant-Surgeon F. E. Terrill is detached from Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New-York; Pay-Director E. C. Swan from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to settle accounts; Passed Assistant-Engineer John D. Ford from duty in the Examining Board, and ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering for special duty; Passed Assistant-Engineer George W. Stivers from the torpedo-boat Intrepid, and placed on waiting orders; Boatswain Isaac T. Choates from the receiving-ship Franklin, and ordered to the training-ship Saratoga; Boatswain Joseph McDonald from the Saratoga and ordered to the Portsmouth, New-York.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day amended the Tariff bill as follows: Cigars, cigarettes, made in part or in whole of paper or any substance and tobacco, and cheroots of all kinds, $3 50 per pound. Tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, 35 cents per pound. Tobacco stems, 15 cents per pound. Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber of hemlock, whitewood, cottonwood, sycamore, and spruce, 50 cents per 1,000 feet, board measure. All other varieties of sawed lumber, $1 per 1,000 feet, board measure. When lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished 25 cents per 1,000 feet, and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, 50 cents per 1,000 feet, and if planed and tongued and grooved, 75 cents per 1,000 feet. Timber hewn or sawed squared or sided, and timber used in building wharves and piers $3 per 1,000 cubic feet. Hubs, wheels, posts, &c., rough, hewn, or sawed only, increased to 15 per cent. ad valorem. House or cabinet furniture, of whatever material not otherwise provided for, in pieces, or rough, and not finished, 30 per cent. ad valorem; cabinet wares and house furniture finished, 35 per cent. ad valorem. Casks and barrels, empty, sugar-box shooks, tobacco-box shooks, and packing boxes of wood not otherwise provided for, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

THE WAR STILL UNDECIDED.

DIPLOMATS INSTEAD OF GENERALS.

CONSTANTINOPLE AFRAID OF BEING OCCUPIED—THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA—RUSSIAN RESERVES CALLED OUT—SERVIA CONSIDERABLY EXCITED—THE BOUNDARIES OF BULGARIA.

VIENNA, March 3.—The *Political Correspondence* publishes a Constantinople dispatch which says reliable intelligence from various quarters agree in stating that the entry of a portion of the Russian Army into Constantinople may shortly be expected irrespective of the signature or delay in the signature of peace. The same paper publishes a highly semi-official communication from St. Petersburg, taking exception to Count Andrassy's demand for 6,000,000 florins. It says, though not intended for armaments directed against Russia, this credit places Austria outwardly on the same footing as England. Russia has certainly no objection to Austria's occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Austria objects to the complete autonomy of the whole of Bulgaria formed into a single province, and its two years' occupation by Russia. The latter combats the partition of Bulgaria into two provinces, instancing the fruitlessness of the stipulation separating Moldavia and Wallachia. Temporary Russian occupation is imperative for the maintenance of tranquillity and the prevention of excesses by the Bulgarians, but measures of control and supervision may be taken to prevent the occupation assuming the character of conquest or assimilation thereto.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—The Czar has called out four divisions of the reserves with artillery.

BELGRADE, March 2.—An extraordinary Cabinet Council took place to-day. Prince Milan presided. All the military authorities were present. It is said that it was resolved not to resign the territory which Servia has conquered in New-Bulgaria. The Servian Army will, for the present, remain on a full war footing. Artillery reserves are being organized. Prince Milan will return to the head-quarters at Nisch.

LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople under date of Saturday evening says: "The Russians have made substantial concessions regarding the boundaries of Bulgaria. This point is now settled. The question of a war indemnity was debated to-day. To facilitate its payment, Russia has abandoned her claim to the Turkish fleet. The signing of the peace negotiations is near at hand."

LONDON, March 2.—The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "Forty-one respectable citizens have been imprisoned at Semendria and a number at Paratschin and Jagodina, charged with conspiracy to assassinate Prince Milan on his homeward journey."

A special dispatch to the Manchester *Guardain* from Constantinople, Wednesday, by way of Syra, says: "Great mistrust and uneasiness is felt respecting the Russian designs on the Bosphorus. They can occupy the Chanak forts at a moment's notice. Movements, the objects of which are not apparent, are still progressing. The position of the British ships at Tuzla is regarded as critical, owing to the short run for torpedo-boats from Tchek medje or San Stefano. It is strongly suspected that Thorneycroft torpedo-boats and Whitehead torpedoes are being dispatched to the Sea of Marmora in sections. The Russians occupy Charkoi, Rodosto, Eregli, Silivri, and Tchekmedje, all of which are admirably suited as bases for torpedo operations, should it be decided to menace our fleet. Precautions are taken nightly to guard the vessels against surprise."

The *Times* of this morning, in its leading editorial article, says that the announcements in Parliament yesterday evening will be welcomed as reviving some hope of a peaceful settlement of the Eastern question.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Patrick L. MacDougall, K. C. M. G., Chief of the Intelligence Department in the War Office, will this day take command of all the forces in Canada. It is understood that, in the event of war, Gen. MacDougall will have authority to raise a force of 10,000 Canadians for service in Europe.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward A. Inglefield, C. B., F.R.S., will, in May, assume command of the fleet on the North American and West Indian Stations. All officers on leave yesterday received orders to hold themselves in readiness to join their regiments and departments immediately on receipt of telegraphic notice.

THE KING AND THE POPE.

LONDON, March 2.—A special dispatch from Rome to the *Times* says: "It is said that the Pope intends to dismiss the Pontifical Gendarmes and the Swiss Guards. He will probably reside mostly at Castel-Gandolfo, a village 14 miles south-east of Rome, in order to be away from the Italian Government. The report of the appointment of Cardinal Simeoni as Pontifical Secretary of State is premature."

ROME, March 2.—The Italian Government categorically denies that the reason why the Vatican countermanded the coronation of the Pope, was the Government's inability to prevent disrespectful and hostile manifestations.

The Duke of Abercorn to-day invested King Humbert with the Order of the Garter, and presented a letter from Queen Victoria. Remarkably warm cordialities were exchanged.

ANOTHER DUEL IN FRANCE.

PARIS, March 2.—In consequence of a recrimination on Friday in the Chamber of Deputies about the verification of an election, Paul de Cassagnac, a Bonapartist, and M. Thomson, a Republican, fought a duel to-day at St. Germain. Cassagnac's sword pierced Thomson's throat. It is hoped the wound will not prove fatal.

SURRENDER OF CUBAN INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, March 2.—The insurgent forces at Remedios under Carrillo will surrender their arms on the 5th inst. The insurgent chiefs Jimenes and Sanches, with 425 men, 71 women, and 30 children, have surrendered in the neighborhood of the Trocha. The number of insurgents surrendered in Puerto Principe is reported at 600 men, with 400 members of their families.

CANADIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

OTTAWA, March 2.—The petition of Sir Hugh Allan, Rev. Gavin Lang, and others, asking for the incorporation of the Church of Scotland in Canada, was thrown out by the Committee on Standing Orders on account of insufficient notice.

RACING IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The two mile and repeat race between Mollie McCarty and Jake took place at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, to-day. The day was fine and the track good, but not fast. The attendance was large. The race was for a purse of $2,000 and a track premium of $750. Mollie McCarthy gave Jake 14 pounds, carrying 111 pounds, but Jake's rider was three pounds overweight. In the pools Mollie was the favorite at two to one. For the first heat Mollie had the pole, and started slightly in the lead, retaining it throughout, running easily, and crossing the score a length ahead. Time—3:45¾. It was evident Mollie could have made the heat several seconds quicker if pushed. Pools between the heats were sold about two to one in favor of Mollie. In the second heat Mollie led by a length at the first turn and three lengths at the foot of the back stretch, but at the quarter Jake was nearly alongside. At the half mile the mare was five lengths ahead. At the turn, Jake, under whip and spur, closed up to Mollie's quarters, but swinging into the home stretch, the mare ran down the stretch very fast. Jake was pushed to the utmost, but Mollie crossed the score six lengths ahead, winning the race and the money. Time—3:38½.

GEN. GRANT'S VISIT TO EGYPT.

THE EX-PRESIDENT IN THE LAND OF THE LOTUS—THE MODERN SPHINX AND HIS ANCESTORS — DINNER AND ENTERTAINMENTS IN HIS HONOR.

An occasional correspondent writes us from Cairo, Feb. 7, as follows:

The Divine Bard tells us that strangers visiting this land of the lotus and eating of it lose all desire to leave the country. Gen. Grant and family seem not to have been fed on lotus on their Nile trip, for they have already returned, and are soon to take up their voyage again upon the Vandalia. However, there is one thing which he could not escape—the waters of the Nile, and the modern interpretation of this Homeric myth is that one who has drank at the Nile must again return to its waters; so, we may hope to see the General again, for he has been delighted beyond measure. The modern Sphinx's visit to the land of his ancestors (the lion here also being in the background,) may, apart hence, be a highly poetic myth in the mold of another Homer. As the Egyptian and Grecian demi-gods are now confounded, who can say that thousands of years hence the ancient and modern Ulysses will not also be confounded? Both were great warriors, and, after finishing their labors in the field, landed in Africa (as well as Sicily.) They both have their Æolus to control the wind of the Mediterranean, and to complete the parallel the later Ulysses has, on his return to his home, only to find the palace he temporarily vacated besieged. Who then is to be his faithful shepherd Eumæus and assist him to regain his throne?

The evening of the day following the General's return (the 5th inst.) he was entertained at the house of Gen. Stone. Besides the Consul-General and other American residents, there was a select number of native officers and American travelers—among the latter Gen. A. L. Lee. Two toasts were drank, one for his Highness the Khédive, and the other for Gen. Grant. The General found the company agreeable, as shown by his long stay. Last even ing the Khédive gave, at the Abdin Palace, in honor of the General, a dinner, which was attended by about 60 persons, including, of course, besides Princes, the most select of foreign and native officials, and ladies and gentlemen. The Princes Khédivial (the sons) were not present, and thus the question of right of precedence avoided. His Highness escorted Mrs. Grant to the table, and the General escorted Mme. Lesseps. Of course, there was bounty and pleasure here, as there is, indeed, at all of the Khédivial entertainments.

To-day Gen. Grant and family go to Suez; to-morrow, in a vessel provided by the canal company, he is to go to Ismailia; the next day to Port-Said, where he is expected to board the Vandalia and proceed to Jeddo; and if the cholera, which is there, does not prevent, make the Holy Land trip, return, and go to Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, and again to Naples.

ROME, March 2.—Ex-President Grant is expected to arrive in Rome on the 15th inst.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out at 2 o'clock yesterday morning on the third floor of the five-story brick building Nos. 227, 229, and 231 West Twenty-ninth-street, occupied by the West, Bradley & Cary Manufacturing Company as a corset and suspender factory. The building has a frontage of over 75 feet on Twenty-ninth-street, and runs through the block to West Thirtieth-street. The flames spread through the upper floors of the structure and burned a portion of the roof before they were subdued, necessitating the sounding of three alarms, which brought to the scene a large force of the Fire Department. The stock and machinery in the factory were damaged to the extent of $20,000, and the losses are fully covered by insurance. The building was damaged to the extent of $3,000; fully insured. The three-story brick tenement No. 228 West Thirtieth-street was damaged by water to the amount of $200. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained. A slight fire occurred on the same premises on the 19th ult., at 5:48 P. M., just previous to the large number of girls and women employed in the factory quitting work for the day. The firemen, on arriving at the building, found the lower exit doors locked, and deeming this a custom which endangered the lives of those working in the building, Foreman Francis Mahedy, of Engine Company No. 1, sent a communication on the subject to the Board of Fire Commissioners. The proprietors of the factory were directed to make the necessary provisions for the safety of their employes.

At 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the two-story frame buildings Nos. 13 and 14 Produce-avenue, West Washington Market, owned and occupied by Hillard & McMulkin, wholesale butchers, and extended to the adjoining stalls, Nos. 15 and 16 Produce-avenue, owned and occupied by W. D. Smith, fruit-dealer, and to the stall of W. D. Applegate, produce-dealer, Nos. 33 and 35 Merchants-row. The fire, which was caused by an overheated stove in Hillard & McMulkin's stand, was quickly extinguished, and the damage will not exceed $500.

A window-curtain took fire yesterday afternoon in a room on the third floor of the Metropolitan Hotel. Officer Dunn, who is stationed at the hotel, ran into the room, tore down the blazing curtain and threw it into the street, thus extinguishing the fire before any damage beyond the destruction of the window-curtain had been done. After the fire had been extinguished an alarm was sent out to the Fire Department by a fireman who was in the vicinity, but the services of the firemen were not needed.

In Blackstone, Mass., at 3 o'clock Friday morning, a 12½-tenement house, owned by the Blackstone Manufacturing Company, was destroyed by fire originating in the apartment of widow Ellen Kane, who perished in the flames. The loss on the building will amount to about $4,000. Most of the tenants lost their furniture and clothing.

N. Girard's lumber mill at St. Liboire, Quebec, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is heavy. The destruction of this mill throws 30 men out of employment.

Messrs. Clapp, Fisher & Zimmerman's extensive woollen mills at Rome City, Ind., were destroyed by fire last Friday. Loss $33,000.

MARINE DISASTERS.

NORFOLK, Va., March 2.—The steamer Nettie, of the Baker & Stoddard Wrecking Company, arrived this morning, having succeeded, with the assistance of the schooner Beta, in getting off the schooner Mary A. Harmon, before reported ashore near Cape Charles. The Harmon is now in Hampton Roads, and will sail for Philadelphia at once. The condition of the schooner is very good, she being perfectly tight.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—The schooner Virginia, Capt. John Turlington, from Accomac County, Va., for Baltimore, with 35,000 bushels of corn, was run into and sunk by the steamer Ruggles last night at the mouth of the Patapsco River. Capt. Turlington was drowned.

HALIFAX, March 2.—The steamer Alhambra arrived at St. John, Newfoundland, Feb. 25, having lost three blades from her propeller. She has repaired and is now on her way to Halifax.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 2.—The schooner Florida, Bagley, Belfast, for Jacksonville, went ashore while entering the mouth of the river yesterday. Her cargo of ice is being thrown overboard to-day. There is believed to be small chance of saving the vessel, which is uninsured.

THE CAMDEN MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—The prosecuting attorney of Camden County, N. J., has received an anonymous letter, the writer of which says that for the sum of $5,000 he will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the person who murdered John M. Armstrong. He adds that if his offer is accepted through the personal column of a morning paper, he will give an interview; also, that if he does not give satisfactory information he will make no claim to the amount. The personal has appeared, but no interview has yet taken place. The prosecuting officer says the county will accept the terms of the writer, and only rely upon his information to strengthen their case. The insurance companies in which the life of Armstrong had been insured will not pay any attention to the anonymous letter, preferring that justice should take its course in the proper way.

THE MILLS TO SHUT DOWN.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 2.—At a meeting of the Board of Manufacturers to-night it was voted unanimously to stop their mills for two weeks in March and two weeks in April. A general shut-down of the mills is contemplated if consent can be obtained. Signatures are being obtained to an agreement to that effect.

THE DICKEY-TITUS CASE.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—In the breach of promise case of Dickey vs. Tytus, at Hamilton, Ohio, the jury to-night returned a verdict awarding the plaintiff $6,000.

GEN. ANDERSON'S CASE.

LETTER FROM ONE OF THE JURYMEN.

HOW A VERDICT OF GUILTY WAS SECURED—NINE AGAINST AND THREE FOR THE GENERAL—FALSE ASSURANCES HELD OUT TO THE LATTER—UNFAIR TREATMENT OF A COLORED JURYMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 2.—This morning W. P. Converse, Jr., foreman of the jury before which Gen. Anderson was tried, published a long letter in the *Picayune*, claiming the fairness of the working of the jury in that case, and stating that the two colored men, without reservation, assented to the verdict of guilty. To-day the following was tendered the *Picayune* in reply to that letter, but it was refused insertion in that paper. It is from one of the two colored jurymen referred to by Converse:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 2, 1878.

To the Editor of the Daily Picayune:

DEAR SIR: As one of the two colored jurors impaneled to serve in the case of the State against Thomas C. Anderson, I beg leave to differ with Mr. W. P. Converse, Jr., in his statement to your paper of even date regarding the above case. As a matter of fact, I was summoned to serve as a talesman in the Superior Criminal Court of this parish, Judge Whitaker presiding, and was sworn in to serve in the case above referred to. After having carefully listened to the witnesses and charge of the Judge, I had come to the conclusion that Gen. Anderson was not guilty, and so expressed my opinion at the time, the other colored juror and Mr. Welch agreeing with me. Mr. Herrick at that time stated that Gen. Anderson should be sent to the penitentiary 14 years, and therefore moved that he be found guilty. A vote was taken, and we then stood 9 for guilty and 3 for not guilty. Then some one (I do not recollect the name of the juror) moved to amend the majority motion and recommend to the mercy of the court. We then inquired if that would send the General to the Penitentiary. We were answered in the negative, and upon that assurance we agreed to the verdict, and should I have known that the verdict rendered would have assigned Gen. Anderson to the State Penitentiary we would not have agreed on said verdict.

Now, regarding the precaution and extremely rigid regulations for the guarding of the jurors from outside interference. "From 8 o'clock Tuesday night, Jan. 29, till about 10 o'clock Thursday night, the 7th of February, the 12 never separated. Two, and sometimes three, Sheriff's officers always accompanied our movements. We were not permitted to speak to any one except the officers, then only to supply necessary wants, and they alone being allowed to approach us," is correct, but where it goes on and says that at night one room contained us, in which we were securely locked, and that our seclusion from the outside world was indeed most complete, I must say that that is not correct, and for this reason: We were visited by a Deputy Sheriff, who was not in charge of the Jury, almost every night up to the night that the case was submitted to the court. He held several conversations with different jurors separately, and even went so far as to show us tricks with cards. On one occasion one of the jurors was lying on his mattress on the floor, when this deputy drew a chair alongside of him, and there held quite a long conversation. He was the only deputy who ever entered our room unless we would knock on the door for some one. The gentleman also remarked to the disposition and capacity of the colored members to receive and comprehend the proceedings of the court were, I think, fully up to what should naturally be expected from persons of a race so lately accorded the important privilege of a ballot." I trust and hope I have been a free man all my life, and have had the benefit of schooling as such, and had I been rightly posted as to the verdict that I have agreed to, I would never have rendered such a verdict, because it is against my heart and conscience.

LEOPOLD L. MONTPLAISIR.

FATAL RAILROAD COLLISION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 2.—A serious collision occurred on the Hudson River Railroad at Tivoli Station, Saturday morning, at 6:10 o'clock. A freight train in charge of Conductor Tony Hauerwas, bound south, was taking water there when an oil train in charge of Conductor John Harrington, also bound south, came around the curve at the rate of 18 miles an hour, and dashed into the rear end of Hauerwas' train, completely destroying the caboose and hurling two freight cars laden with grain into the river. Before Harrigan's train struck the caboose the engineer and fireman jumped, and escaped with slight bruises. In the caboose, however, a conductor, whose name was not learned, was killed. Deceased was apparently about 40 years of age. Papers found on his person indicate that, in all probability, his name was C. A. Kellogg, of the firm of Kellogg & Curtis, produce-dealers, of Potsford, N. Y. The accident was caused by gross carelessness on the part of Charles Hall, the assistant switchman. The accident caused a delay of only 15 minutes to the regular train, and then all trains ran regularly again.

FREIGHTS FROM THE WEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The volume of freight that is going forward to the seaboard, though not so heavy perhaps as at a corresponding time last year, is still sufficient to moderately tax the carrying facilities of all the roads. The rate on grain has stood and is still standing right firmly at 20 cents to New-York, with the agreed concessions of 2 and 3 cents to Baltimore and Philadelphia respectively. Rates on the roads running West remain firm so far as is known. The corn crop of 1877, which has not been in a condition to ship before, is now being moved toward this city.

THE UTE INDIANS READY FOR WAR.

RAWLINS, Wyoming, March 2.—A letter received here from reliable parties on Snake River says the Ute Indians are acting in a very defiant manner, and threaten to go on the war-path when the grass comes. A letter from Bear River states that the people are greatly excited over the action of the Indians, and are preparing places of safety for their women and children.

THE HARVARD-YALE BOAT RACE.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., March 2.—The Captains of the Harvard and Yale University crews met in this city this afternoon. They sailed over the prospective course for the Yale and Harvard race, which is to take place on the 28th of June. After arranging other preliminaries, they agreed upon the selection of Prof. A. M. Wheeler, of Yale, as Referee. The rules governing the race will be the same as those of former races.

VIRGINIA STATE AFFAIRS.

RICHMOND, March 2.—The General Assembly to-day re-elected the following State officers: Treasurer, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter; Second Auditor, Gen. Asa Rogers; Railroad Commissioner, Col. Thomas H. Carter. George L. Christian was elected Judge of the Hustings Court at Richmond, vice Judge Gurgon, deceased. Judge Christian has been Clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals for several years.

SUIT FOR THE ARLINGTON ESTATE.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 2.—The suit of Gen. G. W. Custis Lee against Frederick Kauffman and others for the recovery of the Arlington estate, bought under a direct tax sale by the Government, was began in the United States District Court, before Judge Hughes, in this city, to-day. F. L. Smith opened the case for Gen. Lee, and was followed by District Attorney Lewis for the Government. L. R. Page, of Richmond, followed for Lee, and the case was adjourned till Monday.

A FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—A dispatch says the residence of Moritz Kaiser, at Fish Landing, on the Mississippi River, 15 miles south of Waterloo, Ill. was burned last Friday. The charred bodies of Kaiser, his wife, and six children were taken from the ruins.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Charges of perjury have been brought against J. C. Duncan and Thomas Gray, Duncan's father-in-law, ex-Surveyor and President of the Pioneer Bank, for having published a sworn statement last July falsifying the condition of the affairs of the bank. The general impression is that Gray, as President, was merely a figure-head, knowing nothing of the affairs of the bank, and having no voice in its control. Gray furnished bail. Duncan remains in confinement.

OPPOSED TO THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

THE DEMONSTRATION AT POTTSTOWN, PENN. —15,000 PERSONS PRESENT—SPEECH BY GOV. HARTRANFT — RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., March 2.—The demonstration here to protest against the Tariff bill recently presented to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Ways and Means was successful in every respect. The procession formed at 1:30 o'clock, and was one hour passing the Clark Hotel, on High-street, where it was received by Gov. Hartranft, Lieut.-Gov. Latta, Gen. Charles E. Albright, of Mauch Chunk; Gen. Hoyt, of Wilkesbarre, and other prominent gentlemen from different parts of the State. The different trades and industries were fully represented, and along the route of parade thousands cheered from the sidewalk and houses. The meeting was organized in front of the Clark Hotel by the election of officers. Gov. Hartranft was introduced, and spoke at great length. In the course of his remarks he said that a system of protection would give relief to the industries of the country; that no doubt the time would come when our superior natural resources will enable us to compete with success in all the markets of the world, but that it would not do "to remove the scaffolding until the structure is complete;" that we do not now ask a system of protection that will encourage new enterprises, but simply the continuance of a system which will enable those already in existence to resume operations. He said he was rejoiced to see capitalists and working men, employers and employe, banded together for the same end, the laborer recognizing the fact that whatever benefits capital benefits labor—a truth too often forgotten through the influence of demagogues, and only sorrowfully remembered when crippled capital can no longer employ the needy laborer. The following resolutions were then read and adopted:

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the workmen employed in the industrial establishments located in the Schuylkill Valley of Pennsylvania, without reference to political creed or opinion, respectfully presents the appended resolutions as a protest against the passage of the Tariff bill now before the Committee on Ways and Means:

Whereas, The Tariff bill, in many of its provisions, will seriously affect the prosperity of the trades and manufactures whereby we make a living for ourselves and families; and

Whereas, The enactments of this revised Tariff bill would utterly destroy the industries we represent; and

Whereas, We deem this a fitting time to give utterance to our views concerning the unsettled condition of business due to the Tariff bill now offered; and we, 10,000 workmen, assembled in Pottstown March 2, 1878, on behalf of ourselves and ten times ten thousand fellow-workmen in this valley unable to attend, do hereby

Resolve, That when the starvation which has existed in every avenue of business and trade for the past few years seems to yield to the first currents of returning activity which promise a better return for our labor, it is at this juncture

had passed in dropped from the perch unhurt, greatly astonishing the gate-keeper, who went tremblingly to find the cattle-driver's mangled body. Wade's last trip as a cattle-driver left him at Albany in midwinter. There he found employment as a school-teacher until Spring, when he obtained a situation to dig and trundle a barrow on the Erie Canal, which was then constructing. This was in 1826. Years afterward Mr. Seward, referring to the importance of this great work in the United States Senate, said: "I know one American who labored on that great improvement, and he sits to-day among us, one of the most talented and able members of this body." Afterward he returned to Ohio and taught school near Ashtabula for another Winter. He won the friendship of Elisha Whittlesey, a lawyer of the Ashtabula Circuit, who persuaded him to prepare himself for the Bar, and a friendly tavern-keeper seconded the attorney's urging, and offered to give the young man unlimited credit for the matters of board and lodging, so that Benjamin Wade determined to become a lawyer. At the age of 26 years he entered Whittlesey's office to study, and at the age of 28 years he was admitted to the Bar. It was slow work at first. He waited a year for his first client, who was charged with a petty offense, but Wade devoted so much energy and thoughtfulness to the case of the prisoner, who was acquitted, that the Judge complimented him after the trial. This encouraged, he worked vigorously for the next few years at his profession. He was obliged to give much time to study, for he missed the advantages of education; but he advanced rapidly, and speedily made for himself a reputation for shrewdness, integrity, and untiring application. Among his associates at the bar were L. S. Sherman, Horace Wilder, Gen. James H. Paine, Reuben Hitchcock, and Benjamin Bissell. Within six years he became one of the most prominent lawyers in the Ashtabula circuit, and was involved on one side or the other in nearly every important litigation that was brought before the courts. He no longer was paid 50 cents for a day's work, as he had been among the lumbermen; his fortune increased rapidly. In 1835 he was made Prosecuting Attorney for Ashtabula County, a position which he filled for two years. His talents had fuller play in that position than they had ever had before, and his indictments and pleadings were much admired among his professional associates. Mr. Wade was married in 1841 to Miss Caroline Rosencranze, a young lady whom he met at the house of a client. His married life was tranquil. His two sons both took active part in the war of the rebellion.

Mr. Wade took his first step in political life in 1837. That year he was nominated by the Whig Party for State Senator, and was elected. His fame as a lawyer had weight in the Legislature, and he was given a place on the Judiciary Committee. His first work was to secure the repeal of the laws of the State of Ohio permitting the imprisonment of debtors. He arose early in the session to be the actual leader of the mere handful of Whigs who were then in the Ohio Senate, and at that early stage of his political career he took his place among the opponents of slavery, which he kept as long as there was slavery in the United States to oppose. The question of the admission of Texas as a State was the all important one in the Winter of 1837 and 1838. Said Mr. Wade: "This State of Texas coming to the Union, as it must, (if at all,) with the institution of slavery interwoven with its social habits, being brought into this Union for the sole object of extending the accursed system of human bondage, it cannot have my voice or vote; for, so help me God, I will never assist in adding one rood of slave territory to this country." Such words were not calculated to increase a man's popularity in those days. Later in the Winter the colored people of Ohio appealed to Mr. Wade to help remove their legal disabilities. He presented in the Senate their petition asking the repeal of all the State laws "making distinctions among the people of Ohio on account of color." This action caused great indignation throughout the State, and Mr. Wade's friends warned him that his course was reckless; still he persisted, and compelled the Senate to receive the petition, only, however, to lay it upon the table. "Remember, gentlemen," exclaimed Mr. Wade at that juncture, "you have, by your votes, in this free State of Ohio, so treated a part of her people—these black men and women." Mr. Wade's term expired, and he was not renominated. He had lost his popularity, for the time, with his constituents. Not only was a new candidate selected, but some of the delegates to the nominating convention in the district took it upon themselves to censure Mr. Wade for his course in the Senate. Another action of Mr. Wade had given offense. Commissioners appointed by the Kentucky Legislature had visited the Ohio capital to obtain the passage of a law intended to remove dangerous feeling from bondage to that State. Mr. Wade called it "a law to degrade the people of Ohio," and he used every effort to oppose it. He felt no regret at his retirement, as he cared little for the excitement of public life. He returned to Jefferson and resumed his law practice, resolving never to become a candidate again. In 1840 he entered into active political life once more at the urgent solicitation of his friends, and for the first time in his life became a campaign orator, supporting Gen. William Henry Harrison, who was the Whig candidate for President of the United States. He used none of the methods of the political orator of that day—the florid rhetoric and high-sounding platitude, which, by the way, have frequently been heard in political campaigns more recent than that of Tippecanoe and Tyler. Mr. Wade's speeches were plain and matter-of-fact; he used simple language and impressed his hearers deeply. At the close of the canvass he returned to his law office. He had just been married, and he looked forward to a quiet, retired life. But the tide of public opinion had already changed in Ohio, and in 1841 he was nominated once more for the State Senate, in spite of his own opposition; and he was triumphantly elected, with an increased majority. Returning to the State Senate, he reopened his warfare for equal rights. Presenting the petition of George W. Tyler and 54 other persons for the repeal of the very law which he had protested against his will, in 1839, to conciliate Kentucky, he made a memorable speech, demanding for the negroes personal liberty, common school advantages, and the privilege of trial by jury. In February, 1842, Mr. Wade first presented a bill for the incorporation of Oberlin College, which some time afterward became a law. During that year the people of Ohio petitioned the Legislature to put on record their protest against "Gag" Atherton's infamous resolution, which Congress passed in 1837, providing that all "petitions, memorials, and papers touching on the abolition of slavery, or buying, selling, or transferring of slaves in any State, District, or Territory of the United States," should be "laid on the table, without being debated, read, or referred," with that no further action should be taken on such documents. The Senate appointed Mr. Wade to the task of preparing a report upon the petition of the people. He devoted three weeks to searching authorities and writing this report, which is to-day one of the ablest and most complete anti-slavery documents ever published. He covered the whole ground, and no point that he made against slavery was lacking in emphasis. At the close of his second term in the State Senate Mr. Wade once more retired to private life, declining a renomination. In 1847, after five years devoted solely to practice at the bar and enjoyments of home life, he was elected, by the Legislature, President Judge of the Third Judicial District of Ohio. His district comprised the Counties of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Mahoning, Portage, and Summit. His course upon the Bench was marked by wisdom and courtesy. In March, 1851, he was sitting at Akron, in Summit County, when his election to the United States Senate was announced to him. He had not sought the position, and he accepted it with reluctance. He remained in the United States Senate for 18 years, and he made for himself while there a reputation which will be everlasting in the United States.

Mr. Wade went into the Senate at the beginning of an exciting era. The compromise measures of 1851 had been passed. The Northern people were compelled by law to assist in the capture of fugitive slaves. Calhoun was dead, and Webster had left the Senate for the Cabinet. Clay's last illness was coming upon him, and he was in his seat for a few days only early in the session. The leaders in the Senate were Sumner, Benton, Badger, Foote, Douglas, Wilson, Hale, Seward, Butler, Mason, and Mangum. In the canvass of 1852 Mr. Wade advocated the nomination and the election of Gen. Scott as President, but Pierce was successful, and there was a Democratic majority in Congress. Mr. Wade severed his connection with the Whig Party in 1854, when the proposed repeal of the Missouri Compromise excited Congress and the people. He was one of the founders of the Republican Party, and he remained until his death true to its principles and jealous of its honor. In the conflict about the Kansas-Nebraska bill Mr. Wade made many stirring speeches, and he was foremost in nearly every incident of those trying times. There was a great deal of talk about bloodshed among the Southern Senators and Representatives then. Those gentlemen were all known as "fire-eaters." No opportunity was missed among them to insult the anti-slavery men on the floor of both houses. Senators Wade, Cameron, Chandler, and Broderick, and Representatives Burlingame and Potter determined not to bear the insults longer. Desperadoes had been imported, as it was said, from the Northern States, but these gentlemen agreed that they would fight if necessary. Few men in Congress were unarmed; Senator Wade carried a rifle cane, and most of the other Senators and Representatives carried pistols. In 1856 Senator Sumner made his memorable speech in the Senate on "The Barbarism of Slavery," and the next day he was brutally assaulted by Preston Brooks. Allusions were made to the affair in the Senate. Senator Douglas remarked that he had witnessed the assault, but he had not interfered, "least his motives might be misconstrued." Robert Toombs, always prominent among the fire-eaters, had his say: "It is nothing more than the Senator from Massachusetts richly deserved. He played the part of a dog, and merited the treatment of a dog!" Then, in the loud, emphatic voice of Senator Wade, these words rang through the Senate Chamber: "The man who utters such a sentiment is at heart a coward and an assassin!" The excitement was intense. A motion to adjourn prevailed, and Wade's friends gathered around him. "You have a duel on your hands," they exclaimed, and they were all alarmed. Mr. Wade fully expected a challenge. Col. James Watson Webb, who was regarded as an authority upon the duello, visited the Senator and proffered his services; but none were accepted. "Let it be rifles at 60 paces," said Wade. But no challenge was sent. Toombs remained away from the Senate Chamber for three days. On the fourth morning he entered, just before the session began, and approaching Wade smilingly remarked: "Oh, well, Wade, who is the use of a man making a——fool of himself?" "Some men can't help it," replied Wade. No Southern Senator ever sent a challenge to Senator Wade.

One day Senator Badger spoke plaintively of slavery from a Southern point of view. In his childhood, he said, he was nursed by an old negro woman, and he grew to manhood under her care. He loved his "old black mammy," and she loved him. But if the opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska bill were triumphant, and he wished to go to either of those territories, he could not take his "old black mammy" with him. Turning to Mr. Wade, he inquired: "Surely, you will not prevent me from taking my old black mammy with me?" "It is not," remarked the Senator from Ohio, dryly, "that he cannot take his old black mammy with him that troubles the mind of the Senator, but that, if we make the Territories free, he cannot sell the old black mammy when he gets her there." Senator Wade was not without his Boswell: Gen. James B. Brisbin has collected numberless anecdotes about him, and told them through the columns of many newspapers during the last score of years. One incident which Brisbin has not related, however, is the encounter of Senator Wade and Charles G. Atherton, of New-Hampshire, better known as "Gag" Atherton. Conversing one day with ex-Gov. Morehouse, of Kentucky, Wade was interrupted by Atherton, who bantered him on the Fugitive Slave law. "Why," said Atherton, "if a nigger had run away from a good master in Kentucky, and came to your house in Ohio, wouldn't you arrest him and send him back to his master?" Turning to Morehouse, Senator Wade remarked "What do you say, Governor? Would you arrest a negro and send him back under such circumstances?" "I'd see him —— first," was Morehouse's gruff reply. "I don't blame you," said Senator Wade, pointing to Atherton, "when you've got such a thing as this to do it for you." Senator Pugh, Wade's colleague, was a pro-slavery Democrat, who never missed an opportunity to attack his fellow-member. One day he bantered Wade about the common brotherhood of mankind. "I have always believed hitherto," exclaimed Wade, "in the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence; but it appears that some men are born slaves, and I suspect that they are not black, so all the world might know them!" Speaking of Mr. Douglas' bill to abrogate the Missouri Compromise, Wade exclaimed: "The passage of this bill will be received with a yell of triumph, both in the South and in Pandemonium!" Senator Brown, of Mississippi, a dreamer, impish in his appearance, interrupted him: "Do you know what is going on there?" he asked. "I do not pretend to know exactly what is on foot in Pandemonium," replied Mr. Wade, "but evidently there is free communication between that country and this body, and, unless I am greatly deceived, the dwarfish medium by which that communication is kept up!"

Senator Wade had a number of encounters with Senator Douglas. One day the Illinois Senator arose in his seat and interrupted Wade in the middle of a speech. The Kansas question was the topic. "You, Sir," said Mr. Douglas, "continually compliment Southern men who support this bill, but bitterly denounce Northern men who support it. Why is this? Is it not as much a crime for a Southern man to support it as for a Northern man?" "I——" replied Wade. "The Senator says not," continued Douglas; "then he has a code of morals different from mine"—"Your code of morals!" Wade interrupted, "your morals! my God, I hope so, Sir!" The "Little Giant" grew crimson in the face, and quietly took his seat. Afterward, in debate, Wade alluded to Col. Lane, of Kansas, in a complimentary manner. "Col. Lane," exclaimed Douglas, "has been guilty of forgery and perjury!" "What proof have you of those allegations?" said Wade. "I have the evidence of Col. Lane in which he swore to something some time since which he now contradicts." "And you, Sir, a lawyer," thundered Wade, "presume to charge this man with forgery and perjury, and then offer him as a witness to prove your own word?" "Well, what are you going to do about it?" exclaimed Wade one day when Douglas was picturing in the Senate the sad condition of anarchy which would prevail if the Free-sollers succeeded. Douglas' speech was completely spoiled. Afterward he admitted that Wade's question was the most effective speech he ever heard in the Senate. While the secession institution for Kansas was under discussion, Senator Toombs said in a speech: "The majority have rights and duties, and I trust there is fidelity enough to themselves and their principles, and to their country, in the majority, to stand together at all hazards and crush this factious minority!" Wade sprang to his feet, shaking his gray locks at Toombs, and roared: "Have a care, Sir; have a care. You can't crush me nor my people. You can never conquer us; we will die first. I may fall here in the Senate Chamber, but I will never make any compromise with such men. You may bring a majority here, and cram it down our throats, but, so help me God, I will neither compromise nor be crushed. That's what I have to say to your threat!"

In the Senate Mr. Wade served as Chairman of the Committee on Territories and of the Joint Special Committee on the Conduct of the War, and also on the Committees on Foreign Relations and on the District of Columbia. In 1852 he voted, with only five other Senators, to repeal the Fugitive Slave law; he voted also against Douglas' bill to abrogate the Missouri Compromise, the Lecompton bill, Slidell's bill appropriating $30,000,000 for the purchase of Cuba, and all schemes of compromise between the North and South after the election of 1860. During the rebellion Mr. Wade was alert and vigorous. He urged a rigorous prosecution of the war, and at the end he disapproved Mr. Lincoln's reconstruction plans. As Chairman of the Committee on Territories he reported the first provision prohibiting slavery in all the territory of the United States to be subsequently acquired, and the bill for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia. He led the Senate in the division of the State of Virginia, and the formation of West Virginia and secured the admission of Nevada and Colorado as Territories. In March, 1867, Mr. Wade succeeded Mr. Lafayette S. Foster as Acting Vice-President of the United States, and President pro tempore of the Senate. During the impeachment trial of President Johnson he resigned his seat to Chief-Justice Chase. If President Johnson had been convicted, Mr. Wade would have been President of the United States. In 1868 many of his friends wished him to receive the nomination for Vice-President at the Chicago Convention. He was nearly 70 years of age when he finally retired from his seat in the Senate. President Grant appointed him one of the San Domingo Commissioners, and made him one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific railroads. He was also the attorney for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and he had a large annual income. He refused a nomination for the Governorship of Ohio in 1871. Mr. Wade's opposition to what is known as the conciliatory policy of the present Administration was decided. His expressions of opinion on that subject have been published so recently that it is not necessary to reprint them now. In person, Mr. Wade was 5 feet 8 inches in height, and stalwart in figure. He had glittering black eyes, and wore no whiskers or beard. The expression of his face was determined, even fierce at times, and his voice was deep and powerful. He always wore plain black garments of old-fashioned shape.

AN OLD MAN'S DEATH.

The Muscatine (Iowa) *Journal* of Feb. 27 says: "William McLoughlin died at Ainsworth last Friday. At the time of his death he was 105 years old, and was in as full possession of his faculties as most men at 75. He had never been sick, had never worn spectacles, nor had he lost a tooth. The morning he was taken sick he ate his breakfast as usual, walked about a little, said he was sick and would die soon, which he did, without a struggle, 12 hours later. He had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for over 70 years. He leaves six children, his youngest child to die here at 100 years of age."

IN THE POTTER'S FIELD.

BURYING THE CITY'S PAUPER DEAD.

THE VOYAGE OF THE BODIES TO HART'S ISLAND ON THE DEAD-BOAT — FORTY THOUSAND COFFINS IN FOUR ACRES — RATTLE HIS BONES.

An attendant at the Morgue stood before a heap of coffins higher than his head, pulling tacks out of the ends. Not rosewood caskets, or mahogany cabinets, or choice combinations of rare woods and costly satins, showing off to the fullest little excrescences of silver and gold plate, but coffins such as the poor are buried in—rough pine boards, rudely shaped to fit the body, some stained with a cheap and homely red, many others with no stain or paint at all; some warped by the sun into odd and uncomfortable shapes, others coming boldly apart and displaying here and there morsels of their ghastly contents; some cracked and dented and misused, others with one board too short and another too long; and all, nearly all, blood-stained and unsavory. Ten of these were piled together, most of them marred on the end with a great chalk "B."

Near by stood more of these boxes, piled up in rows, like the others. But this heap was much smaller than the first, although there were many more coffins; for they were the coffins of children—the children of the poor, of the vicious, the vile—picked up, many of them, in the streets in dark nights, found carelessly thrown in ash barrels, or brought, most mercifully, from dying mothers in crowded hospitals before their lives of suffering and want had fairly begun. One, a solitary one, was a black polished casket, with slender little handles plated with silver. Anywhere else it would have looked cheap and tawdry; but here, among its rougher companions, it had a dignity of its own. One of the little bodies (how small it must have been; and how happy, happy, it must be that it is dead!) was in a square, slight packing case, no larger than those in which type-founders do up their smallest founts of type. Another was in a raisin box, and on the top of the box was written, in white chalk, "Baxter-street." On the top of the little black casket had been chalked the words, "Orchard-street," and on the top of every one of these tiny coffins was written the name of the locality from which it came. And they were all from the districts of the poor—from tenement-house dwellings, or viler quarters still, and must go down even into the grave with the disgrace of their birth chalked upon their coffins. But there is no feeling of sorrow at seeing these little ones here: it is more a feeling of congratulation, for here are examples of what the tiny ones have escaped. Here are 40 coffins, rude ones like the first, laid out on two rows of supports, like carpenters' "horses." Nearly every one contains a body. In that first one—the one whose lid is awry, because it has been shoved aside by every chance visitor to see what thing the box contains—is the body of a young man not past 25, with good face and form, but torn and mutilated beyond description. He was a burglar. He belonged to a gang of young thieves who board railroad trains, throw off small parcels, and jump off and carry them away. A policeman in Harlem saw him in a baggage-car and jumped on. The thief sprang out by the opposite door just in time to roll under the wheels of a locomotive coming down the other track, and in a second he was only a lump of broken flesh and bone.

Further down the row is another young man, handsome in spite of his dismal surroundings. There is no disfigurement here, for he has died in the hospital, so the card that thinks hold on the box says, whither he was taken more than a month ago. Notwithstanding a quick "You'll have to keep out of here, ladies," from the attendant, two women in black push aside the lid and look sorrowfully at the body. It does not seem possible that these are the two women who were laughing and chattering in the mortuary room not 10 minutes ago, but they are the same ones. The hard lot of the poor brings one consolation with it, for it robs death of half its sting. The women are mournful enough here, however, and immediately go off into a state of profound meditation, which will never be seen again. All the other boxes have cards tacked on their ends, containing the occupant's name, former residence, and a description. They are put hastily into the half-filled trench, and a thin layer of earth is thrown over them. They are then covered with boards and the trench filled. This will make 71 per cent. in all, and something will remain to be divided afterward.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The streets by the Police during the past week [illegible] 1,856.

George Comstock assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to George W. Martin yesterday.

A public meeting will be held on Monday night at Cooper Institute under the auspices of the Order of the American Union, in support of the public school system.

The anniversary of the dedication of the Chapin Home will be commemorated with appropriate exercises on Monday afternoon and evening at the Home in Sixty-third-street, near Third-avenue.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of William C. Farleigh to John C. Hertle. The liabilities are $13,608 10, the nominal assets $3,710 53, and the real assets $3,658 31.

United States Inspectors Matthews and Jayne yesterday investigated the circumstances attending the collision on Feb. 23 between the steam-ship Spain and the Staten Island ferry-boat Castleton. No new facts were elicited.

Martin Millmore's bust of Charles Sumner, presented to George William Curtis by the State of Massachusetts, in remembrance of his eulogy on the late Senator, is now on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Ancient Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, of this City, will visit Franklin Chapter No. 2, of New-Haven, on Tuesday next. They will leave on a special train from the Grand Central Depot at 2:30 o'clock on that day.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 529 deaths, 543 births, and 147 marriages, showing a decrease of 2 deaths and an increase of 143 births and 26 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

Herbert Duffy, aged 14, of No. 143 Madison-street, while playing with a loaded pistol in the street yesterday, fell on the sidewalk. The pistol was discharged and Duffy was shot in the abdomen and slightly wounded. He was taken to his home.

Rev. Henry G. Spaulding has arranged to deliver a series of six lectures on "Roman Life and Art," on successive Monday evenings at Chickering Hall, beginning on March 11. The lectures are to be illustrated with stereopticon views. The first and sixth lectures of this course have never been delivered in New-York.

The regular monthly dinner of the Palette Club was given last evening at the club-house, No. 7 East Twenty-second-street. Among the gentlemen present were Judge Noah Davis, Samuel G. Jellife, Samuel P. Avery, Harrison Millard, John Snedecor, John Elderken, J. A. Smith, and W. H. Elder. The speech of the evening was made by Judge Davis.

At the recent convention of athletic clubs in this City it was decided to form an organization for the purpose of regulating championship contests and arbitrating in matters of difference between clubs. In furtherance of this object, a meeting will be held at the Knickerbocker Cottage, in Sixth-avenue, on Wednesday evening next, to which all amateur athletic clubs are invited to send representatives.

The report of the Manhattan Cricket Club, of New-York, for 1877 has just been issued, and shows a very favorable record for the organization. Of the seven games played by the first eleven, only two were lost. The batting average for the year gives the palm to Mr. Hooper, whose average was 20.67, the highest number by nine runs in one inning being made by R. Greig, who takes second place on the list. Samuel E. Hosford is first on the bowling record, while R. Hooper takes second place.

Miss Tuck, the Chimpanzee, has attracted many visitors to the Aquarium since her arrival there, and her chattering and peculiar antics are watched with much interest. Her apartment has just been fitted up with a new crib and chairs, and new toys have been provided for her, and the manner in which she employs them almost persuades the spectators that, instead of being a mere Chimpanzee, she is a human being in disguised. She has been rendered quite frantic with delight lately over a valentine which has been sent to her.

Pension Commissioner J. A. Bentley, has telegraphed from Washington that he will be here this morning to begin the work of signing the checks due to pensioners. As this will require two days, the payment of pensions will necessarily be postponed until Tuesday morning, when it will begin without fail under the Commissioner's supervision. The only inconvenience that is anticipated is that many persons will call at the newspapers with the idea that to the City from all parts of the country to-morrow morning and will be compelled to return or wait over.

The topic of insanity, which has recently called forth much discussion will be considered by the Medico-Legal Society at its regular meeting on Wednesday evening at No. 12 West Thirty-first-street. Two papers on the subject will be read, one by Dr. Hinsdale, entitled "Suicide Not Evidence of Insanity." The other is by Dr. Edward C. Spitzka, of the Neurological Society, who has devoted a great deal of study and observation to the subject of "Human Albinos," to which he desires to call the attention of members of the medical and legal professions.

To-morrow Receiver William J. Best, of the National Trust Company, will make application to the Supreme Court for permission to pay another dividend of 25 per cent. to the depositors of that institution, sufficient funds having accumulated for that purpose. In one month from to-day, then, they will have received, and it is expected that a further dividend of 25 per cent. will shortly follow. Mr. Best will likewise pay next week a dividend of 6 per cent. to depositors of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, of which he is also the Receiver. This will make 71 per cent. in all, and something will remain to be divided afterward.

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A STABBING AFFRAY.

A quarrel occurred last evening in John Gannon's liquor store, No. 344 East Forty-sixth-street, between William Murphy, aged 20, of No. 342 First-avenue, and Michael Quinn, of Forty-seventh-street and First-avenue, and during the fight which ensued Quinn stabbed Murphy in the forehead with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound. He then fled from the premises and escaped. Murphy was taken to [illegible]

Police Court-house, on an application wherein Bedlow was his own attorney.

NEW-JERSEY.

Thomas Conroy, of No. 225 Grove-street, Jersey City, was fatally crushed between a barge and the dock at the Erie Basin last evening. He was taken to his home.

Joseph W. Allen, of Bordentown, and formerly Passenger Agent of the West Jersey Railroad, has been appointed Receiver of the Jersey City Ferry in place of the absconding defaulter.

William Silverman, a pauper, while on his way to the Hudson County Alms-house, to which he had received an order of admission, was struck by a train of the Midland Railroad and fatally injured. He was sent to the Charity Hospital.

Henry Schilling, a wood-chopper, living in Pacific-street, Paterson, N. J., while walking home on the single track of the Newark branch of the Erie Railway, on Friday evening, was struck near Upper Main-street, in that city, by train No. 121, going west, and instantly killed.

Henry J. Little, the young man who was arrested at Riverside, Burlington County, a few weeks ago, and taken to Philadelphia by a detective, on a charge of forging a name to a note for $600, has been tried and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the State Prison.

Mr. A. B. Baldwin, Receiver of the People's Savings Bank, of Newark, yesterday filed with the Chancellor an inventory of the assets and liabilities. The assets, in bonds and mortgages and notes, amount to $38,075 36. The cash items are $3 36. The liabilities are as follows: Due depositors, $52,533 73; due other banks and small items, $11,550 83; total, $64,104 55. There are 400 depositors, whose claims vary from 25 cents to $8,000.

An exciting scene occurred at St. Peter's new cemetery, on West Side-avenue, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. A man named Robert Burke, whose son had died, and who was unable to bury the child in consequence of having been out of work a long time, was given the privilege of interment in the poor lots. When the funeral took place, Mrs. Burke found that another child was to be placed in the same grave, and she objected, but the persons in charge of the cemetery told her that such was the custom, and Richard Duff, the undertaker, advised her to withdraw her objections, lest the privilege of interment should be denied her. The mother still objected, when a relative of hers named Laffin drew a pistol and threatened to shoot Duff for interfering. The relatives of the dead child terminated the scene by hurrying Laffin into a coach and driving off with him.

THE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

FIRST ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT—PROF. HAMMOND ON HORSE SENSE.

Notwithstanding the drizzling rain last evening, the interior of Tremor Hall, Broadway, near Thirty-second-street, was densely packed with the friends of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons. The occasion was the first annual Commencement of the institution under the new régime. The most conspicuous figure upon the platform was that of the venerable Peter Cooper, seated upon the right of Prof. Edmund G. Rawson, President of the Faculty, who presided and conferred the degrees, Alexander L. Cotheal, President of the Board of Trustees, conferring the Junior certificates.

The report of the Faculty, read by Prof. Finlay, who lamented the present condition of veterinary medicine in the United States, drew attention to the fact that he is now empowered, as the only institution legally competent to confer the doctorate of veterinary surgeon, and instanced the large interests that it was called upon to represent, 3,000,000 of horses, 22,000,000 of cattle, 28,000,000 of sheep, and 26,000,000 of swine, valued in the aggregate at $1,600,000,000. And yet, with this vast interest represented, cattle plague rife in every whole districts without encountering the opposition of a single competent practitioner. In his formal presentation of the graduates, Dr. Rawson briefly recited the history of the college, founded in 1857 by the late Dr. John Buntest, and suspended in 1873 in consequence of internal dissensions. He then read the Hippocratic oath always to be loyal and true to the profession and generous to its members, compassionate and merciful to patients, and vigilant and faithful in the administration of remedies. The degree of D. V. S. was, upon the assent of the candidates to the oath, conferred on the ancient formulary, upon John B. Going and R. A. Finlay, of New-York, and William J. Poulson, of New-Jersey, members of the college at the date of its suspension. The Junior certificate was also conferred by President Cotheal upon Frank Walton, who delivered the valedictory; Charles A. Meyer, James Hammil, Henry C. Earle, Samuel Darling, and John Cuff, of New-York, and George H. Bell, of Bergen, N. J. The valedictory having been pronounced by Mr. Walton, Prof. Hammond was introduced, and delivered an address upon "Equine Psychology"—freely translated as horse sense. He commenced by observing that the horse was distinguished among domestic animals for docility and penetrating intelligence. Besides the fact that the equine brain was remarkable for the depth and number of its convolutions, its weight as compared with the body was comparatively superior. The proportion of brain to body in the horse was 1 to 580; in the ox 1 to 865. He regarded the horse as the most intelligent of the solipeds, and related numerous anecdotes illustrative of this view, drawing the conclusion that the intelligence of the animal differed only in degree (not in kind) from that of man. Passing to the interesting question of language, he observed that the nichingale produced 40 different articulate sounds, and that there was no rational doubt that animals were able to convey very specific ideas to each other by means of sounds. Prof. Hammond was frequently applauded in the course of his lecture, which he concluded with some remarks to the graduating class.

CLEANING THE CITY STREETS.

The work of cleaning the streets of this City, which was interrupted by the snow-storm of Feb. 1, was resumed by the Street-cleaning Department on Friday morning last. For weeks the condition of Third-avenue in particular had been simply disgraceful, and the complaints of the residents and business men of the damage done to their wares and the inconvenience occasioned by the clouds of dust and sand which were constantly sweeping through the street were loud and bitter. The alleged cause of the trouble was the refusal of the Elevated Railroad Company to clean away the dirt and rubbish which had accumulated in the construction of the foundations of their road. The Street-cleaning Bureau also refused to do the work, and the result was a deadlock between the company and the department, the people, meanwhile, suffering the consequences. Finally, despairing of bringing the railroad company to terms, the department concluded to clean the avenue, and on Friday morning they put 500 laborers to work sweeping the dirt and sand into piles, and employed 480 carts to remove it. The men commenced in the morning at Sixth-street and cleaned as far up as Eighty-sixth-street, finishing the job yesterday morning. Thirteen hundred loads were carted away. The work was continued yesterday, Eighth-avenue, from Bleecker to Fifty-ninth-street; Sixth-avenue, from Carmine to Fifty-ninth-street; Lexington-avenue, from Twenty-first to Sixty-sixth-street; Madison-avenue, from Twenty-third to Eighty-sixth-street, and the entire length of Bleecker; Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Thirty-fourth streets, being cleaned. Last night Broadway from Whitehall to Fifty-ninth-street, and Fifth-avenue, from Waverley-place to Fifty-ninth-street, were also cleaned. To-morrow morning a force of men will be put to work on what is known as the sectional plan, on the following avenues: First, Second, Third, Lexington, Fourth, Madison, Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth. Mr. Hawley, Chief Clerk of the Police Board, said that on Monday an advertisement would probably be published for proposals to clean the streets, and that the details and specifications would be ready by the middle of the week.

CHARLEY CARLEY RECOVERED.

Little

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MY WIFE.

My little wife is out beyond the burn,
I see her parasol behind the fir,
And here am I inditing verse to her
Before she returns.

That pretty bird is happy there conceal'd,
This fragrant chamber even smiles a peaceful smile—
What joy to sing the joys of home—the while
My Joy's afield!

My spouse is mild—she's meek as any nun,
And yet her spiritual calm is such—(
Somehow one's always feeling she is much
Too good for one.

She thinks I'm wise and handsome—'tis her creed.
I wonder am I either? On my word
Sometimes I've wonder'd "an my bonnie bird"
Thinks so indeed.

Perhaps! for she my homage ne'er repels;
Perhaps I might have loved her half a life,
Perhaps—had she but been the little wife
Of some one else.

But why should I complain of cross or cares?
While entertaining her (who won't complain)
It may be I an angel entertain
—And unawares.

—The Cornhill Magazine.

A FLIRT'S FAILURES.

A STORY IN TWO CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

"Do you know her story?" Jack Parlby said, nodding his head in the direction of a graceful-looking woman who was riding slowly past us at the moment. "She's had her chances, if you like," he went on without waiting for my answer; "had them, and missed them, and made an awful muddle of her own life, and of the lives of a good many fellows, who were foolish enough to be fond of her."

"Were you one of the fellows, Jack, dear?" I asked demurely, for Jack and I were recently engaged; and, after the manner of recently-engaged people, we were both in the habit of avowing that our hearts had never spoken on behalf of anyone else, previous to the discovery that we were born for one another.

He laughed, in some confusion, I thought, and did not speak for a few moments. Then he proposed that we should stroll on, or rather he suggested that, "as Kate Coningsby will have turned by this time, let us meet her, and you can have a good look at her, Helen."

"Tell me about Kate Coningsby, Jack," I said coaxingly; "is she married or single, happy or unhappy? I've never heard you speak of her before."

"I'll tell you all I know," he said, rather sadly; and then we paused, for the subject of our conversation was cantering up close to us. At the same instant she caught sight of Jack, and reining her horse in close to the railings, she held her hand out to him cordially, with the words:

"Mr. Parlby! I'm delighted to see you again after these long years."

"The years have been very kind to you," he said admiringly, and I didn't wonder at his saying it, for she was smiling and flushed now; and even I, who had not caused the smile and flush, saw that her face was a charming one.

"Perhaps the years have been kinder than I deserve," she said; "but tell me about yourself. Are you——"

"Not married yet, but going to be in a week or two," Jack interrupted hurriedly; and then he introduced me, and she bent a kind, sweet, earnest gaze upon me, and told me "I was going to marry one of the best men in the world."

She did not remain with us for more than a minute after this, and during that minute a greater number of expressions chased each other over her face than I ever saw on a woman's face before. Gayety and sadness, delight at something ridiculous, depression about something of which I had no knowledge, interest in Jack and me, indifference about everything, impatience at being detained by us—these and a dozen other feelings were legibly written in her sparkling brown eyes, and on her nervously flexible mouth, before she went away from us.

"What a winning woman!" I exclaimed rapturously, for I was proud of not seeming to be jealous.

"Winning! Aye, that she is; as great at winning as she is at losing," Jack said meditatively. "If you like, I'll tell you her story one day—all I know of it myself, and all I've heard from other people; she has been a famous flirt, and an almost equally famous failure."

"Flirts deserve to fail," I said. "A woman who flirts must be heartless and unscrupulous, and—and—everything that's bad."

"Kate Coningsby is neither heartless nor unscrupulous, nor anything that's bad," Jack said warmly. And I deemed it wise not to question him further, just then, about this pretty, interesting woman, in whose face so many stories of bygone storms were written.

But one day shortly after this he referred to her himself, and told me her story, which I shall repeat, nothing extenuating and setting down naught in malice, in his own words, as nearly as I can recollect them.

"About fifteen or sixteen years ago, Kate Coningsby was as light-hearted, loving, happy, and frank a creature as could be found within the borders of the county in which she had been brought up. Her father was an Inspecting Commander in the coastguard service, and her home was in a remote country village on the sea-board. The only neighbors the Coningsbys had, who could be considered as at all belonging to their own grade, were the families of the Rector and of the one farmer of the parish. Their visiting was, as you may suppose, strictly limited by circumstances, and Kate grew up without any girl companions of her own class, and with an intense love for every kind of country sport or pastime. Her two brothers were her only friends and comrades. With them she would go out ratting and rabbiting, or pulling about the narrow muddy creek in their little flat-bottomed duck-boat. While the boys were at home, Kate asked for nothing better than their companionship and confidence. And they gave both to her largely, for she was plucky as the pluckiest boy, and absolutely innocent of every kind of feminine meanness or caprice. But when it came about that the boys went out into the world, and she had no longer their holidays to look forward to, then the dreariness and loneliness of the solitary life told on the girl's excitable nature, and caused her to pant for change, change of any sort, as a relief to the monotony of her life. She was just about sixteen when she got the change she sighed for. She was asked to be a guest in the house of a brother officer of her father's, who was stationed in a small seaport town about seven miles from her village home. And there she went, and there she began to try her wings. In other words, a young soldier officer, who happened to be staying with another family in the neighborhood, got hold of her one night at a dance, and gave her a few lessons in the fine art of flirtation. She proved herself an apt pupil, and used her just-developed talents to such good purpose that when he found other fellows beginning to admire her, he forgot that he only intended amusing himself with this bird of freedom. Accordingly, at the end of a fortnight, he proposed to her, and she went home engaged.

"He was a good-looking, well-set-up fellow, I've heard; and he was a man of good family, and had a 'pretty name,' as Kate argued in extenuation of her own folly in fancying herself in love with him. But he was a *roué*, and a heartless rascal all round. In the country an engagement compromises a girl considerably, and in Kate's case she compromised herself even unnecessarily. Her father objected to and would not countenance the engagement, and the spoiled child defied him, and fancied herself a heroine of romance for a few weeks. During these weeks she met her lover rashly whenever he asked her to do it, and paraded her love for him, and a dog he had given her, all over the place. At the end of those weeks, to the delight of her family and the girl's own intense mortification, he jilted her for a stranger; and in her eagerness to show people that she was not wearing the willow, she went in for what looked like desperate love-making with the younger brother of an Earl who came as a farming pupil for a year with Mr. Warden, one of the Coningsbys' two neighbors.

"He was a young, passionate, honorable fellow, and he offered himself and his prospects openly enough on the shrine of the young goddess who had caught his boyish fancy. But the burned child dreaded the fire. The fellow who had jilted her had done her even a greater injury than this—he had taught her to distrust all men. She liked this young Gerald Hazelton, was pleased and proud of being the object of his ardent pursuit, and showed all the pride and pleasure she felt without any attempt at concealment. But she had no faith in his protestations, no belief in his love, any more than her own having any lasting power, and no scruples about making herself agreeable to every other man who came across her path.

"It seems that Hazelton grew enraged at last, and used strong language in remonstrating with her—language such as only a jealous undisciplined boy could permit himself to use. He allowed her to see his weakness, in fact; and she, being armed with indifference, fancied herself the stronger of the two, and told him, with something very like childish insolence, that as it was never well the gray mare should be the better horse,' they had better make an end of their compact. He took her at her word—a little to the young coquette's surprise. And so a second time before she was seventeen Kate Coningsby was the heroine of a broken engagement. She got a good deal of blame from some people, and a good deal of pity from others, and she accepted both blame and pity in a gracious-ly gay way that made the majority sorry that they had proffered either to her. If she shed any tears over the downfall of that basket of eggs no one was a bit the wiser; and it is recorded of her that though she was perfectly satisfied with the way she had played her own part in the genteel comedy, she would never have a word of anything like censure applied to Hazelton. She showed herself to be without fear, and she declared him to be without reproach.

"How it might have been with her if she had been compelled to stay in the neighborhood I don't know, but just at this juncture her father was appointed to a post in a large naval establishment in a garrison town. It was an awful place for her to be put in, but she went there radiant, and soon reigned as Queen of the whole Brigade. She was just learning her power, and it came into play very prettily, as it seemed at first; for she was not only young, but brighter, and fairer, and livelier, all fancied, than any of the other girls of the place. We admired her for the unconventional freedom of a manner that was always well-bred, and for the fearlessness that led her to let a fellow see that she liked him and enjoyed winning his liking in return, without any thought of marriage or humbug in the business. In fact, Kate Coningsby made herself our friend and comrade.

"There were four of us Assistant Surgeons on the staff of the establishment at the time, all young, and all Irishmen into the bargain. I don't think that it had ever occurred to Kate, who is an Irishwoman, to pride herself very much upon her nationality until she fell in with us. But liking us, and discovering with her sex's unfailing instinct that we liked her equally well in return, she let the compatriotship pave the way to one of those delusive intimacies that begin in friendship safely enough, but that slide off into love before you know where you are.

"She was so jolly and frank with us all, never playing one off against the other, or attempting to make the one that might be present with her believe that she preferred him to any one of the three who were absent, that the Irish team became a proverb for its loyalty to her, and for the admirable way in which the four were 'One for all—all for one.' I believe that we should have borne individual disappointment in the matter blithely enough, and rejoiced in the victor's success, if she had married any one of the Irish team. But before we had time to put it to the touch a Captain Lennox came to stay with his uncle, the Governor of the place, and from the time his figure appeared on the canvas, we saw that the bonny Kate might be comrade and friend still, but never more than that to any one of us.

"He was a good-looking, tawny-mustached, well-set-up fellow this Lennox, a good type of the aristocratic Englishman; and Kate didn't see in him at the time what the rest of us saw very clearly—that he was rather inclined to fancy his position in the place, and give himself overbearing airs to the other men. The fact of it was that the curse of 'the quarter-deck system' in the service pervaded the whole social atmosphere of the establishment to a pernicious extent. And though Kate hadn't a bit of it about her, and by virtue of her popularity was quite beyond its influence, still she was blind to the fault she despised when it developed in Lennox, and she let him monopolize her, and grew into a kind of fellowship with him that separated her from us, her older friends, in a great measure, and for the first time caused us to call our favorite a flirt.

"But there was no flirtation in the matter in reality. It came upon both the man and the girl like a thunderbolt when they were parted as soon as his regiment got the route for India. She would have gone with him on his pay—for he had nothing else, poor fellow—gladly enough, and he would have taken her as gladly; and if they had followed their own impulses I believe Kate would have been a happier woman this day, and Lennox might have been alive. But his friends pointed out the folly of it, and her friends pointed out the folly of it, and the end of it was that he went away without her.

"She didn't show a sign of the pain she felt to any one of her rivals in the place, who were watching for the evidence of weakness. But she told me just enough to convince me that her heart had gone with Lennox. They had their parting on a little tree-shaded bridge that crosses a stream that runs through one of the sweetest little valleys in Kent, and he promised to come back and claim her in a couple of years, and she promised to wait for him; but there was no acknowledged bond between them, and it was decreed that they were not to correspond. 'You see,' she said to me, 'I've none of the honor, and glory, and importance of an engagement to sustain me, and I shan't even have a letter all the while to remind me if I begin to waver; but I know myself well enough to be certain that I shall not waver at all, I can wait twenty years. And whatever I may seem in reality, I shall hold myself as much bound to Lennox as if I were married to him.' And I believed her then, and I believe her now, for all that has come to pass since then."

Jack paused for a moment, and I could see that his memory was traveling back very tenderly to the day when Kate Coningsby made him her confidant. "Go on with the Lennox episode—for it was only an episode, I feel sure, I said gently. "It ended in some other woman coming between them, probably. I should never feel satisfied of the fidelity of any man who left me with such a feeble bond between us. It ended in her being thrown over again, I suppose! Poor Kate!"

"It ended in worse than that," Jack said sadly. And then he went on to tell me what follows.

CHAPTER II.

"There was very little smooth sailing for poor Kate after Lennox left," Jack went on; "the women were always at her mother, telling her what 'a pity it was that Kate should be wasting her time in thinking about a man who had never proposed properly to her father for her, and who would be sure to forget her soon;' and some of the younger men from the garrison flattered the girl herself into making an exhibition of indifference, which she did not feel, toward her absent lover. But she was a high-spirited, young creature in those days, and she trod the thorny path without ever so much as showing that she felt the prickles. So she rode daily with her cavalcade of ill-mounted admirers, and danced with them two or three times a week at the military balls and assemblies, and laughed my advice to scorn, when I used to tell her that Lennox would hear of it, and not like it.

"'You know how much I love him, Jack,' she would say to me, 'but if I adjured all the pomps and vanities, and turned myself into a cricket on the hearth during his absence, I shouldn't be the girl Lennox fell in love with by the time he came back. Don't you be frightened; he trusts me as entirely as I trust him, and if I heard that he rode every morning and danced every night with the prettiest woman in the Presidency I should only be glad that he had such good luck.'

"It was while things were in this state that Captain Coningsby, her father, died; and you know, or you don't know yet, Helen, how everything that has been real and substantial to the 'wife and family' of an officer, becomes unsubstantial and not to be grasped when they are transformed into his widow and orphans. The change is from living in heaven with a tangible grievance in all cases, but never, perhaps, more thoroughly so than in the case of Kate Coningsby.

"She bore it all like a brick, we all felt that she did, for there seemed to us at the time something heroic in the way in which the poor child stood erect still, under the blow of leaving the handsome home, and parting with the pretty pony. We had seen other families turn out from the place under even sadder circumstances, but we all cursed the parsimony of a service which awarded such a niggardly pension to the widow of Kate Coningsby. But at that time she had the art of making every one worse beautifully, and she would have walked into a work-house gracefully, I believe.

"A month or two after this I was appointed to a ship that was commissioned for three years to the Mediterranean, and the last I saw of Kate, till the other day, was her settling down in a little house in a London suburb with her mother, and beginning to work as an artist for her living. All that I tell you from this point is what I have been told by other people, but I know that it's all true.

"She made headway rapidly as an artist, selling her pictures at good prices as fast as she could paint them. Her style isn't careful or finished at all, but it's always clever and striking. You can't tell exactly what it is that pleases you in her dashing sketches of modern life; it's as undefinable as the delicate aroma of good wine. It's there, and that's about all you can say about it, unless you're an art-critic, which I'm not. She was working, you see, with firm though unavowed purpose of making such a name as would insure her an income sufficient to marry Lennox upon; every plan she made tended to that end, and though her intercourse with all the fellows who had been about her before he came was just as frank and friendly as of old, there wasn't a touch of flirtation in it, that every one of them would swear.

"The Coningsbys had moved to quite another part of London from where Lennox's relations lived, and so she heard nothing at all about him, either directly or indirectly, but she never lost her faith in his intention to come back for her at the end of two, or three years. She knew he could find her easily enough when he did come back, and so she worked on in full reliance, never doubting him any more than she deemed it possible he should doubt her.

"She had left a girl-friend behind her, who knew of the understanding that had existed between Lennox and Kate, and laughed at it in a cynical way—not ill-naturedly at all, but because she had a fixed idea that Kate had a heart for every man who was present, and not so much as an affectionate memory of the absent one. This girl had said this so often openly to Kate and other people, that she got the idea firmly fixed in her own mind, and in the mind of one or two others; and she carried her conviction so far as to earnestly urge a friend of her own to try his fate with Kate, whom he very much admired. This man was in every respect unsuited to her. He was a scholar—a savant, in fact—and his reputation as a charming man was a grand one. But he was a foreigner, and full of prejudices against the habits and people to which and whom Kate had been accustomed all her life. He fell in love with her, in fact, for her vivacity, and her power, and love of pleasing, and then he tried to knock it all out of her, because it fought with his recollections of the demeanor of the daughters of his own land. But Kate bore a good deal from him, in friendship, at first, on account of the love she always has for talent, and her womanly hopes for success. So somehow it came about that their names were coupled together, not maliciously at all, but as a matter of course; and as they were in the same set, and his devotion to her was a palpable thing, it got taken for granted that they were engaged, and people dated the grave man of learning a good deal for having suffered his choice to fall on so notorious a flirt as Kate Coningsby.

"That she was flattered by her conquest over a mind that was infinitely more powerful than her own is pitiable truth, and she made what even I must admit to be a culpable use of her rejoicing in the fact of having him in her thrall. She told him about Lennox, and gloried openly enough in her love for him, and his love for her; so that the other man went into the snare with his eyes open, even those who blame her much must confess.

"The awful crash came soon. As I've said, she had never heard anything about Lennox all this while. One day she went to see the young lady who had been the medium of bringing about the latest folly with the foreigner, and after a few remarks on indifferent subjects this girl said to Kate:

"'Have you heard—but of course you have—that Captain Lennox has destroyed himself?'

"It is useless trying to describe what Kate did, or thought, or felt, when this blow was dealt at her. Though the announcement was made to her in such an apparently heartless and horribly commonplace way, she knew that it was true, and that it was not meant unkindly. Her friend believed that Kate would have no special feeling in the matter, and acted according to her belief. And no one ever knew what Kate's feelings were, for she never spoke of them. A long agonizing illness followed, and when she came out of it her youth, and brightness, and courage were gone. But she declared that the illness was a fever, and that she had caught it from some one else, and no one could gainsay her.

"Her courage was gone, and now she needed it more than ever, for cruel reports were not scarce about the affair, and people who knew nothing at all of the matter conjectured freely about it. It got bruited about that poor Lennox had heard all manner of rumors about the girl he meant to have made his wife, and that he cut his throat rather than come home to find himself cheated. Kate went through tortures of humiliation and grief, but she hadn't the sharpest pang of all, remorse, to endure, for she had nothing to be remorseful about. But the whisperings stung her to death nearly, and she grew nervously sensitive about being treated as one on whose hands there was a stain of blood.

"The truth came out at last, and cleared her; but it couldn't do away with the pain, and shame, and sorrow which had been her portion. Something had gone wrong in the regiment about money matters, and Lennox, who was as honorable and proud a fellow as ever breathed, couldn't stand the shadow of a suspicion that had been cast upon him. It was money, not a woman, that drove him to that doom; but if he had known how that poor girl was made to bite the dust in consequence of his rash act, he would have lived and faced everything, I believe, rather than have left her such a ghastly legacy.

"It's no use pretending that she didn't deteriorate from that time—she did, sadly enough. With her heart bleeding still for the man she had really loved, she pledged her hand to the brilliant scholar who deserved something infinitely higher than Kate had come to be now. But she was so sore and wounded, so tempest-tossed and shattered, that she could not resist the opportunity of anchoring in any harbor that offered. But it was a wretched day for her when Göllinger declared his love for her, and on my soul I believe it was a far more wretched day for him.

"He was a man with chivalrous ideas about man's honor and woman's purity, and that very manner of Kate's which had misled Lennox became a scourge to his back as soon as he regarded her as his own property. According to his idea the fit and proper wife for an honest man was the girl who had never thought of love, much less learned its meaning, until the honest man made love to her to him. It was a grievous thing in his eyes that Kate should have loved and been beloved before she ever saw him. It was even a more grievous thing that she would not ignore having done so.

"He was a good man and he was a great man; he had read and mastered all languages and studied all creeds—but he knew nothing of women. Kate could not, or at least she did not, resist the fascination of Göllinger's name and fame. For the man himself she had no love, and the bondage grew intolerable to her. Yet she shrank from the thought of giving him up, or of his giving her up with a shrinking that only a woman whose love-ventures had all failed as hers had can at all understand. She grew afraid of him, for under the guise of a suave and gentle manner he had an intolerant spirit and a difficult temper. He wanted the girl he had chosen for her imperfections and parently, to cast them like an old skin, and to develop new and unnatural perfections, that belong to quite another order of womankind, under his auspices. She could far better have stood a downright good rowing from a fellow who would have called a spade a spade, as an Irishman would have done, than she could stand the transcendental twaddle he talked to her. He made out to the girl, you see, that, though he knew better, the rest of the world would deem her purity sullied if she so much as got a spoken about. And life always has been Kate to be spoken about. She goaded him into jealousy by showing delight in other people's society when she felt it. And he hadn't the manliness to call it 'jealousy,' but just worried her by declaring that it was all for her sake, and without any consideration for himself, that he spoke.

"He was not a good-looking fellow, nor was he sufficiently plain for his ugliness to be interesting. Therefore, when he jeered at the womanly weakness which made her see more merits than were there in handsome men, and gibed at every man as being brainless who happened to have personal beauty—when he did these things in dulcet tones, Kate saw the littleness of it all, and wasn't the more closely bound to him for the sight.

"The yoke was very heavy to her for several reasons. If she had been romantically in love with him, as she had been with Lennox, she could have borne all the uncertainty and waiting without a word or sign of weariness. But she got to despise herself after a time for her cowardice in holding on to an engagement that galled her, merely because she had made it in a moment of folly. She'd have gone on working like a nigger, and enduring like a woman, if he had clinched the matter and married her then. But he was a cautious customer, and his prudence was so much stronger than his passion, that he spoke of his marriage 'in a few years' time' as an adventurous undertaking which love of her would probably tempt him to embark in. But he held her in such a mental and moral grip the while, that though she panted to fly free from her fetters, she was always held back from doing so by some consideration that might seem impotent to others, but that was as strong as death to her.

"Naturally, though there was an idea floating about that she was engaged to Göllinger, other men didn't hold aloof from her, for her brains gave them a sense of comradeship with her, and her fascinations have always had the power of turning a real or fancied lover into a fast friend. You see she had no real anchorage-ground in this bondage she was in to Göllinger, and so she drifted about, now striking on sunken rocks, and now running foul of other barks, never being completely wrecked, but always coming out of these collisions a trifle damaged. At last, in playing with fire, she got burned in a way she will never get over; but I think she quite forgave the thoughtlessness of the man who did her the injury on account of its being the means of freeing her from Göllinger. To cut the story short, she fell in love a second time with a rising literary star, whose genius, being of a brilliant and versatile rather than of a profound order, was much more sympathetic with her than Göllinger had ever been. And taking this man's ardent seeming for reality, she gave herself up to the luxury of following the dictates of her heart concerning him, and broke her engagement in a way that brought universal censure and indignation from even her staunchest friends upon herself, only to find that the man whose words had won her without ever pledging himself, was going to be married to another girl."

"And now," I asked, as Jack paused, "surely the story doesn't end in this way! She looks rather less like a blighted woman than any one I ever saw."

"Who can tell the end!" Jack laughed. "It's hardly the moral I should wish you to draw from the story of her many follies and misfortunes, but I must be a veracious chronicler. After all, she is married, and is a very happy wife, and, as she told me yesterday, 'the proudest mother in the land.' But she has the grace to feel that her course has not been a perfectly exemplary one, and to hope that her daughters will not take pattern by it. There's little to be said, however, in the way of warning, as a grand one. But he was a foreigner, and full of prejudices against the habits and people to which and whom Kate had been accustomed all her life. He fell in love with her, in fact, for her vivacity, and her power, and love of pleasing, and then he tried to knock it all out of her, because it fought with his recollections of the demeanor of the daughters of his own land. But Kate bore a good deal from him, in friendship, at first, on account of the love she always has for talent, and her womanly hopes for success. So somehow it came about that their names were coupled together, not maliciously at all, but as a matter of course; and as they were in the same set, and his devotion to her was a palpable thing, it got taken for granted that they were engaged, and people dated the grave man of learning a good deal for having suffered his choice to fall on so notorious a flirt as Kate Coningsby.

"That she was flattered by her conquest over a mind that was infinitely more powerful than her own is pitiable truth, and she made what even I must admit to be a culpable use of her rejoicing in the fact of having him in her thrall. She told him about Lennox, and gloried openly enough in her love for him, and his love for her; so that the other man went into the snare with his eyes open, even those who blame her much must confess.

"The awful crash came soon. As I've said, she had never heard anything about Lennox all this while. One day she went to see the young lady who had been the medium of bringing about the latest folly with the foreigner, and after a few remarks on indifferent subjects this girl said to Kate:

"'Have you heard—but of course you have—that Captain Lennox has destroyed himself?'

"It is useless trying to describe what Kate did, or thought, or felt, when this blow was dealt at her. Though the announcement was made to her in such an apparently heartless and horribly commonplace way, she knew that it was true, and that it was not meant unkindly. Her friend believed that Kate would have no special feeling in the matter, and acted according to her belief. And no one ever knew what Kate's feelings were, for she never spoke of them. A long agonizing illness followed, and when she came out of it her youth, and brightness, and courage were gone. But she declared that the illness was a fever, and that she had caught it from some one else, and no one could gainsay her.

"Her courage was gone, and now she needed it more than ever, for cruel reports were not scarce about the affair, and people who knew nothing at all of the matter conjectured freely about it. It got bruited about that poor Lennox had heard all manner of rumors about the girl he meant to have made his wife, and that he cut his throat rather than come home to find himself cheated. Kate went through tortures of humiliation and grief, but she hadn't the sharpest pang of all, remorse, to endure, for she had nothing to be remorseful about. But the whisperings stung her to death nearly, and she grew nervously sensitive about being treated as one on whose hands there was a stain of blood.

"The truth came out at last, and cleared her; but it couldn't do away with the pain, and shame, and sorrow which had been her portion. Something had gone wrong in the regiment about money matters, and Lennox, who was as honorable and proud a fellow as ever breathed, couldn't stand the shadow of a suspicion that had been cast upon him. It was money, not a woman, that drove him to that doom; but if he had known how that poor girl was made to bite the dust in consequence of his rash act, he would have lived and faced everything, I believe, rather than have left her such a ghastly legacy.

"It's no use pretending that she didn't deteriorate from that time—she did, sadly enough. With her heart bleeding still for the man she had really loved, she pledged her hand to the brilliant scholar who deserved something infinitely higher than Kate had come to be now. But she was so sore and wounded, so tempest-tossed and shattered, that she could not resist the opportunity of anchoring in any harbor that offered. But it was a wretched day for her when Göllinger declared his love for her, and on my soul I believe it was a far more wretched day for him.

"He was a man with chivalrous ideas about man's honor and woman's purity, and that very manner of Kate's which had misled Lennox became a scourge to his back as soon as he regarded her as his own property. According to his idea the fit and proper wife for an honest man was the girl who had never thought of love, much less learned its meaning, until the honest man made love to him. It was a grievous thing in his eyes that Kate should have loved and been beloved before she ever saw him. It was even a more grievous thing that she would not ignore having done so.

"He was a good man and he was a great man; he had read and mastered all languages and studied all creeds—but he knew nothing of women. Kate could not, or at least she did not, resist the fascination of Göllinger's name and fame. For the man himself she had no love, and the bondage grew intolerable to her. Yet she shrank from the thought of giving him up, or of his giving her up with a shrinking that only a woman whose love-ventures had all failed as hers had can at all understand. She grew afraid of him, for under the guise of a suave and gentle manner he had an intolerant spirit and a difficult temper. He wanted the girl he had chosen for her imperfections and parently, to cast them like an old skin, and to develop new and unnatural perfections, that belong to quite another order of womankind, under his auspices. She could far better have stood a downright good rowing from a fellow who would have called a spade a spade, as an Irishman would have done, than she could stand the transcendental twaddle he talked to her. He made out to the girl, you see, that, though he knew better, the rest of the world would deem her purity sullied if she so much as got a spoken about. And life always has been Kate to be spoken about. She goaded him into jealousy by showing delight in other people's society when she felt it. And he hadn't the manliness to call it 'jealousy,' but just worried her by declaring that it was all for her sake, and without any consideration for himself, that he spoke.

"He was not a good-looking fellow, nor was he sufficiently plain for his ugliness to be interesting. Therefore, when he jeered at the womanly weakness which made her see more merits than were there in handsome men, and gibed at every man as being brainless who happened to have personal beauty—when he did these things in dulcet tones, Kate saw the littleness of it all,

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THE ENGLISH TRAMP.—In England the Winter comes hard upon the professional tramp. But it is not his habit to take thought for the morrow, and, moreover, experience tells him that he can somehow side through the cold. So far as he is concerned, our much-abused weather has a worse name than it deserves. Wet he has got well accustomed to; and severe snow-storms and prolonged frosts are become the exceptions rather than the rule. Besides, if the worst comes to the worst, he can fall back on quarters provided by the counties. Should he be a shrewd fellow, he learns that spells of enforced work send him back with renewed zest to his irregularities; and he may agree with that sage member of the class whom we remember to have forgathered with in the pages of Dickens, that hours and the diet "which is regular, mind you, freshens a cove up a bit, and does him good." Then in the Spring, Summer, and Autumn—that is to say, for nearly nine months in the year—from March to November—he is in his glory. To do him justice, he is no mollycoddle. If he shrivels himself up and puts on a piteous face in a bitter wind in March, or a drenching Day in November it is only to move your compassion, and invite you to the exercise of melting charity. Should you chance to catch a sight of him, while you are invisible to his quick restless eyes, you may see him stumping along with loose coat flying back *à la* Mark Tapley, occasionally stopping short in the middle of a stentorian whistle to blow on the blue hands he draws out of his ragged breeches pockets. It may be as good as a scene in a farce should he become aware of you in the midst of the hilarity you have intruded upon. Ten to one he loses his presence of mind, and, forgetting that he is proclaiming himself a shameless impostor, makes up at a moment's notice for a figure of abject misery. It is but occasionally that, taken so unfairly by surprise, he may show the highest qualities of his calling, and, recognizing instantaneously that disguise is absurd, may carry himself past you with surly defiance. When the weather is really tolerably fine that jovial bearing of his is anything but forced. The world is all before him where to choose, and he is in no hurry about making his way through it. He has only to avoid those inhospitable localities he has marked with a black spot on the map which he carries in his mind, where mendicity associations have introduced the ungenerous practice of scattering tickets to be bestowed in shape of alms. Nowhere, indeed, in our wealthy and charitable country need he have any apprehension of being starved. Instead of begging he may be had almost anywhere for the asking, and he turns up his nose at haunches from the loaf, and even looks askance at fragments of cold meat. He stows away about his person everything that can be bartered for beer, and looks contemptuously into the street at the underrow the superfluity of those broken victuals that he has crammed into his pockets on principle. The tramp, in fact, lives exceedingly well; and if you consider his upbringing, and the circumstances of his existence, many a rich gourmand might envy him. Sunning himself all 11 hours, and gentle exercise not overdone, are perpetually putting an edge on his appetite. As a boy, and before he could fend for himself, he was in the receipt of many more kicks than half-pennies, and was kept on something shorter than half-commons. Had he married and become the father of a growing family like honest Hodge, whom he eyes superciliously as Hodge digs in the ditch or hacks at the hedgerows with his bill-hook, he would have had a host of household cares on his shoulders by this time, and been thankful for a bit of bacon once in the week. As it is, all through the pleasant season his wandering life is a perpetual picnic. It is probable that he is no great amateur of sylvan beauties, preferring the bench before the ale-house door, where he can listen to the echo of the laughter from the bar and the trolling of the skittle-balls in the alley, to the murmur of half-hidden brooks and the soft cooing of the wood-pigeons. Yet even in taking his ease at his inn he seems to be guided by some rude instinct of the picturesque; at all events, he has the good taste to look for shade, and that cool freshness of the green which weighs gently on the sinking eyelids. Sun-tanned and weather-beaten, ragged and dust-stained, with his open shirt-collar and his bobtailed bluchers, he might sit out the central figure in some village group by a modern English imitator of the Dutch masters.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE PRESENT SENTIMENTAL AGE.—I have had occasion to remark that the science of former days was not so despicable as some think; and that, however foolish undue respect for the wisdom of the ancients may be, undue disrespect for it may be still more reprehensible. Now, I fancy that a candid mind will admit it to be within the limits of possibility that the like may apply to the public opinion and the moral sense of former ages. Harvey was the favored friend of his sovereign, the honored Nestor of his profession, the pride of his countrymen. If he lived now, and were guilty of serving mankind to the same extent and in the same way, so far from any such marks of favor reaching him, he would find himself to be a mark of a different kind—a mark, I mean, for immeasureable calumny and scandalous vituperation; and, though his professional brethren would surely pay him all honor, so far from being the pride of his countrymen, a goodly number of them, of all grades in the social scale, would be spending a world of energy in the endeavor to give him the legal status of a burglar. I venture to ask you to consider seriously whether, under these circumstances, it is quite so certain, as some seem to believe, that the public opinion of the England of Harvey's day—that time when Englishmen could hurl back a world arrayed in arms against them, because they feared neither to suffer, nor to inflict, pain and death in a good cause; that age within which Shakespeare and Milton, Hobbes and Locke, Harvey and Newton, Drake and Raleigh, Cromwell and Stafford, embodied the powers of our race for good and evil in a fashion which has had no parallel before or since—was absolutely contemptible when set against that of this present enlightened and softly nurtured, not to say sentimental, age. Maybe it is: possibly the world is entering upon a phase in which the recognized whole duty of man will be to avoid the endurance, or the infliction, of physical pain, whatever future alleviation of misery may be its consequence, however great the positive benefit to mankind which may flow thereupon. If so, "Finis Physiologiæ." When that time arrives, there will be an end to all progress in our knowledge of the laws of life, to all advance toward rational medicine. And, if I do not greatly err, these are not the only things which the logical outcome of such premises will have abolished. Crime must go unpunished—for what justification is there for "torturing" a poor thief or murderer except the general good of society? The "voice of the staggard" will not "be heard to complain" for no one will dare to "torture" him by disturbing his slumbers. There will be no means of transport, and nothing to ride, except steam-engines and bicycles, for the torture involved in the training and in the labors of beasts of draught and burden will be insufferable. No man will think of eating meat, though it may be proper for him to serve as meat to other creatures; for what right can men have to "torture" fleas by the administration of insecticide powder, merely for the benefit of the man? Nor, I dare not say, will have been abolished, and war will have followed it; not so much because war is fraught with evil for men, but because of the awful "torture" which it inflicts directly upon horses and mules, to say nothing of the indirect dyspeptic sufferings of the vultures and wolves, which are tempted by our wickedness to overeat themselves.—*Huxley, in Fortnightly Review.*

TURKISH MAGIC AND WITCHCRAFT.—Magic and witchcraft would seem to be practiced to a very great extent among the Turks; there are those that are accounted magicians, witches, and wizards, whose occult power is brought largely (but with much secrecy) to work out results on another's will, affections, property, and health. Conceive the case of two rival wives each longing for the other's death. They look in each other's faces with jaundiced smiles, and revel together through a tournament of screeching music; and each knows all the while that the other has, so to speak, sold her soul to the infernal powers for the sake of present revenge. Let such a thing be but suspected by the one, and no power on earth can turn her from courting every spell of the dark craft to outdo her rival. For does not her very life depend on her resorting to more powerful means, to more subtle secrets than the other knows of? Where can she find a man or woman "wise" enough to lead her through the labyrinth of the ways that have to be trodden before she can arrive in triumph at her goal, and know her evil wishes realized? She sets to work cautiously and surreptitiously, binding some old woman to her secret service. But before spell, charm, or enchantment can be commenced, it is necessary to obtain possession of some object belonging to the person who has to be worked on. Say a divorce has to be brought about, two spoons must be obtained belonging to the parties who have to be separated; these metal objects are then secured bound together, in representation of the bonds of matrimony, which unite their owners. The spoons are then either buried in the ground, or are hung in some damp, mouldy receptacle, incantations having been duly said over them. As the string binding these spoons gradually decays, so the bonds of affection between the husband and wife will surely give place to aversion and estrangement, till their two lives fall asunder. In magic, written words are supposed to have mighty power, as though they could hold in a concentrated form the earnest and most hidden wish of the soul; and if that wish is written with the heart's life-blood and in conjunction with the names of some of the holiest prophets, its fulfillment is the more certain. Nearly every Khanum wears such an amulet: the religious-minded, as a preservation from sin; the superstitious, as a protection against *shaitans*; young girls, to insure a happy marriage; the aged, to court long life; ambitious effendis, to insure advancement; men who have two wives, to set themselves beyond the power of spells; and a beautiful woman to ward off the evil eye of envy. But that of a rival wife this amulet is a source of the keenest hope and of the gravest apprehensions. She must hide it from all eyes, and yet it must never leave her. Should it be discovered and tampered with, it would reveal her paramount object, the names of those concerned, and the spell to be effected being usually written inside the little three-cornered packet.—*Belgravia.*

WINTER SHOOTING.—Perhaps the pleasures of Winter shooting are never more felt than when the sportsman rises long before dawn and breaks the ice, it may be, in his bath. Soon he slips down into the silent house to make himself a cup of coffee, and then, taking his gun, fares forth to the stream. Over crackling crusts of snow, he makes his way to find the river running black between the snow heaped up by its banks, and the pale light of dawn irradiating a very dreary landscape as the stars fade out. Up flies, all at once, a "company" of widgeon; one or two are brought down, and the sportsman passes on to secure a mallard, perchance, at the little plantation. Then he deviates to a pond among marsh ground and rushes, and obtains, it may be, a brace of teal from it with right and left shots. These birds generally prefer such a situation to running water. It is now broad daylight, and, the advantage of darkness being lost, the sportman returns home with a good appetite for breakfast, picking up a snipe or two, and, it may be, a hare, on the way. Few kinds of shooting possess the charm of liberty and variety more strongly than this early morning shooting. It is possible, however, to steal upon little parties of duck by day, if they have been marked down, or seen at a bend of a river; else the chances of a bag by daylight shooting are precarious. In severe weather ducks lie closer than at other times; still, every wild fowl that is shot at by day is only by accident that they are obtained by day. Manifold also are the delights of shooting them by moonlight. The sudden determination after dinner to go out, the speedy carrying out the plan, and the abrupt transition from warmth and light to dim moonlight, lying in cream-colored patches on the arctic landscape by the river, where jagged pieces of ice are hurriedly swept down by the inky streams—this, together with the intense silence prevailing, only broken at times by the cries of the birds passing overhead, forms a very seductive kind of shooting to some minds. In hard weather wild fowl fly inland to feed, and are common in the large "drains" and "cuts" of East Anglia, where their progenitors used to rise in clouds sufficient to fill the sky, if we may believe the old chroniclers. And now, let the reader imagine himself nearing a bend in the stream, where the wind has whirled the snow into fantastic folds, and several ash-trees fling their gaunt arms into the frozen air. We must not mind slipping into ditches through the treacherous snow-crusts, provided no noise is made. Perhaps we obtain a shell-drake, which drops a trout of respectable size from its mouth as it lies winged on the bank. Or, it may be, cautiously nearing the stream, the crackling of the frozen snow betrays us, and three pochard, scuttle away on the water, and finally rise in front of us, while the wind bears them slightly to our right. Now is the time to catch them against the sky. The two barrels are dischar

is little wonder that the incompatibility of the parties should have resulted in a project of separation. His family were especially urgent on the matter, and, in fact, looked on it as a happy release. But there seems a good foundation for the anecdote that when the lawyer came to arrange the terms, he found Mr. Lamb with his wife on his knee, feeding him with small bits of bread and butter. By this time, indeed, he must have been deeply impressed with the necessity of yielding to the inevitable, and thus seems to have made no further attempt at any legal measures. The domestic tragedy of wife and child went on darkening his life till hers ended in a paroxysm of gratitude and affection in 1839, and his only child's just after attaining manhood, in physical comeliness and mental decay:—*Lord Houghton, in Fortnightly Review.*

ECHO.

Pealing from sun-flushed crag at fall of day,
Whispering at noon about the pathless wood,
Mourning in yon black hollow, and away,
Flying athwart the broad breast of the flood,
No foot can follow thee, no tongue can speak
Of the wild sorrow trembling in thy cry;
But Pity fain would range the world and seek
Somewhere, the passion of thy love-bright eye,
Echo! and kiss the tear from thy pale cheek,
And bid thee die.

Alas, immortal sorrow! Love may fall
From the gray dust that shapes the heart of man;
The magic lights of evening flush and pale
O'er the deep grave, and all the stars are wan
With one night's tears. But clear, and sad, and wild,
At earliest dawn, and e'er the sun has clomb
Yon bank of ruddy cloud that lies high piled
Along the sea, o'er light breaks on the foam.
I hear thee cry "Narcissus?" Hush, poor child,
He cannot come!

So many voices cry about the world
For their dead youth—dead in its own despite;
That knew not of the dreadful die it hurled,
Stalking one hour of noon against long night!
But surely, somewhere, in the deepest deep,
Beneath the golden water where he died,
Thy loved one, Echo, lies in tranced sleep;
And, sometime, he will wake to claim and keep
Thee for his bride.
—*All the Year Round.*

FRANCIS BACON AND WILLIAM HARVEY.—It is, I believe, a cherished belief of Englishmen that Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Albans, and sometime Lord Chancellor of England, invented that "inductive philosophy" of which they speak with almost as much respect as they do of Church and State; and that, if it had not been for this "Baconian induction," science would never have extricated itself from the miserable condition in which it was left by a set of hair-splitting folk, known as the ancient Greek philosophers. To be accused of departing from the canons of the Baconian philosophy is almost as bad as to be charged with forgetting your aspirates; it is understood as a polite way of saying that you are an entirely absurd speculator. Now, the *Novum Organon* was published in 1620, while Harvey began to teach the doctrine of the circulation in his public lectures in 1619. Acquaintance with the "Baconian induction," therefore, could not have had much to do with Harvey's investigations. The *Exercitatio*, however, was not published till 1628. Do we find in it any trace of the influence of the *Novum Organon?* Absolutely none. So far from indulging in the short-sighted and profoundly unscientific depreciation of the ancients in which Bacon indulges, Harvey invariably speaks of them with that respect which the faithful and intelligent study of the fragments of their labors that remain to us must inspire in every one who is practically acquainted with the difficulties with which they had to contend, and which they so often mastered. And, as to method, Harvey's method is precisely that of Columbus, the method of Realdus Columbus, the method of Galileo, the method of every genuine worker in science either in the past or the present. On the other hand, judged strictly by the standard of his own time, Bacon's ignorance of the progress which science had up to that time made, is only to be equaled by his insolence and folly when compared with whom he was the merest sciolist. Even when he has some hearsay knowledge of what has been done, his want of acquaintance with the facts and his abnormal deficiency in what I may call the scientific sense, prevent him from dividing into its true importance. Bacon could see nothing remarkable in the chief contributions to science of Copernicus, or of Kepler, or of Galileo. Gilbert, his fellow-countryman, is the subject of a sneer, while Galen is bespattered with a shower of impertinences, which reach their climax in the epithets "puppy" and "plagiary." I venture to think that if Francis Bacon, instead of spending his time in fabricating fine phrases about the advancement of learning, in order to play, with due pomp, the part which he assigned to himself of "trumpeter" of science, had put himself under Harvey's instruction, and had applied his quick wit to discover and methodize the logical process which underlaid the work of that consummate investigator, he would have employed his time to better purpose, and, at any rate, would not have deserved the just but sharp judgment which follows—"that his [Bacon's] method is impracticable cannot, I think, be denied, if we reflect not only that it never has produced any result, but also that the process by which scientific truths have been established cannot be so presented as even to appear to be in accordance with it." I quote from one of Mr. Ellis' contributions to the great work of Bacon's most learned, competent, and impartial biographer, Mr. Spedding. Few of Harvey's sayings are recorded, but Aubrey tells us that, some one having enlarged upon the merits of the Baconian philosophy in his presence, "Yes," said Harvey, "he writes philosophy like a Chancellor." On which pithy reply divers persons will put diverse interpretations. The illumination of experience may possibly tempt a modern follower of Harvey to expound the dark saying thus: "So this servile courtier, this intriguing politician, this unscrupulous lawyer, this witty master of phrases, proposes to teach me my business in the intervals of his. I have borne with Riolan, let me also be patient with him;" at any rate, I have no better reading to offer. In the latter half of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries the future of physical science was safe enough in the hands of Gilbert, Galileo, Harvey, Descartes, and the noble army of investigators who flocked to their standard, and followed up the advance of their leaders. I do not believe that their wonderfully rapid progress would have been one whit retarded if the *Novum Organon* had never seen the light; while, if Harvey's little *Exercise* had been lost, physiology would have stood still until another Harvey was born into the world.—*Huxley in Fortnightly Review.*

FIRST CATCH YOUR HARE.—"First catch your hare" is the result of a mistake. It was supposed to be in a cookery-book written by a certain Mrs. Glasse, and was evidently caught hold of by some wag, who read it for "First scatch or scradge your hare;" that is, skin and trim it—an East Anglian word; or else, "First scotch your hare before you jug it;" that is, cut it into small pieces, as the sentence as it is now quoted is nowhere in the book. But the wag was a clever one who gave it the precautionary turn, as the phrase has done good service in warning many to secure their prize before they arrange how to dispose of it.—*Chambers's Journal.*

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.—If Christianity is ever to become the dominant religion of India, it will be borne on the stream of the civilization with which it is so closely associated; it will be, that is, through the widest possible diffusion of the means of learning; by courting rather than discouraging the spirit of inquiry; not by introducing a new sacerdotal pretensions into a land sick with those of the past, but by a spirit which has the courage to cry, "If the Lord be God, follow Him; but if Buddha, then follow him; or if Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, then follow them." It is perhaps not more possible now than a hundred years ago to foresee for Christianity a permanent triumph over the older religions of the East; and a residence in India tends, it is to be feared, to crush the hopes of all but the most hopeful; on the other hand, it needs no unreasoning enthusiasm to regard such a consummation as possible and even natural; only it seems certain that an intellectual revolution must first take place, and its influence permeate Eastern society, before a change so marvelous can come over these ancient lands. That such a revolution has begun and already deeply and permanently affected the most influential strata of native society is a patent fact, and if, in looking into the future, it is safe to expect that truth will ultimately prevail, it is not difficult to see in the Government school with its purely secular teaching as much a missionary institution as in the avowedly religious school by its side. None would do influential them honor the rank of the devoted missionaries of India, yet their position would be strengthened indeed when workers by means

plaining that in the State system of secular education they have, instead of an irreligious antagonist, the most powerful of auxiliaries. Those who have seen much of native Christians will be ready to admit that it is those—few though they may be as yet—whose conviction is the result of a thorough course of English education, rather than those who have ignorantly yielded to the moral power of the preacher upon whom reliance may best be placed for the exercise of any permanent influence.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

MACKLIN IN THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.—Macklin had been some years a member of the Drury Lane company, and, although esteemed as a sound and useful actor, had made no mark. Casting about in his thoughts for some character especially adapted to his powers, he bethought him of *Shylock*. Shakespeares "Merchant of Venice" had not been acted since 1701, a spurious version by Lord Lansdowne, called "The Jew of Venice," having usurped its place, in which *Shylock* was degraded to a kind of low-comedy part. Macklin, resolving to restore the original text, imparted his ideas to Fleetwood, who at length, in 1741, gave a reluctant consent to the revival. When it was known that he intended to play the Jew as a serious character, the actors laughed in their sleeves, and gleefully prophesied a dead failure. His keen observation and suspicious temper could read their thoughts, and he determined to encourage their belief and render their discomfiture the greater. At rehearsal, while requesting the others to do their best, he himself went through the part tamely and ineffectively. The plot succeeded, and the performers went about saying, "This hot-headed, conceited Irishman, having got some little reputation in a few parts, is going to take advantage of the manager's favor to bring himself and the theatre into disgrace." Fleetwood was appealed to, and begged him to give up the part. Upon which Macklin was obliged to confess the game he was playing. "I am only deceiving a set of men who envy me," he said; "but I'll pledge my life on the success of the play." There had been so much talk and so many predictions and arguments over this revival, that it caused considerable sensation among play-goers, and on the night of the first representation the house was crowded, and with people of fashion. From the first he could perceive that he had a firm hold upon the audience, and from the critics in the pit he could hear, "Very well, very well indeed!" "This man seems to know what he is about." "These encomiums," he said, "warned but did not overset me.' I knew where I should have the pull, which was in the third act, and reserved myself accordingly. At this period I threw out all my fire; and as the contrasted passions of joy for the merchant's losses and grief for the elopement of Jessica open a fine field for an actor's powers, I had the good fortune to please beyond my wildest expectation. The whole house was in an uproar of applause. When I went behind the scenes the manager complimented me very highly on my performance, and significantly added, 'Macklin, you were right at last.' My brethren in the green-room joined in his eulogium, but with different views. He was thinking of increase of his treasury, they only of saving appearances—wishing at the same time I had broken my neck in the attempt. The trial scene wound up the fullness of my reputation; here I was well listened to; and here I made such a silent yet forcible impression upon the audience that I retired from this great attempt well satisfied. On my return to the green-room after the play was over, it was crowded with nobility and critics, who all complimented me in the warmest and most unbounded manner; and the situation I felt myself in, I must confess, was one of the most flattering and intoxicating of my whole life. No money, no title could purchase what I felt. And let no man tell me after this what fame will not inspire a man to do, and how far the attainment of it will not remunerate his greatest labors. By——, sir, though I was not worth £50 in the world at the time, yet let me tell you I was Charles the Great for that night." The success was enormous, and, alternated with other pieces, the "Merchant of Venice" ran through the entire season, drawing crowded houses. Macklin received an invitation to dine with Bolingbroke, Pope, and other celebrities, at Battersea. The latter's couplet on his performance—

"This is the Jew
That Shakespeare drew,"

is well known; and upon his taking a benefit, on the nineteenth night of the run, Bolingbroke sent him a purse containing 20 guineas—such a present being then considered a compliment. He was undoubtedly the greatest *Shylock* that had appeared, at least since the days of Shakespeare, and remained unapproachable until Edmund Kean took up the part.—*Temple Bar.*

THE DISPLAY OF TROPHIES.—Though offering part of a slain enemy to propitiate a ghost does not enter into what is commonly called religious ceremonial, yet it obviously so enters when the aim is to propitiate a god developed from an ancestral ghost. We are shown the transition by such a fact as that in a battle between two tribes of Khonds, the first man who "slew his opponent struck off his right arm and rushed with it to the priest in the rear, who bore it off as an offering to Laha Pennoo in his grave;" Laha Pennoo being their "God of Arms." Joining with this such other facts as that before the Tahitian god Oro, human immolations were frequent, and the preserved relics were built into walls "formed entirely of human skulls," which were "principally, if not entirely, the skulls of those who have been slain in battle," we are shown that gods are worshiped by bringing to them, and accumulating round their shrines, these portions of enemies killed; killed, not unfrequently, in fulfilment of their supposed commands. And the inference is verified on seeing similarly used other kinds of spoils. The Philistines, besides otherwise displaying relics of the dead Saul, put "his armor in the house of Ashtaroth." By the Greeks the trophy, formed of arms, shields, and helmets taken from the defeated, was consecrated to some divinity; and the Romans deposited the spoils brought back from battle in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Similarly of the Fijians, who are solicitous in every way to propitiate their bloodthirsty deities, we read that "when flags are taken they are always hung up as trophies in the *mbure*," or temple. That hundreds of gilt spurs of French knights vanquished by the Flemish in the battle of Courtral were deposited in the church of that place, and in France flags taken from enemies were suspended from vaults of churches, (a practice not unknown in Protestant England,) are facts that might be joined with these, did not so joining them imply the impossible supposition that Christians think to please "the God of love" by acts like those used to please the diabolical gods of cannibals. Because of inferences to be hereafter drawn, one remaining general truth must be named, though it is so obvious as to seem scarcely worth mention. Trophy-taking is directly related to militancy. It begins during a primitive life of feuds wholly occupied in hostilities with men and animals; it develops with the growth of conquering societies in which perpetual wars generate the militant type of structure; it diminishes as growing industrialism more and more substitutes productive activities for destructive activities; and it is a truism to say that complete industrialism necessitates entire cessation of it.—*Herbert Spencer, in Fortnightly Review.*

CHARITABLE CIGAR STUMP COLLECTORS.—There is in Berlin a society called the "Verein der Sammler von Cigaren Abschmitten," or the Society of Collectors of Cigar-cuttings, which has been in existence some ten years, and has done much good. Every Christmas the proceeds of the cigar-ends collected by this society and its friends are applied to the purchase of clothes for some poor orphan children. In 1876 about 30 children were clothed by this society, each child being provided with a shirt, a pair of good leather boots, a pair of woollen stockings, a warm dress, and a pocket-handkerchief. In addition to this, a large, well-decorated Christmas tree is given for their entertainment, and each child is sent home with a good supply of fruit and sweetmeats. Altogether more than 200 poor orphan children have been clothed by this society simply by the proceeds of such small things as cigar ends. The success of the society at Berlin has induced further enterprise in the same direction, and it is now proposed to erect a building to be called the ("Deutsches Reichs-Waisenhaus" (Imperial German Orphan House,) where orphans who are left unprovided for may be properly cared for, clothed, and instructed. The site proposed for this institution is at Lahr, in Baden, where there are a number of snuff manufactories, and it is therefore well adapted to the scheme, which we can only hope may be successfully carried out. Although the Directors of this Home propose to have a plan prepared for a large building, only a small part of it will at first be erected, to which each year or two more

rooms may be added, in accordance with the original plan, in proportion to the success which is found to attend the undertaking. It will be readily understood that a good many difficulties beset this scheme, for it requires the most perfect co-operation of the smoking community and some assistance also from the non-smokers; but much can be done by friends who will undertake the duty of collecting, and some of the most energetic of these are not unfrequently of the fair sex. The system of collection, which is extended over a large part of Germany, is generally undertaken by one or two ladies or gentlemen in each town, who collect now and then from their smoking friends the ends which they have been saving up. These collectors either send on the cigar-ends to the central society or sell them on the spot and transmit the proceeds. This latter plan, when it can be worked, is preferable, as saving expenses in carriage and packing. It is proposed that the number of children which each town shall have the privilege of sending to the home shall be regulated according to the amount which they have contributed to the society.—*Chambers's Journal.*

FOREST MYTHS.—Once upon a time—says a tale widely spread in Asia—four travelers spent a night in a forest, and agreed that one of them should keep watch by turns while the others slept. The first watcher was a carpenter. By way of passing the time, he took his axe, and, out of the stem of a tree lying prostrate hard by, fashioned the form of a woman, shapely in figure and comely in face. Then he woke one of his comrades, and lay down to rest. The second watcher was a tailor. And when he saw the wooden woman lying bare on the ground, he produced his work-basket and bundle of stuffs, and clothed her handsomely from head to foot. Then he, too, resumed his slumber, after having aroused the third of the party, who was a jeweler. And the jeweler was struck by the sight of the fair and well-dressed female from leaning against a neighboring tree, and he opened his caskets, and decked her with rings, and necklaces, and bracelets. Then he called the last of the party, who was a holy man, strong in prayer and incantation, and went to sleep. And when the fourth watcher saw the wooden woman, so well dressed and decked, he set to work, and by spells and prayers turned her wood into flesh and blood, and inspired her with life. Just then his three companions awoke, and gazed with wonder and admiration at the lovely creature who stood before them. Simultaneously each of the four travelers claimed her as his wife: the carpenter because he had framed her, the tailor because he had dressed her, the jeweler because he had adorned her, and the holy man because he had given her life. A fierce dispute arose. The authorities of the neighboring village were in vain appealed to; the problem, as to which of the four had most claim to the hand of the disputed bride, was too difficult for them to solve. At last it was resolved to submit the case to a higher court. The claimants, the judges, and the audience all went out to the cemetery, and there prayed for a decision from on high. While the prayer went up the woman leaned against a tree. Suddenly the tree opened, and the woman entered it, and was seen no more. As she disappeared, a voice from on high was heard saying, "To its origin shall every created thing return." The mythological core of this story is the idea that human and tree life may be connected. The rest of it has been supplied by teachers who wished to inculcate the doctrine that all things return to their first elements, and narrators desirous of framing one of the numerous stories involving a problem or puzzle capable of various solutions. The leading idea has been better preserved in the following modern Greek folk: There was once a childless wife, who used to lament saying, "If only I had a child, were it but a laurel berry!" And heaven sent her a golden laurel berry, but its value was not recognized, and it was thrown away. From it sprang a laurel-tree which gleamed with golden twigs. As it a Prince, while following the chase, wondered greatly. And determining to return to it, he ordered his cook to prepare a dinner for him beneath its shade. He was obeyed. But during the temporary absence of the cook, the tree opened, and forth came a fair maiden, who strewed a handful of salt over the viands, and then returned into the tree, which immediately closed upon her. The Prince returned and scolded the cook for oversalting the dinner. The cook declared his innocence, but in vain. The next day, just the same occurred. So on the third day the Prince kept watch. The tree opened, and the maiden came forth. But before she could return into the tree, the Prince caught hold of her and carried her off. After a time she escaped from him, ran back to the tree, and called upon it to open. But it remained shut. So she had to return to the Prince. And after a while he deserted her. It was not till after long wandering that she found him again, and became his royal consort. Hahn thinks this story is founded on the Hellenic belief in Dryads; but it belongs to an earlier mythological family than the Hellenic, though the Dryad and the Laurel-maiden are undoubtedly kinswomen. Long before the Dryads and Oreads had received from the sculpturesque Greek mind their perfection of human form and face, trees were credited with woman-like inhabitants capable of doing good and ill, and with powers of their own, apart from those possessed by the supernatural tenants, of banning and blessing.—*The Contemporary Review.*

STAMBOUL.—There are no shops in the streets of Stamboul proper, for nearly everything except food is sold in the bazaar, which is an enormous square building consisting of a labyrinth of long covered arcades in which the dealers sit in their stalls with their wares piled up round them. It is all locked up at sunset. You may buy most things in it, but the visitor is chiefly attracted by the rugs and carpets from Persia, Anatolia, and Kurdistan, the silks of Broussa, and the stores of old armor (real and false) from everywhere. Purchasing is no easy matter, for a stranger is asked thrice the value of the goods, and unless he is content to be cheated both by the dealer and his own cicerone interpreter, (who, of course, receives a secret commission from the vendor,) he must spend hours and hours in bargaining. Business is slack on Friday, (the Musuiman Sabbath,) and on Saturday, (since many of the dealers are Jews,) as well as on Sunday. It is conducted under another difficulty, which drives the visitor almost wild—that of a multiplicity of "circulating mediums." There is a Turkish metallic currency, and a paper currency, greatly depreciated, besides all sorts of coins of other nations constantly turning up, among which the Indian rupee is one of the commonest; and you have to make a separate bargain as to the value at which the coins you happen to have in your pocket will be taken. Hotel lodging, and, indeed, almost everything, is very dear: for Western books you pay half as much again as in London or Paris. There is little sign of a desire to improve the streets, which are either to pave or clean them. Few are passable for carriages; and the Turks leave everything to time and chance. The only scavengers are the vultures, which may sometimes be seen hovering about in the clear sky, and the dogs, of which there is a vast multitude in the city. Though you must have often heard of these dogs, the tradition which obliges every one who talks about Constantinople to mention them is too well established to be disregarded. Nobody owns them or feeds them, though each dog mostly inhabits the same quarter or street; and, in fact, is chased away or slain if he ventures into the territory of his neighbors. They are ill-favored brutes, mostly of a brown or yellowish hue, and are very much in the way as one walks about. At night they are a serious difficulty, for the streets are not lighted, and you not only stumble over them, but are sometimes, when you fall into one of the holes in the roadway, tumbled head foremost into a nest of them, whereupon a terrible snapping and barking ensues. However, they don't mean you any harm unless you first attack them; and as canine madness is unknown, or nearly so among them, nobody need fear hydrophobia.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

WHAT ARE PEARLS?—The question arises, What are pearls? Are they a morbid concretion of matter produced in the endeavor to heal a wound or to cover some irritating body that cannot easily be ejected from the shells? Are they the result of a disease, or are they simply an overproduction of the matter forming the shell of the creature? Whatever they are, it is only in the adult oyster that they are found of any size. The rate of growth in the size of a pearl cannot, of course, be actually ascertained; but by a series of averages, taken from the produce of a large number of oysters from the same bed in different years, it is proved that after the fourth year the yield of pearls both in quantity and quality rapidly increases. It is in the hope of a bed of oysters which produces, say 500 rupees' (£50) worth of pearls per 1,000 oysters one year, so improving as to yield double that value next year, that many a fine

bank has been left to perish from the causes referred to above, as well as from the attacks of enemies or sickness. The whelk has lately been discovered to be a serious enemy to the pearl-oyster, just as it is to the edible oyster of commerce, and a curious disease occasionally manifests itself among the inhabitants of the banks. The fatty portion of the animal, under which pearls are usually found, and which is usually of a pale cream color, assumes a yellow tint, denoting sickness of some sort, the exact nature of which has not yet been ascertained.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE SEASONS.

Translated from the Russian.

"All the hospitals are crowded.
Dead are buried, band on band;
Sleep with troubled dreams is clouded—
Sign that *Spring* is near at hand.

"Glows the sun in sky unclouded,
Shines the stream like silver clear;
All the hospitals are crowded—
Sign that burning *Summer's* near.

"Hospitals choke-full are crowded,
Dead are buried—others die;
This—to all a sign undoubted—
Tells that gloomy *Autumn's* nigh.

"Pitifully the moon, half shrouded,
Glimmers on the icy floor;
And—the hospitals are crowded—
Sign that *Winter's* at the door!"
—*Appletons' Journal.* DIMITRI MINAIEFF.

THE NOBILITY IN HOLLAND.—Germany is the land of the nobility. No country is richer in Princes, in noblemen, and in titles. When the French Revolution broke out, the sovereign Princes of Germany were as numerous as the sand on the sea-shore. The greater number of these Princes have lost their sovereign powers in the course of the last hundred years, but they have retained a peculiar social position. In Holland the higher nobility, with a few exceptions, has disappeared. The rebellion against Spain in the latter half of the sixteenth century emanated originally from the nobility, but in the course of the struggle many of the noble families returned to the standard of the Spanish King and withdrew to the Southern Provinces. Many families who remained true to the cause of liberty died out. Great Lords, such as, for instance, the Dukes of Aremberg, or the Princes of Ligne in Belgium, are really no more to be found in Holland. Down to the revolution of 1795 the Dutch nobility enjoyed political privileges. They were called as a separate order to the Provincial Parliaments; but they had to share their power with the rulers of the towns, the so-called patricians. Thus the Dutch nobility soon lost that which the German still possesses in a high degree, the character of a separate caste. German noblemen marry, as a rule, only with the daughters of noble families. Their quarterings are usually irreproachable. In Holland the social wall of separation has almost fallen away. As early as the times of the Republic the nobles married into the patrician governing families, without seeing any impediment to such alliances. There still exists in Holland a branch of the Teutonic Order of Knights, called the *Balye van Utrecht*. To gain admittance to this, the aspirant must be able to show a sufficient number of quarterings. The knights have had constantly to reduce this number and to lower the standard of their requirements, and yet are obliged to have frequent recourse to the German nobility to fill up the vacant places. There is, moreover, a homely tone in the social life of the highest classes in Holland which will be sought for in vain in Germany. In Holland there are no princely mansions with parks stretching further than the eye can reach, like Blenheim and Chatsworth, no feudal castles like those on the Rhine or in Silesia. Nobles there are, indeed, gentlemen and stable full of race-horses, and live in the style of princes, are unknown in Holland. The old castles, which are still to be found in Holland in great numbers, have almost all lost their mediæval walls and ramparts. They have been altered to country houses, and the ditch is filled up—if they have been spared—in the midst of smiling flower gardens and peaceful fish-ponds. No great echoing halls with Gothic windows and stores of armor will be found in them, but large cheerful rooms full of old furniture and china; no princely magnificence, but comfort and domesticity. When, in 1811, the then Dutch vassal-holder King, wished to have a castle built in the style of the mansions of the English nobility, in one of the most beautiful parts of Gelderland, for one of his favorites, Keppel, known in English history as the Earl of Albemarle, he had to bring workmen over from England. Even the Queen, the richest of Holland's greatest wealth, the Dutch were not accustomed to the building of such palaces. An Englishman named Joseph Marshall, who visited Holland in the last century, says: "The Dutch build great houses with immense apartments, but, compared with those of our English palaces, they are but barns, and more wanting in the article of fitting up and finishing than can well be conceived. In the palaces of London, and in the numerous seats which ornament our counties, there is to be found every exertion of taste and magnificence, directed by the hand of wealth and liberality. In Holland the furniture is what in England would be called handsome, but not to be named with that which ornaments the houses of our nobility and gentry."—*The Nineteenth Century.*

BLACKFRIARS.—The London, Chatham and Dover Railway, and Queen Victoria-street have played havoc with old Blackfriars, and large modern buildings have sprung up in its core as well as on its outskirts. Instead of leisurely-moving monks we have rushing trains, with discordant steam-shrieks in the place of solemn chants. Spiers' and Pond's restaurants and very unmonastic refreshment bars have succeeded the convent refectory. Where artistic brethren painfully illuminated missals, throbbing printing presses throw off their thousands of sheets per hour, and in a snug nook of the once jealously-guarded precinct a news vender drives a brisk trade in illustrated papers and latest editions. But old names still linger in the old place: Friar's-court, Cloister-court, Pilgrim-street, Canterbury-court, Evangelist-court, Church Entry, to tell of its bygone ecclesiastical character; Playhouse-yard to commemorate the Blackfriar's Theatre, with its rush-strewn stage, guttering candles, and blanket-curtain, of which Shakespeare was one of the 16 proprietors—his since glory-encircled name standing as low down as twelfth on the list—and Printing-House-square still pillorying that unlucky king's printer who left out the "(not" in the "Cavallar's Bible." (Exodus xx. 14.) Cramped Broadway tells of times in which Blackfriars, though much built upon, had still the reputation of being an open place, with handsome-fronted mansions facing the Thames. Blackfriars has still a Water-street, although at its foot there are no longer stairs, with watermen's wherries poking their sharp noses into one another like envious sword-fish. A Hugh's (now Huish) court still leads to where "Duke Humphrey's" once began to lead, to Puddle Dock, so called from the stamping of the horses when they went to water in it; and though the name may be obliterated, a paved alley still leads down to where the Fleet "River" once ran, and afterward crawled.—*Good Words.*

THE BUILDING OF IRON-CLADS.—One of the most complex problems with which science and ingenuity have to deal at the present day is the construction and equipment of a ship-of-war; it is all the more so because the experience of recent warfare has thrown little or no light upon many of the conditions which are involved in the subject, and because we are comparatively in the dark as to the effect which will be produced by existing weapons in a naval battle. The rivalry between guns and armor-plates still continues; as the guns get larger the plates become thicker, but the advantage lies with the weapon. The 100-ton gun of the Italians has crashed through the 22 inches of iron with which their ships are to be sheathed; and guns still more powerful are in contemplation. There are not wanting thoughtful men who consider that the time has come to abandon the costly and weighty armor which incumbers the sides of our ships, and can be so easily pierced; but this step has not yet been taken, and the armor still increases in thickness, though its application has been modified. The qualities necessary for a fighting ship are many and diverse, and if we discuss them one by one we shall more easily see the difficulties which beset the ship-builder and the engineer. But these several qualities are so interdependent that they cannot be entirely dissociated, nor is it easy to assign the relative values which they bear one to another—indeed as to this there is considerable difference of opinion. For example, speed is one of the chief requirements for a war-ship, since without it she can neither follow up and bring to action an unwilling antagonist nor avoid a battle if overmatched; but, when in presence of a foe of equal strength, it frequently has less importance than handiness. Again, a high rate of speed involves large engine and boiler space, and consequently a proportionate restriction in the coal stowage, or, in other words, the ability to keep at sea. So, also, the offensive power of a ship is enhanced by a certain height of gun platform, but beyond a proper limit the stability may be compromised; while, on the other hand, the great weight which has to be carried tends to prevent that limit being attained. The speed of a ship lies in her boiler-power; the engines are but the means of giving effect to that power. And in order to curtail as far as possible the necessarily large space taken up by the boilers, they are now made for a pressure of steam 10 times as great as that used 25 years ago. The necessity of guarding from injury the motive power, and the terrible effects which would result from the escape of such high-pressure steam, render it imperative that all parts of the machinery should be as far as possible out of reach of projectiles.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

CHOOSING THE DALAI LAMA.—A short description of the ceremonies which took place when it became necessary, in 1841, to discover a successor to the late Dalai Lama, will be sufficient to illustrate this system. On that occasion the names of four miraculously-born infants were forwarded to Lhasa, and officials were at once dispatched to inquire into the circumstances of the birth of each, and to investigate the miraculous signs which were said to distinguish them. From the evidence they obtained it appeared that on the night on which the first was born a bright radiance of many colors was manifested in the air, the sound of music was heard, and milk dropped upon the pillars of the house. The child, who was then a year old, was found by the Commissioners, sitting cross-legged, in a dignified attitude, seeming able to recognize them, and showing not the slightest timidity; and when they placed a rosary in his hands "he appeared as though reciting sentences from the Sûtra of Amita Buddha." The second, who was a year older, was ushered into the world surrounded by a supernaturally radiant mist, and yellow flowers blossomed on the walls of the house during the Winter of his nativity. Even the birds of the air bore testimony to his divine origin, and, when he was taken up a mountain to offer incense, a pair of crows hovered round and indulged in a frolic with him. These, with the two others, were brought to the Sangha Monastery, in the neighborhood of Lhasa, whither, on an appointed day, the Chinese ambas, the Panchen Lama, and the Chancellor, accompanied by the superior orders of clergy, went to put the candidates to the proof. These high functionaries found the appearance of the children to be "uniformly symmetrical and proper, and that all alike displayed an elevated demeanor. Hereupon the Panchen Lama and his associates laid before them for recognition the image of Buddha worshiped by the late Dalai Lama, together with the bell-clapper, swinging drum, and other articles used by him, all in duplicate, the genuine articles being accompanied by imitations. The children showed themselves capable of recognizing each individual article, without hesitation, the presence of the assembled clergy and people, who, as they crowded around to behold the sight, gave vent aloud to their admiration of the prodigy." The four children having thus shown prima facie evidence of their divine origin, their names were inscribed on slips of paper and deposited in a golden urn on a yellow altar before the sacred effigy of the Emperor Kienlung (who, since his final subjugation of Tibet in 1746, has continued to receive homage even posthumously as sovereign of the country.) With many prayers and prostrations, the urn is opened in presence of the children's relatives and tutors and the assembled Lamas, and the senior Chinese amba then inserted his hand and proceeded to draw forth at a venture one of the slips, on which the name of the child who was to be acknowledged as the re-embodiment of the deceased Dalai Lama was inscribed. As the name was read out to the assembled multitude shouts of joy rent the air, and the enthronement of the new Dalai Lama was all that was now necessary to complete his investiture. On an appointed day, therefore, the ambas, bearing the imperial mandate, a silken robe, and a stable full of boundless age, and 10,000 taels of silver, (equal to £3,000,) proceeded to the monastery on the sacred Mount of Potala, where they were met by the infant pontiff and the superior orders of the clergy. The amba then read the imperial mandate, to which the Dalai Lama listened on his knees, after which "he received with veneration the imperial gifts, and performed the ceremonial of three genuflections and nine prostrations in the direction of the imperial abode." Thus was completed a ceremony which affected the apotheosis of a mortal; and, as it was clearly impossible that the reputed father of so exalted a being should continue to earn his livelihood by selling argols for fuel, this fortunate scavenger was raised by an imperial word to the rank of Duke.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

MISPRINTS.—Benjamin Franklin, when a young man, refused to give "garnish" or "pay his footing," on being placed in a room of compositors, because he had already responded to a demand for similar black-mail in another department of the printing-office. They took a peculiar method of punishing him, by disarranging some of the types in his cells when he was out of the room. Very likely this technical tribulation may have led him inadvertently to the committal of numerous misprints. Several years ago Mr. H. Martin, of Halifax, adverted to a typographical error in a former communication of his to one of the journals, and added: "Upward of 30 years' experience in connection with the press has taught me to be very lenient toward misprints. The difficulty of detecting typographical errors is much greater than the uninitiated are inclined to believe." I have often observed that, even if the spelling be correct, a wrong word is very apt to remain undetected." He notices an instance in an edition of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," where *Portia's* lines—

"Young Alcides when he did redeem
The virgin tribute paid by howling Troy"—

were converted into nonsense by the simple change of Troy into *Tory*. "In a short biographical notice of Pope which I compiled for an edition of his poems, I briefly enumerated his prose works, among which I named his *Memoirs of a Parish Priest;* when the proof came before me, I found that the compositor had set it *Memoirs of a Paint Brush.*" It is possible that this blunder may have arisen from a cause to which we shall presently advert, obscure writing in the author's manuscript; but Mr. Martin also took notice of the matter mentioned above, namely, the partial disarrangement of some of the types in the cells, as a cause of typographical bewilderment. This misplacing of types in cells would fail, however, to account for a multitude of blunders. The author, the compositor, and the "corrector of the press" must be responsible on other grounds for "A silver medal given to a florist for *stealing* geraniums;" and for putting a wrong date on the tops of some of the pages of a newspaper—such as the *Daily News* in one of its issues, which, dated Monday, July 18, had on the top of one page, and "Tuesday, July 18," on the top of all the others; and in a quite recent instance in the *Illustrated London News*, where on the top of one page Saturday was assigned to a date that certainly did not belong to it. At the Duke of Wellington's funeral, in 1852, Sir Peregrine Maitland was one of the pall-bearers. A statement appeared in some of the journals to the effect that when Sir Archibald Alison published the last volume of his *History of Europe*, the name of Sir Peregrine Maitland appeared as Sir Peregrine *Pickle*; and it was remarked that such a misprint could not have been otherwise than intentional, a poor attempt at a joke on the part of the compositor, or the "corrector." In the only copy which we have consulted, this absurdity does not appear—a negative testimony so far as it goes in favor of the compositor.—*Chambers's Journal.*

SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE AND OF THOUGHT.—I confess I have often wondered at the apathy, particularly of the students of psychology, with regard to the complete revolution that has been worked before their eyes in the realm of language. They simply looked on, as if it did not concern them. Why, if language were only the outward form of thought, is it not clear that no philosophy, wishing to gain an insight into the nature of thought, and particularly into its origin, could dispense with a careful study of language? What would Hobbes or Locke have given for Bopp's *Comparative Grammar?* What would we say if biologists were to attempt to discover the nature and laws of organic life without ever looking at a living body? And where are we to find the living body of thought, if not in language? What are the two problems left unsettled at the end of the science of language—"How do mere cries become phonetic types?" and "How can sensations be thinkers into concepts?"—what are these two,

if taken together, but the highest problem of all philosophy, viz.: What is the origin of reason?—*Max Müller in Contemporary Review.*

A SPRING BOUQUET.

Eatly the rude Wind-king through the surging sea
Of swaying boughs, that bending to the blast
Their countless arms, with murmurous rustling wave,
In wood and forest; and the hedgerows burst
Into the tender greenery of Spring.

Now show the clumps of golden crocuses
Their crowns above the freshly-scented mold;
And quivering bells of snowdrops glimmer white,
In roadside garden; purple violets
Lurk mid their green leaves, heavy-eyed with dew,
Their fragrant perfume scattering on the Dawn.

The polyanthus in her velvet robe—
Yellow and russet—nestles by the side
Of proud auricula; the splendid stars
Of periwinkle—palest lavender—
Gleam from the ivied bank; ranunculus
All-stately queens it o'er her satellites,
The yellow daffodils; narcissus scents
With his frankincense sweet, the keen March air,
A flower of peerless beauty.

Wall-flowers show
From bed and border, their brown-orange blooms;
And under them lingereth a vestal pure,
The last pale primrose. All the pear-trees bend
Beneath their flower-snow; the almonds blush
With roseate bloom; the young year's minstrel sweet—
The mellow thrush—his liquid carol pours
From the old blackthorn.

Nature is astir;
She wakes rejoicing from her Winter sleep,
And with a thousand voices welcomes Spring!
—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE KAFIRS.—A mistaken idea as to Kafir marriages has, I think, prevailed. I have heard it stated that wives are bought and sold, and that they are therefore slaves. They are bought, certainly, and as that which is bought must have been sold, the words have a seeming truth about them. But in fact the wife is never sold, and cannot be sold. She is sold as a girl, but is not salable when she is a wife. And when sold as a girl she is not sold as a slave was sold when slaves were salable. For no price would a father sell his daughter to a husband deemed to be unsuitable in rank. The future husband gives so many cattle for his wife—cattle being the Kafir's wealth—instead of taking so much with her, as is the case with us. The girl would feel herself disgraced to be married without such transfer of cattle. The practice is very bad—abominable in its results. The old men have the wealth, and therefore the old men get the women, leaving none for the young men. The natural results of such a practice I need not explain. But this practice of buying wives is not a practice of buying and selling such as it is sometimes described to be. Nor are the wives slaves—unless an English wife is also a slave. She is sworn to obedience; and is, I think, as a rule, quite as obedient as the Kafir wife. My reader must condescend to think of a laborer's cottage, when he draws the parallel, in his own mind, and not of his

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

GENERAL NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN—HOW HIS SPEECH AND THE EMPEROR'S REPLY GOT INTO THE PAPERS—END OF A NOTED LAWSUIT—ATTEMPT TO BLACK-MAIL A MARRIED LADY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 18, 1878.

Some of the Paris journals were very enthusiastic about the reception of De Saint-Vallier at Berlin, and predicted that he was to bring about a new era. He had, according to their view, re-established amicable relations between the two countries. Owing to the esteem in which he was personally held, it was supposed that he would be able to do a great deal more than his predecessor, Gontaut-Biron; and it was further stated that he enjoyed both the favor of the court and the friendship of the Chancellor. It appears now that this appreciation was premature, to say the least, and the French are beginning to see that the Germans put on airs of great cordiality, as one does with a child to be patronized and petted. Comte de Saint-Vallier was received exactly as Gontaut-Biron was received before him, and there is no great difference in the language used, but the Liberal press of Berlin published the addresses on both sides, and indulged in a certain amount of cynical language that had its echo here. But when the French press had had its say, and eulogized the Germans sufficiently for their reception of the French Ambassador, the Government organs began to set things right. They stated that it was never the custom at Berlin to publish the addresses delivered by the Emperor and the Ambassador he receives, and intimate that De Saint-Vallier was instrumental, for his own honor and glory, in bringing about this breach of court etiquette. They add that he has never enjoyed the confidence of the Chancellor, who saw at the outset that De Saint-Vallier was only anxious to win court favor in order that it might be talked about at home. The result is that the Chancellor treats the new Ambassador with marked courtesy and politeness, and the court is studying him to ascertain whether or not he is a fine gentleman, to be treated like his predecessor. The moral of the story is that no diplomat can ask journalistic fame with impunity at the expense of his predecessor. The Government and official organs of Berlin take upon themselves the task of avenging Gontaut-Biron. De Saint-Vallier has to begin over again, and he has learned by experience that the German court does not like publicity, and that it requires great tact and discretion to be on friendly terms with the court and the Chancellor at the same time. Gontaut-Biron succeeded; De Saint-Vallier may succeed now that he has examined the field.

Edouard Tallichet, editor of *La Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse*, has just published a pamphlet upon the lawsuit he had with the heirs of De Montalembert. In one of my previous letters, some months ago, I spoke of this affair. To sum up the facts briefly, I may repeat that Père Hyacinthe offered to Tallichet for publication the posthumous work of Montalembert entitled *Spain and Liberty*, left by him as a sort of political testament. When the first chapters arrived in France the heirs of Montalembert entered a complaint, and demanded the seizure of the *Swiss Review*. This was done; its sale was prohibited, and suit was entered against the editor. Judgment was rendered in favor of the heirs of Montalembert. The editor appealed, and has since gone from one tribunal to another until he has exhausted his legal remedies. The final judgment confirmed that of the first tribunal. Tallichet accepts this as final with very good grace, but at the same time he writes a pamphlet to set before the public his own side of the story. In the first place he shows that he acted in good faith upon the authority of the following letter:

WEDNESDAY, 17th February, 1869.

DEAR AND GOOD FATHER: Not only must this not be published, according to the unanimous advice of our best friends, but it must not be shown to any one. Hence I beg you to keep to yourself this quasi manuscript, that you may publish, if you wish, when I am dead.' But at this moment the slightest indiscretion would plunge into a veritable despair many of our friends that we ought to love and respect. Truly yours, M.

The signature was a simple initial, but there was no question about the handwriting of Montalembert. A short time after this he named Père Hyacinthe one of his literary Executors. And a short time after this was done the Carmelite separated from the Church of Rome in the manner known to the world. Montalembert continued to be his friend, but he reproached him gently for his defection, admiring his ideas, but declaring his act inopportune. He told Père Hyacinthe that his course was calculated to give encouragement to the enemies of religion. And at the same time he revoked that clause in his testament which made Père Hyacinthe one of his Executors. Tallichet pleads that he knew nothing of this, and took the work upon a Montalembert's letter authorizing Père Hyacinthe to publish it after his death. The heirs pretend that this permission was revoked by the clause in the will revoking the Carmelite as a literary Executor. The courts have taken this view of the case, and the *Swiss Review* has been condemned. But Tallichet makes exceptions to the judgment, and says that the Procureur made himself an advocate for the plaintiffs, and did not confine himself to his proper duty, that of summing up impartially the evidence offered on both sides. However, the case is ended, and we can now wonder why so much noise has been made about this work. At this time it has no sort of importance. Montalambert had a hobby. He thought that the Church of Rome could be conciliated with modern society, and in *Spain and Liberty* he tried to show how it was to be done. But before his death he became assured that the thing was impracticable. To-day no one thinks of such an attempt, for the Syllabus and the dogma of infallibility have intervened to place insurmountable difficulties in the way. It cannot be done in Europe until they have what we enjoy—a free Church in a free State.

In the local columns of the Paris journals one finds some curious and interesting stories, nearly every day bringing something new. This morning we have a case of an attempt at blackmailing that turned out badly. A few years ago Mlle. Ernestine S——, belonging to a poor but honorable family, began to utilize her talents by giving lessons on the piano. She was soon well employed. At the house of one of her pupils she met a rich grocer, many years older than herself, who was greatly struck by her beauty. He demanded her hand in marriage, offering to settle 40,000 francs a year upon her. Notwithstanding the advantage of this position to a poor girl, Mlle. Ernestine hesitated, for she was in love with a young man, the son of a neighbor. About that time he suddenly died of typhoid fever. Her parents urged her to accept the grocer, and she reluctantly consented. The young wife kept with her a small packet of letters which, though not revealing anything like criminal relations, were too ardent to please a husband, and she kept them carefully concealed from the ex-grocer. In December last, Madam had a dispute with her *femme-de-chambre*, who left the next day, taking away with her the letters she had seen her mistress conceal and guard with such jealous care. A suspicion of the reason for this singular theft came into Madam's mind, and when her husband came home she told him the story of her first romance. He told her to pay no attention to the matter and did not give it a thought himself. Day before yesterday the following letter came:

MADAM: Having to deliver to you some compromising papers, and fearing that I may meet your husband, I beg you to indicate by post the place and time of our meeting. LOUIS V.

This letter was handed at once to the husband who dictated the reply, naming a room in a second-class hotel. The lady went there, and in a short time a young man entered and began to speak with great embarrassment. He stated that he had certain letters that would certainly compromise the lady with her husband, with her friends, and society, but he was ready to give them up for 1,000 francs. "That is not a high price," was the reply, "and I will have the arrangements made with you." At the same time she opened the door and the husband entered with two gendarmes. The black-mailer and his mistress are both in prison at this moment, and they will be condemned at the next session of the assizes to a long term of imprisonment. Such attempts are very severely punished in France.

The second *bal masqué* at the Opera was not as gay as the first, though the net receipts amounted to over 80,000 francs. But there was a sad air about it despite the efforts of the paid dancers to be gay. Mask balls are nearly as an end here, for the society that frequents them is better adapted to Bullier's or the Closerie des Lilas, than to the Grand Opera. But the Place de l'Opera looked very brilliant during the evening. For the first time it was illuminated by electric lights, and the experiment was a success. It is proposed to light the entire avenue with electricity during the Exposition.

The troubles in the Law School still continue, and the students will not allow Chambellan to continue his lectures. They stamp and hiss until the Professor retires, or until the Dean, Colmet de l'Aage, comes in to sit beside him. Some of the papers hint that there is some reason on the side of the students, Chambellan being a very old man, and addicted to the habit of reading lectures that he wrote a quarter of a century ago, the students are calling for a younger Professor.

RUFUS CHOATE'S COLLEGE DAYS.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES BY ONE OF HIS LIFE-LONG FRIENDS.

Gen. Henry K. Oliver has contributed to the Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* an interesting account of his acquaintance with Rufus Choate while they were students together at Dartmouth College, New-Hampshire. We make some extracts, as follows:

"Choate was a member of the class (1819) next below my own (1818,) and about a year older than myself, but of an almost incredible maturity of mind. Being from my own State and from the country in which I was born, (though reared in Boston,) he encouraged me by considerate and timely sympathies, and stimulated me, as he did all of us, by his yielding pertinacity as much as by his own work, his richness of attainment, and his brilliancy of scholarship. Yet such was the simplicity of his character, his manifest unconsciousness of superiority, his freedom of intercourse with us all, his exuberance of friendly grasp, his genial outflow in companionship—"medicines that he gave us to make us love him"—that each of us, delighted by his finish as a man, charmed by his consciousness as a scholar, and drawn to him by the loveliness of his disposition, the purity and strength of his moral influence, was at all times ready to exclaim, like the shepherd in Virgil's 'Eclogue,' 'I envy not, I only wonder!' Him we looked upon as our chief, no man in either of the classes then in college being even named with him in rate of scholarship. In fact, we did not count him in at all in such scholarship, but set him apart, above us all, as on a pedestal by himself, 'himself his only parallel.'

"His persistent method of study seemed to the rest of us who were crystallized into an abiding habit, definite in manner and form, and determinate in purpose and result. I have often seen him when I called at his room, in the act of delving at his books. His large and well-shaped head, supported upon his hands, his elbows upon the table, he often passing the fingers of both hands through the profuse growth of his dark, curly hair. His eyes were also dark, with a mild, yet penetrating look, always, as I remember, having a suggestion of sadness, as did, at all times, the dark features of his expressive face, giving out a peculiar look which enchained one's attention and interest by its very sensitiveness to light. In marked contrast not seldom with many a sudden playful or witty utterance, (he, all the while, gentle and in quiet repose,) which flashed out in surcharge of unharming humor, with no effervescence of laughter nor spray of boisterous merriment from them.

"There was a custom in our day of assignment by the President, on each alternate Wednesday evening, to each class, of a subject for a theme to one or two or three members of the senior and junior classes alternately, the essays thereon to be read in chapel on the next Wednesday fortnight. These readings were open to the public, and were ordinarily there was plenty of room. But when it was Choate's turn the chapel was crowded to repletion, the gentlemen and ladies, and even the youth of the village, flocking in. Then was the brilliant spell cast captive by his grasp of the subject, his eloquent diction, his beautiful imagery, and the charm of his profuse illustration, all set forth with a fertility of language that showed his ready command of a wide and passed range of words, and of unsurpassed skill in their usance. At times, and always at the appropriate and fitting time, his sense of humor, unconsciously operating, would leap even to himself, yet none the less animate, (quiet and gentle it always was,) lighted up his features with an infectious smile as he set forth some absurdity in a manner of such inimitable drollness that the air of the chapel, usually still and solemn, seemed to undulate with the soft murmuring of a restrained merriment. And yet no man whom I ever knew was more tender in feeling, or had less of the assailant spirit of ridicule, or more of abhorrent charity and good-will to all mankind, he seeming to delight in making men happy, and so keeping them. If the phrase be permissible, his humor was characterized by a sort of stately dignity, which, while it fitted the occasion and the object, most felicitously illustrated his intent, and yet had nothing in it of harshness. It lacerated no feelings, nor provoked fretful retort or acrimonious repartee.

"Wholly free was he also from any self-complacent ostentation of conscious superiority in talent or acquirement over his college mates, or from a thought whether he himself thought that any such superiority existed, manifest though it was to all the rest of us, and we so often ourselves manifesting our sense of it that we could suppose that he himself could not have failed to find it out. But neither in college nor in the after-life, so far as I know, did he give token of any such cognition. To us his companionship was a benediction of constant influence. Illustrated by both act and word; and we sought his society as we would seek for a haven of agreeable repose, of comfort and relief, no one feeling fearful that, by his bearing, his dignity, his acts, or his words, but, on the contrary, encouraged and incited to individual better trying and better doing."

THE LATE SENATOR SUMNER.

HIS EARLY REPUGNANCE TO ENTERING POLITICAL LIFE.

From the Boston Advertiser, Feb. 26.

It has often been remarked that Mr. Charles Sumner had never been in either house of the State Legislature, and that he had taken no share in administrative duty before he was elected to the Senate of the United States. It is, perhaps, not generally understood that it was his own determination which kept him thus aloof from office. In the position which he held in Boston he would have been a favorite candidate for many posts of responsibility, but that he always declined to have his name used for this purpose. We have before us the manuscript of a card published by him in this paper on the 2d of November, 1846, in which he says: "My tastes are alien to official life, and I have long been accustomed to look to other fields of usefulness." In interesting to see that in the original draft of this card Mr. Sumner wrote "alien to public life." But it doubtless occurred to him in time that every American citizen of spirit and character is in public life, whether he choose or no. No one was more in "public life" than Mr. Sumner was then. He therefore drew his pen through the word "public" and substituted "official." Following is the card:

TO THE PUBLIC.

On my return late last evening from Bangor, where I had been in pursuance of an engagement made last August, I was surprised to find myself nominated as a candidate for Congress. I have never, on any occasion, sought or desired public office of any kind. I do not now. My tastes are alien to official life, and I have long been accustomed to look to other fields of usefulness. My name has been brought forward, in my absence, without any knowledge or suspicion on my part of such a purpose, and contrary to express declarations, repeatedly made, that I would not be a candidate. Grateful for the kindness of the friends who have thought me worthy of their political confidence, and regretting much that it has not been bestowed upon some one else who would duly represent the idea of opposition to the longer continuance of the unjust war with Mexico, I beg leave respectfully, but explicitly, to withdraw my name from the canvass. CHARLES SUMNER.

Saturday, Oct. 31.

PADDY O'BRIEN.

GEN. SHERMAN'S TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE HERO OF BUENA VISTA.

Following is a copy of the letter from Gen. Sherman which was read the other day in the House in the debate on the Pension bill:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, 1878.

DEAR SIR: I know you will pardon my seeming delay in answering your letter of the 19th, when you know the time has been utilized in preparing the inclosed paper, "Military History of Brevet-Major J. F. J. O'Brien, Fourth Artillery," which will, I think, materially assist you in your laudable purpose of securing a pension to the widow of O'Brien. Personally I know little of O'Brien, but indirectly, from mutual acquaintances, much. He was familiarly known as Paddy O'Brien, being full of intelligence, wit, and a courage which made him universally beloved. I have heard Gen. Bragg say that O'Brien at Buena Vista did more to secure victory to our arms than he (Bragg) himself. O'Brien was Lieutenant to Capt. Washington, whose battery held the gorge of Buenaventura. In the progress of the battle one section of two guns under Lieut. O'Brien was detached to the mouth of a lateral ravine, upon which Santa Anna made his last final "charge." O'Brien stood by his guns, firing incessantly till they were literally overrun, losing his guns and sustaining a loss of 30 men. But the noise of those guns and the delay caused by them gave Gen. Taylor the time necessary to collect at the head or debouch of that ravine the force, including Bragg's battery, which stopped the column and turned it back, which was the end of the battle of Buena Vista. I was not there, but I have the above from eye-witnesses, and I believe all the facts are of record in a trial demanded by O'Brien and a court of inquiry into the cause of the loss of those "two guns." Had this occurred in France O'Brien would have been honored and rewarded in life; but he was not. The ordinary routine of military promotion he was afterward killed by the great enemy of man, cholera, at his post of duty. His widow is the widow of the nation, and no generous man, who knows the facts, will hesitate to provide for her in her old age that maintenance which is a fair inference of a contract to provide for the widow and orphan made as in the service of the Government. I have intended for the first, a hand-some gold medal, emblematic of the championship of America, together with a purse of $200 for the second, a purse of $150; the third, a purse of $100; and the fourth, a purse of $50. The games will be carried on under the same system as is adopted in billiard tournaments, the competitors playing each against the other individually, the winner of the greatest number of games taking the first prize. The entries are to be open until March 15. Messrs. A. P. Sutphin, William Sexton, Samuel Knight, Joseph Dion, and J. M. Warble, have already signified their intention of entering the contest, and assurance is given that Wahlgreen, the Swede, and other well-known experts will enter.

ANOTHER REHYPOTHECATING FIRM.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE FIRM OF GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO. IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER—THE CONCERN CHARGED WITH REHYPOTHECATING SECURITIES.

Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday appointed Selah Chamberlain as Receiver of the property of the late firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., in a suit brought by Mr. Chamberlain against Warren E. Greenleaf, as the sole surviving member of the firm. The action is in the nature of a creditor's bill. Mr. Chamberlain, in his complaint, says that for about 18 years prior to Feb. 1, 1878, Warren E. Greenleaf, Augustus W. Greenleaf, and John B. Norris were partners, in this City, as bankers and brokers. Their business, he says, consisted in the buying and selling of stocks and evidences of debt upon commission, including the advance of money by the firm for and on account of parties for whom they acted in the purchase of stocks and securities, and in receiving and holding property as security for such sums as they might advance to their customers. Mr. Norris died on Feb. 15, 1878, and Augustus W. Greenleaf survived him only 13 days. At the time of the latter's death, Mr. Chamberlain says, the firm was insolvent, its liabilities exceeding its assets. Warren E. Greenleaf, he says, is of infirm and impaired health, and has not the physical capacity to attend to the business and wind up the affairs of the firm. Mr. Chamberlain then goes on to say that the firm has delivered to the firm's possession a number of shares of different kinds of stock, aggregating over $500,000, as collateral for about $192,000 of loans. Other persons, he says, have made similar deposits of securities for loans, and the firm, however, hypothecated the securities thus deposited as security for the repayment of loans obtained by it in its own name. In this rehypothecation the plaintiff alleges that the securities have been mingled together, thus rendering it a very difficult task for the owners of the repledged stocks to obtain their own property.

The announcement of the appointment of the Receiver was read from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange shortly before the close of business there yesterday. Mr. Chamberlain is a resident of Cleveland, Ohio.

TAMMANY AND ANTI-TAMMANY.

ACTIVITY OF THE DEMOCRATS OPPOSED TO THE ONE-MAN POWER—RESIGNATION OF HON. BEN WOOD FROM KELLY'S ORGANIZATION.

The Organizing and Conference Committees of the New-York City Democracy, the New-York County Democracy, and the Independent Democratic Association, forming under the leadership of Messrs. Edward Cooper and Oswald Ottendorfer, are actively engaged in perfecting their several plans for successful opposition to Tammany Hall. During the past week a number of private caucuses have been held by members of the three organizations, and several private meetings of the committees have taken place. The agitation of the question of a reduction of the salaries of public officials has had some effect in Albany, as is shown by the introduction of the bill for that purpose in the Legislature. On Tuesday next the sub-committee appointed by the City Democracy to present a bill calling for the appointment of a commission to fix the salaries of officers of the City Government will have a hearing before the Senate Committee on Cities. Circular letters addressed to the members of the City Democracy have been issued, requesting a meeting at No. 8 Union-square to-morrow evening. The hall engaged is a large one adjoining the committee's head-quarters, and Mr. Hankin stated yesterday that a large attendance was expected.

The Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall met yesterday afternoon, and its sub-committee of 23 retired and held a private consultation upon the state of discipline and condition of the party organization in the different Assembly Districts and the Twenty-Third and Twenty-fourth Wards. It was determined that the public meetings in the districts and wards, under the auspices of the Committee on Organization, should be continued, and that every effort should be made to strengthen the party. The resignation of Hon. Benjamin Wood from the Committee was received by the Chairman of the Committee on Organization. It will be submitted to the General Committee for its action at the regular meeting to be held on Thursday evening next. Mr. Wood's desertion of Tammany Hall is regarded as ominous to the latter by his political friends, as he has been for years always on the winning side in local politics.

GRAFULLA'S BAND CONCERT.

THE THIRD IN THE SERIES—A FINE PROGRAMME AND LARGE ATTENDANCE.

Mr. Grafulla's promenade concert at the Seventh Regiment Armory last evening was as great a success as its predecessors. The stormy weather did not prevent the attendance from being as large as usual, and the main drill-room and corridors were thronged during the entertainment. The several company rooms were not as elaborately decorated as usual, with the exception of the quarters of Company B. In the latter room the tables, desks, and picture-frames were hidden in a mass of ivy-leaves, and strings of the same verdant shrub were stretched across the room at various points. Company D's room was heavily draped in mourning, out of respect to the memory of Private Goodyear, whose death in Portugal was announced last week. The programme of concert music was as follows:

PART I.

1. Introduction. "La Reine de Saba"..... Gounod
2. Song. "I Love"..... Mattei
3. Polka. "Lakoo Polka. "La Marjolaine"..... Lecocq
4. Waltz. "Hookbells Klange"..... Strauss
5. Overture. "Centennial"..... Müller
6. Reminiscences of Camp Cameron, Washington, 1861.—
   1. Seventh Reg., N. G., Anthem...Grafulla
   2. Manual of Arms—Calls.....M. Lefferts
   3. Quickstep, Capt. Shepherd.....Grafulla
   4. Quickstep, "Sky Rocket".....Grafulla

PART II.

6. Selections, "Orphee aux Enfers"..... Offenbach
7. "La Belle Bordelaise," Cornet Solo, Wm. C. Bowen
8. March, "The Crescent and the Cross," C. C. Smith
9. Waltz. "Life at Court"..... Strauss
10. "La Joia de los Toreros"..... Yradier
11. Quickstep, "Nancy Lee"..... W. P. Adams

The fourth and last concert of the series will take place at the armory on Saturday evening, March 16.

During the concert a large number of members engaged in a match for the "Champions'" badge, in the armory range. There were about 50 entries, and some excellent scores were made, among them being two of 23 each out of a possible 70 points.

THE LOSS OF THE SUNNYSIDE.

The steam-ship State of Virginia, which arrived yesterday after an unusually rough passage, brought Capt. Wood, of the brig Sunnyside, and his entire crew, seven in all, who were taken from the wreck of that vessel on the 23d of February, in latitude 51° 6′ and longitude 34° 39′. The Sunnyside left New-York for Pensance, England, with a cargo of wheat, on the 6th of February, and had ordinary Winter weather until the 18th, when a hurricane from the north-east set in. Her jibboom was carried away, and she was hove to for a few hours. On the following day it was discovered that she had sprung a leak, and her cargo becoming wet a portion of it was thrown overboard. At noon on the 21st a terrific sea struck her, carrying away the mainsail and pulwarks and starting her covering boards. Before the vessel could recover from the shock another sea struck her on the starboard bow, fiattening it in and with the force of the blow her covering boards were knocked off, her head knocked away and her forecastle deck opened out. The water ran down into the hold where the covering boards were torn away. An attempt was made to get her before the wind, but she would not pay off. Her mainmast was then cut away, and she was finally got before the wind. The holes in the bow were stopped with blankets, clothes, &c., and her decks and cables were let go in order to raise her head. One watch kept at the pumps, while the other passed up bags of wheat to the deck, where they were cut and their contents washed overboard. The wind and sea began to go down. The brig would otherwise have sunk. At 8 o'clock the cook made coffee, and the crew were given a rest of one hour. They had been constantly at work, and had had no rest or food since noon on the previous day. They then resumed the work of throwing the cargo overboard, and continued at the work until late in the night, when they were allowed to turn in for a few hours. At 5:30 the next morning they commenced again. A little before noon a vessel which had noticed their signal of distress was seen bearing down upon them. A boat, commanded by the first and second officers of the State of Virginia came alongside the brig, and the exhausted crew were taken off. When abandoned, the Sunnyside had six feet of water in her hold, her pumps were broken and stoked, her masts gone, and her cargo spoiled. She was built at Sunderland, in 1864, and registered 288 tons.

THE PISTOL ORDINANCE.

Superintendent Walling yesterday received a certified copy of the ordinance recently adopted by the Board of Aldermen and approved by the Mayor, regulating the carrying of pistols. The ordinance, which prohibits the carrying of pistols by private citizens, unless they first obtain a permit therefor from the Superintendent of Police, will be promulgated to the force in general orders during the present week, and Superintendent Walling will then receive applications for permits.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

CONCERNING FERRY FARES.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE INQUIRING INTO THE BUSINESS OF THE UNION FERRY COMPANY—THE LATTER OPPOSED TO A REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation met yesterday in the office of the Union Ferry Company, at the foot of Fulton-street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of examining into the business of that corporation, and of consulting with its officers concerning the prospects for a reduction of fares. There are at present before the Legislature three measures affecting the Union Ferry Company. One is to reduce the fare for foot passengers to 1 cent, a second is to reduce the fare for vehicles 25 per cent., and a third is to compel the company to sell single instead of coupon tickets. The committee, which is composed of Senators Esselstyn, Davenport, Rockwell, Hogan, and Oakey, was called to order by Senator Sessions shortly after noon. Among those present were Henry E. Pierrepont, Vice-President of the company; Henry C. Murphy, J. S. T. Stranahan, J. A. Perry, James How, Aldermen McIntyre and Dwyer, Ripley Ropes, and William H. Waring, member of Assembly from the Fifth District of Kings County. Mr. Silliman said that a careful examination of the affairs of the company had been made, showing the receipts and other matters of interest. Mr. Joseph A. Perry, the Treasurer of the company, made an affidavit substantially as follows:

"Deponent says that the loss to the company from the proposed reduction would be the enormous sum on four passengers, $224,255 25, and on horses and vehicles of $54,940, making the loss which would result from such changes of fare $279,195 25. Deponent further says it would be impossible to continue the business of the ferries on the receipts thus diminished; that taking as a test the receipts and necessary expenses of the company, and not paying any dividend to the stockholders for the year ending May 1, 1877, the ferries (with such reduction of fares) would be run at an annual loss of $139,348 76; that taking such receipts and expenses for the year ending May 1, 1876, as a test, the ferries (with such reduction of fares) would be run at an annual loss of $138,924 72; that taking such receipts and expenses for the year ending May 1, 1875, as a test, the ferries (with such reduction of fares) would be run at an annual loss of $88,981 70; that taking such receipts and expenses for the year ending May 1, 1874, as a test, the ferries (with such reduction of fares) would be run at an annual loss of $93,042; that taking such receipts and expenses for the year ending May 1, 1873, as a test, the ferries (with such reduction of fares) would be run at an annual loss of $181,917 63; that taking such receipts and expenses for the year ending May 1, 1872, as a test, the ferries (with such reduction of fares) would be run at an annual loss of $141,421. Deponent further says that the above estimates of the loss at which the ferries would be run have not included, as part of these expenses, any dividend whatever to the stockholders, and that if, on the other hand, there should be paid a dividend of 10 per cent. in each year (to which they are entitled for the use and risk of their capital,) the loss at which the ferries would be run on the proposed reduced rates of fare would be with the other expenses as in 1872, $241,421; with the other expenses as in 1873, $281,917 63; with the other expenses as in 1874, $193,042; with the other expenses as in 1875, $139,924; and ordinarily there was plenty of room. But when it was Choate's turn the chapel was crowded to repletion, the gentlemen and ladies, and even the youth of the village, flocking in. Then was the brilliant spell cast captive by his grasp of the subject, his eloquent diction, his beautiful imagery, and the charm of his profuse illustration, all set forth with a fertility of language that showed his ready command of a wide and passed range of words, and of unsurpassed skill in their usance. At times, and always at the appropriate and fitting time, his sense of humor, unconsciously operating, would leap even to himself, yet none the less animate, (quiet and gentle it always was,) lighted up his features with an infectious smile as he set forth some absurdity in a manner of such inimitable drollness that the air of the chapel, usually still and solemn, seemed to undulate with the soft murmuring of a restrained merriment. And yet no man whom I ever knew was more tender in feeling, or had less of the assailant spirit of ridicule, or more of abhorrent charity and good-will to all mankind, he seeming to delight in making men happy, and so keeping them. If the phrase be permissible, his humor was characterized by a sort of stately dignity, which, while it fitted the occasion and the object, most felicitously illustrated his intent, and yet had nothing in it of harshness. It lacerated no feelings, nor provoked fretful retort or acrimonious repartee.

"Wholly free was he also from any self-complacent ostentation of conscious superiority in talent or acquirement over his college mates, or from a thought whether he himself thought that any such superiority existed, manifest though it was to all the rest of us, and we so often ourselves manifesting our sense of it that we could suppose that he himself could not have failed to find it out. But neither in college nor in the after-life, so far as I know, did he give token of any such cognition. To us his companionship was a benediction of constant influence. Illustrated by both act and word; and we sought his society as we would seek for a haven of agreeable repose, of comfort and relief, no one feeling fearful that, by his bearing, his dignity, his acts, or his words, but, on the contrary, encouraged and incited to individual better trying and better doing."

THE LATE SENATOR SUMNER.

HIS EARLY REPUGNANCE TO ENTERING POLITICAL LIFE.

From the Boston Advertiser, Feb. 26.

It has often been remarked that Mr. Charles Sumner had never been in either house of the State Legislature, and that he had taken no share in administrative duty before he was elected to the Senate of the United States. It is, perhaps, not generally understood that it was his own determination which kept him thus aloof from office. In the position which he held in Boston he would have been a favorite candidate for many posts of responsibility, but that he always declined to have his name used for this purpose. We have before us the manuscript of a card published by him in this paper on the 2d of November, 1846, in which he says: "My tastes are alien to official life, and I have long been accustomed to look to other fields of usefulness." It is interesting to see that in the original draft of this card Mr. Sumner wrote "alien to public life." But it doubtless occurred to him in time that every American citizen of spirit and character is in public life, whether he choose or no. No one was more in "public life" than Mr. Sumner was then. He therefore drew his pen through the word "public" and substituted "official." Following is the card:

TO THE PUBLIC.

On my return late last evening from Bangor, where I had been in pursuance of an engagement made last August, I was surprised to find myself nominated as a candidate for Congress. I have never, on any occasion, sought or desired public office of any kind. I do not now. My tastes are alien to official life, and I have long been accustomed to look to other fields of usefulness. My name has been brought forward, in my absence, without any knowledge or suspicion on my part of such a purpose, and contrary to express declarations, repeatedly made, that I would not be a candidate. Grateful for the kindness of the friends who have thought me worthy of their political confidence, and regretting much that it has not been bestowed upon some one else who would duly represent the idea of opposition to the longer continuance of the unjust war with Mexico, I beg leave respectfully, but explicitly, to withdraw my name from the canvass. CHARLES SUMNER.

Saturday, Oct. 31.

PADDY O'BRIEN.

GEN. SHERMAN'S TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE HERO OF BUENA VISTA.

Following is a copy of the letter from Gen. Sherman which was read the other day in the House in the debate on the Pension bill:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, 1878.

DEAR SIR: I know you will pardon my seeming delay in answering your letter of the 19th, when you know the time has been utilized in preparing the inclosed paper, "Military History of Brevet-Major J. F. J. O'Brien, Fourth Artillery," which will, I think, materially assist you in your laudable purpose of securing a pension to the widow of O'Brien. Personally I know little of O'Brien, but indirectly, from mutual acquaintances, much. He was familiarly known as Paddy O'Brien, being full of intelligence, wit, and a courage which made him universally beloved. I have heard Gen. Bragg say that O'Brien at Buena Vista did more to secure victory to our arms than he (Bragg) himself. O'Brien was Lieutenant to Capt. Washington, whose battery held the gorge of Buenaventura. In the progress of the battle one section of two guns under Lieut. O'Brien was detached to the mouth of a lateral ravine, upon which Santa Anna made his last final "charge." O'Brien stood by his guns, firing incessantly till they were literally overrun, losing his guns and sustaining a loss of 30 men. But the noise of those guns and the delay caused by them gave Gen. Taylor the time necessary to collect at the head or debouch of that ravine the force, including Bragg's battery, which stopped the column and turned it back, which was the end of the battle of Buena Vista. I was not there, but I have the above from eye-witnesses, and I believe all the facts are of record in a trial demanded by O'Brien and a court of inquiry into the cause of the loss of those "two guns." Had this occurred in France O'Brien would have been honored and rewarded in life; but he was not. The ordinary routine of military promotion he was afterward killed by the great enemy of man, cholera, at his post of duty. His widow is the widow of the nation, and no generous man, who knows the facts, will hesitate to provide for her in her old age that maintenance which is a fair inference of a contract to provide for the widow and orphan made as in the service of the Government. I have intended for the first, a hand-some gold medal, emblematic of the championship of America, together with a purse of $200 for the second, a purse of $150; the third, a purse of $100; and the fourth, a purse of $50. The games will be carried on under the same system as is adopted in billiard tournaments, the competitors playing each against the other individually, the winner of the greatest number of games taking the first prize. The entries are to be open until March 15. Messrs. A. P. Sutphin, William Sexton, Samuel Knight, Joseph Dion, and J. M. Warble, have already signified their intention of entering the contest, and assurance is given that Wahlgreen, the Swede, and other well-known experts will enter.

ANOTHER REHYPOTHECATING FIRM.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE FIRM OF GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO. IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER—THE CONCERN CHARGED WITH REHYPOTHECATING SECURITIES.

Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday appointed Selah Chamberlain as Receiver of the property of the late firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., in a suit brought by Mr. Chamberlain against Warren E. Greenleaf, as the sole surviving member of the firm. The action is in the nature of a creditor's bill. Mr. Chamberlain, in his complaint, says that for about 18 years prior to Feb. 1, 1878, Warren E. Greenleaf, Augustus W. Greenleaf, and John B. Norris were partners, in this City, as bankers and brokers. Their business, he says, consisted in the buying and selling of stocks and evidences of debt upon commission, including the advance of money by the firm for and on account of parties for whom they acted in the purchase of stocks and securities, and in receiving and holding property as security for such sums as they might advance to their customers. Mr. Norris died on Feb. 15, 1878, and Augustus W. Greenleaf survived him only 13 days. At the time of the latter's death, Mr. Chamberlain says, the firm was insolvent, its liabilities exceeding its assets. Warren E. Greenleaf, he says, is of infirm and impaired health, and has not the physical capacity to attend to the business and wind up the affairs of the firm. Mr. Chamberlain then goes on to say that the firm has delivered to the firm's possession a number of shares of different kinds of stock, aggregating over $500,000, as collateral for about $192,000 of loans. Other persons, he says, have made similar deposits of securities for loans, and the firm, however, hypothecated the securities thus deposited as security for the repayment of loans obtained by it in its own name. In this rehypothecation the plaintiff alleges that the securities have been mingled together, thus rendering it a very difficult task for the owners of the repledged stocks to obtain their own property.

The announcement of the appointment of the Receiver was read from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange shortly before the close of business there yesterday. Mr. Chamberlain is a resident of Cleveland, Ohio.

TAMMANY AND ANTI-TAMMANY.

ACTIVITY OF THE DEMOCRATS OPPOSED TO THE ONE-MAN POWER—RESIGNATION OF HON. BEN WOOD FROM KELLY'S ORGANIZATION.

The Organizing and Conference Committees of the New-York City Democracy, the New-York County Democracy, and the Independent Democratic Association, forming under the leadership of Messrs. Edward Cooper and Oswald Ottendorfer, are actively engaged in perfecting their several plans for successful opposition to Tammany Hall. During the past week a number of private caucuses have been held by members of the three organizations, and several private meetings of the committees have taken place. The agitation of the question of a reduction of the salaries of public officials has had some effect in Albany, as is shown by the introduction of the bill for that purpose in the Legislature. On Tuesday next the sub-committee appointed by the City Democracy to present a bill calling for the appointment of a commission to fix the salaries of officers of the City Government will have a hearing before the Senate Committee on Cities. Circular letters addressed to the members of the City Democracy have been issued, requesting a meeting at No. 8 Union-square to-morrow evening. The hall engaged is a large one adjoining the committee's head-quarters, and Mr. Hankin stated yesterday that a large attendance was expected.

The Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall met yesterday afternoon, and its sub-committee of 23 retired and held a private consultation upon the state of discipline and condition of the party organization in the different Assembly Districts and the Twenty-Third and Twenty-fourth Wards. It was determined that the public meetings in the districts and wards, under the auspices of the Committee on Organization, should be continued, and that every effort should be made to strengthen the party. The resignation of Hon. Benjamin Wood from the Committee was received by the Chairman of the Committee on Organization. It will be submitted to the General Committee for its action at the regular meeting to be held on Thursday evening next. Mr. Wood's desertion of Tammany Hall is regarded as ominous to the latter by his political friends, as he has been for years always on the winning side in local politics.

GRAFULLA'S BAND CONCERT.

THE THIRD IN THE SERIES—A FINE PROGRAMME AND LARGE ATTENDANCE.

Mr. Grafulla's promenade concert at the Seventh Regiment Armory last evening was as great a success as its predecessors. The stormy weather did not prevent the attendance from being as large as usual, and the main drill-room and corridors were thronged during the entertainment. The several company rooms were not as elaborately decorated as usual, with the exception of the quarters of Company B. In the latter room the tables, desks, and picture-frames were hidden in a mass of ivy-leaves, and strings of the same verdant shrub were stretched across the room at various points. Company D's room was heavily draped in mourning, out of respect to the memory of Private Goodyear, whose death in Portugal was announced last week. The programme of concert music was as follows:

PART I.

1. Introduction. "La Reine de Saba"..... Gounod
2. Song. "I Love"..... Mattei
3. Polka. "Lakoo Polka. "La Marjolaine"..... Lecocq
4. Waltz. "Hookbells Klange"..... Strauss
5. Overture. "Centennial"..... Müller
6. Reminiscences of Camp Cameron, Washington, 1861.—
   1. Seventh Reg., N. G., Anthem...Grafulla
   2. Manual of Arms—Calls.....M. Lefferts
   3. Quickstep, Capt. Shepherd.....Grafulla
   4. Quickstep, "Sky

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1878.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle States, rapidly falling barometer, brisk and high south-east to south-west winds, and warm, cloudy, and rainy weather, followed by rising barometer, west or north-west winds, cooler and clearing, but partly cloudy weather.

THE REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT.

The next step proposed by the financial leaders in Congress is the final repeal of the Resumption act, and strong and persistent efforts are being made by the repudiationists in the Senate to force the Finance Committee to act on the bill now before them. This bill has already passed the House, having been rushed through that body, as a matter of course, with as little hesitation as would have been caused by a bill for general amnesty. It is probable that should the Senate pass the bill by two-thirds majority, it would receive as large a one in House, and that we should see another Presidential veto overriden. The critical point for the measure, therefore, is in the Senate. We do not propose to indulge in any predictions as to probabilities there. Those who allowed themselves this diversion in the case of the Silver bill had their trouble for the pains, besides lulling the commercial community into fancied security on a subject which was at all times full of nothing but danger. We shall only say that the repeal bill cannot pass the Senate by a two-thirds vote without sinking the reputation of that body for decency and sense even lower than it now is.

The only argument for repeal beyond the old and threadbare ones that we have lately seen brought up is that it would tend to settle all doubts as to the future policy of the country, and put an end to uncertainty. This argument is a plausible one on its face. Certainly, the country has suffered and is suffering from the doubt which hangs over the financial legislation of Congress. But that will always be the case until we get back to a sound currency, and Congress is induced or compelled to keep its hands off the matter altogether. To repeal the Resumption act now would settle nothing, except that affairs are sure to be worse and could not be better. If the bill were repealed, we should have taken the "one step backward" which would be most fatal. We should have cut the last link of the chain by which we have so far been anchored. Any one who will take the trouble to look back over the financial legislation since Mr. MCCULLOCH'S policy of redeeming greenbacks was interrupted, will see that the tendency of all that has actually been done has been toward resumption—the face of the Government has been kept in that direction—until the silver movement came up. Our rate of speed was very slow, and the reactionary element was constantly trying to turn the policy the other way, but steadily, even though slowly, we kept on until the Resumption act was passed, and began its wholesome operation. To repeal that act would be to give up all that we have gained, to declare our legal-tender notes irredeemable, and to abandon the last hope of any present relief from the troubles into which we have fallen.

We cannot imagine that those Senators who were deceived into voting for the Silver bill by the belief that it would aid in resumption, and that it would not result in any serious depreciation of the currency, can by any similar delusion be led to vote for the repeal of the Resumption act. They cannot hide from themselves the fact that such repeal would be naked repudiation. No matter what may be the pretext for repeal, there is the clear promise. It must be kept or broken; and even though the law has provided a new kind of debased coin in which to keep it, it is better that it should be kept in such coin than that it should be repudiated. It is only too probable that some of the Senators referred to voted for the Silver bill because they thought that it would be popular to do so, and eased their consciences with the assumption that it would aid in resumption, or, at any rate, would do little harm. Men guilty of this kind of hypocrisy in the former case might easily be guilty of it again, if they could find any plausible excuse. But there is none. To vote one week to remonetize silver to aid in resumption, and the next to repeal the Resumption act, would be a piece of inconsistency which could hardly be explained. It would be a confession of insincerity which we should hope that some of the Senators, at least, who voted for silver might hesitate to make.

Another argument for repeal, which may have some weight, is that the Silver law has made resumption impossible, and that the promise had better be taken off the statute books than for the Government to be left to face the appointed day without the means to keep the promise. The conclusive answer to this argument is that it is premature. It may be impossible for the Government to carry out the Resumption act, but if that prove to be the case, the act can be repealed at the next session of Congress. In the meantime let us take all the chances we can that the act may be scarried out. Doubtless the Silver bill has badly complicated matters, and made the enforcement of the bill more difficult and uncertain than before, but we are called upon by every consideration of prudence and good faith not to give up the bill until we are compelled to do so.

There remains the possibility that the sober, sound business men of the country will take care of their own interests so far as to put their affairs on a gold basis, advance paper to the value of gold; and make the carrying out of the Resumption act a possible thing. We confess that our hopes in regard to this measure are not as strong as they were when it was first proposed, and when it was seized upon as a proper and safe escape from the danger of financial tinkering. The silver movement seems to have mesmerized the mercantile community, and it is inclined to let its evil consequences mature, in the easy belief that they can be dodged when they get near. But this is not a wholesome or natural state of mind for practical men, and we shall not, until we are compelled to, believe that some way will not be found by our financiers to bridge the narrow passage which now divides us from a sound currency. Meanwhile, let us keep on the statute books the law which binds the Government to sustain such a system, if the financiers succeed in establishing it.

BENJAMIN F. WADE.

It cannot be said that the death of ex-Senator WADE was the actual end of his long and active career. The end came long ago. Nor is it strictly true that increasing years and infirmities alone threw him into a retirement where he longed for a more active participation in public affairs. Mr. WADE was one of the many men who seemed to have been raised up for the work of a certain era. This accomplished, there was little left for him to do; and, though he did not lag superfluous on the stage, thenceforth he took no leading part. As it is true that a public man's occupations in his enforced retirement are a test of his greatness of mind, we may say that WADE proved himself above the average of the men of his day. So far as we know, his old age was not passed in querulous complaint. It is not likely that he chafed over his inaction, or that he professed contempt for the work of those who had replaced him in the national councils. There is something touching in the spectacle of an old man's gradual withdrawal from active participation in affairs. He is very apt to be soured by what seems neglect of his services and abilities; and if he does not say that wisdom is dying with him, and that the sceptre of power has departed from among men, it is natural that he should think so. Of all men, probably, it is most difficult for a veteran politician to "grow old gracefully." A man of affairs, a Senator of renown in his day, a sturdy buffeter of the waves when the sea of political excitement ran highest, WADE lived long enough to find his occupation gone, his place filled by others, and the times served by men with whose aims and policy he could have had no sympathy. It should be said now to his credit, that his chagrin, if he had any, was never publicly expressed.

In his day and in his time, WADE was a prominent figure—almost a hero. His name inspired confidence in the years when men's hearts failed them; and the people learned to trust any man or measure indorsed by "bluff BEN WADE." It is impossible to calculate the value of his services in the cause of human freedom. Always an uncompromising, defiant, and aggressive enemy of slavery, he was foremost in the cohort of fighters for freedom whose names we cannot too highly honor. GIDDINGS, CHASE, LOVEJOY, and a little host of other Western men, like WADE, were early in the field; and they never left it until death or victory came. When the election of LINCOLN finally precipitated the crisis of the national existence, WADE threw himself into the thickest of the battle. As a member of the famous Senate Committee of Thirteen, he steadily voted against every proposed plan of settlement which conceded anything to the extension or perpetuation of slavery. And while he conscientiously sought for a basis of peaceful adjustment, he did not hesitate to say that he believed that the Southern leaders were resolved on war. When all plans of pacification failed, he defied the half-fledged rebels, and told them that they should have war to their hearts' content. He called MASON, of Virginia, "the original copperhead," long before that epithet was applied to a party. And when BUCHANAN sent his last timid Message to Congress, alleging that the Federal Government could not coerce a sovereign State, WADE fiercely said, "We tell you plainly, our candidate shall be inaugurated, and shall administer the Government." He lacked words in which to express his abhorrence of the conspirators, and he avowed his determination to coerce them with all the powers of the Government. Speaking of JEFFERSON DAVIS, he declared that "his touch was contamination; communication with him was dishonor." And while the war lasted, no punitive measure, however severe, proposed in Congress failed to find a supporter in Senator WADE.

It cannot be denied that WADE, like ANDREW JOHNSON, was often to be misled by his passions. It was not always safe to trust his judgment in political affairs when those affairs were not immediately concerned with the suppression of the rebellion. He was a bold fighter, not a cool-headed politician like MORTON, or a far-sighted statesman like SUMNER. He was at his best when giving and taking hard knocks. When the armor was laid aside, and laws to suit the changed condition of things were to be prepared, WADE was less useful. In a heat of pious zeal, with HENRY WINTER DAVIS, he prepared and published a protest against LINCOLN'S course in regard to the reconstruction measures of 1864. That paper was filled with bitter denunciation of the patient, much-enduring President; and we know that nothing but WADE'S honest conviction that this was necessary in order to save the country from great peril ever moved him to publish it. The famous protest was a political blunder; it was fulminated in the midst of an exciting Presidential campaign, when the Republican Party could not risk inciting discords. It was a profound error of judgment; the history of reconstruction proved that LINCOLN was right and WADE wrong.

All this is long since over. The rapidly-unfolding history of the country has pushed into the background all the contests, the misunderstandings, and the differences of that eventful period. Men like WADE, however, cannot soon be forgotten by their countrymen. His sturdy figure was heroic, and his mistakes will not long be remembered against him by a generous people. He was honest, frank, sincere, unaffected—a hearty hater and a firm friend. In the great arena of the contest of freedom with slavery he had his place, and he filled that place with honor to himself and with service to his country. It is not given to any man to be equally useful in many spheres of life. In his day and at his post, WADE did his whole duty; and he did it well.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

The past week has been a period of constant fluctuation in the East, with little or no real progress. In proportion as England's attitude becomes more threatening, Austria's zeal appears to cool, despite the warlike enthusiasm of the Hungarian party on one side and the urgent appeals of the London press on the other. Whether this is attributable to the secret influence of Germany, or to the bait of Bosnian annexation skillfully held out by Russia, or simply to Austria's habitual unwillingness to take any decided step the consequences of which cannot be clearly foreseen, matters little; this much is certain, that the prospect of an adjustment without any actual appeal to the sword has become, during the last few days, considerably brighter than before.

Notwithstanding all this, however, it is abundantly evident that Russia's habitual distrust of her powerful neighbor has not abated one jot. The proposed limitation of the armed occupation of Bulgaria to six months, instead of two years, is an unmistakable effort to dispel the lingering scruples of the Cabinet of Vienna; while the possibility of a less peaceful issue has likewise been foreseen and provided for. It is stated on good authority that Russia has requested Servia to keep under arms her Militia of the second class, and to call out the third class likewise. This service is to be repaid with a large additional grant of territory; but the offer is coupled with an announcement of Russia's intention to occupy Belgrade with an armed force immediately upon the occurrence of any open breach with Austria—an implied menace which has naturally produced considerable excitement among the Servian population.

Meanwhile, England's preparations for war go forward with unabated vigor. The recent order for 100 torpedoes has just been supplemented by another for 700 more. Four new iron-clads of the first class are to be commenced at once, and five other iron-clads, 26 cutters and gun-boats, and 30 torpedo-boats completed as soon as possible. It is announced that 45,000 troops are ready to sail from Bombay, and 10,000 more from Canada. Lord Napier of Magdala has been appointed to a chief command—a measure which is said to have caused considerable excitement in St. Petersburg; and Sir GARNET WOLSELEY, in a recent enumeration of military statistics, rates the whole disposable force of Britain as high as 400,000 fighting men—a total from which, however, must be deducted the 180,000 volunteers, who can only be sent upon foreign service by a special act of Parliament.

But, despite all these complications, Russia, unquestionably, holds the game in her own hands for the time being. The "separate compact" which she hoped to make with Turkey is as good as concluded already. The yielding of the disputed points of Salonica and Kavala is a palpable smoothing of the way for the final adjustment of the Russo-Turkish treaty; and the same purpose is evident in the seeming abandonment of Russia's claim upon the four Turkish iron-clads, though no one can believe that so tempting a chance of replacing her own lost fleet with that of her conquered enemy will be so easily relinquished.

Whether the rumored peril of the British squadron in the Sea of Marmora or the alleged attempt upon the life of Prince MILAN, of Servia, be worthy of serious consideration, remains to be seen; but the increasingly friendly tone of the Czar and the Sultan toward each other, the fraternization of the two Armies, and the orders sent to the Governor of Dardanieh "to prevent the passage through the Straits of any more British or Austrian vessels," would seem to imply that Turkey, having lost all faith in her *soi-disant* friends, prefers to throw herself upon the mercy of her enemies. In a word, everything seems to indicate that when the leaden-footed conference at length appears on the scene, it will find its work already done.

But, let the immediate result be what it may, the ultimate destruction of the Ottoman power is a foregone conclusion. A grotesque story is told of a suicide, who, being dragged from the river into which he had leaped, promptly hanged himself with the rope that extricated him. His rescuers, who had gone to seek help, returned in time to cut him down; but they had hardly done so, when the obstinate *felo de se* cut his own throat with the knife that had severed the cord. Such has been, from first to last, the course pursued by Turkey. Reprieved by Western Europe in 1839 and 1854, she has used her respite only to plunge deeper into the same entanglements; and should she escape a third time, it will merely postpone the accomplishment of a ruin which, sooner or later, must come as inevitably as the fall of an undermined tower.

REFORM IN BROOKLYN CHARITIES.

An act is before the Assembly, prepared by Mr. ROPES, of the State Board of Charities, designed to relieve the good people of Kings County from some of their difficulties in regard to their public charities. It is remarkable that a community so much more homogeneous than that of New-York, and boasting itself of its New-England intelligence and morality, should have suffered far more than we have here from ill-management of its public charities. An army of "ne'er-do-weels" seems to have been supported by the out-door relief system, and the distribution of alms has been a favorite means of "bribery and corruption." The taxes have been greatly increased by this corrupt and wicked system, while tramps and vagrants have poured into Kings County as the place in all the State where relief could be best obtained, without the necessity of work or confinement in an alms-house. So pronounced have these evils become, so burdensome to the tax-payers, and so debasing to the poorer classes, that the reformers in Brooklyn have obtained from the Corporation Counsel the heroic remedy of an opinion that all out-door relief is illegal, except as applied to cases defined in the Revised Statutes, namely, to those "blind, lame, old, sick, or decrepit, or enfeebled so as to be unable to maintain themselves;" and that these must be treated in a building provided for the purpose—in a word, in the public alms-house.

There is a provision, however, by which a person requiring only temporary relief, or being disabled so as to be unable to be removed to the County Poor-house, can be aided through the Overseer of the Poor and the Justice of the Peace. The Corporation Counsel holds that this exception applies only to the class mentioned above—namely the "sick, blind, lame, and decrepit," and only to such as would, if they were not physically disabled, be placed in an alms-house. Accordingly, in the acts creating the Brooklyn Commissioners of Charities, who took the place of Overseers of the Poor, the subjects of out-door relief are to be held the same as under the Revised Statutes. That is, only paupers are to be aided, and those only in alms-houses, except in a few cases of physical disability. It is true that these acts (1871, 1874, and 1875) refer to "out-door relief," and to distribution of coal and supplies, but the counsel does not think that a new power would thus be conveyed to the Charity Commissioners, different from the practice of that county, and of many counties, by mere implication. He prefers to confine such provisions to the assistance afforded to the cases defined above—that is, to paupers in poor-houses.

We have serious doubts whether this opinion will hold water, but it has, at all events, broken up a most threatening abuse—the misuse of public charity funds for purposes of corruption and partisan influence—and is checking the growth of a pauper class in Brooklyn. Under it, all out-door relief by the authorities in Kings County has been stopped. But now, the Brooklyn reformers would go further and abolish the office of Commissioners of Charities altogether in Kings County, and create an unpaid board under another name, "Governors of Charities of Kings County." This board will not be elected by the people, but will be appointed by the Supervisor at Large, (at present Mr. GUTHRIE, a Democrat,) and confirmed by the Board of Supervisors, (now largely Democratic.) Both parties favor the change, and their Senators and Assemblymen approve of the bill proposed. The Brooklyn press of all parties are united for the reform. The condition of Brooklyn charities is an eye-sore and reproach to all honest men. Not merely the out-door relief is grossly abused, but competent observers agree that the management of lunatic asylums, hospitals, and alms-houses is extravagant and corrupt in the extreme. The sick and insane have been maltreated, while the able-bodied have been feasted, and rogues have thriven on tax-payers' money which ought to have gone to the poor.

We trust that the Republican members will favor a bill which is evidently unpartisan in its nature. Yet we would not have our reforming fellow-citizens of Brooklyn too sanguine of the blessings which will follow its passage. The future management of the public charities would then depend on the character of the Board of Supervisors. They would be better no doubt than the present Commissioners. But they are partisan, and represent often the most ignorant constituencies. They will inevitably choose "Governors" who can reward their supporters, and the old abuse of "patronage" will appear again, and alms-houses and asylums be filled with their old evils. The only great reform, whether in New-York or Brooklyn, of our charity management will be in entirely withdrawing it from political and partisan influence. This might be done by appointing unpaid citizens of the highest character as Commissioners through some unpartisan authority, like the Judges. Or it may be accomplished in some other way which can be suggested, accompanied by the provision that no official can be removed except for cause.

THE PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

We publish to-day a very interesting letter on the subject of the proposed Zoological Garden from Mr. CALVERT VAUX, whom, *pace* the other claimants for that honor, we regard as having supplied the brains for the landscape and architectural plans of Central Park. That the animal garden in Central Park is not worthy of New-York, and that a worthy garden is not likely for many years to be supplied, unless by private enterprise, are propositions almost equally clear. In prosperous times, a city may, by taxing the people, furnish them with free public amusements that nobody could demand to have quite free; but in hard times tax-payers rebel against the outlays necessary to properly keep up and extend these free entertainments. To fitly maintain an animal garden at all times, and to steadily improve it, requires a permanent endowment or gate receipts—which is equivalent to saying that it requires private management. The housing and the other appointments for the animals in Central Park are by no means what they should be; the collection itself ought to be larger and more various, and not made dependent for extra attractiveness on temporary additions from showmen, who leave there their stock in trade while not making their tours.

A few days ago, a private company applied to the Board of Apportionment for its approval of a plan for a Central Park Zoological Garden, to be submitted to the Legislature. That approval and the action of the Legislature should largely depend on the character and purposes of the company. A corporation, in order to have leave to maintain such an enterprise in the Central Park, should be composed of public-spirited citizens, whose only purpose in founding it is the general welfare. Were the scheme to be taken up by the Acclimatization Society, there could be no question as to its successful management, or the entirely disinterested spirit in which its promoters would devote themselves to the public service. They would fall naturally into a position similar to that which will be occupied by the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art when their new building in Central Park is thrown open to the people.

In Philadelphia we find an example of a most excellent and successful zoological garden, founded on the right basis. Though a private enterprise, largely supported by the gate receipts, it seems rather like a public institution. Many thousands of our citizens visited it during the Centennial Summer, and we venture to say that such was its extent, and such the excellence of its appointments and the perfection of its working, that few of these visitors suspected that it had been in existence only two years. Such, however, was the fact: the Fairmount Park Garden, to-day unsurpassed in the world in the beauty and fitness of its site, the commodious and handsome housing of its tenants, its cleanliness, and its facilities for visitors, and very rapidly approaching the first rank in the number and variety of its five stock, was only opened to the public July 1, 1874.

The great success achieved by the Fairmount Park Zoological Garden is due, first, to the high character of its projectors, officers, and managers—men very widely known and respected in Philadelphia. Their reputation was a guarantee that they were planning an institution for the use and the credit of the city, and in no respect for private emolument. Only such an institution would have been admitted into a free park and allowed to charge an admittance fee. Eight months after starting, their accounts showed admission receipts of upward of $48,000; subscriptions from holders of the society's loan, $85,000, together with sundry sums from members' initiation fees and annual dues, from rents, and from donations, while the large Alfred Cope trust fund figured among the assets. The Centennial year's gate receipts were, of course, enormous, and the other sources of income also increased. While the charge for admission is justified by the double consideration that what is free is less prized, and that these receipts furnish a sure maintenance fund, we think it highly probable that the day will come when, by increase of endowments and accumulation of other funds, the entrance charge will be made almost nominal. But the point chiefly, perhaps, to be noted is that the success of this Fairmount Park Garden was due to its managers being perfectly in harmony with the Park managers—men, in fact, of the same stamp, the same ideas, the same objects. The result was that not a bear-pit, not an aviary, nor a monkey-house was built, not a fountain, or a bridge, or a skating-pond planned, not a greenhouse, nor a barn, nor a restaurant set up, not a yard of vulcanite walk, nor of grading, nor of fencing ordered, not a carriage-stand, hitching-post, or iron bench put into the animal garden which was not worthy of the Park as a whole, and distinctly a permanent decoration.

Attention to this precedent will suggest some of the conditions on which a zoological garden might be permitted in Central Park. The terms of admission proposed by the company who have applied for this privilege are liberal to the public: Sundays, free; Saturdays, free to public schools in a body under their teachers; one day, 50 cents; other days, 25 cents; the only profits accruing to the society to be 7 per cent. interest on the paid stock and bonds, and all the rest to go to maintenance and improvement, or reduction of admission charge. Probably the 50 cent arrangement should be stricken out. It is not well in a public park to make that discrimination, and besides, the day would often be forgotten, and there would be steady grumbling over it. The 25 cent charge is the same as in Philadelphia, but the price is less to children there, and should be so here. In Philadelphia, Sundays are not free, and the receipts that day average larger than those of four days of the secular week combined. It is accordingly evident that, if Sunday be free in New-York, the attendance will be greater than that of all the rest of the week combined. In other words, this new plan practically makes the garden free to a large part of those who cannot afford to pay, and whose only day for visiting it, without loss of wages, is Sunday. Yet, as the present free garden would be absorbed by the new one, possibly one day besides Sunday ought also to be a free day.

Liberal, however, as are these propositions, the first considerations are the character of the projectors, their evident purposes, and the ability of the Park Commissioners and practical managers to heartily co-operate with them. An animal garden in the Central Park, though privately managed, should be, so far as the taste, public spirit, and purpose of its managers are concerned, identical with the rest of the Park; it should have no vested rights which the public cannot, with reasonable notice and compensation, possess itself of; and it should be such as can be heartily favored and forwarded by the general Park managers.

NEW NOTIONS OF COLOR.

Science is an excellent thing, as excellent a thing as *Bardolph* found it was to be accommodated; and evolution is a lovely and a cheering theory. For what could be more delightful than the reflection that we and the oysters that we gulp down from the half-shell are cousins, only a few hundred thousands of years removed, and what more encouraging to us in our desire for progress and development than to reflect that we have already passed from the condition of the eaten to that of the eater! But are not our scientific friends pushing this matter somewhat too far? They will have it now that it is only a little while, comparatively, since man was unable to distinguish any other colors than black and white, except, perhaps, red and blue, and that, indeed, color-blindness is the natural, or at least the original, condition of the race. We are told that primeval man did not care for the beauty of color, a taste for which came with the desire of personal decoration. This theory is supposed to be supported by the fact that the savage, as we know him, takes to himself only such richly-colored objects as can be worked into clothing or ornaments for his person. True enough; but what does that show? Only that the savage has the perception and appreciation of rich and varied color. To clothe and to adorn his person is all that he is able to do with what seems to him beautiful. There his æsthetic stops. His art is personal art; it does not even extend to the household. But his dress shows that he has a very fine perception of color, and that his eye is as keen as his other bodily senses are known to be. He not only takes the brilliant plumage of birds and other colored objects in nature, but he makes to himself rich dyes, some of which civilized man vainly attempts to equal. He works the tints together into striking combinations, as for example the stained porcupine-quill work of the American Indian. The Chinese are semi-barbarous, and yet what European color-maker can hope to rival their tints, the secret of which we know that they have had for ages? And where are such combinations of color as are found in the old Indis shawls, made by a people, not savage indeed, but, like the Chinese, semi-barbarous? These facts show at least that the perception and appreciation of color do not keep pace with progress, and that it is not true, as we are told, that the savage, by accustoming his eyes to feast on the bright colors of his rude personal decorations, "is laying the foundation for far higher and more discriminating pleasures in later generations." And besides, science has shown herself blind and forgetful in this new theory about the development of the sense of color. For while she will have it that when protoplasm has become man, primeval man, it can see only black and white, or possibly red and blue; yet when it has stopped in birds, and even in fishes, it chooses its mate often by a perception of, and a preference for, varieties and shades of tint that are not only comparatively, but actually, delicate. So, Mr. DARWIN tells us, the females of the lower species choose their mates, and for this reason the males have always the more varied and richer plumage or other coating. Such is the theory and such are the facts. Well, "so much the worse for the facts."

CHAMPIONSHIP.

To what extremities and extravagances will this rage for "championship" yet lead us. We have the champion dancer—not one noted for his excellence in his art, but a "professor" who distinguishes himself by standing up and turning round for more hours together than any other man is known to have done. We have the champion bill-sticker, a wretch who has attained the giddy eminence of being able to deface more walls with glaring posters within a given time than any other man can mar in like manner. Not long ago a boy in a newspaper office somewhere at the West announced himself as the champion paper-wrapper, and challenged any other boy to wrap and paste newspapers with him. We have heard of eating-matches in England, and of the distinguished gormandizers who could insert into their bodies more bacon, beans, and beer than any other gifted individual in their country, although we have never heard of their assuming the style and title of champion eater. But, now comes a pretender to an altogether new kind of championship. A man challenges all America to smoke cigars with him; stakes to be $500 to $1,000. He is so confident that he can afford to be magnanimous and show his hand; and he announces that he has smoked 100 in twenty-four hours, and, so marvelous and bounteous are the gifts of Providence, he "can beat that." Deduct 10 hours from the twenty-four for sleeping, eating, and the other inevitable interferences with the great fumatory end and business of life, and we have a little more than seven cigars an hour, or one every eight or nine minutes, sacrificed to the great talent and towering ambition of this reeking Alexander. Think of the pride of the man when he has established his superiority, and there is not another world imaginable within the cloudy tobacco firmament for him to conquer. How he will puff the earth full of his fame. How will he exult, how triumph over the nauseated stomachs and bursting brains of those who have dared to contend with him in the noble strife! But why scoff at him? Is he much worse than others, than any other who seeks, not good for its own sake, but to be better than others? That we should strive for knowledge, and skill, and virtue, and wealth, is right, surely; but is it so surely right that we should seek them not for the good which in themselves they are to us, but for the superiority they give us over others? Is emulation, after all, a noble motive? If it is, and its twin brother ambition is so too, then let us not sneer at our champion dancers, and bill-posters, and newspaper-wrappers, and bacon-eaters, and cigar-smokers. They attain their coveted great distinction within their little world. They accomplish their noble end of being superior to some one else in something; and if that craving is one to be satisfied, how are they morally any worse than we? They are but less developed intellectually. They sin against taste; they are not in good form. It is in good taste, we decide, to be greedy and capacious of money, but not of meat and drink and tobacco, and other things that money will buy. It is as well to strive after wealth and knowledge and power, not for the good that they bring us, but that we may say "I am not as those other men are, but richer, more learned, stronger."

PICTURES OF THE MUNICH SCHOOL.

AN IMPORTANT PAINTING BY LINDENSCHMIT.

New art rooms have been opened at No. 16 East Fourteenth-street for the exhibition and sale of pictures by members of the various schools of painting in Munich. The chief masters at present are Piloty, Lindenschmit, and Dietz. If for nothing else, the schools of Munich are interesting to Americans because of the large number of young painters from this country who have received, and are receiving, their artistic education among them. Last year's academy contained specimens of several Americans who took prizes in Munich, or were otherwise recognized as proficients in the estimation of painters and critics of the Bavarian capital. Walter Shirlaw was one, W. S. Chase (now in Venice) another, Duveneck a third, and Macy still another. Prof. Lindenschmit is said to be the teacher of Shirlaw, whose "Sheep-shearers in the Bavarian Highlands" will be remembered by frequenters of the last exhibition.

The chief attraction of this new centre for paintings by the Munich men consists at present of a very large and elaborate canvas by Prof. Lindenschmit. The Professor is a historical painter of great note in Germany, but his subject in this case is mythological. It represents Venus beside the dying Adonis. In the foreground a shattered boar-spear and the marks of blood show that a struggle has taken place. Adonis lies dead with drapery across his wounded thigh; his livid face is supported by an attendant. Just beyond is Venus, propped by two clothed nymphs, one of whom is beckoning to a cupid flying toward the group from the left. Venus is sunk down on white draperies of a very soft and beautiful texture, while the upper part of her body is relieved against a fine yellow drapery which her handmaidens hold. She has a little rosebud mouth, golden hair, and much of the general featuring seen in the women of Rubens. The texture of her flesh is a fine effort of skill, nor is the drawing of her figure in any way neglected. Her expression is agonized without being starting; she is looking away from Adonis, appealing to some higher power against the cruelty of fate. The flesh-painting of the other figures varies in each case. That of the nymph on her right is peculiarly firm and shining. That of the cupid who comes flying in a rather strained fashion from the left, is in still another key. Venus herself is the whitest and softest; she occupies the centre of the picture, and all the seven figures of human form concentrate their look on her or on Adonis. A leash of greyhounds in the left foreground assist in this concentration of attention. They look doubtfully at the group, and one raises his muzzle as if howling. These dogs and the minor human figures are also treated in the painting so that they add effect to the shining Venus and livid Adonis. On the right is an old woman and a man, both so subdued in color that they brighten the central figures by contrast. In the background, behind a tree, stands a satyr peering out on the group. The greyhounds on the left are also painted in peculiar tints, forming in some sort a parallel to the colors in the dress of the old woman on the right. In fact, Prof. Lindenschmit has united everything upon this canvas—drawing, composition, nude figures, draped figures, animals, and landscape. Besides all these, he adds what are called "harmonies" or "symphonies" of color. The sky is treated on the same general plan; it is dark and wild, yet full of beautiful tints, in keeping with the subject. It also causes Venus to appear at greater advantage. Figures and attitudes remind one of great masters—notably of Rubens—while the brilliant beauty of the figure of Venus suggests Rembrandt in those of his pictures where light radiates from a divine person. It is a great picture, treated in a scholarly fashion. The cupid, satyr, old man and woman, and (perhaps) one of the attendants add nothing to the interest of the scene, but they may have their meaning in the way indicated above. The chief beauty of the picture resides in the figures of Venus, one of her attendants, and a part of the figure of Adonis. The grouping of lines formed by these three chief figures is beyond praise. It is a painting which will greatly interest artists, and is likely to be admired by the public as well.

REPUDIATION IN TENNESSEE.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* of Feb. 24 says: "The party in power in Tennessee has heretofore been strong enough to ignore the question of the State debt, but it cannot be evaded longer. The repudiationists of the Colyar-Savage stripe are busy, noisy, and openly defiant. Encouraged by their success in the last Legislature, in defeating the liberal proposition for a compromise made by the State's creditors, they are determined to push their conquests still farther. From a speech recently made by Col. Colyar at Springfield, we believe, and the letter of Mr. Toller, in a recent number of the Nashville *Banner*, we presume that the repudiationists, or 'low tax' men, as they call themselves, are going to make a fight in the Democratic State Convention for supremacy in the party. They intend to nominate the Democratic candidate for Governor. They expect to elect a large majority of the next Legislature. If they succeed, the creditors of the State may consider themselves fortunate if they get anything."

VIEWS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

WHAT MR. WHEELER THINKS OF THE SILVER BILL AND OF THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Telegraph, Feb. 23.

Vice-President Wheeler arrived in the city yesterday to spend a few days of recreation here as the guest of his cousin, Rev. Dr. Alfred Wheeler, editor of the *Christian Advocate*. Wishing an expression of his views on topics now uppermost in the public mind, a reporter of the *Telegraph* called upon him for an interview. Properly speaking, the interview was a general talk, in which Dr. Wheeler and his son took part, under the lead of the Vice-President when answering the questions put by the reporter. What he said may be summarized in the following. After some remarks on business affairs here, the reporter began: "Mr. Wheeler, a great many people here are staying large hopes on the Silver bill, assuming that it will become a law. Do you think it will give the relief expected from it?"

Mr. Wheeler—I certainly do not. My conviction is that both sides will be profoundly disappointed in it. The bill, if it become a law, will work neither the good nor the evil which has been prophesied. For the amount of silver that will be coined under it will be like a drop in a bucket. It will affect the financial situation only in the least possible degree. And now, on the chief money subject, supposing millions of silver be coined. The Government will pay it out to its servants, and they will pay it out to the storekeepers and others. In that case it will simply replace the same amount of greenbacks used by these persons, which greenbacks will be laid away in the banks. How is that arrangement to better matters? There will be no more money in circulation then than before. Certainly the Government cannot be expected to coin money and give it to the needy; they must give something in return for it. As business is depressed and factories idle, they have little or nothing to give either to each other or to foreign peoples. You say there is money enough in the banks here. So there is everywhere. With sufficient security it can get all that any man needs. What is needed is not money, but that which it represents. When there is money enough and you add to its sum you decrease its value, and with that the value of labor, and encourage a spirit of speculation which will lead those who have means safely in hand to cling to them the more closely. Now, as a matter of fact, we think our misfortunes are new to the world, and yet they are just such as every nation has had to endure after a great war. There has been nothing original said in all our Congressional debates on finance. The same things were said long ago in the English House of Commons, and can be read now in the debates of that body. For 20 years after the Peninsular war England had to flounder along, just as we are doing. Nevertheless, it is a terrible anomaly that a nation, abounding in the sources of wealth, should remain as this is. The one thing needful is confidence, which must come in its own good time, and cannot be hurried along by legislation. Of this particular bill, I, for my part, am very free to say that I have no favor for it, not only because I doubt the wisdom of it as a relief measure, but because it violates the plighted faith of the nation. I was in Congress when the Customs dues were pledged to the payment of the interest on the bonds, and the law solemnly said that these should be paid in gold. Mark, I am saying nothing now about the bonds, some of them were certainly made payable in coin. Senator Matthews' resolutions as legal propositions are strictly correct. I am in favor of remonetizing silver under certain restrictions but cannot sustain the present bill. It completely wipes out a secret pledge in making silver receivable at the Custom-houses.

Reporter—Are we to consider the passage of this bill a victory for the Greenback men? Was it passed under pressure from them?

The Vice-President—It was passed under pressure from the whole debtor class, and to quiet popular clamor for more money, and voted for by some Congressmen who are in principle opposed to it. Mr. Foster, of Ohio, voted for it, saying that it was against his convictions.

Reporter—Do you think that the leading men now in support of the silver measure can be brought to support the Greenback measure?

Mr. Wheeler—They voted under compulsion this time, many of them; if the Silver bill does not silence the cry for money, and a demand is made for paper, I do not know that the men who have yielded once will not yield again. As I said before, the cry is not for money. If enough is had this party will likely fall to pieces. If silver does not do, they will demand paper, and if that don't do, they will ask for something else, whatever it may be.

Reporter—After your long study of the Southern character and temper, Mr. Wheeler, do you think the Southern people, as a people, or those of Louisiana, sympathize with the prosecutors of the Returning Board?

Mr. Wheeler—Is there a particle of evidence that they do not? Does Gov. Nicholls show any disapprobation of the prosecution? Do any of the New-Orleans papers condemn it? Do the Southern Congressmen disown it? Do any of the public men of that State speak out against it? How are we to judge of the sympathies of a people but by the actions of those who represent them? They do sympathize with the prosecutors, every man of them, notwithstanding the prosecution is a gross outrage on justice. It can be nothing else, to convict a man without even the poor formality of an indictment, and drag him to trial on an information. But they would do the same to a good many others. They would convict John Sherman if they caught him down there, or Gen. Garfield. The deed was wholly unjustifiable, and in open violation of a sacred legislative promise that nothing of the kind should occur. I did not wish to be interviewed on some of the points you have mentioned, as it looks like presumption in me to be giving opinions on them, but I am perfectly free to say what I think of this outrage on Gen. Anderson. [Straightening up in his seat and pointing to Dr. Wheeler] Gen. Anderson is as guiltless of the crimes charged against him as you are.

Here Mr. Charles Wheeler remarked—I presume the President could not pardon him, even if he saw fit to interfere?

The Vice-President replied—No. This is a State offense he is charged with.

Reporter—When the trouble was settled in Louisiana by the recognition of Gov. Nicholls and the acceptance of this legislative promise to let bygones be bygones, Mr. Wheeler, did the Republicans down there then anticipate any such reason as is now given for the prosecution of the board, viz., that it is to vindicate the law of the State, and not to punish political enemies?

Mr. Wheeler—No, they did not. They put full faith in a solemn resolution of the Legislature according to its plain meaning. They never once thought of such an interpretation as is now put upon it.

As the reporter was leaving, the Vice-President extended his hand to the reporter, saying: "I would prefer to have you say nothing about many things we have talked about, but I don't care how plainly you express my views on the Silver bill and on this Louisiana outrage."

THE STRENGTH OF THE SOUTH.

ERRONEOUS VIEWS BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE REBELLION ATTRIBUTED TO W

CURRENT ENGLISH TOPICS.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL NOTES.

EARLIER MOVEMENTS—ENGLAND'S KIND REGARD FOR AUSTRIA—THE LATTER'S FICKLENESS AND VICTORIA'S WANTS—POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS—PRINCELY REVELS AND INTRIGUES—THE SILVER AGITATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1878.

It is believed that the warlike movements of England have brought Europe a step nearer peace. So far as this country is concerned, the recent action of the Ministry has had the consolatory effect of settling public opinion. The feverish excitement which afflicted the people is at an end. Doubts and fears are over. It has come now to be generally recognized that the nation is ready to fight if necessary, and that her gage of battle is at the feet of the Czar. He may take it up or leave it where it lies. He has forced it from the Queen. She has struggled hard to avoid such a demonstration. But an army continuing to march upon the line of "British interests," after an armistice had been signed, and claiming to occupy a city which had been guaranteed immunity from Russian troops, represented the last straw on the back of British patience. So the English flag flies from half a dozen iron-clads off Constantinople; the Channel fleet goes up to Gallipoli; and preparations for war are going on with earnest expedition. The dock-yards and the arsenals are in full work and "making overtime." Crowds of artisans and laborers, skilled mechanics, and stalwart smiths have come in from all parts of the Empire in response to the Government advertisements for men. The country is united in supporting the present policy of Ministers, and they, under the pressure of the crisis, are speaking out with an honest plainness that should bring about peace sooner than war. There is still a small active minority in the country, represented by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Jenkins, who say Poland is a nuisance and Russia angelic; but from John o' Groat's to Land's End the country is for maintaining by force of arms its prestige and its possessions. When you find great Liberal papers like the Sheffield *Daily Telegraph*, the Leeds *Mercury*, the Newcastle *Chronicle*, and other powerful Opposition journals ranging themselves by the side of the Ministry, and when the London *Times* comes round and sees things with the Ministerial eye, then you may take it for granted that Russia has gone too far and that England will strike with one heart and one arm if called upon. There is an idea abroad that Britain is an old and effete power, and that, neglecting to maintain her military strength in proportion to the forces of other European powers, she can no longer keep her rank as a leader among nations. If this be so, then her present single-handed, and according to Russia, high-handed policy is rash and reckless; for at the moment while standing alone, without an ally, she has dared to confront the victorious Czar. The facts that the Russians pause and commence fresh negotiations to try and arrange a temporary "friendly" occupation of Constantinople; that Gortschakoff has written to Bismarck about the British fleet daring to go into the Dardanelles; that Bismarck has sent Count Manteuffel on a special mission to St. Petersburg, do not look as if the Muscovites quite believe what they say concerning England's decay and degeneration.

I wonder what historians will have to say of that section of English politicians who carry their rancor against the Government so far that they would sacrifice their country to their spite. The latest action of this party is to stand between England and Austria. They see the prospect of an alliance between Queen Victoria and Francis Joseph, and they immediately insult Austria in the House of Commons and in their unpatriotic prints. They know that England and Austria could dictate honorable terms of peace, and that such a result would be a triumph for the Ministry and a blow at Russian aggression. The success of the Cabinet, though it should be a blessing to Europe, would be regarded by Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Biggar as a catastrophe, because it would thrust them and their miserable schemes further back into their native mud. I have already pointed out the difficulties of Austria, liable to German agitations on one hand and to Slav irruptions on the other, and have found excuses for her apparent fickleness. If she joins England, it will be only because she mistrusts her future as one of the triple alliance, and judges Russian promises to Austria by the way in which the Czar allows himself to break his solemn obligations to other powers. The trouble between Roumania and Russia at this moment is about as flagrant a scandal as the whole history of Russia can offer, and the shame is perpetrated under our own eyes, just as the Khivan business was. Roumania came to the help of Russia when the Muscovite troops were in great peril before Plevna. The laurels of the last attack fell to the Roumanian troops. The reward of her alliance was arranged beforehand. It was a simple ambition. Prince Charles asked that the integrity of Roumania should be maintained. That was guaranteed. But before the smoke of the victorious action has cleared away the Czar demands the fertile region of Bessarabia from Roumania, offering in return the swamps of the Dobrudscha. He insists upon having the tobacco-growing lands of Roumania, and he takes from the Turks a piece of "unholy ground" and "chucks" it at Prince Charles in exchange. Nothing could be a more striking illustration of the "morality" of Russia than the fact that at this moment Roumania is massing her Army in defense of her own territory. This is a lesson that is probably not lost upon Austria. It is more important to her than to England. All Queen Victoria wants, and what she must have, is a neutral power or an ally at Constantinople. She will not have the key of her way to the East in the hands of an enemy. When I say she will not, I mean what I have always maintained, that she will fight for it. While I have carefully pointed out to your readers that England would make severe sacrifices for peace, I have never wavered in regard to that one point, and now that the crisis has come, I take leave to mention this in justice to the sources of information upon which I have invariably acted. It has been one of the soberest arguments of the leaders of her Majesty's Opposition that Germany and Austria were more interested in the question at issue than England. It was so until the Czar showed symptoms of being as dishonest as his predecessors when the opportunity for successful pledge-breaking arrived. Until the Russians began to go for Gallipoli and Constantinople, Austria was the power most interested, and it may be said even now that she has far more at stake than England. The territorial revisions which Russia proposes do not affect us much; they are peculiarly onerous to Austria, and if she is wise she will break away from the two great powers which may ultimately swamp her, and join England, thus accomplishing a combination by land and sea quite strong enough to enforce an honest and an earnest peace. England only asks for a clear waterway for her trade and commerce; unbroken communication between herself and her dependencies. Austria wants to exist as an Empire. There is nothing outrageously ambitious in these desires. So far as England goes, she will defend her interests as she got them. It is absurd to close one's eyes to history. The Anglo-Saxons are fighting men. England has won her Empire by the sword. She must keep it by the sword, or die by the weapon by which she lives. That the Austrians are now seriously coquetting with England is certain; and unless Bismarck is strong enough to prevent it, there will be an Austro-English alliance. Baron Hoffman, the Financial Minister of Vienna, is hourly expected in London. "Money is the sinews of war."

The English Post Office authorities issue an annual list of the articles that may be mailed. It is a sufficiently amusing document, but it is quite outside the description of goods which are considered "letters" in the United States. The local Post Office authorities here tell me that Londoners are continually sending photographs of themselves or of English scenes to America, and that they never arrive. At Christmas I sent by post to various people in New-York specimens of our "Christmas cards," little works of art, disfigured for selling purposes by written messages of my own upon each work. Not one of them appears to have arrived in the United States. I am told that they are properly dispatched from this side, and that they are probably confiscated on the other by the Customs authorities. If this be so, surely the Customs are stretching their views of "duties" abnormally. There is another point which strikes me, that somebody in New-York has the right to open letters which he may choose to think contain photographs or illuminated cards. "Christmas Greetings," on printed "leaves of Autumn," red and yellow, in artistic form, have reached me from the United States. It is hard that I cannot return the compliment. And the day before yesterday was St. Valentine's Day! Do the Customs authorities in the United States impound all the valentines that are sent over the water from John Bull's children to their American cousins?

There has been some smart writing in one or two papers about the grand ball at the German Ambassador's on the 6th of February. It has been pointed out that entertainments of regal splendor have more than once ushered in the fall of Empires. The famous dance at Brussels on the 16th of June, 1815, immortalized by Byron and Waterloo, ("There was a sound of revelry by night,") is mentioned. We are told that the first grand masquerade of the Queen's reign, held 33 years ago, inaugurated the Irish troubles; and the very day after the great ball of last week at the German Ambassador's house in London, the Prince of Wales took his place in the House of Commons, and heard the Ministerial statement on the vote of £6,000,000 for warlike purposes. A poet in one of the fashionable journals endeavors to crystallize the incident of the night in verse. It was at this ball that Schouvaloff announced the entry of the Russians to Constantinople, which he afterward corrected:

"I heard a sound of revelry by night.
I marked the music as it rose and fell;
Orders and crosses sparkled in the light,
Flashing on statesman, diplomat, and belle!

"Here Münster gossips with some English fair,
'The Prince' to Countess Marie gives his hand;
And many *Bitte's* echo through the air,
And Memory wanders to the Vaterland.

"Unter den Linden rises to the mind,
'The Linden' as it look'd in Seventy-one,
With martial tunes and French cannon lin'd,
And a triumphant army resting on!

"But Gung'l's valse drives such-like thoughts away—
Perish *Granaten* and Krupp cannon-balls!
But what was that you heard Schouvaloff say?
Re-echoes through the corridors and halls.

"'*Nous sommes déjà dedans, mon cher!*' he said;
Constantinople is in Russia's hands!'
As when the thunder crashes overhead,
So every one in mute amazement stands!

"'Twas but a *ruse*—but then 'twas *à la Russe*—
You know what *that* means just as well as I.
We English do not style it, though, *une ruse*;
'In our verna ular we say '*a lie*!'"

But while these clever journals are exhausting their reflective and poetic minds upon the gay doings of the German Embassy, they are letting the Crown Prince of Austria run riot. They strain at gnats and swallow camels. Why does Prince Rudolph find this period of the world's history the most convenient to visit England? Why does the Austrian Princess make a greater display of her love for English sports this season than heretofore? The society papers almost ignore in their political forecasts the dinner party given by Count Beust, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, in honor of the Imperial Highness, the Crown Prince of Austria. It was a very brilliant gathering. The Prince arrived at 8 o'clock, attended by Count Bombelles. ("Dumb-bells," an irreverent friend of mine calls him,) and was received by the Ambassador and Countess Deym and Montgelas. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived shortly afterward, attended by Col. Ellis, the band of the Coldstream Guards, which was in attendance, playing "God Save the Queen." Dinner over, there was a reception, at which the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, the Princess with Duchess of Teck, the diplomatic corps, and a large and distinguished gathering attended. Some of the dresses were very pretty. One of them may be mentioned in the interest of the lady readers of THE TIMES. It was a gray satin, opened over a front breadth of rose-colored silk, beautifully embroidered in white silk and pearls; the bodice had a waistcoat to correspond, long white lace sleeves; a rose-colored feather, and diamond stars in the hair. The Princess of Wales wore a white dress covered with tulle, thickly spangled with gold, and trimmed with deep gold fringe. It was looped with large bouquets of violet velvet heart's-ease. The Duchess of Teck, (who by the way is as amiable and stout as ever,) wore a ruby brocade and salmon satin dress, the latter material forming the centre both back and front. Count Beust was observed to be very chatty with the Duke of Cambridge, who is understood not to be in favor of England undertaking any great military operations; and the Austrian Prince "got on capitally" with the Prince of Wales, who is said to be an enthusiastic supporter of the Beaconsfield Cabinet. If Lord Beaconsfield's advice that the Prince made the tour of India, the wisdom of which has been abundantly proved by recent events.

Mr. Edmund Yates says in his paper: "Hail Columbia! At Baron Ferdinand's ball last week, the guest of the evening, the Austrian Kronprinz, of course, led out the hostess, Miss Alice Rothschild, but all the other royalties in the set danced with American ladies—Lady Mandeville, Mrs. Ysnaga, and Miss Stevens."

On the day after "the grand ball at the German Embassy" which has been talked about so much, a ball was given under the patronage of Count Beust by the London Hungarian Association in honor of the visit to this country of the Crown Prince of Austria. Count and Countess Beust received the guests, among whom were the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Danish, Belgian, Dutch, and Russian Ambassadors. When the Crown Prince entered the hall the band played "God Save the Queen," and the Prince, after certain presentations had been made, asked that every Hungarian in the room, whatever his station, should be introduced to him. This was done by Mr. Danks, the Chairman of the association, and the young but discreet Prince said kindly words to many of the persons presented. The Prince did not dance, out of respect to the Church, the Pope having so recently died; but he talked pleasantly with many leading diplomats, and though the subject was, of course, not broached it was generally felt that the relations between England and Austria had lately become much closer than they were a few weeks ago. The Prince left an hour after midnight, thanking Dr. Duks for the kind reception he had met. The Empress of Austria's Chamberlain was present; and though Count Schonvaloff has the entry to Lord Derby's house, Count Beust and his young ally the Crown Prince are beginning to "make the running," as sporting men say of the active friendship of John Bull. What a strange thing it is that the great powers of Europe should take so much trouble to court this English nation, if they really think it is as "played out" as they say it is! Count Schouvaloff took care to be present at the Hungarian ball. He was likened by jealous rivals to Mephistopheles, but some great ladies treated him as if they thought him more like Faust. I met him yesterday riding in the park. He looked old and anxious, thin, keen of eye, and secretive of purpose. Just now he is trying to get up evidence to prove that the first thing the Russians did when they got into the Turkish lines was not to hang half a dozen Polish surgeons. This little incident, and the general order against Poles found in the Turkish armies, will be cleared up. Official inquiries are being made about it. If it is "a true bill," it is only another characteristic example of Russian gentleness. If it is not true, even Prince Gortschakoff should be anxious to have it authoritatively contradicted. Schouvaloff is not pleased at the Austrian visit to London. What will he say when Baron Hoffman arrives to talk "finance and war" with Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Derby? If he is as wise as I think he is, he will advise the Czar to keep to something near his original sworn programme, and make a peace worthy of an honorable Prince and a great Captain.

There have been a series of small panics in the city. They have not amounted to much, as nobody is inclined to do business of any kind. Nor have things changed much since England has resumed her rôle of a first-class power. For a time nothing moved steadily. Investors more than the silver agitation in the United States. American securities have for years taken rank in the English market next to their own consols. No country has stood so high in British estimation as America. I have heard distinguished citizens of the United States express both pride and pleasure, in the City of London, at the national regard for American bonds. You can, therefore, easily understand that the alarm exhibited by Americans themselves would be calculated to inspire kindred fears in the minds of English holders of United States bonds. The "scare," however, seems to have pretty well subsided. The brokers have retired their clients to the prospectus of the 5 per cent. and 4½ per cent. funded loan, which distinctly states that the interest and principal of the loans shall be paid in gold. This, it is held, would never be repudiated by an American Government, though the bonds themselves do not contain the clause in question. Moreover, there are thoughtful financiers who say that if silver be remonetized in the States, the result will be an improvement in its value which will bring it up to the worth of gold. This is, perhaps, a sanguine view; but English investors in United States bonds don't believe that America will do anything to permanently shake their confidence in the scrip of the great Republic.

A MYSTERIOUS PATIENT.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF WILLIAM M'CUNE NOW AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL—HIS DANGEROUS WOUND FOR WHICH HE WILL NOT ACCOUNT.

On Friday afternoon a young man who gave his name as William McCune, his age as 21, and his residence at No. 160 West Houston-street, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from a pistol shot wound in the back, under the left shoulder, of a very dangerous nature. He was taken to the hospital by some friends, and the surgeons failed to obtain from the wounded man or his friends any information in relation to the manner in which he had received the wound from which he was suffering. McCune told several contradictory stories about the matter, but finally insisted that he had been shot by an acquaintance during a quarrel. The reticence exhibited by the wounded man leads the attendant surgeon to believe that the wound was received by McCune while he was committing some depredation. It is supposed by the Police that McCune was the man who was shot by Charles Hanlon, master of the lighter Nellie, who fired upon and shot one of a pair of river thieves who were attempting to board the lighter for the purpose of robbery while she was lying at Pier No. 36, North River, at 5 o'clock on last Friday morning. It is further more supposed that McCune may have been the companion of "Bill" Tracy, the burglar, who was run over by a freight train on the Hudson River Railroad after an encounter with Patrolman Green, of the Thirty-second Precinct. Officer Green's description of the thief is almost identical with the appearance of McCune. The officer called at the hospital yesterday to see if he could identify the latter, but the surgeons would not permit him. Last night McCune was in a critical condition, and it is probable that the wound will prove fatal. It has been learned that McCune resides at the number given by him, and several acquaintances who called at the hospital yesterday to inquire about him refused to disclose his real address or give any information concerning him.

MARIE WAINRIGHT AND HER HUSBAND.

A telegram from St. Louis, dated Feb. 28, to the Chicago *Times* says: "St. Louis is enjoying a chapter of the Slaughter sensation, and waiting for some rash admirer of a pretty actress to get riddled with bullets. Marie Wainwright is in this city playing a week's engagement at the Olympic, impersonating *Valentine de Morney* in "A Celebrated Case." She came to the city on Sunday, and took rooms at the Lindell. Since Monday night a man with his hat slouched over his face has been attracting attention by the persistent manner in which he hung round the hotel. He would patrol the sidewalk on the opposite side for hours, and then again would haunt the ladies' entrance, talking to nobody, but occasionally muttering to himself. To-day he was recognized as Winston Slaughter. He had come here on Monday night, but has been registered at the Planter's under an assumed name. The identification was effected through a telegram from young Slaughter's family, now living in New-York City, who wired a request to relatives here that a close watch be kept upon him that he did not bring trouble upon himself and them. While Slaughter hangs about the Lindell, shadowing his wife, his friends here have men shadowing him. He is credited with having declared since his arrival here, that he would shoot any man he saw talking to his wife. The man is very taciturn, and dangerous in his present mood. Few who knew him would recognize him in his present disguise. His strange actions attracted the attention of the Police at first, but he has done nothing to justify interference, and is left about undisturbed. There has been no communication between him and his wife since he came here. Mrs. Slaughter, or as she is called by everybody, Marie Wainwright, declares her intention to proceed with her application for divorce in Boston as soon as she shall have acquired rights of residence there which will be after three months from the time of instituting proceedings expires. The actress is petite and exceedingly pretty, possessing winning ways which make her very popular with the male sex. She is almost constantly accompanied by admirers, one of which makes the situation, with the jealous, half-mad husband lurking about, truly critical. The lady does not seem to have any idea of the dangerous position she and those who pet her occupy."

A GIRL'S ECCENTRIC ACTIONS.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of the 1st inst. says: "About six months ago the Police of the Sixth Precinct were called to take charge of a young woman named Hattie Eucher, aged 22 years, who was employed as a servant in the family of a gentleman residing on Delaware-street, near Cold Springs. She had been conducting herself in such a remarkable manner that it was supposed she was insane. She was placed in the Providence Asylum, where she remained a short time, when she was removed to the house of her uncle, Dr. Lewis, on Delaware-avenue. We now come to the curious part of the story, and give the facts just as they were received from good and reliable authority. It is asserted that for about 20 weeks past the young woman has lain in bed with her eyes closed and both hands clenched and pressed up to the sides of her face, and further, that she has not spoken a word during all this time. A gentleman friend of her uncle's states that he attempted to open one of her eyes, but it was immediately closed again. He also straightened out one of her arms, but it returned mechanically to its former position. When food is put into her mouth she eats it, but does not ask for any."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

From the Philadelphia Express, Feb. 26.

Pre-eminently above most of its competitors, equaled by few, if any, certainly excelled by none, is THE TIMES, of New-York City. It is full of fire, and enterprise, and vim. It discusses the various questions of the day with spirit and energetic thought. In short, it is the beau-ideal of a live American newspaper of the nineteenth century, and is an honor to its editors and to the country which sustains it. It is the champion, great and powerful, of the principles of the great Republican Party. Steadfast, unwavering, honest; never vacillating or swerving, (can the same be said of its two great rivals?) but true as the needle to the pole to the principles of its party and itself. We repeat that THE TIMES is fully equal to any other paper published; and it should be taken and supported by every Republican citizen in the land who abhors rum and the Dry Tortugas. For where is the rival paper of which it can be said that it is fully up to the spirit of the times?"

A LADY'S VICTORY.

A telegram from Bristol, Penn., to the Philadelphia *Press* says: "A significant feature of our election on Tuesday last was the large vote polled for a woman as School Director. This was a direct issue, there being but one Director to elect for a short term of two years, and for which place the lady was nominated by the Labor Reform Party, and ratified by the Republicans. The Democrats nominated one of their best men, and one who would carry a large vote by reason of his personal popularity. The vote polled for the woman candidate was 383, and for the Democratic nominee 292; scattering 54; giving the lady a majority of the whole of 18, and over the highest opponent of 91. Her vote was also 14 in excess of the highest vote polled for any of the remaining 42 candidates for the various offices. This is certainly a wonderful achievement for a conservative old place like this."

SURRENDERED BY HIS BONDSMAN.

James Madison, of No. 50 West Fiftieth-street, was brought to the Police Central Office last night, in custody of Special Deputy Sheriff James H. Prior, stationed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, who had arrested him on a warrant issued from the Court of General Sessions, he having been surrendered by his bondsman. Madison was arrested on July 8, 1877, by Central Office detectives, charged with having attempted to stab one Thomas Lewis with a sword-cane. Madison told Inspector Murray, before whom he was arraigned, that he had paid Prior $25 to keep him at a hotel during the night, but Prior had broken faith with him and brought him to Head-quarters. Prior did not deny having received the money, but said that he took it merely as a ruse to bring the prisoner to the Central Office. Madison was locked up, and will be taken to the District Attorney's office on Monday.

OWNEY GEOGHEGAN LEAVING THE CITY

Owney Geoghegan called at the Eldridge Street Police Station last night, and informed Sergt. Christie that he was about to give up his place in the Bowery, and intended in the future to take up his abode in San Francisco. Geoghegan is under $16,000 bail for various offenses, and his bondsmen may have something to say about his sudden departure from the City.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

"The Huguenots" was sung at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon, with the same distribution of characters referred to at length when Meyerbeer's opera was brought out at the commencement of the current season. To-morrow, Wagner's "Rienzi" will be made known by the same artists. "Rienzi," although composed a third of a century since, has never yet been represented in this country. It produced after suitable preparation—and careful rehearsals have been in progress for some weeks—it ought to produce a very strong impression, and an immediate one, into the bargain. The story is strongly dramatic and full of variety, and its music delightfully tuneful as well as highly colored and sonorous. In the construction of his libretto Herr Wagner, who, as usual, has written the words for his own music, has adhered pretty closely to Lord Lytton's well-remembered romance. In "Rienzi" the forcible abduction of *Irene*, sister of the Roman Tribune, *Rienzi*, gives rise to a feud between several hostile Roman nobles and their followers. *Adriano*, son of *Colonna*, one of these nobles, liberates the maiden, whom he loves. The nobles conclude to fight out their cause beyond the gates of the Eternal City. *Rienzi* shuts the gates against them, and arouses the people to shake off the yoke of their tyrannical oppressors. The defeated nobles sue for peace, and are admitted again upon their taking the oath of fealty. They plot the assassination of *Rienzi*; the plot is revealed to the latter by *Adriano*. The conspirators are condemned to death, but are pardoned through the intercession of *Adriano*. A new conspiracy of the nobles, however, is soon discovered. *Rienzi* determines to exterminate them, and remains deaf to the pleading of *Adriano*. A battle ensues, the nobles are defeated and killed, and *Rienzi* returns to celebrate his victory by a solemn Te Deum. He is then excommunicated by the Church, whose jealousy he has excited. The people whom he has liberated forsake him and besiege him in the Capitol, where he has taken refuge. Forsaken by all, except by his sister *Irene*, the Tribune perishes with her among the ruins of the burning Capitol, where *Adriano*, who has come to save *Irene*, also meets his death. It is not necessary to dwell in advance upon the salient points of the score by means of which these scenes are rendered fascinating and impressive in a degree to which the spoken drama, pure and simple, cannot hope to attain. In a few hours hence, the performance of the opera will enable us to write of its characteristics with much greater certainty. But it may be mentioned at once that "Rienzi" contains several very striking numbers, among which the tuneful and picturesque overture, a tenzet, a prayer, and a magnificent finale are likely to be singled out as claiming prompt tributes of admiration. Mme. Pappenheim, Miss Human, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Blum will all be concerned in the interpretation of the work; the orchestra and chorus have been increased; a *corps de ballet*, led by the Minzelli sisters, has been organized, and fresh scenery is promised. An overflowing auditorium will surely be looked upon to-morrow evening, unless there is much less art curiosity in New-York than can reasonably be expected.

MR. THOMAS' CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas' fifth symphony concert took place at Steinway Hall, yesterday evening. The programme was the same as interpreted at the two previous rehearsals. It opened with Beethoven's rather feeble "King Stephen" overture, and then the orchestra interpreted with marvelous precision and unflagging force Rubinstein's "Symphonie Dramatique," which we still persist in considering as wholly disproportionate in magnitude to the originality or beauty of the composer's ideas. When M. Rubinstein traveled throughout the United States, he was wont to complain most bitterly because reviews of his recitals appeared in many public journals under the caption of "Amusements." M. Wieniawski, to whom he one day confided his grievance, asked him whether he would like to see them classed under the title or "Ennuis." The pianist, however, was consistent, and held that people did not listen to music for the purpose of "enjoying" themselves. The composer of the "Symphonie Dramatique," which is replete with fine passages and admirably scored, is clearly of the same opinion as the virtuoso—in our judgment. The second part of the concert was occupied with Wagner's "Siegfried Idyl," with excerpts from "Die Meistersinger," and with Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz." The "Siegfried Idyl," which was written, we are told, in celebration of the birthday of Herr Wagner's son Siegfried, was executed for the first time on the banks of the lovely Vierwaldstätter See. It requires quite as lively an imagination as is essential to an appreciation of everything Herr Wagner achieves, to realize how equally subtle and delicate music can have been effective during the open-air performance which it first had. But faith works wonders. In the concert-room, the "Siegfried Idyl," aside from a few melodious strains which recall the third opera of the "Nibelungen Ring," only pleases the ear through harmonic combinations of infinite sweetness and varied dynamic force. Its significance and beauty can only be detected, we should say, through an *a priori* confidence in their existence. The "Idyl" was, of course, exquisitely rendered, but its impression was uncertain, spite of the thoroughly well disposed dilettanti whom Mr. Thomas' talent, industry, and perseverance have gathered under his banner.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

A new play, from the pen of Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, was brought out at the Broadway Theatre, last night, in presence of an audience that filled every part of the house to overflowing. "The Exiles" is a drama in six tableaux, founded upon a romance of Russian life written in French by Prince Lubomiraki. Its story is simple. *Schelm*, the head of the Secret Service Bureau in St. Petersburg, has become enamored of *Tatiana, Countess Lanine*, who indignantly repulses his advances. Thereupon his love changes into hatred, and, by a successful plot, he causes *Tatiana*, her husband, and many of her friends to be dispatched to Siberia. In due course, *Schelm* is sent to Irkutsk as Inspector-General of Eastern Siberia, and promptly renews his persecution of his former idol. Happily, he is foiled, and the banished Russians having determined to strike a decisive blow for liberty, the rascal perishes in the flames of the palace, which the insurgents have surrounded and fired. Mr. Rowe has handled these very impressive incidents with great skill. Each of the six scenes is marked by steady progress of the action from the opening lines to the close, and a strong "situation" terminates every tableau, the final proceedings of the fourth and sixth being notably striking. The principal personages are only about seven or eight in number, but are clearly and firmly drawn, happily individualized, and cleverly contrasted. The dialogue is clear-cut and brisk, and a tinge of "local color" pervades the piece, and is felicitously adhered to in its performance. This was exceedingly good last night. Mr. Milnes Levick as *Schelm*, Mr. Warde as *Muller*, and Mr. Dampier as *Count Vladimir* distinguished themselves particularly by earnestness and vigor, and Misses Jeffreys-Lewis and Emily Rigl, in the leading female rôles, were nearly as well fitted to their duties. The distribution of parts further enlisted the labors of Messrs. Waldron, Leclercq, and Ringgold, and those of Miss Minnie Cummings. "The Exiles" is finely placed upon the stage, the views of the Siberian wastes and huts, and the picture of the palace of Irkutsk claiming special notice. The costumes are new and appropriate, and, among the "accessories," are conspicuous sledges drawn by elks and hounds, after the orthodox fashion of the distant and icy land in which the personages Mr. Rowe introduces live and move. The drama was received, yesterday, with stormy evidences of delight, the actors being summoned before the curtain after every tableau, and Mr. Rowe himself being called forth after the second scene. The indications of the durable success of the play were unmistakable.

AMATEURS IN A NEW PLAY.

The Lyceum Theatre was crowded last night with well-dressed people. "Leaders of society" sat in the proscenium boxes, and there were many known faces among the occupants of the stalls. The occasion was a dramatic performance for the benefit of the Washington and Lee University, given under the direction of a number of New-York ladies, and it had an additional interest in the fact that the play of the evening was the work of a young gentleman who bears an honored name. It is the lot of few young dramatists to have their first achievements greeted with so much approbation as was bestowed upon Mr. William Minturn's play of "George Douglas." The story of the piece has already been told at sufficient length in THE TIMES. It was represented last evening by a number of ladies and gentlemen belonging to various dramatic societies in this City and its neighborhood, and the performance was, on the whole, free from most of the exhibitions of callowness and incapacity which frequently mar the efforts of non-professional actors. In some instances the acting was far above the level of mere respectability. Mr. Eugene Silver, for instance, who was the Confederate Colonel whom a Northern damsel loves, depicted passion with proper emphasis, and in his movements showed a correct appreciation of stage perspective; and Mr. George Dusenbury, as *Tribulation Johnson*, presented the vagaries of the Southern negro with a great deal of mellow humor, and in a capital guise. Mr. Minturn has seen fit to introduce the "H"-dropping Englishman and the loquacious son of Erin in his drama, and, in the delineation of these worthies, Messrs. W. R. Hind and Henry Leslie caused much merriment. Mr. Edward B. Dickinson portrayed the hero, *Douglas*, with quiet dignity, and Mrs. Balch presented the daughter of the free soil of the North in a forcible and earnest manner, while Miss Minnie Villair appeared to be a very agreeable sort of nurse for a wounded soldier. The battle tableaux were harmonious and striking pictures, and the drill of the regular troops from Governor's Island called forth spontaneous applause. The setting of the piece, in each of the acts, was both handsome and appropriate, and the dresses of the performers were tasteful. When the curtain fell there were loud and prolonged calls for Mr. Minturn, who finally emerged from the privacy of his box, and gave utterance to a few grateful words.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will this week have its last representations at Booth's Theatre.

The run of "Kathleen Mavourneen" at the National Theatre is to end with the current week.

"A Celebrated Case" will this week reach its fiftieth performance at the Union-Square Theatre.

"Our Boarding-house" will to-morrow enter upon the third and last week of its run at the Standard Theatre.

Mr. Jerome Hopkins will give his third and last "piano-lecture-concert" at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday afternoon.

The trained broncho horses are still part of the attractions of the New-York Aquarium, which may be visited to-day as usual.

"Our Bachelors" attract large audiences at the Park Theatre, and are announced for nightly repetition there until further notice.

Messrs. Tompkins and Hill, of Boston, intend producing their version of "The Exiles" at Booth's Theatre during the second week in April.

A musical and literary entertainment for the benefit of the "Sisters of the Strangers" Association is set down for Tuesday evening, at Steinway Hall.

An American drama, called "Gold Mad," from the pen of a student of Harvard College, will be represented at the Lyceum Theatre, to-morrow evening.

"A Tough Night," "Rats, Rats," and "School" are among the elements of this week's programme at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house.

"Sullivan's Christmas" is still the part of the representation at the Theatre Comique in which Messrs. Harrigan and Hart are most pleasantly conspicuous.

The fifth Philharmonic concert of the current season occurs at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening. It will be prefaced by the usual Friday afternoon rehearsal.

The Vocal Society of New-York will give their second concert this season at Chickering Hall, on Thursday evening. "The Ring," a legend by Uhland, will be the principal number of the programme.

Miss Mathilde Phillipps will give a concert at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening. She will have the aid of Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Mr. Fritsch, Mr. G. W. Morgan, and Miss Maud Morgan. Miss Morgan is understood to be a young harpist of uncommon precocity and talent.

Mr. Wallack has been unable to act for two or three days past, and the disappointment caused by the change of programme rendered necessary by his illness has been very marked. The frequenters of Wallack's Theatre and the public generally will, therefore, be glad to learn that this much-liked artist will surely reappear to-morrow, when "Money" will be reproduced, with the unusually strong distribution of rôles alluded to on the occasion of its recent revival.

The season of Italian opera at Booth's Theatre will commence on March 18, with "Aida." On March 19, Mme. Marie Roze, who will not be heard in Verdi's opera, in which Miss Kellogg and Miss Cary are alone concerned, will make her Metropolitan début. Mr. Strakosch has engaged, for the New-York and Boston performances, Signor Giuseppe Frapolli, a tenor who has just finished a series of representations extending over seven months in Mexico. Signor Frapolli is young, and his European record is excellent.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Herr Flotow has arrived in Paris.

M. Halanzier has been made an officer of the Legion of Honor.

M. Gounod has gone to Pesth, where, perhaps, he will meet the Abbé Liszt.

The regular performances at the new Dresden Opera-house began on the 4th ult., with "Fidelio."

Mme. Nilsson was lately in Hamburg. She continues on a tour through Stuttgart, Breslau, and Dresden to Vienna.

Four hundred and twenty choirs, in all 18,000 voices, from 80 departments of France, have entered for competition for the grand prize for choral singing on Whit Sunday, July 14-16.

M. Pasdeloup has addressed a letter to the French Deputies, from which it appears that his Sunday concerts are hardly the success they are reported to be. M. Pasdeloup wants a subvention of $5,000 a year.

Only nine new operas were produced in Germany last year, by Brüll, Hofmann, Kretschmer, Goetz, Bennewitz, Muller, Spark, Stick, and Scholz. But they were all of a far different sort from the 80 failures of Italy.

An attempt to hiss down "Der Freischütz" at the Apollo, of Rome, has failed. The objectors to the music of Weber had it all their own way the first night, but afterward the theatre was filled by people of more liberal views.

The Vienna opera season begins March 18. Artists—Nilsson, Lucca, Salla, Trebelli, Faure, Campanini, Masini, Padilla, Behrens, and Zucchini; conductor, Arditi. Season of six weeks, and "Cinq-Mars," "Aida," and nine other operas to be produced.

The Paris Théâtre Lyrique (Gaîté) has been definitely closed by the bankruptcy of the manager, M. Vizentini. His debts, due solely to operatic losses, and despite his subvention, amount to $180,000. The artists are dismissed, and a liquidator has been appointed.

During the height of the season, Baldwin the Clothier, of Canal-street and Broadway, has sold by retail, C. O. D., of men's and boys' ready-made clothing *to one day* over seventeen thousand four hundred dollars! Baldwin has only one branch store, and that is located in Brooklyn. He will open other branch warerooms about the 1st of April in the store now occupied by George Sloan, at the north-west corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, and, our word for it, he will astonish up-town shoppers with his stylish garments and low prices!—*Exchange.*

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MARRIED.

HOEY—FLING.—In this City, Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. W. F. Morgan, JOHN

LAW REPORTS.

THE EMMA MINE CONTROVERSY.

A NEW TRIAL REFUSED IN THE GREAT $5,000,000 SUIT—DECISION OF JUDGE WALLACE.

The decision of the motion for a new trial in the famous Emma Mine case, argued in the United States Circuit Court, in November last, was received yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields from Circuit Judge Wallace. The original trial of the cause occupied 70 days, commencing on the 13th of December, 1876, and closing on the 28th day of April, 1877, when a verdict was rendered by the jury in favor of the defendants. This action was brought by a London corporation known somewhat widely as the Emma Silver Mining Company against Trenor W. Park, a large railroad operator and capitalist, and other parties defendant, to recover the sum of $5,000,000, this sum being the purchase-money paid for the Emma Silver Mine, situated in Utah Territory, and which the plaintiffs, as a corporation, had bought from Trenor W. Park and others, upon representations made by him, and which the plaintiffs alleged were false and fraudulent. The motion for a new trial was made and argued on the 14th, 15th, and 16th days of November last, Hon. Edwin W. Stoughton appearing for the motion and L. E. Chittenden in opposition. Judge Wallace's opinion, accompanying his decision, is voluminous, and he denies the motion on the grounds, substantially, that, in so far as it is predicated upon errors of law, it cannot prevail; secondly, that in so far as it dealt with the evidence and theories of fact the verdict of the jury is in accordance with the evidence as presented. In the course of the argument of the motion, the plaintiffs also appeared to contend that the charge of the Judge on the trial was inclined in favor of the defendants, and on this point Judge Wallace says: "The charge must be judged in its entirety, and not in detached parts. After it has been dissected, it requires no acuteness on the part of counsel to discover parts which seem obnoxious when disconnected from the rest. The motion for a new trial must be denied."

"THE EXILES" INJUNCTION CASE.

THE CLAIMS OF BOTH PARTIES—IS MR. ROWE'S PLAY A TRANSLATION OF THE FRENCH DRAMA OR A DRAMATIZATION OF A NOVEL?

The litigation in regard to the play of "The Exiles" was before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by James C. Duff and others, of the Boyd Street Theatre, for the vacating of the injunction obtained against the production of the play by Orlando Tompkins and Noble H. Hill, of the Globe Theatre, Boston. In brief, the claim of the plaintiffs is that they purchased the original manuscript from Victorien Sardou, Eugene Nus, and Prince Ledgmirsky, the joint authors of the drama, with the exclusive right of giving theatrical representations of it in this country. They allege that Mr. Duff had publicly stated that he has an English translation or adaptation of the French play, and that he intends to represent the dramatic composition when the plaintiffs own. They allege that Mr. Duff claims to have obtained a literal or simulated translation or colorable imitation of the French play from George Fawcett Rowe, bearing the same title as the play owned by the plaintiffs. They claim the exclusive right to give representations of "The Exiles," and assert that the production of the play of Manager Duff will be in violation of their proprietary right.

In opposition, the defendants presented a number of affidavits yesterday, including one from Mr. Duff, who says that on or about Feb. 20 he received the manuscript of Mr. Rowe's play of "The Exiles," and that he immediately began to prepare for its representation, and announced the play for the 2d inst. He had engaged actors, had scenery prepared, &c., when he was served with the injunction. Up to the time of such service, he avers, he never was notified in any way of the claim of the plaintiffs. He is ready and willing, he says, to respond to any damages which the plaintiffs may receive by reason of his production of the play. He denies that the play is a simulated or colorable translation or adaptation of the French play, or that he made the statements alleged by the plaintiffs. He also denies that the title of the play is original with the authors, or that the plaintiffs have any proprietary right in the title. Such title, he avers, has been for 100 years well known on the stage in French, English, and American theatres.

Mr. Rowe, in an affidavit, alleges that he is the author of the play of Mr. Duff. The dramatization, he claims, is an original one, and is founded on a well-known and published romance, entitled "Fonctionnaires et Boyards." He says he never saw the manuscript play of "The Exiles," which the plaintiffs claim to own, and denies that his play is an imitation or translation of it. He says the title is quite a common one. Harry Sanderson and William F. Bacon made affidavits in support of the allegation that the title, "The Exiles," is not an original one.

During the proceedings in court yesterday, Mr. Farjeon, the novelist; Mr. Duff, Chandos Fulton, Mr. Rowe, and other well-known persons were present. Ex-Judge Abram J. Dittenhoefer appeared for the plaintiffs, and A. Oakey Hall and Charles W. Brooks for the defendants. Mr. Dittenhoefer stated that the motion to vacate the injunction had been sprung upon him suddenly, and that he had not had time to read the papers presented by the defendants. Among such papers he said was a voluminous affidavit by the author of "Brass," which was rather astonishing. "I have no doubt," said the counsel, "that Mr. Rowe will say to your Honor, should you express any astonishment at the allegations in the affidavits, what he must say to those who smile with incredulity at his comical assertions in Brass '—Fact, I assure you.'" The counsel asked for an adjournment to answer the defendants' affidavits. An arrangement, he said, had been entered into between the parties, by which it had been agreed that the defendants should give a bond to answer for such damages the plaintiffs might receive by reason of the production of the play, until the hearing and decision of the application for an injunction, the temporary injunction being meanwhile suspended. After some little discussion the amount of the bond was fixed at $2,500, John A. Duff and William F. Barker being accepted as sureties. Argument on the injunction was then set down for Wednesday.

A SINGULAR INSTANCE OF REPORTING.

An instance of what is known as "anonymous" reporting in the last volume—the sixty-seventh—of the New-York Court of Appeals Reports, published a few days ago, has called forth much comment among lawyers. The case referred to is the only one thus reported in the volume, and instances of the kind are very rare. The decision is that of the court in the case of Washington A. Roebling and others against the members of the late firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., who were accused of fraud in having received money for a bill of exchange immediately before their failure, and in anticipation of such failure. On allegations of fraud to this effect, the members of the firm were arrested and held to bail. They sued out writs of habeas corpus in Supreme Court, Chambers, for the vacation of the orders of arrest, but their motion was denied. A similar decision was given on appeal by the General Term and by the Court of Appeals. In the latter tribunal, Judge Earl wrote the opinion, which reflects very seriously on the conduct of the insolvents. The decision of the case has been regarded as one of great interest and importance, and has been frequently referred to both in this country and in England. In the new volume of reports, which is prepared by H. E. Sickels, the decision, very much curtailed, has been put among the "memoranda" at the end of the volume, and the names of the parties have been expunged. A remarkable circumstance in regard to the report is also that no indication is given, as is done in the other cases, as to the name of the court or the judicial department from which the appeal was taken. It has been publicly charged that the report thus made is in instance of a struckling attempt to shield from publicity the names of fraudulent but influential litigants."

CONRAD MULLER FOUND GUILTY.

An extra session of the Court of General Sessions was held yesterday for the purpose of finishing the trial of Conrad Müller, charged with setting fire to his premises, No. 23 Howard-street, on the night of Jan. 22. The accused kept a paper-box manufactory, and, as is alleged by Fire-Marshal Sheldon, claimed a loss of more than treble the amount of property consumed, seeking thereby to defraud the companies in which he was insured. At the opening of court Mr. Carey, counsel for the accused, argued for the acquittal of his client in a long speech. Assistant District Attorney Rollins followed, contending that the prisoner's guilt had been proved beyond a shadow of doubt. Recorder Hackett then delivered his charge, and at 5:20 P. M. the jury retired to deliberate. At 6 o'clock they returned into court and rendered a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy. Mr. Rollins said he concurred in the recommendation of the jury, and at the request of counsel for the defense the prisoner was remanded for sentence until to-morrow. On hearing the verdict Müller burst into tears. He emphatically declared his innocence, and declared that his conviction was the result of a conspiracy between his bookkeeper, Schulze, and his former partner, Fyrus, to obtain possession of his business. The wife and child of the prisoner, who were present, were also best in their lamentations.

TWO THIEVES HELD FOR TRIAL.

Robert Brady, aged 24, of No. 211 West Twenty-ninth-street, was arrested on Friday afternoon by Officer Mulhearn, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on a charge of stealing two bonnets, worth $14, from the show-case of Mrs. Elizabeth Cambridge, at No. 381 Sixth-avenue. He was locked up in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house. There in effort was made to procure a confession from Brady, as he is an ex-convict and supposed to be associated with a gang of skillful pick-pockets who have been carrying on a systematic course of robbery among the Sixth and Eighth avenue stores. Papers in evidence against him in connection with the case of Lynch, an ex-policeman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was also arrested. Lynch and Brady were taken before Justice Duffy, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. Brady was committed for trial in default of $500 bail. Lynch was held for trial in $1,000 bail, which he readily furnished.

COURT NOTES.

A final disposition was made yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court of the case of Rose Knetlis against Eliza Kling, a midwife, charged with malpractice. The prisoner was held in $2,000 bail by Justice Morgan. Augustus Kleinau, a shoe manufacturer, of No. 87 Clinton-street, becoming surety.

William J. Russell, of No. 201 Avenue C, and Michael J. Pegnum, of No. 542 East Fourteenth-street, were arraigned before Justice Smith yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon, valued at $300, from Herman Hoster, of No. 745 Ninth-avenue. The property was taken on Friday, and the prisoners were arraigned yesterday morning by Detective Moore, of the Twenty-second Precinct. Justice Smith committed Russell and Pegnum to await trial, each in default of $1,500 bail.

The closing arguments in the case of the 14 "mutineers" of the ship Levi G. Burgess, were heard yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields, and at their conclusion the Commissioner rendered his decision, holding the prisoners to await the action of the Grand Jury, but released them on their own recognizances to appear. The charge of mutiny was dismissed by the Commissioner on Thursday, and the only remaining question for decision was to whether they were guilty of wilfull disobedience of orders. On this point the testimony shows that, in a purely technical sense, they were guilty.

Henry C. Overin has brought a suit in the Court of Common Pleas for an absolute divorce from his wife, Mary E. Overin, on the ground of the latter's improper intimacy with other men. She, in her answer, not only denies the charge, but sets up numerous allegations of similar and unlawful conduct on the part of her husband. The case was brought before Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, on a motion by the plaintiff for leave to file a supplemental complaint setting forth that subsequent to the defendant's marriage to him she was married to another man. The motion was granted.

In the case of Capt. Barnabas C. Howe, of the ship Swallow, charged with cruel and inhuman treatment of a sailor, Philip McDonald, on the high seas, Commissioner Shields yesterday dismissed the complaint, as, although undoubted cruelty was practiced by him, no malice was shown, and as the seaman's fears, on which the charge was based, were groundless, his refusal constituted the justifiable cause for punishment. The statute requires that to make a person amenable there shall be shown malice aforethought, hatred, or revenge; that the punishment shall be cruel and inhuman and unusual, and that it shall be inflicted without justifiable cause.

Alfred Steckler, the counsel for Jacob Kuenmelborg, in a suit for divorce brought by the latter against his wife, Anna Kuenmelborg, applied to Judge Sanford, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, for the relief of his client from an order requiring him to pay $800 costs within 10 days, Mr. Kuenmaelberg having been non-suited. The counsel insisted that costs could not be enforced by an order of the court, but that an execution must be issued on a judgment for the costs, and that, therefore, Kuenmelberg could not be held liable for contempt of court. Benjamin F. Russell appeared in opposition to the application. Judge Sanford, after hearing a long argument, granted the motion.

THE NEW CODE AND REAL ESTATE TITLES.

A nice question was up yesterday before Justice Sanford, of the Superior Court. Mr. James H. Coleman, in behalf of Michael P. Breslin, a purchaser at a judicial sale, objected to the Referee's title, because of an omission on the part of the Referee appointed to compute the amount due on the plaintiff's mortgage to take the oath prescribed by section 1,016 of the new Code, referring to a recent decision of Judge J. F. Daly, on this point to be well taken. Mr. Thomson, of Foster & Thomson, produced a stipulation signed by all the parties to the suit waiving such oath, and asked leave to file it. The case came prior to the date of the report. In reply it was urged that if the judgment was illegal as to subsequent judgment creditors, the rights of the latter could not be cut off by the proposed amendment, especially as the receiver of the property of the owner of the equity of redemption had been appointed. Judge Sanford said he would carefully consider the question and announce his decision in a few days.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court, before Hon. Abram H. Dailey, Surrogate, during the past week:

Wills proved—Frances Emanuel, Christian Miller, James Earles, Harriet N. Edwards, Mott Bedell, Walter D. C. Boggs, and Thomas C. Pinckney, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz: Eliza M. Anten, John Wallace, William H. Butler, James N. Ager, Phebe H. Sale, Mary Bingham, Mortz A. Geschcidt, Samuel Nelson Hard, Charles Hintzman, Hannah Wood, George Elliger, Michael Martin, John Hines, Elizabeth Surig, Mary L. Wood, Zora B. Hodges, and Mary Ann Hall, all of the city of Brooklyn, and John Cregin, of the town of Flatbush.

Letters of guardianship of the persons and estates of Cornelius J. Hogan and Jeremiah Hogan were granted to Catharine Hogan, a minor. The petition was denied, with $10 costs, to be set against judgment, and if that be reversed allowed as costs in action.

EARLY RECORDS OF INDIANAPOLIS.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of the 1st inst. says: "While rearranging the old files of the *Journal* yesterday a time-stained record was discovered, which, during the delirium usually attending house-cleaning fever, was about to be consigned to the waste-basket. A curious cottiwarian, however, began an examination, and soon discovered that it was an old record of the town of Indianapolis. Indeed it was afterward found to be the record of the proceedings of the Trustees of the town from the year of its organization, 1832, down to the year 1839, that was supposed to have been destroyed by fire, with the other books and papers of the town in 1838. The record of the early days of Indianapolis are now complete. The first entry in the registry of the oaths of the Trustees of the corporation of the town of Indianapolis. From the record of the called meeting, held on the 1st day of June 1832, it appears that seven of the first 'splendid scholars' was abroad in the land. The entry is as follows: 'Ordered, that John Wilkins be appointed to procure a suitable house for a hospital, should the Asiatic cholera visit this town, and also to procure suitable nurses to attend therein, and the necessary furniture. Also, ordered, that the physicians of the town be requested to hold a consultation, and state to this board the best means to use to prevent the dissemination of miasmodic cholera.'"

FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

THE THEATRES OF FRANCE.

A GOVERNMENT INQUIRY CONCERNING THEIR LIBERTY—SUBSIDIES IN AID OF TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

A Paris correspondent writes: "The present French Government is making an inquiry into the question concerning the liberty of the theatre, and the probability is that the Republic of 1878, wiser in its generation than that of 1791, will curtail a liberty which is productive of considerable pecuniary damage to citizens. The result of there being too many theatres is frequent failure, and our paternal Government is intent upon preventing unwary persons from embarking in rash enterprises. Hence the question of limiting the number. In addition to subsidizing the operas, the Government votes a certain sum of money to the Théâtre Français, which may be called an official house, and to the Odéon, which is a sort of 'theatre of ease,' to the Théâtre Français. Both these houses are bound to produce so many new pieces per annum, and to perform so many classics—plays by Corneille, Racine, Molière, Voltaire, Regnard, Beaumarchais, &c. Under the ancient régime the actors of the Théâtre Français had to play tragedy and comedy on alternate days; and an actress who distinguished herself one day in tragedy might be hissed the next day in comedy. Mlle. Clairon says in her memoirs that when she was engaged at the Théâtre Français she was informed that she would be required to play tragedy and comedy and to dance in 'pastorals of pleasure.' Not only this, but certain parts were linked together. For example, during more than a century the same actor had to perform the rôle of Kings and peasants. The accounts of the Odéon show that the house receives from the Government a subsidy of 60,000 francs—40,000 francs for the representation of 40 classical pieces and 20,000 francs for the production of new pieces. The Théâtre Français is more handsomely endowed, and it has the privilege of taking pieces from other theatres. Under the ancient régime, the 'four gentlemen of the Chamber' who superintended the Théâtre Français had the power not only of taking pieces from other theatres, but of taking actors also. There was naturally no liberty in those days, and it was only in 1791 that this reactionary principle was dropped. The consequence of liberty was that there were 50 failures in 15 years. Napoleon limited the number of theatres, and in the following 15 years there were only five failures. In 1848 the Second Republic re-established the liberty of the theatre, which was abolished by Napoleon III., but once more accorded in 1864. As regards the abolition by Napoleon III., the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which contains an article on the subject, says that in 1850 a special committee examined 32 theatrical gentlemen on the question, that Alexandre Dumas demanded unlimited liberty, that Victor Hugo said: 'I demand liberty, but organized liberty;' while Scribe, alluding to Dumas, remarked: 'My confrère promises us within a couple of years 20 bankruptcies, and after that only 10 or 12 theatres will exist. I demand that these 10 or 12 theatres be at once established, and that a thousand families be saved from ruin.' Napoleon I. suppressed at one sweep 40 theatres, all in a bad financial way, and only left standing the Opéra, the Opéra Comique, (though he disliked music), the Théâtre Français, the Théâtre de l'Impératrice, the Vaudeville, Gaîté, Ambigu Comique, and Variétés. It is stated that as many failures have occurred between 1864 and 1878 as between 1791 and 1806; and hence the demand for returning to the legislation of Napoleon I. With too many theatres, too we get bad plays, bad actors, bad accommodation—bad everything."

THE BRITISH FLEET.

VESSELS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE DARDANELLES—DESCRIPTION OF THE IRON-CLADS.

From the London Standard, Feb. 16.

The total effective force of the British Navy at present consists of nearly 400 vessels—including ships specially constructed to take part in great naval engagements, and others adapted for the purpose of cruising and coast defense. This aggregate does not include any in course of building, and 134, either laid up or permanently employed in harbor service, are also omitted. When it is remembered, however, that six armor-plated war ships and a single wooden dispatch vessel constitute the entire naval detachment ordered from Besika Bay to the Sea of Marmora, and that this small number includes no turret-ships of the first class, or breastwork monitors, it will be admitted that, in proportion to the complete naval strength of Great Britain, the demonstration which the Government has deemed it expedient to make before Stamboul in the present menacing aspect of events, is of a comparatively moderate character. But it may assist the public to realize the stupendous naval force at our command, and the unrivaled supremacy we are consequently justified in claiming upon all waters, to know that only a limited portion of the fleet now quietly guarding British interests before the Turkish Capital possesses destructive appliances which the collective navy of Russia could not possibly withstand. The six fighting ships now told off for duty at the Bosphorus are the Temeraire, the Alexandra, the Sultan, the Swiftsure, the Agincourt, and the Achilles. The Alexandra has been in this waters since the outbreak of the tremulous efforts of the English Government to preserve peace should unhappily fall, and the honor of this country should demand that Great Britain must display her power. The squadron now ordered to be reinforced by a fleet of invincible iron-clads whose fighting power would cast into obscurity that wielded by the wooden walls which 25 years ago gallantly attacked Sebastopol.

Four of the vessels we have mentioned as anchored in the Sea of Marmora belong to the category of armored broadside ships of the first class; and as the Temeraire carries the largest number of heavy guns, she is entitled to precedence among them. The feature in her construction which essentially distinguishes her from all other armor-plated vessels in the British fleet is the position of her guns. Instead of two fixed turrets open at the top, instead of the ordinary arrangement of a central battery, At each end of her upper deck is a pear-shaped breastwork, measuring about 32 feet fore and aft, by 21 feet 6 inches across. On a turn-table which this battery contains is mounted a 25-ton gun, worked by hydraulic machinery, by which it is raised to be fired over the roof of the tower, and lowered under cover immediately afterward to be reloaded. The foremost turret is protected by iron plates 10 inches thick, and the one situated aft by armor 9 inches thick, the remainder being 6 inches all around the ends of the ship. That fire may not be obstructed in action the bulwarks are only allowed to rise four feet above the deck. One of the 25-ton guns can be fired from the bow in direct straight astern, but both have a wide range over the broadside. Again, on the main deck is a battery in two divisions, the foremost of which contains two more 25-ton guns, with angles of training extending abaft the beam, on each side, across the fore and aft line, so that a converging fire at some distance ahead of the ship is secured. This latter pair of guns are fired from corner ports, and the battery is 22 feet above the water line—10 feet above the main deck, to afford the requisite facilities for handling them; so that this vessel fires three guns right ahead, two on either bow, one on each quarter, and two on each beam—all of the calibre we have specified—besides two 18-ton guns on each beam, making four 25-ton and 12 18-ton guns. The guns of the Temeraire are more efficiently protected than those of any other broadside ship in the service. Her most vital parts are plated with 11-inch armor. To guard her from exposure to the raking fire of the enemy when she is pitching in the trough of the sea, the armor is carried down over the sharp point of the ram, and equal protection in a similar emergency is given to the magazines by an armored bulkhead plated with 9-inch and 5-inch armor. The hull has the usual double bottom, and is divided into numerous water-light compartments. The engine and boiler rooms are so constructed as to prevent the access of water in case of contact with hostile rams or torpedoes. The gross weight of the armor and backing is about 2,300 tons, and the guns, ordnance stores, engines, boilers, and other equipments weigh 2,100 tons; the aggregate weight of her broadside fire amounts to 2,600 pounds; of her bow fire, 1,800 pounds, and of her stern fire, 600 pounds. In common with all our great war ships of recent construction, the Temeraire is fitted with an apparatus for discharging Whitehead torpedoes under water through openings in her sides.

The Alexandra carries a central battery, and her construction admits of a satisfactory all-round fire; she can dispense with gun-towers at stern and bow. Her battery is furnished with two Woolwich rifled muzzle-loading guns of 25 tons each, and 10 of 18 tons each. She is 325 feet long, being 40 feet longer than her sister iron-clad already described, and is worked by engines of 8,000 indicated horse-power, being 1,000 horse-power greater than those of the Temeraire. Her tonnage reaches 6,050 tons, and the total weight of her armor and backing, 2,350 tons. In many characteristics she resembles her companion, so that the necessity for repeating details is superseded. The Sultan is the same length as the Alexandra, but mounts eight 18-ton and four 12-ton guns, while her armor-plating ranges from 12 to 9 inches thick. The force of the blow which she is propelled exceeds that of the Alexandra by 629 horse-power, and the peculiar formation of her ram renders that vessel one of the most formidable of sea-going vessels in the fleet. The Swiftsure, though a ship of smaller dimensions and inferior armament to those hitherto described, is nevertheless a model of the class of unarmored vessels of which the Warrior is a prominent example. Though lacking the advantage resulting from the most recent improvements in science as navigation and art of naval warfare, they are, nevertheless, still commanding vessels. The length both of the Agincourt and the Achilles is much greater than that of the class of sailing ships previously spoken of, being 400 feet and the latter 383 feet. Seventeen 12-ton guns are mounted in the Agincourt, and 10 12-ton guns and 16 6½-ton guns in the Achilles. The engines of these ships develop a force equal to 6,621 indicated horse-power; and the registered propelling power of the engines of the other is 5,723 horse-power. Yet the glimpse of the naval power of England conveyed by an analysis of the dimensions of these few vessels is an extremely limited one. If we attempt to exhaust the long list of vessels belonging to the class which includes the ships already enumerated, and keep advance of the broadsides of the Warrior—so say nothing of the Inflexible, which latter is destined, when ready for commission, to carry four 81-ton guns—the combined navies of the world might take fresh courage before this unparalleled array of naval might controlled by the British Government. It is also satisfactory to know provision has been made for the protection of our ships, when at anchor, from all attacks of torpedoes. But even the list and description of ships under the direction of the Admiralty does not exhaust the measure of British naval power. The British mercantile marine possesses 419 steamers over 1,200 tons and under 5,000 tons register—not a few of which are capable of high speed—in the event of war a considerable proportion of these ships would be placed at the disposal of the Government. They could readily be armed with light rifled guns and torpedoes, and may always be relied upon as a reserve naval force. In the "decisive battles of the world" in future were to be fought at sea, the enormous naval advantage enjoyed by England over all other nations would infallibly constitute her the undisputed arbiter of the destinies of nations.

AN EMPIRE OVERTHROWN.

The Mohammedan Empire, founded a few years since by Yakoob Beg in the extreme western part of China, has, in less than a year after the death of that energetic soldier, been overthrown and its territory drawn again under the dominion of its old rulers. The situation of the new Empire was in one respect advantageous, inasmuch as it was defended on three sides by some of the mightiest mountain ramparts in the world—the Thian Shan on the north, the Bolar range on the west, and the Kuen Lon on south. But it was open to the eastward to the invasion of the power from which it had been wrested, and, considering that its population was but a handful in comparison with the limitless force which was steadily directed to its recovery, its reconquest was only a matter of time. While its founder lived, his valor and policy preserved the security of his dominions, but with his death the structure which he had reared, and which at one time seemed to promise increase and duration, crumbled rapidly into ruin. He had negotiated important treaties with both Russia and England, and it is likely that if the former power had been at peace, it might have exerted an indirect but potent influence in perpetuating the sovereignty which he had established. The caravans, which are the sole medium of the great overland commerce between Russia and China, pass through the mountain gateway, approached from the eastward across his territory, and, guarded by his soldiers and his capital, afforded an advantageous centre of Russian intrigue upon the borders of China on the west and British India on the south. But the great Northern power was too strenuously occupied in the overthrow of the mightiest and oldest of the Mohammedan States to stretch forth a hand to sustain the youngest and feeblest. So ends, for a time at least, the latest of the long procession of kingdoms which the followers of the Prophet had built up in the East, some of which had but a transitory duration, while others still continue in undiminished power after centuries of existence. Yakoob Beg, originally an obscure soldier in the armies of the Khan of Khokand, was a kind of modern Nadir Shah, the conqueror of Northern India, the spoiler of opulent Delhi, and the restorer of the Sefawen dynasty in Persia, the scepter of which he ultimately usurped. He began life as a petty robber of Khorassan and died the ruler of one of the mightiest kingdoms of Asia. His modern imitator wrought with inferior material and on a less spacious arena, but although his little Kingdom has melted away like a snow image before the banners of the sun, which streamed against it out of the East, he has left behind him the memory of a soldier who was valorous and successful in war, a statesman who was wise and sagacious in peace, and a ruler who wielded the sceptre as ably as he had wielded the sword. He laid broader foundations of authority than his successors were able to build upon and defend, as many other founders of kingdoms have done, but while he lived his State was compact, prosperous, and better governed than it had been before its conquest. At this distance he seems but the petty King of a petty and transitory kingdom, but his name and fame will long be remembered among the Mahommedan population of Eastern Asia.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

A CANADIAN ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT TROUBLES.

From the Toronto Globe, Feb. 26.

The recent fracas between the American fishermen and those of Newfoundland turns out, as we anticipated, to have been but a small matter, and of a character very different from what was given to it at first by the American papers. It appears from the sworn affidavit of John Rumsey, of St. John—a master mariner, and a very reliable man—that last year and this the Americans have brought very large seines, as large, some of them, as 250 fathoms in length and 35 fathoms in depth. With these immense nets they were "in-barring" the herring, that is, fixing one of the seines near the shore, taking it out all its length, making a sweep round in an arc of a circle, and then hauling on both ends to the shore. This is illegal, and contrary to the Newfoundland regulations, and it was not to be thought that Americans would be permitted to do what Newfoundlanders were not allowed to attempt; while, in addition, these strangers also went on hauling nets on Sunday, another action altogether illegal. Even those who are not professional fishermen can easily see the reasonableness of preventing this "barring." With such seines and such means at all the fish of whatever kind, whether young or old, would in a short time be swept up and destroyed, while a few boats could in this way take up all the shore fishing ground, and the rest would be left idle. In short, the American fishers have apparently begun the short-sighted, destructive process in Canadian waters which so thoroughly destroyed the fishery of the Mediterranean, and rendered necessary to our fisheries on the part of Americans so indispensable. It is the old process of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, which was considerately talked of as likely to be attempted when the terms of the Washington Treaty were under discussion.

It can be no hardship to insist upon American fishermen observing local laws and conforming to proper regulations which all the natives must observe. On being requested by the Newfoundland fishermen to lift their seines, all the Americans in this case complied with one. The Colonial witnesses are unanimously of opinion that the law into their own hands, lifted his net, and broke it. In this they were wrong, and will know, we trust, better the next time, and act more in accordance with law. But if any one imagines that he can do in the Canadian waters as he has a mind to, and can catch and kill and destroy as he pleases, to the great injury of fair fishing, and, if unchecked, to the ultimate ruin of our fisheries altogether, he never was more mistaken in his life. We can see no hardship in the Americans complying with regulations which are found necessary to the preservation of the fishery, and to all fishermen alike their full privileges. These regulations were not made specially against the Americans. All Canadians and Newfoundlanders must comply with them, and those who do not choose to do this must simply betake themselves to other fishing grounds where regulations prevail more in accordance with their wishes. We have not the slightest idea of permitting practices which in a short time would make the fisheries of Canada and Newfoundland worthless, and of that fact and resolution all whom it may concern had better take a note and regulate their conduct accordingly.

A FOUR DAYS' BEAR HUNT.

The Orange (N. Y.) *Press* of the 1st inst. says: "A Sullivan County Nimrod, who resides near Fallsburg, was out last Monday morning attending to his sap troes, when he descried a bear near one of the sap-buckets. He ran home with all the speed he could possibly make, and summoning his neighbors told them of the immense bear he had seen—the largest ever known in that section. In a short time a party was organized, and off they started. They kept on his trail all that day, and spent the night in a neighboring house. The second morning they were early on the wat-path, and, although they were still on his track, they did not see the bear. On the third day they had a similar experience, and, although the traces were fresh, Bruin still kept out of their sight. On the morning of the fourth day (Thursday) they separated somewhat, and made a general hunt more comprehensive. About 10 o'clock the party heard a gun, and rushing in the direction of the sound they saw a valiant hunter climbing a tree as fast as possible, with his unloaded gun at the foot of it, and looking in the other direction, they saw the bear getting off at his best gait. The shot of the hunter had wounded the animal in the foot and he was limping badly. The frightened hunter was persuaded to come down the tree, and the party got off and finally surrounded the bear. Several well-directed volleys at point-blank range brought him down, and they gathered about the dead Bruin to take a look at their prize. He had dwindled from a monster, as first reported, to a small half-starved cub, weighing about 150 pounds. The animal had not hybernated as is their custom, and was terribly lean in consequence."

PAY FOR EXPERT TESTIMONY.

A telegram from Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 25, to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says: "A few weeks since Drs. A. P. Buchmann and T. J. Dills, of this city, were summoned to give expert medical testimony in the trial of the case of the State against Robert Hamilton, indicted for rape. They refused to testify unless they were paid in advance a proper fee for professional services. Thereupon they were subpoenaed to appear before the Supreme Court, which has just rendered a decision reversing a decision of the court below, and sustaining the position taken by Drs. Dills and Buchmann. The opinion is concurred in by Judges Worden, Perkins, and Howk, and dissented from by Judges Miblack and Biddle. The court holds that, under the Constitution, the State has no right to take a man's particular services without compensation; and that the giving of expert medical testimony is a particular service outside the working of the Constitution. The question is raised has arrested much attention from the medical and legal profession."

CROP PROSPECT IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Alta* of Feb. 23 says: "According to interior journals all indications are in favor of an immense crop. The ground is in such a condition that wheat, probably, will need no more moisture than what is can obtain from the rain already fallen until late, when its kernels are about filling out. Until then dry weather is what the country needs, dry weather and warm sun. Doubtless many acres which would have produced large crops with ordinary rains have been ruined, and will produce none whatever, even after the floods have subsided and the ground becomes capable of being again cultivated. That the great amount of rain falling in so limited a period has ruined the prospects of many is doubtless true. Others will simply have to renew their lands, or portions thereof, and with favorable weather may make part of a crop. But opposite to these losses must be placed the vast majority of the crops insured by the bountiful rains which have softened the soil and left no doubt of the rich results, especially should the usual and necessary late rains not fall. From all parts of the State, except those flooded, come very encouraging and cheering reports. The general testimony seems to be that never before have the prospects of large crops been so general. And it is well to recollect, in making calculations as to probable product, that the increase of acreage, and more under cultivation than ever before in this State, and probably its largest crop will be that of this year."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 39TH-ST., WEST OF 8TH-AV., an elegant full-sized house with dining-room extension; fitted up in the most elaborate manner; price reasonable.

ALSO

A fine corner house on Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) at a low price.

ALSO

In 47th-st.—in fee—close to 5th-av., an elegant full-sized house, one of the handsomest in the City; beautifully fitted up at great expense; can be bought at much less than even present market value.

For sale in 46th-st., close to 5th-av., an attractive four-story brown-stone-house, 20x50 feet; in excellent order; lot 100 feet in depth. Price, $27,500.

For permits and particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

AN ATTRACTIVE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone-house for sale; in 19th-st. just west of 5th-av.; 21.6x55 feet; well arranged and in good order; lot 92 feet. Price, $20,000.

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ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
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A SUPERB THREE-QUARTER HOUSE for sale near 34th-st. and 5th-av.; beautifully fitted up and in perfect order; dining-room, billiard-room, parlors, and reception-room on first floor; bowling-alley, &c.; one of the most complete establishments in the City; price low. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and 1,130 Broadway.

A LARGE ESTATE IN EAST 34TH-ST., near 3d-av., for sale or to rent on favorable terms. Building of brick, three stories high, covering entire plot, 50 by 100; could be altered for manufacturing or other purposes at little outlay. For full particulars to

THOMAS F. FOWLER,
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AN ATTRACTIVE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house for sale very low, in 36th-st., west of 5th-av.; well arranged and in perfect order; suitable for a physician; lot 98.9.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and 1,130 Broadway.

FORTY-EIGHTH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—For sale, cheap, elegant four-story high stoop brown-stone house, medium-sized; frescoed, and in fine order. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms 6 and 8.

ON 39TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., a handsome furnished four-story brown-stone house with dining-room extension, completely and elegantly fitted up throughout. For particulars apply at No. 127 Clinton-place, 6th-st.

$37,000.—FINE FULL-SIZE BROWN-stone house, near 5th-av., Murray Hill; also Nos. 22 and 40 West 46th-st., No. 24 East 45th-st., and No. 7 West 32d-st. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

HARLEM—FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW figure, three brown-stone houses; first-class location; possession at once; a cottage with two lots and carriage-house. S. B. KENYON, owner, 3d-av., corner of 121st-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, 20x75 on Broome-st., near Wooster, suitable for improvement; very low. FRED. S. MEYERS, No. 619 Broadway.

EXCHANGE—HOUSE, 36TH-ST., NEAR BROADway, all improvements, perfect order, for unimproved Broadway property, or larger house near 5th-av. Apply, per post, J. A. P., No. 661 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., MURRAY-HILL.—FINE CORNER house, very low; also, elegant house, 6th-av., below 50th-st., extremely low. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—$21,000—To close an estate, a medium-size three-story and mansard, high-stoop, brick. L. J. CARPENTER, 200 Bible House.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, No. 119 East 27th-st., near 4th-av., for sale cheap. Apply on the premises.

NOS. 69 AND 71 EAST 56TH-ST.—SUPERIOR in build, design, location and finish. Moderate in price. Open daily. Keys to be made to HALL & MIXON, Broadway, corner 51st-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 32D-ST., VERY NEAR 5TH-av., first-class full-size brown-stone-house. Apply to J. L. SLOSSON, No. 35 William-st.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—UNFURNISHED OR elegantly furnished. Real estate or Government bonds considered. No. 20 West 31st-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 29 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. This house is in excellent order and is frescoed throughout; will be let on reasonable terms to a good family. Can be examined any day for business purposes; one of the most centrally located houses in the City. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co., 5th-av. and 19th-st.

TO LET—FOUR HIGH-STOOP FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses on the corner of Madison-av. and 36th-st. The houses are unusually well built and have all modern conveniences. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co., 5th-av. and 19th-st.

TO RENT—ON 54TH-ST., NEAR DR. H

THE HOUSEHOLD.

SPRING SUPPLIES IN THE MARKETS.

Spring lamb and green peas are now in the market. The oldest butcher in the markets declares that he never knew them to make their appearances so early in the season. They are as yet expensive luxuries, a lamb weighing 30 pounds selling the other day for $15. The price asked in Washington Market yesterday was 45 cents per pound. Most of the green peas used are the canned article, but a few had arrived from Florida, and these are pretty dear. A few hot-house strawberries are offered for sale at the extravagantly high prices noted last week, and Southern spinach and kale, Bermuda potatoes and tomatoes, celery, water-cresses, mushrooms, hot-house radishes, and lettuce sell at the seasonable rates—for such delicacies at this season—current last Saturday. There is a limited quantity of Catawba grapes arriving, but Malaga furnishes the best and largest portion of the fruit store supply. The former sell in the Broadway fruit stores at 35 cents per three-pound box, and the latter at 60 cents to $1, per pound, according to quality. Winter Nelis pears, from Boston hothouses, are the only novelties in the fruit stores and sell at 50 to 60 cents per dozen. They are generally of rather inferior flavor. Prices for apples, bananas, and oranges are unchanged. Good opportunities for bargains in the way of meats, poultry, and old vegtables are presented in the markets, as the market folk are generally well stocked with those edibles and complain of dull times. In Washington Market yesterday good porterhouse steaks were sold, per pound, at 23 to 25 cents; good roasting pieces at 16 cents; nice "round" pieces and "chuck ribs" at 12 cents; sirloin steaks at 18 to 20 cents; "round" steaks at 12 to 14 cents, and all other cuts at 8 cents. Mutton, veal, fresh pork, salt and smoked meats were sold at the rates of last week. Good poultry is scarce, but turkeys and chickens are not dear. The prices in Washington Market yesterday afternoon were as follows: Turkeys, good to choice, per pound, 14 to 16 cents; inferior, 12 cents; young chickens, 14 to 16 cents; old, 12 cents; ducks, 18 to 25 cents, the highest rate for very choice. There are no really good geese in market; some inferior are sold at 12 cents per pound. Capens were sold at 25 to 28 cents per pound, slips at 20 to 22 cents, and tame squabs at $5 to $6 per dozen. The supply of game is now limited to wild ducks, wild pigeons, and hares, the sale of quail, prairie chickens, and rabbits being forbidden after March 1 by the game laws. Wild ducks were sold per pair at the following prices: Canvas back, $2 to $3; redheads, $1 50 to $1 75; mallard, 75 cents to $1; common, 50 to 60 cents. Hares brought 40 to 50 cents per pair, and wild pigeons, which were very scarce, $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen. Southern shad are arriving in fair order, and large fish, with roe, sell at $1 each. The near approach of the Lenten season has a tendency to advance the prices of codfish and halibut, the latter, which was sold last week at 12 cents per pound, selling yesterday at 18 to 20 cents in Washington Market. For butter, eggs, groceries, and all household food staples not enumerated prices are the same as last week.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

CRUMPETS.—Three cupfuls raised dough, work into it one-half cupful softened butter, three eggs, and mix sufficient to make a stiff batter; turn into buttered pans and let it remain 15 minutes before baking; bake one-half hour.

DOUGHNUTS.—Two eggs, two cupfuls sugar, two and a half cupfuls milk, one cupful butter, or a little less, one pint of yeast, nutmeg; knead stiff like bread at night; let it rise; in the morning knead again, cut into cakes, let them rise again till so light they will not sink in the fat, and fry; the more you knead them the better they will be.—ELLA.

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—One cupful molasses, one-half cupful of butter or clean dripping, one-half cupful water with teaspoonful soda, one spoonful ginger or spice, salt, thicken with flour; one egg improves.—M.

TO MAKE COFFEE CLEARED WITH ISINGLASS.—Grind your coffee, (French style,) to as fine a powder as possible, it will go much further; have the water boiling, and to a gallon put at most five tablespoonfuls of coffee, and fish isinglass, a flake of which half an inch wide and two inches long will clear it; do not let the coffee boil more than five minutes, and set it on the table one minute before breakfast is served. Fish isinglass can be bought at any drug store, the fashion who are charging 30 cents per ounce, others 15 cents per ounce, or two ounces for 25 cents. An ounce will last at least a month.—HESTOS.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

RHEUMATISM.—This disease is a standing "conundrum" to medical men, but Dr. Julius Pollock thinks that he has at least cleared the subject of some confusion that surrounded it. He says the term rheumatism is used to designate several different diseases which are essentially distinct, although they have certain features in common. The two chief forms are articular and muscular rheumatism. The former is a disease of early adults life, more acute in character, with a tendency to get well in about six weeks. Articular rheumatism, when at all severe, is called rheumatic fever. It attacks the synovial membranes and also the similar serous membranes, especially of the heart. There is a distinct predisposition to this disease in certain persons, which is sometimes inherited. The immediate exciting cause is exposure to cold or "taking a chill." It never attacks the muscles. Muscular rheumatism is a disease of middle and advanced life, is commonly chronic, and will continue indefinitely if not relieved. It attacks not the muscles themselves, but the tendons and other parts of the muscle which have a similar anatomical structure. Muscular rheumatism does not attack the heart, and is rarely fatal.—JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY.

A CURE FOR SMALL-POX AND SCARLET FEVER.—Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove, (digitalis,) one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonfuls of water; when thoroughly mixed add four ounces of water, and let it stand twenty hour. Either disease will disappear in 12 hours. For a child smaller doses, according to age. A correspondent of the Stockton (Cal.) *Herald* claims to have personally known of hundreds of cases of the successful use of this receipt for small-pox, and says that it will prevent or cure the disease though the pitting be filling. It is harmless if taken by a well person.

TO ABSORB THE BAD AIR.—In cases of small-pox, scarlet fever, or other fever, onions sliced and kept in the room will absorb the bad air; the fever will soon disappear; they must be changed very often.

TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.—"I wish to suggest to physicians, in treating diphtheria, to use internally a very weak solution of carbolic acid, and for the throat or fauces a solution of hydrochloric acid, about the strength of strong cider vinegar. I have treated every case successfully so far with the above-named remedies, and keep a believer constantly with the acid solution. As far as my experience goes, the last-named remedy stops all morbid development in the throat as surely as the hoe will stop pig-weeds on a hot, sunny day. Apply it to the throat with a brush or sponge, or use as a gargle."—DR. BACHELDER, IN JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY.

DYSPEPSIA.—A simple and effectual remedy for dyspepsia is to abstain from drinking immediately before and during meals, and for an hour afterward. Also, use no milk in either tea or coffee.—HERALD.

CURE FOR MILK-CRUST.—Fresh mutton tallow melted and applied very thick, once or twice a day; wash once a week or oftener with white Castile soap; in night time tie on after washing. It will allay the burning and itching; no medicine is needed.—C. CLARK.

TO CURE CHILBLAINS.—To one ounce of kerosene oil add one grain of morphine, good also for burns.—M.

UNHEALTHY GUMS.—Unhealthy gums are very common. A lotion made from the following receipt will be found valuable in restoring them to a healthy condition: Carbolic acid, 20 drops; spirits of wine, two ounces; distilled water, six ounces. Use first a soft toothbrush with water, after which pour on a second toothbrush, slightly damped. a little of the above lotion. After using this for a short time the gums become firm, and the impurity of the breath, which is commonly caused by bad teeth, will be removed.—DENTAL SCIENCE.

BLACK WALNUT STAIN.—Take a pint of very thin glue, its adhesiveness being just perceptible between the thumb and fingers. Put into the glue a teaspoonful of raw umber, stir it well, and put on warm with a sponge or brush. When dry, brush off and varnish. Another is to take one teaspoonful of Venetian red and half a teaspoonful of lampblack, mixed into a paste, and then diluted with a pint of glue-water, as before.—JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY.

IMITATION EBONY.—Ebonized wood is much in demand nowadays for painted panels and other decorative purposes. In some respects it is preferable to the genuine ebony. Apple, pear, and walnut wood, especially if fine-grained, may be "ebonized" by the following process; Into a glazed vessel with water, four ounces of gall-nuts, one ounce of logwood chips, half an ounce of vitriol, and half an ounce of crystallized verdigris; filter while warm, and brush the wood with the hot solution a number of times. The wood, thus stained black, is then to be coated two or three times (being allowed to dry completely after each coating) with a solution of one ounce of iron filings in a quart of good wine vinegar. This is to be sweetened, and allowed to cool before use.—JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY.

UNIVERSAL CEMENT.—Curdle skim milk with rennet or vinegar, press out the whey, and dry the curd on a gentle heat as rapidly as possible. When quite dry, reduce to a very fine powder. Then take of powdered curd, 10 drachms; powered quicklime, 1 drachm; powdered camphor, 2 grains; mix; keep in tightly-corked vials. To join glass, earthenware, &c., the powder is made into a paste, with a little warm water, and applied immediately.—JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY.

TO DYE BLACK.—Logwood and copperas are necessary, and any respectable drug merchant will give you the proportions according to the amount you have to dye. But be careful and prepare your material properly; put it in a clean boiler, with some soap, and water, and boil awhile, and let it boil thoroughly and all the dirt and waxy scum are out; then rinse, and when your dye is ready—which must be prepared in an earthen or clean iron kettle—boil the material in the dye, and from the boiler rinse in very cold water, and after it has dripped nearly dry iron between cloths.—HESTOS.

TO CLEANSE BLACK SILK OR CASHMERE.—After carefully ripping, brushing, and shaking, put the cashmere in a boiler, with soap bark, procurable at drug stores; cover it with cold water, and let it gently boil for a while. Then rinse it in tepid water, well blued; squeeze it, but do not wring, and hang it in the shade to dirip. When nearly dry, iron it between two cloths, to prevent any shiny appearance. In cleansing black silk, thoroughly brush it, then lay each piece on the table, and with scrubbing-brush—a clean one—and a solution of soap bark in warm water, rub it well, afterward rinsing it in blue water; do not wring, but let it drip, and iron between cloths, or roll it on a round stick, one piece at a time; a broom-handle will do, but first put cloth around the broom-handle or the first breadth will be wgtered, and let it remain until dry; silk treated in the latter way will look as good as new; 5 cents worth soap bark is sufficient for a skirt, 10 cents worth for a dress.—HESTOS.

IVY.—The reason of ivy leaves turning yellow is owing more to the poorness of the soil than the quantity of water given it. It requires the best garden-soil with leaf-mould added, each one half, and pour boiling water upon it or bake it, to kill all insects or larve that may infest it. Give good drainage—pieces of broken charcoal being best—for the depth of two inches, and plant in a large pot; give plenty of water, keep a saucer under the pot filled with it, and I think you cannot fail of having splendid plants.—AUNT ADDIE.

ORANGE TREES AND JAPONICA.—The treatment of these two plants is almost identical. The soil should be light, sandy loam, and it should have good drainage. They require a temperature of 40° or 45°, and fresh air for a little while each day will be beneficial. They do not require strong sunshine, but merely light, nor much water, only a moderate quantity. They must neither get perfectly dry nor be soaked in water. Pour out any water that may settle in the saucer. The leaves should be frequently sponged.—AUNT ADDIE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

An exact receipt for mince pies containing molasses, cinnamon, and cloves.

A receipt for egg bread.

Will "South Carolina" give a bill of fare of luncheon for four for one week?

Receipt for ice-cream which does not require cooking.

A receipt for pickling green peppers stuffed with chopped cabbage, &c.

How to use crab apples for other purposes than jelly.

How to make crackers.

The best method of canning corn, the quality to be carried, and the best time to cut the corn for that purpose.

Receipt for making book-binders' paste.

A harmless and soluble tooth-powder.

A receipt for a good tooth-wash.

How to wash a scarlet and white worsted afghan.

How to wash a blue and white madras-cloth (French gingham) dress so that the blue will not fade or run into the white.

How to prepare a sulphur bath in one's own house. How much, by weight, and what kind of sulphur to use in an ordinary sized pail of water.

In what manner to combine soap and sulphur, with the proportions of each by weight. To prepare a sulphur soap for bath or toilet purposes.

CONCERNING BOYS THAT ARE BAD.

HOW A BUFFALO "TEACHER" WOULD IMMURE THEM—DIFFERENT VIEWS OF A CITIZEN OF MASSACHUSETTS.

From the Rochester Union, Feb. 23.

Two or three evenings ago the school teachers of Buffalo held their semi-monthly meeting, at which Major G. H. Stowits, of No. 2, read a paper on "Bad Boys," in which he made the following assertions:

"These viciously bad boys, whether in or out of school, compose a demon horde, a combustible body of beastliness, incendiary and phosphorous in its composition. They are the boys, and always will be cast out to feed upon their mutual knowledge of vice. In the Sandwich Islands the law arrests at once the victim upon whom is seen that spot of loathsomeness which is his death-warrant to his future life among his kindred, and he is banished to the Island of Molokai as unfit for association with the clean and pure. As leprosy is infectious, so is this element of vice that taints all it touches. No process known to the teacher or the law can purge and whiten these discolored elements of society. Since it is not a humane and enlightened method to kill, even though a wise precaution prospectively, then there needs to be in all cases prompt action to check this moral leprosy as seen in these spirits, ere they openly violate law and endanger the peace of society. Since they 'can not smite,' but 'reprobates,' a wall must be built round about them with only the sky above, and their horizon the narrow circle within which might happen to be in parents and friends of these 'bad boys' the severe judgment of teachers is thought to be unlovable. at the least; but we know that the language of kindness and love is to them almost a 'myth,' and of the grass logic of the farmer who scares the boys in his apple-tree and we know, too, that any punishment, save blows, kicks, and stones, is to them silly and incomprehensible. The castigations they receive at home, and from each other, are the only corrections they understand, brutal and savage, alike pernicious to both teacher and pupil."

It is a good thing that the prevalence of Major Stowits' opinion is not universal, and that it is not likely to gain any permanent ground. What Walter Smith, the Director of the Massachusetts Art School, said to the graduating lyceum of Maryland is a good thing for Major Stowits to ponder over. It is quite out of the line of the oratory usually indulged during the visitations of this kind, but valuable for all that. Here is the text:

"You have been told to-day that you have most of you committed crimes, and that you are down just now, but that you can reform and get up again. I've no doubt that this is true, but that is another view of this matter which I take, and that is that your crimes against society are not half as black or numerous as society's crimes against you. The blame doesn't all belong to one side. Keep up your hearts, boys, even if you are down; for the society which cannot get along without shutting up 300 boys on an island in Boston Harbor is a bigger failure than you are; your punishment in the boarded fruitation of the nineteenth century is lower down. Don't you go and believe that we have all come here to-day to patronize you. We have come to ask you to forgive us, and the fellowship we have made to pray to you for our blunders. The sight of 300 boys shut up in prison is enough to make a thoughtful man shudder, the anxels weep, and everybody lose faith in the progress of civilization.

Doubtless Major Stowits will take alarm at this bold statement, and term it an unwarranted stepping over the dividing line between two philosophies. Yet it is not. Every boy has been at some time bad. He does not, but should in this age, that there is a divided responsibility which the so-called criminally inclined and society rightfully share. Major Stowits says, in so many words, a boy who has begun his career by being bad, and criminally inclined, should learn from merciless treatment that he is wholly on earth to blame for it but himself. Will that merciless treatment of being put with a "wall" about him and his "horizon," his "narrow circle of confinement," make him a friends of any such institution and latent amoition, or will it crush him? These bad boys are the sparrows of society, and they have need of the food that falls from the charitable hand of society. It is admitted that to train and make better such "bad boys" interrupts the blissful Paradise of a teacher's life, but the results that may be attained are worthy the labor. Patience, Major Stowits, is half the battle. It may all go wrong and appear very formidable at first, but patience is saving grace. You can't fit a round boy in a square hole, but you can chip the boy until he will fit.

SOME OF PRENTICE'S SAYINGS.

A recent writer reproduces from the files of the Louisville *Journal* some of George D. Prentice's witticisms, which were not dependent upon time and circumstances, as most of them naturally were, for their point and force. Following are a few of them:

"To keep your friends, treat them kindly; to kill them, treat them often."

"He who reels and staggers most in the journey of life, takes the straightest cut to the devil."

"Men should not think too much of themselves, and yet a man should be careful not to forget himself."

"A dinner to which a man is not invited generally sits hardest on his stomach."

"There are many men whose tongues might govern multitudes, if they could govern their tongues."

"The doctors ought to escape calumny. No man living has a right to speak ill of them."

"The working of a corkscrew is about the only thing 'best achieved by indirection.'"

"The reduction of postal facilities has gone too far. The mail passed through ——— town the other day in a couple of stockings tied over the back of a bull dog."

"A few days ago, the freedom of New-York City was presented to Mr. VANDERBILT in a gold snuff-box. There was plenty of room in the box for all the freedom that New-York has enjoyed for many years."

"There are two periods when Congress does no business. One is before the holidays and the other after."

"Were it not ungenerous to remind a man of his natural deformities, we should inform the editor of the *Grand Gulf Advertiser* that he is a natural fool."

"An opposition editor offers to bet his ears on something to our discredit. He shouldn't carry gambling to such extravagant lengths."

"If the editor of the ——— isn't a rogue, he ought to bring a libel suit against his own face."

A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

The Hartford *Times*, the leading Democratic paper in Connecticut, says in its issue of the 1st inst.: "Such leaps and antics as those of lively Mr. Cox, who joins the ninety-cent dollar party, are, perhaps, all in order, but when such men as Senator Thurman also do it, they make a mistake. Nor is it an error of which the personal consequences are likely to die out within the year. This Silver bill involves a vital principle. It may be 'popular' to-day in Ohio. But it will disappoint its blatant advocates in its effects. If it is going to harm, not help, the laboring man—and it is not a question of popularity, transient or permanent, but of principle.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. William H. Brownell, commanding, will drill at its armory next Tuesday evening.

The fourth social reunion of the Twelfth Regiment will take place at its armory, Broadway and Forty-fifth-street, on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst.

Gatling Battery N, Brooklyn, Capt. John A. Edwards commanding, will drill at its armory next Thursday evening. An election for Sergeant will be held to-morrow evening.

The Seventeenth Separate Company, Infantry, Flushing, Long Island, will hold its second annual sociable at its armory, in that town, to-morrow evening. Everybody in Flushing will be there.

Company F, Fifth Regiment, Capt. Louis Gerner commanding, held its forty-third annual ball at Dramatic Hall, East Houston-street, last Monday evening. The affair was a pleasant one, and a large number of people were present.

The annual calico hop of the New-York Schützen Corps, at Germania Assembly Rooms, was well attended last Tuesday evening. Major George Aery received his guests and made them feel at home, while the array of calico costumes of brilliant hues was dazzling.

The Seventy-fourth Regiment, Buffalo, paraded through the principal streets of that city on Washington's Birthday, equalizing in eight companies of eight files front. The Tenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments, of Buffalo, likewise braved the fury of the storm on that occasion.

The Second Brigade Staff Association held its monthly meeting at Brigade Head-quarters, No. 24 Bond-street, last Friday evening, and decided to have its annual dinner next Friday evening. Gen. Vilmar has granted Capt. Flavious J. Allen, of his staff, a leave of absence for 30 days.

The Ninth Regiment gave a hop at its armory last Tuesday night for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home, Bath, N. Y. The hall was handsomely decorated with bunting, and the armory was crowded. The absence of the genial Col. Hitchcock was particularly noticeable, and many expressions of regret at his continued illness were made by the visitors.

Companies B, K, and G, Seventy-first Regiment, will drill in fatigue uniform at the regimental armory to-morrow evening. Company G, Capt. A. L. Webber commanding, will have a reception at Lexington-Avenue Opera-house, on Thursday evening, March 21. The Committee of Arrangements comprises Capt. Webber, Lieuts. Warner and Blakely, Sergt. Steele, and honorary members Capt. O. C. Hoffman, and Quartermaster Ripley.

General orders No. 4, from Albany, provide for the disbandment of the Fifth Separate Company of Infantry, Fourth Brigade. Further changes in the nomenclature of the batteries give to Battery K, of this City, the privilege of retaining that title, and giving to Battery L (new number,) the letter "A," and Battery K, (new letter) the letter "L." The Sixth Separate Company of Infantry will hereafter be known as the Fifth, and the Twentieth Separate Company will be denominated the Sixth in the future.

Major A. Hoelzle, commanding Battery K, Artillery, has issued orders directing his command to assemble for drill, in fatigue uniform, at the State Arsenal, as follows: Thursday, March 28; Wednesday, April 3, and Thursday, April 11. Paragraph 2 of Battery orders No. 1 has been countermanded. The following members have been expelled: Privates Jonathan Bermann, Frederick A. Meyer, and Andreas Strack for non-payment of dues, and Private Karl F. E. Werner for disrespectful and insubordinate conduct.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant commanding, is under orders to assemble in full-dress uniform, with helmets, at its armory, for drill and inspection, as follows: Companies D, A, and E next Tuesday evening; B and H, Wednesday; F and C, Thursday, and K, I, and G on Friday evening. The several companies will drill, in fatigue uniform, in the school of the company and rifle practice, at the armory: Companies D, A, and E, Tuesdays, March 12, 19, and 26; B and H, Wednesdays, March 13, 20, and 27; F and C, Thursdays, March 14, 21, and 28, and K, I, and G on Fridays, March 15, 22, and 29.

Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding the First Division, has sent letters, of which the following is a copy, to the commanding officers of the several commands in his division: "It is proposed that the sympathy so generally expressed for the Eighth Regiment in its misfortune may be made to take a form by which material benefit to the regiment may be realized. A unity of action on the part of all the organizations of the division cannot fail to produce satisfactory results. To bring about such unity of action, the commanding officers of the brigades, regiments, batteries, and separate troops are invited to meet at the 'Rendezvous,' Nos. 7, 9, and 11 West 14th-street, next Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, and to consider and determine upon a plan of action."

Separate Troop Cavalry A, Major Karl Klein commanding, drilled in mounted movements at its armory last Wednesday evening. There were 38 men present in fatigue uniform, and having their carbines slung over their shoulders. The main object of the drill was to teach the men to mount and dismount gracefully with their carbines properly slung. Orders have been issued providing for an election in this command next Wednesday evening, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Second Lieuts. Caspar A. Baaden and Edward Müller. The candidates for the offices are Corps. Jacob Weigold and Gustav Kobl. The polls will be open from an hour, during which the monthly meeting of the troop will be held.

Col. Edmonds Clark, commanding the Seventh Regiment, has issued orders directing the several companies in his command to assemble in fatigue uniform, with white belts, for drill in the "school of the battalion," as follows: Companies D and G to-morrow evening and the 25th inst., E and F Tuesdays, March 12 and 19; C and K next Wednesday and March 27; B and I Thursdays, March 14 and 21; A and H next Friday and March 29. Warrants have been granted to the following non-commissioned officers: First Sergts. George E. Rhoad, John W. McDougal, and W. S. S. Rowlan; Sergts. Thomas H. Banchle, John W. Cosdy, John W. Crosby, A. L. Earle, T. Henry, W. E. Magnuson, and George W. Munson; Corps. D. M. Doremus, C. W. Fisher, W. F. Flash, A. Mills, Jr., and F. P. Rossiter. Privates Charles Bellows, Jr., of Company C, and Frank Thayer, Company G, have been expelled. The regiment, conjoinly with the Veterans, is making arrangements to have a grand reception at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, April 24. The proceeds of the entertainment will be added to the "New Armory Fund."

Col. George D. Scott, commanding the Eighth Regiment, has issued orders establishing regimental head-quarters at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. General orders No. 3 have been countermanded, and orders for drill are as follows: Companies B, C, and F will drill next Wednesday evening; Companies A, D, and E on the following Friday evening; Companies G, H, and I, Wednesday, the 13th inst.; left wing, Companies B, C, F, and H, Monday, March 18, and Tuesday, March 26; right wing, Companies A, D, E, G, and I, Wednesday, March 20. Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling will command the right wing, and the left wing will be under command of Major R. V. Young. In the streets, Col. Scott says: "The commandant desires to publicly express his thanks, on behalf of his command, to all those officers and members of the First and Second Divisions who have so generously tendered their services in aid and support during our troubles, and sincerely hopes that the command will show, by its efforts to keep up the spirit and energy of the past, that its members have been right to place the old Eighth Regiment in such a position as to be worthy of the good feelings expressed by our sister organizations."

Capt. Charles F. Robbins, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Seventh Regiment, is an ingenious officer, and has done much toward promoting rifle practice in his regiment. His latest invention is very simple, but at the same time is one of the most useful improvements in the sights of military guns, by making the rear sight act as a wind-guage. One of the greatest enemies with which the military men at Creedmoor have had to contend is a side wind. These winds are rendered tractable by means of using rifles with wind-guage attachments, but military men must aim a foot to the right or left, as the case may be, to the reverse, and then there is always a glorious uncertainty about the result. Capt. Robbins takes the recreation "leaf" and flies away all the surplus iron on either side between the "ears," and in the place of the pivot connecting the leaf with the base of the rear sight a thumb-screw is inserted. The head of the screw is polished, and upon it, in the form of a dial, are the numerals "1, 2, 3, 4." Turning it from one numeral to another moves the sight three inches, and moving it entirely round throws the barrel one foot to the right or left of the line of sight. No other change is made in the sights, but this alteration is sufficient to entitle the ingenious Captain to a vote of thanks from all National Guardsmen.

The left wing of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, had a full-dress drill at its armory, last Tuesday evening. The companies present were B, C, E, and G. Line was formed at 8 o'clock with an equalization of six companies of 12 files front, and turned over to Major Barnes, the commandant of the evening. The drill commenced with a march in a column of fours, and other subdivision movements, which were remarkably well executed. A column of companies was next formed, the ranks were opened, and an inspection of pieces followed. Wheeling into line in the opposite direction, the manual of loading and firing movements was performed. Although the movements were fair, there was not sufficient uniformity of action. Some of the men apparently desired to show their familiarity with their weapons, and rattled back their breech-blocks in a space of time unattainable by others not expert from long practice at Creedmoor. The firing by ranks, companies, and battalions was well executed, and could only be improved by long and continued practice. At the close of this part of the drill, marching movements were resumed, in which the commands were more complicated and require more rehearsing. At the close of the drill, the battalion was reviewed by Col. Rodney C. Ward. This ceremony was the crowning feature of the evening's work, and was executed in a faultless manner. The long drill had settled the men, as it is well known that when soldiers are weary from a long drill, they will pass in review far better than when they start out fresh and buoyant in the early evening. A promenade concert, by the regimental band, entertained a large number of ladies.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. David E. Austen commanding, will assemble in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, as follows: Monday, March 11; Tuesday, March 19, and Wednesday, March 27. The regiment will parade in full-dress uniform, for review and exhibition drill in street-firing, in connection with Gatling Battery N, on Friday, April 5. Lieut. William A. Brown, of Company B, will be officer of the guard on that occasion, and the details will be as follows: Companies A, B, and C, each one file of men. Guard will be posted at 7 P. M. Non-commissioned officers have been elected in this command as follows: Sergeants, Frank H. Woodruff, Company I, and George Downing, Company A; Corporals, Thomas J. Phillips, Company I; William H. Vandeveer and Richard A. Decker, Company A. Capt. Garrett C. Hallenbeck, of Company K, and First Lieut. William A. Lodden, Jr., of Company A, have resigned. Owing to their removal from the State, the following members have been dropped from the roll: Privates John A. Durkin, Charles H. Bendler, Harry A. Reiter, and Frederick Martin. Company D; William C. Wallace and Sergt. Samuel A. Gans, Company B. The following members have been expelled for gross neglect of duty and non-payment of fines and dues: Privates John J. Lowery, Company C, and John S. Kavanaugh, William G. Morrison, Louis Schwacofer, and Henry S. Waller, Company B. W. R. Williams has been transferred from Company F to Company H. Privates Andrew F. Graf, of Company K, and Henry E. Furber, of Company H, have been detailed as markers.

A meeting of officers of the several commands in the First and Second Divisions was held at the Ninth Regiment armory last Monday evening. The object of the meeting was to secure legislative cooperation in providing the National Guard of this State with the requisite ordnance stores, overcoats, blankets, haversacks, knapsacks, and other articles, which, through the lack of the necessary appropriation, the Chief of Ordnance has thus far been unable to procure in sufficient quantities to supply all the regiments, troops, and batteries in need of them. Brig.-Gen. J. M. Varian, commanding the Third Brigade, presided at the meeting, and Quartermaster Walt, of the Ninth Regiment, was chosen Secretary. In order to expedite business, Col. Scott, of the Eighth Regiment, moved the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions on the subject for presentation to the Legislature. Col. Scott, Col. Vose, of the Seventy-first, and the Secretary, were appointed by the Chair, and while the committee was in session, a general discussion was carried on by the several officers. Resolutions were adopted setting forth the urgent necessity for issuing the required articles, in order to maintain the National Guard in a state of good health, and soliciting the aid of citizens generally in securing the passage by the Legislature of the bill now before it entitled "An Act to provide for the proper equipment of the National Guard." The following committee was appointed to confer with the Senate Committee having the bill in charge, upon the same subject: Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding the First Division; Major-Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, commanding the Second Division, Brooklyn; Brig.-Gen. J. M. Varian, Third Brigade; Brig.-Gen. W. G. Ward, First Brigade; Brig.-Gen. Frederick Vilmar, Second Brigade; Brig.-Gen. Ira L. Snobe, Seventh Brigade, Brooklyn; Brig.-Gen. James Jourdan, Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, and the commanding officers of the several regiments of infantry in the First and Second Divisions.

THE DEFENSES OF LONDON.

From the London News, Feb. 12.

With the addition of some huge 38-ton guns, the heaviest artillery at present in the service, to the defenses of the Thames, the forts which now protect London on the side of the sea may be considered in a satisfactory condition. We rarely regard London as a fortified city, and yet against the attack of a hostile squadron it is as well assured as any other port in the world. It is only within the past few years that any really serious steps have been made for the proper defense of the centre of the nation's greatness. At any time, no doubt, we could organize, in a few days a system of torpedo defense which would, if successful, effectually bar progress up the river; but torpedoes are at best a treacherous kind of weapon, and are apt, at times, to be as dangerous to friend as to foe. Coming up to the Nore, the first opposition that an enemy would be likely to meet with are the Sheerness forts and the Isle of Grain guns, together with any longrange guns that might happen to be in position on the Essex shore at Shoeburyness. In the event of the hostile squadron passing these, it would next have to cope with a very powerful battery at Coal-house Point, and another on the opposite shore, called the new Shornmeade Fort. These would mount guns of very heavy calibre, and are so constructed that they may operate in unison, and deliver a sweeping cross-fire. Moreover, the reach in the river is of such a nature that the cannon of the forts could command any ships coming up the river a couple of miles before the latter came abreast of the batteries. If we suppose, however, the enemy to be successful in evading these works also, then his progress would be checked again by Tilbury Fort and its companion work opposite Gravesend. These forts are also fitted with guns of heavy calibre and long range, those on the Kent shore commanding the whole of the long reach in the river just below Gravesend. It would only be when the hostile enemy running the gantlet of these big guns that it would have any chance whatever of reaching the Government factories at Woolwich, or those docks whose overflowing wealth the world has heard vaunted so much and so often.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF A BRITISH OFFICER

In the Bow Street Police Court, London, the other day, a middle-aged man, who gave a false name, and presented a woe-stricken aspect, was charged before Mr. Vaughan with having been found asleep in an invalid traveling carriage at the Charing-cross Railway Station. In answer to the inquiries of the magistrate, the defendant said he was a Captain in the Bombay Army, and had lately arrived from the hotels in London. The superintendent of the railway station proved that the servants of the company found the prisoner lying asleep in a first-class inland carriage between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. He had evidently been drinking, and must have entered the carriage through the window, as both the doors had been locked the previous night. The carriage was standing on a siding. The covering of one of the cushions had been torn, and damage to the extent of 15 shillings or 20 shillings had been done. Mr. Vaughan—You say you are an officer in the Indian Army. Do you mean to say you still hold your commission? Defendant—Yes, sir; but I suppose I shall lose it now. Mr. Vaughan—Why? Defendant—I mean that I expect I shall have to resign it after this affair. The fact is, I am on furlough, and during my absence I have had great trouble and am completely worn up. Mr. Vaughan—Can you pay the damage of 20 shillings which you have done to the carriage? If you can, I may possibly excuse you the penalty of £5, to which you are liable under the company's by-laws. The defendant said he would send to his friends for it, and he was put back for that purpose.

MARSHAL BAZAINE AND GEN. VON GOEBEN

Albert Wolff, in a letter from Madrid to the Paris *Figaro*, relates how he met, at the house of the Duke of Fernan Nunez, two officers who played a considerable part in the Franco-German war—the ex-Marshal Bazaine and Gen. von Goeben, who operated against the Army of the North, commanded by Gen Faidherbe, whom he had thrown some years before in Algeria. M. Albert Wolff says that in the brilliant assembly, whither he had conducted his wife, Bazaine alone wore no decoration; he seemed to shun notice, and retired to a little greenhouse, where he remained for a couple of hours quite by himself, reading a newspaper. As for Von Goeben, he related the circumstances under which he once visited Madrid. Having got into debt at home, he took service in Spain, and fought with the Carlists in 1837; he was made prisoner, was brought to Madrid, and was liberated by a military insurrection. Half a century afterward, laden with honors, he returns to the Spanish capital, to represent the Emperor of Germany. It may be remembered that Bazaine also drew his sword in Spain in 1837; he left his regiment in Algeria, served for a time against the Carlists, and exhibited great gallantry. Under these circumstances, the meeting of the German General and the ex-Marshal of France formed a curious episode in the Madrid fêtes.

THE REALITIES OF WAR.

A correspondent with the Turkish Army in Armenia writes: "As I struggled through the blinding snow mists of the Vavouk Mountains I saw gaunt, hollow-eyed men, clothed in the tattered remains of what had once been uniforms. Their feet were bound up in bunches of withered mountain sedge, tied on with strips of rags and bits of ropes. Plodding mid-leg deep in drifting snow, the accumulation of frozen matter about their feet was almost enough to prevent walking. I have seen these men lying gasping at the foot of the telegraph posts, feebly holding out their hands, and begging a morsel of bread in the name of Allah. Even a strong man could not afford to linger in such Siberian wastes. Probably had I rode back over the same road I should have scared the wolves from the bodies of the poor fellows whom necessity forced me to pass by on those dreadful mountains."

CINCINNATI, March 2.—The dry-goods house of Alms & Doepke, of this city, was robbed yesterday by burglars of between $3,000 and $4,000 worth of silks.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 2.—The Sigma Phi Society met in convention at Schenectady yesterday. Several States were represented by delegates. C. T. Cromwell, Esq., the only surviving founder; Douglas Campbell, of New-York, and Rufus H. King, of Albany, were in attendance. There was a grand banquet last evening.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 D. & C. 3.65s	78⅛	100 Lake Shore	61¼
5,000 R., R. & P. 1st	90	500 do	61⅜
6,000 do	86	500 do	61⅝
1,000 U. P. 1st	105⅝	100 do	61⅝
15 Imp. & Tr. d'k Bk.	200	100 do	61⅝
100 Del. & Hud	87	200 do	61⅜
100 West. Union	93⅜	200 do	61⅜
400 do	76¾	300 do	61⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H.	104⅜	100 D., L. & W	47¾
100 do	104⅛	100 do	47⅝
150 do	104⅛	100 Morris & Essex	68⅝
400 do	104⅛	300 do	68
100 do	104⅝	300 do	69
100 do	103⅞	100 do	68⅞
200 do	104⅛	200 St. Paul pf	70⅜
200 do	105⅜	200 St. Paul	37⅞
300 do	104⅞	100 do	38
100 North-west	85	200 do	38
100 do	89¼	200 Ohio & M	7¾
100 North-w. pf	92	200 do	7¾
100 Rock Island	99¾	100 do	7⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s R. '81	105⅞	$1,000 U. S. 4½, 1907	101⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67	106	R	101⅛
5,000 do	105⅞	2,000 U. S. 4½s '91	102
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67	106	20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40	106
34,000 U. S. 5s '81, R	103⅞	15,000 do	106

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LETOURNEAU'S BIOLOGY.

BIOLOGY. By Dr. CHARLES LETOURNEAU. Translated by WILLIAM MACCALL. London: CHAPMAN & HALL. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1878.

Dr. Letourneau seems to have done what Hartmann in Germany attempted, in order to lay his foundation for the *Philosophie des Unbewussten*; he has taken a review of pretty nearly the whole of science so far as it relates to the life of organisms. Life as it appears in plants, insects, marine invertebrates, mammals, and man has been wrestled with sturdily, and among the vast number of facts ascertained by science, a certain number has been selected. No philosophy or system of philosophy is built upon this; all he wishes to do is to give net results in what he supposes is a popular form. "The object of our little book," he says, (the English words are by Mr. William Maccall,) "is to remedy this serious educational deficiency in those who are otherwise enlightened." (The public that enjoys the instruction of the best French establishments for secondary instruction.) "It is therefore a work of vulgarization. Certain scientific men, too strictly confined within their own circle, and whose horizon is bounded by the walls of their laboratories, pronounce with disdain, though unjustly, this term vulgarization. To find the truth is surely a noble labor; but what is the value of the discovered truth, if care is not taken to propagate it, to introduce it into the patrimony of general knowledge."

The thoroughness with which Dr. Letourneau goes to work does not argue well for the "vulgarization" about which he talks. If by vulgarization is meant the adaptation of science to the mental capacities of the vulgus, or "common herd," Dr. Letourneau may set his mind at rest; there is no danger that the common herd will read his book. It is far too abstruse to be read by any but highly-educated people. The very phraseology is enough to frighten all but those used to scientific terms. To give an idea of the manner of his procedure, let us look at the divisions of his volume. Book I. treats of "Organized Matter in General;" Book II., "Of the Primordial Phenomena of Life." Book III., "Of Growth." Book IV., "Of Generation." Book V., "Of Motility." Book VI., "Of Innervation." Book VII., "Of the Physical Forces in Biology." Under the head of organized matter in general he discusses the constitution of matter, the unity of substance in the organic and inorganic world, deals with unorganic and organic substances, the chemical composition of animals and plants, and gives chapters to "life," to the anatomical constitution of organized bodies, and to "living liquids." Book II. investigates at first nutrition both among animals and plants, and from that point the natural step is to digestion and circulation of the digested matters. These two books, since they treat of the bases of life, are also given with the greatest fullness, and occupy a little more than half of the treatise. A number of wood-cuts are introduced into the text to elucidate the careful march of explanation. The position of Dr. Letournean is that of an investigator of the truth who means to weigh the facts observed by physiologists without prejudice and without fear of any consequences which might be drawn therefrom. Against theories of evolution he neither distinctly objects, nor does he conceal any facts that may militate in their favor or disfavor. Perhaps his French is excessively scientific; it would be likely to err on that side in a man devoted to subjects like these who has no time to devote to clearness and simplicity. But the same excuse will not serve for Mr. Maccall. His use of Latinized equivalents for common every-day terms is most unfortunate. The task of such translating is undoubtedly difficult, but Mr. Maccall uses terms that are more French than English, and often uses long, unfamiliar words when others could be substituted with a great gain in respect to clearness. This book will prove an excellent treatise for the reading of physicians and those devoted to the physical sciences. It requires slow and thoughtful reading, but it need hardly be said, will repay well any time and thought so applied.

THE ORIGIN OF NATIONS. In two Parts. On Early Civilizations, On Ethnic Affinities. By GEORGE RAWLINSON, M. A. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG. 1878.

The distinguished Orientalist who puts out these two treaties is the brother of Sir Henry Rawlinson, the President of the Royal Geographical Society, and one of the most important of the investigators into the cuneiform inscriptions of Asia Minor. He is the author of the *Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World*, not to speak of other Oriental works less well known, and being at the same time a person of note in the Church of England, has made his researches tell in the direction of, mooted points in Biblical records. Eighteen years ago he published *Historical Evidences of the Truth of the Scripture Records*, and now we find him doing very much the same thing in the present *Origin of Nations*. He appears to have been chiefly moved to publication by certain strictures made upon his statements by Prof. Owen. The book originates in essays, which were contributed as occasional papers to *The Leisure Hour* in the course of the years 1875 and 1876. Modern, and, more particularly, very recent discoveries have caused doubt to be cast by many investigators upon the credibility of the Mosaic records, both in regard to the length of time allowed by the Bible to the ancient monarchies of Egypt and Babylon, and in respect to the geographical location of the races and nations mentioned in Genesis. Hence, Rev. Mr. Rawlinson, who is both Camden Professor of Ancient History at Oxford and Canon of Canterbury, takes up the pen in defense of the Bible. The popular impression which he desires to attack may be understood the soonest from his own words:

"It is commonly assumed at the present day that civilization is a plant of slow and gradual growth, which developed itself, by slow degrees in the course of ages, and which belongs consequently to a comparatively late period of the world's history. The 'primeval savage' is a familiar idea; and the so-called 'science' of the day is never tired of presenting before us the primitive race of man as only a little removed from the brutes, devoid of knowledge, devoid of art, devoid of language, a creature in few respects elevated above, and in many sunk below, the anthropoid apes, from whom it is held that he derived his descent by way of evolution. Occasionally, indeed, a confession is made—parenthetically and by the way—that there is no proof of this supposed priority of savagery to any form of civilization, and it is admitted to be questionable which of the two preceded the other. But this confession, hurriedly uttered and hastily slurred over in most cases, makes little impression on the public mind, and the belief is general that in some way or other science has proved that the first men who inhabited the earth were savages, and that there was no civilization till a comparatively recent period. But the question is really quite an open one."

Canon Rawlinson then goes on to notice the relation of this belief to the doctrine of evolution, a doctrine which he considers entirely theoretical, and far from being proved. The Veddahs of Ceylon are cited to prove that men exist in a state of the lowest barbarism who have once on a par with the ancestors of civilized races. He next notices the prevalence among different nations of a tradition concerning a "golden age," and comes to the natural conclusion of the antiquity which ought to be accorded to various civilizations known to history. In dealing with this last question he seeks to disprove those arguments which give more than 2,500 years to any ancient civilization, counting back from the birth of Christ. He takes up in turn the accounts of the respective civilizations in Egypt, Babylonia, Phœnicia, Asia Minor, Central Asia, Etruria, and Great Britain. The results of all he has to say is laid before the reader in the following table, the distinctions adopted for the Celts of Great Britain being regarded as quite unfounded, and therefore not noticed:

	B. C. about
Date of the Deluge, according to Septuagint	3,300
Rise of monarchy in Egypt, (probably)	2,450
Rise of monarchy in Babylon, (probably)	2,300
Earliest traces of civilization in Asia Minor, (probably)	2,000
Rise of Phœnicia	1,550
Rise of Assyria	1,500
Earliest Iranic civilization, (Zendavesta)	1,500
Earliest Indic civilization, (Vedas)	1,300
Earliest Hellenic civilization, (Homer)	1,200
Phrygian and Lydian civilization commenced	900
Etruscan civilization commenced	650
Lydian civilization commenced	600

Canon Rawlinson fights from a distinctly clerical stand-point, quite the opposite of the scientific. While a man like Prof. Owen looks about him, and, seeing the slow and painful steps men take toward civilization in the present, argues that such works of architectural skill and forethought as the pyramids must be the result of ages of preparation, Canon Rawlinson, believing in the possibility and probability of sudden civilizations resultant from the Divine will, cannot agree to push the deluge or any of the civilizations known from ancient authors or modern investigators further back than the Scriptures state. If he does not show conclusively that those who assume more than 4,000 or 5,000 years between the creation of man and the birth of Christ are mistaken, he does exhibit a wonderful parallel between the outline of ancient history sketched in the Bible and the general outlines of those remote ages as they may be reconstructed from profane authors.

The second part of the volume is devoted to another and even more successful defense of that ethnological list which is found in the tenth chapter of Genesis. As a geologist like Dana can make a surprisingly close parallel between the epochs of the history of the earth and the sketch of the process of creation to be found in the first chapter of Genesis, so can Rawlinson accommodate the distribution of the races of mankind—of the descendants of Noah—to the actual position of various races on or about the Mediterranean, the Nile, and the Persian Gulf. Gomer he considers the representative of the Celtic race, north of the Euxine; Magog that of the Teutonic race in the same vague latitude north; Javan, the general name for Greeks; Tiras he considers the Thracians; Elishah the Æolians; Dodanim or Rodanim the Rhodians; Tarshish, the inhabitants of Tarsus; Chittim, the islanders of Cyprus; Ashkenaz, conjecturally, a Teutonic tribe in Armenia; Togarmath, a Celtic tribe in the same region; Madai, the Medes. The descendants of Ham are identified with tribes living on both sides of the Nile mouths along the Mediterranean, up the Nile stream, and about the southern end of the Arabian peninsula. The Shemites are confined to Assyria and its neighborhood, and to the central and southern parts of Arabia. A colored map accompanies the essay, in order to give greater point to the argument. Another larger map acts as frontispiece, and gives the chart of the world as far as the ancients knew its limits, embracing the empires and provinces of Rome and Persia. Canon Rawlinson terminates by the downright assertion that in no respect is there any contradiction between the teaching of the modern science of ethnology and the record in the tenth chapter of Genesis. On the contrary, he holds that the record, rightly interpreted, completely harmonizes with the science, and not only so, but even anticipates many of the most curious and remarkable of the discoveries which ethnology has made in recent times. Certainly, the defense is capitally made, and will not fail to interest those who look with dislike on the aggressive movements of the scientific people. The book is written with great clearness and, considering the real importance underlying the topics, with singular moderation.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Ninth Edition. Vol. VII. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1877.

The seventh volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is chiefly occupied with the letter D. Prof. J. L. Porter has the first notable article in the volume, that on the "Dead Sea," and the last, which is "Elasticity," is written by Prof. Sir William Thompson. "Deacon," and "Eldorado" are the extreme limits of the series. Six colored maps belong to this division of the Encyclopædia, namely, of Denmark, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Durham, and Egypt.

Prof. Robertson Smith is the writer of "Decalogue," and George Saintsbury gives the biography of Defoe. "Delsm" is written by D. Patrick, and the various accounts of the "Deluge" are presented in order by Rev. T. K. Cheyne in no illiberal spirit. E. W. Gosse, the poet, who has written much verse about Scandinavian countries, contributes "Denmark" and "Edda." Two celebrated men of Great Britain, the Earls of Derby and Dundonald, are noticed by W. Browning Smith. Literary magnates like Dryden and Dickens are allotted to Mr. W. Minto, while Mr. John Morley cares for the fame of Diderot, and Prof. Fitzgerald writes about Dumas. W. M. Rossetti supplies a long appreciative biographical notice of the English painter Dyce, while the achievements of Dürer are confided to Prof. Sidney Colvin, a specialist in that department. An article which will interest Welshmen is contributed by Richard Williams, under the title of "Eisteddfod," while "Druidism," a subject common to all Celtic nationalities, is handled by J. Macdonald, LL. D. Prof. Jevons has a paper on the late Prof. De Morgan, the distinguished English mathematician, and Prof. Jebb undertakes to show the value to the world of Demosthenes. Papers in the line of natural history are contributed by Rev. E. O'Meara, "Diatomaceæ;" R. McLachlan, "Dragon-fly;" E. C. Rye, "Diptera;" Prof. Newton, "Dodo" and "Eagle;" John Gibson, "Dog;" (with numerous wood-cuts;) Sir Wyville Thompson, "Dredge," and F. H. Butler, "Echinodermata." Oriental matters are treated by Rev. A. H. Sayce, under "Elam," and Rev. T. K. Cheyne, under "Deluge;" by W. W. Hunter, LL.D., under "Delhi," and by Reginald Stuart Poole, under "Egypt." The physical sciences are well represented by essays on the "Deaf and Dumb," (Alfred Large;) on "Dentistry," (Dr. John Smith;) on "Dietetics," (Dr. T. K. Chambers;) on "Diffusion," (Prof. Clerk Maxwell;) and "Digestive Organs," (Prof. W. Turner.) Dr. J. O. Affleck treats of "Diphtheria," and Prof. Dittmar and James Paton conjointly, of "Distillation;" Dr. H. D. Littlejohn has a paper on "Drowning," and Prof. McKendrick one on the "Ear." The article on "Diagrams" is by Prof. Clerk Maxwell, that on "Dock-yards" by F. W. Rowsell, that on "Dynamics" by William Garnett, and Mr. P. G. Hamerton contributes the paper on "Drawing."

The *Encyclopædia Britannica* remains true to its name, as a work intended primarily for use in Great Britain and Ireland. It devotes a great space to purely local and English affairs. But it is also striving to incorporate enough American topics to make it acceptable to Americans as the fullest and most reliable encyclopedia in the language. It is certainly edited in a very handsome way, and in a spirit of thoroughness. It forms a condensation of many thousand volumes, and is in itself the epitome of a great library.

RENTS FALLING IN SPRINGFIELD.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* of the 2d inst. says: "The fall of rents on Main-street seems to be an accomplished fact, although some real estate owners are slow to reconcile it. The large number of removals about to take place is mainly due to the fact that the owners of certain vacant blocks have sensed the situation and offered their property to customers at living rates. Instances are not scarce in which stores which have been held at $3,000 a year within a couple of years are now rented at $1,200, and owners of stores which become vacant in May for want obtain the old lessee's consent to pay but twelve months in 1878 as against the former rate. The Haynes block, which has previously rented for $2,300. Another merchant is to give $1,500 for better accommodations than have cost him $2,000. The landlord who has been receiving $2,000 for a store, drops to $1,200 to retain his tenant, and a store which recently rented for $2,300 can now be had for less than $1,200. There was scarcely a vacant stone on Main-street a year ago, but there are now quite a number, and that, too, without the erection of any new blocks."

DR. CARVER'S SHOOTING.

HE BREAKS 885 GLASS BALLS OUT OF 1,000 IN SAN FRANCISCO.

From the San Francisco Call, Feb. 23.

There was quite a large concourse of people assembled at the Oakland Trotting Park yesterday afternoon to witness the match in which Dr. Carver undertook to break 750 glass balls in 1,000, the conditions being that they were to be broken while in the air, an attendant tossing them up from a point some 20 feet in front of where the shooter stood. There was a good deal of excitement East owing to a challenge which the Doctor made some time ago, in which he offered to shoot a rifle against a shot-gun in the hands of the champion, Bogardus, the latter standing 30 yards from the trap and the challenger at any distance he saw fit. It was held to be "bonnes" on the part of the Californian, as it never came into the calculation of these parties the wonderful skill the Doctor has acquired, and his feats with the rifle are beyond whatever has been claimed for the most noted shots. The match was commenced at P. M., and the first 100 the gun fell behind, the rate being 11 broken to 29 misses. There was only a little improvement in the second 100, the score standing 79 to 21; but this was just the ratio it required to win the match. But the Doctor was warming to his work, and the third 100 was 89 hits to 11 misses. The fourth 100 was 92 to 8, and it was evident that nothing but extremely bad luck would lose the match. In this 385 consecutive balls were broken, and in the fifth 90 to 10 was the tally. The sixth was 89 to 11, and the seventh 90 to 10. In the latter part of this 100 and the commencement of the eighth, 54 balls in succession were hit, and the last miss was made in the eighth, only 7 being missed. Many thought that fatigue must interfere as the match progressed, but in place of falling off it seemed as though the shooter could hit them under any circumstances, and no matter whether they curved to the right or left, wabbled or took that peculiar "skew" which some players give to a ten-pin ball, the report would be followed by a shower of shivered glass. In the ninth hundred the seventh ball was missed, and from that to the eightieth there was a clear succession of hits, and only two more escaped, so that 97 to 3 was the announcement. The Doctor was making 11 shots to the minute, and the perspiration was rolling down the face of the man who was tossing them in the air. At least one of these misses was due to a defective cartridge, and it was little to wonder at that the start ing "*deft*" of rifle against shot-gun had been allowed. In the last hundred, 95 to 5, and the match was won with 135 to spare.

There were several Eastern men on the ground, and they conceded that the skill displayed was beyond anything they had conceived to be possible. The time occupied was three hours and three minutes, and included all stoppages, which were few. In the shooting with a Winchester rifle, breaking with this heavy weapon four out of five balls, which were thrown to as high an altitude as the man could impel them.

After the match was over Dr. Carver gave a further exhibition of his great skill by hitting dimes, quarters, and half dollars, also thrown in the air, with the Winchester as well as the small Ballard gun used in the match. To claim him as the finest shot with the rifle in the world is only reiterating the universal opinion of those who witnessed the performance, and if any man could come to California and beat him, he could win money enough to buy a big ranch already stocked.

FORDING THE MISSOURI.

WHAT A DRUNKEN MAN CAN DO WITH A GOOD HORSE IN A RUSHING CURRENT OF ICE AND WATER.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Times, Feb. 28.

One of the most remarkable escapades of modern times is that of Henry Johnston, of Clay County, who made a swim over the Missouri River from Kansas City to Harlem. The Missouri River, opposite this city, is about a half mile in width, and is quite rapid, inasmuch as it whirls rapidly against the rocky bluffs at this point, after having rolled resistlessly on from the mountains 2,000 miles above. It is one of the worst curves in the river, and one of the last places which could be selected to ferry the river on horseback. It was about midnight when the stranger rode down to the river bank near the bridge. He was full of whisky and quite loud in his exclamations of disappointment when he was informed that the ferry-boat was not running. He rode from the bridge to a point on the river just above the first pier, and plunged into the current of the Missouri River opposite Broadway. It was now dark, for the moon was visible, and the shouts of the reckless horseman, as he urged on his horse, attracted the boatmen and the night watchman. The water was so rapid that the horse and rider made but little progress across the river until after the crib of the swinging span had been passed. Then we noticed a point that the head of the horse and the head and shoulders of the reckless rider—these could be seen on the surface of the current as it floated by. The horse and rider disappeared from this side long before any noise was received from either of the Clay County shore. But "blood will tell," and the mettle of Johnston's horse saved its drunken master's life.

About 1 o'clock Harlem was aroused by cries for help on the river bank, nearly opposite the schoolhouse. A man and horse were found mired in the mud on the river bank help was asked for. The river bank at that point is a slough of mud just now, and the tired horse and its sobered rider were helpless and waiting for assistance. Horses and ropes were brought, and, with a united effort of the citizens of Harlem, the reckless horseman and his brave animal were taken from the river.

FORTIFYING THE CASHIERS.

The Providence *Journal* makes these suggestions: "In the contest between burglars and mechanics, which is something like that going on between the inventors of irresistible projectiles and penetrable targets, the mechanics are now ahead with their chilled iron safes and combination locks, which it is impossible to blow up or to pick without a regular siege and the use of too much time and too costly appliances for the ordinary limitations of success. The point of attack has now been transferred from the safe to the cashiers. The present method of robbing a bank is to break into the house of the Cashier at night, bind and gag him and his family, and by threats of death or torture extort from him the secret of the safe, as was done in the robbery of the bank at Northampton, or to surprise him in the bank itself, when he is alone, and failing to force the betrayal of his trust, to beat and kill him in the anger of disappointment, as in the recent case in Dexter, Me. Almost every bank robbery of any importance in the last few years has been accomplished in this manner. The lesson is obvious. The point of attack must be strengthened. Bankers and custodians of funds must realize their danger and take the necessary precautions against it. The burglars are baffled with the strength of the material defenses of the banks, and must get at them through the fears or sufferings of their custodians or not at all. There can be no humiliation or cowardice in guarding against them, and Cashiers should regard themselves somewhat in the light of soldiers in an enemy's country. Their houses should not be left unguarded and open to the surprise of any body of night marauders who chooses to come in, and armed and vigilant watchmen should be employed in the bank building, for the protection of their safety is essential to the security of the funds. Particularly in small towns and country places those who have charge of considerable sums of money should guard themselves as though they were on the picket-line in a hostile country. When the burglars find that the usual results of attacks upon Cashiers is fatal reprise or capture, they will let them alone and try some other method."

A SEAL IN A NORTH CAROLINA RIVER.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Star* of Feb. 28 says: "We examined yesterday, on board of the schooner Katie Edwards, a huge skin which was taken from a genuine seal killed in New River, Onslow County, on the 22d of February, by Capt. A. W. Moore, of that vessel. He says he was out on a hunting expedition in his yawl, when he discovered a strange object swimming into a small creek. He discharged one barrel of his gun at it, merely to ascertain, if possible, what it was, and then started in pursuit, when the object changed its course, and made directly for the boat, snorting and blowing in the meantime like a horse. He was still undecided as to what it might be, and pulled the trigger of his other barrel before the object could get within what he might have considered a dangerous proximity to his person, and it kicked over, a dead, as he supposed, seal. He found it to be a large spotted seal, measuring about 7 feet in length and 18 inches through, and weighing 250 pounds. Capt. Moore has on hand some of the oil taken from the seal, and says that he could have extracted about 25 gallons from the carcase if he had been possessed of the requisite vessels in which to place it. The seal was a female, and the first of any kind ever seen in North Carolina waters, except one reported near Beaufort some time since, but which was not captured."

A QUEER MARRIAGE STORY.

The Allentown (Penn.) *Register* tells it thus: "A rather romantic occurrence took place recently in the Pottstown Post Office. A prominent clergyman of the borough by accident left his book containing the formulas of the different ordinances of the Church lying in the Post Office, where he had gone with it in his hand. Discovering his loss he hurried back, and found the book in the hands of a lady and gentleman, who were reading over the ceremony of marriage. He jokingly offered to read it to them, provided they would give the proper answers. They consented, thinking the whole very funny. The minister read and the couple replied, to the great delight of one spectator. After the services and gentlemen had passed, he announced to the astonished pair that they were legally married. They, however, did not consider the tie binding, and totally ignored it."

A CITY ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

THE PLAN FAVORABLY CONSIDERED.

SOME OF THE GREAT GARDENS OF EUROPE—THEIR BEST POINTS AND WORST DEFECTS—ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF ESTABLISHING A ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION IN CENTRAL PARK—THE POPULARITY OF THE PRESENT INADEQUATE MENAGERIE AN INDICATION OF THE PUBLIC WANT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the question of a zoological garden in the Park seems likely now to be pressed on the public attention, any one who is able to contribute to the current stock of information on the subject should be ready to take part in the discussion, and as I gave a little study to the subject when abroad some years ago, I send you a few running notes in regard to the gardens I then visited. In the Regent's Park Gardens, in London, I found that every detail of management was perfectly understood, that no expense was spared to make the animals contented, that the yards were roomy, and that the buildings were commodious. The system of support was entirely by fees, the Directors having the privilege, which was very highly prized, of admitting friends without fee on Sunday. The defect of the whole arrangement seemed to lie in a too great bareness and openness; there was very little attempt to introduce planting with the direct object of focusing the attention on the particular spot in which the visitor then happened to be. A perception of the necessity for this has always seemed to me to be the key-note of any successful design for a zoological garden, and the plan we made for the Park Commissioners was formed with the idea of making it especially satisfactory in that respect. In the Regent's Park Gardens, in London, one can see every particular object of interest very well, but one can also see from the same spot almost as well many other objects of interest, and this is distracting and fatiguing to the eye. Of course, it is very difficult to fix the attention with the best aids for doing so, and it is important, therefore, that none should be neglected. In the Surrey Zoological Gardens, at the south end of London, the ground was agreeably disposed, and advantage was taken of the opportunities offered for keeping the different parts of the collection separate. This garden was not, however, on a very large scale, and from business mismanagement has gone out of existence. It included the idea of a pictorial presentation on the opposite shore of a small lake, in the form of a set scene, which hid the ugly houses and chimney-pots, and the idea was charmingly carried out. One year it was the Bay of Naples with Vesuvius, and an eruption with fire-works in the evening; then the burning of Rome; then Mount Hecla—the admission-fee being always 25 cents.

In Paris the Jardin des Plantes is entirely free to the public, and the collection is well managed, the principal buildings all having their back yards connected with a rear street, which is a very convenient arrangement. In the small parks and squares of Paris the perfection of artistic arrangement is to be found. The most desirable combination of the natural with the artificial being invariably reached, each is like a freely-arranged bouquet, which is not exactly natural, but is still a harmony produced out of exactly natural materials. In the larger parks, the Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes, a little French artificiality is apparent even in the most entirely natural portions. The public Zoological Garden in Paris, being, in fact, one of the parks of the smaller sort, I expected to find in it a perfect example of the delicate adjustment of planting possibilities to the requirements of the case; but when I visited the ground, although something had been done in this direction, the idea evidently was not predominant. In fact, the impression of confused variety and incessant distraction of the attention is not probably as disagreeable as it ought to be to the ordinary Parisian visitor to the Zoological Garden. In the Jardin d'Acclimatation, the true ideal of what a zoological garden should be is in many parts nearly reached, particularly in the buildings, which are made of bamboo. The structures in a zoological garden seem to be almost always failures; they are either too pretentious or too clumsy. The primary idea should be that of a stable of as simple and rustic a character as possible. If 100 buildings were required, perfect success would be reached, I think, if at the close of a visit the visitor could not remember one, while carrying away, at the same time, a general impression of neatness and adequacy of means to ends. In the Jardin d'Acclimatation I first saw a perfect ideal of the modern aquarium. A room absolutely dark, except for the light admitted through a series of picture-frames, through which the fish could easily be seen, the eye, as the visitor passed through the dark room, being concentrated on these frames entirely.

At Brussels, I found a perfectly-arranged, rambling, picturesque zoological garden, with, however, but few animals, but this lack, I believe, has since been entirely rectified. The buildings were, many of them, interesting and suitable, but the rockeries were unnatural. This garden is constructed on a slope, and on the whole length of the street which bounds it at the top of the hill a restaurant and hotel was built, which must have offered many inducements to the transient visitor with its outlook over the grounds. At Antwerp, the main feature of interest to me was the deer-house, a semi-circular building, with the stalls for public exhibition facing outward. Each one connected, however, with a stall in the rear, to which the animal could retreat if indisposed to be exhibited, a glazed court for exercise being in the rear of this at the centre of the half-circle, to which each animal would be admitted in rotation at different periods of the day. Outside of this again were small uncovered yards, and in the rear of them a large uncovered yard or paddock, all intended to be used in rotation. Thus the whole system of possible needs was perfectly provided for, every animal taking exercise either alone or with the most suitable companion or companions. In this garden the elephant and the rhinoceros were housed in princely style, the building being an absurdly grandiose Egyptian affair that was very disagreeable to look at, and yet that must have cost a very large sum of money. In Amsterdam the Zoological Gardens are arranged in a square of moderate size in the heart of the city, but the result is almost perfect, although all the different departments are very close together. A few parrots attract attention as you enter, and you then pass along an apparently uninteresting passage, but coming suddenly on a half-concealed building you find it proves to be a perfectly-arranged snake-house. Having exhausted this element of interest, the dull path is followed a little further and something else becomes prominent; examining it closely, you find that you are at the commencement of a completely-arranged series of cages of one particular animal and following the line, naturally come perhaps, after a while, to your point of starting, and so on, till at length the visitor realizes that with an entirely unpretending aspect throughout, the Amsterdam garden is a labyrinth of delight. When I was there the ground was torn up, in a direct line, from one end to the other, shrubberies being taken out temporarily, and a wooden tramway laid down. On inquiry, I found that this was being done so that the hippopotamus might be moved, with entire convenience to himself, from one end of the building to the other, boundary streets I found two splendid buildings, entirely independent of the zoological scheme—one of the same character as our Museum of Natural History, the other a museum containing, among other things, a most valuable collection of Japanese bronzes of the largest size. The Dutch being the first traders with Japan, managed to get out the best specimens of art-work that the country produced, and have never parted with them. The Amsterdam Zoological Garden is, in fact, a model one, and I have always felt in regard to any design for a large park that a conspicuous want must be another name for a conspicuous opportunity. The element to be dreaded in the problem is, of course, the boundless capacity for growth that a zoological garden is known to possess. It grows, and continues to grow; it encroaches, and continues to encroach; it is rapacious and remorseless. It would eat up the best lawn in the Park, as it tried to do some years ago, with as little hesitation as if it were an outlying lot of waste ground. It is a black beast. *Punch's* caricature about free trade always occurs to my mind when contemplating the possibility of a zoological garden in the Park. Britannia says to Sir Robert Peel: "What is this, Sir Robert, opening the ports?" "Oh, no, ma'am," is the reply of Sir Robert, "not opening the ports, only one of them—and that a very little way."

One strong argument for the introduction of the zoological garden is the educational one; it is needed as a pendant to the common school system, as the Natural History Museum is needed, the Art Museum is needed, and as the Museum of Scientific Industry on Reservoir-square is needed, if two evils, it is said, always choose the less, and I cannot spoil my paragraph, although the ex-editor of the *Express* may see this and repeat what he said last Summer in reference to that particular suggestion—"If any man in New-York proposes to spend $1,000,000 on a new building, shoot him on the spot." The educational argument in regard to schemes indirectly connected with the Park was stated in one of our earlier Brooklyn Park reports some years before the present Museum schemes were initiated, in the following words:

At present book learning and education are generally confined to the narrative forms, but the conviction is evidently fast gaining ground in the public mind, which has long been established by those who have given the most thorough consideration to the subject, that although the ordinary chances of observation may be sufficient to make many branches of knowledge which are inculcated in books sufficiently intelligible, there are others, progress in which is of special use with reference to the enlargement of the mind and the development of healthy inclinations and habits, which cannot be pursued with much advantage in this second-hand way. Hence, it may be anticipated that this common school system of a large city will sooner or later be generally considered incomplete unless ample opportunity is found within it for the direct exercise by every student of his perceptive faculties in regard to a large class of objects not likely to come under his ordinary observation.

The idea of education, it must be confessed by all, unquestionably culminates in the development of the reflective faculties, but the reflective faculties, which are secondary, can never, it is obvious, be healthily exercised if the perceptive faculties, which are primary, are neglected and starved.

The question is pertinent, therefore, even at present, (this was in 1865,) whether the City, without absolutely assuming the whole expense and the whole control of undertakings for this end, may not wisely offer some encouragement to associations voluntarily formed by citizens for the purpose.

Having some such views in mind as these when preparing the Central Park in 1858, we advocated the retention of the building near the Fifth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street entrance, formerly used as an arsenal, simply because it would probably, if retained, be of more future value to be converted into the nucleus of a museum; and, although it was very inconveniently located for any such purpose, taking the proposed landscape effects of the Park into consideration, we felt that the opportunity was one which ought not to be lost.

A plan for a zoological garden, which has not yet been carried into execution, was included in the original design for the Brooklyn Park, as the territory was not thought too small to permit of its introduction without injury to the main idea, which is that of having the management in the hands of a body of Trustees, a private corporation, in fact, is as manifest in the case of the People's Zoological Garden as in the case of the existing museums, provided, of course, that included in the management are men who will fairly represent the scientific and educational ideas that must be cognant to justify the authorities in taking the enterprise into favorable consideration.

The unfinished Conservatory Building in the Park was at the outset designed in accordance with the views of Messrs. Parsons, who obtained a privilege from the Park authorities giving the right to sell flowers in the lower story of the building under the Conservatory proper, and the design of all that section of the Park was modified to suit the plan I prepared for them—the formal basin of water being introduced to secure a reflection of the bright glass building. They asked to be relieved from the engagement when the war broke out, and the present foundations were put in during the Sweeny administration, with the expectation that the whole expense of building and maintenance would be sustained by the City. The experiment of making the institution self-supporting was not therefore tried in this case. There was, however, no intention to demand any fee at any time for the admission of any one to any part of the building. In the case of the Schultz building for the sale of mineral waters, the experiment was more nearly tried. A privilege was granted, and the building was put up at a cost of about $25,000 from designs I prepared as architect to Mr. Schultz. As this gentleman manifested throughout a very liberal spirit in the conduct of his enterprise, the experiment could not be tried under more favorable circumstances. It did not, however, work well for the Park, for this simple reason: An element of individual interest was introduced at a certain point—and individual interest is a sleepless, while public interest is a sleeping, force. Petitions for changes in the plan of the Park came up from time to time, bolstered in the usual way with names that would never have been found appended to the document if the question had been considered on its whole merits. A carriage road was called for, so that persons might drive up to the door and drink the waters without getting out, forgetting that these opportunities had been already provided for elsewhere, and that the public interest was in no way served by preventing everybody from drinking a glass of mineral-water, except at that particular spot. The result was that, at the end of the seven years' lease, the department was glad to resume the supreme control of the territory and of the building pertaining to it. Schultz, of course, proposed that a fee should be charged for admission to any part of the building, which was at all times open to every visitor to the Park. All the restaurant buildings are erected at the expense of the City, and are always open to the public without fee, the privilege for the sale of refreshments being granted, with provisoes of the usual character in such contracts. No experiment of tea-taking has, therefore, been tried in the refreshment department of the Park management.

The introduction of the plan of paying for the privilege of going into any portion of the Park is therefore new, and it is certainly hazardous. If a fee is demanded for going into 20 acres, why may not the boundary line be extended by degrees, so that at last a fee may be demanded for going into any part of the Park? It is not intended here to make fine-drawn distinctions on this point, because this is the main question, and it is sure to come up again and again before a decision is arrived at. The need for a zoological garden is very evident, and the propriety of including it within the territory of the people's Park is at once acknowledged, if it should prove to be large enough, and if proper provision could be made for its maintenance without leaving the door perpetually open for inefficient management on the part of Municipal appointees, or for unwise sacrifices of the greater for the less in regard to the granting of such privileges as would make a direct maintenance on the part of the City unnecessary. It is proposed, I believe, in one of the schemes that is being germinated, that the whole garden should be open, entirely free on some days of the week. That, of course, would be an immense gain that the people and the true guardians of the people's best interests might perhaps feel was a *quid pro quo* for taking a fee on other days. The difficulty may probably be met in this way, because a resumption of the people's free right seems to be provided for every few days; it is not alienated for any length of time. The gardens are closed for repairs, as it were, on the other days, as any other part of the Park might be closed for repairs, the difference being that in this particular case the zoological garden section would earn money enough during the intermediate days to support itself in the free days.

CALVERT VAUX.

AN UNPLEASANT ADVENTURE.

A YOUNG PENNSYLVANIAN ROBBED IN COLORADO—THE STORY HE TELLS UPON HIS RETURN HOME.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Times, Feb. 23.

A letter was received in this city by Capt. Trabue, in West Kansas City, from William M. Thompson, Philadelphia, inquiring about his brother. It appears that a young man named Charles H. Thompson disappeared mysteriously and suddenly from Black Hawk, Col., some time during last November, and he was for a time supposed to have been murdered for his money. The District Attorney in Denver was zealous in his efforts to bring the mystery to light, but failed.

A young man named F. P. Potter, a partner of the supposed deceased man, was arrested and held for trial, but as no body could be found he was released, and while he was free in the eyes of the law he was still marked as an object of suspicion. In the meantime no one had seen or heard anything of Thompson, and he was given up for lost. On the evening of Feb. 14 Charley Thompson suddenly reappeared among his friends in West Chester, Penn., and told the following strange story: He said he left West Chester, Penn., in 1874, carrying with him letters of recommendation to friends in Cleveland, Ohio. Failing to find employment there, he went to Chicago, where he became acquainted with a gentleman, with whom he proceeded to his farm, intending to launch out in agricultural pursuits. He remained on the farm one year, and then started for Denver, Col., intending to prospect. While on his way he met a young man named F. F. Potter, who was upon the same journey. Finding that Potter had been in the nursery business at Rochester, N. Y., he proposed that they should go into trucking. They secured a tract of land about four miles from Denver, upon which they raised truck, which was disposed of in that city. Potter looked after the farm and Thompson attended to the selling. Thinking that they could get better prices, they opened a store at Black Hawk, which is in the silver-mining region, Thompson taking up his residence at Black Hawk. We now come to the time of his mysterious disappearance, which occurred on Nov. 3. He had collected some $200 and started on the cars for Golden City, which was the nearest point to their ranch, distant about eight miles. He started to walk, but found the roads in an almost impassable condition. Retracing his steps, he followed the railroad to Denver, which he reached about midnight. While he was passing through the depot yard he was struck by some one on the temple, the blow knocking him down. As he attempted to rise another blow was dealt him on the back of the head. This rendered him insensible, and he did not recover for some days. The first glimmer of recollection returned to him while being taken from a freight car at Kansas City by a brakeman, who carried him to a drug store and had his wounds dressed. He was taken to Capt. Trabue's hotel, opposite the State Line Depot, where he remained a short time, and feeling sick went to a drug store again. When he left there he says he felt faint and crawled into a freight car near the State Line Depot, and there he became unconscious. His next recollection was that he was in a strange place, (evidently in the Sisters' Hospital,) where the physician and the nurses bade him keep silent, and that he had been suffering from typhoid fever, and had been unconscious for nine weeks. When he was sufficiently recovered he started for home, but got on the wrong train in St. Louis, and went to Cairo, Ill. There he fell sick, and remained in a helpless condition until his friends in West Chester, Penn., sent for him.

It was a strange story, and here was a young man knocked down, robbed, and packed into a freight car in Denver, and reported murdered. His partner was arrested, but discharged for want of evidence. Thompson arrives in Kansas City, and again becomes delirious, and goes off in a freight car and is gone nine weeks. It is one of the queerest cases lately brought to public notice.

A MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT RECORDED.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Telegraph* of the 1st inst. says: "By a deed of trust, executed on the 19th of January, 1878, Mrs. Eliza Mason, of Kittanning, Penn., gives to Mr. John Mullin, of this city, $20,000, 'being desirous,' as she says, 'to provide for the maintenance of himself and family

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NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO WAIT ON AN old lady or take care of children; do plain sewing; references. Call at No. 327 West 34th-st.

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WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to take in gentlemen's, also family, washing; fluting neatly done; terms moderate. Inquire or call, Mrs. Benton, No. 253 1st-av., second floor.

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A GENTLEMAN OF LONG BUSINESS EXperience wishes a position to travel in connection where honesty and fidelity will be appreciated; highest testimonials as to character and ability. Address HONEST, Box No. 120 Times Office.

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COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE and competent man; thoroughly understands his business in all respects; serves your excellent City testimonials as to sobriety and honesty; will be civil and obliging. Address Business, Box No. 311 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; strictly temperate; highly recommended by first-class City families; willing and obliging; can be trusted; will travel. Address Coachman, Box No. 253 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN (and wife without incumbrance); man as coachman, wife as first-class cook or laundress; both sober and from this country; best of references. Address, for two days, W. E., Box No. 315 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

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COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; ten years' reference from last place; leaves on account of death in the family, and the horses sold. Call or address W. L., No. 23 East 29th-st., on Monday, March 4.

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FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, SMALL FAMily, as foreman of stock farm; 10 years' experience in agriculture and horticulture; a practical knowledge of all kinds farm machinery; undoubted reference. Address W. E. T., Rose Haven, N. Y.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance; thoroughly understands farming, care and management of all kinds of stock, and the raising of stock and horses; has good City reference from his employer. Address P. L., No. 870 Broadway, second story.

FARMER OR GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG married American man; best reference. Address Geo. E. House, Harrytown, N. Y.

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NO. 83 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER 19TH-st.—Board, with pleasant, sunny, well-furnished rooms; suite for family, third floor; rooms for gentlemen, fourth floor; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 285.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, front and back; private bath and dressing-room; desirable for a party of gentlemen; with or without private table; terms moderate; references.

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ONE SECOND-STORY FRONT ALCOVE room and one suite on third floor, with board; house newly furnished; highest references. 70 West 19th-st.

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FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 210 WEST.—PRIvate family will rent handsome suite of rooms; fine table; moderate terms.

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NO. 117 WEST 34TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, extension room; private bath; second floor; also, hall-room.

NO. 24 WEST 32D-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th-av.—Desirable rooms, with or without board.

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NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—DESIRABLE PARLOR and bedroom on first floor, with unexceptionable board; reference exchanged.

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NO. 26 WEST 31ST-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS, with board, to rent from March 1. Mrs. PALMER.

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BOARD—YEAR TO YEAR, WANTED ON 8TH OR Madison av., by a gentleman and wife; parlor-story and second-floor front, handsomely furnished; private table; $80 per week. Address J. J., Box No. 309 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

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A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM TO let, without board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; together or separately. No. 117 East 28th-st.

A FURNISHED FRONT SITTING-ROOM and bedroom to let on top floor of private house No. 324 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.; terms $5 per week.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO gentlemen, without board; private family; location desirable. No. 64 West 46th-st.

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NO. 27 EAST 24TH-ST.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT suite of rooms, Southern exposure; one single room; terms moderate.

NO. 17 WEST 26TH-ST., OPPOSITE ST. JAMES.—Rooms to gentlemen, singly and en suite, from $3 per week upward; references.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR; private bath-room. Also single rooms for gentlemen. Reference.

NO. 23 WEST 26TH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite and single, to gentlemen.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE GENTLEMAN, small room, without board, near 6th-av., between 14th and 23d sts.; reference. Address A. D., Box No. 321 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH Sunday board, in a private American family where there are no other boarders or lodgers. Address, with terms, T., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

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HOTEL BRANTING, MADISON-AV. AND 58th-st; American plan. Nearest first-class hotel to Central Park. No extras for heat, baths, or carriage.

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ARCHER PLACE, DOBB'S FERRY.—WILL be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st April. Application to Mrs. DE GRAFF, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

A native of France, but an American citizen, with many years of experience in business in America, and for a number of years past established in business in Paris, desires to represent first-class houses in Paris at the Grand Exhibition of 1878, and would also continue to be their agent for the Continental markets after the Exhibition closes, if desired. Address L. DREVET, No. 48 Faubourg Poissonniere, Paris, or C. J. Lawrence, care Lawrence Brothers & Co., No. 16 Wall-st., who will furnish all desired information and references.

FOR SALE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SEcure a first-class business. An established cigar business, with the goodwill which amounts to from $200 to $300, with a weekly expense of only $14, will be sold for $900 cash. Parties meaning business may address, for one week, Post Office Box, No. 5,104.

FOR SALE.—A WELL-KNOWN, PROFITABLE retail business, established 14 years in one store; the owner being in ill health, and having secured a competence, wishes to retire. For particulars address Dr. GLOVER, No. 16 Ann-st., New-York.

PARIS EXPOSITION.—EXHIBITORS DESIRing competent representative, (American;) speaking four languages, address WORCESTER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

PARTNER, WITH $2,500—TO TAKE HALF interest and full management of an established successful, and very attractive business. Address Executor, Box No. 252 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

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ANOTHER HIT!—GOLDSMITH'S BOOK-KEEPing, thorough course, $15, reduced from $45. Writing, 20 lessons, $5. Pariors, No. 15 East 14th-st.

MISS GOLDSMITH.

DR. L. SAUVEUR'S SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, No. 1,481 Broadway, for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened WEDNESDAY, March 6. For further information call at the school, No. 1,481 Broadway.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, Carmel, N. Y.—Will be reopened to receive pupils on March 20; send for illustrated circular. Geo. Crosby Smith, A.M.

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PRIVATE LESSONS IN DRAWING.—AT studio or pupil's residence. Apply, before P. M., at No. 880 Broadway, Room No. 2. R. KOEHLER, pupil of Munich Academy.

A REFINED GERMAN LADY WANTS TO give lessons in German and French, or a position as governess. Address S. S., Post Office Box No. 5,311.

FRENCH LESSONS BY PARISIAN LADY, with pure pronunciation; in private families or at residence; terms moderate. Mlle. GERY, 406 5th-av.

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The best Stomach Bitters known, containing most valuable medicinal properties in all cases of Bowel Complaints, a sure specific against dyspepsia, fever and ague, &c. A fine cordial in itself if taken pure. It is also most excellent for mixing with other cordials, wines, &c. Manufactured by A. BOKER & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Depot in existence, L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 78 John-st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 1,029.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing; each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

AMERICAN STAR "MONOGRAM" SOFT GAPSULES in metallic boxes, tasteless and cheap; all druggists. Send for circular to 110 Reade-st., New-York.

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GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.—FOR SALE SIX Lots in one plot; surroundings beautiful. Address OWNER, Box No. 1,259 *Times* Office.

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DRESS-MAKING.—IMPORTED FRENCH styles Princess dresses; suits made at reduced prices; for sale, ball dresses, cheap. Britton, No. 100 West 34th-st., corner 6th-av., over printing office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MARRIED man of extensive experience, possessing thorough knowledge of his profession, comprising proper cultivation of stove and greenhouse plants, hothouse grapes, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and management of grounds; best references. Address Gardener, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, IN A PRIvate or commercial place; understands the propagation, forcing, and growing of plants and vegetables; also the making up of cut flowers; can furnish the best of references. Address J. A., care E. Alexander, florist, Union Hill, New-Jersey.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A single, sober, obliging, industrious man; understands fruits, flowers, and vegetables; can milk, drive, and be generally useful; best City reference. Call or address E. B., No. 876 Broadway, Alfred Bridgeman's seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT MAN. Protestant, married, and without family, as gardener; understands his business thoroughly; can furnish the best of reference from present and previous employers. Address G. M., Box No. 1, West New-Brighton, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROughly understands cultivating of greenhouse, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and pleasure-grounds; ornamental planting of the same; highest testimonials. Address A. B., Box No. 266 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND single man as gardener farmer; can milk and drive, if required. Address J. F., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRSTclass gardener. Call, or address, W. M., care Isaac Buchanan, No. 9 West 17th-st.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS GROOM or coachman; best City reference. Address J. H., No. 113 East 22d-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN MAN in the country; understands horses and willing; can make himself generally useful; best of reference from present employer. Address W. G., Box No. 306 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED YOUNG man as valet, or driving; can read and write; best City references. Address, for two days, F. J., No. 34 West 44th-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN LATE by landed estate, in which capacity he remained 3 years; willing to ride out on the carriage; City reference. Address to present employment, J. Quirk, No. 132 Madison-av., corner 31st-st.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHman as waiter or valet; understands salads; five years' reference from present employer. Address P. L., Box No. 271 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, in a private family only; understands his business, and will make himself useful. Call at present employer's, No. 14 West 20th-st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE AS FIRST-CLASS waiter, now or April 1; best recommendations. Address for two days, B. E., Advertisement Office, No. 554 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) AS A first-class waiter in a private family; two years' reference from last place. Address No. 30 West 23d-st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER IN PRIVATE family; understands cooking; City or country; best references. Call on Henry Cosson, No. 278 3d-av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER, WHO UNderstands little English, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 164 5th-av., in fruit store.

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AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 101 West 45th-st., families procure most select help of all nationalities.

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WANTED—TWO RESPONSIBLE MEN OF INTELligence and large acquaintance, to work among the local wholesale trade; salary and commission. Address, giving previous connection and references, E. H. & Co., Box No. 126 Times Office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and second man on country place; must be a good driver and understand care of horses, harness, and wagons. Address, with references and wages wanted, K., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE AND well-recommended advertising solicitor of energy and experience, who is intimately acquainted with the best business houses of this city and vicinity. No others need apply. E. STEIGER, 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE ROUGE BUFFERS; steady work and good wages. MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., Union-square and West Meriden, Conn.

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Classes and Private Lessons. Send for circular.

DE GARMO'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 7 West 52d-st. Two doors from 5th-av. SATURDAY CLASSES AT LYRIC HALL.

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MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE Warehouses, built expressly for the purpose, with separate apartments, affording every facility to persons leaving the City or otherwise, for the storage of their furniture, trunks, pianos, pianos, works of art, &c. Also safe deposit vaults for articles of extra value, with private safes of all sizes by month or year. Moving, packing, and shipping promptly and safely attended to. 172 and 174 West 13th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MONDAY, RIENZI.

PAPPENHEIM-ADAMS GRAND OPERA SEASON.

TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, March 4, AT 8, FIRST PRODUCTION IN AMERICA of Richard Wagner's Grand Spectacular Opera, in five acts, RIENZI. *RIENZI

RIENZI presented after careful preparation, with new scenery, new and magnif- *RIENZI

RIENZI cent costumes, novel mechanical ef- *RIENZI

RIENZI fects, &c., also with greatly aug- *RIENZI

RIENZI mented chorus and orchestra, and *RIENZI

RIENZI the following cast: *RIENZI

RIENZI Mme. EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM..... *RIENZI

RIENZI Adrianna Colonna *RIENZI

RIENZI Miss Alexandre Human..... Irene *RIENZI

RIENZI Mr. CHARLES ADAMS..... *RIENZI

RIENZI Cola Rienzi *RIENZI

RIENZI Miss Cooney..... Messenger of Peace *RIENZI

Mr. A. Blum..... Paolo Orsini

Mr. H. Wiegand..... Stefano Colonna

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Musical Director and Conductor..... MAX MARETZEK

Seats for sale at the Academy and Theatre Ticket Office, No. 111 Broadway; also Libretto, 25c.

Admission, $1; Family Circle, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 50c. and $1 extra, according to location; Boxes, $6, $8, $10.

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MARCH 5, 6, AND 7,

AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS,

A GRAND LACROSSE TOURNAMENT!

THE COMING OUTDOOR GAME.

The amateur clubs of the United States will contest for a valuable silver cup presented by the editor of *The Country*. To add to the interest of this, the first public display of the game in New-York, the celebrated team of CAUGHNAWAGA (IRIQUOIS) INDIANS have been engaged to come from Montreal and give exhibition games in the afternoons and evenings, when they will contest with a team of ONONDAGA INDIANS of this State. The Indians will also give exhibitions of fist and hurdle racing on snow-shoes.

Among the natives is the celebrated KAROMIARE, who for five years was the champion Indian runner of Canada.

Teams have already entered from the club of the New-York University, the Manhattan, No Name, Ravenswood, and Elmira Clubs. The crack team of the MONTREAL CLUB, the best white players in the world, have also signified their intention of participating in the sport.

CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL, GRAND MATINEE,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

SHROVE TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 2 P. M.

Owing to the great success of the Carnival, it will be repeated under the supervision of the following lady managers:

Mrs. Major-Gen. Hancock,
Mrs. E. B. Phelps, Mrs. William Nelson,
Mrs. Gardner Wetherbee, Mrs. B. H. Van Auken,
Mrs. David Robinson, Mrs. A. B. Darling,
Mrs. Gen. Herron, Mrs. Eugene M. Earle,
Mrs. John M. Davies, Mrs. John Mack,
Mrs. Ralston Smith, Mrs. John S. Dickson,
Mrs. Walter J. Price, Mrs. John Zerega,
Mrs. Theodore Moss, Mrs. Mortimer Brown,
Mrs. W. O. McDonald, Mrs. Lester Wallack,
Mrs. R. C. Hutchings, Mrs. Laurel R. Dryer,
Mrs. Commodore Dickerson, Mrs. Coolidge,
and many others.

Price of admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Boxes, $7 and $10. Proscenium, $30, seats included. Boxes and tickets for sale at Wallack's Theatre, Windsor Hotel, and Fifth-Avenue Hotel; on Tuesday at Academy of Music.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.

24TH-ST., NEXT FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

HELLER'S WONDERS.

MONDAY EVENING, March 4, will be presented ANOTHER NEW PROGRAMME OF WONDERS AND MIRACLES,

Comprising several entirely original inventions, and combining many of those peculiarities of presentation, skillful manipulation, and the secret employment of exquisitely-contrived scientific instruments, the whole surrounded with that ever laughter-provoking by-play and quaint dialogue, the spiritede for which has placed the name of ROBERT HELLER FIRST IN THE RANK OF LIVING NECROMANCERS, FIRST IN THE RANK OF ENTERTAINERS.

The new programme every evening at 8.

Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

HELLER'S WONDERS. SPECIAL NOTICE.

The performance on MONDAY, March 4, will be the ONE HUNDREDTH CONSECUTIVE APPEARANCE of Mr. and Miss HELLER in New-York this season.

STANDARD THEATRE,

BROADWAY AND 33D-ST.

WM. HENDERSON.....Lessee and Manager

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1:30, Leonard Grover's famous American comedy

A WIFE'S SINGULAR STORY.

THE MASTERSON DIVORCE CASE.

A MAN BRINGING A MISTRESS INTO HIS HOUSE AND DRIVING OUT HIS WIFE—TEN YEARS OF ALLEGED BRUTALITY—AN ASTOUNDING INCIDENT—MR. MASTERSON SAYS HIS WIFE ASSENTED TO HIS CONDUCT.

The remarkable divorce suit of Mrs. Mary Masterson against John H. Masterson, who is known by the name of John H. Masterton, was before Judge Sanford, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday, on a motion by the plaintiff for alimony and counsel fee. Mrs. Masterson seeks an absolute divorce on the ground that her husband has been faithless to her and his marriage vows, and has been living with a young woman named Gussie Burbanks. The parties to the action were married on Aug. 14, 1847. Mrs. Masterson's story, as told in her complaint and petition, is that during the 30 years of their married life her husband's conduct toward her was of the most brutal character. On many occasions, especially within the past 10 years, she says he has struck her with his fist, blackening her eye and otherwise bruising her. Whenever anything happened to arouse his excitable temper she says he would either strike her or throw at her any object within his reach. His language she says was too profane and indecent to bear repetition. She gives instances of cruelty, such as his throwing a sharp knife, a number of plates, and other missiles at her while they were at supper, his only excuse being that the supper was late and the chicken tough. On another occasion, when there was some delay in the service of the dinner, he took his plate and dish from the table and threw them in her face. When out of temper he would kick her, she says, when she passed by him in the room. He pointed a pistol at her on several occasions, she says, and threatened to shoot her; often, she alleges, he would come home late at night, and, "if intoxicated enough to be ugly," would announce himself by firing off his pistol in the hall; on several occasions, she says, he would fire off the pistol when they were together in a room, with the intention of frightening her and making her think he intended to shoot her. The personal cruelty, however, she says, was only a small part of the wrongs she experienced at his hands. From Dec. 4, 1874, to July, 1877, she says, he was living with Miss Burbanks as the latter's husband. Mrs. Masterson says that in 1875 she found out that her husband had been sustaining the unlawful intimacy with Miss Burbanks; that he had bought for the latter sealskin sacques, silk dresses, &c., and that he had taken her to Long Branch, Fire Island, and elsewhere, she calling herself Mrs. John H. Masters and passing as his wife. In addition, Mrs. Masterson says that he expressly admitted to her that the woman was his mistress, and even attempted to induce her to permit Miss Burbanks to reside at their house. In consequence of this conduct, Mrs. Masterson says she ceased to live with him as his wife, but remained in the house until April, 1876. About Christmas, 1875, she came to the conclusion that she must leave him. Her husband was then willing, she says, that she should go, and offered to give her $10,000 for her support. In a day or two, however, he changed his mind and absolutely refused to give her anything, telling her she could do as she pleased, that he defied her, and would spend his last cent fighting her. She left him on the night of April 8, 1876, and went to her sister's house, accompanied by their adopted daughter, Ella, then 13 years old. Her friends placed the case in the hands of Messrs. Wingate & Cullen, as counsel, and they brought a divorce suit. She obtained an allowance from the court for her support. Her husband, though admitting he had been guilty of adultery, appeared before the Referee appointed to try the case and defended the action. While the reference was pending he wrote her a letter dated July 21, 1876, asking her and their adopted daughter to go into the country for five or six weeks, "and then come home and start life again," saying that he would try and make her happier than she ever was before. In regard to his unlawful relations he wrote:

"Now, Mary, in regard to that woman, you knew that I would not give your little finger for any woman alive, and if you had put me to the test before you went away, you would have seen that I cared nothing for her. I want you to take a sensible view of things on account of the child, and come home, and I promise you the balance of your life will be my study to make happy. I will not hurt you to come and see me, so we can understand what is best for our mutual benefit."

She had then been his wife for nearly 29 years, she says, and although he had treated her cruelly, her love for him returned on receiving this letter promising amendment. She was also solicitous, she says, concerning the future welfare of their adopted daughter, and felt that the child would have more comforts with her father than she herself could give her. Besides this, she adds, that she had "a woman's horror of a divorce suit." Influenced by these considerations, she says, she went to see her husband, who promised her never to have anything more to do with the woman. She then returned to him as his wife. For nearly a year thereafter her husband treated her kindly. In the Spring of 1877, she says, he began to talk about Gussie Burbanks, saying he had to support her and he could not afford to keep up two establishments. He said he had married the woman, and expressed a desire to bring her into the house, but Mrs. Masterson says she refused to allow it. In July, 1877, Mr. and Mrs. Masterson and their adopted daughter started to go to East Moriches, Long Island, and in the waiting-room of the ferry they were met by Gussie Burbanks, whom Mr. Masterson introduced to his wife with the remark, as she says, "This is Gussie, and I want you both to get along as well as you can together." Mrs. Masterson says she had not a single word in reply. The woman was introduced by Mr. Masterson as his niece. Mrs. Masterson says she was then weak and miserable. She had separated herself from all her friends, and felt that she had no protection from her husband's brutality, with spirits completely broken she submitted. An incident which, if true, ranks among the most astounding ever brought to judicial notice is told by Mrs. Masterson in the following language:

"August 14, 1877, was the anniversary of our wedding-day. On that occasion a party of those staying at our boarding-house were walking down to the beach; this woman went up and walked with my husband; I went up and walked on the other side of him. After a few moments A remarked, 'John, we have been married 30 years to-day.' He turned violently upon me and in the most brutal manner replied, 'I would rather spend 30 years in Sing Sing than have been married to you.' I replied, 'You can go there easy enough,' whereupon, in the sight of all who were present, he caught hold of one of my arms with one hand and with the other struck me several violent blows in the face, the last knocking me senseless. My daughter screamed, and he told her if she didn't shut up he would knock her down, too. Finally I was helped to my feet and back to the house. This occurrence created such a feeling that he was compelled to leave the next day and return to the City. This woman accompanied us. When we reached the house I said 'I protest against this woman coming into the house, I will not consent to it.' My husband answered 'You lie, you lie.' This woman then said 'Is is the third floor, John, is it not?' He said 'yes,' whereupon she went up and took possession of the third floor of our house."

The woman frequently told Mrs. Masterson that she was the wife of Mr. Masterson, and showed a paper to that effect. On Jan. 22 last, Mrs. Masterson, goaded to the last degree by the insults and brutality she says she experienced, went to her mother's house, taking with her her adopted child. She had given up to her husband $20,000 worth of property, which he refused to return to her, and has no property, she says, excepting her wearing apparel and $300, which she took with her when she left her husband. The latter she says is worth at least $60,000 over all his debts, and lives in an elegantly-furnished brown-stone house at No. 309 West Fifty-first-street. Other affidavits and papers were put in supplementing Mrs. Masterson's story.

In behalf of the defendant a number of affidavits were interposed by his counsel, Wheeler H. Peckham. The affidavits of Masterson, or Masterton, as he calls himself, and of the woman Gussie Burbanks, were to the effect that Mrs. Masterson had consented to the latter's coming to the house to live, had introduced her as her niece, &c. Mr. Masterton, while admitting having lived with the woman until May, 1876, said he had not done so since the reconciliation between himself and his wife. The acts of cruelty, it was claimed, were mere ebullitions of temper, and it was said that Mrs. Masterson had been more frightened than hurt. Mr. Peckham contended that the plaintiff had no cause of action, because she had consented to her husband's wrong doing. He also claimed that the defendant had been living on his capital for the past two years, and is now worth only $30,000.

In reply, Col. George W. Wingate, who appeared for the plaintiff, urged that affidavits made by a man like the defendant and a woman who was his mistress should not receive the slightest credence from the court. He added that even admitting that the defendant's capital had been reduced, he should be compelled to apply a part of the same capital toward the support of his wife, and not oblige her to live in poverty, while he squandered his money in luxury and crime. Judge Sanford took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE STATEN ISLAND OYSTER WAR.

The oyster excitement still continues at the west end of Staten Island. Yesterday the following-named prisoners appeared in court to receive their sentences: George Knox was fined $50, and sentenced to 50 days in the County Jail; George Restell, $25 and 20 days; William Post, $25 and 20 days. The seven sloops captured by Sheriff Brown are all moored at Hopping's Dock, Tottenville. Besides the fines and imprisonment imposed upon the crews of the vessels, the owners will be obliged to pay $100 fine upon each sloop, besides the cost of the attachments, and if not claimed or bonded on these conditions, they will be sold to the highest bidder. The sloop Ann Amelia, which has been a source of annoyance to the Staten Island oystermen for the past year, dredging both night and day, and stealing, as alleged, thousands of dollars' worth of oysters from the private beds in Prince's Bay, passed in here last night, and will probably be sold to pay the cost of the Sheriff's attachment, or forfeited to the Government, as she has been running for the past 18 months without a revenue license. There is also another serious charge against this vessel and crew—namely, trying to run down and sink the sloop Judson Thompson, Capt. Marshall, employed by the combined oystermen, to watch their beds in the bay. Daniel Van Pelt, another one of the Jersey crews, was before the court yesterday, he being the last one to receive sentence, which was similar to those in the other cases.

THE SHEPHARD COURT-MARTIAL.

CLOSE OF THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION—FAVORABLE TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE—AN ACQUITTAL EXPECTED.

The court-martial appointed to inquire into the charges made against Col. Shephard in reference to the fund deposited with him in 1864 for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the officers and soldiers who were killed at the battle of Stone River, resumed its session yesterday morning at the Army Building in Houston-street. Col. William F. Barry, Second Artillery, presided. There were also present: Col. Henry J. Hunt, Fifth Artillery; Col. Marcus D. L. Simpson, Lieut.-Col. Romeyn B. Ayres, Third Artillery; Lieut.-Col. Elwell S. Otis, Twenty-second Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Black, Eighteenth Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Chauncey McKeever, Major Gustavus A. DeRussy, Third Artillery; Major George P. Andrews, Fifth Artillery; Major John Hamilton, First Artillery; Major Clermont L. Best, First Artillery; Major William H. Brown, Eighteenth Infantry; and also the Judge-Advocate, Col. G. N. Leiber, and Col. O. L. Shephard and his counsel, Mr. Root. Col. G. N. Leiber, the Judge-Advocate, by whom the witnesses against Col. Shephard were examined, having announced to the court that the case for the prosecution had closed, Mr. Root, counsel for the accused, called Mr. Homer Morgan, of No. 2 Pine-street, as a witness for the defense. From the nature of the testimony given by Mr. Morgan there seems to be little doubt that Col. Shephard will be honorably acquitted of the charges preferred against him, although the case for the prosecution was so ably conducted by Col. Leiber that a decidedly unfavorable impression was created against Col. Shephard during the first sessions of the court. Every document bearing upon the question under consideration was methodically introduced and marked as an exhibit, and these, combined with the testimony of the witnesses examined by the Judge-Advocate appeared to make out a strong case against Col. Shephard. The testimony given by Mr. Morgan, however, has satisfactorily explained the position in which Col. Shephard has been placed during the past four or five years, and must restore him to the good opinion of his brother officers. Mr. Morgan is one of the largest real estate brokers in the City, and has been engaged in the business for upward of 40 years. He has known Col. Shephard for many years and was solicited by him to undertake several real estate operations for him within the past two or three years, which covers the period during which the negotiations were carried on between himself and the committee in New-York appointed to look after the monument fund. It appears from the testimony of Mr. Morgan that Col. Shephard owned a very valuable piece of property at One Hundred and Forty-first-street, and other real estate property in One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street. This property was valued at $80,000 in 1868, besides which he owned a house in East Fifty-second-street. When Col. Shephard retired from the Army a few years ago he was worth over $120,000, and consequently believed that he could at any time realize without difficulty the amount of the monument fund, which was originally only $1,900, but which at present, with accrued interest, would be about $3,000. When he allowed the monument fund of $2,000, invested in Government bonds, to be appropriated for other than the purposes for which it was intended, he had not the remotest idea that he would have the least difficulty in raising the amount upon his property in New-York whenever he might be required to do so. But such has been the shrinkage in the value of real estate property within the past few years, and especially within the last six months, that, although he importuned Mr. Morgan to dispose of a portion of his property, it was found impossible to do so. Col. Shephard urged upon him the necessity he was under of realizing $3,000 or $4,000 within the past two months, to meet pressing demands, but such was the condition of affairs at present in the real estate business that Mr. Morgan could not effect a sale. He believed that Col. Shephard's property in this City was fairly and honestly worth $88,000 in 1869; at present it was not worth $25,000. During the past year, and especially during the last six months, he stated that property has been more depreciated than it has been for the last 40 years; he believes it is more depreciated than it was in 1837. Although there are large capitalists in the City, he said there was a general disinclination to part with money, or to make any investment in real estate; that he experienced as much difficulty in effecting the sale of a house on the south side of Central Park as if it was 10 miles outside the City. Nobody, in fact, wanted to buy, and consequently those who desired to sell could find no purchaser, so great was the stagnation which prevailed. He made every effort to realize the amount required by Col. Shephard, but found it impossible to make a sale. Mr. Morgan's testimony produced the most favorable effect upon the members of the court, and his brother officers were glad to find an explanation of circumstances connected with the monument fund which appeared to cast grave suspicions upon his honor and integrity. It is expected that the trial will close to-morrow.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Five creditors of Henry Siegel have filed a petition to have him adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt, their claims aggregating nearly $11,000.

William M. Giles & Co., druggists, at No. 451 Sixth-avenue, who failed in January, owing over $50,000, have offered to settle with their creditors at 10 cents on the dollar.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Green, dealer in tailors' trimmings, at No. 204 Church-street, by six creditors, whose claims aggregate $2,500.

Z. Stern & Co., manufacturers of shirts, at No. 10 White-street, who failed a few months ago, owing $120,000, have withdrawn their offer for composition at 40 cents on the dollar, and the estate will be wound up and settled by the Assignee.

Eight creditors of Griffith Rowe, a retired merchant, have filed a petition to have him adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt. The claims of the petitioning creditors aggregate over $100,000, a large portion of which are due to real estate transactions. The largest claims are those of the New-York Life Insurance Company, $30,294; Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $15,474; Thomas M. Wheeler, $34,474; Coudert Brothers, $11,559; First National Bank, $2,814.

J. Hauck & Sons, pork-packers, at No. 103 Eldridge-street, and at No. 32 Avenue A, who made an assignment on Friday, have business liabilities amounting to about $50,000. The firm were members of the Produce Exchange, and had excellent credit and reputation. It is thought that real estate caused their failure, as the senior partner owned six buildings in Eldridge, Stanton, and Chrystie streets and Avenue A, estimated at $150,000, but heavily mortgaged. The business was established in 1855.

OWEN GEOGHEGAN'S EXCISE VIOLATIONS.

Nothing was done at the meeting of the Excise Board yesterday beyond the usual receiving of applications and the granting of licenses. Commissioner Merkle said that the notorious Owen Geoghegan, who runs one of the most immoral dens in the City, at No. 103 Bowery, was not licensed. He could not tell, however, how many times Geoghegan had been arrested for violation of the Excise law. Geoghegan's last license was granted in 1875, and it is said was obtained by a "blind" being issued to Larrigan, Geoghegan's bartender, instead of to the proprietor of the den directly. Geoghegan is now under nearly $20,000 bail to answer various charges of violation of the Excise law, keeping a disorderly house, and other offenses. The Police of the Tenth Precinct say that there is a prospect of the precinct soon getting rid of the unwelcome resident, as it is said his lease expires in May, and he is unable to obtain a renewal of it.

ST. MARY'S FREE HOSPITAL.

The eighth annual report of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, No. 407 West Thirty-fourth-street, shows that the institution has had 103 patients under its care during the year past, and has treated 60 different diseases. This hospital is entirely free, and the patients who are admitted are, as a rule, those who could not otherwise receive medical treatment. The hospital requires a new building; the good work cannot be adequately carried on because the present house is not suitable for the purpose, and can not accommodate those who constantly apply for treatment. The institution now owns the large double lot Nos. 405 and 407 West Thirty-fourth-street, and the desire is to build a new house on the vacant lot and remodel the old house in such a way as to make one large building, in every way suited to hospital purposes. The new brick structure would be erected at a cost of $30,000, and this sum the managers feel confident they can raise by interesting the children of the various churches and Sunday-schools. Their plan is to obtain from every child the gift of one or more bricks, until enough has been received to complete the building. Each child thus giving becomes a benefactor of the hospital and has a life-long interest in the institution. Of course, it is not intended that actual clay bricks should be contributed, but by subscribing 10 cents as its equivalent each child can help in the erection of the structure, receiving in return an illuminated card, signed by Bishop Potter, certifying that the holder has placed a brick in the new building. This plan has worked admirably in several parts of the City, one Sunday-school contributing 700 bricks and it is earnestly requested by the managers of the hospital that Pastors and Superintendents will aid the good work by interesting the children in their charge.

THE PURDY-MORRIS CONTEST.

THE OPERATIONS OF A GANG OF REPEATERS DESCRIBED BY SEVERAL WITNESSES.

The investigation into the Purdy-Morris contest was resumed at the Ashland House yesterday, by Messrs. Terry, Fish, Kern, and Strack, of the Assembly Committee. Mr. Purdy introduced several witnesses for the purpose of showing that the gang of repeaters who voted in three of the Westchester County towns worked in the interest of Mr. Morris.

The first witness was James O'Brien, who is employed as a hack-driver by William Withers, proprietor of the Osseo Hotel, West Chester. He testified that on the night before election day two strangers called at the hotel and requested that a team be sent over to West Farms that night for 30 or 32 men, who, they asserted, were members of a circus company; witness afterward drove the two men, who addressed each other as Scott and Duffy, to Mount Vernon, where they visited the house of Mr. Pemberton, the Democratic candidate for County Judge; that gentleman not being at home, the men waited in his kitchen until 4 A. M., when they returned to West Chester; when witness entered the Osseo Hotel the dining-room was filled with strange men at breakfast.

William Withers, Sr., proprietor of the Osseo Hotel, testified that a man who gave the name of Benson, called at the hotel on the Sunday night preceding the election, accompanied by another man; at the request of Benson, witness agreed to provide accommodations the next night for 30 or 32 men, who were then at West Farms, and who were to be transferred in wagons on Monday night to West Chester; Benson casually mentioned that they were circus men, and witness entered into an agreement to take them at the rate of $1 per head; he transformed his billiard room into a dormitory, and on Monday night, acting on the suggestion of Benson and his companion, sent one of his hired men to West Farms for the "circus men," who were transferred to the hotel in two loads; during Monday night the strangers held high carnival in the billiard-room, threatening witness with bodily violence when he made a demand for the payment of their liquor bills; after breakfast Benson sent the crowd out with instructions to "put up the tents;" a short time after one of them returned to the hotel, and in answer to a query from Benson whether he had voted, said, "Yes, by ——;" witness subsequently visited the polling-place where an acquaintance told him that 30 of the strangers had voted; when he presented his bill to Benson that individual referred him to Henry B. Ford, Under Sheriff of White Plains, who denied that he had anything to do with the men, but at the same time assured him that he would get his money; Ford accompanied him to Mount Vernon, and leaving witness at a hotel there to await his return, proceeded to the house of Mr. Pemberton; Ford did not return, but in his place appeared a big man calling himself Dan Kelly, a Light-house Keeper at Port Morris, who told witness that he would get his money in a few days. Daniel Kelly, the Light-house Keeper, who was present in the room, stood up and faced the witness, who failed to recognize him as the big man mentioned. A week later, while witness was on the way to New-York, on board of a Morrisania boat, he was approached by a short, white-haired man who thrust an envelope into his hand and requested him to open it when he reached home; witness, on opening the envelope, found $48, the full amount of his bill; Ford, of White Plains, afterward asked him whether he had got his money, and on receiving an affirmative answer, knowingly replied: "I knew you would get it." Mr. Withers concluded his testimony with the statement that as the man known as Benson was leaving the hotel he threw away three dozen bundles of Pemberton's tickets; he examined the tickets carefully and did not find any Assembly ballots among them.

James Nugent, of West Chester, testified that he was at the polls just before the hour of opening, and saw there a line of men apparently waiting to vote; they were all strangers to him; he called the attention of Daniel T. Lane, a member of the Town Democratic Committee to the men, and the latter made an investigation which resulted in his forming the opinion that the strangers were casting Morris ballots. Lawrence Farrell, a carpenter in the Protectory, who acted as a Democratic Inspector of Election at the West Chester Town Hall, testified that while he was on the way to the polls, early in the morning, 20 or 30 men emerged from the Osseo Hotel and walked rapidly to the Town Hall; after he had taken his post behind the ballot-boxes with the other Inspectors, the men cast Assembly ballots, bearing what he believed to be Republican indorsement; several of them who were challenged swore in their votes, giving the Osseo Hotel and West Chester as their place of residence. James T. Lane, a prominent member of the Westchester Democratic Committee, testified that he examined the tickets held by some of the repeaters and found that they included Mr. Fordham Morris, for Assembly, and Richard Lathers, for the Senate. In the course of a long cross-examination, Lane admitted that he had been convicted on a charge of rape in 1869, and that after serving nearly two years in Sing Sing Prison, he was pardoned by Gov. Hoffman. Mr. Nelson H. Baker, District Attorney of Westchester County, submitted a list of 30 persons against whom are pending indictments for illegal voting in the town of West Chester. Alexander Devlin, Constable of West Chester, and two citizens, were next examined relative to the operations of the alleged repeaters, and gave testimony similar to that already submitted. The examination will be continued on Monday morning.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 2.—The steamer John L. Hasbrouck was caught in the ice off Marlborough, and held all night. She was cut out this morning by the Daniel S. Miller, and proceeded on her way, not being seriously damaged.

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OUR SPRING AND SUMMER FANCY SILKS COMBINE EXCLUSIVE IDEAS, AND ARE ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM ANYTHING YET PRODUCED.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE SHADES:

PLEVNA,
AURATUM,
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AND THE PRICES RANGE FROM 75c. TO $7 PER YARD.

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THIS WONDERFULLY SUCCESSFUL BRAND, NOW SO WIDELY KNOWN TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA, STILL RETAINS ITS PAR EXCELLENCE FOR DURABILITY, WEAR, AND FINISH.

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COLORED SILK DAMASSES.

IN THIS GRADE OF GOODS WE HAVE DAMASSE SOMBRIEUL, DAMASSE BROCATEL, DAMASSE ESCULENTUM, DAMASSE PACONNE, WITHOUT EXCEPTION THE RAREST EFFECTS EVER ON EXHIBITION IN THIS COUNTRY, BEING PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED FOR THEIR UNIQUE DESIGNS AND HARMONY OF COMBINATION.

Black Damasses and Armures.

BLACK ARMURES, BRODERIE DAMASSE, BROCATEL DAMASSE, BALDACHINE DAMASSE, &c. EXCLUSIVE PRODUCTIONS EXPRESSLY FOR SACQUES, DOLMANS, OVER-DRESSES, AND MOURNING WEAR.

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$95	WORTH $150.
125	WORTH 175.
150	WORTH 225.
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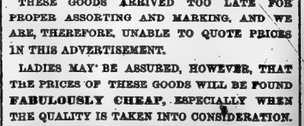

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Sold by Grocers in Tins Only.

Another Surprise FOR THE LADIES.

ON FRIDAY WE MADE TWO SWEEPING PURCHASES OF LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING AND INFANTS' WEAR, COMPRISING ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF THE VERY FINEST QUALITY.

THESE GOODS ARRIVED TOO LATE FOR PROPER ASSORTING AND MARKING, AND WE ARE, THEREFORE, UNABLE TO QUOTE PRICES IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

LADIES MAY BE ASSURED, HOWEVER, THAT THE PRICES OF THESE GOODS WILL BE FOUND FABULOUSLY CHEAP, ESPECIALLY WHEN THE QUALITY IS TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.

THE ASSORTMENT INCLUDES LADIES' CHEMISES, NIGHTDRESSES, TOILET SACQUES, WALKING AND TRAIN SKIRTS, DRAWERS, BRIDAL SETS, INFANTS' LONG AND SHORT SLIPS, ROBES, LONG AND SHORT SKIRTS, &c., &c.

LADY READERS OF THE TIMES! PLEASE LET THE FOLLOWING SINK INTO YOUR MIND:

WE NEVER ADVERTISE "A SPECIAL BARGAIN" UNLESS WE HAVE ONE.

POLICY AS WELL AS PRINCIPLE WOULD HOLD US BACK FROM THE FOOLISH ATTEMPT TO ATTRACT PATRONAGE BY MISLEADING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

RESOLVE, THEN, THAT YOU WILL PUT OUR TRUTHFULNESS TO TEST BY MAKING A SHOPPING EXPEDITION TO

EHRICHS',

EIGHTH-AVENUE,

BETWEEN 54TH AND 55TH STS.

R. H. MACY & CO

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

WE SHALL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 4,

A SPECIAL BARGAIN IN

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

FIFTY PIECES BLACK CASHMERES OF THE BEST MAKE THAT COMES TO THIS MARKET PURCHASED FOR THIS ESPECIAL PURPOSE, AT 49c., 54c., 59c., 71c., 79c., and 91c., WHICH WE KNOW TO BE 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE SAME QUALITIES OF CASHMERES HAVE EVER BEEN RETAILED FOR IN NEW-YORK. THEY WILL BE SHOWN ON TABLES IN 13TH-ST. SECTION, ADJOINING BLACK DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

WE ARE ALSO SHOWING IN THIS DEPARTMENT A FULL LINE OF

MOURNING GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SILK AND SILK AND WOOL GRENADINES, IN SQUARE MESH AND DAMASSE PATTERNS; ALSO, MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, BRILLIANTINES, SILK WARP HENRIETTAS, DRAP D'ALMAS, DRAP D'ETE, TAMISE CLOTHS, BIARRITZ CLOTHS, BARATHEAS, CREPE CLOTHS, AND SPRING CLOAKINGS IN ALL THE NOVEL EFFECTS IN BLACKS.

OUR PRICES FOR EVERYTHING IN THIS DEPARTMENT ARE LOWER THAN THE GOODS CAN BE BOUGHT FOR ELSEWHERE.

R. H. MACY & CO.

A GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS.

SELLING OUT

PREVIOUS TO

Enlarging and Altering the Store.

H. C. F. KOCH,

Corner 20th-st. and 6th-av.,

IS SELLING THE BALANCE OF STOCK, CONSISTING OF NEARLY $100,000 WORTH OF

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,

AND A GENERAL STOCK OF

DRY GOODS AT

A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE AND UNHEARD OF BARGAINS.

SILKS.

48 Pieces, at 50 cents per yard, of Colored Striped Silk, worth 80 cents. 15 Pieces, at 50 cents per yard, of 22-inch Black Silk, worth $1. 30 Pieces, at $1 per yard, of Black Gros-Grain, worth $1 50. 23 Pieces, at $1 25 per yard, of Heavy Black Gros-Grain, worth $1 75.

DRESS GOODS.

3 Cases, at 6 cents per yard, of Neige Bourrette, worth 20 cents. 2 Cases, at 8½ cents per yard, of Bourrette Neigeuse, worth 25 cents. 5 Cases, at 13 cents per yard, of Wool Camel's Hair, worth 35 cents. 4 Cases, at 25 cents per yard, of Paris Bourrette, just landed, in all the newest effects, actual value 50 cents. 2 cases, at 20 cents per yard, of Black Cashmere, (double width,) worth 40 cents. 1 case, at 50 cents per yard, of Lupin's 40-inch Black Cashmere, worth 80 cents.

The above BARGAINS we are forced to make to gain room, as the whole of our store will be closed pending the alterations. These are, however, NO SPECIALTIES, offered as a BAIT, the ENTIRE STOCK IS OFFERED AT EQUAL BARGAINS.

Goods delivered to Hoboken, Jersey City, and Brooklyn every day.

KOCH'S,

Corner 20th-st. and 6th-av.

The Wonderful Telephones

NOW IN OPERATION AT

KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S STORES,
NO. 623 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK.
NO. 323 SIXTH-AV., }

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, STRANGERS, AND EVERY ONE INVITED TO SEE AND TEST THEM. VOICES DISTINCTLY HEARD AND RECOGNIZED.

KEEP'S SHIRTS

BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

All made in the most superior manner from Wamsutta muslin and best Irish linen. Bosoms three-ply; all linen.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY MADE DRESS SHIRTS, 6 FOR $6, ONLY PLAIN SEAMS TO FINISH.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS TO MEASURE, 6 FOR $9. WARRANTED PERFECT FITTING.

KEEP'S COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.

Four-ply Linen Collars; very best, 6 for 75 cents.
Four-ply Linen Cuffs; very best, 25 cents per pair.
English Super Stout Half Hose, $1 50 half dozen.
Hemstitched Pure Cambric Handkerchiefs, $1 50 half dozen.
Canton Flannel Drawers and Vests, 75 cents each.
Anti-Rheumatic Red Flannel Vests, $1 50 each.

KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.

Best Gingham, Patent Protected Ribs, $1 each.
English Bolted Silk, Paragon Frames, $3 each.

SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS MAILED FREE. ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

N. B.—Gentlemen waited on at their residences.

LORD & TAYLOR

GRAND, CHRYSTIE, AND FORSYTH STS., NEW-YORK.

Elegant Carriages

BY A. B.

Flandrau & Co.,

NOS. 372 AND 374 BROOME-ST.

PARIS STYLES

VICTORIAS AND CABRIOLETS.

LONDON AND PARIS STYLES OF BROUGHAMS.

LIGHT FASHIONABLE CARRIAGES FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY, SUPERBLY FINISHED.

Lowest Prices for Prompt Cash.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.,

WILL OPEN

PARASOLS

ON CENTRE COUNTER,

14TH-ST. STORE,

THIS WEEK.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, [illegible]

LORD & TAYLOR.

SPRING OPENING.

BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FROM FORMER SEASONS.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

BOYS' CASSIMERE SUITS,	$4 00 to $12 00
BOYS' DRESS SUITS, 2 pieces,	8 00 to 12 00
BOYS' DRESS SUITS, 3 pieces,	9 00 to 18 00
BOYS' KILT SUITS, 2 pieces,	5 00 to 12 00
BOYS' KILT SUITS, 3 pieces,	8 00 to 16 00

SPRING OVERCOATS.

SHIRT WAISTS IN COLORED CAMBRIC, MUSLIN, AND LINEN, 50c. to $2 50.

NEW SHAPES IN HATS AND CAPS.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-STREET.

THE FIGARO,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

Devoted to

Art, Literature, the Drama, and Society,

WILL APPEAR FRIDAY.

LORD & TAYLOR.

House Furnishing Dept.

CARPETS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING INVOICES OF ALL THE BE

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8260. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MARCH 1878

WASHINGTON.

HARD FACTS FOR ARMY REDUCERS.

ADJT.-GEN. TOWNSEND'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE—FATAL EFFECT OF DEMOCRATIC PARSIMONY ON THE HEALTH OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY—COMPULSORY RESIDENCE AT UNHEALTHY STATIONS—AN ACTUAL SCARCITY OF OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Some portions of the evidence recently given by Adjt.-Gen. Townsend before the House Committee on Military Affairs, in connection with the effort now being made to reduce the Army, are quite interesting and valuable. In reply to the question, "Have you any difficulty at present in keeping regiments and companies sufficiently officered?" he answered affirmatively, and thus explained: "We have great difficulty from the fact that the limited appropriation for transportation prevents the movement of regiments, periodically, from unhealthy districts to healthy ones, and a large number of officers have thus become permanently invalided; from the fact that the fruits of the war in wounds and diseases are now beginning to show themselves in their hard service, that number has been increased. Besides, we have a large number of extra details to make—30 for colleges, about 15 for signal duty, instructors at West Point, an officer from each regiment for recruiting service, the aids of the Generals, &c. All these call for efficient and valuable officers. I know it to be a fact that many deserving officers have been obliged to remain six, eight, or ten years at out of the way posts because their services could not be spared for a long enough time to justify them in undergoing the expense of taking a short leave. That is to say, if they could get leave for six months they would take it, but if they could only get leave for two months they would have to spend so much in travel that it would not be worth their while to take their leave. We have constant application for details of officers in connection with some Indian business, in command of an escort, to guard treasure going from one end of the country to another, and for various other civil matters, in which the Army acts as a reliable and most economical Police force."

He was asked: "Is not the want of officers largely occasioned by the fact that we have too many regiments and companies for the number of enlisted men in the service?" To which he answered: "No, Sir; commissioned officers have to act by their moral force and presence oftentimes, instead of detachments of men. I will mention one instance. I was told of an officer charging at the head of 15 men into an Indian camp. The impetuosity of the officer encouraged the men to make such an onset that the Indians did not stand against them. Gen. Gibbon, when he attacked Chief Joseph, gathered all the force he could together. He had six companies and about 123 men. His 15 officers, mingling with the men, no doubt inspired the men with the courage which enabled them, in attacking a camp of 400 warriors, to kill and wound a number equal to their own number. I should rather put the question in the reverse form: Are the number of enlisted men allowed to a company sufficient to sustain the officers in the duties required of them? and I should emphatically answer no, if that were the question. That is my deliberate judgment, founded on experience since the Florida war."

In relation to the adequacy of his present pay, Gen. Townsend, who lives in a moderate and unassuming, although respectable, way, testified as follows:

Question—How much more do you get now than you did during the war?

Answer—I am perhaps getting $500 a year more.

Question—You got along during the war?

Answer—No, Sir, I did not. I never lived on my pay during the war. I happened, fortunately, to have a little left me by my father, with which I eked out, and it cost me to live at least $1,000 more than my pay.

Gen. Townsend was questioned as to the detail of Lieut. Rodgers, a son of Rear-Admiral Rodgers, for duty at the Paris Exposition, and testified that Lieut. Rodgers was so detailed by the Secretary of War, at the request of a member of Congress; that requests of members of Congress for details and other favors were made in such numbers that they could not all be complied with, and that many of their demands were inconsistent with law and regulations; that Lieut. Rodgers was selected because he had been partly educated in Europe, and was an accomplished French and German scholar, speaking both languages fluently, and that, from the nature of his duties at Paris, such acquirements would be of great service to the Commissioner. He did not think the regulations had been violated in this case.

ANDERSON AND THE COLLECTORSHIP

A CONFIDENT FEELING THAT NICHOLLS WILL PARDON GEN. ANDERSON—DEPENDENCE OF THE COLLECTORSHIP ON THE PARDON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The pardon of Anderson must be issued in the next three days, if he is to be pardoned at all. There is little expectation here that Nicholls will take action, but there is some reason to think that confidential information has come to certain quarters which positively declares that Anderson will be pardoned. There are a few prominent men who have been greatly interested in the progress of affairs who are confident of this, but are generally reticent on the subject. There have been some journeyings back and forth between here and New-Orleans by persons who might probably have ascertained authoritatively what is to be done. If the confidence in Gov. Nicholls derived from any such source is well founded, it will soon be known. It is said no new nomination will be made for Collector till it is known whether Anderson is to be pardoned or not. The story is renewed that Anderson's pardon depends upon his going out of office, and it is now said they only demand his voluntary resignation.

UP-HILL WORK ON THE TARIFF.

WENDO WOOD'S LABORS LIKE TO BE LOST—A RESOLUTION IMPENDING DECLARING CHANGE IN THE TARIFF THIS SESSION INEXPEDIENT.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—There has been some talk of a resolution to be offered in the House declaring legislation concerning the tariff inexpedient at this session. Such a resolution has been proposed, and is drawn up ready to offer, but it can only be put in on Monday, and the member who would move it may not find an opportunity for several weeks. It would be exceedingly interesting to have a vote on that resolution, and there is so much opposition to the committee's bill, and so much indifference on the subject generally, that it is quite possible the resolution would receive a majority vote. Mr. Wood's committee goes on with its regular daily discussions, but makes slow progress, and is showing no disposition to gain any information from outside, or consult the needs of any affected interest. This may be the right way to make a good tariff bill, but there are certain and rapidly-increasing symptoms that it is not the way to make a bill that will pass this Congress.

THE SILVER MEN NOT YET SATISFIED.

AN ATTEMPT TO MAKE THE GOVERMENT PAY THEIR COINAGE BILLS—SPRINGER TO MOVE A FREE COINAGE BILL IN THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Springer maintains his place at the head of the Speaker's list of those who want an opportunity to move for a suspension of the rules on Monday to pass some pet measure or resolution, and it is generally believed that he will use his privilege to-morrow to offer a Free Coinage bill, and move a suspension of the rules to pass it. It is believed many who voted for the Silver act will oppose any further financial legislation until the practical effects of that measure upon the business and sentiments of the country can be ascertained. The best way of testing this sentiment would be to give Springer a chance to-morrow to offer his Free Coinage bill, and bring the House to a vote. It is very probable such a bill would obtain a majority, but the indications are against a two-thirds vote for it; and yet no one knows what this House may not do.

THE GLOVER INVESTIGATION MILL.

IMPATIENCE OF THE DEMOCRATIC INQUISITORS AT BEING TIED BY THE WRISTS—THE REFUSAL OF CONGRESS TO PAY CLERKS, PHONOGRAPHERS, AND EXPERTS TO DO THE WORK FOR THEM A SEVERE REBUFF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Democrats of the House are terribly exercised because they cannot get their investigation mills put in full blast. Immediately after the holiday recess they succeeded in passing a resolution authorizing the various standing committees to investigate the executive departments, but since then all efforts to obtain authority to employ clerks, stenographers, and experts have been unsuccessful. Last week the Committee on Accounts submitted a resolution authorizing the Committee on Rules to employ a force of experts, not to exceed seven in number, to be assigned by the Speaker to such committees of investigation as to "him might seem proper, such experts to be paid only for the time they may be employed." This resolution did not suit Glover and other inquisitors, who desire unrestricted liberty to roam at will in search of something to investigate, and they succeeded in defeating it. With a view of harmonizing themselves on this question, the Democrats have called a caucus for to-morrow, when Glover and a few others will doubtless attempt to use the party lash to compel the majority to launch investigation committees fully equipped with clerks and experts. To be armed with authority to investigate and not have the means to make a beginning is having a terrible crushing effect upon Glover, who has not been heard from since he made an effort to indice President Hayes to assist him in hunting up something to investigate. It will be remembered that Glover forwarded a proclamation upon this subject to the President, which he requested him to issue.

MORMON CONTROL OF THE BALLOT.

DESPERATE EFFORT OF THE MORMON LEGISLATURE TO CONTINUE THEIR POWER OF EXCLUDING GENTILES — HOW THEIR LATEST ACT ON THIS SUBJECT WILL OPERATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Utah Legislature, in the last hours of its recent session, which ended Feb. 22, attempted to forestall the action of Congress upon the Election law now before it, and passed what the polygamous lawbreakers composing that Legislature considered a sufficiently liberal act toward the Gentiles of that Territory. The provisions of the Utah law complained of by the Gentiles, or non-Mormons, are these: The law provides that the Assessors of the different counties shall act as "registration officers," with power to appoint deputies in each election precinct; that the Assessors and their deputies have full power to determine who shall be registered and who not; that there is no appeal from the decision of this Assessor and his deputies; that the Assessors, or their deputies, are required to visit dwellings only in making their registrations; that persons omitted to be registered can apply at the office of the Assessor, at the county seat of each county, only during the week commencing the first Monday in June of each year; that this provision would require many persons to travel more than 100 miles to be registered, as the counties of Utah are very large, and many reside more than 100 miles from the county seats; that the Assessors are creatures of the Mormon county courts, and are, of course, Mormons in good standing in the Church, which means that they are always polygamists, and the implacable enemies of the non-Mormons. Under this Mormon law, passed by a Legislature composed exclusively of Apostles and Bishops of the Mormon Church, all of whom, with one or two exceptions, are law-defying polygamists, three-fourths of the non-Mormon population will be virtually disfranchised.

POLYGAMOUS MARRIAGES IN UTAH.

DELEGATE CANNON ON THE ALLEGED 1,000 MARRIAGES IN THE ENDOWMENT HOUSE IN THE PAST YEAR—THE HOUSE CLOSED SINCE 1876 UNTIL WITHIN FOUR MONTHS—NONE BUT MONOGAMOUS MARRIAGES PERFORMED THERE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The delegate from Utah, George Q. Cannon, in noticing a dispatch from the Territory to the effect that 1,000 polygamous marriages have taken place in the Endowment House at Salt Lake City within the last 12 months, says the Endowment House was closed in the Fall of 1876 and was only reopened last Fall, say within four months. The reasons for reopening it, he states, are that the Mormon parents who have sons and daughters who desire to marry are averse to having them married by the civil magistrate. They view marriage as a sacred ordinance, and one which should be solemnized in a suitable place. The Endowment House was built and dedicated for the solemnization of that and other ordinances. A great number of persons were, therefore, in favor of reopening this house. When it was reopened it was with a distinct understanding, widely circulated, that no polygamous marriages should be performed there. When the delegate was at home for the holidays monogamic marriages only were solemnized there, and none others were permitted. This was eight weeks ago. He feels sure that the same rule is still in force. A day is designated, once a week, or a fortnight, and the young people from the surrounding country gather in Salt Lake City on that day.

THE PEACE TREATY SIGNED.

LEADING POINTS IN THE CONDITIONS

THE RUSSIAN DEMAND FOR THE EGYPTIAN TRIBUTE AND THE IRON-CLADS ABANDONED—INDEMNITY TO BE PRINCIPALLY IN THE FORM OF TERRITORY IN ASIA—GREAT REJOICING IN ST. PETERSBURG—ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CONCLUSION TO THE RUSSIAN ARMY AT SAN STEFANO.

LONDON, March 3.—The following announcement of the conclusion of peace between Russia and Turkey was received to-night by Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople, dated Sunday night:

"The treaty of peace has been signed.

"The Grand Duke Nicholas announced the fact to the soldiers at a review at San Stefano to-day.

"Russia has abandoned her claim on the Egyptian and Bulgarian tributes."

LONDON, March 4.—The *Times'* St. Petersburg and Pera correspondents confirm the report that the treaty of peace has been signed. At St. Petersburg the enthusiasm over the news of peace was almost unprecedented. There was an immense crowd before the Palace, shouting and singing, "God Save the Czar."

The Pera correspondent says the treaty of peace was signed on Saturday. Thirty-one thousand troops were reviewed at San Stefano. A Te Deum was sung amid great enthusiasm.

A correspondent of the *Times* at San Stefano is able to state that neither the surrender of a portion of the Turkish fleet nor a claim on the Egyptian tribute is included in the conditions of peace, and there is no interference with the portion of the Turkish revenue which is hypothecated to foreign creditors. Nothing is definitely settled relative to indemnity, but it will principally be in the form of territory in Asia, including Kars and Batoum, not Erzeroum. Salonica and Adrianople are not included in Bulgaria.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Pera correspondent professes to give the conditions of peace. He makes the indemnity fully as heavy as was reported on Feb. 25, viz., 1,400,000,000 rubles, with £40,000,000 in bonds added. The *Telegraph's* list of conditions is obviously incomplete.

AUSTRIA AND THE PROVINCES.

REPORTED INTENTION TO OCCUPY BOSNIA IN TEN DAYS—THE CONDITION ON WHICH SHE WILL NOT OCCUPY THE PROVINCES—THE WAR VOTE OF CREDIT.

LONDON, March 4.—A special to the *Standard* from Vienna asserts that two divisions of Austrians will enter Bosnia in about 10 days.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna special says the communication which so reassured Austria last week was to the effect that Russia admitted that the peace conditions had been aggravated at the head-quarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas, but she promised notable modifications at the conference. Austria will not occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina if the conditions are abandoned by which those provinces are cut off from communication with the rest of Turkey. Even if the conditions are maintained, Austria would only resort to annexation at the suggestion of the powers at the conference.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* confirms the report that Count Andrassy has determined to persist with the vote of credit, although assured by the spokesman of the Austrian delegation that it would only pass by a small majority. The opponents of the vote of credit seem disposed to appeal to the Reichsrath if defeated in the delegation, but as the question can only be brought on when the money is actually wanted, the Government, when that is the case, will doubtless be able to justify their demand, even to their adversaries.

THE RUSSIANS AND CONSTANTINOPLE

THE REPORTED INTENTION TO OCCUPY—THE GRAND DUKE TO VISIT THE CITY TO-DAY—THE AUSTRIAN AND ENGLISH AMBASSADORS TO PROTEST AGAINST RUSSIAN OCCUPATION.

LONDON, March 3.—The *Agence Russe* cites the special dispatch from Vienna in the *Daily Telegraph*, of March 1, stating that the Russians were bent on entering Constantinople with or without the Sultan's consent, and that England had notified Prince Gortschakoff that if Russia pursued the latter course the British Ambassador would be ordered to quit St. Petersburg. The *Agence Russe* says this report refers to a past phase of the crisis, since which the Russians have occupied San Stefano with the sanction of the Sultan.

LONDON, March 4.—The *Standard's* Constantinople dispatch, dated Saturday, says: "The Grand Duke Nicholas will probably visit Constantinople on Monday. It is said that he will move his head-quarters to Ferikeni, within two miles of Pera."

The *Standard's* correspondent at Vienna states that the Austrian and British Ambassadors have been instructed to protest if the Russians enter Constantinople.

THE CONSPIRACY IN SERVIA.

BELGRADE, March 3.—Fifty-one persons have been condemned to death and 48 to penal servitude for an attempt at insurrection at Tepolja last year. A conspiracy to murder the Turkish official of Boucik has been discovered at Servo. Numbers of Mohammedans have been arrested.

THE NEW RULER OF THE VATICAN.

CORONATION OF LEO XIII.—ATTACK OF THE ROMAN POPULACE ON ILLUMINATED HOUSES — PAPAL GUARANTEES — INFLUENCE OF THE CATHOLIC POWERS EXERCISED.

ROME, March 3.—Pope Leo XIII. was crowned in the Sixtine Chapel to-day. The ceremony commenced at 9:30 in the morning and terminated at 1:30 in the afternoon. The Cardinals, Prelates, and diplomatists accredited to the Vatican and a few other persons were present. The Pope was afterward carried to his apartments, blessing the spectators on the way. A few houses are illuminated to-night.

Crowds broke the windows which were illuminated, but were dispersed by the troops without casualty.

The *Opinions* reports that the Council of State, in response to the question of Signor Crispi, President of the Chamber of Deputies, as to whether the Italian Government had a right to modify the Papal guarantees, has rendered a decision that the law of the Papal guarantees possesses a constitutional organic character.

LONDON, March 3.—A Reuter telegram from Rome says: "When Cardinal Simeoni was about to resume his office as Pontifical Secretary of State, the Catholic powers and some Cardinals protested against his restoration, because of his reactionary tendencies. Cardinal Simeoni thereupon resigned, and Cardinal Franchi was appointed in his place."

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

LONDON, March 3.—The London *Observer's* special dated Constantinople, Saturday, announces the arrival there of ex-President Grant.

PRESTONLEK, March 3.—There has been a frightful outbreak of small-pox in Rieutort, in the Department of Losère. The population of the commune has been decimated and nearly all the inhabitants are sick.

BERLIN, March 3.—The *National Zeitung* says the Emperor has decided that Herr Camphausen should wait for the decision of the Reichstag on the taxation bills before resigning.

PARIS, March 3.—The wounds received by Deputy Thompson in his duel with M. Cassagnac are not serious.

LONDON, March 4.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch says 176 persons have died from small-pox in St. Etienne in six weeks.

The brig Lawretta, (British,) Capt. Gilfizzi, previously reported in collision with the Inman Line steamer City of New-York, has been towed to Holyhead full of water and dismasted.

THE TYTUS-DICKEY CASE.

CONCLUSION OF THE FIRST TRIAL—$6,000 DAMAGES GRANTED—ANOTHER TRIAL TO FOLLOW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—The first trial of the Tytus-Dickey scandal came to conclusion at Hamilton, about 1 o'clock this morning, the jury finding John B. Tytus guilty of breach of promise, and assessing the damages at $6,000. Interest in the case was so great that crowds of people remained up till after midnight to hear the verdict. The trial occupied just one week. The testimony adduced as to the existence of the marriage contract was slight, but it was sufficient to satisfy a majority of the public that Tytus was responsible for the child. The next step will be a criminal trial for bastardy, which will come on in about three weeks. The complications growing out of the case multiply, several personal encounters and threats of duels being among the latest. A rumor is afloat to the effect that Tytus' wife, who was a wealthy heiress, will abandon him should the next suit go against him. It is understood that Miss Dickey has had more than one eligible offer of marriage since her troubles began, and that when she has fully vindicated her character from assaults which the defense have made upon it, will accept one of them. She is a woman of fine appearance, engaging manners, and until recently has been popular in the best circles in Middletown and Cincinnati. In addition to the bastardy case several libel suits and burglary cases growing out of the scandal are still pending.

THE BRAZILIAN RAILROAD PROJECT.

VIEWS OF THE CONTRACTING FIRM ON THE REPORTED ACTION OF THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE RESERVE FUND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Mr. Philip Collins, of the firm of contractors for the construction of the Madeira and Mamore Railroad in Brazil, stated to-night that the reported action of the Bolivian Congress, in handing over to the bondholders of the road the reserve funds of £743,000, amounts to nothing, and does not interfere with their contract in the least. A recent decision of the courts to the effect that this money, which was appropriated by the Bolivian Government to build the road in Brazil, cannot be touched except for the purposes named. The fund lies in the Bank of England, and the portion to be used by the Collinses is in United States bonds. The contractors received a cable dispatch on Saturday to the effect that the application to the British Master of the Rolls on Thursday, on behalf of Col. Church, to order the payment of £7,000 on the certificate of the engineer of the new contract, which was refused, was upon a mere technical error in preparing the papers. The matter will be remedied at once, and there will be no difficulty in the future. The Government of Brazil stands at the back of the Messrs. Collins, and in no event can the road fail of construction. Mr. Collins regards the statement telegraphed here from London as a stock-jobbing scheme.

THE RESERVOIRS OF RHODE ISLAND.

THEIR DANGEROUS CONDITION—WEAKNESS OF THEIR DAMS—ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE AND THE GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 3.—Gov. Van Zandt has appointed a commission to examine the dams and reservoirs along the Woonasquatucket River, which are in a very dangerous condition, as will be seen by the following letter addressed by the Mayor of this city to the Governor:

SIR: Parties in whom I have the fullest confidence as to their ability to judge of the matter, have called my attention to the unsafe condition of certain reservoirs on the Woonasquatucket River, by reason of the weakness of their dams. It is hardly necessary for me to remind your Excellency that if one of these reservoirs should break away the loss of property in this city would be very heavy, and such an event could hardly occur without loss of life. I therefore bring the matter to your notice with a request that you will place the same in such form before the General Assembly as to cause a thorough examination to be made of the various dams on the above river, to the end that legislation may be had in reference to this important subject. Respectfully your obedient servant, THOMAS A. DOYLE, Mayor.

Of late horses have been kept saddled night and day in order to be used by messengers to alarm the residents of this city who would be likely to be in the wake of the flood. The dams and reservoirs have needed looking after for a long time, and have been reported by Commissioners appointed several years ago to be in a precarious condition and liable at any moment to give way, but no heed was paid to their reports. It is not a pleasant thought for the residents of Providence to know that upward of 800 acres of water, with an average depth of 25 feet, is liable to come down upon them at any moment, carrying everything before it, and the prompt action of the Governor, backed by the Legislature, has been hailed with delight in the passage of the following resolution by a unanimous vote in the General Assembly:

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to appoint forthwith a commission, of not exceeding five persons, with authority to visit and examine the various reservoirs and mill-dams on the Woonasquatucket River and its several branches in this State, (with power to send for persons and papers;) which commission shall report at the present session of the General Assembly what legislation, if any, is required to provide for safety in the construction and maintenance of said reservoirs and mill-dams.

The Governor accordingly appointed the following-named gentlemen to make the proposed examination: Mr. Amos D. Lockwood, Mr. William Elsbree, Mr. George W. Holt, Mr. Charles H. Pierce, Mr. Norman W. Eayres. The commission is considered an excellent one, and their report will be awaited with no little interest.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS.

WASHINGTON, March 4—1 A. M.—The storm centre last night in Southern Michigan is now over Northern New-England. General cloudy weather with light rains is prevailing from the Eastern British Provinces to Northern New-York and in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, but with generally light snows in the lake region and St. Lawrence Valley. Rising and high barometer, north-westerly winds, slightly colder and generally clear weather, are reported from the South-west to the North-west. The pressure has diminished in the Pacific States, with rain from Oregon to the northern half of California. The Ohio River has fallen 33 inches at Cincinnati. The Mississippi has risen six inches at Rockdale and Vicksburg.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and the Middle States, rising barometer, brisk to high north-westerly winds, and occasional light rains and snow, followed by colder, partly cloudy, weather.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising barometer, brisk and occasionally high west to north winds, and generally colder, partly cloudy, weather, except possibly occasional very light rains.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, with westerly winds and occasional light rains or snow, followed by colder, partly cloudy, weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Ludington, Grand Haven, Eastport, Portland, Thatcher's Island, Boston, Wood's Hole, Newport, New-London, New-Haven, New-York, and cautionary off-shore signals at Sandy Hook, Barnegat, Atlantic City, Cape May, Lewes, Norfolk, Kitty Hawk, Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, Wilmington, and Smithville.

TIMBER LAND ROBBERIES.

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC INTERESTS.

THE SECTIONS WHERE GOVERNMENT TIMBER LANDS EXIST AND THE PECULIARITIES OF THE TRADE IN TIMBER—CONGRESSIONAL AID TO THE ROBBER CONTRACTORS WHO STRIP THE LANDS—HOW CONTRACTORS FOR SUPPLYING NEW RAILROADS VIOLATE THE LAW AND GROW RICH—THE TRADE IN THE SOUTH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 2, 1878.

The Secretary of the Interior began last Summer to investigate the condition and extent of the well-known depredations upon the timber lands belonging to the United States. His efforts to protect the property of the Government have resulted in the manner that is already well understood through publications in THE TIMES. At first little difficulty was encountered in enforcing the law, chiefly, perhaps, because the depredators expected the Secretary's zeal to be short-lived, and the larger interests of the public lumber speculators hoped to escape any visitation. The affair has now grown to one of great consequence, and has already made its appearance in politics, and the Senate has treated the execution of the law in a way that cannot be sustained.

The subject is not, of course, well understood in the States where the Government no longer owns land, and the business of going upon Government land to cut off timber is confined chiefly to the Gulf States, particularly Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi, to a few States in the North-west, and to the entire country west of the one hundredth meridian. The conditions under which the depredations are committed are quite different in the South and the West, but it is probable that necessary and justifiable trespasses occur in both sections, though I am not familiar enough with the condition of affairs in the Gulf States to make a positive statement as to that section. I will show in regard to the West exactly the extent of such necessity, which I presume is recognized by the Secretary of the Interior.

The original settler in New-York, New-England, and the Atlantic States had no temptation to trespass on the public lands for timber. The forests on whatever acres they acquired were to be subdued with great labor, pursued diligently year by year, and at last the "wood-lot" was left, and each farm as it was cleared up had, and generally retains, sundry acres of woodland from which the owner obtains his annual supply of fuel. The timber was a nuisance. It was felled in large tracts when the trees were covered with leaves, was burned over in the dry Autumn, and the logs remaining from this conflagration were drawn together in heaps and completely burned, to clear the ground which was, under the physical conditions of the Eastern States, useless, till this destruction of the "forest primeval" had been accomplished. Quite different is the situation in Kansas and Nebraska, for instance, on the vast grassy prairies, where the owner of a "quarter section" cannot find trees enough on his land to build a log cabin, nor discover an opportunity to fell lumber within the space of a day's journey. Still different is it in Utah, New-Mexico, California, and the entire Western country, where settlements, farms, and villages are made in the open desert many miles from a tree, but still with the mountain slopes, at a greater or less distance, covered with forests inviting the axe. The timber lands are good for nothing after the trees are cut off. The agricultural lands almost never have wood upon them, and are not usually very near to the timber tracts, which are upon high elevations.

Federal and municipal laws have provided means by which title to the arable, inhabitable lands may be acquired, and the water rights, which in all that country are more valuable than the land, are protected. But title to the timber lands will not, and probably could not, be taken under the Homestead or Pre-emption acts. There is no law providing for the sale of this public timber, and the settler must take it in violation of law—must steal it, in short, or go without it. If he cannot get a certain amount of wood from the public domain he must abandon his settlement. So he takes what he wants for his own use. Perhaps he makes a house or shelter of some kind, and his use of lumber for that purpose is not likely to be extravagant. Perhaps he makes his house cheaper of dried mud bricks, called 'dobes. He cuts enough wood for fuel, and if he lives in a Northern Territory the amount required is considerable. If he lives in the South the amount used is very small, and you may be sure you will never find a month's surplus at his door. What is done by the individual ranchman is, of course, done by the people of villages similarly situated, and here the division of industries common in a community leads to the fuel being supplied by some persons who cut it and sell to others who remain at home. But in either case the wood is taken from the public land in violation of law.

Now, in such cases, what is to be done? It must be remembered, in considering the question, that the supply of timber is not inexhaustible. Mr. Blaine tells of a case told to him by a remarkable man named McGinness, said to live in Montana, a man whom Mr. Blaine knows better than he knows Mr. Schurz, where the wood cut to save the poor people of Helena from perishing from cold was seized by the Government, and only released on the payment of $1 a cord to the Treasury of the United States. The depopulation of a flourishing Western town was thus prevented. I do not know the other side of this pathetic tale, but I venture to suggest that the department found a lot of wood in the possession of contractors who had cut it unlawfully on the public land, and the Secretary dealt with the contractors and not with the people of Helena, and that the interest of the latter in the matter was purely incidental, and somewhat exaggerated. The charge of $1 a cord for stumpage in one particular case would no doubt be exorbitant, but, considering the amount the contractors had cut and sold before without any payment, it can hardly be said they have suffered injustice. They had the privilege of submitting the case to a court, but preferred to pay the dollar rather than let the people suffer with cold, says the legend of McGinnis. It is, of course, possible to execute the law harshly in such a case, but even if it be proved to have been so executed in this instance, it hardly justifies the action of Congress in breaking down the execution of the law everywhere. The fact is that the example is one of thousands, so far as the conditions of supplying this town with fuel are concerned, and Congress, instead of carping at Mr. Schurz, ought to fulfill its long-neglected duty, and provide a means by which the Western settlers and villagers, and miners may procure timber in a legal manner by making, in some form, a proper compensation to the United States.

Where timber is cut by individual settlers, and in moderate quantities, near small villages, for local consumption, it would be a hardship to the people to enforce existing law, and probably the Government has not at its disposal the means for attempting to carry the enforcement of the law to this extent. But when it becomes a business to enter upon the public domain with organized and united capital for the purpose of making money by supplying large towns with fuel and building materials, and by contracts with railroads, or other general dealing in lumber and wood, so that the trespass is by corporations and speculators for their own advantage, the law should be vigorously applied and the depredators made to pay. It is largely due to the opposition of this class of enterprises that Congress has failed to provide a legal and legitimate mode of acquiring the right to cut public timber. Stealing as long as the law is not enforced is cheaper than buying.

The profits of these trespassing lumbering companies are often enormous, and every opportunity is taken to form them, though there are also large risks to be encountered. In Southern California the progress of the Southern Pacific Road introduced several lumber companies that will show how the business is sometimes managed. The law granting right of way through public lands to all railroads provides that timber may be taken from the public lands *adjacent* for the construction of such roads. The road, instead of going into the mountains by its own agents to take the timber, made contracts for it to be cut and delivered. It was construed that the law gave the contractors a right to go upon the public lands to get the supplies for the road. Therefore, large companies were formed, who went into the best timber tracts to be found near the line of the road, built long, expensive flumes in some instances, and got out immense quantities of wood and lumber. It was used by the road, and was sold everywhere. After the completion of the road to Fort Yuma the depredations continued the same as before, though the pretended right to cut timber had passed away. Sometimes the money invested has been doubled or tripled in a few weeks, and in some instances the adventurers engaged have taken advantage of such "luck" to take possession of the assets, and decamp without much attention to liabilities. In fact a large number of such enterprises, throughout the West, have been organized for swindling. It is certainly a curious and anomalous condition that contractors in the West cannot, as a rule, furnish fuel to United States troops without committing trespass.

The conditions in the Southern States are quite different, physically. But the principal facts are the same. Vast quantities of timber grow on the public lands. No legal method of obtaining the right to cut it exists, and it is stolen. Probably there is not often the justification of necessity. It is a regular, speculative trade in lumber. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that taking logs from the public lands has grown to be a part of the regular lumber-producing, lumber-trading business of those States. If any of the lands upon which depredations are committed are fit for entry and settlement under the land laws, then the outrage is so much the greater. One of the objections made to the enforcement of the law in Mississippi is that a great number of people are thrown out of employment. To deprive of such labor amiable and unsuspecting depredators on property not belonging to them, is almost as bad as freezing the people of Helena. The fact is that the valuable timber owned by the Government has been shamelessly cut away and stolen without let or hindrance for many years. The depredations have become so extensive and systematic as to present graver questions than that of mere loss of property to the Government. Under the present system the choicest and most accessible tracts are culled over first. In some localities accessible timber is becoming rapidly exhausted. In the grab game all general and common rights of the masses of people interested are disregarded. Government interference alone can protect these rights and provide against a condition in the future when there will be no timber left to protect and none worth the trouble to steal. Congress should not make the subject a matter of personal politics, but if it finds existing laws cannot be enforced without doing harm, then let Secretary Schurz be thanked for demonstrating that fact, and let proper laws be at once enacted. J. E. C.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1878.

Owing to the large mass of business to be transacted the general impression is that the session will be prolonged to August. A large number of bills are before the House Committee on Railroads and Canals, asking for aid in the nature of subsidies for the construction of various kinds of public works. The committee have not given any of them, as yet, favorable consideration.

The President, in company with Albert Bierstadt, the artist, who is now visiting the Executive Mansion, spent a considerable portion of yesterday afternoon at the Washington head-quarters of the Hayden Survey of the Territories, and evinced great interest in the exhibit made by the Professor and his assistants of the methods and results of the scientific work of the various expeditions.

Members of the House Committee on Appropriations say they can prepare their bills much sooner than any of them can be acted upon by the House. The Navy Appropriation and the Pension bills will be ready to report this week. The Legislative Appropriation bill will be completed in a week or 10 day. Sub-committees are at work on the Indian, Army, and Deficiency Appropriation bills.

RESIGNATION OF THE QUEBEC MINISTRY.

QUEBEC, March 3.—The local Government, of which Mr. Debouchirville was Premier, resigned last night. Mr. Joly, the leader of the Opposition, has undertaken the formation of a new Ministry, whose names will not be announced until Tuesday next. The cause of the Government's resignation is said to be the refusal of the Lieutenant-Governor to sanction either the new Tax bill or the Railway bill. The estimates have not yet been finally adopted, and if the House refuses to vote them Mr. Joly and his friends will at once go to the country. There is great excitement in the city respecting the political crisis.

A FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.

BOSTON, March 3.—Michael Griffin, a policeman, detected four men in the act of breaking into the grocery store of W. B. Mendum, on the corner of Fourth-street and Dorchester-avenue, South Boston, early this morning, and attempted to make an arrest. The burglars turned upon him, and a fight ensued. The officer fired three shots before being overpowered. Other officers coming to Griffin's assistance, the burglars made their escape. It is not known whether any of them were hit. Griffin was taken to the station in an insensible condition. His head was fearfully beaten, his own club having been used upon him. His condition is very precarious.

THE ICE IN THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 3.—Reports from up the river show that the ice has broken up at Rhinebeck and other points. At Castleton it broke up this morning, moved a mile south, and lodged; but the breakwater is not threatening. Possibly there will be a general breaking up to-morrow or next day. The first thunder-storm of the season occurred here to-day. The lightning was vivid.

ALBANY, March 3.—The ice in the river in front of the city has moved down a few miles. The weather is very soft, with a dense fog this evening. Light rains prevailed to-day.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 3.—William Pierson, convicted of the murder of J. Bradley Whitey, on the 8th of February, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged on the 19th of April, at Geneseo. Mrs. Whitey will be tried for complicity in the murder in May next.

VIOLATED INSURANCE LAWS.

WHAT THE INVESTIGATIONS SHOW.

SUPERINTENDENT SMYTH'S DEFIANCE OF AN PLAIN A LAW AS COULD BE FRAMED—A SUGGESTIVE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EXISTING LAW—WHAT MESSRS. HARRIS AND TOBEY ATTEMPTED TO BRING ABOUT AND A GOVERNOR'S VETO PREVENTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 2, 1878.

The proceedings commenced against Insurance Superintendent John F. Smyth, is the second arraignment of the head of the Insurance Department since that department was organized. Originally, the insurance companies were required to make their reports to the Controller, and the duty of examining and looking after the insurance interests on the part of the State was placed in charge of a bureau in that office, under the supervision of the Controller. In 1859 a law was passed creating an Insurance Department, and more definitely defining its powers and duties. This law took effect Jan. 1, 1860, and William Barnes, son-in-law of Thurlow Weed, was appointed Superintendent by Gov. Morgan. He held the office 10 years, or until 1870, when Gov. Hoffman appointed George W. Miller. The latter was investigated by the Legislature of 1872, resigned to head off a movement for his removal, by the Legislature and the election of his successor by joint ballot. His Deputy, George B. Church, became the Acting Superintendent, serving until December of that year, when Gov. Hoffman appointed Orlow W. Chapman, of Binghamton. The latter held the position until near the close of the year 1876, when he resigned, and William Smythe, of Owego, Mr. Chapman's Deputy, became the Acting Superintendent. In February, 1877, Gov. Robinson, through some mysterious influence, was induced to send to the Senate the name of John F. Smyth for that position. This selection was a surprise to the Republican Senators, except a small coterie who had been engineering it. Subsequent events have shown that this clique had more interest in the nomination than was generally supposed or even imagined at the time. John F. Smyth was confirmed by a small majority, receiving the support of the Democratic Senators and just enough of Republicans to give him a majority. His confirmation was opposed by some of the strongest and best Republicans in the Senate. Subsequent events have shown the wisdom of their opposition. The same developments have proved that the Governor made a blunder in the selection, and necessitated his sending charges to the Senate asking that body to assent to the removal of his own appointee.

The mystery connected with John F. Smyth's appointment has never been fully explained, or, for that matter, understood outside of the parties instrumental in procuring it. As far as Gov. Robinson was concerned, it was claimed that he made the appointment on the understanding that his nominees for Health Officer, Superintendent of Public Works, Canal Appraisers, and Harbor Masters should all be confirmed by the Republican Senate. If any one promised this in return for Mr. Smyth's appointment they were unable to carry out that contract; for the Senate of 1877 rejected nearly all the subsequent nominations of Gov. Robinson. Senator Tobey, who was one of the leading spirits in M

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been collected by the Superintendent, for making special and other examinations of insurance companies in this and other States, * * * and that other irregularities have occurred, and still exist in the administration of the said department," therefore, the Committee on Insurance be authorized and required to investigate their truth or falsity.

The Assembly Insurance Committee consisted of W. W. Lippitt, of Madison County, now Senator from Madison and Oswego Districts; F. W. Tobey, of Essex County; H. N. Twombly, of New-York; J. H. Babcock, of Niagara; W. W. Knox, of Jefferson; A. L. Van Duzee, of Ontario, then all Republicans; D. C. Aitken, of Kings, and George K. Carroll, of Oneida, two Democrats. Most of the testimony was taken, and the investigation in the main conducted, by a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Tobey, Babcock, and Aitken. The committee commenced its work on the 23d of January, and continued, part of the time in Albany, but most of the time in New-York, during the greater portion of the session of 1872. They took 1,104 pages of testimony. About 100 officers of companies were examined, as well as all the clerks in the Insurance Department, the persons who had acted as examiners under appointments by Miller, and all others who were supposed to have any knowledge on the subject. It was generally understood, that Mr. Tobey, as Chairman of the sub-committee, had the principal charge of the investigation. Nearly all the officers of the companies exculpated Mr. Miller and approved his acts. It is announced by Mr. Smyth's friends that they will do the same thing toward Mr. Smyth. This is no doubt based on the theory that they all desire to keep on the soft side of the Superintendent while he is in office. Not very flattering for the honesty of the officers of the companies.

There were two reports made by the committee. That of the majority, signed by all the Republican members of the committee, can be found in volume 4, of Assembly Documents of 1872, together with the testimony taken. A perusal of this report will be specially appropriate for members of the present Senate before they act upon the charges against Superintendent Smyth. The recommendations made by the majority have special bearing upon the issue against Mr. Smyth, more so from the fact that they were signed by Mr. Tobey as well as Mr. Lippitt, and the other Republican members. As to the points proved by the testimony in the minds of the majority of the committee, the report states, first, that Superintendent Miller received one-fifth of 1 per cent. on the transfer or withdrawal of securities, and appropriated the same to his personal use. The amount thus collected was about $6,000, in two years, $4,600 40. This, Mr. Miller claimed that he had a right to under the law, and the courts have since decided that he had. The committee found that under the law, as it then stood, there were five different circumstances under which the Superintendent should make examinations of fire insurance companies, and these examinations to be either made by the Superintendent in person, or by three disinterested persons appointed by him for that purpose. The committee then reviewed the evidence in regard to the fire insurance companies examined by Mr. Miller in person, and by examiners designated by him in 1870 and 1871, insisting that the charges were excessive. The total number of this class of companies examined in that period was 62, at an aggregate cost of $15,417 84. The committee then said:

"In this connection it may be well to state that the expenses of the Insurance Department during the last two years have been about $80,000 per annum, and for two years previous about $45,000 per annum. The law in relation to examinations of fire companies, in the minds of your committee, is extremely faulty and invites great abuse. It allows the employment of outside parties in making various examinations, without defining their compensation, and no provision is made for payment of services or expenses from the Treasury of the State."

Now mark the recommendation on this particular point made by the committee in the report signed by Mr. Lippitt and Mr. Tobey, and drawn by Mr. Tobey himself:

"We are clearly of the opinion that all examinations of fires of companies should be made by the Superintendent, his deputies, or clerks, and that all charges for fees or expenses should be accounted for to the Superintendent, to be paid into the State Treasury, to be drawn out only on the warrant of the Controller for services actually rendered. With this restriction and an amendment to the insurance laws prohibiting all officers or clerks making such examinations from receiving gratuities from companies, or from charging more than is necessary to cover actual expenses, the existing abuses in this connection would, in the minds of your committee, be removed."

Having made this strong recommendation, the committee proceeded to take up the examination of life companies by Mr. Miller. This portion of the report is prefaced by the following statement:

"These examinations are matters of almost vital importance to the life insurance corporations, and there is a peculiar sensitiveness on the part of the companies which is only partially appreciated by the general public, and is scarcely admitted by the officers of the companies themselves. Life insurance is especially the outgrowth of public confidence in the good management and integrity of officers and Directors, and anything which shakes this faith on the part of the policy-holders is vastly detrimental to the interest of a company. The mere fact of an examination being in progress, or any long delay in making a report after an examination is completed, may in some cases sap away the foundations of a company, and if too long continued might even destroy its solvency and very existence."

This moralizing sounds strange when it is borne in mind that it was written by one of the coterie in Mr. Smyth's operations. The world has advanced since then. The authority for the Superintendent to make examinations of life companies during Mr. Miller's administration was found to be in the Laws of 1853 and 1867, and to embrace the following, as stated by the report of the committee:

"Special examination may be made by the Superintendent, or the person or persons designated by him, of life insurance companies whenever he shall have good reason to suspect the correctness of any annual statement, or that the affairs of any company making such statement are in an unsound condition, and at whenever he shall deem it expedient so to do, when any company desiring to relinquish business and obtain a surrender of securities, companies from other States desiring to transact business in this State, and on the organization of a company."

The committee then stated: "The statute regulating the charges for special examination of life insurance companies provides as follows: '*The expenses of any examination made under this section shall be borne by the company so examined.*'" This is all the law there was in 1872 in reference to the expenses and the payment thereof. It gave to the Superintendents the right and the power to present his bills to the companies examined. There was no limit upon the amount which he might charge. It was left a matter solely of agreement between him and the companies. It was this point to which the committee referred, as quoted above, that the law "is extremely faulty, and invites abuse," and their recommending that the bills should be paid by the Controller out of the State Treasury.

The next step of the committee in its report was to show what the evidence proved Mr. Miller had done in connection with life companies under the law as it then stood. The report contains the following tabular statement of 21 life companies examined under Mr. Miller, and the cost to the companies:

Names of Companies.	Names of Examiners.	Amount Paid.	Paid to Counsel or Third Parties.
Mutual Life	George W. Miller	$3,000	.....
Great Western	George W. Miller	250	.....
Knickerbocker	George W. Miller	2,750	$5,000
Farmers' and Mechanics'	George W. Miller	.....	.....
Merchants'	George W. Miller	40	.....
Standard	H. A. Southwick	300	.....
Hercules	T. E. Eldridge	200	.....
World Mutual	Southwick & Eldridge	350	.....
Asbury	Southwick & Eldridge	500	.....
Amicable	Southwick & Eldridge	300	.....
Hope	Southwick & Carr	1,000	.....
Metropolitan	George W. Miller	1,100	250
National	Eldridge	.....	2,500
New-York State American Popular	W. C. Carr	200	.....
Mutual Protection	Eldridge	Nothing	.....
British Commercial	Bryant & Southwick	1,000	5,000
Republic	Suit before Curtiss	.....	5,000
New-Jersey	H. E. Sickles	250	.....
Mutual	Southwick & Eldridge	400	.....
Anchor	Southwick & Carr	500	1,500
Total		$12,040	$19,250

In the case of the Knickerbocker it was shown that the examination lasted from December to May. The Mutual Life from March 21 to May 12. Of the $3,000 paid by the latter company, Mr. Miller received $1,600, and L. W. Briggs $1,400. In connection with this $3,000 paid by the Mutual Company, the committee says:

"It is a matter of astonishment that the officers were entirely willing to pay a much heavier sum. A more willing recipient could be found."

Subsequent developments show that it remained for Superintendent Smyth to find more willing recipients than Mr. Miller and his assistants. He found them five years later, or in 1877, in the persons of F. W. Tobey, who manifested that establishment in 1872; also, in Harris & Rudd, F. W. Betts and William Leimbeer. How many more of this class of willing recipients of large sums the Smyth administration has brought out on the trial before the Senate will probably show.

After reviewing the evidence in reference to the examinations of the other companies, the committee proceeded to make the following comments:

"The achievements of the Superintendent in the matter of the examination of companies are fully supplemented, if not directly encouraged, by the companies themselves, and your committee is bound in candor to state, that the evidence in this case has failed to sustain the charge that the Superintendent extorted money, except indirectly, from the companies in the examinations which he instituted or made. In the case of the Mutual Life, the International, the Continental, and several others, the witnesses testify that they not only paid the amounts freely, but urged the Superintendent or his assistants to accept a large sum."

Among the points which the committee claimed had been proved to their satisfaction was: "That the Superintendent had received, and in some cases charged, for his own use, sums largely in excess of his legitimate expenses in making special and other examinations of companies; also, that the appointed Commissioners to make examinations who have received large and excessive fees, entailing great expense upon the companies." The report closes with the following:

"The laws in relation to examination of insurance companies are very lax, and abuses have grown up under them which the Legislature should at once correct by the passage of better and stringent laws, as suggested in the body of this report."

This referred to the recommendation in the report that the bills of examiners should be paid by the warrant of the Comkroller instead of by the companies direct. It seems from recent developments that some of those signing this report have changed their minds since then. The report was made to the Assembly by the Chairman of the committee on April 19, and, thereupon, Mr. Tobey offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, (If the Senate concurs,) That George W. Miller, he and he is hereby removed from the office of Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1867.

Resolved, That the Attorney-General, if in his opinion the Superintendent is not entitled thereto, be and he is hereby requested to institute proceedings to compel the said Superintendent to pay into the State Treasury the fee of one-fifth of one per cent. provided by law to be paid by insurance companies on the transfer of securities, under the provisions of the Supply bill of 1870.

The action of the Assembly on the report and resolutions was delayed until the report and testimony could be presented. In the meantime, or on April 25, the minority, or the Democrats on the committee, made their report, in which it was claimed that Mr. Miller had acted within the law, and had done nothing except what the law allowed.

On the 7th of May, Mr. Tobey moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering his resolution for the removal of Mr. Miller. This motion received the necessary two-thirds vote, and the resolution was immediately considered in Committee of the Whole. It was debated during the balance of the morning session, and taken up again in the evening, during its consideration Mr. Husted offered a substitute for the second resolution of Mr. Tobey, as follows:

Resolved, That the report and the accompanying testimony be transmitted to the Governor, with a request that he will take such action in the matter as in his judgment will conduce to the best interests of the State.

This substitute was rejected by a vote of 54 to 59. The question was then taken on the first resolution of Mr. Tobey, removing Mr. Miller, and it was adopted by a vote of 66 to 45. Among those present and voting for this resolution were Mr. Lippitt and Mr. Lynde, who are now members of the State Senate, and Mr. Tobey. Senators Jacobs and Oakley were both in the Assembly at that time, and voted in the negative. The second resolution of Mr. Tobey was then adopted without division.

Action on the resolution was delayed in the Senate. Mr. Miller finally, satisfying himself that the Senate would adopt it, filed his resignation in the office of the Secretary of State on May 13, thus arresting action by the Senate.

George B. Church, Mr. Miller's Deputy, was the acting Superintendent until the ensuing December, when Gov. Hoffman appointed Orlow W. Chapman, who was promptly confirmed by the Senate.

One of the earliest acts of Superintendent Chapman was to prepare a bill which would place proper restrictions over the expenses incurred in the examination of companies. He followed in the main the recommendations of the committee in its report on the Miller investigation. This was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Babcock, of Niagara, on Feb. 5, 1873, and on the next day reported by Mr. Tobey, who was the Chairman of the Insurance Committee. It passed the Assembly April 7 without a vote being recorded against it, and passed the Senate May 9 without a negative vote. Four of the men who will now be called upon to act upon the charges against Mr. Smyth for discounting it voted for this measure. It has made a complete and radical change in the mode of payment of the bills for expenses incurred and in payment for the services of examiners and attorneys designated by the department in the examinations of insurance companies. Since the Superintendent and his retainers are endeavoring to bolster the issue, I insert that law, which is as follows:

"Whenever examinations shall be made of any insurance company by the Superintendent, or Deputy Superintendent, personally, or by one or more of the regular clerks of said department, no charge shall be made on such examination but for necessary traveling and other actual expenses; and all charges for making examinations of any insurance company, and all charges against any company by any attorney or appraiser of this department, shall be presented in the form of an itemized bill, which shall first be approved by the said Superintendent, and *then audited by the Controller, and shall be paid on his warrant, drawn in the usual manner upon the State Treasurer*, to the person or persons making such examination; and the company examined, on receiving a certified copy of said bill of charges, as audited and paid by the Controller, shall repay the amount of the same to the said Superintendent, to be by him paid into the State Treasury to replace the money drawn out as above provided for; and no company examined shall either directly or indirectly pay, loan, give by gratuity, or otherwise, any other or further sum, to said Superintendent or examiner, for services, extra services, or for purposes of legislation, or on any other pretense whatever.

"Said *Superintendent, examiner*, or any officer, clerk, or other employe of any insurance company *violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor*."

As the law stood when Mr. Miller was Superintendent, the only way in which the expenses for examinations could be paid, was by presenting the bills direct to the companies, that was then the legal course. By the above act of 1873, now in force, this course was made, not only illegal, but a misdemeanor. It is by that law not only illegal but a misdemeanor to pay, or to receive payment of, any bill or charge for or on account of any examination of an insurance company until the bill has been audited by the Controller. Direct payment to the Superintendent, to the examiners, attorneys, and appraisers designated by the department are specially and positively prohibited. It is a misdemeanor for the Superintendent to receive any money from the companies except upon certified copies of bills audited by the Controller, and then he is to pay the sums so received direct to the State Treasury. It is a misdemeanor for any examiner, appraiser, or attorney designated by the Insurance Department to receive any sum from the company examined on any pretext whatever. The only way permitted by law for them to receive pay for their services and expenses is upon the warrant of the Controller. The Superintendent cannot legally present any bill to the companies except it has the certificate of audit of the Controller attached thereto, and then he can only do it as the agent of the State to collect the money and pay it into the State Treasury, as he acts as the State collector. He is prohibited from presenting bills or receiving any sums from the companies in any other capacity whatever.

Mr. Chapman, who drafted the law of 1873, asserts that such was the object and his intent in drafting the law, and that it is as clear, like it just as binding as language could. His purpose was to place a check upon the Superintendent by requiring the audit of the Controller on all bills, thus precluding any collusion between the companies and the Superintendent, and also preventing the examiners who overhauled the accounts and securities of the companies, the attorneys who looked into the legality of their operations, and the appraisers who valued the mortgaged property and securities, from receiving one cent for their services except on the warrant of the Controller. This must be recognized as sound public policy. It is precisely what the Miller Investigating Committee recommended, and what even Mr. Tobey urged in 1872 and in 1873 should be provided. Under the law as it stands, not only has Superintendent Smyth violated the law, acted illegally, but he has committed acts which the statute says are misdemeanors. Mr. Tobey Harris & Rudd, Laimbeer and all the others, who acted for the department and received pay from the companies, have also not only made themselves liable to prosecution for a misdemeanor, but a suit can be brought by any Director or officer for the recovery of the money received by them. The officers of the companies who have paid this money have also laid themselves liable to prosecution for misdemeanor. It is for this violation of the statute that the Controller has formally filed charges against Superintendent Smyth with the Governor, and the latter has sent those charges to the Senate, with the request that that body assent to Mr. Smyth's impeachment and removal. If so obtuse a provision of law as the above is permitted to be violated by the State officer whose duty it is to administer the law, then what is the use of law or government. As far as the Superintendent, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Tobey are concerned, they cannot plead ignorance of the provisions of the law, for they not only prepared the statute of 1873, but during the close of the last session of the Legislature, superseding the law of 1873, and providing that the bills could be paid direct to the State Treasurer, and the companies relieved from the requirement for the audit by the Controller. They actually got some of the officers of the companies to intercede with the Governor to approve that bill. The Governor vetoed it, and in his veto called public attention to the statute of 1873, and in effect notified the Superintendent and the insurance companies that the statute of 1873 must and should be enforced.

THE TIMES will print to-morrow some new facts bearing upon the culpabilities of Superintendent Smyth, and the relations of Mr. Tobey and others with the Insurance Department.

A CALIFORNIA LAND SUIT.

FINAL DECISION CONFIRMING THE TITLE OF BODEGA FARMERS TO 35,487 ACRES IN SONOMA COUNTY.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Feb. 22.

A final decision was rendered last Wednesday in the Twenty-second District Court in the great Bodega Ranch case, confirming title in favor of the occupants. The contest, which has been conducted with marked ability on both sides, has attracted much attention in Sonoma County, not only because of the great value of the property involved in the case, but on account of the large number of farmers interested, who purchased the land in question in good faith and by their prudence and industry have added material wealth to that section of the State.

The history of the actions is as follows: On the 14th of February, 1875, B. B. Newman, an attorney of this city, commenced proceedings on behalf of R. W. Acker et al. against James B. Smith, to quiet title to the Bodega Ranch, consisting of 35,487 acres. The next day the defendant commenced an action of ejectment against the plaintiffs, some 40 in number, to recover possession of the same ranch. The latter suit was first tried in October, 1875, and Judge W. C. Wallace rendered judgment in favor of the defendant Acker and others. The case went to the Supreme Court, and on the 25th of June, 1877, that tribunal affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

The original suit of Acker et al. against Smith, to quiet title came up for trial on Wednesday before Judge Wallace, and final decree was entered in favor of the plaintiffs, thus settling in law all fear of being despoiled of their homestead lands.

It appears from the testimony, which is very voluminous, and principally documentary, that on the 14th of September, 1844, Mexico, the then Government made to Capt. Stephen Smith a grant of the Bodega Ranch, embracing eight leagues. Smith was then married, and James B. Smith is the youngest of three children of that marriage. In April, 1845, the Department Assembly of the Mexican nation confirmed the grant, but no judicial possession was ever given to Capt. Smith, the then absentee. As soon as the grant was made in 1844, Capt. Smith took possession of the land and continued to live upon it with his wife and family until his death, which occurred in San Francisco in November, 1855. Capt. Smith left surviving a wife, Manuella T. Smith, and three infant children, namely: Stephen M. Smith, Manuella Smith, and James B. Smith, the latter then three years of age. By his will, dated Aug. 9, 1854, he bequeathed his wife a life estate in one-third of the ranch, and the other two-thirds to his children, share and share alike, and upon the death of his wife the one-third of the ranch in which she had a life estate was to be divided equally among the children. With these conditions existing the Legislature, on the 13th of April, 1861, passed an act authorizing Tyler Curtis, who had married the widow of Capt. Smith, as guardian of the three infants above named, to sell all their right, title, and interest in the Bodega Ranch, and upon such sales being reported to the Probate Court of Sonoma County, and upon the confirmation of the sales by that court, the guardian was to deliver deeds to the purchasers upon their compliance with the terms of sales.

On July 26, 1861, Manuella T. Curtis and Tyler Curtis signed and swore to a petition for the appointment of Tyler Curtis as guardian of the estate of James B. Smith and Manuella Smith, and on the 30th of that month the petition was filed in the Probate Court. Upon Tyler Curtis giving bonds, on the 30th of July, letters of guardianship were duly issued to him. On the 11th of February, 1862, Curtis presented to the Probate Court a report of sales of Bodega Ranch under the act of the Legislature, and such proceedings were had that the probate court confirmed all sales made by Curtis as guardian. These purchasers were the plaintiffs in the suit just decided. The result has caused great rejoicing at Bodega.

A FATAL CLOUD-BURST.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN CALAVERAS COUNTY, CAL.

A correspondent writes from Camanche, Calaveras County, Cal., to the Stockton *Independent* under date of Feb. 17, as follows: "At 4:30 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon the heavy rain-storm which had prevailed during the day culminated in a cloud-burst in the hills just south-east of here. Four funnel-shaped clouds, dark as night, apparently about 500 yards apart, with their apex trailing the ground, were observed passing in a northeasterly direction, and it was apparent that there was a very heavy precipitation of rain. Soon the slopes of the hills were covered with torrents of water, which carried with them brush, fences, and even rocks, to the gulches below. In a few minutes Camanche Creek, already carrying its maximum of water was vastly increased in volume, so as to overspread the flats on either side, and fences, hen-coops and the latter about the houses in Chinatown began to move. While I was speculating upon the exact cause why it would ever be in my power to pass this amount of water beneath the aqueduct to be constructed across Camanche Creek by the Mokelumne Ditch and Irrigation Company, and had made my estimate, my fellow-townsman, Mr. Cooper, very rapidly rode into town shouting that the reservoir had broken. Almost at the same time a bank of murky water several feet in height, bearing brush, fences, debris of all kinds, cattle, horses, and pigs, was hurled forward with fearful momentum. As it struck Chinatown, built on the creek, the low, shabby tenements gave way with a crash. A Chinaman, with his head bleeding, was seen upon the roof, were borne past, vainly appealing for aid it was impossible to give. In a few minutes another house yielded to the mad torrent. As it fell and parted I had a momentary glimpse of its half-clothed inmates, including a woman and her new-born babe, when the roof closed down, burying all beneath the flood. Only one man arose to clamber upon the roof, where he remained in position till out of sight. He was finally rescued by seizing a bush and dragging himself on. The Chinese report a loss of one man, two women, and two children. It was, indeed, a sad sight to see them moaning on the verge of death, without the possibility of extending aid. One poor fellow, with his dog, was so fortunate as to gain a friendly mound of earth about three feet square, which elevated the summit of the ground about two yards above the water, where he remained until the waters subsided. The ranches and gardens on the creek have suffered great loss of fences, outbuildings, garden truck, and washing in the soil. Mr. Lowry Dufour, $500; Baucagaluppi, $1,000, and Anton & Co. about the same. The clouds above referred to seemed to move in the direction of Lancha Plana, and we may expect to hear of further damage."

HUDSON NAVIGATION PROSPECTS.

The Albany *Argus* of the 2d inst. says: "The prospects for the coming season are said to be more favorable than for several years past. The towing lines in operation last season, except Austin's, will increase their facilities by the addition of new boats, and it is likely the competition will be very brisk. The work of preparation for the opening of navigation has already commenced, and much activity has been noticed on board vessels lying at this city, for the past few days. At various points down the river the same activity seems to prevail. At Athens, Van Loan & Magee are building a large ferry-boat for the Catskill Ferry. It is to have the latest improvements, and will be completed in a few weeks. The engine is being built by Sobanks & Theall, of New-York City. At New-Baltimore, Albert Hallock, Stickles & Co. are constructing a large ferry-boat for David Hamilton & Co., of Coxsackie. The engines are being built by Fletcher & Harrison, of New-York. The same firm also are building a handsome pleasure yacht for ex-State Boiler Inspector John Lawrick. The engine will be furnished by Clute & Brother, of Schenectady. At Lewis Miniey's yard, at the same place, a new steam-boat is being built for Capt. Harry Herber, of Kingston, and the engine and boiler by Clute & Brother, of Schenectady. It is to be ready about April 1, and is intended for traffic between this city and Troy. Albany and Troy foundries have long felt the need of a good transportation line between those cities and New-York, and this season the want promises to be supplied by one, if not two, new lines. Messrs. Murray & Lloyd, of Troy, have established a barge line which will leave this city daily, for New-York, from the foot of State-street. Mr. J. G. Fort, formerly of the Merchants' Line, will conduct the business for this city, having been made agent and opened an office corner of Hamilton and Quay streets. The company have also hired the dock and sheds where they are to land, from the Albany and Rensselaer Iron and Steel Company, for a term of years. Among the changes that have been made, we regret to state, is that of Capt. Deming, Captain of the City of Troy last season, who has severed his connection with the Citizens' Line. Capt. Woolford has been appointed in his place, a selection that is said to be a good one."

A LITTLE STORY WITH A MORAL.

The Bath (Me.) *Commercial* thus tells it: "A worthy lady of this city, a church-member in good standing, has a son, a seafaring man, whose organ of veneration is not so strongly developed. The other day she asked him for 50 cents, to buy herself a pair of rubbers, which he declined to furnish, as he had to purchase a barrel of flour and other articles, at the same time advising her to pray to the Lord for the money. It so happened that she had to overhaul his wardrobe for making repairs, and in ripping open an old vest she found his wife (the lady in question) had put therein exactly $5 cents each. With this she was enabled to purchase her rubbers. This is regarded as a striking instance of the efficacy of simple prayer."

THE CROWN AND CABINET.

"A GRAVE INDISCRETION."

THE PUBLICATION OF THE "LIFE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT"—POWERFUL INFLUENCE OF THE CROWN DURING AND PRIOR TO THE CRIMEAN WAR—EXTRACTS FROM PRINCE ALBERT'S MEMORANDUMS ON ENGLAND'S EASTERN POLICY—A DISCLOSURE NOT AGREEABLE TO ENGLISHMEN.

It seems to be pretty well recognized in England that the recent publication of the third volume of the *Life of the Prince Consort*—in the midst of the grave complications in the Orient—was, in the language of the *Spectator*, "a grave and lamentable indiscretion." The inopportune nature of the publication has been strikingly shown, too, by the letters of a writer calling himself "Verax," who contributed a number of letters to the Manchester *Weekly Times*, which have since been republished in the form of a volume entitled *The Crown and Cabinet*. The writer, whoever he is, shows that the Crown exerted a most powerful influence on the statesmen of the day, not only during the Crimean war, but for several years before its inception. Englishmen seem to be dumfounded at the discovery of how Prince Albert, instead of—according to the general belief as regards the sphere of the Crown's prerogative—being merely a critic and discusser of the nation's policy, really took the initiative in matters of vital consequence, obtruding his views on Parliament and the Ministry, and not allowing these bodies to shape the policy of the land. The disclosures in the third volume of the *Life* also show England's "traditional policy in the East" as enunciated by the late Prince Consort, and acquiesced in at the time by Queen Victoria. Prince Albert, it seems, had a habit of sending numerous memorandums to the Ministry, advising them in advance of political affairs in Europe, and making suggestions as to England's political policy. Thus, on March 8, 1854, he wrote:

"The attitude of Austria and Prussia in regard to the Eastern question is naturally of the utmost importance in its bearing upon the course of the events to which this question is certain to give rise. That stage of the question is passed in which a peaceful solution was still conceivable. The Emperor has himself cut off the possibility of drawing back, and is bent upon war. This being so, every proposal for further negotiations can only be regarded by the maritime powers as having for their object to deprive them of the very special advantage which they will enjoy from the hostilities which are about to receive begins to break up. Such negotiations will therefore be desired by Russia, while they will not be tolerated by the allied powers, being, as they are, adverse to their interests. The main point is to bring on the war, that is now inevitable, to a close with all possible dispatch. This can only be done if the European powers stick firmly together."

War with Russia was formally declared by England on March 29, 1854. France also declared war at the same time. On June 29 of the same year Prince Albert sent a memorandum to the Duke of Newcastle urging the destruction of Sebastopol, and giving directions as to landing, the advance, &c. Mr. Martin, the author of the *Life*, after giving an outline of these, says significantly of the memorandum:

"We are not in a position to say, however, whether it ever went beyond the hands of the Duke of Newcastle; but those who are familiar with what was subsequently done to prepare for the landing in the Crimea will know how closely the steps taken correspond with the main suggestions of the Prince's sketch."

Prince Albert shortly afterward visited the Emperor Napoleon, and wrote a memorandum, in the course of which he gives the following account of Queen Victoria's rupture with Lord Palmerston, which resulted in the latter's removal from office, as told by the Prince to the Emperor:

"As to Lord Palmerston, and the Queen's objection to him, the story was easily told. When he [the Queen] returned from the Isle of Wight, * * * the Queen had enjoined the strictest neutrality to her Government as to that event; the Cabinet had met, and declared that it entirely concurred in the Queen's views, and had directed Lord Palmerston to prepare a draft explaining this to the French Government. The draft did not come for many days, and when it arrived Lord Normanby, who took it to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, (whose name, oddly enough, neither the Emperor nor myself could remember,) was met with the assurance that the Government had received already Lord Palmerston's entire adhesion to and approbation of the measure. The Queen asked for explanation from Lord John Russell, then Prime Minister, who after having had to wait several days, received at last so rude an answer that he had to send Lord Palmerston his dismissal. This rendered it impossible for the Queen to have him again for Foreign Secretary. But the Queen and myself had long been at variance with Lord Palmerston as to the main principle of his foreign policy, which was even an exaggeration of that laid down in Mr. Canning's celebrated speech in December, 1826. The Queen therefore not being acquainted with this important turning point in our political history, I had to explain it to him, and to show that the object of it was to form a counterpoise to the holy alliance of the Governments on the Continent by supporting the popular parties in every country, with a view to establishing Constitutions after the model of our own. This was a doctrine very like that of the Jacobin propaganda, and had produced the greatest hatred of England all over the Continent. (This the Emperor assented to.) * * * Lord Palmerston, detested by the Continental Governments for his own way it would even be the object of every species of malignity, attack, and intrigue on their part. This was known in England to the public, roused the national indignation in his favor, and gave him great popularity. The power which this popularity gave him he used in order to coerce his colleagues and his sovereign into anything he chose to advocate."

On Nov. 11, 1854, the Prince wrote to Lord Aberdeen, saying:

"The measures immediately wanted, according to my views, are:

"*First*—The immediate completion of the Militia by ballot, according to the law of the land, and the proper inspection and organization of the same.

"*Secondly*—The obtaining the power for the Crown to accept the offers of Militia regiments to go abroad, and the relief of some of our regiments in the Mediterranean by these Militia regiments.

"*Thirdly*—The sending on of these relieved regiments to Lord Raglan.

"*Fourthly*—Immediate steps for the formation of foreign legions, to be attached eventually to Lord Raglan.

"*Fifthly*—A proclamation inviting Militiamen to volunteer into regiments of the line.

"These measures might be taken on the responsibility of the Government, awaiting an act of indemnity, which might be laid before Parliament, convened for the purpose. Pray consider this with your colleagues."

"This letter," said Mr. Martin, "was read by Lord Aberdeen to the Cabinet the same day; but they were opposed, as we learn from the Prince's diary, to the proposal to raise a foreign legion, and to the completion of the Militia by ballot. The Prince, however, it was quickly shown by the progress of events, had formed a juster estimate of the exigencies of the case, and of the means of reaching them, which were within our reach. Within a few weeks every one of his suggestions had to be adopted." A letter having been received from the Austrian Government asking as to what points besides the "four points" England and France would insist on before a peace, Prince Albert sent a memorandum to the Cabinet, explaining what he considered to be the guarantees. Mr. Martin says: "With this document before them to guide their deliberations, the decision of the Cabinet was made comparatively easy. The subject, however, engaged their consideration on two consecutive days." On Nov. 21 Lord Aberdeen wrote to the Queen saying: "The answer * * * has been mainly founded upon an excellent memorandum by the Prince to Lord Clarendon." Another long memorandum, giving a plan of army organization, was sent by the Prince to Lord Aberdeen on Jan. 14, 1856, "with a request that it might be circulated among the members of the Cabinet, as the organization of the Army would probably be the chief topic of discussion in the approaching session."

When the Emperor Napoleon manifested a desire to proceed in person to the Crimea, and sent a letter about it to Lord Palmerston, Prince Albert and the Queen sent Lord Clarendon to dissuade him from the project. "Instead of discussing it through the usual official channels." "The object of Lord Clarendon's visit," says Mr. Martin, "was fully achieved. His reasons had induced the Emperor to postpone for the moment his projected visit to the seat of war; and, although the idea was not given up by himself until some time afterward, its ultimate abandonment was felt to have been virtually secured."

Proposals of peace proposed by Austria and the belligerents having been assented to by the English and French Envoys, Prince Albert, on April 25, 1855, sent a memorandum, which the Queen inclosed to Lord Clarendon in a recommendatory letter. This memorandum was in direct opposition to what had been agreed to. The Cabinet was convened and accepted the Prince's memorandum, adopting its suggestions. The Prince in the memorandum laid down the law as regards the Eastern question in the following way, whose significance at the present time seems to have been recognized:

"There is only one kind of diplomatic guarantee that appears to me to be an equivalent for the material one given up with the principal of limitation, viz., that of a general European defensive league for Turkey as against Russia.

"Carrying this out, it should be agreed upon by European Coalition to a general subjugation of the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire, and to stipulations as to the steps to be taken in the event of threatening armaments on the part of Russia, which on no account are to be construed into a casus belli for the contracting parties.

"This agreement should not be entered into with Austria alone, who has proved to us that the case arising, she will always hesitate to go to war with Russia as long as the position of Prussia and Germany remained undefined, but should include both these powers, as well as, if possible, Sardinia and Sweden. Such a treaty would place Europe permanently in a compact attitude for defense, and render it entirely impossible for Russia to make any threatening movement toward Turkey had she even ever so many ships in the Black Sea. It would, moreover, place Russia, with regard to her influence over the different States of Europe, in the disadvantageous position, that each of them would feel conscious that on a given emergency it was in duty bound to oppose her by force of arms. Considerations which would place a moral bar to the kind of protectorate which Russia has hitherto exercised over the whole centre of Europe, and particularly over Germany. Can such a defensive coalition be obtained? *I think it may.*" * * *

"It may be objected that peace upon such terms would not satisfy the honor of our arms. If honor is to be satisfied, it must not be looked for in the nature of the peace itself, but in the fact that we have not taken Sebastopol. With respect to this it must, however, be said that the expedition to the Crimea was undertaken, not for its conquest, but in order to bring Russia to terms of peace which would give security to Turkey; and that the Crimea was given to France and England, forsaken by the rest of Europe, as the only vulnerable point of attack.

"In making such a peace we should have succeeded in our object for the present, and imposed upon the whole of Europe united the task to defend for the future what has been so unfortunate a position of circumstances, has been left in this instance to the single exertions of the Western powers."

A MAN WHO NEVER SMILES.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "Gov. Rice is asked to pardon one O'Donnell, of Millbury, from Charlestown, and a gentleman who recently visited the State Prison thus tells his story: Gentlemen, said the Warden, I want to bring before you one of the most remarkable cases we have in the prison. We call him 'the man who never smiles,' and I wish, before he comes in, to tell you his story. He seems to be a man of more than ordinary ability, one of the better class of substantial, frugal, Irish citizens, who owned a small place in one of our manufacturing villages, where he resided with his family of grown-up sons and daughters, all permanently employed, and in comfortable circumstances. The man had laid out a fine garden on which he bestowed his leisure hours, in a part of which was a fine lot of strawberries. Some mischievous boys in the neighborhood had a habit of trespassing on the old man's garden until he had determined on getting rid of them by firing his gun to frighten them away. One night, hearing some one in his garden, he took down his gun, and, getting behind the hedge, fired into the garden, as he claims, without aim or seeing any one to aim at. But the report of the gun alarmed the neighbors, who, on rushing into the garden, found the lifeless body of a young girl shot through the heart. The old man, when told what he had done, was struck with horror, and never smiled afterward, but was tried for murder, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He has now been here for 10 years, and his face has become as marble; there is no hope, nothing but the sad remembrance of that dreadful night. The prisoners have a superstition among the young girls that whoever on Hallowe'en shall place a cabbage over the door will marry the first young man that enters the door afterward. And it proved, by the errand of the young girl in the old man's garden. But instead of a wedding she found a grave."

A SILVER STATE CARRIAGE.

A Calcutta paper says it has rarely seen anything in manufactures in that city so worthy of notice as a state carriage which Messrs. Steuart & Co. have just built for his Highness the Maharajah of Jheend. It is one of the most remarkable outcomes of the blending of the skill, workmanship, and solid durability of western productions with the ornate and heavy magnificence of Oriental taste. It may be described as a state phaeton, with coach-box and hind rumble all fitted with hoods. The body is of graceful design and very light and elegant in appearance, but the peculiarity is that the whole of the paneling, moldings, iron-work springs, wheels, and joint-rails, are covered with massive silver plates, while the splashboard and wings are literally solid plates of the precious metal, the whole enchased with leaves of lotus flowers and perpul leaves, also of silver richly chased and heavily gilt, while on the centre of the panels, also ablaze with gold, are the armorial bearings of the Maharajah. The interior is fitted with the most luxurious manner with cushions and hangings of rich blue tabouret, edged with broad rich velvet lace, heavily embroidered with pure gold. The lamps (four in number) are of solid silver, richly chased and gilt, and the Highness' arms upon the glass. The carriage has been ingeniously designed with a double under-frame, so that, when the Maharajah may fancy to handle the ribbons himself, the front part of the carriage and the wheels brought much closer together. There is over 25,000 tolahs weight of pure silver on the carriage.

THE EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF QUINCY.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, March 1.

The answer of Rev. Dr. Burgess to the telegraphic announcement of his election as Bishop of Quincy was:

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Feb. 27, 1878.

Dr. Lloyd and others:

It is wholly unexpected. I see no insurmountable obstacle that ought to consider. Accept hearty gratitude, and pray for a right decision.

ALEXANDER BURGESS.

The Bishop-elect, now about 55 years of age, was the youngest son of the late Chief-Justice Thomas Burgess, of Rhode Island, and brother of the late Rev. Dr. George Burgess, who was Bishop of Maine for 16 years. On the death of his brother, in 1866, he was elected Bishop of Maine, but declined the position. His parochial charges have been: At Augusta, Me., 10 years; at Portland, Me., 12 years; at Boston, 7 years, and of Christ Church, in Springfield, the largest Episcopal parish in Massachusetts west of Boston, for 9 years. He is a declared high churchman, but not a Ritualist in any extreme sense.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS IN PARIS.

A plan for the construction of underground railways in Paris has been approved of by the Council-General of Ponts-et-Chaussées, and the Minister of Public Works. If the scheme is carried out a subvention of 106,000,000 of francs would be furnished by the State, the Department of the Seine, and the City of Paris. The central terminus would be in the garden of the Palais-Royal at a depth of about 24 feet, and from that point three main lines would run—one to the Orleans Railway Station, to the Quai d'Orsay at Grenelle, passing by the Halle-aux-Vins, Polytechnic School, and Place St.-Germain-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HISTORY OF A CRIME. THE TESTIMONY OF AN EYE-WITNESS. By Victor Hugo. With illustrations. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878.

At the present day the most prominent figure in the literature of France is Victor Hugo. He is almost equally eminent in politics. This conjunction of literature and politics is no new thing in that country, for historians of French literature are forced to notice again and again how often the cause of the public becomes the incentive to literary exertions, how close is the bond, in the minds of the French writers, between the practical working of Governments and efforts of the imagination. The same thing is by no means unknown to English literature, as witness Milton and Dryden, Swift and Defoe; but with English writers the bent seems to have been comparatively less strong, and quite a secondary matter after all. Like so many of his predecessors, Victor Hugo has been as much of a politician as a littérateur, and now, in his triumphant old age, can point, with no unreasonable self-complacency, to the part he played in the government of his country previous to the coup d'état, to his consistent attitude of protest against Napoleon during the reign of the "man of December," and to the actual fear to his tongue and pen displayed at all times by the late Emperor. The life-long fight which he kept while hiding from house to house in Paris during December of 1851, in Belgium, in the Channel Islands, and, since the Franco-German war, in the French Assembly, is continued by him in the present book. Although it is by no means the only piece of writing which treats of the "crime of December," yet the account now presented is more minute, orderly, and careful. It is rhetorical, for Victor Hugo would not be himself if not rhetorical, but that trait is very much repressed. What it chiefly deals with is facts. Victor Hugo causes to pass before our eyes the wretched drama of the coup d'état, and only tries now and then to illuminate the mean and disgraceful record with such few bits of heroism as can be collected from the débris.

The present volume consists of the translation which has been appearing by installments in one of the Messrs. Harpers' publications. It contains the record of Dec. 1, 1851—"The First Day—The Ambush" and "The Second Day—The Struggle." The *History of a Crime* was written 26 years ago at Brussels during the first months of his exile. But through a series of cares, bereavements, and engagements in other work the publication was delayed until last year. Its appearance is a fresh proof of the vigor of the man and of the power of hatred and revenge when in the hands of a genius—for that Victor Hugo is a genius cannot be denied at this late day. The Empire is still active in France. If it were not for the counterweight of the Legitimists, who knows but that Prince Napoleon would be now ruling in Paris? Therefore, a book like this, which goes into the hands of any one capable of reading French and able to buy or borrow a copy, must exercise an extraordinary influence adverse to the Prince's cause.

This is not the place to give a recapitulation of the movement of events in these pages. Hugo treats the whole thing from a dramatic stand-point, and is alternately calm, impassioned, satirical, sneering or epigrammatic.

"On Dec. 1, 1851, Charras shrugged his shoulders and unloaded his pistols. * * * People said to themselves, Who is this son of Hortense? He has Strasbourg behind him instead of Arcola, and Boulogne in place of Austerlitz. He is a Frenchman, born a Dutchman, and naturalized a Swiss; he is a Bonaparte crossed with a Verhuell; he is only celebrated for the indiscourseness of his imperial attitude, and he who would pluck a feather from his eagle would risk finding a goose's quill in his hand."

One peculiarity of the story is the absence of Louis Napoleon from the scene. He is only a vague shadow off somewhere in the Tuilleries, presumably, but not explicitly, waiting for the results of his crime in a state of despondency and fear. Hugo is scarcely less severe upon his fellow-members who were cowardly. When the dangerous members of the Assembly have been arrested in their beds and carried off to prison, and the remainder go to Dupin, their President, for advice and to obtain a leader, the latter is all indecision and tremulousness. Soldiers come in to chase the members of the dissolved Assembly from the hall of session, and Dupin stutters forth something like this:

"You are Might; you have bayonets; I invoke Right, and I leave you. I have the honor to wish you good day."

"He went away. They let him go. At the moment of leaving he turned around and let fall a few more words. We will not gather them up. *History has no ragpicker's basket.*"

There is one gleam of humor in all this wretched business, which it is well to chronicle in order that it may be an offset in some sort to the high strain of tragedy in which Hugo indulges, and the miserable business which it is his duty to record. The recalcitrant representatives were arrested and packed in vans to be transported to the prison of Mazas. When the last omnibus was reached there remained 18 Representatives to go into 17 seats. The last to enter was Anthony Thouret, a man of huge proportions. The cry went up, "Where is he going to sit?" Anthony Thouret, noticing Berryer at the bottom of the omnibus, went straight up to him, sat down on his knees, and quietly said to him: "You wanted compression, M. Berryer. Now you have it."

As before remarked, Louis Napoleon does not appear directly in these pages. Only his subordinates, calculating, brutal, hesitating, or indifferent, play their distasteful rôles. But there is no lack of appreciation of his character on the part of the writer. The man who called him *Napoleon le petit* from the tribune of the Assembly, and afterward wrote a scathing book upon him with a title of the same name, describes his victim after this fashion:

"Louis Napoleon had no passion. He who writes these lines, talking one day about Louis Bonaparte with the ex-King of Westphalia, remarked: 'In him the Dutchman tones down the Corsican.' 'If there be any Corsican,' answered Jérôme."

Louis Napoleon has never been other than a man who has lain in wait for fortune—a spy trying to dupe God. He had that livid dreaminess of the gambler who cheats. Chasting admits audacity, but excludes anger. In his prison at Ham he only read one book—*The Prince*.

* * * Louis Bonaparte was one of those men who had been influenced by the profound lainess of Machiavel.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Palm Branches.* By S. M. Mills. *Register* Steam Press: Sandusky, Ohio. 1878.

—*Hand-Book of Ceramic Art.* By M. S. Lockwood. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878.

—*On the Source of Muscular Power.* By Austin Flint, Jr., M. D. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878.

—*The Honorable Miss Ferrard.* By the author of *Hogan, M. P.* New-York: Henry Holt & Co. "Leisure Hour Series." 1878.

—*Pottery; How it is Made; Its Shape and Decoration.* By George Ward Nichols. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878. Boards.

—*History of Opinions on the Scriptural Doctrine of Retribution.* By Edward Beecher, D. D. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878.

—*Views of Our Heavenly Home.* A sequel to *A Better Key to the Summer-Land.* By Andrew Jackson Davis. Boston: Colby & Rich. 1878.

—*The Boy Engineers; What They Did and How They Did It.* A Book for Boys. By Rev. J. Lakin. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878.

—*What Catholics Do Not Believe.* A Lecture by Right Rev. P. J. Ryan. Third Edition. New-York: The Catholic Publication Society. Pamphlet.

—*Universe of Language. Uniform Notation and Classification of Words.* By the late George Watson. Rev. ed. Boston. Mass.: Edited by his daughter. New-York: The Authors' Publishing Company. 1876.

—*Royal Commandments; or, Morning Thoughts for the King's Servants.* By Frances Ridley Havergal. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 1878.

—*General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York.* Ninety-second Annual Report. New-York: Henry Bessey. 1878. Pamphlet.

—*Milly's Whims.* By Joanna H. Mathews, author of the "Bessie Books," &c. New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1878. 12mo, linen, 292 pages.

—*Eternal Hope. Five Sermons Preached in Westminster Abbey.* By Rev. Frederick W. Farrar, D. D., Canon of Westminster. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1878.

—*An Essay on Methods of Arithmetical Instruction.* By F. W. Bardwell, Professor in the University of Kansas. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 16mo, pamphlet, paper.

—*Report of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane for the Year* 1877. By Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D. Philadelphia: By Order of the Board of Managers. 1878. Pamphlet.

—*The Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.* New-York: Office of the Association. 1877. Pamphlet. Map of New-York City.

—*Physiography:* An Introduction to the Study of Nature. By T. H. Huxley, F. R. S. With illustrations and colored plates. Second edition. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878.

—*Punishment of Sin Eternal.* Three sermons. By Justin D. Fulton, D. D., Centennial Baptist Church, Brooklyn. New-York: The Religious Newspaper Agency. 1878. Pamphlet.

—*The Biblical Museum. A Collection of Notes Explanatory, Homiletic and Illustrative on the Holy Scriptures.* By James Comper Gray. Old Testament. Vol. II. New-York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 1878.

—*Report on the Clay Deposits of Woodbridge, South Amboy, and Other Places in New-Jersey. Geological Survey of New-Jersey.* Submitted by George H. Cook, State Geologist. Trenton, N. J. 1878. Crown 8vo, linen, 381 pages, maps.

A COUNTRY DOCTOR.

RECORDS OF A RURAL PHYSICIAN OF THE GOOD OLD TIMES WHEN FEES WERE SMALL AND DISEASES FEW.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Among my collection of relics is a curious old tooth-puller belonging to an old New-Hampshire doctor, of a pattern in common use in the back country down to as late a period as 25 years ago, and which may, for all we know to the contrary, have been the kind used for 100 years back, or more. It is a rusty old instrument of a sort of wrench-like pattern, and many a time have I looked upon it with dread as the doctor took it out of its wrappings of old cloth, and prepared to apply its jaws to my own. Only a diagram could give its precise character understandingly. Once fastened on the objective tooth that tooth must come out unless the doctor or the patient's jaw broke down. But the doctor, though short-winded, was pretty muscular and very persevering. If one grinding, horrible twist did not tear out the tooth there must be repetitions of the agonizing operations. The charge made was invariably 17 cents. We have kept before us the old doctor's day-book. We keep it with the black old jaw-breaker.

We turn to the date of 1826, and run over a month or two of his charges to get the average rates of his tariff in those days. We run across many of those tooth-pulling items. The charge is always the same, 17 cents. Visits to patients, where no charge was made for drugs, are entered at 33 cents. But the country doctor was then also a traveling apothecary. In a dingy, small black trunk, (we have the trunk in and it still smells of drugs, and vividly recalls the old doctor,) he carried the tooth-puller, a lancet or two, and a small stock of the druggiest kind of drugs—tough old favorites of the heroic practitioners of the old school—a small list of which were made to do service in all sorts of diseases, and which were administered in heavy doses, as the old book of charges shows. But though the medicines were heavy the charges were light. Fifty cents often covers a visit and the cost of several medicines furnished. And these visits generally involved the harnessing up of the doctor's faithful fast little horse—he always kept two good horses, which, for effect or of necessity, he always drove at the rate of 10 miles an hour. The sight of the doctor in his old-fashioned gig, flying over our country roads, was such a common one that we would hardly turn from our hoeing to give it a second glance, unless we had an idea that he had some new and sudden call of some case of sickness we had not heard of.

The great majority of the doctor's visits were made to chronic patients, whose cases were familiar to all—which had been talked about year in and year out. There was the widow Jones who had been dying from the dropsy for many a year, and who had to be regularly tapped by the doctor. We always looked upon this operation as something worthy of note. The doctor himself spoke of his doings in this line with a proud satisfaction. Then there was the case of Sally Smith, who had been bed-ridden for 10 years. The doctor had to pay her regular visits, though he never gave her much medicine. Many years after the doctor had gone to his long home Sally took a notion to "get well" under the skilful care of some quack who had Yankee shrewdness to discover that there was nothing the matter with her, and so in some unexplained way got her on her legs once more. Sally afterward got married, and raised a family. Then there was the case of Peter Brown, who had what used to be called the 30 years' consumption; and Mrs. Davis, with chronic rheumatism so bad that her distorted joints were a sight to behold; and old Capt. Roberts, who had had what he termed a liver complaint ever since we could remember; and Miss Cynthia Tasker, who was always in feeble health, and who lived to be 80 years old; and the Towle boy, whose bones were made of so poor material that he always had on hand for the doctor's attention a broken limb. And speaking of broken limbs reminds us of our painful experience. One day the doctor came flying over the road to us, for we had been slung upon the hard December ground from the bare back of our runaway horse, getting a severe fall. We remember to be 80 years old; and the Towle boy, whose bones were made of so poor material that he always had on hand for the doctor's attention a broken limb. And speaking of broken limbs reminds us of our painful experience. One day the doctor came flying over the road to us, for we had been slung upon the hard December ground from the bare back of our runaway horse, getting a severe fall. We remember to be memory of the hard pulling upon that broken arm comes vividly to mind as we write. The doctor tugged and sweat to get it into place, and we writhed and roared under the operation.

The heaviest charges upon the doctor's books are for certain visits requiring often all-night detentions. One of these, which may be taken to illustrate old-fashioned medical rates, stands thus: John Rollins, to an all-night visit to his wife, $2 50. There is no larger single charge in the book than this. John lived seven miles away, into a neighboring town, and this charge covered the long ride in that old gig, perhaps in some dark and stormy night, over rough roads, and whole night away from home.

Our old doctor was a very busy man. He always endeavored to go to church at least a half a day on Sunday. But when in church it was no uncommon thing for him to be called out of meeting to attend some sick bed. And what a sensation of sympathy would run through the quiet congregation, as the good doctor would quietly glide down the broad aisle to meet the serious messenger. And how quietly, after the service was ended, would every one in that kind-hearted assembly know just where the doctor had been called, and just how much the caller needed his services.

As we to-day run over the old doctor's day-book, we call to mind the fact that all the patients and the old doctor himself sleep the sleep that knows no waking. All his skill and all his powerful drugs could only ease their passage to the rural graveyard now so populous, and where so many generations of the town's people rest under the sod. Follow through the old book of charges the doctor's acquaintance with one and another of these departed patients, and you will be struck by the fact that they all must have swallowed a vast quantity of the doctor's potions before the day came when even the confoundest doctor would come to the conclusion that he might just as well not open the old black medicine trunk.

The doctor's death was a sudden one, and he had no opportunity to exercise upon himself in his last hours. One pleasant Sabbath morning, while sitting quietly in his pew at church, one ear listening to the good preacher, the other alert for the oft-coming summons from the parish, a messenger he little dreamed of was coming. The morning came all unobserved and touched him lightly upon the shoulder, and called him away from his old patients. The messenger was the messenger of death. In his long years of hard work he had had many close views of the dread messenger, and many and many a time had he argued with him and parleyed with him in the sick chambers of the village when he had come on previous visits. This time the message the summons, was for the doctor himself, and there was not a moment's delay in serving it.

ON A FURLOUGH.

The Carthage (N. Y.) *Republican* tells the following story: "Col. George W. Flower was standing in the square at Watertown, the other day, when he spied a farmer who some weeks ago had sold him some very 'crooked' hay. The party in question is an active professor of religion and a most zealous worker for his own pocket. The man's profession and practice being in such marked contrast, caused the Colonel to eye him with dislike. When he came up the Colonel observed that he looked sour in the matter of hay. The skinflint stoutly denied the charge. The Colonel drew himself up to his full height, and disdainfully observed: 'I am a soldier, Sir—not a liar!' 'So am I a soldier,' whined the promoter of 'crooked' hay. 'You?' ejaculated the Colonel, in a tone of disgust, 'What kind of a soldier are you?' 'I am a soldier of the Cross,' said the skinflint, with a desirable flourish of the hand. 'That may be,' said the Colonel, dryly, 'but you've been on a furlough ever since I knew you.'"

THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW.

RELIEF FROM SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

THE STORY AS TOLD BY A PARTICIPANT—HOW AN ENGLISHMAN PASSED THE REBEL LINES—A PERILOUS UNDERTAKING AND ITS RESULT—THE LUCKNOW OF TO-DAY—AN ELEPHANT RIDE IN THE HOLY CITY OF INDIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LUCKNOW, India, Monday, Jan. 21, 1878.

Twenty years ago the name of Lucknow was well known throughout the civilized world, and no habitual reader of the newspapers was likely to plead ignorance of the capital of the Kingdom of Oude. Its history was written in blood, and the narrative of the siege and the relief of Lucknow was a narrative that thrilled the hearts of all English-speaking and English-reading people, and to-day the visitor to Lucknow, whatever his nationality, is eager to visit the Residency and its hallowed ground; the palaces and temples and mosques that mark the earlier history of the city are of minor consequence, and only when the Residency has been carefully studied does the stranger turn his eyes toward the monuments of barbaric wealth and power. The Residency remains nearly in the condition in which it was found at the final capture of the city, when the British power was restored in the Kingdom of Oude and the rebel strength was broken. Moss-grown and ivy-twined walls are there, and the shattered tower rises like a beacon above the tree-tops, as it rose when watchful eyes looked for the relief that came at last along the Cawnpore road. An artificial mound supports the monument to the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence, who fell during the siege, and there are graveled roads and paths through the shrubbery and among the plots of grass. Small columns of brick mark the positions of the various batteries by which the approaches were defended, and a neat fence incloses the cemetery where the dead of the memorable defense lie buried. With these and a few other changes, the grounds remain much as they were in 1858, when Sir Colin Campbell retook the city and hoisted the British colors, amid the cheers of his gallant little army.

In two days' stay in Lucknow, I have paid three visits to the Residency, and regret that my limited time prevents another and another. My third visit was made with an American and a Briton, the former being Rev. Mr. Craven, of Chicago, who is now settled here as a missionary, and the latter, Mr. T. Henry Kavanagh, of Lucknow. Mr. Kavanagh was in the Residency during the siege, and his intelligent guidance was of very great assistance in giving me a clear understanding of the memorable events of Lucknow 20 years ago. And, while we were examining the ground, and gazing on the scarred and broken walls, the music of a military band was audible in the distance. Nearer and nearer came the band, and louder grew the sounds. At length an English regiment debouched on the iron bridge which crosses the Goomtee, and came on and on till it passed along the road that skirts the Residency grounds. "Let us go down to the road and see it," said Mr. Kavanagh, and we went at once. As the regiment moved steadily forward, the veteran's eyes fairly beamed with delight, and the blood rose to his face. He is a robust and well-preserved man of 50 or more, with a snowy mustache and whisker, and equally snowy hair. Except when warmed by excitement, his face is pale, but by no means thin. When the soldiers were marching past he grew younger by 10 years, and, as the end of the column went by our position, he said it seemed as if they had come to the relief of Lucknow, and their presence carried him back to the days of the siege.

It was this man who passed through the rebel lines on the night when Sir Colin Campbell advanced to the relief of Lucknow, and it was he that showed the advancing army the way. After we had finished the examination of the grounds, we sat down in the shadow of Sir Henry Lawrence's monument, and at my request Mr. Kavanagh told the story of his exploit.

The rebellion broke out in the early part of 1857, and by June of that year the English were acting quite on the defensive. Sir Henry Lawrence had thoughtfully gathered large quantities of ammunition and provisions in the Residency buildings, and when the English went there they were well provided in everything except the numbers necessary to a defense. The original strength of the garrison was 1,692, consisting of 927 Europeans and 765 natives. There were about 200 women and children, some of them the families of the defenders and others being fugitives from various parts of the province. The distance around the Residency was more than a mile, a long distance to hold against a large besieging force. The siege properly began on the 30th of June, and ended on the 25th of September, when Sir Henry Havelock and Sir James Outram arrived. They added to the garrison, and to the feeling of security in the strength of the position, but in one sense their mission was a failure. They were to relieve the garrison and escort it to Cawnpore, but they suffered so terribly in cutting their way through the investing lines, that it was considered injudicious to make the attempt. So they remained, and as they brought nothing with them, they drew heavily upon the stock of provisions. The whole garrison was reduced to quarter rations, and relief was anxiously awaited.

In the latter part of November Sir Colin Campbell advanced from Cawnpore in the direction of Lucknow, and word was sent to the garrison by a native spy. Knowing how severely Havelock had suffered in his advance, those who understood the situation feared the same fate for Sir Colin Campbell's army. Mr. Kavanagh said that the subject was constantly in his mind, and he became convinced that some one who could give intelligent information must go out to meet the advancing army. "I went," said he, "and stated my views. He agreed with me, but did not see how it could be done. He said it would be certain death to any European who undertook it, and no native could be trusted or could give the proper instruction to Gen. Campbell. I told him I would go, but he laughed at the idea, and said I could never make up as a native. I thought I could, and asked him to take me to Gen. Outram."

"He took me to Gen. Outram," continued Mr. Kavanagh, "and the General was of Col. Napier's opinion. He was willing that I should go if I would, though he would not give his sanction, nor would he ask me. He said if any one went it must be an unmarried man, and as I had a wife and children I had better drop the idea. I told him my life was endangered every hour, and if I went out and was killed it would perhaps only shorten the ordeal. If I succeeded I should save many lives, perhaps those of all in the Residency, and certainly those of many of the relieving force. I shall go and I leave my family to the care of the British nation.

"Then I went and borrowed native garments, only one each place, to avoid suspicion, and in the evening I took my bundle to the house of a man I could trust. There I dressed myself, and my friend blacked my face, beard, and hands—all parts not covered by my dress—with oil and burnt cork. Then I went to the officers' mess, entered with my shoes on, and sat down uninvited, very rude things for a native to do. The officers commented in English on my impudence, and asked in Hindostanee what I wanted. I replied in the same language that I wanted to see Col. Napier.

"He was called, and I talked to him in Hindostanee, pretending to be a spy from a friendly Rajah outside. Then I asked for Gen. Outram, and Col. Napier went to call him. When Gen. Outram came I talked with him in the native language, and then said, in English, that I thought my disguise would answer, as neither he nor Napier knew me.

"'Why, it's Kavanagh!' they both said together. They agreed it was a good disguise, and, at my request, Gen. Outram wrote a letter to Gen. Campbell, telling who I was. I hid it in my turban, and about 11 o'clock I started, in company with a native spy."

Their hard vagabond adventures. They forded the river near the Residency, recrossed it by the iron bridge, and entered the city. They were stopped at the head of the bridge by a native officer, who questioned them rather closely. Kavanagh did the talking, as his companion was greatly frightened, and his plausible story carried them through. In the city the native was for taking the back alleys and byways, but Kavanagh insisted that the middle of the widest street was the safest. He carried his point, and it proved to be correct. They fell upon a native picket, and again talked through, and, lest the Sergeant might reconsider the matter and recall them, Kavanagh borrowed a man to show them a short distance on their way. They were again lost and entered a house which was close to a camp; they roused a woman, who put them right, and told in a garrulous way which they encountered, all about the soldiers in the vicinity. Again they were lost, and floundered in a marsh, where Kavanagh carried his clothes and other things on his head; and supported his companion, who could not swim. Morning was approaching, the moon was up, and he discovered that much of the blacking was washed from his face, while his hands were nearly as white as before he colored them. He was almost exhausted, he had injured his foot severely, and half his clothing was wet. But on he must press to meet the advancing column, and he knew not how far he must go.

An hour before daybreak they met villagers fleeing with what property they could carry, and the spies learned to their great but carefully-concealed joy that the English were only three miles away. As day dawned they reached one of the outposts, and just as the sun rose Mr. Kavanagh, his faced streaked and spotted like the skin of a coach dog, was at the entrance of Gen. Campbell's tent. The old fellow gruffly demanded who he was and what he wanted.

"My name is Kavanagh," was the reply; "I left the Residency last night, and here is a letter from Gen. Outram."

The General stood a moment astonished, and then he drew the counterfeit native inside his tent, and treated him with the tenderness of a child. As Kavanagh's request he was given a bed, but he was so overcome by his emotions that he could not sleep, and after tossing uneasily for an hour or more he rose and got down to breakfast with Gen. Campbell. "I had a ravenous appetite," said he, "and they had so many good things that I could not retain my astonishment. 'Marmalade,' I said; 'have you real marmalade?' Where did you get your eggs?' And potted meats! What a luxury!' I was upon in this way while the General was asking about the Residency, and the rebels, and the road to Lucknow, and, altogether the story was a fragmentary one. After we went over it better, and the General made his plans."

"Officers and men wanted to see me, and I asked if I could take a stroll through the camp. 'Not without me,' said Sir Colin; 'the officers will ask all sorts of questions and then each will make his plan for the relief of Lucknow. I propose to do my own planning, and when you go through the camp you go with me, so that nobody can talk to you.' With this arrangement we went through the camp and satisfied their curiosity to see me.

"When I left the Residency it was arranged that my wife should know nothing of my departure till it was certain that I had succeeded, or was dead. Three miles out on the Cawnpore road was Alumbagh, a fortified garden, where Havelock left his heavy baggage with a guard of 100 men. There was a temporary telegraph there to communicate with the Residency, and I arranged to call at the Alumbagh and have them telegraph my arrival. But I found it so closely invested that I could not get in, and so I went on and met Sir Colin.

"When I told him about it he instantly ordered a battalion of cavalry to cut their way into the Alumbagh and telegraph that Kavanagh was safe. All the morning they had been asking from the Residency, 'Has Kavanagh arrived?' The answers were unintelligible, as they knew nothing about Kavanagh; then Outram and Col. Napier feared I had been killed, and so did the other officers who knew of my departure. All were terribly anxious, and when, about 11 o'clock, the samophore at the Alumbagh spelled out 'Kavanagh has reached Sir Colin safely,' those strong fellows cried like children, and hugged each other in their joy. One of them ran to tell my wife, and she rubbed her eyes in astonishment, for she supposed all the time that I was on duty in the trenches. When she knew the story, she sat down and cried too."

As he reached this point in his story the tears stood in his eyes, and his voice choked. His two listeners were likewise moist about the eyelids, and did not venture to speak. While one essayed to scratch with his cane a diagram in the few grains of sand on the stone step of the monument, the other counted again and again the links of his watch-chain, and couldn't make them come out twice alike. Then Mr. Kavanagh told the story of the relief, of the capture of the various rebel positions, the meeting of Gens. Havelock and Outram with Sir Colin Campbell, the terrible revenge of the British troops upon the Sepoys, the retirement by night to Cawnpore, and the return of the Army in the following Spring. And then, with a hearty hand-shake, he bade me farewell, mounted his horse, which a native groom had been holding in the road hard by, and galloped away toward the city. This was the man who ventured through the closely-drawn lines of 50,000 rebels, where discovery would have been death, and quite possibly death by torture. Well did he merit the Victoria Cross which he received, and well did he merit the gratitude of his nation and the high respect which is accorded by all who know him.

Since the mutiny, Lucknow has changed great deal. Formerly, the space around the Residency was covered with houses that afforded shelter to the rebels. All of these have been pulled down, and the ground is thickly planted with trees, so that it is not at all easy to trace the rebel positions, nor the route of the advance. Many of the palaces have disappeared, and those that remain are converted to other than royal and princely uses. The King of Oude is a State prisoner at Calcutta, and the glory of his capital is gone. There are many traces of the former splendor, and a volume might be written in a detailed description of the "temples, palaces, and piles stupendous" that still exist. The English are determined not to be caught by another mutiny. A strong garrison is always maintained here, and one of the palaces is plentifully stored with the material of war. Two lines of railway connect Lucknow with the great trunk line, one joining it at Cawnpore and the other at Benares. Another line extends away to the northward, and, altogether, there is plenty of communication with the rest of the world. We are not likely to see another siege of Lucknow.

Coming hither from Calcutta, I spent a couple of days at Benares, the holy city of the Hindoos—in fact, their holiest city. To be born there is the best of fortune, to live there is happiness, and to die there is a reward that the highest peace and rest. Many thousands of pilgrims come there annually to bathe in the waters of the Ganges and receive remission for their sins, and the banks are lined each morning with myriads of devout bathers. The weather at this season is cold. Shivering in my ulster person as I floated down the river, I thought it must require a great deal of devotion for the dip at sunrise. The bathers seemed to like it, and went through their prayers and genuflexions with the utmost nonchalance. The bathing places are *ghats*, or steps, and so numerous are they that a large part of the city front consists of these steps. One of the *ghats* is devoted to the burning of the dead, and we paused a short time to look at a trio of cremations in different stages of advancement. One was completed and we watched, and the ashes that remained, together with an unburned portion of the body, of perhaps a dozen pounds' weight, were unceremoniously thrown into the river. The pious Hindoo dies contented when assured that his ashes will float in the sacred stream, as it is the holiest sepulchre he could hope for.

For a ride through the streets and bazaars, I was favored with a gayly-caparisoned elephant belonging to the Maharajah of Visinagram, through the kindness of Dr. Lazarus, of Benares, to whom I brought letters of introduction. The animal came to my hotel at the appointed hour, and my companion and I mounted into the *howdah* by means of a step-ladder, after the beast had been made to kneel. She (for it was a female) stood about 10 feet high, without boots, and was of amiable disposition and 50 years old. It was very nice to ride on a howdah with the second-story windows, and as we went through streets and bazaars, sometimes in very narrow places, we had curious and novel views of the life below us. The nautch girls, whose rooms were level with our *howdah*, looked upon us without a smile, and some of the more pious hid their faces from the contaminating gaze of the foreigner. The crowd was often dense, but our beast moved gently, and her driver was watchful, so that no accident occurred. We passed a marriage procession, and the gay colors of the Hindoo dresses, the sound of the music, and the various Oriental surroundings, our elephant included, made an interesting scene. We met throngs of people coming and going, many in the dress of pilgrims, and at one time we met another elephant, the twain exchanging greetings by friendly waves of their trunks. We had a little sensation once, one mauvais quart de minute, when the *howdah* listed to starboard and showed signs of falling over. We brought the concern to a sudden halt, and never did men scurry more rapidly out of a bad box than we from that *howdah*. The lines were tightened, we remounted, and not again did the ballast show any tendency to shift.

T. W. K.

A LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPER'S STORY.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* says: "Capt. Mark W. Hodgdon, first assistant keeper of Mt. Desert Rock Light Station, visited the main land last week, and reported that the gale of the 10th and 11th of January last was the severest known at that station for several years. Capt. Hodgdon says that on the morning of the 11th the sea went 30 feet above the top of the light-house, and swept over the very top of the rock in sufficient volume to have carried a vessel of 200 tons burden over without touching. The door and windows of the L of the dwelling-house were broken in, the shingles which covered the walls were torn off, the foundation walls of the dwelling-house badly damaged, and a quantity of fuel was swept off and lost."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

A PLEA FOR FITZ JOHN PORTER.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The interesting extract from Gen. Longstreet's letter to the Philadelphia *Times*, published by you to-day, gives a pretty accurate account of part of the work of Gen. Fitz John Porter's command at the battle of Manassas, (second,) on both the first and second day's fighting. I commanded, under Gen. Porter, the advance on the first day, which Gen. Longstreet alludes to as too light to mean an attack, though that command kept Longstreet from going against Pope until later in the day. I also commanded the advance and assault upon Gen. Jackson the second day, so graphically described by Gen. Longstreet, who went to Stonewall Jackson's assistance. This letter proves what has always been claimed by Porter's friends, and substantiates the fact that gross injustice has been done him. The only justice that has been done to our fighting there comes from two of the most gallant and brave of our enemies.

In addition to Gen. Longstreet's handsome acknowledgment of it, as published in your columns, Stonewall Jackson said, in his report alluding to our assault:

"The Federal infantry * * * moved from under cover of the wood and advanced in several lines. * * * In a few moments our entire line was engaged in a fierce and sanguinary struggle with the enemy. Our line was repulsed, another took its place and pressed forward as if determined by force of numbers and fury of assault to drive us from our position. So impetuous and well-maintained were these onsets as to induce me to send to the commanding General for reinforcements, but the timely and gallant advance of Gen. Longstreet on the right relieved my troops from the pressure of overwhelming numbers."

This language is from Gen. Stonewall Jackson's official report. Our dead lay in rows on that field as they stood in line of battle. Is it not proper—is it not justice—is it not duty, under the calm light of unprejudiced and unbiassed testimony from our enemies, that this whole matter should be taken up, examined, and reviewed by a just and unprejudiced tribunal? Can the nation afford to leave the names and memory of the gallant dead on that field aspersed by leaving a brave soldier to suffer from unjust accusation and sentence?

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 25, 1878.

A PENNSYLVANIA PLEA FOR FREE TRADE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although at present simply a latent, slumbering force in the minds of its supporters, there are not wanting signs that the doctrine of free trade, pure and undiluted, will soon come to the front as one of the living issues of the day. We all know the "stock" arguments pro and con, and it is not worth while to recapitulate them; but have we ever thought that, in forcing the growth of our own mechanical industries by a system the most artificial and stultifying under the sun, we have not only failed to effect our purpose here, but have ruined most of our neighbors to boot?

This has been about the way it worked. England, before and during the decade 1850-60, supplied the United States with practically all the various manufactured articles of iron and steel which the latter used. Great Britain was glad and prosperous in making and selling, and we were equally so in buying and using. Her artisans were happy and satisfied, our farmers and handicraftsmen were growing richer every year, and were delighted with nothing so much as with the thought that they were in the truest sense American citizens. The fact of their jackknives having holes or bradawl steel did not make the pine whittlings any the less a "straight" Yankee product. The scene changed very suddenly. We determined to go to digging up our coal and iron, even if it did "cost more than it came to." (The war argument cannot be used against this, for war motives did not move us to blot the Rebellion out of existence when, up to the year 1860, had spread itself pretty evenly over the whole country, was told to halt at the seaboard. Large wages, to aid in "developing" our concealed resources, were successfully offered. No man will pick cotton in solitude so long as he is offered what seems to him more money to work with a hundred comrades. So it went. Our fabulous wages took thousands away from English, French, and Belgian workshops. By the operation of our great national hot-house system we brought vast manufacturing establishments into being, almost, in the mushrooms, in a night. The great industries across the Atlantic, deprived of their best market, began to languish. Trades-unions, like warmed serpents, tried hard to complete the ruin we had begun. The manufacturing interests of the Old World were blighted by the horrid vapors, drifting from western shores, which nature never fails to send forth when her arrangements are interfered with. Such is the situation to-day. The end must follow, when we are good enough finally to come to recompense the world for this tremendous and disastrous interference with the natural laws which govern (in spite of all obstacles) the processes of development, by exchange. Simply this, that the great Yankee nation may say to the rest of the commercial universe, "We are sufficient unto ourselves; your products for Americans, no matter at what cost!"

What would have been the result had the "hot-house" never been built? Just this: Emigration would not intimidate itself over the whole broad land with comparative uniformity. Our mineral resources and their attendant industries would have developed themselves slowly, but surely, and naturally, upon the line of supply and demand. Our neighbors would have continued to sell to us, for a time, cheaper than we could buy at home. The millions of capital would have been loaned to us at moderate interest, and our prosperity would have been the portion of the humblest. After all, none can deny the truth of old Adam Smith's proposition: "The general industry of the society will be employed in the manner that the society can employ," and certainly it is patent to all that capital diffused does more good than capital concentrated.

An old farmer said to me the other day, during a conversation in which I inquired as to his proposed operations the coming season, "Wall, we don't raise much in our destrict, except oats, buckwheat, and a little corn. We brought a few wheat, but our ile suits it to a T; but what's the use of bothering with it when we can buy the flour cheaper?" You see this old rustic had the whole thing in a nutshell. Volumes could not have said more. Mr. Wood's Tariff bill is worst than useless; the reform must be radical, complete, and if we would save the nation, not long delayed. C. E. B.

SCRANTON, Penn., Saturday, Feb. 23, 1878.

ARMY OFFICERS AND MEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Criticism is often made in Congress and in the press to the effect that in our Army the number of commissioned officers is vastly in excess of a just proportion as applied to the enlisted men. Without intending to go into any elaborate showing of the necessity for a preponderance in this respect, which is striking at a glance—such as a variety of duties requiring as many staff officers to supply a few men as would be necessary to supply many more—geographical situation of the Army, and spirit of our institutions requiring as elastic army, capable of speedy expansion, because it must be kept so small in time of peace, all which might be said—I want to make a comparison.

I have before me the official report of the Secretary of War, made to Congress Feb. 1, 1878, giving an abstract of the Militia forces of the United States, as required by section 292 Revised Statutes, in which the following figures occur: 127 general officers, 1,004 general staff officers, 1,440 regimental field, and staff officers, 8,440 company officers—being 7,584 commissioned officers to 95,269 men. The regular Army at the same time has 19 general officers, 395 field officers, 1,747 Captains and Lieutenants—being 2,161 commissioned officers to 25,000 men.

In the Militia there is one commissioned officer for every 12 50-200 men. In the regular Army, one commissioned officer for every 11 100 men. Comment is unnecessary. COMMISSIONED.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1878.

A CURIOUS FRENCH LAWSUIT.

A Paris correspondent writes: "A very curious decision was recently given in one of the lower courts here. A religious community, not recognized by the law, and called the Blessed Sacrament, recently purchased a plot of land in Paris, and brought an action against their neighbor to force him to raise his garden-wall. The action was resisted on the ground that the Blessed Sacrament, not being recognized by the State, had no legal existence. On the other side it was urged that the property had been bought, not by the congregation, but by six monks, and in their name. These ecclesiastics, to elude the law and acquire a legal status, had adopted the tontine form—that is, the property, on the death of one, to descend to the last survivor. The defendant showed that tontine was illegal, but, to his astonishment, the Judge decided for the plaintiff on the ground that tontine did not exist, but had only been converted to a subterfuge. The monks had only committed an illegality to avoid the law! A superior court has quashed this decision in very harsh terms: 'It is impertinent to attempt to show that unauthorized communities cannot be allowed to profit by subterfuges; that jurisprudence does not permit discussion on this subject; that it is impossible that the six monks can seriously set themselves forward that they personally acquired the land and not the Blessed Sacrament, seeing that, according to the rules of the community to which they belong, they took vows of poverty, so that they could not, without violating those vows, be possessed of $60,000, the sum paid down for the property, nor $120,000, to be paid in six years, nor $6,000 a year for payment of interest, &c. The monks are thus accused in this judgment of netting themselves up against the law, and of dissimulation and fraud. They are

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Rehearsal—Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim, Miss A. Human, Mr. Charles Adams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Monry—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Diadol Mador—Mr. George Clarke, Mr. C. W. Couldock.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Bachelors—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Exiles—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Wayde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Broncho Horses—Educated Dogs. Day and Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Eben Plympton, Miss Ida Savory.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Old House at the Bridge of Notre Dame.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Gymnastics.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Gold Mad.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Farce, Minstrelsy and Variety—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Lacrosse Match.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for New-England and the Middle States, rising barometer, brisk to high northwesterly winds, and occasional light rains and snow, followed by colder, partly cloudy weather.

The treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey has been signed, and the fact has been announced by the Grand Duke Nicholas to the victorious army at San Stefano. The Russians give up the claim on the Bulgarian and Egyptian tribute, but no other change in the terms is reported. The acquisition of the fortified towns and the ports in Armenia, the practical occupation of Bulgaria by the Russians, the cessions of territory to Servia and Montenegro, and the demands of Russia regarding the Dobrudscha and Bessarabia, would appear to be left unaltered. The question of the Straits of the Dardanelles is left to European settlement, or at least to European discussion, while Russia has the famous nine points which possession gives. It will relieve the English Government at least to know exactly what Russia has extorted from her defeated foe, and to be able to study "coolly," as the London *Times* remarks, the effect of what has been done upon that mythical entity, British interests. The signing of the treaty of peace is only an incident in the European drama, and by no means its climax.

The card which we published yesterday morning from Montplaisir, the colored juror in the Anderson case, bears out very fully the charge made some time since in our correspondence that the minority of the jury were deceived into rendering a verdict of guilty. The discussion of what takes place in a jury-room is theoretically improper, but it is very common, and in this case the White Leaguers have taken a very bold part in it. The jury were shut up for nine days, and it is evident that the minority were very firm. There is evidence, also, that the jury were very far from being free from outside intervention. The closer the action of the Democratic authorities in the Returning Board cases is looked into the more suspicious it becomes. We may add that the possibility of a pardon from Nicholls, which has been so firmly predicted by the Democrats who are ashamed of the business, appears very slight. If he fails to give one it will be another instance of the helplessness of the so-called "Conservative" element in Louisiana in the presence of "our young men."

We publish to-day a number of facts in regard to the system of "co-operative" advertising, which will be found of considerable importance to business men and of some interest to the general public. From the stereopticon to the street car there are numerous varieties of delusive advertising, but perhaps the most ingenious method of extracting money to insure a merely nominal publicity for business announcements is to be found in the system of selling space on the "patent outsides" of newspapers which are not newspapers at all. These journalistic hybrids are only circulated in thinly-peopled or poverty-stricken districts of the country; their circulation may be reckoned by the hundred, and unless the medical quacks or other petty swindlers the publicity they secure is worse than useless. The legitimate business of well-established and respectable country newspapers is seriously interfered with by these "patent outside" shams. Any of the chief city dailies presents a far better medium of communication with the public than the entire 1,052 "journals" on the co-operative list, and the advertisers who are gulled by the professions of the agents who take the lion's share of the profit from this business merely exemplify the old proverb about fools and their money.

It is an incident of no little interest to our Brooklyn readers that Dr. R. S. Storrs is to deliver two lectures at the Academy of Music to-morrow and to-morrow week on the subject of "The Ottoman and the Muscovite: Their Long Duel." Dr. Storrs' splendid gifts as an orator, together with his conscientious thoroughness and great skill in the grouping of historical facts, will make these lectures extremely important. Those who recall the address which he delivered in review of the Prusso-Austrian conflict will know what to anticipate from the present effort upon a subject which will furnish even a better field for Dr. Storrs' ability.

Our readers will find some interesting facts in the letter of our Washington correspondent this morning regarding the stealing of lumber from the public lands. It seems odd, at first glance, that there should, in any case, be such a thing as justifiable stealing; but it will be seen that there is. Given a community which must have wood and can only get it from the Government lands, while the law gives them no lawful means of obtaining it from there, and we have a pretty strong excuse for stealing. But this is a very different thing from the depredations on a large scale by organized companies, and by firms with extensive capital. And our correspondent hints that it is the latter and not the former which sets influences at work in Congress to prevent proper legislation. The solution of what real difficulty exists is apparently very simple, and consists in providing a legal way of selling Government timber to those who really need it, and of punishing those who plunder the lands as a business.

THE SUBSIDY QUESTION REOPENED.

A month ago, by a vote that seemed to be decisive, the House of Representatives reaffirmed its hostility to subsidies in all forms. The resolution adopted declares that "no subsidies in money, bonds, public land, indorsements, or by pledge of public credit, should be granted or renewed by Congress to associations or corporations engaged in, or proposing to engage in, public or private enterprises." In spite of this declaration, which simply echoes the all but unanimous judgment of both political parties throughout the North and West, the Pacific Railroad Committee has by a vote of 7 to 6 sustained a bill prepared in the interest of Mr. Thomas Scott and the Texas Pacific Company. The sincerity of the anti-subsidy majority in the House will now be tested.

The decision of the committee rids Mr. Scott of his formidable competitor. Mr. Huntington's position was a vulnerable one from the outset. His identification with the Southern Pacific discredited that enterprise by connecting it openly with the Central Pacific monopoly, and so demolishing the pretense of rivalry with the existing route. However plausible the proposal submitted by Mr. Huntington, it was obviously inadmissible without conditions which the powerful interest represented by that gentleman could neither desire nor accept. As an independent corporation, offering guarantees of good faith, the Southern Pacific might have been master of the situation. As the creature of a corporation which has made itself odious by greed, arrogance, and a disregard for equity and law, its pretensions were inadmissible.

The rejection of the Huntington project, however, does not justify the indorsement of the plundering scheme which has been got up for the benefit of Mr. Scott and his hungry allies. Their anxiety is natural enough. They have chartered privileges which a damaged credit disables them from turning to profitable account; a land grant, too, which like their charter is in danger of forfeiture. If the whole thing were not a speculation on their part—if it were, as some innocent Southerners profess to believe, a legitimate enterprise called for by the exigencies of transcontinental traffic—its construction at the rate required by the charter might have been assured. For such an enterprise, managed by men in whom capitalists repose confidence, the requisite means might have been had. The fact that the managers of the Texas Pacific are at a stand-still, with their charter in jeopardy, proves that the judgment of the financial world is adverse to the enterprise on its merits or to the men who control it, or to both; and either of these considerations should be fatal to their claim. The presumption is against them on another ground. All their tactics are inexplicable except on the supposition that they are in quest of booty. An embarrassed company could incur the enormous expenditures which Mr. Scott's plans involve only in expectation of the rich rewards which a subsidy would afford. An army of lobbyists cannot be maintained session after session without sacrifices which the Scott party are not in a position to make; newspapers are not printed to prove Mr. Scott's devotion to the Democracy; and the zeal displayed in his behalf by persons who would resent the accusation of being lobbyists or Bohemians, would have been exhausted ere now but for the corrupt sustenance on which it lives. The money already disbursed in these directions, and the promises of yet richer rewards which are still freely scattered wherever help may be acquired, are a charge upon the scheme which cannot be honestly provided for. There is fraud at the bottom of it, or it would not have been kept alive till now.

Mr. Stephens, the real author of the bill to be reported by the committee, cannot be suspected of participation in this wrong. He is an upright man though sometimes too gushing to be wise; and we apprehend that he reposes more trust in the integrity of the adroit schemers whose game he is, perhaps unconsciously, playing, than their railroad history and their present urgent necessities warrant. Thus, while the measure is on its face more modest than that originally dictated by the Texas Pacific Company, it provides abundant loopholes for the stealings which, in expectancy, are the prime source of its vitality. One has only to remember of what stuff railroad commissions appointed by the President have usually been made—how readily the Commissioners have adapted themselves to the convenience of the jobbers and contractors they were supposed to watch—to realize the folly of the pretense that the bonds to be issued to the company will represent only the actual cost of construction and equipment. Credulous persons believed that that was the case in connection with the Union Pacific. But there are wheels within wheels and rings within rings; the Credit Mobilier system is flexible; contractors and their friends at the board steal millions while professing to be contented with "actual cost;" and the accommodating Government Commissioners look on and certify to the correctness of everything. The fraud in the building of the Union Pacific was not detected until long after its perpetration, and even then not by the "commission appointed by the President," and in the case of the Kansas Pacific it is only now coming to the light. We may, therefore, dismiss the finely-drawn precautions of the Texas Pacific bill as a delusion. They may satisfy Mr. Stephens and those of his friends who retain a little conscience, but they would be worthless as a means of making the Texas Pacific jobbers honest. O'Connell could drive a coach and four through any act of Parliament; and the well-known firm of Thomas Scott & Co. must laugh in their sleeves at the futility of the restraints which this bill imposes. So also with regard to the "further indemnity against loss" with which the House Committee tickle the ears of the groundlings. That model financier, Mr. Micawber, evidently suggested the device. The company is to issue to the Government one set of obligations to indemnify it against the loss incident to the indorsement of another set.

But the details of the bill are of less importance than the principle which it involves. That brings up the subsidy question in a shape that cannot be evaded. All the talk about the usurpation and lawlessness of the Union and Central Pacific Companies proves merely the necessity for the legislation which the Senate committee suspiciously keeps back: it is stupid as a pretext for creating another gigantic and privileged corporation under management not one whit more scrupulous than that for which Mr. Jay Gould and Mr. Huntington are jointly responsible. The desirableness of competition depends upon the nature of the competition, and in this instance the country can better afford to await events than to fasten upon the Treasury another drain whose magnitude and results it is impossible to estimate. For this Texas Pacific subsidy is but the beginning. It has been selected as the test because the interests clustering around it are the most powerful, and its success would render comparatively easy the passage of other bills, some of which are already before the House. The policy would not be a wise one were the industries of the country prosperous and its Treasury in possession of a surplus. Now, with a Treasury practically empty, and with all classes of the people so strained and harassed that any addition to their burdens would be intolerable, the revival of the subsidy system would be madness.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY LEADERS.

We shall more fully realize the swiftness of the flight of time if we consider how rapidly the anti-slavery leaders in Congress have lately fallen. Many of these men lived to advanced years; few died young. Yet, few of those whose busy lives covered an important era in American history now survive. Indeed, it may be said that Mr. Wade, whose death is just now chronicled, was the last of the original phalanx of anti-slavery men in Congress. A long line of illustrious names will attract the attention of the student who reviews the political history of the United States during the decade immediately preceding the breaking out of the rebellion. Not one of those leaders is alive to-day. Of those who have passed away we recall the names of Fessenden, Sumner, Truman Smith, Wilson, Seward, Wade, Chase, Hale, and Foot, in the Senate, and Horace Mann, Thaddeus Stevens, Joseph M. Root, Gerrit Smith, and J. R. Giddings in the House. These did not begin their Congressional career together, but each had made his mark there as an anti-slavery man long before the first gun was fired on Sumter. Of the ten Senators who voted for Chase's amendment to Douglas' Nebraska bill, (by which the prohibition of slavery was to be optional with the inhabitants of the Territories,) only Hamlin, of Maine, survives. Wilson came into the Senate at a later period, as did Trumbull, Harlan, and several other Senators who did yeomen's service during the Congress immediately preceding the war of the rebellion. Among the later accessions to the anti-slavery party in the House were John F. Potter, of Wisconsin, Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts, John Covode, of Pennsylvania, W. A. Howard, of Michigan, John Sherman, of Ohio, Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, (afterward Lincoln's first Secretary of the Interior,) Owen Lovejoy, and others, who fought a good fight and kept the faith.

Now that slavery in the United States has long since been destroyed, and even the acerbities excited by a civil war have almost wholly disappeared, the names of the anti-slavery leaders in Congress seem to belong to a distant period in our history. It was in 1852 that Sumner, Chase, Wade, Foot, and Hale stood together, a heroic minority of five, and voted for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. Two years later, reinforced by the rapid development of anti-slavery sentiment in the free States, ten Senators voted steadily against the specious measures which were designed to perpetuate slavery in the Territories. The heroic band, in the Senate and in the House, seemed engaged in a hopeless contest. They were met with ridicule, obloquy, and contempt. Even their own constituents often faltered, and others who approved were aghast at their audacity and persistence. Perhaps another crisis as severe as that which was then being precipitated upon the nation might call into activity other leaders as brave and tenacious, just as the war afterward called a host of heroes from the ranks of common men. But in these days of Congressional half-heartedness and halting legislation, the anti-slavery leaders seem almost like demigods. Heroes they certainly were, and history will deal gently with their personal foibles, their errors, and their subsequent lapses. They were raised up, as we may say, for a peculiar work; they had their fore-ordained place to fill. That work was nobly accomplished: that place was filled with commanding ability. In the stormy sessions in which the pro-slavery policy of the dominant party was combated by anti-slavery Senators, Hale was ready with his inexhaustible power of wit and humor to meet the ridicule of the supercilious and insolent members of the majority. Wade's fierce invective, terrible sarcasm, and indomitable courage were more than a match for his opponents. Then there was Chase, with his cool head and fertile inventiveness; Sumner, eloquent, brilliant, and fierce in his denunciation, and a little handful of men to whose untiring energy the friends of human freedom intrusted securely the anti-slavery fight in Congress.

These brave men walked by faith rather than by sight. No man then foresaw how speedily the end would come. None dreamed of the fatal facility with which the advocates of slavery in the United States would glide into their own undoing. And even when the first mutterings of the storm were heard, and the slavery leaders in Congress had begun to exchange their easy contempt for a more boisterous and threatening demeanor, no one realized how short and sharp the last struggle would be. In that final wrestle in Congress, before the last sullen rebel withdrew, the sturdy figure of the Senator who has just died was most prominent. He rose equal to every emergency. He had physical courage enough for a regiment of men; and not a shred of moral cowardice was woven into his character. He, at least, could not be bullied or frightened. He bore the banner of opposition to slavery with a firm and unshaken grasp; and, with a will that was relentless and a purpose as tenacious as his life, he fought the battle of freedom inch by inch. For him, as well as for others of that band, we may well be glad that they lived to see their devoted labors crowned with success. It is easy now to see how a multitude of unexpected events conspired to hasten the day when emancipation to the slave should come at last. But we should not forget how hopelessly they seemed to fight, and how often it appeared certain that they must bequeath the battle to another succeeding generation. And now that all of the great anti-slavery leaders in Congress have gone, their services, their sacrifices, and their heroism may be recalled to the exceeding profit of their survivors and successors. They perfected a great work for humanity—a work which the world may long regard with admiration. They stemmed the rising tide of human slavery in the Republic. They resisted the encroachments of an odious barbarism. They deserved well of their country, and they have left a valuable legacy to the human race.

THE APPROACHING CONFERENCE.

The dissatisfaction at Vienna at the terms of the new peace is reported as deep and bitter. The Liberals look upon Count Andrassy as a man utterly blindfolded by the sentimental talk in regard to the "tri-imperial alliance"; they consider him as befooled and cheated by the astute Muscovite diplomatist. The more conservative party suddenly find Austria about to lose all voice in the Eastern question, her territory begirt by semi-independent Slavonic States, and the great river which is the outlet of so much of her commerce put back within Russian confines. They allege that, in case of any further difficulty with Russia, she will be able, without spending a ruble, to put in the field 500,000 men from these tributary or dependent States, who can be drilled into excellent soldiers, while Muscovite forces will command the mouths of the Danube. In their eyes, the terms of the peace mean an indefinite expansion of the Empire of the Czar to the east and south of Austria, and the changing the Black Sea into a Russian lake. Moreover, if Russia is to occupy Bulgaria for two years, or till an impossible indemnity be paid, what is to hinder her from making a permanent occupation of that fertile region, and, in fact, holding the gates to Constantinople?

Roumania is equally disgusted at the terms of peace. After immense sacrifices she is called upon to yield the Dobrudscha, conferred upon her by the peace of Paris, and the equivalent offered is looked upon as wretchedly inadequate. The discontent has been so open as to be expressed formally in the Legislature of the Principality.

It need not be said that England is profoundly stirred at the reported terms of settlement. To find her old antagonist suddenly placed in control of both the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, able at any moment to occupy the ancient capital of the Eastern Empire, having, in effect, driven the Turks as a ruling race from Europe, and about to occupy large territories in Asia Minor, with a probability of getting possession also of the Ottoman iron-clad fleet—all these eventualities, offered suddenly to the British Administration, have been, indeed, matters of profound disgust and indignation.

Will the conference change them, and what can Austria and England do in the question? Many embarrassments delay the conference. The place cannot be settled upon. Then, if that be arranged, what shall be the basis of the conference? The peace of Paris? But Russia has for years proclaimed that as inoperative, and England has just violated it by sending armed vessels through the Straits. If the *status quo* be taken, Turkey, as a European power, is already at an end. The Ottomans are fleeing by thousands to the shores from which they came; and Slavonic and Christian administration rules those territories. Russia has begun precisely those reforms in Eastern Europe which the late conference urged. Suppose the terms be objected to by Austria and England as too severe: Russia can cite the example of Germany as a case in point, and urge that no European Cabinets opposed the laying of the enormous fine upon France. And if the conqueror accepts territory in lieu of money, or takes ships for indemnity, who has the right to object? Besides, the acquisition by the Czar of half Asia Minor is a matter of little European import. The formation of semi-independent States on the Danube has many precedents, and there seems no good reason why Bulgaria should not include populations which are largely Bulgarian, and which ought to have a voice in their own administration.

The questions of the Straits and of the possession of Constantinople are, indeed, European, and may be settled by the conference satisfactorily, for with a Russian or a dependent province extending south of Adrianople, Russia has always both the Turkish capital and Gallipoli, the key of the Straits, in her hand. But supposing Austria and England dissatisfied with the terms what can they do about it? It is obviously too late now to prevent the result. All the power of both monarchies could not now dispossess the Muscovites of the Balkan Peninsula. Russia has accumulated 250,000 men at the foot of the Carpathians, and could march to Pesth before any sufficient opposition could be made. The Straits could be made utterly impassable for British ships in a few hours by Russian torpedoes. And at the most, all that the British Navy could do would be to bombard the capital of their former ally. The opponents of Russia are practically helpless, and must accept the grand event of this century—the extinction of Turkey as a European power and the rise of Russia over her ruins. Whatever be the disturbance to the European equilibrium humanity will gain by it. The abuse and wrong of ages will come to an end, and one of the most fertile portions of Europe will be governed by its own inhabitants, and will be placed under the influences of Christian progress and civilization.

VARNISHING DAY.

The citizen who has risen this morning to consume his usual portion of coffee and rolls is probably unaware that the first Monday in March differs in any respect from other Mondays of the year. But he is mistaken. To-day is Varnishing Day. And, pray, what *is* Varnishing Day? The day on which varnishing is done. Varnishing what? The pictures about to be exhibited by a little association which calls itself the Society of American Artists.

To recall the genesis and origin of this new exhibition it will be necessary to rehearse the course of events beginning with the Academy of last year; how the pictures of young artists admitted thereto received more attention from the press and public than those of the older members; how these latter, felt themselves aggrieved, while the former considered themselves by no means well treated: how the artists of the Academy at their annual election snubbed the outsiders by choosing no new Academician and only one Associate; and how this proceeding on their part cast gloom upon the younger men. From the promising soil of their indignation sprang the American Art Association, which has now assumed the more dignified title of Society of American Artists. The President of these artistic revolutionists is Walter Shirlaw; Augustus St. Gaudens is Vice-President; Wyatt Eaton, Secretary, and Louis C. Tiffany, Treasurer. Their object is the perfectly laudable one of creating an exhibition which shall act as a corrective to the conservative attitude of the Academy, and afford a place where an artist whose work does not agree with the theories of Academicians may show to a curious public his own individuality in art. It gives an opportunity to new menand new methods of work, whether these be the eccentricities of home-learned talent or the handling of paint taught in studios of the more unconventional and liberal artists abroad.

For the most part the pictures which to-day are to receive their final touches from the hands of the artists have been painted by the younger generation of workmen. There are enough of the older men of mark in the profession to leaven the mass, if that were needed. La Farge, Homer, Inness, R. S. Gifford, and Colman are members of the new departure. But the main bulk of the pictures will be from fresh wits. Paris has sent a good delegation and Munich another. The young painters of Boston are represented, and there is said to be a sprinkling of Western talent. The number of pictures cannot be very great, because the gallery used—that of Kurtz, on Madison-square—will not contain more than a certain quantity, but there is little doubt that the quality will be fine, the average very high. To-day being Varnishing Day, the press will be admitted along with the exhibitors. To-morrow there will be a reception, and on Wednesday the show will be ready for the public. We may look for something very different from the old Academy exhibitions in the work of so many energetic young painters, men and women, not to speak of those older exhibitors who show themselves accessible to new ideas. For the first exhibition of the Society of American Artists we predict success.

FREE COUNTERFEITING.

We are yet a young nation and we are still somewhat in bondage to the traditions of our monarchical forefathers. The passage of the Silver bill was a glorious departure from the dull and stupid precedents of earlier generations, but after all we are still unduly influenced by the effete customs prevalent among European nations. Our laws still provide that the privilege of coining money shall belong exclusively to the Federal Mint. In this respect we are servilely following the narrow-minded and tyrannical rulers of monarchical countries. There is not an empire or a kingdom in existence which does not reserve the privilege of coining money exclusively to the Government. This single fact ought to have led us long ago to deprive our republican Government of its unrepublican monopoly. It is all very well for despotic England and autocratic Italy—countries in which every inhabitant is the abject slave of the monarch—to deprive the people of the right of making their own coins, but it is monstrous that the same degrading practice should prevail here. Not only should there be no limit placed upon the coinage of silver dollars, but every citizen should have the right to make his own coins, and to decide upon the number of grains they should contain, and the pattern of the die to be used in making them. There are those who may think that the Government could be trusted to select a uniform pattern for any denomination of our coinage, but the pattern which has been actually selected for the new silver dollar shows the fallacy of this view. The nation had a right to expect that on that coin would appear the appropriate legend, "In God we trust to cheat our creditors," but under the direction of the Shylocks of the Eastern States, the last four words of the legend have been omitted, and it has thus been transformed into a vague and pointless remark which the despots of Europe will infallibly interpret as an evidence of our deep hypocrisy. Of course, Mr. Stanley Matthews will say that it is no matter if Europe does regard us as hypocrites, but we have a right to be properly characterized. We are unquestionably thieves, but there is no hypocrisy about us. Our Western rulers openly avow that they wish to rob their and the nation's creditors, and no one can say that in carrying out that purpose they have stooped to the meanness of hypocrisy.

That every man should have the right to make his own dollars can hardly be disputed by any intelligent Western patriot. It has been decided by Congress that the Government has an inalienable right to use the coinage as an instrument of cheating. The Government, according to our democratic theory, is but the servant of the citizens, and all its authority is derived from the latter. Now, if a man has a right to order his servant to cheat for him, he has a right to cheat for himself. If American citizens have the right to order the Government to issue debased coins with which to cheat the public creditor, every citizen has the right to issue his own coinage wherewith to cheat his private creditors. We have conclusively demonstrated by many annual public readings of the Declaration of Independence that the Government owes all its authority to the consent of the governed. Let us withdraw the consent which we once weakly gave to the monopoly of coinage by the Government, and resume our right, as sovereign citizens of the great Republic, to coin our own dollars.

When we copied the European practice of giving the Government the sole right to coin money, we also adopted the cruel and tyrannical practice of stigmatizing private coiners of money as "counterfeiters." Many a noble patriot is now languishing in jail, simply because he ventured to claim the natural right of an American citizen to issue debased coins and to use them for swindling purposes. For this so-called crime the minions of Government seized him and branded him as a felon. Hitherto there has been at least an appearance of justice in punishing counterfeiting as a crime; but now that the Government is itself to issue debased dollars, it is as inconsistent as it is tyrannical to keep a single counterfeiter in jail. It is a fundamental principle of Western finance that we want the cheapest kind of dollars, and an unlimited quantity of them. What right have we, while accepting this theory, to persecute the ingenious working man who personally manufactures dollars that are even cheaper than the silver dollars of the Government, and which, when put into circulation, can effect even more cheating.

The great free West, irrespective of former party affiliations, is now enthusiastic in the support of the doctrine that the chief end of statesmanship is to debase the coinage, to swindle all creditors, and to inflate the currency. It is the manifest duty of the West to add to its platform a declaration that every citizen has a right to be a counterfeiter. If ninety-two cents' worth of silver can be made into a dollar by being stamped at the Federal Mint with the words "one dollar," twenty-five cents' worth of silver, mixed with sufficient tin and lead to bring the aggregate weight up to 412½ grains, can be made a dollar if it is stamped with the proper words by a humble working man in the privacy of his lodgings. Why, in a free and democratic country, should the stamp impressed by the salaried agent of the Federal Mint be preferred to the stamp impressed by the noble working man? What becomes of the great principle that one man is as good as another, and a great deal better, too, if the stamp of the private counterfeiter is held to be of less respect than the stamp of a Federal official?

Free counterfeiting is what this country needs, and Congress has no excuse for delaying to pass a law placing counterfeit dollars on an exact par with Federal dollars. What if the effete nations of Europe should affect to look with disdain upon a nation of counterfeiters? Even in the estimation of slaves of the British Queen, a counterfeiter is held to be at least as respectable as a thief. We have published to all the world that we are a nation of thieves and that we have stolen 8 per cent. of the money of our bondholders. It would be the weakest kind of affectation were we now to hesitate to earn the name of a nation of counterfeiters.

THE SEALS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The account of the seals of Harvard University, which was published in your paper of Feb. 24, with Dr. O. W. Holmes' striking sonnets, interested many readers; and it was read by Harvard graduates with especial attention. There is much to be said in favor of returning to the old seal of 1643, with the inscription of "Veritas" upon the three open books; and upon some of the new Harvard buildings this has been done without giving up the present motto upon the border, "Christo et Ecclesiæ."

I am authorized to say, however, that there is no purpose or wish on the part of the college to change its seal, and that while the spirit of the institution is unsectarian, and alike ministers have gone from its walks into Roman Catholic, Congregational, Episcopalian, Baptist, and Unitarian Churches, a positive and practical Christian influence is exerted upon the students; and one of the most learned, wise, and earnest men, Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, is Professor of Christian Morals, and to all intents and purposes the Chaplain of the students and their adviser and friend. The regard in which Dr. Peabody is held may be known by the enthusiasm with which his name was greeted at the late Harvard dinner here.

Allow me to say in conclusion on behalf of many graduates, that much good might be gained by putting the price of tickets to the Harvard dinner in New-York hereafter at $5 instead of $10, and reasoning at least in equal proportion the length of the speeches, and thus relieving at once the pockets and the ears of the majority of guests who abound more in brains than in bullion. Samuel Osgood.

New-York, Friday, March 1, 1878.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Philip Farrelly, of the American News Company, died at his residence in Passaic, N. J., at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

Rev. Daniel Mullen, Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church at Norwich, Conn., died in Hartford, Conn., yesterday morning. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 10 A. M., from St. Patrick's Church, Hartford.

A RELIC.

The Utica *Observer* prints a letter from Ilion, N. Y., dated Feb. 28, which says: "The sword which is on exhibition here at the rooms of Ilion Steamer No. 1 was found at the Remington Agricultural Works, while excavating for foundation for a drop-hammer, at a depth of four and one-half feet. The blade is 24 inches long, and handle 5 inches. On one side is stamped in large and plain letters the date 1777, also the letters N. S. V. H. H. P., the H. H. P. next the hilt, and the others over the same. On the reverse side, next to the hilt, and also across the blade, N. Starr. The locality where the blade was found was occupied in the French war of 1757 by some sort of defensive works as a protection against the inroads of the French and Indians from Canada. Also in the same vicinity was an old cemetery, in use up to about 1836.

GENERAL NOTES.

Of two men living near Norfolk, Va., one has his fifth wife and the other his sixth.

A negro in Newtown County, Ga., is credited with the possession of a foot 23 inches long.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention is to be held in Providence on Thursday, 21st inst.

The Ogdensburg *Journal* says that there was not a day of good sleighing in that city during the Winter.

It is asserted that there has been more sickness in Montreal during the Winter than for many seasons past.

Ex-Senator James R. Doolittle is lecturing in Wisconsin upon "Russia the Coming Power of the Old World."

A law regulating the prices for cotton shipments on railroads has been passed by the Legislature of Mississippi.

The Reform Clubs of Maine will hold their quarterly convention in Augusta on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Speaker Briscoe of the Connecticut Legislature was surrounded by four ex-Speakers while presiding one day last week.

A Philadelphian has yellow jessamine in bloom in his garden, and says it was never known to flower before August heretofore.

The Rhode Island Prohibitionists are to hold a State convention in Providence to-morrow for the nomination of candidates for State officers.

The artist, J. C. Baily, is to present his bust of Gen. Meade to the Pennsylvania Historical Society at a meeting in Philadelphia on Monday, 11th inst.

The Providence *Journal* appeared on Saturday in a new dress. The *Journal* is an excellent newspaper—altogether too good to use so much small type.

It was a milkman that found the dead body of a man under a bridge in Albany. But perhaps that fact is not significant. Indeed, the water may have been frozen over.

Norwich, Conn., is pleasurably looking forward to the receipt of a bequest of $20,000 to found a public library at the death of a lady resident of that city. May she live long.

The New-Hampshire Greenbackers are to hold a convention in Portsmouth, on Wednesday, to nominate candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner, to be supported at the election on Tuesday of next week.

The New-York warehouse system was adopted at the Boston Custom-house on the 1st inst. by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The office of Assistant Storekeeper is abolished, five other minor officials are retired, and the pay of the Storekeepers is reduced from $4 per day to $3 50.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade has been discussing the subject of the intelligent distribution of charity, the drift of the debate being, the *Press* says, that charitable supplies and agencies are superabundant, and what is required is their harmonious interdependence and co-operation.

The Philadelphia *Press* is disturbed by a feeling that the commission for the selection of statues of Pennsylvania representative worthies, to be placed in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, are spending a good deal of money uselessly in traveling jaunts, and it hopes that they are not allowed a per diem compensation.

Congressman Blair, of New-Hampshire, has written a letter to Hon. Fernando Wood, telling him that the manufacture of potato-starch, in which his constituents are largely engaged, is threatened with total destruction by the contemplated removal or reduction of the duty upon potatoes or upon the starch made from that vegetable.

The Boston *Post* makes this violent supposition: "When the Webster mansion at Marshfield was destroyed by fire recently, the entire roof, instead of falling into the flames, was blown into the air. It is supposed that a quantity of powder had been concealed under the roof during the Revolutionary War by the soldiers who were quartered there."

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, complained to Commissioner McCormick that sufficient time was not allowed, or notice given, to intending exhibitors at the Paris Exposition. Mr. McCormick replied that as early as Dec. 24 advertisements were inserted in leading newspapers throughout the country, and that Congress is to be blamed for lack of time, if such is the fact, because of its great delay in passing the bill.

THE REVIVAL IN HARTFORD.

NINTH WEEK OF THE SPECIAL SERVICES INSTITUTED BY MR. MOODY—UNDIMINISHED INTEREST IN THE RINK DEVOTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Hartford, March 3.—The ninth week of the special religious services in this city commenced at the Rink to-day, without decrease in interest or attendance on the part of the people. Since Jan. 6 the meetings have been held continually, three each Sunday and one every week day evening, except Saturday, besides noon prayer meetings, afternoon lectures, and inquiry gatherings at the close of all the preaching services. The attendance at the latter has averaged fully 3,000 persons. When Mr. Moody finished his work here, three weeks ago, Rev. George F. Pentecost assumed charge, and has met with complete success in continuing the popular enthusiasm created by the revivalists' preaching. His pulpit discourses have attracted wide attention, and leading men in Hartford have visited the Rink to hear them. At the service this afternoon, Gov. H. D. Hubbard occupied a seat on the platform. Mr. Pentecost will remain here, it is understood, three weeks longer, extending the revival work through March. Large accessions were made to the churches to-day as the fruits of Mr. Moody's labors, 200 persons being received into membership. The South Baptist and South Congregational Churches received 60 new members each, and over 30 joined the church of Rev. H. D. Northrop, formerly Pastor of a Presbyterian Church in New-York. The additions to Rev. Dr. Hodge's, Rev. William L. Gage's, and Rev. Joseph H. Twichell's churches were also large, aggregating 100 members at least. Among the members joining the South Congregational Church—Rev. Dr. Parker's—to-day, were Senator John R. Hills, of this district; Alderman George S. Gilman, and Samuel Colt, son of the late Samuel Colt, of Hartford. The public results of the work include the organization of a Young Men's Christian Association, with a large and increasing membership. The temperance cause has also been greatly promoted by it.

HOTEL CHARGES DURING THE EXPOSITION.

The Geneva *Continent* says: "The hotel proprietors of Paris had a meeting—at least 83 of them had—last week, for the purpose of discussing the question of prices to be charged to their guests during the forthcoming Exhibition. The President, Mr. Harier, opened the proceedings by saying that they ought to profit by the experience of the innkeepers of Vienna, who raised their rates at the time of the Exhibition held in that city a few years since so high that they frightened people away and succeeded very effectually in killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. They would not, he trusted, imitate the example of their Austrian brethren. They would in their own interest, even, adopt a reasonable tariff, so that strangers might visit Paris without fear of being "skinned." The meeting, fully concurring in the views of their President, resolved that their prices during the season should be only very slightly increased. We trust that the hotel masters of Paris will persist in this wise determination, and, next, by means of insidious extra charges, break their promises to the hope while keeping it to the ear."

MME. CAUCHON'S DEATH.

The Ottawa (Canada) *Free Press* of Feb. 25 says: "We regret to learn that the statements published some time since of the brutal treatment of Mme. Cauchon, by a few fanatics at Winnipeg, were literally true, and that her death was actually hastened, if not caused, by that means. No one will envy either the consciences of the conductors of the Winnipeg *Free Press*, or those dastardly miscreants who caused the threatening letters, which were the immediate cause of Mme. Cauchon's death, to be sent. The ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, too, has little to congratulate himself upon, either as a public official or as a man and a gentleman, in connection with the affliction which deprived Government House of an ornament which can never be restored to it. It is to be hoped, however, that the people of the Province are not responsible for the outrage, and that they have universally extended to their Lieutenant-Governor the most generous sympathy in the bereavement for which they all share."

A CO-OPERATIVE HUMBUG.

ADVERTISING THAT DOES NOT PAY.

THE PALLACY OF BESTOWING ADVERTISEMENTS UPON "PATENT OUTSIDE" NEWSPAPERS—A LIST OF THESE JOURNALS ANALYZED BY WAY OF ILLUSTRATION—THE CATALOGUE A BAIT FOR THE EAGER AND IGNORANT.

Generally speaking, advertising pays; but there is a pretense of advertising that does not pay, and the sooner people who are deceived by it find the fact out the better it will be for them and for the business of legitimate advertising. The number of newspapers in the United States, and particularly in the Western States, has increased within the last 10 years very rapidly, much more rapidly, in fact, than it was good for all concerned that it should. The increase in number is due in large measure to the introduction of the system of co-operative newspaper making. While there are now about 7,000 or 8,000 newspapers in the United States, not more than two-thirds of that number have any good reason for living, and the communities in which many of them exist would be just as wise and perhaps happier if they had never seen the light. Some of the most imperfect and mischievous of these alleged newspapers are the product in part of the co-operative companies, who in 10 years have spread them broadcast throughout the West, and, to a limited extent, in the Eastern States. The plan originated with some one who saw the immense profits that could be made by producing a half-made newspaper for a purchaser who had little capital. The method in this City, for instance, is to prepare weekly a number of newspaper forms, of various sizes, containing about the same reading matter. A contract is made with a man—say at some town along the Hudson River—for the delivery of 100 papers weekly. These papers cost about what the white paper is worth, and the producer of them has the control of the columns for a certain quantity of advertising. They are furnished with headings and dates to suit the towns for which they are ordered. The man who buys has but a limited stock of type, and he uses a hand-press in printing the remainder of the sheet. His columns are not of the same width as those of the "patent" outside; his type is larger or smaller, and different in "face;" the page, when made up, will not "register" or "back" nicely upon the co-operative one, and when the home impression is taken the sheet is a botchy and disagreeable thing to look upon, and there is no one in the place in which it circulates—if it has any circulation—who does not know exactly what the thing is, and who does not speak of it accordingly. In the eyes of persons who are entirely ignorant of the printing business this is a contemptible makeshift, and to printers who pride themselves upon their ability to do good work the "patent" outside or inside is a humiliating and discouraging object to contemplate.

The local interest in such newspapers is confined entirely to the pages printed in the town, and they may be either on the inside or the outside. The patent side, always uniform in appearance, with three or four columns of "foreign" advertisements, is seldom read. They are all included in a central Newspaper Union, which has six lists, known as the New-York, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Cincinnati, and Southern lists. It seems very attractive to a person who wants to advertise and is anxious to save expenses when, upon reading a circular of the company, he ascertains that he can get an inch of space in the 1,000 newspapers in the union for one week for $70. The assurance is given that all these newspapers have an aggregate circulation of about 600,000, and that they are good advertising mediums. The small money consideration suggests cheapness. The advertising is cheap, but it is not cheaper than advertising in good papers, and the return is almost worthless. The first requisite for the advertiser is circulation. The circulation of the 1,052 "journals" in the union list is precarious, to say the least, and some of the "newspapers" which appear upon the roll are not found in the edition of the best-known newspaper directory that was published in January. An examination of the list before the coat of cheapness is seized is sufficient to reveal its illusory character. Take the State of Maine, for instance. There are published in the State 84 newspapers, and some of them are circulated widely. The union list contains only four papers, and one of these does not appear in any newspaper directory published. One of the newspapers is in a decline, and it appears to have resorted to the patent outside as a drowning man will seize at a straw. Such a newspaper would certainly not be of much value as an advertising medium. New-Hampshire has 64 newspapers, and the union list shows only six out of this large number. Not one of the six is published in an important town, Concord, Dover, Keene, Manchester, and Portsmouth having no representation. Vermont contributes 12 titles of newspapers to the list, while there are 62 newspapers in the State. In the last newspaper directory four of these declined, for reasons not given, to make their circulation public. Three of them are published in one office in Burlington, and all three are on the union list as available and desirable for the purposes of advertisers. Of the remaining nine patent outside journals, one cannot be found in the directory, and of the rest not one is published in any town that would not be reached by a better advertising medium and newspaper. In Massachusetts the co-operative plan is practiced by 32 out of 343 newspapers. The advertiser who enlists the services of these 32 cheap papers pays for the publication of his advertisement in four prints that do not appear in the directory; he does not appeal to Boston readers at all, while the list abounds in the names of newspapers that are existing precariously, that have just begun to live or are just are just about to die. In Rhode Island the co-operatives number two journals, one of which is a watering-place sheet, read only in the Summer months, for its scraps of hotel gossip, while the other is the most obscure sheet in Providence, having an "estimated" circulation of 800 in a city of 100,000 inhabitants. In Connecticut four of the newspapers in the list of 19 claimed by the union are printed in two offices, and are essentially duplicates circulating in the same neighborhood. Five of these titles given are sought for in vain in the newspaper directory, and the inference is that they were not worth a place in it.

The foolishness of spending money in the way suggested by the co-operative plan is well illustrated by an inspection of the New-York State list. To show how the list, which is contemptibly incomplete for any real advertising use, has been padded to make it attractive to the unwary searcher for advertising, the names are inserted of four newspapers published in New-York City, the *Progressive American*, the *Union*, *Garner's Weekly*, and the *Palladium*. The last cannot be found in the newspaper directory or in the City Directory, and there is good reason to suppose it has no existence. The entire list numbers 82 papers, the aggregate circulation of which, according to the latest newspaper directory, is about 12,000, or an average circulation of 146 copies. There are in the State 720 newspapers, with a total weekly circulation of about 2,000,000 copies, so that the privilege which is secured in the State of New-York by paying for the use of 82 papers on the union list is scarcely worth taking into consideration as a matter of business. Of the 82 papers in the list 10 are not in the newspaper directory, and a large number object in stating their circulation. The patrons of the union do not reach directly either Albany, Troy, Rochester, Buffalo, Elmira, Binghamton, or, in fact, any of the busy cities. Not half a dozen of the papers in the list have 1,000 circulation weekly. In the New-Jersey list the state of things is no better, only 25 out of 147 papers in the State being included in the patent outside category. The advertisers in the newspapers of the union list reach about 10,000 out of the 145,000 newspaper readers in the State. None of the proprietors of these alleged advertising mediums are certain about their circulation, for all reports of circulation are returned as estimated, and three out of the 25 titles do not appear in the newspaper directory. One of the papers named has been at the point of death for several years, and has steadily degenerated since it began to allow one-half of its sheet to be prepared in this City. It has lost all interest, locally, for its readers, and a better paper has absorbed the patronage which it deserved. It has but one paper alleged to be printed in Jersey City, and that is known only to the makers of the list.

Out of 524 papers published in Pennsylvania, with a total circulation of about 1,000,000, the Newspaper Union prints and controls the outside or inside advertising columns of 32, with about 10,000 circulation. There are 90 weekly newspapers in Maryland, but the advertisers by the patent method have the promise of reaching only three of them. Of these three the names of only two can be found in the directory, and these two have a total circulation of less than 1,000 copies. The showing is no better for Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and a few scattered newspapers in Florida, Washington, and Canada. For the privilege of obtaining an inch of space in these journals, which are usually the poorest sheets published in places where there are more than one newspaper, the union gets $17 per week. The worth of the space in each paper is consequently just 6 4-5 cents. Advertising at this rate is cheap, if it is cheap to get a few lines of space in a paper which has no readers and only nominal circulation. Respectable advertisers cannot afford to waste their money in this way, when they can reach the same readers by means of good newspapers at about the same cost. It is only catchpenny business that finds its way into them, and so generally is that fact becoming known that all advertisers in these journals are looked upon with distrust. In all, if the representations of the union are true, that all the journals on its list have an existence, the circulation of the 250 newspapers is about 50,000. For advertising in these sheets $17 is charged. The same amount of money invested in the weekly editions of almost any one of the New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, or St. Louis papers would reach an infinitely larger number of advertisers. A reputable advertising agent will select a number of weekly newspapers published in different parts of these States, and obtain greater publicity for any article advertised through this selection than through the neglected columns of the patent outsides. For the $70 which is charged for printing an inch in all the newspapers in the union list, if it were spent judiciously in the six sections of country represented in the six agencies of the union, there is no sort of doubt that a much better return would be realized by the advertiser who selected his newspapers in preference to paying money for advertising in papers which do not advertise, and bargaining for a medium which does not circulate.

That all these facts are true, newspaper men of experience have long been aware, and they have repeatedly expressed their disgust for these ephemeral concerns, which scarcely have any other claim for recognition than their record in the newspaper directories. Advertising agents who are not directly interested in the union and patent outside business select these mongrel sheets last, or do not use them at all in carrying out their contracts. Country newspapers that are made up in the home office, inside and outside, with matter of local concern on every page, exhibit their contempt for them by constantly notifying their patrons that "this is not a patent outside." It is infrequently the case that papers thus started grow up and gain sufficient strength to stand upon their own legs; but the changes in the record show that by far the greater number of them die and disappear in the year of their coming without having shown any cause for their coming. This system of making newspapers has become so extensive a business in this City that a large printing-office is kept constantly busy making duplicate newspapers for circulation under different names from Canada to the Carolinas. The principal persons interested are an advertising firm which formerly controlled a large share of reputable business, and has probably come in contact with a larger number of publishers than any other firm in this City. Its connection with the patent outside business is not generally known. The result of its connection is decidedly prejudicial to the proprietors of newspapers throughout the country which are managed in an independent spirit. Every independent correspondent of this house is brought into competition with terms that are made only with the view of enriching the central agency. Each publisher who adopts it takes up a weapon against himself, for there surely comes a day when he must either shake off the dictation of the co-operative managers or confess that his journal can never be his own. It is an irksome partnership at best, and the profits are all on one side of the house.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

"Rienzi" will positively be sung at the Academy of Music this evening. A full rehearsal of Wagner's work took place last night, and its impression upon the small but critical audience invited for the occasion was exceedingly favorable. The first, second, and third acts of "Rienzi" are full of dramatic incident as to story and tunefulness as to the score, and the magnificent finale of act the third quite carried away the listeners. Popular as well as artistic success is almost sure to attend its performance to-night.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Byron's burlesque, "Little Doctor Faust," has passed its one hundredth, and "Pink Dominos" has gone beyond its three hundredth, performance, in London.

According to a London newspaper, Miss Genevieve Ward has accepted an engagement to visit the United States, where she will play both in English and French.

Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan have accepted the commission to write a fresh farcical operetta for the London Opera Comique, and the piece will be ready for Easter, in case it be wanted.

At the Théâtre Historique, in Paris, a new piece by M. Ferdinand Dugué is about to be produced. It is called "Le Ballon Monel," and the action passes in the centre of Africa, the great sensation scene taking place at the Cataract of Ardonna.

A Berlin letter to the London *Daily News* has the following: "One of the most remarkable of theatrical phenomena is now to be seen at Berlin. It is the simultaneous production of the same play on four different stages—the Lessing, the Belle Alliance, the Ostend, and the National. And what is this marvelous play! 'Hamlet,' you will reply, or perhaps Schiller or Goethe; and, if a modern work, certainly something French, Dumas or Sardou. Nothing of the sort. The drama is called 'Die Stützen der Gesellschaft,' ("The Supports of Society,") and the author is a Norwegian of the name of Ibsen. Whether each of the four theatres here has a translation of its own I do not know, but two versions at least are known to me. As for the play itself, it has some merit, but not of a high order. Some of its details are audaciously improbable, and the incidents, like the characters, are often extremely repulsive. The appearance of such a piece in four Berlin theatres is not simply an evidence of the low taste of the public, but also, and even more peculiarly, of the present, poverty of good original dramatic compositions."

A cross-action between M. Escudier, Director of the Italian Theatre, and Mlle. Rosine Isidore, a cantatrice, was lately heard before the Civil Tribunal of Paris. The lady was engaged by the director at a salary of 3,500 francs a month, after being several times heard by the impresario. She made her début in the "Somnambula" with success, but M. Escudier appears to have been dissatisfied with the effect produced, and wished to cancel the engagement. That course of proceeding, however, the artist declined to consent to, and the director endeavored to turn the difficulty by applying to the Tribunal to have an expert to decide whether the lady was not insufficient and incapable of filling the place of prima dona at the Italian Opera. Mlle. Isidore parried this mode of attack by bringing an action before the same tribunal to recover 10,000 francs damages for the prejudice caused to her professional reputation by the conduct of the director. The two suits were heard together, and the Tribunal rejected that of M. Escudier and awarded Mlle. Isidore 5,000 francs damages.

EXTRADITION WITH COLOMBIA.

A FUGITIVE FROM KANSAS JUSTICE RELEASED BY THE PRESIDENT OF PANAMA—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES SPECIAL MESSENGER AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF PANAMA.

On the morning of Feb. 20, Mr. W. F. Clayton, United States Vice-Consul at Callao, Peru, acting as special messenger under authority of our Government, arrived at Panama in charge of Mr. C. G. Scrafford, who has been extradited by the Government of Peru, at the request of the State Department, on a charge of forgery committed in Kansas. On his arrival, Mr. Clayton proceeded with the prisoner to the office of Dr. O. M. Long, United States Consul, and requested that gentleman to obtain from the Panama authorities safe keeping for his charge until he could proceed with him to the United States, or, in other words, to lock him up. To this request Dr. Long assented and the prisoner was taken to the Governor's office, where, in the absence of that official, he was committed to the temporary care of the Secretary or assistant. On the morning of the 21st when a knowledge of the affair for the first time came to the President of Panama he, without delay, or notification to Mr. Clayton or Dr. Long, gave orders to set Scrafford at liberty.

Mr. Clayton then wrote a letter to the President of the State, in which he requested to be informed if the said Scrafford would again be placed in his hands, or whether it was the President's intent to "prevent Scrafford from being carried to the United States through your territory." To this communication Señor Alfaro, Secretary of State, replied that although the Citizen President is not aware what may be your character or authority to make such a request, he is quite willing to comply with it, and to this end has instructed me to reply as follows: Whatever be the degree of C. G. Scrafford's guilt as an alleged forger, given up by the Peruvian Government in compliance with an extradition treaty, and gathered within the nearest main in prison or under arrest on Colombian territory or within Colombian waters, since no treaty for the extradition of criminals has been celebrated between our Republic and the North American Union, and such an act would be in violation of the established rules governing such cases under international laws. Moreover, it is well to inform you that article 15 of the Political Constitution of Colombia declares the recognition and guarantees of the individual rights appertaining to all inhabitants in Colombia, resident or transient, to be an essential and unalterable basis of the union between the States; and among those rights thus guaranteed there is set forth (in paragraph 4) that of personal security, in accordance with which no person should be imprisoned or arrested except for some criminal cause, or by way of correctional punishment; nor tried by exceptional tribunals or tribunals by condemned without being duly tried and convicted, and in all cases by virtue of pre-existing law. It was by virtue of an inalienable right and an imperative duty that the Executive of the United States ordered the release of the alleged criminal; the more so that, according to all the information obtained in this office, he was imprisoned without an order from any competent authority in the land, as the Secretary to the Governor of the Capital District acted arbitrarily in the matter."

Mr. Clayton then wrote to the Secretary of State, closing his letter as follows: "I was informed by the United States Consul, that by order of his Excellency the President, Scrafford had been taken out of my hands and set at liberty, and that, too, without any effort or application on his part, or warning me. Upon this information I addressed a note to his Excellency, hoping that some misunderstanding of the case had impelled his action, and that my prisoner would be again placed in my hands. Your reply has dispelled that hope, and while it would be improper for me to discuss the legal points presented in your communication, yet I feel it incumbent upon me to enter a mild protest, if not founded in law, at least opposed to international friendship and courtesy."

Mr. Clayton arrived in this City last night on the steamer Colon.

MILLIONS OF FRANCS INVOLVED.

A WIDOW SUING A MISTRESS FOR A FORTUNE—THE ROMANCE OF A DENTIST'S DAUGHTER—HOW HER HUSBAND SECURED HIS WEALTH.

The Paris correspondent of a London newspaper of Feb. 20 writes: "A case now before the Civil Tribunal of Paris attracts attention. The hero of the story, one Maunier, was born in the poetical county of Provence. His youth was passed on the borders of the sunny Mediterranean in a struggle for life which fate had rendered miserable. He tried all kinds of trades, rushed into various enterprises, risking a great deal, but gaining little. At length, however, at the age of 19, he succeeded in opening a jeweler's shop at Marseilles. Good-looking and active, he at once began to search for a suitable wife, and among the many young ladies whom he had captivated, fixed his choice on Téresa Oddo, the daughter of a dentist of Italian origin. The family consented to the marriage, which took place in due course. The honeymoon over, the young couple sold their business at Marseilles, and went to Paris to start afresh. For a few months everything passed off all right, Maunier and his young spouse appearing to be models of conjugal felicity. But a change was destined to come over the happy scene. Maunier discovered that married life was too dull for him. Quarrels in the household naturally followed, and one day, smarting under the reproaches of his injured spouse, he deserted her and her four children, and left the dreary home. Maunier returned to Marseilles, where, with the assistance of her friends, she opened a dress-maker's shop, and, by dint of hard work, managed to support herself and children decently. This was in 1848, the year of the Revolution. About this period photography began to make so much sensation in Europe. Maunier resolved to try his luck with it in the East. Furnishing himself with the necessary apparatus, he proceeded to Alexandria, and hence to Cairo. His fame soon spread far and wide. The Turks looked upon him as a sort of magician, and rich and poor rushed to get their portraits taken. Italian Princes, Princesses, and Pashas were all struck with his talents, sent for him, and proposed that he should forsake the science of photography and devote himself to the financial operations which he (Halim Pasha) then contemplated. Maunier took with the offer at once, and henceforth became the head man of the young Turkish Prince. But his patron was doomed to meet with reverses, and the adventurous Provençal returned to France to enjoy the fortune he had amassed. But he did not return to his native country alone. One day he went into a café, where dancing was going on to the music of the tambourine. A band of wandering Italians was the company. He remarked the wife of the leader of the troupe; he spoke to her, and the next day she disappeared. He was with this lady, by name Mme. Bouvaret-Galli, that he returned to France. Mme. Maunier soon found out the hiding-place of her faithless husband and his mistress, and up to the time of his death a desperate struggle took place between the two women. Mme. Maunier had already sued for separation before the Consular Tribunal of Alexandria. After a long and minute inquiry, which was made at Marseilles, Messina, Milan, Venice, and Paris, she succeeded in her suit in the year 1869. The Tribunal ordered the husband to allow his wife and children 15,000 francs a year; but she never got a farthing, the husband living in a state of poverty. She was not more fortunate when he returned to France.

"The small funds of Mme. Maunier having been exhausted by her fruitless law proceedings, she had recourse to another process to bring her guilty husband to some sense of shame and reason. He had long been in a weak state of health, occasioned by excess of pleasure, and his death was now imminent. Informed of this fact by her friends, Mme. Maunier came to Paris and waited on the Curate of the Madeleine, who offered to do his best to make the sick man repent and leave him to do justice to his injured children. Mme. Bouvaret-Galli saw the danger. Weakened by age and infirmities, and horrified at the thought of approaching death, it was not likely he would offer much resistance to confession. Moreover, as he saw his end advancing his mind turned toward the past, and he was heard to speak of his wife in his dreams. At length he called for a priest. But his mistress prevented what might have been a happier denouement by conveying him at once to Neuilly, on the pretext of giving him the benefit of the country air. The change, however, only killed him on the spot. The funeral over, the family proceeded to take steps to insure the safety of the deceased's property. It was expected all the riches of the East would be found in his apartment; but great was the surprise when nothing but the furniture, valued at 36,000 francs, could be discovered. The deceased had died without making a will. However, by great perseverance and ingenuity, the officers of the law eventually succeeded in finding securities to the value of 600,000 francs. Mme. Bouvaret-Galli, seeing how things were going on, offered to give Mme. Maunier 250,000 francs, which the latter accepted, and the lawsuit came to an end by mutual consent. But since then, it appears, Mme. Maunier has learned that the fortune left by her husband amounted not to the 600,000 francs alluded to above, but to over 2,000,000 francs, Mme. Bouvaret-Galli having succeeded at the time in hiding the difference. So the widow is now suing the mistress of her deceased husband again; she demands the annulment of the consent that there is no dodging it. The question will be, 'Shall we give niggers to the niggerless, or land to the landless?"

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WADE

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE DEAD STATESMAN.

HIS UNCOMPROMISING HOSTILITY TO THE SLAVE POWER—INTEGRITY AND COURAGE—FRESH ANECDOTES OF THE GREAT OHIOAN.

The announcement of the death of ex-Senator Wade brings up all the memories of the early struggles in Congress of the Champions of Freedom against the Slave Power. Mr. Wade entered the Senate of the United States on Monday, Dec. 1, 1851, the same day with Charles Sumner. At that time there were but two representatives of the anti-slavery sentiment of the country in the Senate Chamber—John Parker Hale, of New-Hampshire, and Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio. William H. Seward, it is true, represented New-York, but he had not then discerned the existence of the "irrepressible conflict" which the events of the following half dozen years made so plain to his acute political vision. Mr. Wade lived to see the triumph of the principles for which he fought so long and so sturdily, and he also lived to witness the surrender of every principle which he had held most dear by men placed in power by the party he had labored so earnestly to build up. He was the last of the men with a national reputation and a Congressional record who fought the early battles for human liberty, and he was consistent in his devotion to the rights of all men to the end. His sturdy integrity was never questioned, and no one ever dared to accuse him of betraying the people who gave him their votes, or of being a party to a bargain which he was ashamed to own.

In the current number of *The Spirit of the Times* Gen. James G. Brisbin tells some anecdotes concerning Senator Wade, other than those which were printed in yesterday's TIMES:

Soon after taking his seat, Wade witnessed one of those scenes so common in the Senate in those days. A southern fire-eater made an attack on a Northern Senator, and Wade was amazed and disgusted at the cringing, cowardly way in which the Northern man bore the taunts and insults of the hot-headed Southerner. As no allusion was made to himself or State, Mr. Wade sat still, but when the Senate adjourned, he said, openly, in the hearing of the Senator made such an attack on him or his State, while he sat on that floor, he would brand him as a liar. This coming to the ears of the Southern men, a Senator took occasion to pointedly speak, a few days afterward, of Ohio and her people as negro-thieves. Instantly Mr. Wade sprang to his feet, and pronounced the Senator a liar. The Southern Senators were thunderstruck, and gathered around their champion, while the Northern men grouped about Wade. A feeler was put out from the Southern side, looking to retraction, but Mr. Wade retorted in his peculiar style, and demanded an apology for the insult offered himself and the people he represented. The matter thus closed, a fight was looked upon as certain. The next day a gentleman called upon the Senator from Ohio, and asked the usual question touching his acknowledgment of the code.

"I am here," he responded, "in a double capacity. I represent the State of Ohio, and I represent Ben Wade. As a Senator, I am opposed to dueling; as Ben Wade, I recognize the code."

"My friend feels aggrieved," said the gentleman, "as when you said in the Senate yesterday, and will ask for an apology or satisfaction."

"I was somewhat embarrassed," continued Senator Wade, "by my position yesterday, as I have some respect for the Chamber, to take opportunity of saying what I then thought, and you, if you please, repeat it, 'Your friend is a foul-mouthed old blackguard!'"

"Certainly, Senator Wade, you do not wish me to convey such a message as that?"

"Most undoubtedly I do, and will tell you, for your own benefit, this friend of yours will never notice it. I will not be asked either for retraction, explanation, or a fight."

Next morning Mr. Wade came into the Senate, and, proceeding to his seat, deliberately drew from his coat two large pistols, and, unknown to his desk, laid them inside. The Southern men looked on in silence, while the Northern members enjoyed, to the fullest extent, the fire-eaters' surprise at the proceedings of the plucky Ohio Senator. No further notice was taken of the affair of the day before. Wade was not challenged, but ever afterward was treated with the utmost politeness and consideration by the Senator who had so insultingly attacked him.

Mr. Wade was arguing to show that slaves were not property in the constitutional meaning of the term. He said: "If a man carries his horse out of a Slave State into a free one, he does not lose his property in him; but if he carries his slave into a free State, the law makes him free." Mr. Butler, interrupting him, said: "O yes: but they won't stay with you; they love you so well they will run off and come back in spite of you and your boasted freedom." Mr. Wade smilingly replied, amid roars of laughter: "Oh, yes, Senator, I know; they love you so well you will have to make a fugitive slave law to catch them."

A Southern Senator said one day roughly to Wade, "If you don't stop your abolition doctrines we will break up the Union. We will secede, Sir."

Wade held out his hand and said, comically, "Good-bye, Senator, if you are going now. I pray you don't delay a moment on my account."

Senator Evans, of South Carolina, a very grave and good old man, one day was exhibiting in the Senate Chamber and speaking of a copy of Garrison's *Liberator*, with its horrible pictures of slavery. Turning to Mr. Wade, who sat near him, he said:

"Is it not too bad that such a paper should be allowed to exist? Why will not the authorities of the United States suppress such a slanderous sheet? Can it be possible that any patriotic citizen of the North will tolerate such an abomination?"

Senator Wade put on his spectacles, and, looking at the title of the paper, exclaimed, in surprise, "Why, Senator Evans, in Ohio we consider this one of our best family papers."

The Senators roared, but Mr. Evans, who had a great respect for Mr. Wade, turned sadly away, saying: "I am sorry to hear you say so, Mr. Wade; it shows whither we are drifting."

Notwithstanding Mr. Wade's bitter opposition to the slave power, the Southern men all respected and liked him. Mr. Toombs, the Georgia slaveholder, said of him in the Senate: "My friend from Ohio puts the matter squarely. He is always honest, outspoken, and straightforward; and I wish to goodness the rest of you would imitate him. He speaks out like a man. He says what is the difference, and it is. He means what he says; you don't always. He and I can agree about everything on earth except our sable population."

Such was the opinion the fire-eaters entertained of Mr. Wade. There was not one of them but believed him a thoroughly honest and brave man. They respected him for his sincerity and fidelity to his principles, while they hated and despised the cringing and fawning rotten doughfaces of the North. There was not a Northern demagogue in Congress who would not have given gladly all his ill-gotten reputation to have had such a compliment paid him as was paid by Mr. Toombs to Senator Wade.

Senator Iverson, of Georgia, who prided himself on being able to give answers in debates on which no one could catch him, was one day making a speech, when he stated he was exceedingly sorry Gov. Calhoun had written his letter giving the result of the election in Kansas, "on the advice of Southern members of Congress," when Mr. Wade arose and inquired:

"Sir, I would like to know if you mean to say that Mr. Calhoun proposed to give his certificates of election on the advice of certain Southern members here, or according to the truth of the vote, his conscience and his oath. Your statement strikes me as very extraordinary, and I wish to know if I correctly understand you."

Mr. Iverson—"I do not recognize your right to catechise me on the subject, and I decline to answer."

Mr. Wade—"Oh, well, I won't press the inquiry, as we all know who gave such advice as you stated. I was wrong to ask you that question. Don't compromise yourself on my account."

Iverson explained, amid roars of laughter, how it was.

It used to be customary for slaves in Washington to beg money from Northern Congressmen to buy their freedom. A poor old smart-looking boy accosted Mr. Wade while he was in conversation with a promiscuous company of Northern and Southern Senators, and began to beg for money to buy his freedom. Mr. Wade refused him, but the boy said, Mr. Wade; when, seeing the pleasant looks of the Southern men, he turned to the boy and said: "Why the devil don't you run away?" The Southerners stared at one another, and the darky started off with a new idea in his head, when Mr. Wade called him back, and handing him a $10 bill said: "Here is $10 to pay your expenses. Now, run away out of slavery, my boy, the first chance you get."

While the Homestead bill was under discussion, Mr. Toombs referred to it with a sneer, as a measure for whilst paupers, when Mr. Wade immediately arose and said:

"Sir, you sneer at the Homestead bill because it gives land to the landless, do you? What is your pet scheme? Buying Cuba, stealing niggers for the niggerless. We will go to the country upon it. Leave for the landless, against niggers for the niggerless. I am very glad that this question has at length come up. I am glad, too, it has outgrowned with this slavery question. I have been trying here for nearly a month to get a straightforward vote upon this great measure of land for the landless. I glory in that measure. It is the greatest that has ever come before the American Senate, and I now tell you so that there is no dodging it. The question will be, 'Shall we give niggers to the niggerless, or land to the landless?'"

When John Brown invaded Harper's Ferry, Wade made in the Senate a speech, warning the South to put away slavery, or the country was in danger. Mr. Wade said that the day was coming when the South would be glad to get rid of slavery, and almost like prophecy.

In 1861, when the Southern members announced their intention of leaving the Senate, Wade rose in his place and said:

"Go, and upon your own heads be the consequences of war; for you shall have war, be assured of that. We are ready to meet you and your treasonable designs. If it must be, let it come now; let brother take brother by the throat, and when it comes to the worst, let the stronger party prevail and possess the whole land!" That was the greatest occasion and the greatest speech of Mr. Wade's life.

President Lincoln at one time offered Mr. Wade a Major-General's commission in the Army, but he declined it, believing he could be of more service to the country in the councils of the nation.

During the impeachment trial of President Johnson a very amusing occurrence happened one day between Mr. Wade and Mr. Chase, who presided at the trial. The session was to open at 12 o'clock M., and it was within 20 minutes of that time, and the Chief-Justice had not made his appearance in the Vice-President's room. The hands of the clock crept slowly but surely nearer the figure XII., when suddenly the door was thrown open, and in stalked the Chief-Justice, walked directly to the wardrobe, but his robe of office was not upon its accustomed peg, nor on any peg. What was to be done? Pages were summoned; this, that, and the other room, desk, and drawer were examined, but no robe was discovered. In the midst of this excitement the grim, honest old hero, Ben Wade, made his appearance, with a nod and a grunt to the flurried occupants of the room. He walked to the fire, and, after depositing his hat, went to a sofa on the other side of the room to leave his umbrella in a safe place. The excitement was still going on, when Wade, after learning the cause of the delay, with one swing into the flurry of the hunt, leaned over the sofa, and with his umbrella hooked up an uncertain-looking black bundle. Seeing it was the long-looked-for robe, he held it toward Mr. Chase with, "Here, Chase, here's your old frock you've been making such a confounded fuss about." The pages smiled.

The old Senator had his peculiarities. Mr. Wade could never endure to hear any one abuse his friends. He thought if he listened, he was guilty of a breach of friendship. One day a gentleman spoke ill of a certain person, when Mr. Wade, flying into a towering passion, broke out, "You lie, sir; that man is my friend, therefore he cannot be such a person as you represent him to be." On another occasion he had a young friend appointed a Lieutenant in the Navy, and soon afterward he learned with surprise the fellow had been dismissed for bad conduct. Meeting him, Mr. Wade said to the ex-Lieutenant, "How now, you young rascal, what have you been doing that they have dismissed you?" "Nothing, Mr. Wade, for which I should have been treated so harshly." "There," cried Wade, "I knew you were innocent. Old Welles told me you were drunk, and absent without leave, but I said all along it was a mistake, and he must put you back, and I'll see that he does it." The Lieutenant was soon afterward restored.

Mr. Wade had no sympathy with the new notions of "conciliation" and "surrender" which have been formulated within the past year, and early expressed his dissatisfaction with the policy of the present Administration. It has been stated, and has never been denied, that the dead statesman's chagrin at the results of the efforts which he, in common with other earnest and honest Republicans, had made to preserve the honor of the great party which saved the nation, contributed largely to hasten his death. He had labored to secure Mr. Hayes' nomination and election, and the events which succeeded were not encouraging to a nature which preferred principle to power and place. In THE TIMES of April 23, 1877, the following letter from Mr. Wade, which clearly gives his views, was printed, and succeeding events only confirmed him in the opinions there expressed:

JEFFERSON, Ohio, April 9, 1877.

Mr. U. H. Painter, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 5th was duly received. You ask whether I remember what I said in favor of President Hayes in my endeavor to procure his nomination at the Cincinnati Convention. I do remember it, and have since transpired, with indignation and a bitterness of soul that I never felt before. You know with what untiring zeal I labored for the emancipation of the slaves of the South, and how I procured the first bill before and during the time I was in Congress, and I supposed Gov. Hayes was in full accord with me on this subject. But I have been deceived, betrayed, and even humiliated by the course he has taken to a degree that I have not language to express. During the first month of his Administration we find him closeted with two of the worst and most malignant enemies of the colored race that can be found in all that abhorred region, and there consulting with those malefactors how best he can put these colored people under the iron heel of their most bitter enemies, and reduce them to a condition infinitely worse than before they were made free. And for Hayes to do this to the men who had, at the hazard of their lives, given him the votes without which he never could have had the power to do this terrible injustice!

No doubt he meditates the destruction of the party that elected him. A contemplation of all this fills me with amazement and inexpressible indignation. My only consolation is God's history informs me that better men than I ever pretended to be have in a like manner been deceived. Some have attempted to excuse him by saying that he "means well," but hell is paved with just such good intentions. Truly yours,

B. F. WADE.

NATURE'S CHARMS NOT SUFFICIENT.

DISFIGURING THE COMPLEXION OF LONDON WOMEN—ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE AN ITALIAN LADY—HOW "AN ARABIAN PERFUMER TO THE QUEEN" WAS BROUGHT INTO A POLICE COURT.

At the Marlborough-Street Police Court, London, a few days back, Rachel Leverson, otherwise Mme. Rachel, was summoned before Mr. Newton for obtaining by false and fraudulent representations jewelry to the amount of $1,000 from Mrs. Cecilia Maria Pearce, of Ebury-street. Mr. George Lewis, Jr., appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Blanchard Wontner for the defendant. Mr. Lewis, in opening the case, said it was with considerable reluctance that the complainant came forward; but she felt it to be her duty on public grounds to do so. The complainant went to defendant's shop, was supplied with washes, and was told that the fee for "permanent treatment" was $5,000, and that she was then employed to "operate" upon the complainant. The complainant, after various purchases and conversations, was induced to leave jewelry to the amount of $2,000 in the hands of the defendant, and to have been able to get it back, took out the present summons. Mr. Lewis then adverted to the evidence he intended to call, and concluded by stating that the complainant did not know at any time that the defendant had previously been sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Mrs. Cecilia Maria Pearce said she was the wife of Mr. Godfrey Pearce, stock-broker, was an Italian, and 24 years of age. Some years ago she became acquainted with the defendant by going into her shop; the words "Arabian Perfumer to the Queen" were over the door; on that occasion the complainant bought a bottle of "Arabian Bloom" and a box of violet powder; the defendant suggested that she should have some washes instead, stating that they would be as good as a powder and more harmless; witness consented, and bought some, at one guinea, some at two guineas per bottle, and paid her about $100; last February the complainant went to Rome, returning at the end of May; in the meantime defendant had gone to another place in Great Portland-street; the complainant went there to make purchases; the bottles of preparations purchased from the defendant had no labels on them; some bottles lasted about a week; the defendant suggested that she should be enameled, and then she would look at 60 as well as she did then; the complainant asked the defendant why she herself had not been enameled; the defendant, in reply, asked her if she was aware how old she was; she said, "No," and the defendant said, "I am 85," and that for enameling her face was 1,000 guineas; the defendant continued to supply her with bottles of wash, and an eruption having come on her face which had never occurred before, the defendant told her that it was a part of the treatment—that the pores of her skin were open, and that she might be disfigured for life if she put anything to her face but what she got at that place. The defendant said she would finish the treatment for $2,500. The complainant told the defendant she could not afford it. The defendant then said: "Very well. Remember, if I do not finish you may be disfigured for life." The complainant told the defendant she must let her face remain as it was. The defendant then offered to do it for $1,000. The complainant said she did not think it worth while, and that she did not believe in her course of treatment. The defendant mentioned several ladies whom she knew who had completed the treatment. Among these the defendant mentioned the name of a Countess who had, she said, paid her 2,000 guineas. The defendant then promised that if she paid her $1,000 she should be exactly as the Countess who had paid her 2,000 guineas was. The complainant agreed to the terms, and wrote a letter to the effect that she would give her $500 in January and $500 in February. The complainant went to some money-lenders in order to try to raise the $1,000, but did not succeed, as she had not her husband's signature. She then gave up the matter entirely, and sent the defendant a letter to that effect by her maid. On the letter she stated she could pay only $250. The defendant sent her a message to the effect that she would do it for $250. She said that to raise that sum she must pledge her jewels. The defendant said she already ladies' jewelry of the value of $40,000 in her house, and that in the next room she had something that would astonish her. She had the jewels of a Countess for the discovery of the supposed robber of which $5,000 reward had been offered. One diamond among them was as large as the top of her thumb. As the complainant was leaving a woman came, and the defendant told her that was the Countess' maid. As she was going out the complainant told the defendant she would try to bring her the $250 the next morning. The defendant told her she was in a terrible state, and must use only cold water in washing her face. This statement was alarming to her, her husband having already spoken to her about the state of her face. She had promised defendant "not to tell her husband," and had not done so. The defendant suggested that she might draw the money from a fund at a bank over which she had power. The complainant said that would be a robbery, to which defendant replied that she used too strong terms.

The next time she went to the defendant's she had her jewels with her; that was early in January. These were a diamond and pearl locket and earrings, two bracelets, a gold necklace, and two other lockets. She told the defendant she had brought the jewels to show to her, and sooner or later would bring her the money. Then she gave defendant the jewels. She believed the defendant's statements as to the Countess, and the large amount of jewelry in the place. When she gave the jewels to the defendant let her have a bath, as she said, to take away the eruption, her maid being with her at the time. She went the next day, when the defendant asked her if she would like to have her jewels back, and she told her she would. The defendant said she knew a lady who would give the complainant the money on the jewels if she wrote a letter saying she wanted it, and would bring the jewels for that purpose. The complainant wrote that letter, the defendant telling her not to name the amount, but to put $250 in figures. The letter was addressed to the defendant. On her return home the complainant sent her

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 2.

SALES FROM 12:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 P. of Mo. 1st.. 90½ | 400 Lake Shore ...b3. 61⅛
2,000 Un. Pac. s.f.... 93⅛ | 400 do.....c. 61⅜
5,000 N. C. & R.I. 1st. 93 | 100 do.....c. 61⅝
100 Quicksilver..... 18¼ | 300 do.....b3. 61⅝
400 West. Un. ..... 76⅜ | 200 do.....s5. 61⅞
300 do.....b3. 76⅝ | 50 C., C., C. & I. b30. 29½
100 Pacific Mail..... 22⅝ | 100 Can. of N. J. 10¼
100 do.....22⅝ | 1000 St. Paul pf.....b3. 32½
100 do.....22¾ | 900 St. Paul pf..... 70½
100 N. Y. C. & H.....104⅜ | 300 Wabash..... 13⅝
17 Mich. Cen.....80 | 200 D., L. & W.....47¼
30 do.....80⅛ | 400 do.....47⅜
100 do.....80⅜ | 400 do.....s10. 47⅛
100 do.....80⅛ | 100 Mor. & Es.....s10. 69¼
100 North-west.....83½ | 40 do.....69
100 Ohio & M.....74 | 100 do.....69¼

MONDAY, March 4—A. M.

The statement of the associated banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, showed a decrease of $652,800 in the surplus reserve, which reduced the amount held by the banks above the 25 ₱ cent. legal limit to $12,980,945. The loans increased $2,797,100, the deposits $3,038,800, the specie $947,000, and the circulation $31,600. The legal tenders decreased $840,100.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Feb. 23.	March 2.	March 3, 1877.
Loans.	$243,459,100	$246,456,200	$259,100,400
Specie.	32,379,400	33,326,400	25,498,900
L'l'ts.	33,978,000	33,137,900	43,227,800
D'p'ts.	210,894,600	213,933,400	227,100,000
Cir'n.	19,506,900	19,338,500	15,533,500

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie.....	$32,379,400	$33,326,400	Inc. $947,000
Legal ten..	33,978,000	33,137,900	Dec. 840,100
Total res.	$66,357,400	$66,464,300	Inc. $106,900
Res've required	52,723,650	53,483,350	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements.	13,633,750	12,980,950	Dec. 652,800

The Money market worked easily throughout the week, capital having been in ample supply at 4@5 ₱ cent. on call loans. In the discount market, prime mercantile paper, of which the offerings are not at all numerous, sold at 4½ to 6 ₱ cent., according to date of maturity. During the month of February, $492,000 legal tenders were canceled under the act of January, 1875, and $615,500 new bank circulation was issued. The reduction of legal tenders since the passage of the Resumption act amounts to $33,381,976, which leaves the amount of legal tenders now outstanding $348,618,024, the total previous to the passage of the act having been $382,000,000.

The foreign advices reported a very irregular market at London for United States bonds, which opened 3@3 1 ₱ cent. lower than the closing quotations of the previous week. This decline was followed by a prompt advance of 1 @5 8 ₱ cent., a subsequent reaction of about 1 ₱ cent., and recovery of 1 @1 ₱ cent. at the close. Compared with the final quotations of Feb. 23, the prices in the late dealings on Saturday last showed the new 4½s and 1867s steady at 103⅝@103¾ and 105⅜ respectively, while 10-40s were ½ ₱ cent. lower, at 104⅜@104⅞, and new 5s ⅞ ₱ cent. lower, at 103⅝@103¾. British Consols were generally weak on account of the grave aspect of European politics, and declined ½ ₱ cent., but recovered ⅜ ₱ cent. at the close, to 95⅛@95¼ for both money and the account. In American railway shares Erie was steady at 9⅜@9½; Illinois Central declined from 74¾ to 73¾, and rose to 75; Pennsylvania fell off from 29½ to 28, and recovered to 28⅜; Reading declined from 15¼ to 14¾, recovered to 15¼, and reacted to 14½; and New-Jersey Central, after declining ½ ₱ cent., to 16½, recovered to 17. Bar Silver rose from 54⅞d. to 55¼d. ₱ ounce, and receded to 54⅞d. The Bank of England lost specie to the amount of $283,000 for the fiscal week, supposed to be withdrawn for German account; the proportion of reserve to liabilities, according to the weekly statement, was 42⅜ ₱ cent., against 47⅜ a week previous, which was considered an unusually wide difference. Contrary to general expectation, the bank rate of discount was not advanced above 2 ₱ cent., it having been considered by the Directors that any appearance of stringency in money would interfere with the successful placing of the new Exchequer bills issued to raise the £6,500,000 recently voted by Parliament for the "supplementary" expenses of the Government. The rate for three-months' bills in the open market advanced to 2 ₱ cent., which is in the strange position of being up to the bank rate. At Paris, Rentes declined 2 ₱ cent., from 110f. to 109f. on the war fever, but recovered at the close to 109f. 55c. Exchange on London continued steady at 25f. 14c. @25f. 14½c. The Bank of France lost specie during the week to the amount of 8,500,000f., while the Imperial Bank of Germany gained 8,400,000 marks.

The Sterling Exchange market was very strong, and the business for the week exceptionally large, the demand coming from regular remitters as well as the Government bond dealers. The nominal asking rates were advanced from $4 83 to $4 84½ for long sterling, and from $4 85 to $4 86½ for demand, and a further rise, even as far as the specie shipping point, is looked for at an early date. At the close there was quite an eager inquiry for demand bills in anticipation of the expected advance in the near future. The final transactions were on the following basis: Bankers' 60-day bills, 4 83¼@4 84; demand, 4 85¼@4 86; cable transfers, 4 86@4 86½, and commercial bills, 4 81½@4 82.

The Gold speculation was weak, the price declining from 102½ to 101⅝, with closing sales at 101¾. The weakness of the market was generally attributable to elimination from the Bland Silver bill of its most obnoxious features, so that, as it became a law, it is considered wholly innocuous. Under the apprehension that the bill would pass in its original shape, it is believed that some of the foreign bankers went considerably "long" of Gold, and their sales in the late dealings resulted in a natural decline in the price. It is certain that the stock of Gold now in the market is very large, and it will be greatly increased by the Treasury payments a few weeks hence. On Gold loans during the week, the rates ranged from 2 to 6 ₱ cent. for carrying, the higher rate prevailing in the late dealings, when the price was at the lowest point.

Government bonds were irregular, but, as a rule, strong, gaining ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. on the week's transactions, the latter in registered 1867s. The business was very large, most of the sales having been made by the foreign bankers, and the purchases by home investors. Railroad bonds were active, and generally recorded higher prices, the most notable exceptions having been a decline in Kansas Pacific Income bonds, Nos. 16 to 12, and in New-Jersey Central Consols to 64¾. Late in the week, after the passage of the Silver bill, the principal inquiry was for those issues which pay gold interest, such as Central Pacifics, and others. State bonds were dull, and generally steady. In the late dealings North Carolina Special Tax, third class, sold as low as 2.

The situation of affairs on the Stock Exchange underwent no change of importance during the week. Some few stocks, such as Pittsburg, Morris and Essex, and C., C., C. & I. were subjected to a determined raid by the bears, and recorded a sharp decline with a subsequent partial recovery. The general list was not affected by the temporary weakness of the shares referred to, but, on the contrary, was firm in tone, the steadiness of the market being quite noticeable, in view of the light business transacted. As we have previously taken occasion to remark, holders of the leading railroad stocks are apparently satisfied in regard to the present condition and future prospects of their property. The bears may talk as much as they please about low rates for freight, but there are other and important elements in the situation which it will not do to ignore. Prominent among these is the undisputed fact that the trunk lines are for the first time in years doing a business which fully taxes their resources, and in consequence of the substitution of steel for iron rails are enabled to accommodate that business at an immense reduction in expenses of all kinds. The continued large receipts of produce at the great Western centres, and the improvement in business which may naturally be looked for now that the silver question has been disposed of without entailing the injurious results once so reasonably apprehended, are also favorable to a higher range of values in the near future. The general market at the close on Saturday exhibited an upward tendency, and operators expect that the present week will witness an active speculation.

The following shows the movement of produce at the Lake ports:

	Receipts at Chicago.				Shipments.
	March 2, 1878.	March 2, 1878.	March 2, 1877.	March 2, 1878.	March 2, 1878.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat....	51,490	31,920	9,552	97,288	47,969
Corn....	64,990	107,970	74,229	163,044	104,485
Oats....	29,500	17,200	26,247	43,334	34,461
Rye....	1,800	2,050	....	2,830	....
Barley....	8,100	6,500	8,690	25,527	12,828
Total....	154,550	161,670	117,718	302,347	199,743
Flour bbls.	7,370	6,340	7,215	15,743	9,574
Hogs, hd..	7,090	10,777	10,999	19,387	6,166

	Receipts at Milwaukee.				Shipments.
	March 2, 1878.	March 2, 1878.	March 2, 1877.	March 2, 1878.	March 2, 1878.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat....	26,600	56,030	13,600	61,800	70,200
Corn....	6,830	6,630	4,660	1,200	....
Oats....	1,800	2,120	3,110	1,500	574
Rye....	360	560	3,829	700	....
Barley....	1,984	3,400	1,530	6,600	8,200
Total....	37,584	75,880	26,729	72,100	78,400
Flour bbls.	1,700	2,442	3,354	10,500	7,400
Hogs, hd..	389	199	1,221	1,897	....

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
American Gold.....	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛	101⅝
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon..	103⅜	103⅛	102¾	103
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon.	106	105	111⅞	112
New-York Central.....	105¼	103⅞	93⅞	94
Rock Island.....reserved	93⅛	92⅝	92⅝	93
Pacific Mail.....	23⅛	22⅝	24⅞	25
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	38¼	37¼	18	19
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.	70⅜	69⅜	46⅜	47
Lake Shore.....	61⅞	60¾	44½	45
Chicago & North-western..	35⅞	34⅝	34½	35
Chicago & North-western pf.	62¾	61¾	53⅝	54
Western Union.....	76⅜	75¾	82½	83
Union Pacific.....	67⅞	67⅜	70½	71
Del., Lack. & Western.....	43	42¾	46½	47
New-Jersey Central.....	17¼	15	8⅝	9
Del. & Hudson Canal.....	47½	46¾	49½	50
Morris & Essex.....	23¾	22¾	27⅜	28
Ohio & Mississippi.....	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	8
Panama.....	131	130	125	....
Erie.....	9¼	9⅛	7⅞	8
Ohio & Mississippi.....	7⅜	7⅛	5¼	5½
Harlem.....	142	141¾	138	....
Hannibal & St. Joseph.....	10⅝	10	10⅞	11
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf..	23½	21⅝	21	....
Michigan Central.....	60¼	59¼	41½	....
Illinois Central.....	73⅝	72⅜	52¼	....

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS

—MARCH 2.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central.....	104½	104⅛	104¼	104⅜
Harlem.....	142	142	141¾	142
Erie.....	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	9⅜
Lake Shore.....	61⅝	61¼	61¼	61½
Wabash.....	15½	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
North-western.....	35¼	35	35½	35⅝
North-western pref.....	63	62¾	62¾	62¾
Rock Island.....	99¼	99⅛	99⅜	99½
Milwaukee & St. Paul..	38⅛	37⅞	38	38⅛
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	70¼	70¼	70½	70⅝
Pittsburg.....	28⅜	27⅞	28	28⅛
Del., Lack. & Western..	47⅜	47	47¼	47⅜
New-Jersey Central....	16¾	16	16¼	16½
Del. & Hudson Canal....	47⅜	46⅞	47	47⅛
Morris & Essex.....	26¾	26¼	26½	26⅝
Michigan Central.....	60¼	60	60¼	60⅜
Illinois Central.....	73⅝	73⅜	73½	73⅝
Union Pacific.....	....	....	67¾	68
C., C., C. and I.....	28⅞	28⅜	28¾	29
Chicago, Rock I. & Quincy.	....	....	93⅜	93⅞
Chicago & Alton.....	68	66¾	67½	68½
Chicago & Alton pref....	....	....	96½	99
C., C. & Ind. Central....	....	....	2½	3
Hannibal & St. Joseph..	....	....	10	10⅜
Hannibal & St. Jo. pref.	....	....	22½	22¾
Ohio & Mississippi.....	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	7¾
Panama.....	....	....	130	130
Western Union.....	76⅜	76¼	76¾	76⅞
A. & P. Telegraph.....	....	....	20½	21⅛
Pacific Mail.....	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	22⅞
Quicksilver.....	18¼	18¼	17⅞	18¼
Quicksilver preferred....	....	....	29	31¼
Adams Express.....	....	....	100	100¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	....	....	84½	84¾
American Express.....	....	....	49	49½
United States Express....	....	....	51	51½

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York, and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here, for the week ending Saturday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday.....	$5,652,404
Corresponding week last year.....	6,619,813
Since Jan. 1 this year.....	49,224,043
Corresponding period last year.....	53,068,244
Gold, March 2, 1878.....	101⅞
Gold, March 3, 1877.....	104⅝

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday.....	$7,313,838
Corresponding week last year.....	7,313,838
Since Jan. 1 this year.....	52,446,926
Corresponding period last year.....	42,875,118

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday.....	$109,998
Corresponding week last year.....	713,430
Since Jan. 1 this year.....	2,141,590
Corresponding period last year.....	2,906,140

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday.....	$2,607,435
Corresponding week last year.....	2,469,982
Since Jan. 1 this year.....	16,226,432
Corresponding period last year.....	17,234,862

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday.....	$2,184,251
Corresponding week last year.....	2,688,773
Since Jan. 1 this year.....	17,231,948
Corresponding period last year.....	14,526,389

The *Commercial* and *Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported.	
	1878.	1877.
Atch. Top. & S. Fe.....M'h of Jan.	$171,000	$134,864
Bur. C. Rap. & N.....3d w'k Feb.	39,760	19,848
Cairo & St. Louis.....2d w'k Feb.	3,220	5,597
Central Pacific.....M'h of Jan.	1,125,000	1,170,615
Chi. & Alton.....M'h of Jan.	316,711	351,608
Chi. M. & St. Paul..3d w'k Feb.	161,000	99,131
C., Mt. V. & D..4th w'k Feb.	7,939	8,265
C. & North-west...M'h of Jan.	1,077,891	787,726
Dakota S'th'n.....M'h of Jan.	15,053	8,497
D. & Rio Grande..2d w'k Feb.	12,764	10,302
Det., Lan. & N.....M'h of Jan.	56,963	45,602
Dub. & S. City.....2d w'k Feb.	22,427	15,629
Grand Trunk.....W'k en. F. 16.	189,892	177,487
Great Western....W'k en. F. 5.	92,017	76,844
Han. & St. Jo.....1st w'k Feb.	26,000	26,925
Ill. Cen. (Ill. line).M'h of Jan.	444,751	367,401
Ill. C., Iowa lines..M'h of Jan.	128,422	93,255
Ill. Cen., Sp. div...M'h of Jan.	19,507	....
Indianap., R. & W..2d w'k Feb.	20,977	18,657
Int. & Gt. North..1st w'k Feb.	27,413	34,636
Kansas Pacific.....3d w'k Feb.	43,496	50,482
Louisv. & Nash.....M'h of Jan.	490,000	445,768
Mich. Central.....1st w'k Feb.	110,039	114,447
Missouri Pacific...M'h of Jan.	294,811	265,903
Mo., Kan. & Texas..M'h of Jan.	217,029	237,032
Nash., Chat. & St. L..M'h of Jan.	117,806	156,466
Ped. & Elizab'n....2d w'k Feb.	4,850	6,453
Ped. & Memphis..2d w'k Feb.	4,147	4,381
Phila. & Erie.....M'h of Jan.	226,496	232,550
St. Jo. & West.....M'h of Jan.	45,802	29,280
St. L. A. & T. H. (br.).2d w'k Feb.	10,039	10,676
St. L. I. M. & So...3d w'k Feb.	89,200	105,593
St. L., K. C. & No...3d w'k Feb.	65,143	73,908
St. L. & S. Fran...2d w'k Feb.	18,769	27,937
St. L. & S. E. (St. L. div.)1st w'k Feb.	11,717	12,581
St. L. & S. E. (K. D.).1st w'k Feb.	8,256	6,971
St. L. & S. E. (T. D.).1st w'k Feb.	3,500	3,488
St. Paul & S. City.M'h of Jan.	40,467	30,597
S. City & St. Paul.M'h of Jan.	25,959	15,522
Tol., Pe. & War...2d w'k Feb.	23,091	15,959
Wabash.....3d w'k Feb.	75,473	93,826

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The following are the closing official prices of Mining Stocks to-day:

Alpha.....	11	Kentuck.....	3¾
Belcher.....	4¾	Mexican.....	14
Best and Belcher.....	23½	Northern Belle.....	10½
Bullion.....	5	Overman.....	16
Consolidated Virginia..	23	Ophir.....	64
California.....	29	Raymond and Ely..	5
Chollar.....	34½	Silver Hill.....	22½
Confidence.....	9	Savage.....	21¼
Caledonia.....	2⅜	Segregated Belcher..	2⅝
Crown Point.....	5⅜	Sierra Nevada.....	4¾
Exchequer.....	4	Union Consolidated..	11
Gould and Curry.....	9½	Yellow Jacket.....	11
Hale and Norcross.....	10½	Eureka Consolidated..	41
Julia Consolidated..	2½	Grand Prize.....	13½
Justice.....	10¼	Alta.....	8½

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., March 2.—Wool—The past week has been the dullest for a long time, and prices for all kinds are gradually settling down. This is attributed to dealers in other markets forcing off their stocks at very low prices—from 2c. and 3c. under what was considered a fair quotation a few weeks ago, and the Wool market appears rather demoralized without apparent cause. There is a very indifferent feeling on the part of buyers, and it is doubtful if any considerable sales could be made at quotations, as there is no demand to speak of. Dealing and Public Sales are quite dull and quiet for the past week, and the demand is from small manufacturers. Pulled Wools are quiet, in sympathy with the stillness for other kinds. The sales include Ohio and Pennsylvania No. 1 X, XX, and above, at 42c.@45c.; Michigan X and XX at 39c.@42c.; New-York X at 37½c.; Vermont X at 40c.; Combing and Delaines at 44c.@45c., Unwashed Combing at 34c.; Scoured at 33 1-3c.@38c.; Super and X Pulled at 32c.@34c.; California Fall and Spring, mostly at 20c.@22c.; Texas scouring coll to 23¾,000 lb. at 19c.@32c. for Spring, and 15c.@25c. for Fall. The total sales of the week, of Domestic, aggregated 702,900 lb.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 2, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

R. W. Flour, pks....	273	Lead, pigs.....	894
Beans, bbls.....	173	Leather, sides.....	13,723
Beans, bags.....	1,000	Molasses, hhds.....	10
Cotton, bales.....	988	Spirits Turp., bbls....	109
Copper, bbls.....	11	Resin, bbls.....	1,350
Dried Fruit, pks....	7,501	Shingles.....	10
Eggs, pks.....	1,202	Oil-cake, pks.....	1,885
Flour, bbls.....	10,352	Pork, pks.....	285
Corn-meal, bbls.....	303	Beef, pks.....	284
Corn-meal, pkgs.....	20	Cheese, pkgs.....	2,974
Wheat, bushels.....	119,700	Lard, tcs.....	2,956
Corn, bushels.....	38,150	Lard, pkgs.....	55
Oats, bushels.....	67,380	Butter, pkgs.....	2,485
Rye, bushels.....	10,798	Cheese, pkgs.....	7,999
Malt, bushels.....	11,344	Dressed Hogs, No....	606
Barley, bushels.....	15,150	Spelter, lbs.....	29
Peas, bushels.....	6,800	Skins, bales.....	89
Oat-meal, bbls.....	25	Stand. pkgs.....	29
Oil-meal, bags.....	1,525	Tallow, pkgs.....	357
Grease, pks.....	167	Tobacco, hhds.....	97
Grass-seed, bags.....	334	Tobacco, pks.....	216
Hides, bales.....	238	Whiskey, bbls.....	340
Hopes, bales.....	252	Wool, bales.....	104

COFFEE—Rio dull, within the range of 14¼c.@17¼c. gold; other kinds partially steady and quoted unchanged. Sales include 1,075 bags Rio by the Gassenda, at New-Orleans, at 16¾c. gold, for strict fair, and 900 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery at unchanged quotations.....Sales were reported, for prompt delivery, of 399 bales, 239 bales (same day last year, on the last evening), including 400 bales to shippers, 989 bales to spinners and .....bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery business has been in moderate request, with values quoted higher.....Sales have been reported since our last of 40,700 bales, (of which 11,700 bales were on the Exchange,) against 24,200 bales to-day, with 2,100 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, March closing at 10.97c.; April, 10.96c.@10.97c.; May, 11.06c.; June, 11.12c.; July, 11.18c.; August, 11.23c.; September, 11.11c.@11.13c.; October, 10.96c.@10.98c.; November, 10.88c.@10.90c.; December, 10.80c.@10.82c., showing an advance of 1@2 9 points, closing barely steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were ..... bales, and at the shipping ports 5,868 bales, against 14,479 bales same day last week. The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been, 2,195,226 bales, including 1,313,868 bales to Great Britain and 881,257 to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 3-16	8 3-16
Strict Ordinary....	8 13-16	8 13-16	8 15-16	8 15-16
Good Ordinary.....	9¼	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
Strict Good Ord....	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Low Middling.....	10¼	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
Strict Low Mid.....	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	10¾
Middling.....	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Good Middling....	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Good Mid....	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼
Middling Fair.....	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Fair.....	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary.....	8¾	Low Middling.....	9⅜
Strict Good Ordinary..	8¾	Middling.....	10

FLOUR AND MEAL—A generally limited business was reported to-day in State and Western Flour, however, essentially unchanged quotations. Lines of shipping and desirable low grade Extras were offered less freely, and held with more confidence. Export sales, however, less urgent.....Sales have been reported since our last of 15,100 bbls., all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $2 50@$8 75; very inferior to very fancy No. 2 White, 3,500 bushels, at 35½c.@35⅝c.; New-York No. 2 Spring, 1,000 bushels, at 34c.; New-York No. 1, 7,100 bushels, at 35c.; New-York No. 2, 4,700 bushels, at 35c.; New-York No. 2 Chicago, afloat, 3,500 bushels, at 34c.; Western Mixed, 4,200 bushels, at 35c.@35⅛c.; White State, 2,100 bushels, at 35½c.....Feed has been in fair request, and quoted steady as to price, including 40-lb. sacked at $18@$19; 60-lb. do. at $19@$21 50; 100-lb. at $18@$20, (the latter for choice;) Sharps at $17@$18 50; Red Dog, 1,000 lbs. delivered, $24 50@$25 50; Rale Hay in refrigerators, at $—.....Oat-meals have been sparingly dealt in on the previous basis as to values.....Sales include 10,000 lb. Pickled Rolled, in bulk, at 2c. average, at 6¾c., and sundry odd lots of other City brands, within our former range.....Bacon generally dull, with Long and Short Clear at 6@6⅛c. and Short Clear at 6¾@6⅞c.; Long Clear at $5 75 and Long Clear at $5 45@$5 50 for Western.....Sales, 150 bbls. Short Clear on private terms.....and for Western delivery, Long and Short Clear quoted at $5 25; sales, 750 bxs.....Western Steam Lard has been much more freely dealt in for early delivery, mainly for refining purposes, though in part for export but at lower prices.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have reported of 3,000 tcs. at 6¾@6¾c. (of which 500 tcs. for export at 6¾c.) closing at 6¾@6¾c. and 6¾@6¾c.; 55 tcs. off grade at 6¾c. Also, at the West, 1,000 tcs. for shipment to England at 6¾c. and, for delivery here, 500 tcs. Steam Lard has been fairly active, with March option quoted here at the close at 6¾@6¾c.; April, at 6¾@6¾c.; May, at 6¾@6¾c.; June at 6¾@6¾c. and July at 6¾@6¾c.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 260 tcs., March, at 6¾@6¾c.; 2,250 tcs., April, at 6¾@6¾c.; 250 tcs. May, at 6¾@6¾c.; and 250 tcs. June, at 6¾@6¾c.....City Steam and Kettle quiet; quoted at the close at 6¾@6¾c.; sales, 210 tcs. at 6¾@6¾c.....And No. 2 quoted at 6¾c.....Refined Lard in moderate demand to-day, and for the Continent quoted, for early delivery, at the close, at 7 8@7 9c.; choice do., for the West Indies, at 7 8c., with sales reported of 200 tcs. for the West Indies, at 7 8c., and of considerable lots for the Continent, reported, within the range of 7 8@7 9c., and moderate inquiry reported for Refined Lard for export, unchanged quotation.....A moderate movement has been noted in the better qualities of Butter, which have been quoted generally steady. Other kinds quoted depressed and irregular on restricted trade.....We quote State tubs and pails, fair to very choice, 20c.@26c.; do. Welsh tubs, 20c.@23c.; do. firkins, fair to choice, 19c.@25c.; Western Dairy, 17c.@20c.; Western Creamery, fair to very choice, 25c.@28c.; Western Factory, fair to very choice, 20c.@24c.; Western Creamery, fair to very choice, 25c.@28c.; Western factory selections bringing 29c.@30c.; Western Imitation, nominally quoted at 20@22c.; Western Dairy, fair to choice, 16c.@18c.; Western Ladle, 15c.@17c.; Rolls, 16c.@18c.; Canada, 25c.; Canada Creamery, 25c.@28c.; Pennsylvania, 25c.; Canada, 25c.; Western Reserve, 25c.@28c.; Central Ohio, 20c.@25c. Some sales were reported of Cheese, which have been quoted steady. Other kinds dull, but quoted about steady.....We quote State factory at 13¾c.@14c. for choice to fancy, (in instances quoted a shade above the latter figure for very choice,) and 11¾@13¾c. for fair to choice; 12¾@13c. for Skimmed; Western Factory at 10c.@13¾c. for fair to fancy; State, dairy made, ordinary to fancy, 10c.@13c.....Eggs have been more sought after, and generally quoted steadier as to values.....We quote fresh Eggs within the range of 11c.@16c. for fair to fancy, with the dealings reported at mostly in very good to strictly choice at from 14c.@16c., in round lots. Dressed Fresh Eggs at 8c.@12c. Tallow has been in steady demand, and quoted rather firmer on the basis of 6¾ for Prime City, with sales reported of 295,000 lbs. at 6¾@6¾ gold, as to quality.....And 250 bbls. to arrive, on private terms.....Stearine quiet, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 9¾@9⅝ 12½.....Oil of Bergamot, 3,000 lbs. sold at $2 90@$3 10.....Oil of Cloves, 500 lbs. sold at $1 50@$1 60.....Linseed oil quoted down to 61c.@62c.

RICE—Has been in generally limited request, since our last, with fair to strictly choice Carolina quoted at from $5 75@$6 75; Louisiana at $5@$6 50 ₱ 100 lb.....Rangoon quoted at $4 12½@$4 37½, gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lb.....Stock, 865 tcs. Carolina, 120 bbls. Louisiana, and 4,500 bags East India.

MOLASSES—Rather more inquiry has been noted for supplies of desirable qualities of Deer at about steady prices.....Receipts for the week, 77 bales; sales, 4,000 ℔. Centrals American, 9,000 ℔. Para, and 8,000 ℔. Matamoros on private terms.....Goat have been in moderately active request, at about former quotations.....Receipts, 493 bales; sales, 200 bales Nicaraguan, 20 bales Buenos Ayres, 54 bales Puerto Cabello, 15 bales Maracaibo, 8 bales Rio Hache, and 140 bales Curacoa on private terms.....We quote Deer thus: Vera Cruz, 25c.; Guatemala, 27½c.; Sisal, 25c.; Puerto Cabello, 27½c.@28c.; Honduras, 27½c.; Central American, 22½c.@25c.; Angostura, 22½c.; Matamoros, Texas, &c., 20c.....And Goat thus: Tampico, 40c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.; Matamoros, 40c.; Buenos Ayres, 42½c.; Payta, 40c.@47½c.; Curacoa, selected, 47½c.; Cape, 27½c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 47½c.; Regular, 34½c.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately sought after at 7¼c. for fair Refining Cuba, and 7¾c. for good do.....Sales reported of 400 hhds. 480 bxs., and 900 bags Centrifugal at 8¼c.@8⅝c.; 94 hhds. do. at 9c.; 200 hhds. English Islands at 7¾c.; 70 hhds. Porto Rico at 7 5-16c. and refined quoted a shade lower and quiet.

WHISKY—Without movement; $1 07½ asked, and $1 07 bid.

FREIGHTS—Trade in nearly all lines was comparatively tame, and rates, in several instances were quoted comparatively weak, though indicative of no further material alteration. Less call has been noted for accommodation for Grain and Provisions. Room for Flour and Cotton was in moderate request. Tonnage united to the Petroleum and Naval Stores trade attracted rather more attention.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,200 bales Cotton, and 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d.; 300 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; equal to 100 tons Heavy Goods at 25s.@30s. ₱ ton, and, rumored, 2,500 pks. Provisions, but without definite particulars; by steam, 1,900 bbls. Petroleum (part of through freight,) at 9-32d. ₱ lb.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ₱ bushel; 2,500 pks. Bacon and Lard, reported on private terms; quoted at 40s. asked, and 35s.@37s. 6d. bid; 3,000 tc. 4,000 bxs. Cheese, reported on private terms, quoted at 40s. bid, and 45s. asked; 1,500 pks. Measurement Goods at 37s. 6d.@42s. ₱ 25s. ₱ ton; 500 bbls. Oysters on private terms, quoted at 4s. 6d. asked; 100 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl. And, by steam, from the West, 5,000 pks. Provisions reported within the previous range. Also, an Austrian ship, 906 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo. And two British steam-ships, 1,771 and 1,500 tons, (to arrive,) with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at market rates.....For London, by sail, 1,300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; 400 bales Rope on private terms; 24,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ₱ bushel; small lots of Tallow at 28s. ₱ cwt.; and by steam, 850 pks. Lard and Bacon at 40s.@42s.; 2,500 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ₱ ton; 300 bales Hops on private terms, quoted at about 4d. ₱ lb., and sundry small lots of general cargo at unchanged rates. Also a British bark, 997 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo; and a British ship, 1,185 tons, hence, with about 7,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 9-32d. ₱ lb.; and, for Glasgow, by steam, 900 pks. Provisions on the basis of 40s. ₱ ton.....For Bristol, a British bark, 1,000 tons, at general cargo rates, reported at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter.....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 627 tons, with about 4,200 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 9d. ₱ quarter.....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 627

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange, on Saturday, March 2, was one by Bicknell & Ritch, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Edward Heaton, Esq., Referee, sold the plot of land, 100.10 by 100.10, on Madison-av., northeast corner of 116th-st., for $10,000, to Mary C. Wood, plaintiff in the legal action. No other sales were made, the following being postponed: Sale by C. J. Lyon, of the house, with lot, No. 504 West 43d-st., west of 10th-av., adjourned to May 5.

The total value of City real estate disposed of at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, March 2, was $356,998, as against $273,547, the figures for the previous six business days.

The total sales at auction of City property for the month of February reached the sum of $1,576,470, as against $1,338,724 for January.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) March 4.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front building, with lot 27 by 100, No. 733 Broadway, west side, 54 feet north of Waverley-place.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court partition sale, George F. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with plot of land 47.10 by 95 by 4 by 30 by 4.3 by 25 by 47.7 by 100, No. 45 5th-av. east side, 51.4 feet north of 11th-st. Also, the following Brooklyn property: One house, with lot 20.2 by 96.10 by 26 by 100, on West Baltic-st., south side, 100 feet west of Henry-st.; also a house, with lot 23 by 137.6 by 23 Clinton-place, 9th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Sturges M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with five-story extension, and lot 21 by 80, No. 1,000 East 50th-st., south-east corner of 2d-av.

By William Kennedy, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame dwelling and store, two-story frame dwelling and outbuildings, with the block of land 200 by 270 by —, by 325, bounded by 10th-av., 157th-st., St. Nicholas-av., and 156th-st.

Tuesday, March 5.

By James L. Wells, Executrix's sale of the four-story brick tenement-house, with lease of lot — by 98.9, No. 516 West 33d-st., south side, 200 feet west of 10th-av.; leased Aug. 1, 1878; term, 15 years, with 21 years renewal.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Joseph S. Auerbach, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling-house with lot, 16.9 by 80, No. 695 2d-av., west side, 98th-st. feet south of 38th-st.; also, the three-story brick dwelling-house with lot, 20 by 100, No. 1,415 6th-av., west side, 20 feet north of 127th-st.

By Thomas J. Steers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, Esq., Referee, of one lot 28.3 by 100, on Courtlandt-av., south-east corner of Benson-st., Twenty-third Ward.

By —, as Duffy's Hotel, Fordham, at 12 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. W. Hawes, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 90 by 155 by 175.6 by —, on Jacob and Delancey sts.

Wednesday, March 6.

By Richard V. Harnett, under a foreclosure decree by order of the Supreme Court of Common Pleas, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the three three-story brick buildings, with plot of land 57.11 by 90.10 by 57.7 by 90.10, Nos. 721, 723, and 725 East 6th-st., north side, 272.1 feet east of Avenue D.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land 50.4 by 138.3 by 50.5 by 135.5, on Boulevard, east side, 275.6 feet south of 95th-st.; also, a plot of land, 41.11 by 138.3 by 43.6 by 140.5, on Boulevard, east side, adjoining above. Also, similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 135.7 by 100 by 135.8 by 50 by 99, on West 151st-st., south-east corner of 10th-av.; also, a plot of land on West 154th-st., south side, between 8th-av. and Macomb's Dam Road.

By William Kennedy, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, of one lot 30 by 100, on Welch-st., north-west corner of Depot-st., Twenty-fourth Ward.

Thursday, March 7.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Robert Mersereau, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling-house and store, front, and a four-story brick tenement-house, rear, with lot 25 by 60 by 22 by 15 by 3 by 75, No. 253 Stanton-st., south side, 50 feet west of Sheriff-st.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliott F. Shepard, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick and frame house and two-story brick stable, with lot, more by —, No. 97 Ludlow-st., west side, between Broome and Delancey sts. Also, similar sale, Albert Stickney, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 22 by 92, No. 36 East 109th-st., south side, 242 feet west of 4th-av.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Arthur Johnes, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick house, with lot, each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 463, 405, and 407 East 23d-st., north side, 81.6 feet east of 1st-av. Also, similar sale, J. Grant Stoddart, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 60 by 102.2, on East 85th-st., south side, 120.6 feet east of 2d-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Edgar, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 520 West 39th-st., south side, 300 feet west of 10th-av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward G. Rapelje, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East 76th-st., south side, 125 feet west of Avenue A. Also, similar sale, J. S. Law rence, Esq., Referee, of a one-story frame dwelling and stable, with plot of land 64.8 by 139.11 by 64.11 by 133.9, on West 83d-st., south side, 300 feet west of 9th-av.

Friday, March 8.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. J. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick factory building, with lot 23 by 62 by 20 by 50, No. 434 Canal-st., south side, running through to Vestry-st., 76.1 feet west of said street.

Saturday, March 9.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick factory building, with lot 25.10 by 42.4 by 25.10 by 42.8, No. 26 Cedar-st., south side, between William and Pearl sts.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Howard Potter, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 25 by 100, No. 115 Mulberry-st., west side, between Canal and Hester sts.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Douglass Campbell, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 21.10 by 98.9, No. 7 East 31st-st., north side, 171.10 feet east of 5th-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Watson, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 24.6 by 100.4, No. 549 West 48th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 11th-av.

EXCHANGE SALE—SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

NEW-YORK.

By Bicknell & Ritch.

1 plot of land, Madison-av., n. e. corner of 116th-st., 100.10x100.10.....$10,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 1.

Lincoln-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 133d-st., 50x50, 234 Ward; Francis Bontecou and wife to T. H. Cook.....nom.

2d-av., w. s., 10.5 ft. s. of 52d-st., 20x70; 2, Bendheim and wife to J. Newhaus.....nom.

Lincoln-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 133d-st., 50x50, 234 Ward; Thomas H. Cook and wife to William H. Fry.....nom.

Eldridge-st., No. 8, Mary De Peyster to Fredricke Schoier.....$4,000

129th-st., n. s., 116.8 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.8x99.11; Benjamin H. Fielder and wife to H. R. Allen.....7,000

29th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x98.9; Joanna C. Hendhesgh and husband to M. A. McTeigue.....

64th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 5th-av., 350x100.5; George J. Hamilton and wife to F. O'Connor.....nom.

22d-st., n. s., 337.2 ft. e. of 10th-av., 12.6x98; J. Hilborn to Sophia De Freece.....nom.

87th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th-av., 201x100; J. Henderson to Charles E. Miller.....45,000

Market-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 7th-st., Henry Inmann and wife to Johannes M. Smith.....10,500

22d-st., n. s., 337.2 ft. e. of 10th-av., 12.6x98.9; Frances Jacobowsky and husband to Julius Hilborn.....8,000

33th-st., s. s., 52 ft. e. of 10th-av., 43.5x48; F. S. Maynard and wife to B. Metzger.....nom.

60th-st., n. s., 148.3 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x100.5; A. S. Jarvis to Phebe Jarvis.....3,000

1st-av., e. s., 27.9 ft. n. of 71st-st., 25x75; Henry Copenhagen and wife to S. C. Pullman.....11,000

Gouverneur-st., s. s., 74 ft. e. of Henry-st., 24x100.5; E. F. McManus and wife to M. C. Ross.....nom.

82d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x100; J. W. Pullman and wife to B. Metzger.....13,500

126th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x100; United States Loan Commission to J. M. Murdough.....3,624

1st-av., e. w. corner of 79th-st., 20x irregular; also, 1st-av., n. w. corner of 80th-st., 400x irregular; New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School to E. Kilpatrick.....50,787

70th-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d-av., 12x100.5; James Wallace and others to Wm. H. Parker.....9,100

Macdougal-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Houston-st., 25x100; Edward W. Winants and wife to L. Baer.....10,383

9th-st., w. s., 76.8 ft. s. of 80th-st., 25.6x100; H. A. Forsyth and husband to E. Snyder.....1,600

51st-st., n. s., 221 ft. w. of 5th-av., 22x100.5; A. Crabl, Referee, to George McIlhbin.....20,000

152-st., s. s., corner 12th-av., 85x98.11; R. K. McCarthy, Referee, to A. Schelle.....10,000

33d-st., s. s., 136.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x102.2; T. H. Landon, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company.....6,000

33d-st., s. s., 156 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17x102.2; same to same.....2,000

32d-st., s. s., 150.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x102.2; same to same.....2,600

133d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Avenue A, 15.6x57.9; T. F. Lee with, Referee, to M. Schelg.....10,000

119th-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11; T. C. Moore, Referee, to E. Snyder.....5,000

Lincoln-av., e. s., corner 133d-st., 50x100, 234 Ward; S. M. Morehouse, Referee, to William H. Fry.....6,000

LEASES RECORDED.

40th-st., s. s., between 10th and 11th sts., No. 400; Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty to Adolphus Roop.....nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-AV., AT 64TH-ST.—AN EXQUISITELY furnished 22-foot front four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling. Price low.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,

4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ATTRACTIVE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house for sale; in 19th-st. just west of 5th-av.; 21.6x55 feet; well arranged and in good order; lot 92 feet. Price, $20,000.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A SUPERB THREE-QUARTER HOUSE for sale near 34th-st. and 5th-av.; beautifully fitted up and in perfect order; dining-room, billiard-room, parlors, and reception-room on first floor; bowling-alley, &c.; one of the most complete establishments in the City; price low. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Nos. 3 Pine-st. and 1,130 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROFESSIONAL MAN of business and executive qualifications desires agency or management of building, estate or other property; terms and references satisfactory; advertiser also desires apartments suitable for housekeeping. Address Plumber, Box 306 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.

FOUR-STORY BRICK FULL-SIZE EXTENSION DWELLING. PRICE LOW; TERMS EASY.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

AN ATTRACTIVE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone house for sale very low, in 36th-st., west of 5th-av.; well arranged and in perfect order; suitable for a physician; lot 98.9.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st. and 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 57TH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST., AN elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house 35x75 and two-story extension 18x26. House must be seen to be appreciated. Price reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

ON 39TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., a handsome furnished four-story brown-stone house with dining-room extension, completely and elegantly furnished. For particulars apply at No. 127 Clinton-place, 9th-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A MEDIUM-SIZED house on 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 57TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV., an elegant extra wide house. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Park avs., a first-class 22-foot house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 19TH-ST., CLOSE TO IRVING-place, a medium-sized house. A gem. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER, will sell by public auction, without reserve, at No. 111 Broadway, TUESDAY, March 5, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, a magnificent villa on the Hudson; stables, fruit, shade, and 28 full lots. Particulars at my office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 29 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. This house is in excellent order and is frescoed throughout; will be let on reasonable terms to a good tenant, either as a dwelling-house or for business purposes; one of the most central high-toned houses in the City. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co., 5th-av. and 19th-st.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED 22-FOOT house 58th-st. dwelling, near the avenue. To accomplish private family moderate terms.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Fourteen lots; high-stoop brown-stone full-size magnificently furnished residence; rent low.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., WEST OF 5TH-AV.—Fifty choice 20-foot handsomely furnished four-story brown-stone high-stoop dwelling. Permits at offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, A second floor, consisting of four rooms, pantries, &c., hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c. For particulars inquire of CLERK, Bible House, Astor-place.

THE CLERMONT.—THIS NEW AND ELEGANTly-finished apartment house is nearly ready for occupancy. There is but one flat to each story. Prices all moderate. Applications to be made to HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 51st-st.

TWENTIETH-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 4TH-AV.—Medium size exquisitely furnished dwelling; rent only $2,000. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL PARK—NO. 6 EAST 86th-st., four-story brown stone. The near approach of rapid transit renders this a desirable residence. Address Box No. 1,174.

TWO CHOICE APARTMENTS.—TENTER DEN, No. 265 West 25th-st.; new, refined, elegant; parquet floors, play-ground. Summer-house, janitor, corel windows, gymnasiums, and mantels.

HARLEM HOUSES.

HARLEM HOUSES.—BROWN-STONE, BRICK and frame, 2, 3, and 4 stories; also, flats, all improvements. Open evenings. PORTER & CO.,
No. 1,235 Lexington-av.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—FLATS TO Rent, which are new, reasonable, and uncommonly desirable. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 51st-st.

NO. 25 EAST 44TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished, vacant May 1. Rent low to a small family. Address C. A. COLBY, No. 22 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, IN 38TH-ST., near 5th-av., until May or longer. In excellent order. Rent low. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, 183 Grand-st.

UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.—A full and correct list of the most can be had from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—STORE NO. 28 VESEY-ST., ON THE north side. Inquire 1. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY and storage warehouse, near Ridge-st., Brooklyn, on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 32 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A FARM OF 183½ ACRES at Cornwall, Orange County, with new house; marble mantels and hall, fancy hard wood floors, one-half stock house, three large barns, with about 20 box stalls for horses, and stalls for 50 cows; the best milk trade; land all under cultivation; depot on the farm. Sold at sheriffs' price, and on easy terms by

W. E. WARING, No. 62 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A RIVER-FRONT PROPERTY, GRADed and fenced, on the North Hempstead Bay River, Reed Bank, Monmouth County, N. J.; 340 feet front, 1,000 feet deep; convenient to steam-boat and railroad.

J. A. J. NEAFIE, Jr.,
Corner 3d-av. and 86th-st.

AT WOODSIDE, N. J.—FOR SALE AT A BARgain, a pleasantly-situated house, containing 12 rooms, convenient to two railroads; lot 50x215; chicken-house, shrubbery, &c.; can be seen at any time. Address T. B., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—(VICINITY SPECIALITY)—A Bargain.—Sale, $8,000, easy terms, handsome residence; modern improvements; stable, one-half acre; south-west aspect; near depot. Orange depot. EDWARD P. HAMILTON, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTHPORT, CONN., A FINE dwelling-house and outbuildings, with four acres of land, well situated; price, $10,000; one-half may remain on mortgage, about five years since, over $23,000. Apply to O. H. PERRY, Southport, Conn.

ILLINOIS FARM—TO EXCHANGE FOR PRODuctive City property; one of the best farms in the State of Illinois; 1,500 acres, or any part of it; all well improved; 60 miles south-west of Chicago.

H. S. FANTON, No. 104 Broadway.

$2,500.—TO LEASE—FURNISHED MANsion, three stories, 8 bedrooms, carriage-house, horses, carriages. Photographs and details at No. 115 Broadway. R. C. EMMET.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR WILL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn or City property—a large house, with grounds, 60x200, at Elizabeth, N. J.; good location. For terms, &c., apply to H. YOUNG, No. 368 Canal-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—MOST DESIRABLE property to rent for Summer or year. Apply to RANDOLPH BROTHERS, No. 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR satisfactory customers, to rent and for sale, both. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing; each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADE-MARKS, Designs, Copyrights, promptly secured on moderate terms, by MUNN & CO., Scientific American Patent Agency, No. 37 Park-row, corner of Beekman-st., New-York. Thirty years' experience.

AMERICAN STAR "MONOGRAM" SOFT CAPSULES in metallic boxes; best and cheapest; all druggists. Send for circular to 110 Reade-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CASH PARTNER WANTED IN THE MANUfacture of a newly invented article used on every horse. Address H. B. STEVENSON, Jr.,

4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BATAVIA...WED. March 6|PARTHIA...WED. March 20
ALGERIA...WED. March 13|CHINA.....WED. March 27

Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $80 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BALTIC, Capt. PARKINSON.....Thursday, March 7, 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.....Saturday, March 16, 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....Saturday, March 23, 9 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rate—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms: steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier (new) No. 24-st., Hoboken.
MOSEL.....Sat., March 9|WESER.....Sat., March 23
ODER.....Sat., March 16|DONAU.....Sat., March 30
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, can be had from agents. For freight apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Saturday, March 9
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 14
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 21

First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday March 9, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, March 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 21, 7 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

Nos. 15 and 33 Broad-way, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
CIMBRIA...Thur. March 7|SUEVIA...Thur., March 21
HERDER...Thur., March 14|GELLERT...Thur., March 28

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 5 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
California, March 9, 8 A. M.|Bolivia...March 23, 9 A. M.
Ethiopa...March 16, 3 P. M.|Victoria, March 30, 3 P. M.
NEW-YORK AND LONDONDERRY.
Alsatia...March 13, noon.|Elysia.....March 20, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 43 N. R.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, March 5, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 12, 11 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 19, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $70, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
LABRADOR, Sangiles.....Wednesday, March 6, 7 A. M.
FRANCE, Surcouf.....Wednesday, March 13, 8:30 A. M.
CANADA, Francheu.....Wednesday, April 3, 6 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R. FOOT OF LOUISIANA-ST. New Docks.
Holland, Thur. Mar. 7, 7 A. M. | Canada, Thur., Mar. 14, 12 M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Helvetia, Sat. 9th inst. | Egypt, Sat. 16th inst., 3 P. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $28. Drafts from $1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAVANNAH,

FLORIDA, NASSAU, HAVANA, AND SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, March 6, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 9, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading to connecting Railroad, Steamboat, Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., Savannah.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from Pier first North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA; Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, March 9
Connecting for Central America and Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Thursday, March 7
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 1
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Monday, March 18

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27, NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....March 6
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....March 9

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Through tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bimonthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
KING.....Feb. 21
ATLAS.....March 14

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
CLARIBEL.....Feb. 28
AJLSA.....March 16

First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new, 2,618 tons,)
Capt. THORNBARGER, Thursday, March 7, 10:30 A. M.
CITY OF VERACRUZ, Capt. DICKEN, Wed., March 13, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds, Sat., March 23, 2 P. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds, sail March 23, 2 P. M.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 10 and 31 for Vera Cruz, Havana, New-York, and the above ports.

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as following:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 9
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 20

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CORONDELET will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, SATURDAY, March 9, 1878, at 3 P. M.

STEAM-SHIP SAN JACINTO FROM SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, on SATURDAY, March 16, 1878, at 3 P. M.

Steamer City of Macon leaves New-York March 9 and 23.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 53 South-st.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL & S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Regular and superior accommodations for passengers.
Sailing: THURSDAYS from Pier 17 N. R., at 3 P. M.
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,955 tons, Curtis, Thursday, March 7.
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,385 tons, Sandborn, Th., March 14.
JAMES R. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY FOR JEWELRY, &c.—DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, and other valuables loaned on. Office, No. 319 Bowery, corner Second-st. Established for the last 30 years.

DRY GOODS

MOURNING GOODS.

A choice stock of DRESS GOODS in SPRING and SUMMER FABRICS.

"Courtauld's" English Veil and Trimming Crepes, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CLOAKS

SACQUES, WRAPS, AND DOLMANS,
In CASHMERE, CLOTH, and SILK,
From CELEBRATED PARISIAN
And BERLIN MODISTES. Also,

EMBROIDERED
CASHMERE OVERDRESSES.
VERY DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT,

At Less than Half the Cost
OF IMPORTATION.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 9:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Farmingdale, Bay Shore, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

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KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

WHY BOSS M'LAUGHLIN WANTS A ONE-HEADED COMMISSION BILL, AND WHY HE OPPOSED IT LAST YEAR—ALDERMAN O'REILLY'S PROPOSITION TO EXPEL THE BOSS FROM THE DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

"Boss" McLaughlin and his lieutenants are endeavoring to form a combination with certain Republicans of Brooklyn for the purpose of inducing them to assist in procuring the passage of Senator Pierce's charter amendments by the Legislature. It is stated that such a combination has already been formed. Sheriff Albert Daggett, a prominent member of the Republican General Committee of Kings County, is on very friendly, if not intimate, political terms with McLaughlin and Mayor Howell. His visits to the Coroner's rooms in the County Court-house (the "Boss" head-quarters) have excited, unjustly it may be, the unfavorable criticism of many members of his party. The charter amendments which McLaughlin urges for adoption propose to substitute for the nine Commissioners who now manage the affairs of the Board of City Works, Police and Excise Board, and Board of Fire Commissioners, three Commissioners, one for each commission. If the amendments pass, the three Commissioners will be appointed by Mayor Howell, and the appointing power might just as well be "Boss" McLaughlin. For the first time in years McLaughlin is virtually shorn of all power in the commissions named above. It is true that Commissioner Massey, one of his adherents, is President of the Board of City Works, but he is powerless to act with the two remaining members of the board opposed to him. And so the "Boss" is anxious to trade with Republicans, in the belief that if he can secure absolute control of one commission even, while the others go to his political opponents, the change will be an improvement on the present state of affairs. The "Boss" is engaged in a life-and-death political struggle, and he will go to the wall if assistance is not rendered him by certain so-called Republicans who have aided him in the past. It is a common but untrue remark among McLaughlin's adherents, "The Boss can always get a Republican when he wants one." One Republican whose assistance the King Democrats hope to secure, was favorably discussed last year by McLaughlin and his lieutenants as an available man on whom to bestow the Democratic nomination for Mayor in case Mayor Schroeder was renominated by the Republicans.

Senator Pierce's bill proposes to reorganize the Board of Aldermen, one Alderman to be elected from each Assembly district, and six by the entire city. This proposition has met with considerable favor, although if adopted it would be an outrage on the Republicans of Kings County. It is argued by the "Boss" that a better class of men would be elected to the board than by the present system. This conclusion is forced upon him by the consciousness that the Board of Aldermen, as now constituted, cannot be handled by him as in the days of his undisputed power. Again, the majority of Assembly districts are Democratic, and will probably continue to be, even under a reapportionment, consequently the "Boss" would control the board, if the Aldermen were elected by his plan. The election of Alderman Dwyer, Second Ward; Alderman Shanon, Fifth Ward; Alderman McIntyre, Eighth Ward, and Alderman O'Reilly, Twelfth Ward, each from strongly Democratic wards, and over the regular Democratic nominees, was the first affective blow at the "Boss" leadership, which warned him that his power was slipping from him. To Pierce's charter amendments McLaughlin looks for a restoration of his grip on the throat of Brooklyn.

In the Assembly, last year, Hon. Dan Bradley introduced a measure known as the "one-headed commission bill." That bill also proposed the substitution of three Commissioners for nine, but McLaughlin instly opposed the measure, despite the fact that it emanated from a Democrat. Bradley's bill was much fairer than Senator Pierce's proposed measure, for while it gave the Mayor power to appoint three Commissioners, the Board of Aldermen were to confirm or reject the nominees. The Democrats in the Board of Aldermen, when Bradley's bill was printed, passed a resolution asking the Legislature to leave the charter of Brown alone. Thomas Kinsella, in opposing Bradley's bill, and referring to the plea that it would be better to hold three Commissioners responsible than nine, said:

"A concentration of official power would be accompanied by an increase of political power in the hands of one man, and this would not be desirable. New-York was plundered under the rule of concentrated power. With three Commissioners (as in each commission) there is a reasonable certainty of a supervisory element in each board."

Mr. Kinsella and the "Boss" thought that if the salaries of officials throughout the City were reduced it would accomplish all proposed to be accomplished by reducing the number of Commissioners. Salaries were reduced to the extent of about $45,000. Bradley's bill was, however, defeated, owing to the "Boss" denunciation of the measure, Gov. Robinson refused to sign it, and thus it died. Senator Pierce's bill proposes to abolish the offices of Collector of Taxes, Auditor, and Clerk of Arrears, the duties of these departments to be transferred to a department of finance, to be in charge of the Controller of Brooklyn. This change is for the alleged purpose of saving the city a large amount of money. Last year a bill was introduced in the Legislature which proposed to abolish the offices of Register of Arrears, City Auditor, and City Treasurer. It was well understood that the "Boss" at that time, that there were three times as many officials employed in the Auditor's office as were needed to get through the work there, but he strenuously opposed the proposed abolishment of the position. Now he is in favor of wiping the office out. Besides this, Mr. Searing, the present Auditor, would like to be the Democratic candidate for Sheriff next Fall, and so, with the prospect of landing into an office with a small fortune, he is willing to demonstrate his deep regard for the interests of the public by getting out of the place he now adorns.

Next to Legislative matters the coming meeting of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County is the principal topic of interest among the Democrats of Brooklyn. The ousting of several prominent delegates from their seats in the committee was to have occurred at the last meeting, but was postponed mainly for the reason that Mayor Howell's nominations for membership in the Board of Education were not at that time confirmed. Since then the nominations were confirmed, and now the "Boss" is ready to act. Alderman O'Reilly, in speaking of the matter to a TIMES reporter, said: "I suppose that there are men in the committee capable of turning me out. I am not particularly anxious to remain in the committee, and have had my resignation prepared for some time. I will, however, defer it for a week to show up some of the Democrats in that committee. I think of introducing a resolution calling for the expulsion of "Boss" McLaughlin from the Aldermen who voted to make a Republican President of a Democratic Board of Aldermen. I can prove that I am a better Democrat than they are. I want the yeas and nays on my resolution to expel the "Boss."

In response to the query as to whether a new committee would be formed by the Independant Democrats, the Alderman said: "You can rest assured that we will not remain idle. We have time enough yet. Make haste slowly is a good rule to work by. The 'Boss' knows our strength, and I suppose he will try to neutralize it by making some kind of a dicker with some Republicans you know of. I don't believe the honest Republicans of this city, however, will be any party to such an arrangement. As for me, I am a Democrat, but when the Democrats of the Board of Aldermen elected a Republican President they opened the gates very wide, and it seems to me when they go to close them they will have a more difficult job on hand than they dream of now."

A STORMY DISCUSSION ABOUT HATS.

Thomas O'Flaherty and Michael Donohue are sons of Erin who pursue the even tenor of their way in making shoes at the premises No. 533 East Eleventh-street. Their business is generally carried on in an amiable manner, and is disturbed by only a few disputes. On Saturday last, however, they got somewhat unsteady in anticipation of the coming anniversary of Ireland's patron saint, but even then they were good-natured in their conversation until the question of the relative beauty and style of anniversary "tiles" loomed gradually up in their discussions. Both are patriotic Irishmen, and both believe that to have the character of a "tile" impugned is to submit to a disparaging imputation of their loyalty to St. Patrick. Consequently, when comparisons were made between the two shining beavers, comparisons became odious, and were promptly resented. When, therefore, one of the shoemakers assumed as much dignity as his somewhas inebriated condition would permit, and requested his companion to "shoot his hat" the consequences were inevitable. Donohue promptly seized a shoemaker's hammer and brought it down upon the head of the indiscreet Thomas. Though it made but a slight impression upon the latter's cranium it stirred within his soul an insatiable desire for revenge, and he straightway invoked the aid of a fellow-countryman, who was clothed in the shining shield and navy-blue of Police authority. Together they returned to the scene of the discussion, and Michael was taken into custody. Yesterday he stood before Justice Morgan, at the Essex Market Police Court. The complainant and prisoner instantly forgave each other then and there, and Michael was told that he must not do so again. In order to impress the latter fact more strongly upon his mind he was required to furnish bonds in $100 for his good behavior for six months.

THE CITY'S FREEDOM FROM SMALL-POX.

During the present Winter this City has been more free from small-pox than in almost any previous season. It has been a common thing, in former Winters, for the dead-beat to carry from the Small-pox Hospital to the Potter's Field a number of bodies yearly every week; but this Winter there has not yearly every week; but this Winter there has not been a death from this scourge. The [illegible] and burying attendance handle the bodies of small-pox patients as freely as those of any others, and it is said that not a case of infection has ever been known among them. There is now only one patient in the Small-pox Hospital.

PROHIBITING POUND-NET FISHING.

THE WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF FISH PROHIBITED BY THE RICHMOND COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

Quaint old Izaak Walton's blessing on "all that are lovers of nature and dare trust in Providence and be quiet and go a-angling" has been often complemented by many an imprecation wrung from fishermen who found some favorite stream, inlet, or bay almost entirely despoiled of its finny inhabitants by the extensive use of pound or fyke nets. These nets are confined by stakes driven into the bed of a channel, and are so contrived as to lead the fish to some central net or "pound," where they can be scooped out in quantities. The pound-net is the largest and does most damage. Such nets are kept in place for months at a time and are visited once, sometimes twice a day by their owners, who gather up their collected spoils. The first pound-net ever used, it is said, was set up on the shores of Long Island, about 30 years ago. Since then they have gradually increased in number and have caused the depletion of many pristine fishing-grounds. The attention of the Legislature was repeatedly called to the subject by the Commissioners of Fisheries. In their report for 1870 the latter stated that the use of pound-nets exhausts the waters of a place in three years. In a report dated Feb. 1, 1875, they used the following language:

"The destruction wrought by pound-nets has been apparent wherever they have been introduced. By their use our larger lakes, even, have been depopulated of the myriads of fish which once inhabited them. * * * Even the ocean itself cannot meet the ravages it [pound-net fishing] causes, and wherever pound-nets are established the inevitable consequences follow in but a few short seasons. In Canada, where especial pains have been taken to restore the salmon fisheries, they have been utterly prohibited, and if we would save our fisheries we must follow this lead.

"The natural yield of woods and waters in game and fish is a heritage of the whole people, and ought not to be appropriated by any set of individuals. * * * Machines invented to carry on a trade which is deleterious to the community are never sacred, and money so invested has no security except in the long suffering of a patient and sorely-tried public. * * * None [fish] escape but the very few who follow the exact centre of the channel. Not enough are left to keep up the breed; the habits of spawning are directly interfered with, the fishing begins to deteriorate, it never lasts but a few years, and at the close leaves that entire section of water absolutely bare of fish, dependent upon accident or the laborious efforts of man for its possible restoration."

The waters about Staten Island, including Prince's and Raritan Bays, were, until a comparatively recent period, favorite places for fishing and anglers possessing the slightest modicum of patience were rewarded with goodly heaps of fish, including such kinds as shad, weak-fish, porgies, eels, an occasional salmon, and the like. Two fishing clubs, the Exercise and the Watson, were established on Staten Island and obtained numerous members. Large numbers of other persons, too, used to flock down and hire boats in the neighborhood. About two or three years ago the "pot" fishermen began to spread their nets all around the island and in the bays. These nets are, some of them, several hundred feet in length, and one of them is about two miles long. Being constructed like traps with wings in every variety. They have been set in March and April when the shad begin to come up to spawn. Last year the nets were very much increased in number and the fishing was very poor. Besides the actual number of fish caught by the nets—though that is very large—there is the added injury that fish are caught by such nets just when they come up to spawn, and so the propagation of the fish is very seriously interfered with. Last Spring, Peter J. Hickey, one of the members of the Excelsior Fishing Club, whose head-quarters are at Tottenville, made complaint before a Justice of the Peace on Staten Island, and as a result the Sheriff took a posse of men and forcibly compelled the nets to be taken up. Albert E. Cochran, another member of the club, brought the matter to the attention of the Legislature, with a view of having some action taken in regard to the evil. A committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Walton Club. A circular was issued and distributed in the county and the matter was urged before the Board of Supervisors. Under a general act of the State the Supervisors of each county are given legislative powers in regard to the fishing interests of their respective counties. By constant agitation the Richmond County Board was finally impelled to act in the matter, and a few days ago passed an act for the protection and preservation of fish in the waters of the county. This act forbids the use of seine, purse, or pound nets at any time in the waters specified, and for bids the use of fyke, drift, or other nets between June 1 and Sept. 1. The owners or occupants of water frontage, and any person who has been an actual resident of the county for two years, are permitted to use fyke nets extending out not over 110 feet from low water mark. Other persons may obtain a license to use such nets from Sept. 1 to June 1, though no person can obtain a license for more than a single net.

A THIEF FATALLY STABBED.

At a late hour last night Patrolmen Gilmore and Dickey, of the Twenty-first Precinct, while on patrol, noticed a young man sitting in the doorway of a tenement-house, No. 553 First-avenue. The man seemed to be sick, and on taking him to the station-house it was discovered that he was suffering from a very dangerous stab wound in the left side. At the station-house he was recognized as Peter Woods, a notorious thief and burglar, living at No. 648 Second-avenue. Woods has been arrested a number of times, and has served five years at Sing Sing Prison for burglary. He refused to give the Police the slightest information as to where and how he had received the wound from which he was suffering. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that the blade of the knife with which he had been stabbed had penetrated the left lung. His case is considered hopeless. At the hospital he firmly persisted in his refusal to explain the manner in which he had been wounded. It is supposed that Peter Woods was stabbed by some person whom he was endeavoring to rob, or he may have received the fatal wound during a fight with some of his boon companions. At a late hour last night he was sinking rapidly, and it was believed that he could not live many hours.

ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

Mrs. Eliza Canfield, aged 22, of No. 439 East Seventy-sixth-street, after a quarrel with her husband yesterday, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. Canfield, who works in New-Jersey, went home yesterday morning and gave his wife $10. Some time after he demanded the return of the money, but Mrs. Canfield refused to comply with his demand. A quarrel ensued, and the woman took a razor from a bureau drawer and cut her throat, inflicting an ugly wound. She was taken to the East Fifty-ninth-Street Police Station, where she was attended by Police Surgeon Clements, and subsequently returned home. The wound is not considered dangerous.

Mrs. Sarah Pierce, aged 30, of No. 25 Smith-street, Brooklyn, attempted to put an end to her existence by jumping into the East River at the foot of Grand-street yesterday. She was rescued from drowning by Patrolman Jepson, of the Thirteenth Precinct. She said that she was a married woman, had three children, and lived with her husband at the above address. She admitted that she had made three previous attempts to destroy herself, but refused to divulge the motive that prompted her. The woman was taken to her home by Officer Jepson.

STABBED BY A DRUNKEN MAN.

Last evening Joseph Kesselmark, aged 49, residing at No. 441 West Thirty-sixth-street, sent his boy to a neighboring tobacconist for some tobacco, and stood in the doorway of his residence waiting for his return. The lad did not succeed in getting the tobacco his father desired at the store and ran across the street to another establishment. His father called him back, and a drunken man who was staggering about the sidewalk thereupon accosted Kesselmark, and asked him if he was calling to him. Kesselmark replied in the negative, but the drunken man got angry, and some words passed between the men. Kesselmark turned to enter his residence, when the drunken man pulled a jack-knife from his pocket and stabbed him in the back, inflicting a serious wound. He then fled, and made his escape. Kesselmark was taken to his apartments, and was attended by Dr. Hudderefield. The Police of the Twentieth Precinct were informed, and efforts are being made to discover and arrest Mr. Kesselmark's assailant.

A CHILD FATALLY WOUNDED.

Mary Pawellka, aged 3½ years, living with her parents at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, was accidentally shot in the left temple and fatally wounded last evening by the discharge of a small, single-barreled pistol in the hands of Joseph Parina, aged 6 years, of One Hundred and Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue. Joseph, with his parents, was in the apartment occupied by the Pawellka family, and the pistol, which was supposed to be empty, was given to him as a plaything. While playing with the weapon it was discharged, and the bullet took effect in the temple of little Mary, who was playing with Joseph. The wounded child was attended by Dr. Heppel, who said last night that she cannot survive the injury.

STONE COFFINS IN SCOTLAND.

In the course of operations at Dundee Harbor workmen have come upon a stone coffin, 6 feet 6 inches long, by 1 foot deep, and 18 inches in width at the broadest part. Inside was the skeleton of a man. The bones were in a good state of preservation. Some of them were presenting wonderful freshness. The teeth were entire. In the same place two other coffins of similar construction were found, and all had been laid east and west. The coffins had been undoubtedly for sepulchres.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE TAMMANY GREED FOR OFFICE.

DISCHARGED MARKET OFFICERS ABOUT TO BRING SUITS TO COMPEL "BOSS" KELLY TO REINSTATE THEM.

The arbitrary removal from place, without sufficient cause, of subordinate public officials by the Tammany Hall heads of departments shortly after their accession to power, is likely to be legally resisted, by a large number of the injured men. The enforced restoration to duty by a recent decision of the Court of Appeals of a policeman who had been discharged for insufficient cause, has emboldened the men summarily ejected from office by Kelly & Co., for no other than political reasons, to hope that the courts, if appealed to, may oblige the men who have so discharged them either to reinstate them in office or to show better reasons for their discharge. In Washington Market Controller Kelly removed Market Clerk Cornell and Collector Thorne, both of whom had filled their respective offices, under Controller Green's administration, to the satisfaction of their chiefs, and of the market people, and put in the stead of the former, Patrick H. Keenan, and of the latter another active Tammany district politician. A number of other City employes in the market were also removed to make room for Tammany "workers." The discharged men, previous to their removal, were simply notified to appear before their chief and "show cause why they should not be removed." They could only answer that they knew of no cause for their removal, and they were then dismissed without any adequate explanation. They now contemplate beginning suits in the courts, with a view to compel an expansion of the reasons for their reinstatement in office. One of these suits will be begun in a few days. If the courts decide that they were illegally removed, the City Treasury will be mulcted for the amount of pay which would be due to them for the time during which their official functions were interrupted.

FUNERAL OF A. W. GREENLEAF.

THE LAST RITES OVER THE BODY OF THE DEAD BROKER—A LARGE NUMBER OF WALL-STREET MEN PRESENT.

The funeral of the late Augustus W. Greenleaf took place from his residence, No. 163 West Twenty-third-street, yesterday afternoon. The back parlor was allotted to members of the Stock Exchange, while the front parlor was occupied by ladies. Both rooms were crowded, as well as the hall and vestibule, while a large number of persons were compelled to remain on the poarch. The casket containing the body was covered with black velvet and ornamented with silver handles. Upon the lid was a silver plate bearing the following inscription: "Augustus W. Greenleaf, aged 51 years." The casket rested upon a catafalque of black velvet trimmed with black and white cords and tassels. Along the sides and ends of the casket were festoons of smilax, caught up with bouquets of red and white roses. Pastoral in the head of the coffin was a design of peonies and calla lillies, surmounted by sprays of lillies of the valley, crossed and tied with white ribbon. A large wreath and a star of violets rested on the lid, and at the foot was a white dove with extended wings. The services were conducted according to the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church by Rev. Dr. Houghton, of the "Little Church Around the Corner." A glee-club sang the hymns "Nearer My God to Thee," and "Abide With Me," without instrumental accompaniment. The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. Neals Church, Alexander Taylor, Peter Wyckoff, James M. Constable, William G. Read, and George Freeman. Interment took place at Green-Wood Cemetery. Among the more prominent persons present were Russell Sage, Lawrence R. Jerome, Judge N. P. Stanton, Commissioner William Dowd, William Lumis, William H. Neilson, William M. Fox, R. B. Wesley, Francis B. Walker, Charles L. Sherman, Charles L. Cammann, James M. Fuller, George H. Brodhead, Robert Sewell, Moses A. Wheelock, Julius Wadsworth, Eugene Thomson, C. Cary, B. Ogden White, W. C. Dominick, W. B. Dickerman, Jenkins Van Schaick, Selah Chamberlain, Oscar Smith, William H. Smith, Algernon S. Sullivan, Alexander Henriques, Charles Hunt, Edward Chase, and Hugh Sheridan.

A MASONIC FUNERAL.

The funeral of Mr. Robert J. Duff, Cashier for Messrs. Street & Smith, of the *New-York Weekly*, took place yesterday afternoon from the Lee-Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, E. D. The church was crowded with friends of the deceased. Mr. Duff had been employed by the proprietor of the *Weekly* for about 14 years and was highly esteemed by the firm. He was an active and conscientious member of the Masonic Order. At the funeral yesterday the members of Charter Oak Lodge No. 249, De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 27, Knights Templar, and De Witt Clinton Chapter, No. 142, Royal Arch Masons, were present in force and in full regalia. Each Mason carried a rosewood cotton with silver mountings, upon which Masonic emblems were wrought. There was a large quantity of flowers sent by friends. Some large designs, such as a cross four feet high, composed of calla lilies, carnations, and camellias, was the gift of Mr. Francis Smith, and a large piece representing a broken column was sent by the employes of the firm. The services were very impressive. Rev. J. Hyatt Smith opened with a prayer, and delivered a brief address eulogistic of the character and life of the deceased. The Masons took charge of the remains of the body, and proceeded with their usual ceremonies for the dead, being assisted by a quartet from the Calvary Episcopal Church, the latter singing, "I know I am my Redeemer liveth." At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the church the remains were conveyed to Cypress Hill Cemetery, followed by the Masons in procession and a long line of carriages. The interment at the cemetery took place with the usual Masonic rites, performed by Worshipful Master George A. Lockhart and other officers of Charter Oak Lodge, assisted by the brethren.

FUNERAL OF REV. MR. SING.

The funeral of Rev. Charles B. Sing, an old and respected member of the New-York East Conference, whose death occurred on Thursday last at No. 84 Quincy-street, Brooklyn, took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Washington and Greene avenues, in that city. The church was crowded with the friends of the deceased. The pall-bearers consisted of the present Trustees of the Summerfield Church, of which the deceased was formerly Pastor. About 20 clergymen of the Methodist denomination were present, and joined in the procession, which escorted the coffin up the main aisle. Upon its arrival at the church Rev. Charles H. Peck, Presiding Elder of the Brooklyn District of the Episcopal Church, read the burial service, and Rev. Dr. Peck, Presiding Elder of the New-York East Conference, gave out the eighty-sixth hymn, after which Rev. Leonard Gaylor, of the York-Street Methodist Church, and Rev. Moses Scudder, of the Gothic Church, Williamsburg, read portions of the Scriptures. Rev. Dr. Sims then delivered a brief funeral address, in the course of which he spoke in eulogistic terms of the dead clergyman. The deceased was a graduate of West Point, and served in the last Florida Indian war. Subsequently he studied law in New-York, but subsequently became convinced that it was his duty to enter the ministry, which he finally did, and was licensed as an exhorter in 1839. In 1840 he entered the Conference, of which he remained a member until the day of his death. Rev. Dr. Sims' address was followed by a prayer by Rev. Mr. Clark, after which a hymn was sung, and Rev. Dr. Kettell, of the Summerfield Church, made a few remarks eulogistic of the deceased. The services closed with the singing of another hymn and the benediction by Rev. Seymour Landon, the oldest member of the Conference. The interment will take place to-day in Dale Cemetery, Sing Sing.

THE ENGINEER OF THE HURON.

The body of Edmund Olsen, Chief Engineer of the wrecked United States steamer Huron, arrived at this port last night, and will be buried on Tuesday next with military honors. Chief Engineer Lawson, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has charge of the arrangements, which will be similar to those observed in the case of Lieut. Symonds, also of the ill-fated Huron. The family of Chief Engineer Olsen at first objected to having any public ceremonies, but finally consented to leave the matter in the hands of his late naval comrades. The body will be conveyed from the Savannah steam-ship to the Navy-yard at 10 o'clock on the forenoon of Tuesday morning, and placed in the sailors' hall under a guard of honor. The funeral services will take place at 1:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Rev. Mr. Hibben, Chaplain of the Colorado, will officiate. The remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery. Chief Engineer Olsen was about 38 years old, and a native of the State of New-York. He entered the service in 1861, and served through the rebellion, and had been only a few weeks attached to the Huron. He leaves a wife and two children.

THE FORDHAM ASSAULT CASE.

Police Officers Ferguson and Ryder, of the Thirty-fifth Precinct, yesterday morning brought before Justice Wheeler, at the Fordham Police Court, two men, who had been arrested on warrants charging them with disorderly conduct. The names of the offenders were McPhillips, of Alexander-avenue, corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, and Saulpaugh, who lived on the same avenue, four doors from that street. Mr. J. Edward Ireland was the complainant, and details of the affair appeared in THE TIMES on Feb 22. When arraigned, the prisoners gave their names as Patrick J. McPhillips and James R. Saulpaugh. The Justice having an amended complaint charging the prisoners with assault and battery, they were asked to plead to it. They admitted the striking, and did not deny the allegation that Mr. Ireland from the highway into the house, but pleaded that he had originated and published a scandal about their families, and that he admitted to them "that he would be very sorry to say anything unkind about anybody." The Justice held them each in $300 bail to answer at the General Sessions. Patrick J. McPhillips was then arraigned again on a charge of assault and battery on Feb. 21, upon Mr. J. Edward Ireland, being a second offense, under which he was obliged to give $300 bail to answer at the General Sessions. Patrick J. McPhillips and James R. Saulpaugh were unable to procure bail, and were committed to the Bellevue Hospital.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Col. Charles R. Coster has perfected his bond as Pension Agent, and will commence paying pensions to-day instead of on Tuesday, as published.

Louis Meixner, of No. 421 West Forty-first-street, was shot in the right arm and slightly wounded by William Gies, in a fight at No. 539 West Thirty-sixth-street, last evening. Gies escaped.

George Ganna, a brakeman in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad, residing at No. 362 West Fifty-second-street, fell from a freight train at Fifty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue yesterday morning, and was fatally injured.

Charles H. Welling, aged 40, of No. 4 Morton-street, was knocked down and run over by a milk wagon at the corner of Elizabeth and Broome streets yesterday, and had his left arm fractured and his right leg severely injured.

The steam-ship City of Richmond, of the Inman Line, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, had a pleasant voyage for this season of the year, and enjoyed a short time in the Bay by the fog yesterday morning.

During a quarrel late on Saturday night, in the lager beer saloon No. 507 Fifth-street, Gottlieb Merkle, of No. 431 Fifth-street, was struck on the head with some sharp instrument and received a severe scalp wound. His assailant escaped.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning some reckless individual fired a pistol in Third-avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and the bullet passed through the plate-glass window of Stewart's oyster-house, No. 132 Third-avenue, but did no further damage.

The reading-room of the Apprentices' Library, No. 18 East Sixteenth-street, on and after today will be open gratuitously to the public. The circulating library attached to this institution contains over 60,000 volumes, and is free to working boys and girls.

The remains of Joseph B. Sheppard, aged 50, a night watchman, who lived at No. 337 East Thirty-third-street, were found yesterday floating in the East River at the foot of East Thirty-ninth-street, and were removed to the Morgue. He is supposed to have been accidentally drowned.

An owner is wanted for a five-chambered Remington revolver, a set of false teeth on a gold plate, a pair of jet ear-rings, a gold shawl-pin, and a lady's brass-bound pocket-book, found in the possession of a thief arrested early yesterday morning by an officer of the Twenty-second Precinct.

At the evening services at St. Luke's Church, No. 483 Hudson-street, yesterday, Rev. George J. Geer delivered an address on the necessity of having free churches. The church was free at the beginning, and should always be so. The idea Mr. Geer desired to convey was that the church should be open to all, and supported by voluntary contributions, and not by rents alone.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has recently procured the passage by the Legislature of an act providing that any person who shall knowingly sell or use any horse or other animal having the disease known as the glanders or farcy, or any other contagious disease dangerous to human life, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The act also provides that every animal having glanders or farcy shall at once be deprived of life.

On Saturday night Officer Fitcher, of the Twenty-second Precinct, had his attention attracted to a colored youth who was acting suspiciously in the rear of No. 309 West Fiftieth-street. He took him into custody and in his possession found several keys. Soon after he gave his name as William Johnson, and said he resided at No. 789 Ninth-avenue. Johnson was taken before Justice Smith yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and was committed to await trial in default of $1,000 bail.

At the morning service in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. Conkling announced that enough money had been subscribed to liquidate a mortgaged indebtedness of $40,000 resting upon the church. He made the announcement in tones of thankfulness. Dr. Conkling has worked extremely hard to relieve his church from debt, and most of the contributions toward overcoming the debt have been procured through his efforts. The principal contributor is a lady who has given a considerable amount of money to rescue several Presbyterian churches from debt.

BROOKLYN.

Charles Maes, of No. 123 Frost-street, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning, charged with striking his wife on the head with a chair during a quarrel.

A tramp, who gave his name as Patrick Dumprey, was arrested yesterday, charged with setting fire to the carpenter's shop of John McGarvey, in the rear of No. 746 Yates-avenue, on the morning of Feb. 28.

A stranger entered the tailor shop of E. Raphael, No. 464 Fulton-street, late on Saturday evening, and purchased a few buttons. Shortly after his departure the proprietor missed a role of diagonal cloth valued at $69.

Mr. Benjamin Lewis denies the statement that Mr. Kolimeyer, late Secretary of the Fire Department, acted in his interest at the Third Ward primaries. Mr. Kolimeyer both testified that they worked for Alderman Aitken.

Shortly after the Fulton ferry-boat Farragut left her slip on her 8:30 o'clock trip Saturday night the cry was raised that a man had fallen overboard. The boat was stopped, and the man was rescued by the deck hands. He refused to give his name.

Hugh M. Colgan, of No. 115 Water-street, quarreled with his wife at a late hour Saturday night and struck her with his fist, knocking her down. In her fall she dropped her 9 months old babe on the pavement, and the child was severely burned on the right side.

Rev. Dr. Armitage, of New-York, will deliver the second of the series of Bible lectures in Plymouth Church on Thursday evening next, his subject being, "The Poets and Poetry of the Bible." Rev. Emory J. Haynes will preside and introduce the speaker.

Joseph Lafferty, aged 17 years, was arrested yesterday by an officer of the Seventh Precinct, charged by his father with stealing a watch, axe, and copper kettle, all valued at $30. Pawn tickets were found in the possession of the young man when he was arrested.

Frederick Smith, alias Charles Blake, of Fifty-sixth-street and First-avenue, was arrested Saturday night, on complaint of Sarah Miller, of No. 1,298 Third-avenue, who charges him with stealing a box belonging to her containing money and jewelry of the aggregate value of $180.

Mrs. Margaret Tyceman, aged 39 years, residing at No. 510 Myrtle-avenue, died at 8:30 o'clock Saturday evening, from the effects of a dose of laudanum, taken with suicidal intent. She had been ailing hardly three days, and suddenly closed his jaws upon the young man's thumb with a vigor that made the young fellow cry out with pain. The wound proved quite severe, and a physician was called in to dress it, which, on examination, he discovered had been taken into custody. He was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, but young Grady, having carefully considered the matter, declined to make a complaint, and Bernard was discharged.

NEW-JERSEY.

The run on the Dime Savings Bank of Newark has ceased.

Coroner Gannon will to-day finish his inquest over the remains of Charles H. Ebert, the only known victim of the Pavonia Ferry boat accident a week ago last Saturday. Several witnesses will be examined.

Sarah Mulvey, of Pacific-avenue, Jersey City, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday charged with having killed her infant child. Sarah is 20 years of age and unmarried. The body of her new-born babe was found in a pail under her bed.

A DESPERATE BURGLAR COMMITTED.

A young but expert criminal, named Dennis Gillespie, broke into the premises No. 217 Monroe-street, on Nov. 14, last, and stole from the apartment of Rose Reddy a trunk containing $17 in money and a quantity of wearing apparel valued at $40. He escaped capture at the time and was not again seen until Jan. 20, when, being in a disorderly house when a raid was made upon it, he drew a revolver upon Officer Healy, of the Thirteenth Precinct. He again eluded capture and kept out of the way until Saturday, when he was arrested by Detective Moloney, of the Seventh Precinct, on the corner of Chatham and Chambers streets. He was taken before Justice Morgan at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, where he claimed to be a laborer residing at No. 45 Stanton-street, and pleaded not guilty to the charge of burglary. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail to await trial. His partner in the burglary, a man named Walling, is now serving a term in the State Prison.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERING JEWS.

The Board of Delegates of the Jewish benevolent societies, and a number of Rabbis and Presidents of Jewish synagogues, met in the Thirty-fourth-Street Synagogue yesterday, to complete arrangements for procuring funds for the Jews in the East, who are suffering by the invasion of Turkey, many of whom are homeless and starving. Mr. Meyer S. Isaacs presided. The Ball Committee reported in favor of giving a masked ball, in the last week of March, and the plan was warmly advocated by some of the delegates, but it was voted down, and a circular was drawn up and adopted setting forth the terrible sufferings of the Jews in Turkey, and appealing to their brethren in America to respond liberally, to alleviate their distress. The circular is to be sent to all the Jewish clergy, asking them to make a strong appeal in the synagogues on the Sabbath before the feast of Purim. It was also resolved that the committee to solicit contributions should be increased from 25 to 50 members.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN A CEMETERY.

Lee Lange, a German weaver, 42 years of age, residing at No. 512 Fifth-street, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital at an early hour yesterday morning, suffering from a dangerous pistol-shot wound in the breast, which he had inflicted upon himself with suicidal intent. Lange had been sick for several months, and his brain was affected. On Saturday afternoon he left home and went to a gun store on the Bowery, where he purchased a pistol and some cartridges. He then went to the Lutheran Cemetery at Middle Village, Long Island, to the graves of his two children, and there shot himself in the left breast. He was found late at night by some of the employes of the cemetery lying across the graves of his children, and was brought to his home in a coach. Subsequently he was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN JERSEY.

A correspondent writes: "The Jersey States have just passed a measure of reform which it is hoped will prove but the precursor of many others as urgently needed. For a long period there has existed the practice of what is known as 'separation quoad our bona' (separation with regard to property.) This practice has never been the subject of any legislation, but has come to be regarded as legalized in the course of years. The mode of its working is as follows: A husband and wife go before the Royal Court and apply for a 'separation quoad our bona,' it being the almost invariable practice that the household furniture is declared to be henceforth the property of the wife; and until the parties obtain a revocation of the order the husband is no longer regarded as the owner of his goods and chattels. This system of procedure is frequently—indeed, most generally—adopted for fraudulent purposes, so as to secure the property against any debts due by the husband. The evil has grown to such an extent that it has at last produced its own remedy. By the old system the public had no official notification of any such application being made, and creditors were frequently too late in stepping to a knowledge of the fact of the separation. Now, however, a very useful provision has been adopted by which due publicity will be afforded. The names and addresses of the applicants for separation are to be published, twice in two English and two French newspapers, and a space of three weeks must elapse before the application can be confirmed by the court and the separation made valid. This will afford creditors an opportunity of opposing the demand if they have good reasons for so doing."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Stilson Hutchins, of St. Louis, is at the Gilsey House.

Sir Tatton Sykes, of England, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Daniel Magone, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is at the Everett House.

Judge Joseph Potter, of the New-York Supreme Court, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Henry Howard, of Rhode Island, and Judge J. M. Woolworth, of Omaha, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Congressman John Lynch, of Maine, and E. B. Hurlbut, Vice-President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator Francis Kernan, of Utica; Congressman George A. Bagley, of Watertown, N. Y.; J. A. Bentley, United States Commissioner of Pensions; Gen. Silas Seymour, of Quebec, and Mayor W. A. Huff, of Macon, Ga., are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

KNOX'S SPRING STYLE SILK HAT issued to-day. Price $6. No. 212 Broadway and Fifth-Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, from Liverpool—J. Adams, Mrs. A. Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, Col. M. A. Belden, Mrs. Belden, Miss Belden, Mrs. Bowden, Andrew Crawford, M. J. G. Dixon, Mrs. Dixon, Charles Drew, Mrs. L. L. Dunham, Harry Felton, Mrs. Forster and two children, Miss Haight, H. S. Ingraham, Very Rev. F. Joos, V. G., Mrs. Knox, Mr. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, Rev. C. P. Mead, E. J. Penmore, Wm. Prophett, Henry Rawley, C. H. Robert, Mrs. Robert, Miss Richet, Joseph Rogers, Adolph Shiers, Barnet Shiers, Mr. Simmonds, George Swallow,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8261. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

"SUNSET" COX'S PETTY TRICK.

HIS DISORDERLY REMARK IN THE HOUSE ON THE VETO MESSAGE PRINTED IN THE RECORD BY HIS PERSISTENCE—A CONTRAST TO THE SPEAKER'S MANLY COURSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It seems that Cox, of New-York, insisted that his disorderly remarks in the House, pending the reconsideration of the Silver bill, and after a demand had been made for a second reading of the veto Message, should appear in the published report of the House proceedings. At the time Cox made the unparliamentary remark. Mr. McCook, of New-York, called attention to it and demanded that his words be taken down and read from the Clerk's desk. In the prevailing confusion the Speaker pronounced the words of Cox disorderly, and said they would not appear in the *Record*, upon which announcement Mr. McCook expressed himself satisfied, and withdrew the point of order. The Speaker has no right to eliminate the remarks of a member made in debate, but as no objection was made when the Speaker said Cox's disorderly remarks would not appear in the *Record*, and as Mr. McCook withdrew his proceeding against Cox upon the faith of the Speaker's announcement, it was generally understood that Cox acquiesced in the proposition to suppress his disorderly exhibition. Speaker Randall has acted in this matter in good faith, and went as far as he could to keep Cox's remark from the *Record*. When the copy was submitted to the Speaker for elimination he addressed the following note to Cox, under date of Feb. 28:

Hon. S. S. Cox:

DEAR SIR: Mr. Brown, who has charge of the copy of the *Congressional Record* for this week, will hand you the manuscript which has been submitted to me to decide as to whether your remarks made to-day shall remain in or go out of the *Record*. The understanding of the House was that your remarks, made out of order, should not go into the *Record*, and in that view all further proceedings of order against you cease. I cannot, of course, take the liberty of striking anything out that other persons have said, but I would suggest that you and Gen. McCook during this afternoon come to an understanding as to what shall remain and what shall be stricken out. Yours very respectfully,

SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

At the request of the Speaker, Mr. Brown, the official reporter in charge of the copy, waited upon Cox in reference to the proposed correction, but Cox positively refused to permit any alteration or correction to be made in his reported remarks. In reporting the result of his interview with Cox, Mr. Brown wrote to the Speaker as follows:

"I have seen Mr. Cox to-night, in accordance with your request. He declines to sanction any modification of the report as written, thinks that the proceedings in question should be printed in the *Record*, just as they occurred, says that if his language and the remarks connected therewith are struck out, the responsibility must rest upon you and the official reporters under your directions."

A more manly member of the House, supposing such a one could have made the remark at all, would have complied with the understanding which he allowed to be reached, or he would have said at once that he would not consent to have the remark left out. In the latter case the right of Mr. McCook would have been insisted on, the words would have been taken down, and the sense of the House taken as to their propriety. This proceeding Cox escaped by permitting it to be understood that the remark would not go into the *Record* and then violated the agreement.

THE SILVER LEGISLATION.

MORE IN PROSPECT—THE INFLATIONISTS EAGER FOR MORE MINTS—WORK AT THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A dozen or more members of the House desire to have branch mints located in their respective districts, and bills providing for establishing such institutions were to-day introduced. The Committee on Coinage have been considering this question, and will ask authority for a sub-committee to visit different sections of the South and West to examine locations.

The Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, writing to Dr. Linderman, says he has communicated the instructions of the Director to the respective operative officers of the Mint and to the Cashier, and that the work in all its branches will be pressed forward vigorously. The melter and refiner was busy all day Friday casting ingots for the new silver dollars, and the coiner will work up to him as closely as possible with the rolling and cutting. The engraver will do his part as rapidly as possible, and in due time everything will be in full blast and working to the Director's entire satisfaction.

The charge for parting *doré* silver at the San Francisco mint has been reduced by the Treasury Department from 2½ cents to 2 cents per ounce gross, to take effect to-morrow.

EX-GOV. MADISON WELLS.

THE VETERAN'S SATISFACTION WITH HIS LETTER TO THE TIMES—HIS DEFENSE PROBABLY TO BE A SCATHING DENUNCIATION OF HIS PERSECUTORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A letter has been received in this city from a gentleman at New-Orleans who relates a conversation recently held with ex-Gov. Madison Wells. The letter of Mr. Wells, which appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES last week, has been printed in pamphlet form, and Mr. Wells, holding up a copy of it, said to his visitor: "The charm of that letter for me is that every word it contains is true. I think I will not have a lawyer, but when my case is called I will appear and tell the Judge and Ogden that they are a pair of contemptible villians, and tell the jury that they are a set of perjured scoundrels and defy them to do their worst. I published a letter so that my children, when in years to come they read the abuse heaped upon me by this gang, can also read my opinion of the miserable devils who have been abusing me." The writer alluded to states that Wells is covered with war-paint, and anthipates a lively time when his case is called for trial.

MAIL SUPERINTENDENT CHENEY.

INTEREST IN THE INVESTIGATION—NO SERIOUS DISCOVERIES MADE—JEALOUSIES OF SUBORDINATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The investigation of the official conduct of T. P. Cheney, Postal Superintendent for New-England, attracts great attention from officers in the postal service in that section. It is understood that only one or two more witnesses against him are to be called, but he has several witnesses to call in his defense. It seems that nothing very damaging has been proved against him. The point seems to have been to show that he has been much absent from his Boston office, and has neglected his business; but it is claimed that his office has been most efficiently conducted, and that the Superintendent is the best judge whether the service needs him most in the office or elsewhere at any particular time. Ex-Postmaster Burt, of Boston, gave the opinion, to-day, before the committee, that the troubles arose from jealousies among Cheney's subordinates, and seems to think the selection of them not wisely made. It is clear that no startling corruption or inefficiency will be discovered.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

THE NEW FIRST CONTROLLER OF THE TREASURY—ANTECEDENTS OF MR. PORTER—CONFIRMATION OF BAYARD TAYLOR AS MINISTER TO BERLIN—OTHER NOMINATIONS ACTED ON BY THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Albert G. Porter, of Indiana, who has been nominated to fill the vacancy in the office of First Controller of the Treasury, occasioned by the death of Mr. Taylor, was a member of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, and prior to his Congressional service was on the Bench of Indiana. He is spoken of as a man of sterling ability and unimpeachable character. Before the formation of President Hayes' Cabinet he was mentioned in connection with one of the executive portfolios.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Consuls—George S. Turner, of South Carolina, at Verviers and Liege; Marshall H. Twitchell, of Louisiana, at Kingston, Canada; Charles Bartlett, of Maine, at Guadaloupe.

Edward S. J. Neallay, to be Collector of Customs at Bath, Me.; James E. Simpson, of Iowa, Collector of Internal Revenue Third District of Iowa; Second Lieut. John Brown to be First Lieutenant, United States Revenue Marine Service; Edward H. Morrison, of New-Jersey, to be Register of the Land Office at Boise City, Idaho; Alexander C. Bottkins, of Wisconsin, to be United States Marshal for the Territory of Montana.

Navy.—Commodore Edward A. Nichols, to be Rear Admiral; Assistant Engineer Jabez Burchard, to be transferred from the furlough to the retired-pay list.

Army.—Thomas C. H. Smith, of Ohio, to be Paymaster; First Lieut. Charles A. Dumpsey, Second Infantry, to be Captain.

Postmasters.—John R. Andrews, at Saco, Me.; George E. Weston, at Plymouth, Mass.; John W. Cummings, at Ware, Mass.; Robert Trimper, at Nicarville, N. Y.; Mrs. E. C. Bainbridge, at Old Point Comfort, Va.; Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, at Russellville, Ky.; George B. White, at Mount Vernon, Ohio; Edwin R. Kirk, at Sioux City, Iowa; John S. Crossman, at Williamstown, Mich.; Joseph W. Patterson, at Sterling, Ill.; Sylvanus N. Hunhall, at Watseka, Ill.; Daniel R. Anthony, at Leavenworth, Kan.; Benjamin B. Gale, at Atchison, Kan.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Bayard Taylor, of Pennsylvania, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany; John Baker, of Illinois, to be Minister Resident to Venezuela; William C. Bygbie, of Kentucky, to be Minister Resident to Belgium; Stillwell H. Russell, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Texas; Adolph Dombrasky, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Shasta, Cal.; William B. Mitchell, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Cloud, Minn.; William H. Greenleaf to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Benson, Minn.; Frank N. Winker to be Collector of Customs at Key West, Fla.; John C. Davis to be Register of the Land Office at Santa Fé, New-Mexico; Anthony Q. Keasby, to be United States District Attorney for the State of New-Jersey; special counsel in certain suits; Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of New-York.

Postmasters.—New-York—John Hyland, Dansville; James S. Dalson, Bath; Mrs. Sarah E. Tipple, Camden. New-Jersey—Joseph C. Fulper, Washington; Charles Keeler, Hightstown. Pennsylvania—John R. Porter, Lost Creek; William F. Church, Kingston. Massachusetts—George F. Hartwell, Framingham; George W. Ely, Wilbraham; Albert M. Farland, Chicopee Falls; William Howe, South Framingham; Henry O. Hildreth, Dedham. Connecticut—Noah W. Hoyt, New-Canaan; Illinois—Herman H. Newell, South Evanston. Ohio—W. W. Kurtz, Athens. Nebraska—T. C. Patterson, North Platte. Florida—William K. Cessna, Gainesville.

FATAL TORNADO IN KENTUCKY.

A TERRIBLE STORM 400 YARDS IN WIDTH—SEVEN PERSONS KILLED—GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—A Stanford, Ky., special says: "A terrible tornado, 400 yards in width, swept through Casey County between 2 and 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, doing frightful damage in the neighborhood of Rich Hill and Mount Olive. Vincent Wesley, his wife, two grown daughters, a nephew named Sloan, and William Taylor, a neighbor, who was stopping at his house, near Rich Hill, were killed outright. A man named Richardson had his shoulder and collar-bone frightfully crushed. Mrs. Wesley's body was blown 400 yards, and entirely stripped of clothing. Her two daughters were carried 50 yards, and were found locked in each other's arms. The father and nephew were terribly mangled, and all must have suffered instant death. The dwellings, stables, and out-houses were entirely blown away, logs being scattered for many yards along the path of the tornado, and hearth and foundation stones blown from their places.

In the vicinity of Mount Olive Mrs. Morgan, wife of John W. Morgan, was killed, and the dwelling and out-houses of F. Floyd were completely swept away, and the timbers scattered in every direction. In the Village of Mount Olive several houses were swept away, and the remainder otherwise injured. Fences were blown away along the whole course of the tornado. Post and rail fences were drawn out and torn into splinters and utterly destroyed. Large trees were twisted from their roots and carried several hundreds of yards. A considerable number of horses, cattle, and other stock, and nearly all the poultry in its course were killed. The pecuniary damage is not less than $50,000.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., March 4.—Butler, Republican, is elected Mayor, having 2,516 votes to 2,304 for Weeks, Democrat, and 140 for Turner, Greenback. The Republicans have a majority in both boards.

ROCKLAND, Me., March 4.—The election to-day resulted in no choice for Mayor, there being four candidates for the office. The Republicans elected four Aldermen and nine Councilmen. The Democrats elected one Alderman and six Councilmen. In the Third and Fifth Wards no election was held.

BOSTON, March 4.—At Lewiston, Me., there was no choice for Mayor. The vote stood: Ham, Republican, 1,232; Lyford, Democrat, 1,179; Spinney, Greenback, 123. The Democrats elected five out of seven Aldermen.

At Bath, Richardson, Republican, was chosen Mayor by 247 majority. Both branches of the City Government are Republican.

At Auburn, there was no choice for Mayor; Smith, Republican, received 544 votes; Turner, Greenback, 448; Dingley, Citizen, 123; Barlow, Democrat, 45. The Republicans carry Wards Three and Four. No choice in Wards Five and Six.

At Saco, Me., O. C. Clark (Republican) was elected Mayor by 27 majority. There is a large Republican majority in both branches of the City Government.

At Ellsworth, Me., Joseph T. Grant (Republican) was elected Mayor by 5 majority. The Republicans carried four of five wards.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 4.—E. P. Bancroft, of Emporia, was arrested yesterday on a charge of appropriating to his own use from $10,000 to $15,000 belonging to the State Normal School. He had been agent for the sale of lands belonging to that institution, and had not paid over the money he had received. Some of this money he had collected since his appointment as agent was revoked. He had an examination to-day, and was held to bail in the sum of $10,000, in default of which he was committed to jail. The proof is said to be overwhelming and that he virtually admits his guilt. He says he used the money when hard up and had hoped to return it.

CELEBRATION OF MARDI GRAS.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—The King arrived at 3 o'clock, and was received with a royal salute from the Bluff City Battery. His chariot was escorted through Main-street by the Chickasaw Guards, the Bluff City Greys, and Light Guards. The keys of the city were surrendered by Mayor Flippin opposite Court-square, and the King of Misrule is in charge of the city. Fully 20,000 persons witnessed the ceremonies. The weather is delightful.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 4.—The Police here have been notified to look out for Joseph F. Boomis, absconding express agent from Sandy Hill Station, N. Y. Five hundred dollars is offered for his arrest.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

DISCUSSION OF THE DETAILS BEGUN.

TURKEY DESIROUS TO RESTORE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA—THE INDEMNITY REDUCED TO $60,000,000 FROM $200,000,000—CESSION OF BATOUM, KARS, ARDAHAN, AND BAYAZID—THE BULGARIAN BOUNDARY—NO IRON-CLADS TO BE GIVEN UP.

LONDON, March 4.—Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch from Constantinople: "To-morrow the plenipotentiaries will enter upon the discussion of the details of the several points of the treaty which were agreed to *en bloc*, taking up first the payment and guarantees for the payment of the indemnity."

"Intelligence comes from San Stefano that Gen. Ignatieff and a special Turkish Ambassador were to leave for St. Petersburg immediately after the signing of the preliminaries of peace. It is thought that the special Ambassador will convey the Sultan's desire for the restoration of diplomatic relations, or be charged to conduct negotiations for drafting a definitive treaty, the preliminaries only having so far been signed. The principal conditions of the preliminary treaty, just signed, are the cession of Batoum, Kars, Ardahan, and the district of Bayazid. The question of the Straits is reserved for further consideration. The question of navigation of the Danube remains in *statu quo*. A zone will be left between Montenegro and Servia, so as to enable the Porte to maintain communication with Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is confirmed that Bulgaria will include Bourgas, Varna, and Kustendje, but not Salonica or Adrianople. Russia is to have power to cede the Dobrudscha to Roumania in exchange for Roumanian Bessarabia."

Le Nord, of Brussels, the Russian organ, confirms these conditions and those mentioned by Lord Derby in the House of Lords this afternoon, who stated that the terms "do not include the cession of the Turkish fleet, that the indemnity is reduced to £12,000,000, and that the Egyptian tribute is not affected."

The *Agence Russe* says some days must elapse before the treaty can reach St. Petersburg and the authentic conditions be published. The *Agence* declares that these will show that the indemnity has been reduced to almost nothing, and that the question of guarantees has not been touched.

Reuter's Constantinople dispatch states that some Russians have occupied Pirgos, a few miles west of Therapia.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, from Constantinople March 3, by way of El Arich, says: "Previous to the signing of the treaty of peace Gen. Ignatieff demanded that Turkey should unite with Russia in defending all its stipulations before the conference. Saffet Pasha refused to accede to this. Gen. Ignatieff then telegraphed to St. Petersburg for instructions."

The Pera correspondent of the *Times* says: "By giving up their hostile European provinces (at the same time receiving tribute from them or saddling them with a portion of the national debt) and concentrating the Mussulmans in the territory contiguous to Constantinople, and making the concentration required by the territorial concessions in Asia Minor, the Turks will create a new Ottoman power ten times stronger than when it was spread over a vast, badly organized, and hostile territory."

LONDON, March 5.—Reuter's dispatch, dated Constantinople, March 4, midnight, says the foreign Ambassadors have not yet received the text of the treaty. They are not certain whether it is definitive. It is understood, however, that the exchange of ratifications within a fortnight is obligatory.

A special to the *Times*, dated San Stefano, Monday, says: "Gen. Ignatieff will go to Constantinople to-morrow. It is not certain whether the Grand Duke Nicholas will accompany him. The Grand Duke will remain in Turkey some weeks."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "The treaty will probably not be published until the text is received by courier a week or 10 days hence."

The same correspondent says the southern boundary of Bulgaria has not been closely defined, but will probably depend on the nationality and wishes of the population.

The *Daily News*' correspondent at San Stefano gives the following additional details of the treaty, derived from Gen. Ignatieff: "The exchanges of the Dobrudscha for Bessarabia to be subject to Roumania's consent. The Prince of Bulgaria not to be a member of any reigning European family. The amount of the Bulgarian tribute not to be fixed for two years. Bulgaria will have the sea-port of Kavala. The Russians will embark on the Sea of Marmora and proceed home through the Bosphorus, but not enter Constantinople. All the Bulgarian fortresses to be razed and no Turkish troops to remain in the country."

THE POWERS AND THE CONFERENCE.

BERLIN SPOKEN OF AS THE PLACE AND BISMARCK AS PRESIDENT—AUSTRIAN PREFERENCE FOR A CONGRESS—GERMANY AND ENGLISH INTERESTS.

LONDON, March 5.—The St. Petersburg special dispatch to the *Times* says: "It is now hoped that the Congress will assemble in Berlin, and that the three Chancellors will attend. I have reason to believe that Prince Bismarck has already consented to preside."

The *Times*' Vienna correspondent says Austria rather, if anything, prefers a Congress to a Conference. It is confidently believed that negotiations as to the place of meeting will proceed speedily enough to permit its assembling in the last week of March.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is asserted that Germany is trying to induce England to occupy Egypt, and thus protect her interests in a way which could not cause conflict with Russia.

The *Evening Standard* of yesterday, in its fourth edition, prints a Constantinople dispatch, saying: "Prince Tcherkesski, to whom was intrusted the administrative organization, of Bulgaria, has died at San Stefano."

ENGLAND'S WAR PREPARATIONS.

STATEMENT OF THE WAR SECRETARY IN INTRODUCING THE ESTIMATES—A PEACE FOOTING ALONE PROVIDED FOR—THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY FIXED AT 135,452 MEN BY A VOTE OF THE HOUSE.

LONDON, March 4.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Gathorne Hardy introduced the war estimates. In his speech he avoided all exciting topics, confining himself to technical details. He stated that the estimates had been framed on a strictly peace footing, as would be the case whatever apprehensions were entertained. All preparations against the contingency of the dispatch of an expeditionary force are included under the £6,000,000 vote. Mr. Hardey said there was a growing feeling that the Militia should not be exclusively employed within their own counties. Some of the finest regiments had placed their services absolutely at the Government's disposal. The Government, discerning it desirable to revive the Autumn manœuvres, intended this year to assemble near Salisbury 36,000 men ready for foreign service. He trusted that the Army might not be called upon for active service, but he felt confident that if it should be it would not be found deficient. He also stated that the defenses of the commercial ports of England was carefully considered at the present moment.

The House then passed the vote, fixing the strength of the Army at 135,452 men.

THE GREEK PROVINCES IN REVOLT.

DEFEAT OF TURKISH TROOPS IN THESSALY AND EPIRUS—MORE ATROCITIES BY TURKISH IRREGULARS.

LONDON, March 4.—Special dispatches to the *Times* from various points in the Greek provinces of Turkey indicate that the insurrection is spreading. These say 2,000 insurgents are encamped within sight of the town of Volo, in Thessaly, and are intrenching. The district between Mount Olympus and the Pindus range is in revolt.

The Epirus insurgents defeated the Turks at Thiasta, on Friday, after a four hours' fight, killing 80 of them and wounding 150. Another fight took place at Caralimpel, with a similar result, the Turks leaving 70 dead on the field. A provisional Government has been formed at Lycursion, and union with Greece proclaimed. 250 refugees (women and children) from Lycursion, have arrived at Corfu. A great panic prevails among the Christian population of the insurrectionary districts. Consular reports from Lakissa, capital of Thessaly, say that 16 unarmed men and 35 women and children were massacred by Turkish irregulars, and all the women in the town were violated.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS ON THE RECORD—HOW THEY PASSED UNCONSTITUTIONAL LAWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, March 4.—The Democratic members of the New-Jersey Legislature are somewhat flurried. Their leading legal minds have informed them that under the opinion given by Chief-Justice Beasley, in the case of the old versus the new Commissioners of Jersey City, that the bills gerrymandering and disorganizing the governments of certain cities in this State, which they have been passing with great recklessness, are unconstitutional. Last Thursday evening the lower house passed a bill amending the Jersey City charter, and the Democrats from that city, fearing that the vote by which the bill was passed might be reconsidered and the bill again opened to amendment, moved to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table, which disposes of the bill finally. Mr. Harris, of Hudson, who was a prime mover in the arrangement, found to-night that the Democracy, to save themselves from having a record of their unconstitutional acts on the House Journal must take the bill up again and amend or kill it. He therefore moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, thinking, perhaps that with the aid of a Democratic Speaker some more novel rulings or parliamentary laws such as have been enunciated heretofore during this session, might be brought out. The motion was parallel for the reading of the Journal regarding the action taken on this bill, however, and the Speaker ruled according to established parliamentary law, and the Democratic Assemblymen are left to fix an alternative bill to go before the people as unconstitutional legislators.

A bill amending the 6 per cent. act, which was passed this session, was introduced in the House to-night, and will pass, as all corporate interests being aside in Hudson, Essex, Union, and Passaic Counties, for 7 per cent interest. In the Senate bills were introduced to regulate the government of cities throughout the State, and to provide for the appointment of an Inspector of Public Buildings in cities. A communication was received in the Senate from the Attorney General, declaring some of the sections of the Savings Bank law passed unconstitutional. He suggested the amendments necessary.

DISASTERS ALONG THE COAST.

A NORWEGIAN BARK BROKEN IN PIECES—ALL ON BOAD SUPPOSED TO BE DROWNED—AN OYSTER SLOOP IN DIFFICULTIES—OTHER MARINE DISASTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, March 4.—On the 23d of February a Norwegian bark was reported ashore on the south point of Hatteras Inlet. Assistance went from the Inlet in a surf-boat, but owing to the heavy sea the vessel could not be boarded. A letter received in this city to-day says: "As daylight on the 23d, nothing of the wreck was visible, and every one on board had undoubtedly been drowned. Under the circumstances, no human aid could have availed." From letters and papers washed ashore, it was found that the bark was the Philip Suppleich, Capt. Kroff, of Rostock, Norway.

LONG BRANCH, March 4.—The sloop L. C. Wallace, of Absecom, N. J., loaded with clams and oysters, went ashore at 1 o'clock yesterday morning between Life-saving Station No. 1 and the Horseshoe. The master, Capt. Somers, says that he left Absecom March 1, bound for New-York. On Saturday at midnight, seeing a red light before him, he mistook it for the port light of an outward-bound steamer, and while trying to steer clear of it struck the beach. The red light was the cautionary storm signal displayed from Life-saving Station No. 1. He also mistook the main light on the point for the east beacon-light. The wind blew a swift south-easter, and it rained hard when she struck, the sea making over his ship. Capt. Patterson and his crew, of Life-saving Station No. 1, safely landed the crew in a boat, and took care of them until this morning, when they departed for New-York.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Signal Service station at Cape May, N. J., reports to the Chief Signal Officer at 7:15 A. M. as follows: The schooner E. and L. Cordery, of Great Egg Harbor, Capt. G. W. Higbee, from Richmond, bound to Providence, R. I., coal loaded, was run into at 11 o'clock last night by an unknown bark, with Cape May Light bearing north by west eight miles distant. The schooner sank at 1 A. M., when the Captain and crew left in their boat and landed at Station No. 40 at 4:30 A. M., where they are being cared for. A small portion of the schooner's rigging may possibly be saved.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—The British steam-ships Canada, Capt. Harvey, from New-Orleans Feb. 7, and Quebec, Capt. Thearle, from Portland Feb. 16, have arrived here.

PLYMOUTH, March 4.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Holsatia, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York Feb. 21, for Hamburg, arrived here to-day.

LONDON, March 4.—The Austrian bark Benefattore, Capt. Paschich, hence for the United States, has returned to Dover, having been on the rocks near Sandgate Cliff.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, March 4.—A cable dispatch received here to-day announces the abandonment at sea of the ship John Gladstone, from Antwerp, for St. John West, in ballast. She belongs principally by A. L. Palmer, and insured in England.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 4.—The schooner Florida was got off yesterday, after throwing overboard one-third of her cargo. The vessel is thought not to be seriously damaged.

THE CALIFORNIA FLOOD.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—A correspondent of the California Associated Press who has ascended Sacramento River to Monroeville, 190 miles above Sacramento City, telegraphs that the country for the entire distance presents the appearance of a continuous sea on both sides of the river. Not 5,000 acres of land along the river for that distance have escaped the flood. The river is now falling rapidly, and vast tracts of wheat land are making their appearance, which may be saved if drying north winds follow the recent continued storm. Between Sacramento and Monroeville there are about 250 breaks in levees. Dr. Glenn, a farmer, and 6,000 acres of crops, and 20,000 acres of wheat by the flood. The main wheat lands of Colusa County are five miles from the river, and are safe. About 10 per cent. of the wheat crop of that county is ruined and about the same amount damaged. The loss between Sacramento and Monroeville, on levees, buildings, stock, and crops, will reach $800,000, besides a decrease in the value of property in some localities. There is, however, prospect of an enormous harvest, and much sediment has been deposited which will renew land worn by continuous cropping. The flood has caused comparatively few cases of personal suffering or want.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—Ely, who was wounded in the affair at Hustonville on Saturday, still lives, with hopes of his recovery.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—The first through cars between St. Louis and St. Paul, west of the Mississippi River, commenced running regularly to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—A Colusa dispatch states that John T. Arnold, City Marshal, was killed to-day by D. Shepardson, whom he was attempting to arrest.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE EVENT OF THE SOCIAL SEASON.

GRAND BALL AT BOSTON IN AID OF OLD SOUTH CHURCH—MUSIC HALL SPLENDIDLY DECORATED—FLAGS AND FLOWERS, ELABORATE DRESSES, AND A BRILLIANT EFFECT GENERALLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 4.—The Music Hall is the scene to-night of a grand ball, given by a large number of the prominent ladies of the city who are identified with the work of saving the Old South Church from the sale and destruction to which it is exposed. The decorations were intrusted to Capts. McCauley and Prescott, of the Navy, and they, assisted by a detail of Marines from the Navy-yard, prepared the hall in a most elaborate and elegant manner. In front of the great organ were three groups or glories of full-sized standards on staffs reaching full half the height of the hall, the stars and stripes forming the centre of each glory, and being supported on either side by the flags of Germany and Russia. In the centre group Italy and Great Britain at the left, and Sweden and the old Prussian flag on the right. Large flags of all nations were displayed around the hall above the line of the second balcony, thus filling out above the beautiful effect of the simpler decorations below. The magazines of small arms stored at the Navy-yard were called upon liberally to furnish materials for decorating the fronts of the balconies, and the novel effect of the use of pistols, pikes, bayonets, muskets, and sabres was the subject of much complimentary comment during the evening. These implements of war were artistically grouped with the small flags known as "numbers," and small national flags, so that the bright gleam of the polished steel and brass was finely relieved by the brilliant hues of the fresh bunting. In front of the posts supporting the front balcony were grouped small flags of various nations fastened to branches and whose effect of this portion of the decoration was extremely pleasing to the eye. In addition to this contribution from the Government storehouses, the florists of Boston showed their patriotism by generous contributions of all that their greenhouses contained. The air was heavy with the fragrance of the cut flowers and shrubs sent in to add to the general effect.

Quite promptly the Germania Band appeared upon the platform, and soon after 8 o'clock the strains of the grand march, "Old South," by Riesel, sounded from the bower of plants and exotics, which almost hid the musicians from view. About 8:30 o'clock the lady patronesses entered the hall, taking seats upon the platform, and the dancing was soon after begun and was continued until about 2 o'clock, when Gov. Rice and his staff attended and were received with due ceremony by the Marshals. All the prominent State and city officials, officers of the Army and Navy, and representatives of the best society of the city participated in the festivities, which were characterized by a profuse elaborateness of dress and ornament. The ball is the event of the social season.

RIOT AT A COLORED REVIVAL.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS BROKEN UP BY YOUNG ROWDIES—WHITE VISITORS GROSSLY INSULTED—RAZORS DRAWN AND A GENERAL FIGHT NEAR THE CHURCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, March 4.—For several months the colored population of Long Branch and Eatontown have been holding revival meetings on Sunday evenings at the Church of Zion, near Eatontown. Every Sunday these meetings have been broken up by disreputable young negroes from Red Bank and Eatontown, between which places there has long been a standing rivalry. Last night the revival services were attended by many white people, including several ladies. The services had hardly commenced before a white lady fainted from the close atmosphere of the overcrowded church, and a panic almost ensued. Some of the colored ushers of the church attempted to carry her out of doors, when one of the Red Bank rowdies caught hold of the lady, and exclaimed: "Hold on; I'll carry the piece of white stuff out." The ushers dropped the lady, and catching hold of the interfering negro pulled him toward the door. Great excitement at once prevailed, and whites and blacks rushed out of the building in a body. The negroes pulled out razors and other deadly weapons, and murder would no doubt have been committed had not the cry of "Police" been given by a gentleman from Long Branch. The crowd retreated from the church and fled into the woods. It was one of the most disgraceful occurrences that has ever taken place in Monmouth County. Squire E. Pitcher, of Long Branch, promises that the rioters will be made and that the rioters will be properly dealt with. Next Sunday there will be a strong posse of Long Branch Police present, headed by Mr. Pitcher, to keep order at the meeting. The leaders of the revival deeply regret the affair.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

THE SPRAGUE CORPORATION AND ITS CREDITORS—LIABILITIES OF E. & C. STOKES, OF PHILADELPHIA—OTHER BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PROVIDENCE, March 4.—A bill in equity has been filed in the Supreme Court by institutions and individuals holding more than $4,000,000 of Sprague mortgage notes against Zachariah Chaffee, Trustee and Assignee of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, alleging that no interest has been paid on the notes since Jan. 1, 1876; that the Trustee has failed to perform the duties of trust, and asking that he may be removed and required to render account, and that he and members of the A. & W. Sprague corporation be enjoined from interfering with, managing, or controlling the property and estate embraced in the conveyances to said Trustee. The court has issued a subpœna requiring the respondents to answer forthwith.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The list of creditors of Ellis and Charles Stokes, dealers in hides, who were adjudicated bankrupts on Wednesday last, was filed to-day in the United States Marshal's office. It shows that the liabilities of the bankrupts as indorsers of notes of various firms are over $700,000. The liabilities of E. & C. Stokes on their own notes amount to $117,153, and on their book accounts $23,702, making their total liabilities over $850,000.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—The Miami Savings Bank, on Third-street, in this city, failed on Saturday. The liabilities are $170,000, and the assets $18,000 less.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, March 4.—The liabilities of J. J. Hezan & Co., insolvent dry goods and carpet merchants, are about $160,000; assets, $100,000.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 4.—George Crain, a contractor, has assigned. Liabilities, $60,000; assets small.

MONTREAL, March 4.—H. & H. Merrill, retail dry goods dealers, have failed. Liabilities, $100,000; assets nominally the same.

ACCIDENT ON THE LOWELL RAILROAD.

BOSTON, March 4.—Investigation of the catastrophe on the Lowell Railroad at East Cambridge to-day, which resulted in the death of Josiah Wheeler and Kate, his wife, seems to show that they deliberately committed suicide. The woman was alive when taken up, but died shortly after reaching the hospital.

HEAVY STORM IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, March 4.—After a heavy rain-storm of 48 hours' duration, the wind has increased to a furious gale. It is feared that much damage to mills and bridges in the country has resulted from the rain-fall.

CONVICTED MOLLIE MAGUIRES.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 4.—The Sheriff to-day read the death sentence to two Mollie Maguires, John Kehoe and Dennis Donnelly, who are to be hanged on the 18th of April next. The former was very cool, and said, after the sentence had been read to him: "These things happen once in a while." But the latter appeared very much subdued, and made no reply. Kehoe was at the head of the Mollie Maguire organization in Schuylkill County, that has been exposed in a number of murders. He was convicted last Summer of the murder of P. W. Langdon, near Audenried, June 14, 1862. Donnelly was convicted last Fall as an accessory to the murder of Thomas Sanger, at Raven Run, in September, 1875, the principal in this crime, Thomas Munley, having been hanged at Pottsville last June.

STATE AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN MEMBERS — THE QUEENS COUNTY RAILROAD REPEAL BILL—ATTEMPT TO CRIPPLE THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 4.—Immediately after the adjournment of the House this evening, the caucus of Republican members, announced last Friday, was held in the Assembly Chamber. Owing to the fact that in half the counties of the State the town meetings are held to-morrow there were scarcely any Republican members in the city. The caucus was called to take action on the Apportionment bill, but nothing beyond a general consultation was held. Mr. Alvord explained the grounds upon which he proposes to defend the bill, more particularly with reference to New-York and Kings County. It was agreed that no Republican member should be absent when bills requiring the full Republican vote should come up for passage, and that members might pair on all preliminary motions on party measures, but not on the final passage of any, as an absent vote was a vote in the negative with only 65 votes in the House. Possibly another caucus will be held to determine fully upon the apportionment.

The full order of business was run through in the House this evening, and some bills, resolutions, and petitions were introduced, but nearly all the session was consumed in the effort to order to a third reading the much fought-over Queens County Railroad Repeal bill. Any motive for serious opposition to the passage of the bill had been removed by a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, which in fact practically took the life out of the act to be repealed, but such opposition as was latent in the House was effectively brought out and made aggressive by the extraordinary management of the gentleman from Kings, who had charge of the bill. He insisted on making a personal explanation, in spite of low and earnest whispers from all the members around him when he rose to let the bill go through in silence. The usual result followed. A controversy sprang up, grew warm, degenerated into a wrangle, votes were taken, the roll of members had to be called, and for a short time it really seemed that the bill was in danger, or at least of a dangerous delay. Some witticisms of Mr. Alvord restored good humor, and in the end the bill was carried forward with no loss more serious than an hour or so of time, though some of its supporters profess themselves afraid that now there will be opposition when it comes up for passage. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Seebacher. It is intended to cripple the Board of Health of New-York, and to do this it provides among other funny things that the board shall not make any new or alter any of its existing regulations in the slightest particulars without getting the consent in writing of the Mayor of the City and the Governor of the State. It is very noticeable that the bills to restrain the action or curtail the powers of the Health Board, which session after session come to Albany, always come through members representing tenement-house districts. They probably originate with the proprietors of these dwellings, who are compelled by the board to incur some slight expenses for sanitary purposes. The Committee on Cities will promptly place this latest bill where its many predecessors have gone.

MR. KELSEY EXONORATED.

THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM CLEARLY DISPROVED.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—The report of the committee appointed to investigate certain charges against State officials was made this evening. The report says in substance that the matter in question was known to have reference to certain allegations which had at various times been made concerning the official acts of Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State, in his capacity of Commissioner of Insurance of the State of New-Jersey. Concerning the statement in the preamble that large sums of money, ranging from $3,000 to $5,000 from each company, have been and are still being exacted from insurance

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Vice-President Wheeler, having returned to the city on Saturday evening, presided over the Senate to-day. A large number of petitions were presented.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with amendments and a written report, the Senate bill to alter and amend the Pacific Railroad act, commonly known as the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill. Placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider the bill on Tuesday, March 12.

SALE OF POLICY TICKETS.

Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported favorably on House bill to prevent the sale of policy and lottery tickets in the District of Columbia. Placed on the calendar.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. COCKRELL, of Missouri—To authorize the deposit of silver bullion in bars and the issue of certificates therefor. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BRUCE, of Mississippi—To authorize the payment of bounties to the heirs of soldiers who were enlisted as slaves. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

MAIL SERVICE ON CERTAIN RAILROADS.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, introduced a bill to repeal certain provisions of the act of Congress approved July 12, 1876, entitled "An act making appropriations for the Post Office Department." Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. It repeals so much of the thirteenth section of that act as provided that railroad companies whose railroad was constructed in whole or in part by land grant made by Congress on condition that the mails should be transported over their road at such price as Congress should by law direct should receive only 80 per cent. of the compensation authorized by the act, and provides that such roads shall be paid at the rates fixed by law for the compensation of such service to railroads generally.

THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD.

Mr. WADLEIGH, of New-Hampshire, submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate whether the War Department is in possession of the data from which the positions of troops were added to the engineer's maps of the Gettysburg battle-field, recently published under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, and whether without compliation its present condition is such as will insure its preservation to the history of that battle; that his opinion be also asked whether a text description, with diagrams showing the changing positions of troops is considered necessary by the military arm of the Government to insure a proper understanding of these maps, and for the study of the general moves of that battle; and what legislation, if any, is necessary to produce it. Agreed to.

THE LONG BOND BILL.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said the Senator having charge of the unfinished business, [Mr. Wallace,] being the long Bond bill, was unavoidably absent. He therefore moved that it be passed over for the present, with the understanding that it should not lose its place as the unfinished business. Agreed to.

MILEAGE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, called up the Senate bill to prevent abuses in respect to the mileage of District Attorneys of the United States, and an explanation thereof, said, in many places throughout the country District Attorneys lived and transacted business at a distance from the place where court was held. The Judiciary Committee thought they should be allowed mileage but once for going to and returning from court. In some instances they had drawn mileage for every day. In other cases District Attorneys lived 30 or 40 miles from the cities where courts were held, but had their offices in cities and transacted business there. The committee therefore thought that they should not be allowed any mileage. The bill was passed.

Mr. MCMILLAN, of Minnesota, called up the House bill making appropriations for the payment of claims reported to Congress under section 2 of the act approved June 16, 1874, by the Secretary of the Treasury, and considerable discussion took place upon an amendment of the Committee on Claims to strike out of the bill a clause appropriating $6,520 to pay a claim of Samuel C. Ludington, of West Virginia.

The amendment of the committee to strike out the name of Ludington was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. SARGENT, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and when the doors reopened, at 3:45 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to business on the Speaker's table after the usual routine business, and a number of Senate bills and executive documents were referred.

FOURTEEN-DAY PENSIONERS.

When the Senate bill amending the laws granting pensions to officers and soldiers of the war of 1812 was reached, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved to pass the bill. It places on the pension rolls the names of such officers and men as served 14 days in the war with Great Britain, and directs the restoration to the pension rolls of those names stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty, but provides that no back pay shall be allowed.

Mr. JOYCE, of Vermont, wanted a provision in the bill excluding from its benefits those persons who took part in the rebellion.

Mr. WAIT, of Connecticut, stated that of the 45 men who had entered the war of 1812 from Norwich, Conn., but one remained alive, and he hoped the House would pass the bill immediately.

The bill was then passed—yeas 217, nays 21.

All the business on the Speaker's table having been disposed of, the House, at 3:50 P. M., adjourned.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

TEXT OF THE BILL REPORTED BY THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE TO PROVIDE A SINKING FUND FOR THE UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following is the full text of the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill, as reported by Mr. Thurman from the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day, with a recommendation for its passage:

Be it enacted, &c., That the net earnings mentioned in the act of 1862 of said Pacific Railroad Companies respectively shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of their earnings respectively the necessary expenses actually paid within the year in operating the same and keeping the same in a state of repair, and also the sum paid by them respectively within the year in discharge of interest on their first mortgage bonds, whose lien has priority over the lien of the United States, and excluding from consideration all sums owing or paid by said companies respectively for interest upon any other portion of their indebtedness; and the foregoing reservation shall be deemed and taken as an amendment of said act of 1864, as well as of said act of 1862. This section shall take effect on the 30th day of June next, and be applicable to all computations of net earnings thereafter; but it shall not affect any right of the United States, or either of said railroad companies, existing prior thereto.

Sec. 2. That the whole amount of compensation which may from time to time be due to said several railroad companies respectively for services rendered for the Government shall be retained by the United States, one-half thereof to be presently applied to the liquidation of the interest paid and to be paid by the United States upon the bonds so issued by it as aforesaid to each of said corporations severally, and the other half thereof to be kept into the sinking fund hereinafter provided for the uses therein mentioned.

Sec. 3. That there shall be established in the Treasury of the United States a sinking fund, which shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in bonds of the United States issued to the said annual income thereof shall be in like manner from time to time invested, and the same shall accumulate and be disposed of as hereinafter mentioned, and in making such investments the Secretary shall prefer the 5 per centum bonds of the United States, unless, for good reasons appearing to him, and which he shall communicate to Congress in his next annual report, he deem it advisable to invest in other bonds of the United States.

Sec. 4. That there shall be carried to the credit of the said fund, on the 1st day of February in each year, the one-half of the compensation for services hereinbefore mentioned to be retained for the Government by said Central Pacific Railroad Company not applied in the liquidation of interest; and in addition thereto the said company shall, on said 1st day of February, pay into the Treasury, to the credit of said sinking fund, the sum of $1,200,000, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to make this 5 per centum of the net earnings of its said road, payable to the United States under said act of 1862, and the whole sum earned by it as compensation for services rendered for the United States, together with the sum by this section required to be paid, an amount in the aggregate to 25 per centum of the whole net earnings of said railroad company, ascertained and defined as hereinbefore provided for the year ending on the 31st day of December next preceding.

Sec. 5. That whenever it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the Secretary of the Treasury by either of said companies that 75 per centum of its net earnings, as hereinbefore defined for any current year, are or were insufficient to pay interest for such year upon the obligations of such company in respect of which obligations there may exist a lien paramount to that of the United States, and that such interest has been paid out of such net earnings, said Secretary is hereby authorized, and it is made his duty to permit for such current year so much of the 25 per centum of net earnings required to be paid into the sinking fund as aforesaid as may have been thus applied and used in the payment of interest as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. That no dividend shall be voted, made, or paid for or to, any stockholder or stockholders in either of said companies respectively on any share when said company shall be in default in the payment of any amount either of the sums required as aforesaid to be paid into said sinking fund, or in respect of the payment of said 5 per centum of the net earnings, or of the proportion of interest upon the first mortgage bonds of the said company, or of the debts on which it may have become liable to the United States, to the proposed amendment, and will do so any day (at Chambers) during this week that may be agreed upon.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Buck vs. Lange.—Order denying motion to place cause on the day calendar denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief-Judge Curtis, and Judges Sedgwick and Freedman.

The New Boston Coal Mining Company vs. Packard et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Chesney vs. Gilbert Elevated Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

By Chief-Judge Curtis and Judge Freedman.

Kingsbury et al. vs. Kirwin.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Judge Curtis.

Roberts vs. White et al.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Judge Curtis.

Kilmer vs. Smith et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Judge Curtis.

La Dolces vs. Abendroth.—So much of judgment appealed from, other than that directing the payment to plaintiff of $10 costs of motion, reversed with costs. Opinion by Chief-Judge Curtis.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Eppelsheimer vs. Douglas.—Ordered that the plaintiff's complaint in this action be and is hereby dismissed.

By Judge Sanford.

Motions Denied, with $10 costs.—Maxwell et al. vs. The German-American Bank; Bank of the Manhattan Co. vs. *Maguire vs. Jenny.*—Motion denied without costs.

Mary Masterson vs. John H. Masterson.—Motion granted, with $10 costs: alimony as the rate of $20 per week allowed to plaintiff pendente lite, and counsel fee of $200. Opinion.

By Judge Freedman.

Hawes et al. vs. Strauss.—Within amendments allowed. *Manchester Paper Company vs. Moore et al.*—Order discontinuing action as to defendants Moore and Evans.

Spahn vs. Squire.—Reference ordered.

Orders Granted.—Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Harrington et al.; Richards vs. Gould et al.; Bonsall vs. Gould; Grant vs. Gould; Gould vs. Gould et al.; Mills vs. Gould; Thatcher vs. Gill; Jones vs. Panama Transit Company; Perris vs. Lehmair; Long et al. vs. Russell; Drexler vs. Rutter; Bossel vs. Neville; Clark vs. Moss; Fleischhauer vs. Regelman.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief-Judge C. P. Daly, and Judges J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen.

Carmen vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Hynes vs. McDermott.—Order of Special Term reversed with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen and Larremore, Chief-Judge C. P. Daly dissenting.

James et al. vs. Burchell.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Seaman vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Robinson, Chief-Judge Daly dissenting.

Smith vs. The American Institute of the City of New-York.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Grafton vs. Wren.—Order reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Diller vs. the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly, Judge Robinson dissenting.

Henri vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Brown vs. Thatcher.—Motion for reargument denied. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Krug vs. McCann.—Reargument ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Robinson.

Mr. Allister vs. Jex et al.—Judgment for defendants, with costs.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Kaepler vs. The Hildiss Fund.—Mandamus denied. See opinions.

Masters vs. Eclectic.—Order signed.

Miles vs. Lenion.—Order signed.

Keller vs. Schwartzler.—Judgment for plaintiff. Memorandum.

By Judge Larremore.

Applications Granted.—Dooley vs. Gould; Marston vs. Gould; Gould vs. Reade; Jackson vs. List; Van Kink vs. New-York Mercantile Journal Company.

Bonny vs. Margerie.—Application granted, complaint must be served within 20 days.

In the matter of Otterson.—Leave to advertise granted.

Monson vs. Littell.—Application for judgment granted.

Styles vs. Martin, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff; extra allowance of 2½ per cent.

Pillsbury vs. Hampshire.—Bond approved.

Roberts vs. Hoffman.—Action dismissed with costs.

In the matter of Ouery.—Application for leave to sue Marshal's bond: no costs granted.

Jerome vs. Corney.—Demurrer sustained, with leave to plaintiff to serve an amended reply within 10 days on payment of $10 costs and trial fee.

Bentley vs. Palmer.—Section 812 of the Code requires the undertaking to be joint and several in form.

Myer vs. Frondvan.—See memorandum for counsel.

A new-York Life Insurance Company vs. Hiss.—Application granted.

Robertson vs. Robertson.—Report confirmed and divorce granted to plaintiff.

Borland vs. Clark.—Application granted, with leave to apply for judgment without further notice.

Flint vs. Van Sous.—Section 812 of the Code requires the undertaking to be joint and several in form.

Simonson vs. Brie.—Section 812 of the Code requires the undertaking to be joint and several in form.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

In the matter of the accounting of Steinbach.—Order settled.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Motions Granted.—Syms vs. Fenton; Tyler vs. Atwood; Godwin vs. Smith; Leiber vs. Donnelly.

Keane vs. Murrill.—Order settled.

Wyckoff vs. Bonarelli.—Serve notice of settlement.

Parr vs. Eller.—Complaint dismissed.

O'Dea vs. Devereux.—Bailable attachment ordered.

Jacobs vs. Fine.—Motion denied.

Gebbe vs. Zimcke.—Order resettled.

Solomon vs. Stronfeld.—Case settled.

Judgments.—Solomon vs. Jonas; Ranney vs. Chandler; Sternburgh vs. Valis; Barclay vs. Gleason, Jargeon vs. Market; Ranney vs. Carter; Ranney vs. Spellane.

Schafer vs. Schaal.—Defendant discharged from arrest.

Blind vs. Spentback.—Speedy trial ordered.

By Judge Sinnott.

Hall vs. Cummings; Speth vs. Danz.—Defaults will be opend on terms. See papers.]

Cornell vs. Lawrice.—Motion denied, with $10 cost.

Bogden vs. Bennett.—Motion denied. No costs.

Lenson vs. Harrison.—The order of arrest must be vacated; set aside without costs.

Miles vs. Lenion.—Motion denied without costs.

By Judge Goepp.

Granger vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—Motion for new trial denied. Opinion.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 1, 54, 58, 62, 72, 75, 81, 92, 103, 117, 151, 159, 163, 164, 215, 220, 227, 228, 231, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 241, 243, 244.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Ingalls, JJ.

Nos. 33, 37, 39, 51, 53, 55, 61, 4, 70, 95, 99, 100, 102, 105, 106, 108, 109, 111, 112, 113, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Case on—No. 1—Platt et al. vs. Platt. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Adjourned until Thursday next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Potter, J.

Nos. 852, 933, 2672, 1389, 2901, 1853, 1417, 1508, 1708½, 969, 2831, 371, 3035, 1421, 1344, 1324, 1364, 1368, 1391, 1414, 1384, 1445, 1402-4454, 1434, 1455.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 23, 3062, 3083, 1436, 627, 463, 770½, 141, 375, 606, 507, 512, 2038, 110½, 653½, 802, 1288, 1299, 829, 2704, 1315, 1326, 1340, 1114, 9022, 136, 1166, 384, 2981, 2982, 2983, 1069, 1051, 1434, 1437, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J.; Speir and Sanford, JJ.

Nos. 2, 3, 7, 8, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Case on—No. 44. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 598, 354, 290½, 719, 577, 452, 528, 421, 707, 618, 208, 1071, 192, 268, 157, 482, 754.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.; J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos. 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 33, 39, 51, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 11, 12, 15.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos. 983, 1502, 454, 569, 27, 560, 1350½, 786, 1129, 1639.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos. 3032, 3293, 3301, 2835, 3945, 2698, 4085, 3219, 3038, 2953, 4274, 3092, 2040½, 4135.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos. 3060, 1960, 1470, 833, 3398, 3063, 2301, 3375, 3449, 3246, 1517, 1518, 1523, 3418, 2304.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos. 3210, 2726, 3124, 3441, 2924, 566, 3517, 1423½, 3465, 3467, 3468, 3470, 3471, 3472.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

James Kirk, robbery.	James Hagan, grand larceny.
Lewis Hamblin, felonious assault and battery.	May Reiss, grand larceny.
John Cotton and John Savage, burglary.	George W. Matsell, false pretence.
Frederick Pfurr, burglary.	Henry Linion, larceny from the person.
John Fischer, burglary.	Peter Brady, assault and battery.
Michael McCarthy, felonious assault and battery.	Lindin Eckert, assault and battery.
Charles Classey, grand larceny.	Peter Conway, assault and battery.
David Coyne, grand larceny.	James McCauley, assault and battery.
Thomas Belton, grand larceny.	Annie Robert, disorderly house.
David Hall and David Nash, grand larceny.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

John Sullivan, felonious assault and battery.	Albert Weljen, grand larceny.
Timothy McCarthy, felonious assault and battery.	Max Steffmann, grand larceny.
Babbitt Girut, felonious assault and battery.	Sigmund Bott, false pretence.
Edward Schmidt, grand larceny.	William Fitzgerald, assault and battery.
Charles Howard, grand larceny.	Thomas Dunn, assault and battery.

LAW REPORTS.

A CASE OF TRACK-SALTING.

AN EMPLOYE OF THE BLEECKER-STREET RAILROAD ON TRIAL FOR SPRINKLING SALT ON THE TRACKS.

John McGill, an employe of the Bleecker-Street Railroad, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions, Part I., yesterday, charged with misdemeanor in having salted the tracks of that road. Assistant District Attorney Bell prosecuted the case, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was represented by Mr. Henry Bergh, Mr. Eldridge T. Gerry, and Superintendent Hartfield. Officer Mitchell, of the Fourteenth Precinct, swore that on the night of Feb. 3 he saw a car being driven on the down track of the Bleecker-street Railroad at Crosby and Spring streets. One man drove the car, while another shoveled some substance on the space between the rail tracks, on which there was ice and snow. The officer found it to be a composition of salt, sufficiently mixed with sand to disguise its appearance. Mitchell arrested McGill, who had sprinkled about 175 feet of the track, and found in the man's pocket a box of the salt, which he produced before the jury. The composition was evidently two-thirds salt and one-third sand. McGill admitted that there might have been "a little" salt in the sand.

Counsel for the railroad company denied that there was any salt in the sand, and produced Superintendent Terry and a number of the railroad employes, who swore to the same effect, but were unable to account for its presence in the sample shown by the officer. The case will go to the jury to-day.

COURT NOTES.

Messrs. Vanderpool, Green & Cuming were substituted as attorneys for Jay Gould yesterday, in the place of Messrs. Shearman & Sterling, in all the suits brought against Gould.

Owen Geoghegan has not gone to California. He sent to the District Attorney's office yesterday to ascertain whether he would be disturbed in the event of his opening a respectable establishment and complying with the law. The officials in the District Attorney's office declined to hold any communication with him on the subject.

William J. Best, the Receiver of the National Trust Company, obtained an order from the Supreme Court yesterday authorising him to pay another dividend of 25 per cent. to the depositors and other creditors of the company. This will make 75 per cent. of dividends paid out since the Receiver assumed charge of the company's affairs on Dec. 15, last.

On Sunday evening William Burke, of No. 643 West Forty-second-street, a car conductor on the Forty-second-Street Line, attempted to put Louis Cluck, of No. 966 Tenth-avenue, off his car for disorderly conduct. Cluck resented the conductor's interference by drawing a large pocket knife and stabbing Burke in the groin, inflicting a severe wound. Officer Stoddard, of Inspector Dilks' force, arrested Cluck, and yesterday Justice Kilbreth, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Adolph Waldman, who was a regular clerk at Police Head-quarters, was dismissed about 18 months ago, the reason assigned being that his services were no longer required. Peter Thomson, who had been a stenographer at the same place for six years, was removed about one year ago, for the alleged reason that the duties can be performed better by a force formed by some one else. Louis J. Grant, the counsel for the two men, who are seeking reinstatement, applied to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for an alternative writ of certiorari to bring the cases before the Supreme Court, General Term, for review.

Judge Sanford, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday, rendered a decision denying an injunction against the German-American Bank and others, at the suit of J. Rogers Maxwell and others. The action was brought against the bank to declared the Trustee, for Maxwell and his associates, of 100 shares of United States Express Company's stock. It seems that the bank made certain loans to Nash & Co., receiving from the latter as collateral, certain Cincinnati bonds, one New-Haven bond, a note of one Jacob Elsas for $10,000, and 100 shares of the Express Company's stock. The 100 shares of stock, the plaintiffs allege, hinged to them and were fraudulently hypothecated by the Nettens. The bank advertised the securities for sale, and then the plaintiffs sought the injunction which was denied.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday rendered a decision in the suit of A. R. Seaman against the Mayor, &c. The plaintiff sued to recover for damage to his tug-boat, which was injured by running on some piles in the waters of the river unobstructed in front of the piers. Chief-Justice Daly dissents from this, and holds the City is liable. Rufus B. Odell appeared for the plaintiff, and Corporation Counsel Whitney and A. J. Requier for the City.

COTTON TRANSACTIONS NOT GAMBLING.

The General Term of the Superior Court yesterday rendered a decision in the case of George P. Kingsbury and others against Michael Kirwan, which is of interest to cotton and other brokers. The plaintiffs in the action are cotton brokers, and brought suit against their principal for margins advanced and for their commissions on certain "short" sales of cotton. The defendant, it seems, had been closed out for not keeping his margins good. When sued, he set up in defense that the transactions were mere wagers and were void, and that the brokers could not recover in the action. A jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs, and the defendant appealed to the General Term, which yesterday affirmed the judgment entered on the verdict in the court below. Chief-Justice Curtis, who writes the opinion of the General Term, says: "The evidence does not sustain the defendant's claim that these purchases, through his brokers, of the cotton for future delivery were in contravention of the statute against betting and gaming. There is no proof of any intention on the part of the plaintiffs not to deliver, or on the part of the vendees not to accept, the cotton purchased. To the contrary. Such a contract is not objectionable unless there is evidence to show that they intended to lay a wager." Albert Gallup appeared for the plaintiffs, and Thomas Brecken for the defendant.

SUITS AGAINST THE CITY DISMISSED.

The complaint in the case of Cyrus Curtis against the City was dismissed by Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on motion of Corporation Counsel Whitney. It seems that Mr. Curtis was, in 1864, appointed Receiver of the Hackley street-cleaning contract. In the following year he brought suit against the City to recover the money due under the contract, and damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of the City's refusal to permit any performance of the contract after 1863. Charles Devlin, as Hackley's Assignee, having subsequently brought a suit for damages in consequence of the same refusal, Mr. Curtis abandoned that portion of his claim, and sued only for money alleged to be due under the contract, amounting, with interest, to about $200,000. The Corporation Counsel moved to dismiss the action for want of prosecution, but withdrew his motion on Mr. Curtis' stipulating to place the cause at once on the calendar, and to proceed to trial. The cause appeared on the calendar before Judge Van Vorst, yesterday, when Mr. Curtis not being ready to go on, the complaint was dismissed.

Twelve suits against the City were dismissed for lack of prosecution by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on motion of Corporation Counsel Whitney. A number of similar motions are pending.

TEN YEARS FOR BURGLARY.

On Jan. 24 George Smith, of No. 243 Elizabeth-street, hired a room in the residence of Charles Quaseck, No. 108 Canal-street, which he occupied with a woman named Mary Ann Ryan. After stopping a week the cousin disappeared, and it was discovered that a mortgage adjoining that occupied by Smith had been entered and robbed of property worth $500. The fugitives were arrested, and a portion of the property found in their possession. The accused were indicted for burglary in the first degree, and, in Part II. of the General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Rollins called them up for trial. Smith pleaded guilty, but said that his companion was entirely innocent of the burglary and thefts. Judge Gildersleeve thereupon discharged the woman Ryan, and sentenced Smith to 10 years in the State Prison at hard labor.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Flynn vs. The Mayor, &c.; Stern vs. The Mayor, &c.; Chatham National Bank vs. Duryee; Loughran vs. Connolly; Same vs. The Mayor, &c.; Degen vs. The Mayor, &c.; Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c.; McGonigle vs. The Mayor, &c.; Mulvihill vs. The Mayor, &c.; Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.; McGuire vs. The Mayor, &c.; Powers vs. The Mayor, &c.; Turse vs. The Mayor, &c.; Whaley vs. The Mayor, &c.

Lewis vs. Varney.—Order granted.

In the matter of Price.—Order granted denying motion.

McCloskey vs. Lewis.—In this case both parties swear to a number of material witnesses which it is perfectly clear to the court that they will not need. If the plaintiff will stipulate that the defendant's 54 witnesses will testify that the plaintiff was a resident of Genesee County at the time of the Inquisition, I do not think that the motion ought to be granted. The case will receive a speedy trial, and the defendant is entitled to it, and with that admission the defendant can just as well try the case here as in Genesee County. On these grounds the motion is denied, but without costs.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Attorney General vs. American Popular Life Insurance Company; in the matter of McCormack; in the matter of Sperry-Shinn Mortgage.

Orders Granted.—Bertins vs. Vanderhoof; Hapgood vs. Tibbits.

Motion Denied.—In the matter of Maurice; Winter vs. White; Bramhall vs. Murray; Van Brunt vs. Kendall.

Suits vs. Work.—Motion granted.

Graham vs. Corey.—Tuomey affirmed.

Brownell vs. Harvey.—Motion denied, without costs.

In the matter of the Appointment of a Receiver of the National Trust Company.—Decision denied. Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Order settled and signed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

30 Del. & H.	46⅜	100 Rock Island	99⅝
100 West Un.	76¼	100 do	99⅝
100 do	76¼	100 do	99⅝
200 N. Y. C. & H.	104⅜	300 North-w. pf	62¼
100 do	104¼	100 do	62¼
1500 Lake Shore	61¼	100 do	62⅜
100 do	61⅜	200 do	62⅜
400 do	61⅜	100 Can. So.	47⅜
100 do	61⅜	100 St. Paul	70⅜
500 do	61½	100 do	38⅛
100 do	61½	300 do	37⅞
100 do	61⅝	700 do	38⅛
300 do	61⅝	600 do	38⅛
100 do	61⅝	100 St. Paul pf	70⅜
200 do	61⅝	100 do	70⅜
400 North-west	35	900 D., L. & W	47⅞
100 do	35	100 H. & St. J. pf	23¾
100 do	35⅛	100 Morris & Essex	69
200 do	35¼	100 do	69
100 do	35⅜	100 do	69
100 do	35⅜	100 do	69⅛
700 do	35⅜	100 do	69⅛
100 do	35⅜	100 do	69⅛
200 do	35⅜	100 do	69¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81.		$10,000 U. S. 5s, '81.	
C	102⅛	R	103⅛
50,000 do	102¼	190,000 do	103⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R.		C	103⅛
'65 N	104	10,000 do	103⅜
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C.		do	103⅜
'67	104¼	2,000 U. S. 4s, 1907	101⅜
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C.		R	101⅜
'68	108⅛	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur	119
2,500 do	108⅛	20,000 do	119⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40			
C	104⅛		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

$145,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		$5,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40,	
'65 N	103⅛	C	104⅛
30,000 do	103⅛	20,000 U. S. 4s, C.,	
20,000 do	104	small	101⅝
10,000 do	104	53,000 U. S. 5s, '81,	
500 U. S. 6s, '81, C	106¼	Dealer vs. Rutter; Bossel vs. Neville; Clark vs. Moss; Fleischhauer vs. Regelman.	R
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.		10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C	103⅜
'65 N	103⅛	10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91,	
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		C	102
'68	108⅝	10,000 U. S. 4s, 1907,	
$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		C	101⅝
'65 N	103⅛	10,000 do	101⅝
10,000 do	103⅛	10,000 do	101⅝
10,000 St. Paul, 2d	38⅛	200 Mor. & Essex	68¾
300 do	38⅜	200 do	69
700 do	38⅛	100 do	69
400 St. Paul pf	70⅝	100 Ohio & M	7¼
100 do	70⅝	200 do	7¼
100 Rock Island	99½		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:30 P. M.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81,		$11,000 U. S. 5s, '81,	
C	106⅛	R	103⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.		10,000 U. S. 5s, '81,	
'65 N	104	C	103⅜
500 U. S. 5-20 C.,		1,000 do	103⅜
'65	106	25,000 U. S. 4½s, '91,	
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C.,		R	102
'65	106	500 do	102⅛
6,500 do	106	55,000 do	102

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R.		$2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40	
'81	106⅛	C	104⅜
2,100 U. S. 5-20 R.		500 U. S. 5s, C '81	103⅛
'65 N	104	15,000 U. S. 4½s, '91,	
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		C	102
'65	104⅛	10,000 U. S. 6s, R, '81	106⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

$15,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,		$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,	
'65 N	104	'67	106⅛
125,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C	103⅜
'65	104	10,000 do	103⅜
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C	103⅛
'67	103⅛	50,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C	102⅛
50,000 do	103⅛	10,000 U. S. 4s, 1907,	
10,000 do	103⅛	R	101⅝
5,000 U. S. 10-40 R	104⅛		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, old	73½	100 Ill. Central	73½
3,000 Mo. 6s, '86	104⅞	100 C. & P. pf	68⅞
2,000 C., R. & P. 6s,		50 C., C. & I.	29⅜
con	107⅜	100 do	29⅜
1,000 L. & N. con.	35½	400 C., M. & St. P.	47⅛
14,000 N. W. C. C. G.	94⅝	100 do	48
2,000 M. & St. P.	98	300 do	48⅛
2,000 Mil. & St. P.		300 Wabash	15⅛
1st M. D.	98	500 C. & N. W.	35⅝
2,000 Mil. & St. P.		200 do	35⅝
C. & I.	94⅜	1200 do	35⅝
3,000 H. & St. J. 8s,		700 Chic. & N. W.	
conv	83½	pf	68⅜
1,000 Erie 2d	103⅜	200 do	68⅜
8,000 Cen. Pac. gold	105⅜	200 do	68⅞
15,000 do	105⅛	100 do	68⅞
4,000 W. & St. P. 1st	90	100 do	68⅞
1,000 N. Y. C. & St. L.	93	100 do	68⅞
20,000 U. P. 1st	105½	100 do	68⅞
10,000 P. of Mo.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 4, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last leave been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.....		Spirits Turp., bbls..	184
Bark, bales.....	10	Resin, bbls.....	410
Beans, bbls.....	67	Tar, bbls.....	30
Beef, bbls, pkls.....	8	Oil-cake, pkls.....	1,233
Cotton, bales.....	3,502	Oil, lard, bbls.....	94
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	100	Peas, nuts, bags.....	603
Copper, bbls.....	42	Pork, pkls, bbls.....	3,014
Dried Fruit, pkls....	189	Seed, pkls.....	512
Eggs, pkls.....	1,543	Oat-meals, pkls.,..	8,161
Flour, bbls.....	21,378	Lard, tcs.....	7,705
Wheat, bushels.....	918,700	Butter, pkls.....	2,341
Corn, bushels.....	71,198	Cheese, pkls.....	2,537
Oats, bushels.....	36,250	Dressed Hogs, No..	350
Rye, bushels.....	11,288	Rice, tcs.....	78
Malt, bushels.....	2,875	Spelter, pcs.....	620
Barley, bushels....	58,400	Skins, bales.....	1
Peas, bushels.....	400	Starch, pkls.....	10
Oatmeal, bbls.....	85	Stearine, pkls.....	50
Oat-meal, bags.....	650	Tallow, pkls.....	632
Grease, pkls.....	21	Tea, pkls.....	16
Grass-seed, bags....	1,683	Tobacco, hhds.....	253
Hemp, bales.....	42	Tobacco, pkls.....	1,315
Hides, bales.....	1,325	Whisky, bbls.....	800
Hops, bales.....	364	Wool, bales.....	18
Leather, rolls.....	10,475		

COTTON—Has been in more demand for early delivery in part for exports, as an improvement of 1-16c. ₱ lb....Sales were reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,008 bales, (of which 101 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 651 bales, on speculation, 357 bales to spinners....And for forward delivery business has been moderately active, opening higher, but closed a trifle easier....Sales have been reported since our last of 44,100 bales, (of which 7,700 bales were on Saturday evening, and 36,400 bales to-day,) with 3,000 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling March closing at 11.02c; April, 11.02c; May, 11.13c; June, 11.23c; July, 11.29c@11.30c.; August, 11.34c@11.35c.; September, 11.19c@11.20c.; October, 11.02c.@11.04c.; November, 10.92c@10.94c.; December, 10.93c@10.95c., showing an advance of 3@ 4 points, closing barely steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,502 bales, and at the shipping ports 32,995 bales, against 23,306 bales same day last week, and those for this week 42,853 bales, against 37,523 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 3,600,824 bales, against 3,681,136 bales in the preceding cotton year....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain and the other ports 9,703 bales: to the Continent, 16,296 bales; to France, 307 bales; to the Channel, — bales; coastwise, 1,400 bales; to Spain, 795,370 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 151,536 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Influenced by the pacific tone of the cable advices, and the resulting depreciation in Wheat values, business in State and Western Flour was on a limited scale to-day, as well as for some time as for shipment, and prices were quoted weak throughout, in instances showing on actual dealings, a reduction of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl, both more urgent offerings of most descriptions, medium and high grades exhibiting most depression....Sales have been reported since our last of 13,900 bbls. all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $2 50@$5 75; very inferior to very fancy No. 2 at. $2 75@$3 90 mainly at $3@$3 75 for ordinary to choice Winter, and $2 75@$3 75 for Spring; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $2 25@ $3 90; fair to choice Extra State at $3 90@$4 10; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 90@$5 25, mainly at $5 05@$5 10; good to choice do. at $5 25@$5 60; City Mills Extra shipping grades for the trade, $5 50@$6 40 for fair to strictly fancy, mostly at $5 25@$5 50@$6 10; do., for South America, $6 40@$7 35 for fair to fancy; do., for English markets, $6 30@$7 10 as to brands; do. Family Extras, $6 50@$7 50, the latter for choice: very poor to good shipping Extra Western, $4 90@$5 25, mainly at $5 05@$5 10; good to choice do. at $5 25@$5 60; poor to choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, at $5 15@$6 50, mainly at $5 35@$6 25; very inferior to very choice do. Red and Amber Winter Extras, $5 15@$6 50, chiefly at $5 35@$6 25; poor to choice, White Wheat do., at $5 50@$7 25, chiefly at $6 @$7, brands running as high as $7 50@$7 75; fair to choice Extra Genesee at $5 25@$6 50, mainly at $6@ $6 25; inferior to very fancy Minnesota Clear Extras at $5@$6 15, chiefly at $5 10@$5 50 for export, (of which 1,200 bbls. sold at $5 10@$5 50,) and $5 40@$6 10 for home use; poor to fancy straight Spring at $5 75@ $6 75, mainly at from $5 90@$6 50 for fair to choice, (of which 700 bbls. for export at $5 90@$6 40;) Minnesota Patent Extras, very inferior to fancy, at $6 25@$8, mainly fair to choice at $6 75@$8 25, (of which 500 bbls. for export at $6 75@$7;) Winter Wheat Patent Extras, $6 25@$8 for fair to strictly fancy, mainly at $6 50@$8 25....Included in the reported sales were 2,700 bbls. shipping Extras, 500 bbls. City Mills Extra, mostly all for the West Indies, 2,100 bbls. Minnesota Clear, 1,850 bbls. do., straight Extras, 1,400 bbls. do. Patent, 2,200 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, 550 bbls. Patent Extras, 570 bbls. Superfine, 680 bbls. No. 2, and small lots of unsound Flour, in lots at quoted rates....A very moderate demand prevails for Southern Flour almost wholly in a jobbing way at about former prices, closing weak....Sales have been reported of 650 bbls., including 300 bbls. Baltimore Mills, at $5 75@$7 25 for strictly choice shipping Extras, and $7 26@$7 75 for very good to fancy Trade and Family Extras, with Patent Extras up to $8 75@$9....Rye Flour has been in light request within the range of from $3 15@$4 for poor to very fancy Superfine State: $3 26@$3 60 for Superfine Western and Pennsylvania, and $3 25@$3 85 for poor to choice fine....Sales have been reported of 325 bbls. in lots, chiefly at $3 35@$3 85 for Superfine State....Corn-meal has been very generally sought after within the range of from $2 50@$2 90 for ordinary to fancy Yellow Western; $2 60@$2 85 for Yellow Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine....Sales have been reported of 325 bbls., including Yellow Western, at $2 50@ $2 60, and Brandywine at $3 10@$3 20....Corn-meal is in fair request, mostly dealt in within the range of 75c.@$1 20 for coarse to very choice ₱ 100 lb., with the main dealings reported in coarse lots on the basis of 92c.@$1 for City Mills, and 80c.@90c. for country products; choice City Bolted Yellow brought $1 15@$1 20....A very slow movement has been noted in Rye-flour within the range of $4 50@ $6 50 for about fair to very choice ₱ bbl: a few fancy quoted at higher figures....Buckwheat Flour has been in moderate demand, chiefly in a jobbing way with State and Pennsylvania quoted, as to quality, at $1 35@$2 for poor to fancy, selling mostly at $1 60@$1 85 for about good to choice ₱ 100 lb. Buckwheat nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel lower on a more liberal offering and moderately active inquiry, chiefly for export, with the improvement on account closing generally weak. The export call was mainly for the better qualities of Winter, especially No. 1 White and for Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee Spring, which have been reported to-day of 277,000 bushels, (or which about 143,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 114,000 bushels White Winter and 29,000 bushels (and in car lots=rumored at $1 43;) 64,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 38, (of which 52,000 bushels, to arrive, for export; 800 bushels ungraded White Western at $1 35; 1,400 bushels New-York No. 2 Red at @1 33; 16,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Red, April options, at $1 35¼ @$1 35¾; 5,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 29; 32,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 28; 5,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 25, (with other sales rumored but not confirmed;) 14,400 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring at $1 24½; 72,000 bushels No. 2 Spring, March options, at $1 24@$1 25 closing at $1 24¾; 24,000 bushels No. 2 Spring, April, at $1 25@$1 25¼, closing at $1 25; 800 bushels No. 3 Spring at $1 20, and 3,500 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 06. The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, March, at $1 33¾ bid, and $1 36 asked; do. April, $1 35@$1 35¾; May nominal....And New-York No. 2 Spring, March option, at $1 24¼@$1 24¾; April, $1 24¾@$1 25; May, $1 23@$1 25....And No. 2 North-west Spring, March, nominal, at $1 24@$1 26¼; do. April, $1 24@$1 28; do. May, $1 24@$1 26....Corn has been quoted 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel lower on restricted movement for home use and shipment. Offerings free and sellers urgent. Sales have been reported of 142,000 bushels of which 76,000 bushels for early delivery, including New-York No. 2, car lots, at 55½c.@56c.; New-York No. 2, old crop, strictly prime, 2,300 bushels, at 60c.; New-York Corn for April options, 100,000 bushels, at 58¾c. do., May, 32,000 bushels, at 57c.@57¼c.; New-York steamer Mixed at 52c.@52¾c., do. March options, 8,000 bushels, at 52½c.; April, 8,000 bushels, at 54c.; New-York No. 3, 50c.@50½c., nearly all at 50½c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 48c.@52c., as to quality; Jersey Yellow at 56c.@56.000 bushels, for export, at 56c.; White Jersey at 53c., Yellow Western at 52c.@53., White Southern, 14,000 bushels, at 52c.@56c.; Round Yellow at 52c.; damaged Corn at 38½c....At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, March option, closed at 52c. @52¾c.; do. April, 54¾c. asked....May, 53¾c.@55c.; June, at 54¾c. asked....And New-York No. 2, March, at 55¼c.@56c.; do. April, 56¾c.@56¾c.; do., May, 56¾c.@57c.; do. June, at 57¾c. asked....The market has been in good demand, mostly for export, and held firmer on a restricted offering....Sales reported of 11,000 bushels prime State at 56c., about 5,000 bushels do. in store, at 74½c., 4,000 bushels do., in car lots, at 72c.@74c., nearly all at 73c., with No. 2 Western quoted firm at 72½c. for boat-loads....Of Barley, 4,000 bushels two-rowed State sold at 64c.; odd car lots of do. at 61c.@63c., 20,000 bushels do., rumored at 63c., and small lots of Feed at 50c.@50½c., with other sales rumored, but without reliable particulars;) market dull and quoted weak....Malt quiet....Of Canada Peas, about 5,000 bushels rumored sold, but without reliable details....Rye has been quite active, partly for forward delivery, at generally steady rates.".

Sales have been reported of 132,000 bushels, including New-York, No. 2 White, 11,000 bushels, at 55½c.@55¾c.; New-York No. 2 White, quoted at 54½c.; New-York Extra at 55½c.; New-York No. 1, 1,400 bushels, at 56½c.; do. March option, 10,000 bushels, at 55¼c.; New-York No. 2, 5,000 bushels, at 55c.; New-York No. 3 quoted at 54c.; Mixed Western, 3,600 bushels, at 52c.@55c.; White Western, 4,900 bushels, at 56c.@58½c.; White State, 3,500 bushels, at 55½c., for poor to good; Mixed State, 700 bushels, at 55c....Food quiet, but stocks steady....Clover-seed quoted very firm and wanted, with a moderate activity chiefly to fancy parcels of choice Western Clover sold at 7½c., and prime to choice State quoted at 7¾c.@7¾c., with fancy lots held higher.

Rice at $5@$6 50 for Carolina, $5 50@$6 50 in store at this port to-day embraces 1,537,770 bushels Wheat, 463,741 bushels Corn, 120,000 bushels Rye, 2,623,654 bushels Oats, 1,586,000 bushels Malt, 1,182,507 bushels Oats, and 12,177 bushels Peas. The aggregate of Grain in store is 4,267,586 bushels, as against 4,449,- 000 bushels reported on Saturday, 4,586,000 bushels March 3, 1877, and 6,444,631 bushels March 7, 1876.

PROVISIONS—Hog products were much depressed today by the very unfavorable advices from the West, especially as to the Hog supply; and also influenced to some extent by the announcement of the difficulties of the old and respectable firm of Messrs. Ewell, Harrison & Co., whose local trade obligations, however, were represented as not important and not likely to lead, in this connection, to further disturbance....A slow trade has been noted in Mess Pork for early delivery, even in a jobbing way, at lower prices....Sales reported of 50 bbls. for May at the rate of $10 75@$11, as to brand, the latter for fancy. Also 75 bbls. Family, at $11 25....Other kinds very dull and nominal....Beef quiet and rather easy, Western Mess in slack request, with March option quoted at the close at $10 70 asked; April at $10 60@$10 70; May at $10 75; June at $10 85@ $10 95, with sales reported of 250 bbls., May, at $10 75....A very moderate demand has been noted for Dressed Hogs, with City quoted down 1c.@2c. ₱ lb., for heavy to light; fancy Tops at 6¾c. Western at 4¾c....Cut-meats have been lightly dealt in here at drooping rates....Sales include small lots of Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 6c.@6½c., and sundry odd lots of other City bulk stock within our range....Western quote Pickled Shoulders at 4¼c.@ 5c.; Pickled Hams at 7¾c.@8¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 5¾c.@6c.; Smoked Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c....Pickled Hams, in tcs., 9c.@9¾c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in hhds., at 3¾c.. And at the West, 500 hhds. Dry-salted Shoulders at 3 7-16c.@3¾c., mainly at 3¾c....Bacon very quiet, with small weak in prices, with Long and Short Clear as low as 6@ Short Clear at $5 75, and Long Clear at $5 43½ for Western....And for Western delivery, Long and Short Clear quoted: $6 12½@$6 25 for sales, late March delivery, $5 15....Western Steam Lard has been much depressed, and quoted lower for early delivery, with a moderately active movement noted, mainly for refining purposes.... Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have reported of 3,475 tcs. at $5 20@$5 25, closing at $5 20 bid; $7 37½; 300 tes. off grade at $7 32½....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been more active with steady options, closing barely weak at the close, April at $7 40@$7 42½; May at $7 50@ $7 52½; June at $7 62½@$7 65....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 4,500 tes., April, at $7 40@$7 42½; 2,250 tes. May, at $7 50....City Steam and Kettle Lard kept freely: quoted at the close at $7 20@$7 37½; sales, 200 tes. at these figures....And No. 1 quoted at $7....Refined Lard in better demand to-day, and for the Continent quoted, for early delivery, at the close, at $7 75@$7 85; choice do., for the West Indies, at $7 75, with sales reported of 400 tes. for the West Indies on private terms....Beef has been in moderate demand, and quoted steady at $17 50 for Family, $14 75@$15 for Packet, $11 50@11 60 for Plain Mess, and $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess....Tierce Beef in request, and sacted thus: Philadelphia Extra India Mess at $25@$26, and City do., $23....Best Hams have been slow of sale, with Western quoted at $16@$16 50 for choice....Butter, Cheese and Eggs quoted essentially as in our last....Tallow has been less active, but quoted about steady on the basis of 97 56's for Prime City, with sales reported of 175,000 lb. at 5⅞c.@6c. ₱ lb., 73 State tierces, weighing 200 lb. head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 340 State Sheep, weights 86 to 87 lb. head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 311 State Sheep, weight 110 lb. head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 700 State Sheep, weights 100 to 117 lb. head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 136 State Sheep, weight 120 lb. head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 2 Ohio Sheep, weight 95 lb. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 1,700 Michigan Sheep, weights 114 to 159 lb. head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb., with sales reported since March 1, 2,000 Sheep and Lambs at $5 for average ₱ head; sold 62 State Lambs, weight 75 lb. ₱ head, at 6¾c. ₱ lb. S. McGraw sold 1,172 mixed State Sheep and Lambs, weight 93 lb. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb. Kirby & Co. sold 234 State Sheep, weight 88 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 80 Ohio Sheep, weight 102 lb. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 1,700 Michigan Sheep, weights 114 to 159 lb. head, at $5 80 ₱ cwt. Dos & Hollen eck sold 2 Ca ·es, weight 110 lb. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 75 Indiana Sheep, weight 100 lb. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 160 State Ewes, weight 160 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 160 State Ewes, weight 98 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 165 State Ewes, weight 104 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 125 Indiana Sheep, weight 90 lb ₱ head, at $5 37½ ₱ cwt.; 160 Illinois Sheep, weight 94 lb. ₱ head, at $5 65 ₱ cwt.; 144 Illinois Sheep, weight 102 lb. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 80 do. do., weight 157 Illinois Sheep, weight 111 lb. ₱ head at $5 62½c. ₱ cwt.; 73 Ohio Sheep, weight 109 lb. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 125 Ohio Sheep, weight 120 lb. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb. Sold for week ending March 2, 1878, 5,173 Sheep and Lambs at $5 58½ average ₱ head; 70 Veals and Calves at $7 ₱ cwt.

At Fortieth-Street Hog Yards—George Reid had on sale 6 car-loads of Ohio Hogs.

At Harsimus Cove Hog Yards—Coney & McPherson sold on commission 46 common Illinois Steers, with a fair ton, at 9¼c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., weights 7½ to 7¾ cwt.; for C. P. Reynolds & Co., 20 common Illinois Steers at 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb., weights 6¼ to 6¾ cwt.; 53 common Illinois Steers at 8¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 69 common Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt.; for Pfeiffer & Windsor Bros., 50 coarse Ohio Steers at 8c.@9¼c. ₱ lb., weights 7 to 7¾ cwt.; for Bull, live weight 1,110 lb., at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; for Hasker & Bencker 14 common Ohio Steers at 8¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 2 Bulls, live weight 1,365 lb. ₱ head, at 3¾c. ₱ lb.; for Long 10 coarse Illinois Steers at 16 Bulls, live weight 1,550 lb. ₱ head, at 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 361 common Illinois Steers, 33 head at 8c. ₱ lb., 17 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., 113 head at 8½c. ₱ lb., 16 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., 17 head at 9c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾c. to 7½ cwt.; for Samuels sold for N. Morris 252 common Illinois Steers: 18 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., 17 head at 8½c. ₱ lb., 130 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., 43 head at 9c. ₱ lb., 15 head at 9¼c. ₱ lb., 32 head at 9½c. ₱ lb., 17 head at 9¾c. ₱ lb., and $10 off on 14 head; both lots sold at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ to 7½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Meyers & Bernstein, 68 common Illinois Steers at 8¼c. ₱ lb., 15 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., 16 head at 9c. ₱ lb., weights to 7½ cwt.; for L. Long 10 coarse Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; for L. Rothschild 184 common Missouri Steers, 60 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., 68 head at 8½c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head on 16 head, 18 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head; 11 head at 9¼c. ₱ lb., 18 head at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 10 head at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ to 8 cwt.; for Vogel and Kuckuck 100 common Illinois Steers, 68 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head, 16 head at 8½c. ₱ lb., 16 head at 9c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ to 7¾ cwt.; for Hogsteth sold for Meyers & Bernstein 185 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, 37 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., 32 head at 8½c. ₱ lb., 81 head at 9c. ₱ lb., with 50c. ₱ head on 16 head, 15 head at 9¼c. ₱ lb., 17 head at 10c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ to 8¼ cwt. Tolley & Sons sold for N. Morris 100 common Illinois Steers, 18 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head; 31 head at 8½c. ₱ lb., 59 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head on 13 head and $1 off ₱ head on 17 head, 15 head at 9c. ₱ lb., 15 head at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ to 7¾ cwt. 1 Bull, live weight 1,939 lb., at 4c. ₱ lb. S. O'Donnell sold for Stern & Co., at this time, fall to choice Illinois Steers, 2 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., 16 head at 8½c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head; 32 head at 9c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on 16 head, 17 head at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weights 6 cwt. strong, and 6¾ to 7¾ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for Nuss & Gillespie 102 common Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on 17 head, 17 head at 9c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on 17 head, 17 head at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ cwt., strong, and 7¼ to 7¾ cwt. Collins & Brown sold for A. Vogel, 17 common Illinois Steers at 8¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Harrison & Co., 18 mixed State Cattle at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Shuttleworth for Waixel & Allerton 94 common Illinois Steers, 15 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., 11 head at 8½c. ₱ lb., with $5 on ₱ head; 50 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., 15 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weights 6 cwt. strong, 6¼ to 7 cwt.; 2 Bulls, live weight 1,090 lb. ₱ head, at 3½c. ₱ lb.; for Waterbach sold for Waixel & Allerton 193 common Illinois Steers, 95 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., with $25 on 46 head, and $10 on 32 head; 65 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., 16 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., 17 head at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weights, 6¾, 6¾, 7 to 7¾ cwt.; D. Waixel sold for Waixel & Allerton 251 common Illinois Steers, good to fair, 32 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., 46 head at 8½c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head on 32 head, 79 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., 73 head at 9¼c. ₱ lb., 17 head at 9½c. ₱ lb., weights 6¼, 7, 7¼, 7¾, to 8 cwt.; 33 common Missouri Steers, 18 head at 7¾c. ₱ lb., 15 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ cwt. strong, to 6¾ cwt. Thomas J. Holmes sold on commission 35 common Ohio Steers at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 4 Bulls, live weight 1,770 lb. ₱ head, at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 2 Bulls, live weight 1,883 lb. ₱ head, at 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 3 Bulls, live weight 1,900 lb. ₱ head, at 3¾c. ₱ lb.; on Saturday, 100 Ohio Sheep, weight 112 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 87 Ohio Sheep, weight 11,210 lb., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 83 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 9,400 lb., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 104 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 9,080 lb., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; on this forenoon, 2 Veals, weight 270 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 20 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,260 lb., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 104 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,290 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 125 Indiana Sheep, weight 18,450 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 74 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 8,420 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 65 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 8,760 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 121 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 19,200 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb. Judd & Bucknighan sold 172 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,740 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 150 State Sheep, weight 17,900 lb. at 6¾c. ₱ lb., sold for week ending March 2, 1878, 2,663 Sheep and Lambs at $5 for average ₱ head, and 600 Ohio Sheep, weight 35,080 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 143 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,100 lb. at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; sold for week ending March 2, 1878, 3,968 Sheep and Lambs at $5 75 average ₱ head.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 5,739 head of horned Cattle, 70 Cows, 554 Veal and Calves, 14,204 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day; 1,623 head of horned Cattle, 6 Cows, 39 Veals, 5,792 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for week ending March 2, 1878: 21,307 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day; 7,661 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for week ending March 2, 1878: 5,120 head of horned Cattle, 6,616 Sheep and Lambs, 15,080 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 2,731 head of horned Cattle, 1,042 Sheep and Lambs, 3,761 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 4.—Cattle—Receipts today, 1,479 head; total for the week thus far, 6,086 head, against 5,746 head last week, an increase of 20 cars; consigned through, 393 cars; marketed directly, receiving a slim attendance of all classes of buyers; a few sales of good to choice Steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lb., at $4 50@$4 85; butchers' and medium grades of shippers at $3@$4 40; light to fair, $2 75@$3 75; stockers at $3 25@$3 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,000 head; for the week thus far, 11,700 head, against 9,100 head last week; consigned through, 7 cars; market active and lower at 10c. off last week's opening prices; quotations, fair to good Western Sheep at $4 37½@$5 25; extra at $5 50; Lambs at $5 50@$6; offerings generally of good quality; 7 cars unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,365 head; total for the week thus far, 9,595 head, against 11,895 head last week; consigned through, 58 cars; quotations down; limited demand both for Eastern and local trade; Yorkers, common to choice, at $4@$4 10; heavy, good to choice selected, at $4 20@$4 25; common to fair at $3 50 @$4; offerings compare favorably with last week; 12 cars reported to arrive.

CHICAGO, March 4.—*The Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; shipments, 4,700 head; market for all grades badly demoralized; Mixed Packing, $3 50@$3 65; light, $3 50@$3 80; heavy shipping, $3 70@$3 90; closing with pens full. Cattle—Receipts, 2,900 head; shipments, 1,900 head; shipping, nominally $3 80@$4 40; Stockers, $2 50@$3; Cows, $2 75@$3 40; light and stockers fairly active at $3 50@$3 85; butchers' steady, with a fair demand; Steers, $3 25@$3 70; Cows, $2 25@$3 50; Bulls, $2 25@$3 25; Oxen, $3 75@$3 40; light supply. Sheep—Receipts, 90 head; shipments, 250 head; market nominal; city butchers the only buyers.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 4.—Cattle very dull; sales, 3,200 head; good, 5½; medium, 5c. common, 4½c. Sheep moderately active; sales, 7,000 head; good, 6c.@6¼c.; medium, 5½c.@5¾c.

Hogs dull; sales, 4,000 head; good to prime, 6c.@6¼c.; medium, 5½c.@5¾c.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Cattle—The market has been slow, and prices a full 1c. off the quality being better; very few good Beeves offering....Sheep—Fat, medium or good fair quality, 3c.; extreme range of prices, 3c.@4c. Most of the sales were from 3½c.@3¾c.; receipts, 1,542 head; sales, 1,231 head. Hogs—The supply has been only fair, and the demand moderate. Prices are essentially unchanged; quotations, 5¼c.@ 5¾c.; receipts, 2,322 head; sales, 1,460 lb. The market has been fairly active; prices, 3½c.@4¼c.; receipts, 2,345 head.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Cattle moderately active; steady; prime to choice Shipping Steers, $4 50@$5; fair to good, $4 10@$4 30; butchers', $3 25@$3 60; Cows and Heifers, $3 15@$3 65; stockers and feeders, $2 80@$3 75; receipts, 1,100 head. Hogs—Light shipping in fair demand at $3 40@$3 70; packing, $3 60 @$3 70; butchers' to fancy, $3 70@$3 85; receipts, 5,500 head. Sheep in steady demand; common to choice butchers', $3@$4 25; extra heavy shipping, $4 50@ $5 20; receipts, 440 head.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, March 4, by order of the Superior Court in foreclosure, Sturges M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 21 by 90, No. 300 East 50th-st., south-east corner of 2d-av., for $14,000, to James E. Martin, plaintiff in the legal action William; Kennelly under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, disposed of a two-story frame dwelling and store, two-story frame dwelling and out buildings, with block of land 200 by 225 by ——, by 270, bounded by 10th-av., West 156th-st., St. Nicholas-av., and 157th-st., for $43,000, to J. W. Smith, plaintiff.

The remaining auctions were adjourned as follows: Sale by James M. Miller, of the building, with lot No. 733 Broadway, north of Waverley-place, to March 11, and sale by Winans & Davies, of the house, with lot No. 254 West 34th-st., north of 11th-st., and Brooklyn property on West Baltic-st. and Sidney-place, to March 12.

We desire to call special attention to Messrs. Porter & Co.'s (No. 173 East 125th-st.,) advertisement of Harlem houses, all kinds, and in choice locations. Office open evenings.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all but the last-named taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By James L. Wells, Executrix's sale of the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot of ground, on lot — by 98.9, No. 516 West 33d-st., south side, 200 feet west of 10th av.; leased Aug. 1, 1878; term, 15 years, with 21 years renewal.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Joseph S. Auerbach, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling-house with lot, 16.8 by 80, No. 095 East 4th-st., north side, 295.11 feet south of 38th-st.; also, the three-story brick dwelling-house with lot 20 by 100, No. 1,415 6th-av., west side, 20 feet north of 127th-st.

By Thomas J. Stearns, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, Esq., Referee, of one lot 28.3 by 100, on Courtlandt-av., south-east corner of Benson-st., Twenty-third Ward.

By ——, as Duffy's Hotel, Fordham, at 12 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. W. Hawes, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 90 by 155 by 175.6 by —, on Jacob and Delancey sts.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, MARCH 4.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 300 East 50th-st., s. c. corner of 2d-av., lot 21x80.....$14,000

By William Kennelly.

1 two-story frame dwelling and store and two-story frame dwelling-houses and outbuildings, with block of land bounded by 10th-av. and 158th-st. St. Nicholas-av. and 157th-st., block 2350.....$43,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 2.

Union-av., w. s. 200x106, 24th Ward; Ellen Rae and others to Alfred Knapp.....$3,100

Union-av., w. s. 100x106, 24th Ward; Alfred Knapp and wife to Clara Decker.....5,000

Madison-av., n. s. corner 40th-st.; 22.3x100; Benjamin G. Arnold and wife to Elizabeth W. Morris.....21,000

134th-st., s. s. 185 ft. w. of 5th-av., 75x99.11; William McKenna and wife to James McKenna.....nom.

118th-st., n. s. 231 ft. w. of 2d-av., 29x100.10; Patrick Brady and wife to Mary Ann Brady.....8,500

42d-st., n. s. 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x75x50x100; William R. Fosdick, Executor, to Margaret Fosdick.....25,000

42d-st., n. s. 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x75x50x100; Charles B. Fosdick and wife to Elizabeth C. Fosdick.....nom.

127th-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x75; Joseph L. Gresley and wife to Frank H. Chapin.....nom.

Governeur-st., s. s. 24.6 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., 100.5; Mary C. Ross to Catharine A. McManus.....nom.

134th-st., s. s. 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x99.11. 2-3d part. George A. Eccles and others to John H. Eccles.....4,000

Pitt-st., Nos. 119 and 121; also Henry-st., No. 204; also Pitt-st., Nos. 121 and 119, William H. Hunter and wife to Louisa A. Hunter, executrix.....nom.

Pitt-st., Nos. 121 and 119, also Water-st., No. 607; L. A. Hunter, Executrix, to William H. Hunter.....nom.

Woolsey-st., 24th Ward; Charles M. Eisig to Bernard S. Levy.....nom.

11th-av., w. s. 100.5 ft. s. of 57th-st., 25x100; A. H. Wyman to Wm. S. Appley.....5,000

11th-av., w. s. 75.5 ft. s. of 57th-st., 25x100; same to same.....5,000

125th-st., s. s. 300 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x200; Catharine M. Balmore and husband to Patrick Brady.....8,250

3d-av., w. s., 74.3 ft. n. of 41st-st., 24x100; Robert Seit and wife to Albert Lahrs.....19,000

90th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.8; Elizabeth Hamilton to William Blake.....8,500

Water-st., s. s. corner of Governeur-sli., 70x150; Edwin B. Brown and wife to T. J. Palmer.....

1st-av., s. s. 245.5 ft. e. of 79th-st.; E. R. Wilmot to Gardner Willard.....18,000

Pitt-st., No. 121; also, Water-st., No. 607; Anna M. Hunter to William H. Hunter.....4,500

63d-st., s. s. 250 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.5; J. C. Levy, Referee, to Mary E. McCabe.....nom.

LEASE.

Park-row, No. 13, 5 years; John H. Ten Brook to N. Newman.....20,500

42d-st., n. s., between 3d and 4th av., 1,000 years; Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty to Lexington-av. No. 841, 5 years; Salvatore Caro to German Lese Verein.....nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROFESSIONAL MAN of business and executive qualifications desires agency or management of property, by the month or yearly; terms and reference satisfactory; advertiser also desires apartments suitable for housekeeping. Address Plumber

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Money—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Dragoon Master—Mr. George Clarke, Mr. C. W. Couldock.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Bachelors—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Exiles—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Broncho Horses—Educated Dogs. Day and Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Eben Plympton, Miss Ida Savory.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Old House at the Bridge of Notre Dame.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Farce, Minstrelsy and Variety—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Lacrosse Match.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES *can be supplied from the Publication Office to all dealers on the direct line between New-York and New-Haven. A train carrying mail packages will leave the Grand Central Depot every Sunday morning at an early hour.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for New-England and the Middle States, rising barometer, colder north-westerly winds, diminishing in force and backing to westerly or warmer southerly, and generally clear weather, followed in the latter by falling barometer.

Mayor ELY is still of opinion that the efficiency of the Board of Apportionment "might be further increased by appointing to it an additional member directly representing the taxable property, particularly the real estate of this City." The tax-payers are of opinion that the board, as at present constituted, is simply another name for JOHN KELLY, and that no such limited infusion of new blood as was proposed by the Mayor in his inaugural Message will check its obvious tendency to jobbery and political favoritism. The whole complexion of the board must be changed if the City is to have any chance of economical or honest administration. How that is to be done, we leave it to the Legislature to decide, but the Mayor's panacea has ceased, like most other opinions held by him, to be worth anything.

When Speaker RANDALL, in his simplicity, declared that Mr. COX's offensive remark about the President should not go into the *Record*, Gen. MCCOOK, who had made the point of order against COX, thought that that concluded the case; and he withdrew his point of order. If he had insisted upon it, the House would have then and there decided what should be done with the offender, and COX, meantime, would have been reduced to silence. As it was, COX, who is a good parliamentarian, and knew that the Speaker could not exclude his remarks from the *Record*, took good care not to undeceive the Speaker. On the contrary, he took advantage of the Speaker's error, and rattled on and enlarged his original offense. As might have been expected, when the question was afterward raised, he stood on his technical rights; and, having escaped censure through the presiding officer's ignorance, he insisted that his own offensive words should be printed in the official journal of Congress. Mr. COX is naturally a contemptible person. His course in this matter reveals a depth of meanness into which no other member in the present House of Representatives has yet fallen.

Official investigations in New-Jersey are usually conducted with so much impartiality and thoroughness that Secretary KELSEY may be very properly congratulated on the fullness and unanimity of the report in his favor. The charges in this case were made against him as Commissioner of Insurance. It was alleged that the insurance companies had been unlawfully and corruptly taxed, or —to put it more plainly—black-mailed by the officials. The Committee of Investigation appointed by the Legislature, after a laborious inquiry, declare that Mr. KELSEY is not only innocent of these charges, but that "he has discharged the onerous and difficult duties imposed on him by law with an earnest desire for the public good," and that he "has proved himself a faithful, upright, and efficient public officer." In a time when corruption and malfeasance in official station are lamentably common, it is refreshing to find one such instance as this, in which the exoneration is not only complete, but above all suspicion of being the result of fear or favor.

The farcical attempt of Mayor ELY to remove the Police Commissioners will cost the tax-payers the modest sum of $6,000. That is held to be the amount of "the legitimate expenses" incurred by Messrs. WHEELER, ERHARDT, and NICHOLS in defending themselves, and in the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, "it is within the power of the Board of Apportionment to make the necessary appropriation" in payment of the valuable services of Messrs. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, GEORGE BLISS, Jr., and others of counsel for the accused Commissioners. By the vote of the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen the necessary appropriation was accordingly transferred to the Police account for "contingent expenses." It would be difficult to imagine a proceeding better calculated to cover a public man with ridicule than this performance of the Mayor. He first presents charges against the Police Commissioners, which he says furnish sufficient grounds for their removal; then he allows himself to be publicly badgered for several days by a batch of sharp lawyers; their arguments convince him that his own charges ought to be withdrawn, and he gives the Commissioners the benefit of a verdict of not proven. Finally, he is found voting for the payment of $6,000 to pay the "legitimate expenses" of the defense of the men whom he failed to convict, and the public are left to make up their minds as to whether the proceeding was a premeditated comedy or a "put-up job." They may fairly congratulate themselves that they will have only another ten months of the administration of Mr. ELY.

The points in the conditions of peace conceded by the CZAR—the abandonment of the claims upon the Egyptian and Bulgarian tributes, and the four disputed iron-clads, the restoration of Kavala and Salonica, the permission granted to Mohammedans to reside in Bulgaria after its reconstruction—practically amount to little or nothing, while the substantial advantages which remain are sufficient to make this war the most successful of the many crusades waged by Russia against her hereditary foe. The impending conference is thus, so to speak, "discounted in advance," and the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, with such results in its hands, may confront with a resolute face the wavering and ill-concerted opposition of Western Europe. Nor is this the only advantage conferred by the bold measure just completed. Hitherto, Russia's opponents have stood ready to advance or recede, as circumstances might dictate. They had not committed themselves to any line of policy, nor ventured out of the friendly twilight of diplomacy into the broad glare of decisive action. But now Russia has virtually "forced their hand." They must either acquiesce in the new arrangement, or dissolve it by armed force; in a word, they must fight or submit. Germany is neutral, if not friendly. Roumania's discontent is expending itself in useless remonstrances. Italy seems content to let diplomatic protests supply the place of ball and bayonet. Turkey is helplessly acquiescent. The attack, if made at all, must be made by England and Austria alone; and neither England nor Austria is in any haste to strike the first blow. Indeed, indications are not wanting that after the first burst of irritation natural to men who feel that they have been outwitted, both parties will "accept the inevitable" more readily than might have been expected, especially now that Russia has reduced the war indemnity to £12,000,000, according to her favorite system of asking more than she means to take, and then making a show of magnanimity by abating her demands.

THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST YEAR.

It is a year to-day since Mr. HAYES was inaugurated President, and in accordance with time-honored custom addressed to the country a statement of the motives and principles which should guide him in his Administration. His address was modest and manly, and dealt with great candor with the subjects then—and now—of greatest importance. The country accepted with general satisfaction his expressions which gave prominence to three things: The Southern question, the reform of the civil service, and the finances. It cannot be unprofitable to examine briefly the history of the twelvemonth as bearing on these points.

Mr. HAYES' treatment of the Southern question may be considered with reference to the two aims which he set before himself. One was local self-government for the Southern States, free from Federal intervention; the other was the security of the equal rights of all citizens under such Government. The first has been accomplished, summarily, completely, and beyond reversal, by means which we did not and do not approve, but which, from the avowed stand-point of the President, could not be avoided. The President, after much inconsequential and apparently purposeless negotiation, withdrew the Federal forces from the positions which they occupied, and the Democratic candidates for State officers took possession of the places to which we believe they had no right. The lawless rule of the minority is not what Americans generally understand as self-government; but no one will deny that in this case it is local Government without Federal interference. As the President did not see his way clear to keep the troops in position, we can only say that he has done his duty as he saw it. The consequences are a different matter.

As to the second aim, Mr. HAYES himself claims, and his friends do so still more stoutly, that it has been accomplished, and that the rights of all are safe because there is no disturbance in the South. The claim, under the circumstances, is ridiculous. There is no disturbance because there is no motive for any. Those who made disturbance before now have their own way. They possess the offices which they used violence to get, and the negroes are as quiet under white rule as the Turks under the guns of the Russians. It may be that there is a better feeling between the races, but there is no proof of it. The perfect indifference of the State authorities in the South to such crimes as the political murders at Kemper, in Mississippi, does not betray any anxiety for the just and impartial enforcement of the law, while the persecution of ANDERSON and WELLS in Louisiana shows the extremest injustice and partiality. It may be that the elections this Fall will give some evidence as to the soundness of the President's view of the Southern temper. At present it must be set down as a pure assumption. And we may add that we can see little evidence that Mr. HAYES has succeeded in developing in the South any public sentiment in favor of his ideas of equal rights, which would resist the excitement of a political campaign in which the Republican Party should be revived, and the negroes should try to act with it. He has doubtless tried to arouse such a sentiment by the policy of which his selection of Mr. KEY for his Cabinet, and his intimacy with men like HAMPTON and GORDON are indications. If he had succeeded, it would have been a great triumph, but there is not the faintest proof that he has done anything but strengthen the Democrats in their position.

Mr. HAYES' second great object was the reform of the civil service. He has not yet attained it, and so far as we can see, he is in no wise likely to do so. As he defined it in his inaugural, it was a noble aim, apparently well understood and to be intelligently pursued. He proposed "a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so-called official patronage, which have come to have the sanction of usage in the several departments of our Government, *but a change in the system of appointment itself—a reform that shall be thorough, radical, and complete*, a return to the principles and the practices of the founders of the Government. They neither expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure so long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. They held that appointments to office were not to be made nor expected merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely on the nomination of members of Congress as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments."

No one can quarrel with this definition of the reform which was necessary, but how has it been carried out? What change has there been in the system of appointment? It is true that the interference of some Congressmen, particularly Republicans, has been discountenanced, but that of others, particularly Southern Democrats, has been invited and regarded. As for the title given by partisan services to appointment, that has been to a great extent ignored, but the substitute for such title, except in isolated cases, seems to be the indorsement of a narrow circle of very indifferent and very greedy politicians, who happen to be the flatterers and friends of the President. We concede that there has been a change, but we do not see that it is any great improvement. There was, at any rate, something intelligible in the old system, bad as it was. There was, at least, party responsibility in a crude form, when patronage was divided among party leaders. But there is no responsibility at all now. The party leaders refuse to answer for the conduct of an Administration in which they have no voice, while the President escapes accountability of any wholesome sort, because his methods have no consistency, and no one can say whether an appointment is due to some logical rule, or the influence of a favorite, or the President's personal whim. The result is a few good appointments in conspicuous positions, and a horde of smaller appointments which confuse, disturb, or disgust the party, and do not enlist any approbation from the public. It is a reform, so far as it is one at all, exactly the reverse of what the President announced. It is superficial; it is halting; it is incomplete.

Of the President's third object, the restoration of a sound currency, it is not necessary to say much. STANLEY MATTHEWS and the Silver bill are the fruits, positive and negative, of his action. They are not such as he can be proud of. For the three years that are to come, we confess that we have no great confidence. It may be that our folly and wickedness as a nation will be overruled by forces which cannot be foreseen. It may be that Mr. HAYES' Administration supplies the necessary solvent to let loose these healthier forces. But those who press forward in this belief must, so far as we can perceive, work by faith and not by sight.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBTS.

After a sleep so long that it suggested death, the bill providing for the security of the Pacific Railroad Companies' indebtedness to the Government has emerged from the Senate Committee. The chronic dilatoriness of Senators has had something to do with the delay, but its main cause, we suspect, has been the adverse influence of the companies and the assistance they have indirectly received from Senators and others in their efforts to thwart the object of the measure. The controversy has been purposely complicated, however, by the introduction of side issues,—proper enough, no doubt, in connection with the more general measure which is needed to compel compliance with the equities of the contract on the part of the Union Pacific, but irrelevant as regards the financial relations of that company and the Central Pacific with the National Treasury. Mr. THURMAN has prudently kept the two matters distinct. In the bill reported, he has dealt only with the question of indebtedness and the projected sinking fund, leaving for separate treatment the *pro rata* question and the proposed methods of enforcing the law.

It is satisfactory to find that the legal and political notabilities who have figured before the committee in behalf of Messrs. GOULD and HUNTINGTON, and the corporate interests they respectively represent, have not secured the adoption of the scheme for selling to the Government land which it donated to the companies. Few more impudent propositions have ever been heard of in Congress. The companies have had many years in which to pick out the best parts of their land grants. They have sold the most valuable lands, and to the proceeds of the sales they may trace much of the financial progress they have effected. Having thus turned to account that part which was immediately available, they asked the Government to purchase we know not how many millions of acres otherwise unsalable, and to make the price paid the cash basis of the fund for the extinguishment of their debt to the Treasury! The committee has rejected the proposal, and the companies must look in other directions for the purchasers they need.

In other respects the bill deserves commendation. The debated question of "net earnings" has been met in a not unreasonable way. The interpretation of the phrase suggested by usage, and even by the practice of the Union and Central Pacific Companies themselves down to a recent period, makes the net earnings to be all that remains of the income of a company after providing for operating expenses and keeping the road in repair. This meaning might be insisted on without injustice. On the other hand, as soon as the receipts of the companies became large enough to make the percentage demanded by the law worth fighting for, they set up the rendering that all interest charges, and all sorts of charges, should be added to the expenses to be deducted from the earnings, before a net result could be reached. It is notorious that under this construction of the term, frauds have been committed with the view of depriving the Government of its due; though the fact has not prevented a judicial sanction of the proceeding. The committee now proposes to allow the companies, in making up their charges against income, to add to legitimate running expenses the interest on the first mortgage bonds only. All that is left will be net earnings, 5 per cent. of which will be paid into the sinking fund contemplated by the bill. One-half of the earnings for Government transportation will be added to the fund, the other half being applied toward the payment of current interest on the bonds. Besides these contingent contributions to the fund, the companies are to pay into the Treasury sums whose minimum is fixed—that of the Union Pacific being $850,000 a year, and that of the Central Pacific $1,200,000. The computation is, that these contributions will all be required to create a fund to reimburse the Treasury its payments on account of the companies and to redeem the bonds at maturity. With less than this the Senate ought not to be satisfied.

Of course, the companies will carry into the Senate the opposition they have waged before the committee. They will fight for a reduction of the cash payments which it is proposed to exact. The presumption is that the committee has ascertained the relative financial ability of the two companies and has acted accordingly. So far as the Union Pacific is concerned, the public can judge almost as intelligently as the committee. A company whose net earnings in 1876 amounted to nearly $8,000,000, and which now pays an eight per cent. dividend on nearly $37,000,000 of stocks, cannot decently complain if the law compel it to pay $850,000 annually toward the extinguishment of its debt to the Government by whose bounty it has been enriched. The condition of the Central Pacific cannot be ascertained quite so clearly. Its enemies allege that its greatness is unreal, and its future one of embarrassment. Its new agents, however, repelling the allegations of Mr. THOMAS SCOTT before the House committee, describe its profits and resources as equal to any conceivable strain. We assume that these agents, when their services are transferred to the Senate, will not eat their own words and substantiate Mr. SCOTT's most damaging statements, to escape the yearly payment which Mr. THURMAN's bill requires.

The companies will be unwisely advised if they renew the attempt to stave off the inevitable. Mr. JAY GOULD may imagine that he is cruelly used if he be compelled to use for the liquidation of debt money which he would rather make available for stock-jobbing purposes; and Mr. HUNTINGTON will probably share his feelings. By this time, however, these gentlemen should have discovered that the longer the settlement is deferred, the harder its terms are likely to be.

UNDERMINING THE TREASURY.

It may not be true that there is a concerted attempt, on the part of ex-rebel Representatives in Congress, to recover from the United States the costs of the rebellion, as incurred by the rebels. It may not be true, even, that the ex-rebels in Congress act in harmony, and with secret understanding, when they prepare their various bills for the payment of rebel claims. But it is true that numerous measures to shorten the apparent duration of the rebellion, to destroy the status of rebel claimants, as rebels, and to enlarge their claims, have been introduced by Southern Senators and Representatives. Along with these, too, has come a great cloud of personal relief bills. The persons to benefited by the passage of these are not sanguine, probably, of securing relief upon their individual merits. They expect that their claims, with the quasi official indorsement of an introduction in Congress, will eventually be covered by one or more general measures, and that their private axes will finally be brought to the grindstone provided for "our reconciled friends in the South." It is not a grateful task to stigmatize this widely-ramifying conspiracy as it deserves. Nevertheless, it is a conspiracy to a certain degree, and we have no sympathy with those easy-going people who affect to pooh-pooh it.

By the proclamation of President JOHNSON, dated Aug. 20, 1866, it was declared that a state of insurrection had then ceased to exist in the United States. This date, by various decisions of the highest courts of the Republic, has been accepted as fixing the date of the termination of the rebellion. In considering the claims of persons who sought indemnity for losses sustained by war, the courts have repeatedly declared that the rebellion did not cease until the date of that proclamation. After that there were no rebels; there was no rebellion. The legal limit would have been fixed at an earlier date if it had not been for the fact that the military occupation of certain sections of the country, notably Texas, was made necessary by the prolonged resistance of the inhabitants. With singular inconsistency, Mr. MILLS, of Texas, introduces a bill to set back the date of the end of the rebellion, making it close June 30, 1865, instead of Aug. 20, 1866. This would be a virtual shortening of the rebellion by about fourteen months. In the Court of Claims, where the question of loyalty or disloyalty cannot be considered, we should then have an immense throng of claimants. Their claims would be vitalized by a law declaring that the rebellion ceased to exist June 30, 1865. At present they are debarred from the Court of Claims. The claims thus given a standing in the court amount to many millions.

In order to avoid the tribunal known as the Southern Claims Commission, and to take the much-worn and thrice-rejected claims into a new court, the Commission is to be abolished by a bill introduced by Representative SHELLEY, of Alabama. All the pending business is to be transferred to the Court of Claims, where, as we have said, the question of the loyalty of the claimant is not raised. There is no grave objection to this transfer, but the bill gives to claimants two more years in which to present their claims, and, where demands have already been made before the Southern Claims Commission, one year more is given for preparing them for a rehearing before the court. As this last-named tribunal has had only a narrow jurisdiction over war claims, owing to the fact that adjudication was based upon Government contracts, or sales of captured and abandoned property, this might seem an insignificant matter. But, under existing decisions, the passage of SHELLEY's bill would give to every variety of war claims, from that of the owner of a thousand bales of cotton to that of the owner of a stray pig a footing in the Court of Claims. Every man who can prove that he had had any item of property seized after April 16, 1861, and prior to June 30, 1865, can go to the Court of Claims, under the Shelley bill, and procure relief, if he can prove that he has been loyal *since his property was seized*. His previous status is not to be called in question.

The claims which may be included in the classes just referred to amount to many millions of dollars in value. Another enormous job is the refunding of the cotton tax. The amount of the tax collected on raw cotton was $60,000,000. It has been proposed that this shall all be refunded to the States in which it was collected, *pro rata*. But a later proposition is that it shall be paid back to original owners. Under existing laws, cotton seized by the Government after June 30, 1865, may be paid for, on proper proof. But Mr. CABELL, of Virginia, has introduced a bill to set that date back to April 10, 1865, and to add thereto the value of seized tobacco. Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, has introduced a bill to repeal the joint resolution which declared forfeiture of all claims against the Government, of an earlier date than April, 1861, when such claims were held by persons who promoted or engaged in the rebellion. Besides these, there are numerous other measures pending in Congress for the indemnification of persons who suffered loss in the South by reason of the war. For example, Mr. GAUSE, of Arkansas, proposes to distribute the proceeds of sales of captured and abandoned property among Southern claimants. By the act of 1864, owners of captured and abandoned property were given two years in which to recover. That limit expired ten years ago. It is now proposed to reopen the doors and allow a new raid on the Treasury. The proceeds of sales of aforesaid captured property were about $27,000,000. The claims already filed amount to $32,000,000; and more are coming.

Obviously, the intention is to wipe out all distinction of loyalty and disloyalty before the law. The era of conciliation has so fully dawned that it has become unfashionable to allude to the late rebellion even in the most distant terms. A horde of hungry adventurers propose to take advantage of this state of things, and give the enemies and the friends of the Union equal footing in the Court of Claims. The rebellion is to be shortened at both ends, and by and by it will be proposed to enact that there never was any rebellion at all, and that Southern men who lost either fence-rails, sweet potatoes, or Confederate scrip during the military occupation of the South, shall be paid. It is not impossible that the payment of the rebel debt will come next. And it is known that every ex-slaveholding family preserves among its cherished papers an exact list of the number and value of human chattels lost by the act of war and under the operation of the emancipation proclamation. Of these latter claims, however, it will be pertinent to speak hereafter. At present, it is clear that a systematic undermining of the Treasury is being carried forward in Congress by a series of legislative schemes and infamous jobs.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO HUSBANDS.

There is manifest need of the formation of a new philanthropic society. Mr. BERGH's society has now been for some years in active operation; and although intentional cruelty to dumb animals is, comparatively speaking, so rare among Americans that we may expect to see their Quixotic friend ere long driven to take rats and cockroaches under his protection, he is, on the whole, doing good work. Of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which, somewhat remarkably, was not formed until after the brute creation had been specially cared for, nothing can be said except in its praise, so long as it keeps its doings free from the influence of sentimentalism and does not interfere with proper family discipline, or with the livelihood of poor people with large families. But there is another animal besides brutes and children which seems to be in need of special efforts for his protection: we mean man, and particularly that kind of man known as the husband. There is woman, indeed; but woman is fully protected by the law, and, still more, by the chivalrous deference to the weakness of the sex; a feeling, however, which it would seem should be subjected to some limitation, for it is against woman that man needs defense. Not, however, against woman in general; it is against woman only when she becomes a wife that man now sorely needs the protecting arm of some higher power.

How great this need is, most husbands know; but some recent examples should not be passed by unnoticed. One of these is afforded by the proceedings in a divorce case reported a day or two since in our columns. For it is in such cases that the severe trials of husbands are sometimes brought to light; trials which are otherwise borne by the suffering husband in meek and uncomplaining silence. These divorce suits, too, show the completeness of the protection afforded to woman by the law. For let a wife come to the conclusion that she would like to be rid of her husband, and if she shrinks from—well, from putting him quietly out of the way, either because she thinks that would be in bad taste, and, if otherwise successful, injure her social position, or because she fears graver consequences which might be brought upon her by the lingering prejudices of society, even when the person put out of the way is a disagreeable husband, —she has only to bring a suit for divorce. For this every facility is afforded to her. The courts are open; lawyers are ready, and she has an order for alimony and counsel fees. That is, in plain language, the husband is obliged to give her a separate support and to pay the expenses of her proceeding against him. She may fail; she often does; but we believe the case is yet unrecorded in which the lawyers have returned those counsel fees extorted in her name for unjust and untenable proceedings.

In the case to which we refer, the suit was brought by the wife; but the husband averred, and apparently proved, the following condition of his married life: He was a small man, and not very vigorous, while the lady was not only in full possession of all her physical powers, but was in the habit of using them in a somewhat remarkable manner. One of the witnesses, an assistant in the defendant's store, testified to having seen her, in a fit of rage, "butt" a man who was also employed in the store. It is not surprising that so eccentric a human female appears to have been in the habit of abusing her husband before customers in the store. Wives, we believe, usually reserve that pleasure for the privacy of the connubial apartment; but what may not be expected of a lady who butts! Dealing with the subject in a spirit of candor, we do not hesitate to admit our belief that, by the majority of the sex, both the public abuse and the butting will be condemned as in bad form. As to the lady's other performances, we are not so sure of the verdict of her sisters. Her husband "often found that his pockets had been emptied by his wife," and on one occasion, having left his pocket-book under his pillow, he returned to the connubial apartment, and finding the door locked, broke it open, when he discovered his wife there with the pocket-book in one hand and a roll of bills in the other. He took away all the money from her except a $20 bill which she concealed, and on his attempting to get that she, in the words of the report, "squat down and yelled murder." As he persisted, she seized a knife and threatened to stab him, and then the poor ill-used woman threw open a window and called for the Police. Another time, when she insisted in this same fashion on her rights as a married woman, he fled into the cellar and locked the door, but she followed hard after, and her fist came crashing through the glass half of his inadequate defense. He rushed back to the store and pulled the district alarm for a policeman. In his agitation, however, he pulled the knob too far, and gave the fire alarm, and in a few minutes in rushed, not a policeman, but four firemen with a fire-extinguisher! The aid that he summoned by happy instinct, intuition, or inspiration was ready to put out his flaming spouse! Of course, she applied for divorce. Under the circumstances no lady could do less.

This case is that of one of our own fellow-citizens, but in England lately, a suffering husband made application under the Divorce act for protection against his wife on the ground of ill-usage. And the poor, deceived, deluded creature had been married but three weeks. His brutal and fickle spouse did not even keep up her blandishments during the honeymoon. He fled back to his bachelor lodgings, and applied for relief to the magistrates. In vain; they were obliged to inform him that "the act gave a wife power to seek protection from her husband, but no power was given to the husband to seek protection from his wife." And why? we should like to know. If marriage, according to the doctrine of the advanced woman, is a contract giving not only equal rights but the same rights to the woman and the man, why should not the husband be protected against the wife? Because he needs no protection? Alas, how many deceived and betrayed husbands, who bear their wrongs—their personal wrongs and the wrongs of their sex—buried in their manly bosoms, could protest against this assumption! It is not necessary that husbands should be pursued into cellars, threatened with carving-knives, or, as in a late Western case, half hanged in their sleep, to give them a claim for protection upon their fellow-citizens. Is a woman to seize her husband's pocket-book and possess herself of its contents, and when he attempts to recover it shall she place herself upon the floor in the position before described and yell murder, and is there to be no remedy?—none until *she* begins proceedings for divorce? We fear not. We fear that, in the estimation of a very considerable portion of her sex, the lady in question was merely exercising summarily the right of all wives to decide how and when the money earned by their husbands shall be spent, and that in abusing him before his customers and in butting his clerks, she was merely guilty of bad taste as to the time and manner of her necessary discipline.

OBITUARY.

ANDREAS WILLMANN.

Mr. Andreas Willmann, one of the best-known German citizens of the United States, died in the Mount Sinai Hospital, in this City, yesterday morning. Mr. Willmann was a native of Phoren, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, and was born Nov. 18, 1819. When the revolutionary agitation began in Germany in 1848 he was practicing law in Baden. He at once espoused the cause of the revolutionists and became a leader among them. After the flight of the Grand Duke, Willmann was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Revolutionary Government. He continued in that office until the Autumn of 1849, when the revolution being suppressed, he fled to Switzerland. Willmann came to New-York in 1851. With the aid of his friends he at once started a tobacco manufactory in Chrystie-street, and carried it on for several years. From the beginning of his residence here he took an interest in politics, and as soon as he became a citizen, in 1856, he espoused the principles of the Republican Party, then just forming. He went to work earnestly for the election of Fremont to the Presidency, and stumped the German districts of the Western States with great success. During the war he took part in the organization of several German regiments, and was principally instrumental in forming the well-known Steuben Regiment. It was not until 1868 that Mr. Willmann was elected to office. He was then chosen a member of the Board of Supervisors. While holding that position he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Emigration. During the Presidential campaign of 1872 he conducted a paper called the *Deutsche Post*, and added very much in bringing the Germans to the support of the Republican candidates. Shortly after the campaign closed President Grant appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of this City, which office he held for a long period. Two years ago Mr. Willmann was appointed interpreter of the Court of General Sessions. Recently, he has been an applicant for appointment as Consul to Rotterdam.

HON. WILLIAM HALSTEAD.

Hon. William Halstead died yesterday at his residence, in Trenton, in the eighty-third year of his age. The deceased was a brother of the late Chancelor Oliver S. Halstead. He graduated at Princeton College in 1812, was admitted to the Bar as an attorney in 1816, as counselor in 1819, and as sergeant-at-law in 1834. He was, at the time of his death, the oldest member of the New-Jersey Bar, with the single exception of ex-Judge Elmer. He practiced law in Trenton all his life, and for 10 years was Prosecutor of the Pleas of Hunterdon County, being the first appointed under the law of 1824 by the joint meeting of the Legislature. From 1832 to 1852 he was reporter of the Supreme Court, publishing the seven volumes of *Halstead's Law Reports*. He was an active Whig in politics, and was elected member of Congress in 1836 and served during the session of 1837-9. He was again a candidate in 1838, and received the broad seal certificate from Gov. Pennington, but did not take his seat, as the Democratic candidate was admitted. He was again elected during the Harrison campaign and served until 1843. He was a life-long communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church and belonged to the Low Church party. He was a bitter opponent of Bishop Doane, and was one of the prosecutors in that celebrated trial. He had a most extensive practice in the courts of the State until 1861, when he raised the first regiment of New-Jersey cavalry volunteers and was commissioned Colonel. He was also a bitter opponent of the railroad monopoly, and since his return from the war had lived in comparative retirement. The cause of his death was old age and a general impairment of his vital forces.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Col. James English, for many years foreman of printing at Washington, under C. Wendell and John D. Defrees, (during his first term as Superintendent of Printing,) and afterward foreman in several offices of the New-York Printing Company, died Saturday night last after an ill- [illegible] of eight months. He was 58 years of age.

VIOLATED INSURANCE LAW.

POINTS FOR SENATE INQUIRY.

NEW FACTS WHICH SUPERINTENDENT SMYTH AND SENATORS TOBEY AND HARRIS SHOULD BE ASKED TO EXPLAIN—LARGE SUMS OF MONEY PAID BY INSURANCE COMPANIES NOT ACCOUNTED FOR—SENATOR TOBEY AND HIS ESSEX COUNTY FIRM—SENATOR HARRIS' DIRECT DEALINGS WITH THE COMPANIES.

From our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 2, 1878.

Superintendent Smyth, in his published statement, admits the direct presentation of bills to, and the payment by, the New-York Life Insurance Company to the amount of $32,886 77. That company has notified the Controller that it has paid that amount on the certificates of the Superintendent, without the bills being audited by the Controller. This does not cover all paid by that company, only what has been thus far admitted. The Miller Investigating Committee stated that the evidence before it showed that the 21 companies paid during Mr. Miller's term $31,270 for expenses of examination, and insisted that it was extortion. If that was extortion, what is the above amount taken out of one company? In that $32,886 77 paid by the New-York Life alone, is one bill of Mr. Tobey's firm for $24,870 53. The Superintendent, in his statement before the Senate committee, says this bill is cheap for the work. He presents a certificate of Alexander & Green, of Lord, Day & Lord, and of Foster & Thompson, saying they consider it a very reasonable and proper charge. That is his justification for allowing it. Such a certificate is no more than might have been expected from the first and last of the above-named firms. It is currently stated, and never yet denied, that Alexander & Green have received in fees from the Charter Oak Life Company of Connecticut $40,000. Who certified to the reasonableness of their bill? Was it Tobey and Smyth? The firm of Foster & Thomson have been receiving favors of this department, and naturally want to keep on the right side of the Superintendent, being counsel for another life insurance company. A better idea of the reasonableness of this bill can be formed when the real character of the work performed is understood. One of the Directors of that company describes the services by stating that Mr. Tobey was engaged a portion of the time for two or three months. That he would call at the office of the company on his way down town, take a bundle of mortgages and papers under his arm to his office at No. 52 Broadway; there he would "fumble" over them one day, bring them back, and on the next day take another bundle and proceed in the same way. It was impossible to make an examination of one title during the time which he kept the mortgages, which would be of any value to any person, much less of the whole bundle. An investigation by the Senate will be able to show the truth or falsity of this statement. As it now stands, it has the appearance of being merely a device to get up an excuse for a bill against the company. It may, therefore, be reasonable on the ground that they did not decide to make it double the amount. This story explains why the Superintendent did not wish to submit the bills to the scrutiny of the Controller.

The name of Mr. Tobey's Essex County firm appears on this bill, that of Waldo, Tobey & Grover. It is stated by those who have conversed with these gentlemen, that no such sum has been received by or accounted to the firm. That about $3,000 is the amount which was reported to them. The exposure bids fair to lead to a rupture in that firm. The Senate, in its trial of Mr. Smyth, may be able to ascertain where the balance of the $24,870 went to. It is likewise stated that when this bill was paid, Mr. Tobey was sick at the house of a friend in New-York, and that Mr. Smyth took the check to him, and after it was indorsed by Mr. Tobey sent for the money. The Senate will, no doubt, be able to obtain witnesses who can shed some light on that point.

If there is any reliance in the statements made by those who claim to know the facts, the above $32,886 is not all that the New-York Life paid for the examination. One of the officers of the company is credited with the statement that the examination cost them over $100,000. The question is, to whom and under what circumstances was the balance paid? Perhaps the Senate can find witnesses who will explain this point before the trial of Mr. Smyth is concluded. There is no bill among those published by the New-York Life of Harris & Rudd. Yet officials at Albany have the evidence of quite a sum received by that firm, or at least one of them. In addition to this, it is known that one of the members of the legal firm which acted as the counsel for the company consulted with a brother lawyer as to the amount which his firm should charge for its services. In this consultation the amount of the bill of Harris & Rudd was stated, and taking that with the services rendered, as a basis, asked what his firm should charge. There is clearly an interesting field here for the Senate to direct its inquiry to. It may, perhaps, be discovered in this case, as it has been in some other kinds of corporations, that a large amount paid to other parties is covered up in the bill of the company's counsel, and the payment made to third parties by the counsel of the company.

It is plain that all the amounts paid by the New-York Life have not yet been made public. It is reasonable to suppose that there is something back in regard to the other companies. In Mr. Smyth's first explanation before the Senate Insurance Committee, he claimed that he had been acting under the advice of counsel, and that the law of 1873 was unconstitutional. The opinion of the counsel produced did not state when that statute was adjudicated upon. After a diligent search of the records of the courts in the eastern part of the State, I have been unable to find any decision of a court declaring it unconstitutional. Judge Landon did decide that certain bills against the Universal Life should be paid, but that was under proceedings to place the company in the hands of the Receiver, and even in that the Judge insists that the bills were to go through the regular form before being paid. The opinion of the eminent counsel produced by the Superintendent was that of Harris & Rudd, of Albany, who, according to Mr. Smyth's statement, were interested parties, having numerous bills at stake. Upward of $13,000 have already been shown to have been paid this firm under their own opinion. One of the points raised in this opinion of Harris & Rudd, showing the unconstitutionality of the Chapman statute of 1873, is that under it the examination of companies would have to stop, for the reason that if the companies paid the amount of the bills into the State Treasury, it would go to the general fund and could not be drawn out except by an appropriation passed by the Legislature, thus stopping the examinations of companies until the Legislature assembled. Now, it happens that this plea has been presented to one, if not two, companies since the present Legislature assembled, and made one of the grounds for the demand for immediate payment. In the case of the Homeopathic Life Company, Mr. Smyth and Mr. Harris called there together, to demand payment of the bills, on Jan. 19 of the present year. The officers at first declined to pay the bills on the ground that they had not been audited by the Controller. They did not come in compliance of law. The same story was rehearsed by the Superintendent and his counsel, of the opinion of that counsel as to the unconstitutionality of the law. Finally, they [the Superintendent and his counsel] were requested to satisfy the regular counsel of the company that they could legally pay the bills. Not being able to reach the regular counsel of the company at once, one of the Trustees, who is prominent as an insurance lawyer, was called in and the story of the opinion of counsel retailed about the unconstitutionality of the law, claiming further that the late Attorney-General Fairchild had given an opinion to the same effect, as had also Fullerton, Knox & Crosby. The legal gentleman still hesitating to advise payment, it is asserted that insinuations were made that it was not too late to change the valuations of the property of the company. This settled it, and the bills were ordered to be paid, but only a portion of them have been paid as yet. If it required an appropriation by the Legislature to enable the statute to be complied with, there certainly was no necessity for a violation of the law in this case, for the Legislature was in session, and the necessary act could be passed at once, covering all necessary bills for the examination of this company. It is understood that this is not the only company on which demands have been made for the payment of bills since the present Legislature commenced its session, the payment of which, if they were honest and just, could have been provided for under the law

without much delay. The trouble, however, is that the bills would not stand the scrutiny of the Controller.

It is stated that since the exposure of the operations of the Superintendent and his coterie, Mr. Harris boasts that he has not placed himself in the same box that Mr. Tobey has, for the reason that he did not obtain the Superintendent's approval of his bills, but went to the companies with them without his certifying to their correctness. Having been designated by the department to help in the examination of the companies, the fact that he presented the bills without the Superintendent's certificate makes his offense double-fold greater than that of Mr. Tobey, and that of the companies greater than in the other cases. The penitentiary offense is plain in this case. The funds out of which he was paid being trust funds, it can all be recovered from him. The admissions made by both Mr. Harris and Mr. Smyth of the part which the firm of Harris & Rudd has taken in their raids on insurance companies, would seem to make out a clear case of disqualification of Senator Harris in acting as Senator or Judge on the trial of Mr. Smyth before the Senate. He has become an interested party.

There are other points, not embraced in the formal charges before the Senate, which it will be well for that body to investigate before concluding the trial. One of these is the charge that Mr. Smyth has used his position as Superintendent to compel certain fire insurance companies to discharge the lawyers which the companies had engaged in defending suits against them in courts, ordering their discharge on the ground that they were anti-Conkling Republicans. The Senate will not find it necessary to send a great way from Albany to find witnesses to testify in one of such cases.

While this Senate is on the subject, it should get all the light possible of the ways of the Superintendent, and investigate the assertion of Albanians that Mr. Smyth commenced the proceeding to throw the Atlantic Mutual Life into the hands of a Receiver for the express purpose of providing a receivership for his next friend, N. D. Wendell. In this connection it will be shown that certain Democratic lawyers were brought into the intrigue, and that a lawyer by the name of Rosendale, who has been the representative of the Democratic interest in the Superintendent's Insurance Ring, was an active factor, and that the direct assistance of Mr. Cullen, Democrat, partner of Wingate & Dorsheimer, was obtained to help influence the Judge to appoint Mr. Wendell, and, if necessary in accomplishing that end, to bring in the aid of John Kelly. It is possible that it can be shown that a proposition was made to even sell out Senator Conkling in the Albany district in connection with this move.

There can be found in the official records of the court, as testimony taken under the proceedings in the Atlantic Mutual Life of Albany into the hands of a Receiver, some very curious facts, showing the character of the conspiracy, for it cannot be called by a milder term. A part of this move was to place the valuation of the property at a low figure. It furnishes an illustration of how the interests of policy-holders are made subservient to the schemes of the present head of the Insurance Department. Among the witnesses brought forward by the department as an expert to swear to the valuation of property in East Sixty-second-street, New-York, was Edward B. Graham, who testified that his business was telegraphy; that he did not have a general knowledge of property in New-York; that he had never owned any real estate in New-York. He had looked at the outside of the house in question; did not go into it; could not tell how it was finished or whether it had the modern improvements or not; but swore as to its value. On the cross-examination the following interesting statements were made:

"Q.—What set you about making inquiries in relation to this particular house? A.—A particular friend of mine came to my house and asked me to go and find out what the value of the property was.

"Q.—For what purpose? A.—He said it was for the Superintendent of Insurance, to whom I was to report myself on Monday morning.

"Q.—Where? A.—At Albany.

"Q.—Who was the friend? A.—Must I tell?

"Q.—Of course; I don't suppose there is anything about finding out about a house that there is any harm of telling. A.—No; I don't suppose there is any harm in telling it; it was A. B. Cornell."

In reference to a house and lot in Utica, Mr. Peter Davis turned up and swore to its value. On cross-examination, he testified that he was a farmer, lived on his property, and went to Albany to testify to its value at the request of Mr. Hopkins, Postmaster of Utica. He swore that he only looked at the outside of the building, did not go inside, and had not seen the inside of the house in question for several years. Did not know whether it was in good condition or not, and could not tell either the width or the depth of the lot.

Thomas C. Platt, who resides in Owego, was brought here to testify to the value of property in Binghamton, known as the Dwight property, on which the company has a mortgage of $50,000, valuation at the time the mortgage was taken being some $114,000. He testified, on cross-examination that he went to Binghamton at the request of Mr. Smyth, looked at the property, talked with Giles Hotchkiss about it, who, he testified, was personally hostile to the owner of the property; also with a President and a Cashier of a bank; he could not tell exactly the size of the property, but valued it at $35,000. His testimony showed that he knew but little about the value of property in Binghamton. His bill of a handsome sum for this still remains unpaid.

As to property situated in Albany where the court was sitting, one of the witnesses produced by the Superintendent as an expert testified, on cross-examination, as follows:

"Q.—What is the size of the property? A.—I could not tell you.

"Q.—How many stories are there to the house? A.—I could not tell you unless I looked at it.

"Q.—How long ago did you look at it? A.—Two months; six or two months.

"Q.—Did you appraise it then? A.—Yes, Sir.

"Q.—Who for? A.—For Mr. Smyth.

"Q.—And you don't know the size of the lot? A.—No, Sir.

"Q.—Between what streets is it? A.—I could not tell you what streets it is between."

This is but a sample of a large amount of evidence of the same kind upon which the Superintendent proposed to place the company in the hands of a Receiver. The Judge decided that the suit would be dismissed, provided that the claim against the Hope Banking Company be further reduced by the payment of $50,000 cash, and added, "I don't do this because I think the company is insolvent, or that it has been mismanaged. I say again that I think the company solvent as regards its policyholders, that it was well managed, and will compare favorably with any other company, but that in the present state of the public mind, I think it best for the interests of the company that this course should be taken."

An inquiry as to the means taken by the Superintendent and his friends to prevent a quorum at the called meetings of the Trustees of that company for the purpose of filling vacancies and making up this amount, would develop some very interesting facts. It would throw a little light on the ways and tricks of the Smyth Insurance Ring at the State capital, and even reduce to a still lower ebb the estimate in which the Superintendent is held by respectable citizens of Albany. A Receiver was appointed, but it was not Wendell Rosendale and Cullen were unable to satisfy the Democratic Judge that he ought to be appointed or that he was a proper person.

In the published bills paid by the Universal Life are some odd tales, which it will do no harm to inquire into. The Senate can even profitably go still further. There is one for E. W. Paige, Deputy Attorney-General under Fairchild, who was generally ready to accommodate Mr. Smyth. He appeared in court as an officer of the State, and had no right to any of these trust funds. Was he one of the Democratic members of Smyth's Ring? Mr. Paige is seeking an appointment as one of the new Deputies authorized by the Legislature under the present Attorney-General. Will Mr Schoonmaker ask an explanation of this item of $440 before he takes up that consideration this application? Then, there is an item for S. W. Rosendale of $2,500 which needs an explanation. He is already one of Smyth's Receivers in an insurance company. It is stated that the services for this $2,500 consisted in appearing in court twice at Schenectady and listening to the arguments of the lawyers. I am also informed that one of the attorneys for the Universal Life protested against Mr. Rosendale appearing for the Superintendent, to add to the bills against the company, basing the protest on the ground that in these proceedings the Superintendent could only appear in court through the Attorney-General, or some one designated by that officer. At a subsequent date a motion was made on behalf of the company to modify the order against it, so that an additional allowance could be made for the payment of current expenses of the company during the delay which had been previously granted in the proceedings to appoint a Receiver. The same party states that the Superintendent objected to this modification, unless Mr. Rosendale's bill was paid. The representative of the company had to assent. Thus this Democratic representative of the Insurance Ring got his $2,500. It will do no harm to the public if the Senate examines a few witnesses on that point.

The foregoing are only a small portion of the points which the Senate, in examining into the truth or falsity of the formal charges made against Superintendent Smyth, can inquire into with profit to itself and the public. The defense of the Superintendent, as thus far developed, is that the work has been cheap at the price; the bills reasonable; that he has acted under the advice of eminent counsel that the law is unconstitutional; that at the good intentions that if he had not disregarded the law of 1873 he would have been obliged to violate another law about something else. His friends announce that only three Republican Senators will vote for his removal, and that there will be more Democratic Senators' votes for him than there will be Republicans to vote against him. The Superintendent, no doubt, has more knowledge than any one else as to how many and what Democratic Senators have had drippings from, and shared in, the profits of this new Insurance Ring. The Ring, like most other of the kind, seems to have been to a certain extent non-partisan. Aside from this, those Democratic lawyers, Rosendale and Cullen, may have taken a contract to deliver votes of Democratic Senators. There is likewise a report in circulation that certain firms, acting as legal advisers of companies, have agreed to help raise funds to be used in procuring votes for Mr. Smyth in the Senate. The question naturally suggests itself, will gross violations of law and enormous exactions upon companies by a Republican Superintendent be treated with the same severity by a Republican Senate as was exhibited by a Republican Legislature toward a Democratic Superintendent for offenses and smaller extortions committed under partial sanction of law. The trial commences to-night, and the Senate owes it to itself to get at all the facts.

WADE HAMPTON ATTACKED.

THE STRAIGHT-OUT DEMOCRATS IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE DENOUNCE HIS COURSE IN STRIVING TO MAINTAIN THE HONOR OF HIS STATE.

Correspondence of the Charleston News.

COLUMBIA, Friday night, March 1.—The debate on the public debt question to-day was somewhat more lively than hitherto, but there is no intimation as yet when the vote will be reached. The feeling in favor of standing by the Consolidation act and the pledges of the Democratic Party steadily gains ground. I know of three members of the House, whose views were heretofore claimed as doubtful, who to-day declared their intention of supporting the act. It is certain that, whatever strength the opponents of the consolidation settlement had, or may still have, is weakened by the extreme position taken by the leaders on that side, and by their outspoken denunciation of Gov. Hampton for being brave enough to stand by his pledges. I have heard expressions from members of the House which, if reported, would shock beyond measure the public sense of what is due to the great leader in the campaign by which South Carolina was redeemed. I have heard men denounce Gov. Hampton as a would-be dictator, who, but for his untiring efforts and sacrifices, would not now be enjoying the rights of freemen, and the blessings of liberty. But the class of men, fortunately for the State, form but a small minority, and their utterances met with as little sympathy from the majority as from the mass of constituents whom they misrepresent. The denunciations of him in the Senate have been, so far, confined to private conversations; but the sentiments of the leaders of the movement are well enough known to drive away from them many who might have supported the report of the commission on the narrow ground of a supposed economy. Their eyes, however, have now been opened, and they see that the reopening of the consolidation settlement means the overthrow Hampton and the probable defeat of the Democratic Party in the next campaign. Gen. Gary holds the unenviable position of mouthpiece for the faction in the Senate, and to-day delivered a speech in which a foul attack was made upon the Governor. He declared, in substance, that Hampton had violated the obligations of, the office of Governor by trying to lobby his measures through the Legislature by the use of his personal influence, and had thus established a precedent never before descended to by any Governor of South Carolina. The verdict of the grateful people of the State, as between Gov. Hampton and the Senator who has chosen to arrign him in so shameful and ungenerous a style, is a foregone conclusion.

A SOUTHERN SCANDAL.

PAINFUL STORY FROM NORTH CAROLINA—HOW A YOUNG MAN WAS DECEIVED—HE SHOOTS THE BETRAYER OF HIS YOUNG BRIDE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 2, 1878.

Information was received here this evening of a scandal which led to a tragedy in Clay County. The location is in the chain of the Blue Ridge, in the western part of this State. Miss Ada McClay is the daughter of the late Hon. Richard McClay, who was a wealthy and esteemed farmer and politician of the county just named. She is 22 years of age, beautiful, refined, and accomplished. She was educated at a seminary in Lexington, Ky., having graduated there with the usual honors about four years ago. Just after leaving her Alma Mater she made her début at the White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, and has visited that place of fashionable resort every Summer since. It seems that a year ago last Summer she met there a Mr. William P. Shelburne, a handsome and polished gentleman of 28. The couple fell in love; courtship followed, and they were betrothed. He lived in New-Orleans, and had visited Miss McClay only three or four times at her home in Clay County, but had kept up a regular correspondence. He had not seen her in 10 months until last Monday, when he came to fulfill his plighted troth. The day set was the 27th inst. They were duly married, the nuptial ceremony taking place at noon. The company in attendance was not large, but it was elegant and aristocratic.

The afternoon and evening were given to wedding festivities, and it was a late hour when the bride and groom retired. Then Shelburne discovered that his fair bride was *enceinte*. He threatened to kill her in his frenzy, and only refused on the condition that she would reveal the name of her seducer. This she refused to do at first, but finally told him that Simpson Forrester was the man. He lived adjoining the McClay mansion, and was considered a scion of one of the colleges in Virginia. He was only 22 years of age, but had the reputation of being gallant, and at the White Sulphur last Summer was a favorite with the belles. Shelburne's bride declared that this gay Lothario had accomplished her ruin five months ago, and that she had sworn never to betray him. He visited the house like an intimate friend, and last night he was one of the gayest of the gay at the festal board.

At 6 o'clock this morning Shelburne armed himself with a double-barreled shot-gun, and went to Forrester's home. The young bride followed, screaming and beseeching him not to shoot her destroyer, but she had forgotten that Shelburne was desperate determined. He aroused the Forrester family, consisting of two or three sisters and the mother, and called for the guilty man. Forrester feigned surprise when he heard Shelburne, and denied knowing anything about the lady's shame. Only a few words ensued, when Shelburne discharged a load of buck-shot into the shoulder of his enemy, who had no weapon of defense. The wounded man exclaimed: "I am killed and have deserved all!" The second barrel was not fired, for Shelburne thinking the man dead, turned and left the wife, who witnessed the affair had fainted. The murderer took a horse from the stable of Mrs. McClay, and fled the country, going in the direction of Tennessee. The news of the tragedy soon spread. Special Constable Dolley gathered a party of men and went in pursuit. The excitement in the neighborhood was intense. Dr. Heather was summoned to attend the dying man. His wounds were dressed, but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. To add to the scandal, the bride gave birth in a few hours after the tragedy to a premature child.

REPORT OF THE BROOKLYN POLICE BOARD

The annual report of the Board of Police for the City of Brooklyn will shortly be submitted to the Common Council. The report states that there were 26,857 arrests made in 1877, of which 20,556 were of males and 6,301 females. During the year property valued at $200,000 was reported as having been stolen, and of this amount $191,839,736 was recovered by the Police. The Commissioners will ask for an increase of the Police force, there being but 425 patrolmen in the department, making an average of about one policeman to 1,215 residents. The Common Council has the power now to make an appropriation for the payment of 500 patrolmen. Attention is called in the report to the necessity for a harbor Police. At present the great warehouses along the river front stand in need of protection from river thieves. The protection required cannot be given by the Police Department as now organized. The Common Council have the power to act in this case also. George Flanly, Superintendent of the Telegraph Department, recommends telegraphic communication with New-York, Long Island City, and the various institutions under the control of the Charity Commissioners. The Police are complimented for the services rendered—during the existence of the strikes—in preventing riotous outbreaks. The entire Police force, including Captains, Sergeants, doormen, and patrolmen, numbers about 600. Out of this number about 50 are detailed for service in the courts. The "beats" of many of the patrolmen are nearly a mile in length, and for this reason it is a physical impossibility for the men to thoroughly guard the interests confided to their care.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati, is at the Gilsey House.

Major W. G. Whiteley, of Wilmington, Del., is at the New-York Hotel.

Capt. W. P. McCann, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Judge C. R. Ingalls, of the New-York Supreme Court, is at the Rossmore Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Julius Hotchkiss, of Connecticut, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senators George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, and Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island; ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, were at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday. Senators Anthony and Edmunds left the City last evening for Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

RESOLUTIONS DENUNCIATORY OF TAMMANY LEGISLATIVE MEASURES INTRODUCED AT ALBANY—A BILL RECOMMENDED FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE PUBLIC PARKS.

A meeting of the New-York City Democracy (Brunswick Hotel wing of the Anti-Tammanyites) was held last evening at No. 8 Union-square. There was a large attendance of representative Democrats, quite a number of whom were formerly identified with the Tammany Hall party. Mr. John B. Haskin presided, and ex-Judge Alfred T. Ackert acted as Secretary. Ex-Senator James O'Brien occupied a seat in the body of the hall.

The Chairman said that the committee who had been intrusted with the presentation of the concurrent resolution calling for retrenchment in the expenses of the City Government and a reduction of the salaries of public officials, would proceed to Albany to-day to argue in favor of the matter before the Senate Committee on Cities. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the bill introduced into the Legislature at its present session and urgently recommended to be passed by Henry L. Clinton, the Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee, conferring power upon the Board of Apportionment of this City to reduce Municipal salaries and to retrench in the expenses of its government is anti-Democratic in its spirit and unconstitutional in its letter, and, it is believed, is intended to prevent the retrenchment in our Municipal Government now imperatively demanded by the pressing exigencies of the existing hard times. The proposed selection of three ministerial officials of our municipal corporation, not elected by the people, to scale and reduce their own and other salaries is anomalous in State legislation, and the proposition that the Legislature shall delegate its legislative and duties upon the important subject of taxation seriously affecting the interests of all our citizens, is one that only could be justified by its recognition as a bigger, scoundrel and more unblushing system of frauds upon our treasury under a system inaugurated and transmitted by a "Tammany Ring." This meeting unanimously opposes this bill and ask for the prompt passage of the concurrent resolution for the appointment of the Commission on Retrenchment headed by Peter Cooper, introduced in the Senate by Hon. T. A. Pomeroy, and in the Assembly by Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr.

Resolved, That the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a commission should have incorporated in it, by way of amendment, a provision that the said commission should also report by bill for preserving and protecting all the parks of our City from desecration by the erection of armories or other structures therein, and for their continued preservation, as healthy lungs of the City, for the use and enjoyment of all our people; remembering that in their enjoyment the dews of heaven would fall alike equally upon the rich and the poor.

Resolved, That this meeting favors the freedom of the Erie Canal for the benefit and growth and prosperity of our imperial commercial City, as recommended by Hon. Lucius Robinson, in his able and eloquent speech urging the passage of the act introduced upon that subject.

Mr. Robert H. Nooney moved that the Organizing Committee of Seven should be instructed to call a public meeting at Cooper Institute at the earliest practicable day. It was urged that the meeting should not be called until after a complete organization had been effected in all the districts of the City, and the motion was not pressed to a vote. The meeting then adjourned until next Wednesday evening. The primaries of the organization will be held on or about the 20th inst.

PAYING THE PENSIONERS.

The payment of pensions began yesterday morning, and continued all day without hindrance. Col. Coster, the new Pension Agent, sat at one end of a long desk and signed the checks, bundles of which were ready before him, as fast as the applicants were identified and their claims passed upon by the proper officers. Col. Coster filed his new bond, in which his sureties justified in $500,000 in unincumbered real estate, on Saturday, and it was approved. On Sunday he telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury for a telegram of credit on the New-York Sub-Treasury. It was immediately forwarded. The Colonel's sureties on the new bond are the same as on the rejected bond. He says he would have matters fixed up in the first place had he known that such extraordinary justification was required. He took the bond of Gen. Hillhouse, the Sub-Treasurer, until now the strongest given by any Federal official in this City, as a basis, and was not informed that it would not do until three or four days ago. This made him jump around lively to get ready in time for the present quarterly payment. Commissioner of Pensions Bentley was present in the morning yesterday, and expressed himself pleased with the way pensioning was being done. Owing to the contradictory official statements published in the newspapers during the past few days many pensioners remained away, but there were enough present to keep the ball rolling. The number paid off was not so large as usual on the first day. During the month about 14,000 pensions will be paid, the amount ranging from $8 to $150. Col. Coster is a comparatively young man, of dashing appearance. He was formerly a Captain in the Twelfth United States Infantry, and later Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New-York Volunteers. He served with credit throughout the war. He was at one time during that period Provost Marshal of the Sixth New-York District. From November, 1870, to July, 1877, he was successively Collector of Internal Revenue of the Sixth, Eighth, and Fourth Districts. He is married to a relative of ex-Gov. Morgan.

UPHOLDING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

About 800 persons assembled in the large hall of the Cooper Union last evening, to take part in a meeting held under the auspices of the Order of United American Mechanics, in support of the public schools. Rev. David V. Teed, Pastor of the Wesley M. E. Chapel, presided. Rev. W. C. Steele, Pastor of the South Third-Street (Williamsburg) Methodist Church, was the first speaker. He contended that the Bible should continue to be, as it always has been, the foundation of American liberty, and as such, retain a place in the public schools. He also read a platform of principles, recommending amendments to the national Constitution, forbidding appropriations of money for sectarian purposes, forbidding special legislation for any religious sect, and requiring voters to be able to read and write; also, favoring compulsory education, and the enforcement and maintenance of a universal, unsectarian free-school system. Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins gave an account of his observations in Switzerland, France, and Italy, to the effect that where education was most accessible the country was most prosperous, and the people most enlightened and happy. He arraigned the Board of Education of this City for the manner in which they administered the school system. The City spends annually $4,000,000 for the support of free schools, and the Board of Education had no system by which they could tell anything about the number of children to be educated, or where more schools were necessary, and where not, or where they could get along with less; neither could they tell how many children were subject to the Compulsory Education law. What they ought to do first was to take a census, and find out these things, and then they would know how to proceed intelligently.

THE MORRIS-PURDY CONTEST.

The Morris-Purdy contest was still the subject of inquiry by the Assembly Committee on Contested Seats at the Ashland House yesterday.

Mr. John H. Draper testified that "Scotty," the alleged leader of the gang of repeaters, was indicted by the Grand Jury on the charge of perjury and illegal voting. His evidence was stricken out. Thomas Leddie, of Westchester, testified that he had carefully examined the poll-list of the town, and found therein a list of the names of persons who did not vote, but who were recorded as having cast their ballots. An examination showed that the gang of repeaters had obtained possession of the list and voted under the names of the absentees. Justice Robert W. Edmonds, who was examined by Mr. Fish, said that he, although prominent in the Democratic ranks, was an active supporter of Judge Robertson, the Republican nominee for Senator; knew "Scotty" and "Paddy Duff," and met them at Mount Vernon on the Sunday before the election, when they pretended to be interested in some real estate business; on the morning of election day Mr. Herring notified him that the two worthies were again in the county at the head of a gang of repeaters, and requested the witness to arrest them if they refused to leave. He spoke with "Scotty" and Duffy, who denied that they had a gang, and as they consented to leave in the 3 P. M. train, he did not make any arrests. County Judge Pemberton testified that he never, directly or indirectly, countenanced or aided any illegal voting. The committee then adjourned to meet again in Albany on Thursday. The hearing will be resumed at the Ashland House on Saturday, beginning at 9:30 A. M.

PETER WOODS'S FATAL JUMP.

Peter Woods, aged 24, of No. 648 Second-avenue, the well-known burglar, who was found sitting in the hallway of No. 553 First-avenue, Sunday night, by Officers Gilmore and Dickey, with a dangerous wound in the left side, is now lying in an extremely critical condition at Bellevue Hospital. No hopes are entertained of his recovery. Coroner Woltman was summoned to take his ante-mortem statement yesterday morning. The Coroner found Woods stubbornly opposed to making any statement. This strange reluctance induced Coroner Woltman to order an immediate investigation, when it was learned that the finding of Shelburne's bride at Woods with the fatal wound in his side the rooms of William Schmidt, on the second floor of No. 490 Second-avenue, had been broken into by two burglars. Schmidt discovered the men at their work and raised an alarm. He then attacked the burglars and seized on one, who jumped out of the second-story window to the pavement and then fled. On the spot where the man who jumped out of the window alighted were afterward found a hat, and on the corner of Twenty-eighth-street, a few feet from the house, a "jimmy" covered with blood. The hat has been identified as belonging to Woods, and the "jimmy" has been found to be the instrument with which he was wounded. He must have fallen on the sharp instrument, and it penetrated his left lung, producing the wound which is so likely to be fatal. Mr. Schmidt is certain that the man who escaped his grasp and jumped out of the window is no other than Woods.

THE EMMET CENTENNIAL.

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE IRISH PATRIOT'S BIRTH—CELEBRATIONS IN THIS CITY AND BROOKLYN BY IRISH SOCIETIES.

The Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot and orator, was commemorated yesterday in this City and Brooklyn and vicinity by the various Hibernian organizations. In this City the chief event was a really fine "Irish National" Concert at Chickering Hall, under the auspices of the Irish Volunteers. The affair was well managed and very successful, the hall being filled in every part. The Volunteers were present and presented a fine appearance in their handsome full-dress uniforms, and a delegation from the Sixty-ninth Regiment also attended in full-dress uniform. The musical programme was varied appropriately. Miss Anna J. Bond won most enthusiastic plaudits by her superior rendition of Millard's "Waiting," and other popular selections.

A large audience gathered at Emmet Hall, in Thirty-third-street, and were entertained by an oration on the life, character, and patriotic deeds of the noted Irishman.

In Brooklyn the Academy of Music was crowded to excess. The Irish Legion, of Jersey City, commanded by Capt. Macpherson, occupied the seats directly in front of the stage, and not only the ground floor, but the galleries, tier upon tier, presented each a dense mass of men and women, the former predominating, while so many had been admitted at the stage entrance that space was scarcely left for the speakers. Indeed, intent upon seeing as well as hearing, some fifty adventurous young gentlemen had ensconced themselves in the embrasures of the uppermost windows, and shouted down their applause from the ceiling. Hon. William E. Robinson presided, and delivered a brief biographical eulogy upon Robert Emmet, and then made way for the orators of the evening, principal among whom were Gen. Roger A. Pryor, John Savage, formerly Fenian Head-centre, and Rev. Dr. John Hall, Counselor Hamlin, and Rev. Father Hickey. Each, after his manner, discussed the life and services of Emmet, and gave his views of the crisis in Irish history at which he died. Of course, with such an immense audience of fervid Celts, vociferous applause greeted every telling passage in the several addresses, and particularly and unanimously was the flight made by the Association of United Irishmen to establish an independent republic in Ireland, which collapsed in the attack on the Dublin arsenal, July 23, 1803, which brought Emmet to the gallows for high treason in September of the same year.

A series of resolutions were adopted protesting against the continued government of Ireland by England, and setting forth that nothing short of the establishment of a republic in Ireland would satisfy Irishmen.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS BILL.

A bill to create a Board of State Railroad Commissioners has recently been introduced in both branches of the Legislature at the instance of the Board of Trade and Transportation. Its object is to remedy the evils of the present system of railroad management, and to aid in maintaining the commercial supremacy of New-York City. The measure providing for the appointment by the Governor of three competent persons to hold office two, three, and four years respectively. No person having any connection whatever with a railroad corporation shall be eligible to hold the office of Commissioner or to act as clerk to the commission. The Commissioners are to have a general supervision of all railroads, with power to examine into the affairs of any company, and when it appears that a company has violated any constitutional provision or law the facts are to be presented by the Commissioners to the Attorney-General, who shall institute proceedings. The board is empowered, however, to employ counsel to prosecute actions in the name of the people. The bill further empowers the Commissioners to direct improvements and repairs on railroads for the better accommodation of the public; to organize a uniform system whereby railroad accounts shall be kept, and bonds and mortgages issued, and to investigate accidents. Railroad corporations are required to furnish the commission with such information as they may desire, and the commission is required to make an annual report to the Legislature of their doings. Each Commissioner is to receive a salary of $7,500 a year. Clerks and book-keepers are also provided for, but the expenses of the commission are limited, the first year to $60,000, and thereafter to $50,000 per annum. A hearing will be given by the House Railway Committee on Thursday to the promoters of the measure, on which occasion Mr. Simon Sterne and others will argue in favor of its passage.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHAPIN HOME.

The fourth anniversary of the establishment of the Chapin Home, Sixty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, was celebrated yesterday by the patrons and friends of the institution. In the afternoon Rev. Dr. Armitage, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and Dr. Forrester, of Newark, delivered short addresses on the history and aims of the Home. In the evening, Rev. Mrs. Hanaford, Pastor of the Second Universalist Church, Jersey City, delivered an address on woman's work in connection with the institution of the Home. Dr. Chapin then spoke on the advantages offered by the Home, its non-sectarian character, the comfort afforded to the aged and infirm inmates, and concluded by an urgent appeal to those present to support the Home. Then followed a musical programme. Mr. Backus, Assistant District Attorney of Brooklyn, sang a number of pleasing airs, and was repeatedly encored. Among the lady patronesses present were Mrs. E. H. Chapin, Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Mrs. H. Taylor, Mrs. D. D. T. Marshall, Mrs. I. O. Rhines, Mrs. A. P. Brainerd, Mrs. H. Fries, bride of William S. Fogg, Mrs. Crowell, Mrs. Mary Ferris, and others. There are in the institution at present 35 inmates, representing every denomination of religion, but there is no debt on the Home institution, but there are several applicants waiting for admission, the want of funds being the only hindrance to their reception.

THE MUNICIPAL SOCIETY.

A regular monthly session of the Municipal Society was held last night at the hall of the society, on Madison-avenue. Mr. Charles S. Smith offered a resolution "that the Municipal Society do hereby earnestly request that the Board of Aldermen should grant to the railroads the right to use the track of the Belt Railroad during certain hours of the night for the purpose of hauling freight cars; also, that they should grant to the same railroads the privilege of laying short tracks connecting with the piers, in order that freight may be handled in this City as cheaply as in other seaboard competing cities." The resolution was adopted, and the Chairman, Dorman B. Eaton, appointed Messrs. C. S. Smith, Henry W. Schultz, and Henry M. Taber a committee to lay the resolutions before the Common Council. Mr. Vance then read a paper on "Public Education." At the conclusion of Mr. Vance's address a motion was adopted receiving the paper and ordering 200 copies of it to be printed. A resolution offered by Mr. Isaacs, asking the Legislature to appoint a commission of seven persons, including the Chancellor of the State University, to consider and report to the next Legislature a plan of reforming our public educational system, was debated by Mr. Schultz, Mr. Vance and other gentlemen, and adopted.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A LADY.

Last night, at 10:50 o'clock, Officer Zwickert, of the Twenty-third Precinct, noticed Mrs. Catherine Strubel, aged 55, of Nos. 435 and 437 East Seventy-fourth-street, falling to the pavement at the corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Second-avenue. He ran to her assistance, and she complained to him of being ill, and begged to be assisted to her daughter's (Mrs. Gilmore) residence on the north-west corner of Eighty-seventh-street and First-avenue. The policeman cheerfully lent her his arm, and just as Mrs. Strubel reached her daughter's house she sank to the pavement dead.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.

The members of the Madison-Avenue Baptist Church, Jersey City Heights, are excited over a report that their Pastor, Rev. George B. Vosburgh, has been charged with an attempt to poison his wife. It is said that a letter has been addressed to the governing body of the church containing serious accusations against Mr. Vosburgh. The governing body has, it is reported, held an investigation into the matter, but the result has not been ascertained.

GERRYMANDERING SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of the 2d inst. says: "The Joint Committee of the Senate and House have reported a bill redistricting the State. The last division of the State into Congressional Districts was by the act of Assembly approved March 25, 1876. Under the census of 1870 there is not a white majority in any district. Under the new apportionment proposed the First District improves its position by getting Lancaster instead of Chesterfield. The Charleston District is overwhelmed by the substitution of Beaufort, less Hampton, mostly white, and Colleton for Orangeburg and Clarendon. The Third District is unchanged. The Fourth District can afford to take Sumter in place of Lancaster. To the Fifth District are given Orangeburg, Clarendon, and Hampton, in place of Colleton and Beaufort. The general result, under the census of 1870, is that the Democrats can certainly carry the First, Third, and Fourth Districts, may hope to carry the Fifth by phenomenal voting, and cannot carry the Charleston District by anything less than a political miracle. Is this the best thing that can be done?"

BOSTON, March 4.—At Somerville this forenoon a man and woman, supposed to be Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, of that town, while walking on the Lowell Railroad bridge, were struck by a train. The man was killed and the woman dangerously injured.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

The late hour at which yesterday's performance of "Rienzi," at the Academy of Music, was brought to a close, and the pressure upon our columns, constrain us to bring within narrower limits than we should like to do our account of the opera and its representation. It may be stated at once, however, that both the work and its rendering produced an immediate and decisive impression. After certain excisions shall have been made in the score, and the public becomes a trifle more familiar with the incidents of the drama, (which are less appreciable, at first sight, than the music by which they are illustrated,) there is reason to believe that "Rienzi" will take as firm a hold upon the frequenters of the Academy as "Lohengrin." The story is, indeed, not exactly confusing, but somewhat overloaded with detail. Its principal traits have already been dwelt upon in this place, and need not, therefore, be alluded to anew while we may mention, to refresh the memory of the reader, that the plot is the same as that of Lord Lytton's novel, which turns upon the heroism, triumph, and downfall of the last of the Roman tribunes. The varying phases of *Rienzi's* brief career, and the transactions in which *Adriano Colonna, Irene*, and the priesthood are concerned ought to be clearly understood, it should be noted, before a thorough understanding of the opera can be arrived at. To this end we refer the dilettante to the published libretto, for Herr Wagner's score had best be dealt with in the brief space allotted to us here. It contains much that is beautiful and impressive, and little that is dull. The first three acts do not include a meaningless or inharmonious measure. This declaration may not, indeed, delight the ultra Wagnerites, but we are not certain that these respectable persons are yet in the majority. "Rienzi," which was written by the composer a third of a century since, is thoroughly Italian in point of ideas, and partly Italian, partly French, and partly German in respect of treatment. In the themes and accompaniments the influence of Spontini, Bellini, Rossini, Auber, and Meyerbeer is plainly perceptible. Herr Wagner, from the cloud-capped and cloud-wrapped heights of "Tristan and Isolde" may look down with scorn upon this achievement or his youth, but the world will hardly prove as disdainful, for a few years to come, at all events. Hence the effect of last night's exposition of "Rienzi," and, the "solidity" of the opera being taken into account, the prospect of its pretty durable popularity. Later representations will, of course, enable us to enter into particulars which must be set aside for the present, while the principal numbers of "Rienzi" may be hurriedly referred to at once. A tuneful, highly-colored, and sonorous overture, replete with broad and fluent *motivi*, prefaces the rising of the curtain upon the first act. This part of the opera includes, in the opening scene, a fine phrase ("Doch, hört ihr,") allotted to *Rienzi*; a fine tercet, in which the *Tribune's* verses, "Rom mach ich gross und frei," and an *ensemble* ("Noch schlägt") with a close of genuine Italian warmth and floridity, are specially noticeable; a duet, terminating in a sort of nocturne for two voices, conceived and written in the French style, and exceedingly harmonious, and a melodious and powerful finale. In act the second are prominent, at the outset, a chorus of "peace messengers," very fresh in theme and most daintily harmonized, and, further on, a tercet, reminding one of the trio in "William Tell;" a quantity of vivacious and graceful ballet music, and a superb finale, the chief phrase of which, beginning, "O lasst der Gnade," is first sung by *Rienzi* and then passes to the other personages and to the chorus and orchestra, while the high soprano tones embroider the harmonic tissue as with threads of silver. A series of flowing and powerful progressions lead from this portion of the finale to a resumption of a festal theme already used in the overture, and the words of which begin "Rienzi, sei dir Preis." The third act is occupied with but two numbers, a fine *scena ed aria*, in form of an adagio of much elegance and expressiveness, assigned to *Adriano*, and a finale, which latter piece is, in fact, the most elaborate episode of the score. The finale opens with a march movement, which is followed by a battle hymn, the first strophes being sung by *Rienzi*. The orchestra, a brass band stationed upon the stage, and the choral forces, beating time upon their metal bucklers, take up the strain; and a lyrico-dramatic impression of unusual vividness and force is wrought for many minutes before the curtain falls! The last two acts of "Rienzi" consist mainly of declamatory music of unvarying symmetry, but less happily-inspired than the earlier numbers, with the exception, be it said, of the magnificent prayer, heard at the beginning of the fifth act, and often given in the concert-room. The performance of "Rienzi," yesterday, though by no means perfect, was sufficiently precise and striking to supply grounds for the favorable opinion already recorded as to the vitality of the opera. Mme. Pappenheim (*Adriano*) was in excellent form, and, after her grand air in the third act, there was a demonstration of delight of unusual heartiness. Miss Human (*Irene*) sang with ease and brilliancy. Mr. Adams, (*Rienzi*,) although literally exhausted by the labor imposed upon him by the production of the work—the tenor has been stage manager and chorus master, and has filled half a dozen rôles besides, since "Rienzi" has been in rehearsal—got through his task by sheer force of will, but showed, in spite of evident weariness, what may be expected of so tried an artist when a few hours' repose are accorded him between now and Wednesday. And Mr. Blum was an efficient representative of *Orsini*. The orchestra, under Mr. Maretzek's baton, kept well together, but the chorus, whenever compelled to sing behind the scenes, and occasionally when summoned to the foot-lights on the same mission, were terribly out of time and tune. The grand finale of the third act fortunately escaped destruction at their hands, but the chants of the monks and the voices of the "peace messengers" were quite spoiled. "Rienzi" has been brought out, let us add, with care and liberality, in the matter of *mise-en-scène*. The costumes are all new; in the

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1878.

To the Shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

Your Directors submit their report for the year 1877, which, in accordance with the wish expressed by a large number of the shareholders, embraces the general results of the working of all the lines and organizations in which your company is interested, and a detailed statement of the charges and liabilities resulting from the leases and guarantees of the lines not owned by it, which information as it is believed will enable you to fully understand the physical and financial condition of your property.

The following account shows the earnings and expenses, and charges against income, on the three divisions operated directly by your company east of the Cities of Pittsburg and Erie:

GENERAL INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1877.

NO. 1.—PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DIVISION.

MAIN LINE AND BRANCHES, PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA.

EARNINGS.		
From general freights	$14,642,109 01	
From miscellaneous freights	77,298 61	
From first-class passengers	3,239,415 76	
From emigrant passengers	143,827 06	
From Adams Express	313,118 43	
From carrying United States mails	314,716 64	
From miscellaneous passengers	69,356 79	
From rents	183,593 61	
Total earnings		$18,983,456 25
EXPENSES.		
For conducting transportation	$4,139,253 39	
For motive power	3,098,317 06	
For maintenance of cars	932,525 52	
For maintenance of way	2,185,496 28	
For general expenses	345,585 79	
Total expenses		10,751,138 64
Net earnings from operating main line and branches		$8,232,317 61
Add interest received from investments, in cash	$1,763,090 44	
Add interest received from investments, in securities at estimated cash value	402,771 72	
		2,165,862 16
Add interest received from branch roads for use of equipment		345,720 09
Total earnings		$10,743,899 86
DEDUCT PAYMENTS.		
Rentals paid branch roads	$588,784 95	
Interest on equipment charged branch roads	69,479 42	
Rent Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad	132,572 66	
Interest on bonded debt	3,313,155 00	
Balance of interest on unfunded debt	252,949 24	
Interest paid State of Pennsylvania on account of purchase of Main Line	237,002 34	
Premium, exchange, commissions, &c	85,996 76	
Total payments		$4,679,971 30
Net income Pennsylvania Railroad, main line and branches		$6,063,928 56

NO. 2.—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY, INCLUDING BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD AND PRINCETON BRANCH.

EARNINGS.		
From general freights	$3,868,582 82	
From miscellaneous freights	148,669 14	
From first-class passengers	3,683,671 06	
From emigrant passengers	30,822 50	
From express	215,706 63	
From carrying United States mails	116,629 44	
From miscellaneous passengers	30,145 94	
From Delaware and Raritan Canal	896,569 65	
Total earnings		$8,980,697 23
EXPENSES.		
For conducting transportation	$2,543,356 33	
For motive power	1,422,579 90	
For maintenance of cars	474,306 21	
For maintenance of way	1,340,202 30	
For general expenses	69,849 76	
For canal expenses	477,606 78	
Total expenses		6,327,701 28
Net earnings from operating		$2,732,995 97
Add interest received in cash from investments		221,525 39
Total net earnings		$2,954,521 36
DEDUCT PAYMENTS.		
Payments on account of dividend, interest, &c	$4,398,523 13	
Payments on account of interest on equipment used by Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company	38,516 27	
Total payments		4,437,039 40
Net loss in operating United Railroads and Canal Company's property		$1,482,518 04
Balance after deducting loss in operating United Railroads and Canal Companies		$4,581,410 82

NO. 3.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE DIVISION.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

EARNINGS.		
From general freights	$2,628,697 63	
From miscellaneous freights	77,998 01	
From first-class passengers	371,153 44	
From emigrant passengers	14,451 12	
From carrying United States mails	36,694 94	
From miscellaneous passengers	30,205 09	
From rents	17,794 55	
Total earnings		$3,172,992 70
EXPENSES.		
For conducting transportation	$650,009 80	
For motive power	582,740 27	
For maintenance of cars	282,931 10	
For maintenance of way	566,945 47	
Total expenses		2,049,627 34
Net earnings from operating Philadelphia and Erie Railroad		$1,123,365 36
Deduct interest charged for use of equipment, &c		239,189 99
Net earnings applicable to rent		$884,175 4[illegible]
Deduct amount paid Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company as rental		884,175 4[illegible]

The details of the foregoing accounts appear in statements A and B attached to this report, which give separately the results of the working of each road included in the three divisions east of Pittsburg and Erie.

Our of the balance above shown.....$4,581,410 82

There were paid during

the year on account of dividends,

one of 2 per cent. and

one of 1½ per cent.....$2,410,457 60

State tax (3 mills, 1877).....1,175,619 01—2,586,076 01

Showing a credit to the balance of profit and loss, on the operation of the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the year 1877, of.....1,995,334 51

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the net income of the company for the past year was a fraction over 6 per cent.

From this balance to the credit of income account for the year 1877 of.....1,995,334 51

Your Board of Directors might have deducted the deficiencies of the following companies in meeting their fixed liabilities for that year, as follows:

Susquehanna Coal Company, deficiency in meeting interest guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....$121,434 23

Pennsylvania Canal Company, deficiency in meeting interest guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....38,805 37

Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, deficiency in meeting interest duties have been paid by the Pensylvania Railroad Company.....8,810 56

Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, deficiency in meeting interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....183,252 14

American Steam-ship Company, deficiency in meeting interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....79,368 12

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, deficiency in meeting interest guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....16,100 20

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, deficiency in meeting interest on guaranteed bonds not owned by the Pensylvania Railroad Company.....43,385 69

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, deficiency in meeting interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....250,143 13

(For the amount advanced to this company the Pennsylvania Railroad Company holds the first mortgage coupons, which are secured by the land grant, and believed to be a good asset, as hereinafter more particularly stated.)

Loss shown in income account of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company.....$131,774 64

Less profits on the Fort Wayne, Northwestern lines and other property of the Pennsylvania Company, as shown in the report of that company.....39,170 83— 101,613 81

Loss on the Tyrone and Clearfield Valley Coal Company.....174,828 72

Less profit on the Tyrone and Summit Branch Railroad Company.....27,267 32

—147,561 40

Less also one-third of the profits of the Pittsburg Coal and Mining Company.....15,789 99— 131,761 41— 975,028 81

$1,020,306 20

(Some of the obligations of these three latter companies are guaranteed either directly or indirectly by this company.)

Many of these companies have met the deficiencies referred to out of their own resources, but, passing the matter in this way, the dividends thus earned would show the whole of these losses might fall upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as an owner of the majority of the share capital of the respective companies, it will still be seen from the above statement that there would be a balance of $1,020,306 20 to the credit of the income account of your company for the year, after declaring the payment of dividends that have been made in 1877, amounting to 5¾ per cent.

The following statement will show the changes which your board has deemed it wise to make in the profit and loss account of the company, in order to place its financial condition on a more conservative basis:

Amount to credit of income account for 1877.....$1,995,334 51

Add amounts to credit of profit and loss, Dec. 31, 1876.....10,054,197 03

Total.....$12,049,531 54

Against which were charged off during the year the following items:

Reduction in value of securities.....$7,910,387 90

Sundry accounts charged off as of no value.....941,633 95

Sundry securities transferred to suspense account, as of doubtful value.....1,246,225 86

Loss in operating Elmira, Cheming and Canandaigua Line, (divided equally with Northern Central Railway).....65,770 22—10,164,017 94

Balance to credit of profit and loss, Dec. 31, 1877.....$2,347,282 00

In the Report for 1876, the amount estimated for construction and equipment purposes, and for real estate, for the year 1877, was stated as $2,000,000.

The amount actually expended during the year was as follows:

For Construction, Railroad property.....$763,208 78

United Railroads of New-Jersey.....84,695 20

—$847,903 98

For equipment.....75,439 67

For Real Estate, Pennsylvania Railroad property.....$141,252 16

United Railroads of New-Jersey.....77,688 16

—218,940 32

For extension of, and new work upon, branch and connecting roads controlled by this company.....184,644 11

Making a total of.....$1,326,978 08

The above amount charged to construction upon the Main Line includes the cost of completing the passenger station at West Philadelphia; the straightening of the road between Eagle and Greenwood; the new station at Lewistown and the Big Conestoga; the purchase of machinery, shops, piers, stations, and warehouses from the Empire Transportation Company, under the agreement hereinafter stated; also part of the cost of constructing a double-track iron bridge 3,680 feet in length, over the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg, of which the cost of the bridge, including widening of piers and abutments, laying additional new tracks, and all other expenses incident thereto, was $626,614 10, of which amount $400,000 will be charged to construction, and the balance to expenses. The sum so charged to expenses greatly exceeds the amount that would have been required to replace the former wooden single-track bridge. Through the construction of a little more than a mile of double track on this bridge and its approaches, an entire double-track line between Pittsburg and New-York is perfected; while at the same time the movement and operation of trains at that point are greatly facilitated.

The expenditure on the New-Jersey Division represents a portion of the cost of rebuilding the Centre-Street Bridge at Newark, in this county. Under the near Holmesburg Junction; the completion of new station-house at Rahway, and purchase of additional rights of way, charged to cost of construction.

The outlay upon the branch roads was required to complete the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, which was opened for traffic July 1, 1877; to extend the South-west Pennsylvania Railway from Uniontown to Oliphants, a distance of 4 6-10 miles, and the Lewistown, Centre, and Kishacoquillas Railroad, from Lewistown to Spring Mills, a distance of 24 8-10 miles. Forty-two miles of this last-named line are now completed and 32 of the 34 bridges, the masonry of which, at Tyrone, remaining unfinished, are graded ready for the superstructure. This unfinished portion will be completed, from time to time, if the business of the region it traverses will justify it.

The real estate expenditures were mainly in payment of property purchased from the Empire Transportation Company, and in satisfaction of mortgages and ground rents.

These payments were made without adding to the bonds or capital stock of the company, the necessary funds being provided out of assets of the company.

Prior to the year 1877 the cost of bridges in the general account of the Treasurer did not exhibit its total cost, but only the cost exclusive of the ground rents and bonds and mortgages against the same, and under the last two items was shown only the balance between those owned by the company and those held against it. The Board of Directors received from the Treasurer that both sides of the account should be presented in a clearer and more comprehensive form, that the cost of the real estate of the company should stand at a sum which should include ground rents, bonds, and mortgages existing as liens against the property, and that the amount of such ground rents, bonds, and mortgages should appear upon the other side of the account as a liability, the amount of bonds and mortgages owned by the company to appear as a separate item among the assets. By reference to the Treasurer's general account it will be seen that it is now presented in this improved form.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad account of the purchase of the Main Line was also reduced by the payment of $229,590 66, which was charged to capital account, and the balance of the $460,000 of annual payment to the State, representing interest, was charged directly against income account for the year as before stated.

Your Board would call attention to the fact that since the year 1873 no increase has been made in the capital stock of the company.

COMPARISONS WITH 1876.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF ALL LINES EAST OF THE CITIES OF PITTSBURG AND ERIE.

Gross earnings, 1877	$31,117,146 18	
Gross earnings, 1876	36,891,060 99	
Decrease in gross earnings, 1877		$5,773,914 81
Gross expenses, 1877	$19,028,467 20	
Rentals and interest on equipment, 1877	1,904,261 25	$20,932,728 49
Gross expenses, 1876	22,602,681,329 34	
Rentals and interest on equipment, 1876	1,975,445 87—	24,056,675 21
Decrease in gross expenses, 1877		$3,123,946 72
Net earnings, 1877, after deducting rentals and interest on equipment		$10,184,417 69
Net earnings, 1876, after deducting rentals and interest on equipment		12,834,385 78
Decrease in net earnings, 1877		$2,649,968 09

The gross earnings per mile received from 358 miles of Main Line in 1876 were $31,916 92, and in 1877 were $26,773 85, showing a decrease per mile of $5,143 07.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

The whole number of passengers carried during 1877 was 4,690,010, and in 1876 was 4,129,931, showing a decrease of 1,796,065.

The average distance traveled by each passenger in 1876 was 41 6-10 miles, and in 1877 was 37 9-10 miles, showing a decrease of 13 7-10 miles.

The cost of the coal consumed in 1877, including 700,000 tons of coal purchased, was $2,100,000, and in 1876 was $2,448,000, showing a decrease in cost for 1877 of $348,000. In 1877 there were consumed 1,750,000 tons, and in 1876, 1,632,000 tons of coal.

Showing an increase from branches of.....$36,759 19

The gross earnings of branch lines operated your company in 1877, as already stated, were.....$2,238,597 80

The expenses of operating them, including rentals and interest on equipment, were.....2,121,556 58

Showing a direct net profit of.....$117,041 22

The actual cost of operating your Main Line in 1877, excluding branches, was 55 47-100 per cent. of its receipts, and including branch lines, 56 83-100 per cent. In 1876 the cost of operating your main line, excluding branches, was 58 70-100 per cent., and including branches, 59 90-100 per cent. In 1875 the cost was 62 39-100 per cent., or the receipts from transportation; in 1876 it was 58 8-10 per cent. The actual cost of operating the United Railroads of New-Jersey, including branches and excluding the canal, in 1877, was 71 3-10 per cent. of the receipts from transportation; in 1876 it was 66 9-10 per cent., the increased per centage for 1877 being due to the heavy falling off in passenger receipts as compared with the Centennial year.

The actual cost of operating the Delaware and Raritan Canal was 53 28-100 per cent. of its receipts; in 1876 it was 59 40-100 per cent.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

The following tables show the movement of tonnage, and the mileage of the same over all lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for 1877, as compared with the preceding year.

TONNAGE MOVEMENT OVER LINES EAST OF PITTSBURG.

	1877.	1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
Main Line and Branches	9,738,295	9,922,911		184,616
United Railroads of N. J.	3,062,522	3,012,972	49,551	
Philadelphia and Erie	2,681,450	2,517,476	163,980	
Del. & Raritan Canal	2,023,443	1,897,708	125,735	
Total	18,405,711	18,351,061	339,266	184,616
Net increase			154,650	

NOTE.—The Belvidere Delaware Railroad having been operated during 1877 under lease to and as part of the United Railroads of New-Jersey, its tonnage is included in that division, while in the statements submitted in the report for 1876, it appeared separately.

TONNAGE MILEAGE ON LINES EAST OF PITTSBURG.

	1877.	1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
Main Line and Branches	1,494,798,196	1,629,742,021		134,943,825
United Railroads of N. J.	256,134,099	251,606,474	4,527,625	
Philadelphia and Erie	335,727,141	340,390,703		4,663,562
Del. & Raritan Canal	93,800,450	87,814,458	5,985,992	
Total	2,180,459,886	2,309,553,656	10,513,617	139,607,385
Net decrease				129,093,768

Your special attention is directed to the following table, showing the revenue and cost per ton per mile, on each division operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

FREIGHT.

	Main Line and Branches.	United R. R. of New-Jersey and Branches.	Philadelphia and Erie R. R.	All Lines East of Pittsburg and Erie.
Length of road (miles)	1,055	373	288	1,716
Average earnings per ton per mile from transportation of freight	0,980/1000	510/1000	0,786/1000	013/1000
Average cost of transporting each ton of freight one mile	0,552/1000	159/1000	0,483/1000	615/1000
Average profit per ton per mile	0,428/1000	0,351/1000	0,303/1000	0,398/1000
			Loss.	
Average profit per passenger per mile	0,612/1000	0,553/1000	0,455/1000	0,569/1000

Of the 9,738,295 tons moved upon the Main Line, 1,307,787 were through freight and 8,430,508 local freight. It will be seen from this statement that the local freights of the line was more than six times the amount of the through tonnage, so that much the larger portion of the revenue is derived from the local business.

The volume of east-bound tonnage was more than double that of west-bound, although the actual decrease in east-bound tonnage during the year was 22 93-100 per cent., or 303,208 tons, and in local of 78,263 tons. The decrease in through tonnage occurring during the last quarter of the year was due to the short crops of 1876, and to the complete embargo placed upon the movement of freight through Pittsburg for 10 days by the riots occurring in that city in July last. The decrease shown in east-bound local freight was in petroleum and gas coal; the coke traffic east is fully increased. The local trade west bound showed an increase of 201,399 tons.

The road-bed and track of your Main Line are in even better condition than in 1876. The entire weight of rail laid with steel rails of 67 pounds to the yard, and can be maintained in the future at the minimum cost.

On the main line and branches there were laid 244,699 steel rail and 244,699 ties were used in renewals, and 2,580 tons of steel and 84,976 ties in construction during the year.

The bridges received especial attention, and in addition to the substitution of the double-track iron superstructure, already alluded to, over the Susquehanna at Rockville, the whole of which, with the exception of that by the Delaware Bridge Company between July 1 and Dec. 1 without interfering with the movement of trains, boiler-plate girder bridges were put in place at 16 other points. The truss bridge (No. 11) over the Little Juniata was also replaced by a three-arch stone bridge.

In connection with the Centennial property at Pittsburg a new passenger station was built at that point, and a transfer station at Rebecca. Your Board both sides of the account should be presented in a clearer and more comprehensive form, that the cost of the real estate of the company should stand at a sum which should include ground rents, bonds, and mortgages existing as liens against the property, and that the amount of such ground rents, bonds, and mortgages should appear upon the other side of the account as a liability, the amount of bonds and mortgages owned by the company to appear as a separate item among the assets. By reference to the Treasurer's general account it will be seen that it is now presented in this improved form.

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Main Line and Branches	1,494,798,196	1,629,742,021		134,943,825
United Railroads of N. J.	256,134,099	251,606,474	4,527,625	
Philadelphia and Erie	335,727,141	340,390,703		4,663,562
Del. & Raritan Canal	93,800,450	87,814,458	5,985,992	
Total	2,180,459,886	2,309,553,656	10,513,617	139,607,385
Net decrease				129,093,768

Your special attention is directed to the following table, showing the revenue and cost per ton per mile, on each division operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

FREIGHT.

	Main Line and Branches.	United R. R. of New-Jersey and Branches.	Philadelphia and Erie R. R.	All Lines East of Pittsburg and Erie.
Length of road (miles)	1,055	373	288	1,716
Average earnings per ton per mile from transportation of freight	0,980/1000	510/1000	0,786/1000	013/1000
Average cost of transporting each ton of freight one mile	0,552/1000	159/1000	0,483/1000	615/1000
Average profit per ton per mile	0,428/1000	0,351/1000	0,303/1000	0,398/1000
Average profit per passenger per mile	0,612/1000	0,553/1000	Loss. 0,455/1000	0,569/1000

Of the 9,738,295 tons moved upon the Main Line, 1,307,787 were through freight and 8,430,508 local freight. It will be seen from this statement that the local freights of the line was more than six times the amount of the through tonnage, so that much the larger portion of the revenue is derived from the local business.

The volume of east-bound tonnage was more than double that of west-bound, although the actual decrease in east-bound tonnage during the year was 22 93-100 per cent., or 303,208 tons, and in local of 78,263 tons. The decrease in through tonnage occurring during the last quarter of the year was due to the short crops of 1876, and to the complete embargo placed upon the movement of freight through Pittsburg for 10 days by the riots occurring in that city in July last. The decrease shown in east-bound local freight was in petroleum and gas coal; the coke traffic east is fully increased. The local trade west bound showed an increase of 201,399 tons.

The road-bed and track of your Main Line are in even better condition than in 1876. The entire weight of rail laid with steel rails of 67 pounds to the yard, and can be maintained in the future at the minimum cost.

On the main line and branches there were laid 244,699 steel rail and 244,699 ties were used in renewals, and 2,580 tons of steel and 84,976 ties in construction during the year.

The bridges received especial attention, and in addition to the substitution of the double-track iron superstructure, already alluded to, over the Susquehanna at Rockville, the whole of which, with the exception of that by the Delaware Bridge Company between July 1 and Dec. 1 without interfering with the movement of trains, boiler-plate girder bridges were put in place at 16 other points. The truss bridge (No. 11) over the Little Juniata was also replaced by a three-arch stone bridge.

In connection with the Centennial property at Pittsburg a new passenger station was built at that point, and a transfer station at Rebecca. The round-house at 28th-st. was rebuilt, and another for passenger engines is now being built west of 33d-st. Shops for running repairs are almost completed west of 28th-st., and such arrangements have been made that the traffic of and from that city will be handled promptly and economically.

In replacing the tracks destroyed, they have been so arranged that the two north tracks are reserved exclusively for freight and the two south tracks for passenger business between East Liberty and Pittsburg, a distance of five miles. The sidings have also been so remodeled that the passenger tracks connect directly with those of the former using the yard from 28th-st. to 33d-st, and the latter that from 14th to 28th st.

The material for the year 1878 is still further improvements in the loads of engines and in the number of tons carried.

There were rebuilt in the shops of the company 24 engines and 720 box and coal cars to fill vacant numbers, and in addition thereto, 7 passenger, 3 postal, 3 baggage, and 3 combined passenger cars, 24 box cars. The car equipment was increased by the addition of 17 four-wheeled cabin cars and 11 postal cars.

The large paving down, in 1876, in addition of the Main Line, and also of the New-Jersey Division, is due mainly to the great improvement which has been effected in the past few years in both road and equipment.

On the New-Jersey Division, 2,008 tons of steel rail and 305,986 ties were placed in the track. The work of improving the lines through the Jersey Flats has been carried forward, and advantage taken thereof to secure material for the line, which is now stone ballasted from Jersey City to Elizabeth.

The wooden bridge over the Raritan River at New-Brunswick is now being replaced by a stone and iron structure.

To facilitate the transfer of passengers between Jersey City and Brooklyn, a line of boats running directly between the two cities has been established by the Brooklyn Annex Company.

The condition of the Philadelphia and Erie Division has been fully maintained throughout the year, and a number of improvements made for the better accommodation of the business. 5,156 tons of steel rail and 134,136 ties were placed in the track.

The gross earnings of that line shows a gratifying increase, through and local, the latter principally [illegible]

[illegible] show the results for the past year

destroyed at Pittsburg, your lines west of Pittsburg will be in good shape to accommodate their growing traffic, and to meet the competition of other roads.

During the past year it was deemed to be for the best interests of your company and of the Pennsylvania Company that the latter should cancel its bonds bearing 7 per cent. gold interest per annum, amounting to $6,980,000, and issue in their place bonds to the amount of $7,000,000 bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

At the same time, in order to enable the Pennsylvania Company to purchase one hundred and fifty-four (154) shares of the special guaranteed stock of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company held by your company, so that the Pennsylvania Company could with 25,519 shares of the same stock previously owned by it, making together 40,000 shares of the par value of $100 per share, amounting to $4,000,000, deposit the same, as a collateral security, with the Philadelphia Trust Company, as Trustee, to secure its bonds to the amount of $3,200,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company sold to the Pennsylvania Company the said 14,181 shares for $1,322,937 50, receiving in payment therefor, the following:

5,091 shares Louisville Bridge Company, at par $100.....$509,100 00

2,300 shares Little Miami Railroad Company, at par $50 per share.....115,000 00

199 Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway Equipment bonds, at 75 per cent.....149,250 00

30 Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company Construction bonds, at 80 per cent.....24,000 00

355 Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, consolidated bonds, at 80 per cent.....284,000 00

11 Pennsylvania Company's first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, at 85 per cent.....9,350 00

Note of the Pennsylvania Company at four months.....232,137 50

Total.....$1,322,837 50

As the quarterly interest upon the special Fort Wayne stock is $70,000, and the maximum interest upon the bonds secured thereby, which is constantly reduced as the bonds are redeemed at par, the difference is applied quarterly, to the redemption of the principal of the bonds at par. The $3,200,000 of Pennsylvania Company bonds were created for the purpose of redeeming the floating debt of that company, and all proceeds therefrom are so applied.

By the operation of this trust, the interest maturing quarterly upon these bonds will be paid out of the dividends received on the Fort Wayne stock, and the principal of the bonds will be paid within 25 years, thus leaving the ownership of the stock as an asset in the hands of the Pennsylvania Company.

SUMMARY OF LINES DIRECTLY OPERATED EAST OF PITTSBURG.

Gross earnings, all lines, from traffic of 1877		$54,159,720 53
Gross expenses, excluding rentals, interest, dividends, &c		34,022,329 40
Showing net earnings		$20,137,390 93

FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

	No. of Tons.	No. of tons one mile.
All lines east of Pittsburg and Erie	18,405,711	2,180,459,886
All lines west of Pittsburg	14,870,384	1,459,762,931
Total	33,276,095	3,640,222,819

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	No. of Passengers.	No. of Passengers one mile.
All lines east of Pittsburg and Erie	13,007,832	298,752,730
All lines west of Pittsburg	7,943,123	244,344,440
Total	20,760,955	543,097,170

In addition to the lines directly operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg, the results of which are shown in the tables to which your attention has been called, the following roads are controlled either through the direct ownership of their stock, or otherwise.

They are worked in harmony with your general system, but through their own organizations, and contribute largely to the traffic and revenue of the Main Line. The principal of these are:

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY,

which gives your lines a connection with the sea-board at the important terminal City of Baltimore, and extends thence via Harrisburg to Sunbury, where it connect with the Philadelphia and Erie Road. It also connects there with one of its leased lines—the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad—running into the coal region at Shamokin and Mount Carmel, thus furnishing an outlet for the production of the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company. The Northern Central Railway also controls, through lease, the extension north from Williamsport to Elmira and Canandaigua, at which points it connects respectively with the Erie and New-York Central Railways.

Its gross earnings for 1877 were:

From passengers	$698,177 40
From freight	3,152,692 66
From express	69,278 29
From mails	46,191 05
From miscellaneous	104,048 38
Total	$4,070,387 78

And the operating expenses were:

For conducting transportation	$382,697 63
For motive power	709,405 30
For maintenance of way	844,164 89
For maintenance of cars	255,411 09
For general expenses	74,215 33
Total	$2,745,924 84
Leaving as net earnings	$1,324,462 94

In comparison with the year 1876 there was a decrease in gross earnings of $299,537 72, equal to 6 35-100 per cent.

There was a decrease in expenses of.....$496,490 78

The increase in the net earnings was.....196,953 06

Net earnings as above	$1,324,462 94
Received from dividends, interest, &c	250,584 56
	$1,575,047 50
Deduct interest on all funded debt	$849,540 00
Interest and discount, taxes, &c	111,493 61
Rentals of leased roads, and all charges pertaining thereto	552,308 50
	1,513,342 11
Balance of net income for 1877	$61,705 39

On the 1st day of January, 1877, the bonds of the York and Cumberland Railroad, for $500,000 became due, for the payment of which provision has been made by the Northern Central Railway Company by the issue of its consolidated general mortgage bonds. These bonds were purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the bonds of the York and Cumberland Railroad Company paid out of the same. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company also purchased an additional amount of the Northern Central Railway Company bonds, above the $500,000 above referred to, amounting in all to $1,600,000. The proceeds of this further purchase were applied by the Northern Central Railway Company to the settlement of other bills payable, which have been reduced to $376,557 77.

It will be noted that the net income of the Northern Central Railway Company for 1877 was $1,275,047 50, and that the interest on all its bonded indebtedness was $849,540.

A speedy and decided improvement was effected in the condition of this road and its equipment during the year: 8,219 tons of steel rail and 239,592 ties were placed in the track.

THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD FURNISHES all your lines with an important connection with the National Capital, and also extends to Pope's Creek upon the Potomac River.

Gross earnings	$646,322 78
Expenses	534,534 21
Net earnings	$111,788 57
Interest on funded debt and gold premium	$292,381 71
Rents and interest on real estate mortgages	2,659 00—295,040 71
Loss for 1877	$183,252 14

The good condition of the property was fully maintained throughout the year.

In connection with the Baltimore and Potomac Road there is also operated in your interest the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railway, from the Potomac Bridge at Washington City to Quantico, forming a part of the through line to Richmond, Va., where it connects with the Richmond and Danville Railroad system, also controlled by your company. These lines are the only ones in which your company has any interest south of Baltimore.

THE ALEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURG RAILWAY has been in the hands of the Trustees of the Bondholders for more than a year past, and is now in process of reorganization. Your company controls nearly all of its bonds and capital stock.

Its operation for 1877 showed the following result:

Gross earnings	$119,645 91
Expenses	95,237 57
Net earnings	$24,408 34
From which deduct Interest	$6,999 55
Expenses	467 41
	7,466 96
Net for the year	$16,941 38

It is hoped that, after the reorganization, the road will show a net result sufficient to meet the interest on its capital account.

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE system extends from Richmond to Charlotte and Goldsboro, and forms an important feeder to the Piedmont Air-Line Route to Savannah, Charleston, Atlanta, and New-Orleans.

Its gross earnings were	$1,455,278 64
Expenses, including the extraordinary expenditure required to replace bridges destroyed by the freshets of 1877	940,289 87
Net earnings	$514,988 77
Interest on funded debt, rentals, &c	598,062 43
Showing excess of expenditures	$83,073 66

2,008 tons of steel rail were put in the track during the year.

This statement is for the fiscal year ending Oct. 30, 1877.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.

This road extends from Harrisburg via Hagerstown to Martinsburg, West Va., and furnishes a large traffic to your Main Line from the rich valley which it traverses. Its gross earnings for 1877 were.....$506,492 68

Expenses.....241,971 33

Net earnings	$267,521 35
Interest on funded debt	$26,548 00
Taxes	36,424 14
Ten per cent. dividend on capital stock	177,785 00
	230,757 14
Net surplus	$36,764 08

The road and its equipment are in excellent condition.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

MARCH 5 1878

FINANCIAL.

the Controller and General Manager will be published on completion with their report to meet the wishes of the rest of the stockholders, and will show in detail the results of the operation of your lines.

The Board desires to express their acknowledgments to the officers of the company, on whom the events of the past year devolved exceptional labors and responsibilities, and to the employes who remained faithful in the discharge of their duties.

By order of the board.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

NY GENERAL ACCOUNT.

		During year 1877. Increase.	Decrease.
To Capital Stock	$68,870,200 00		
To First Mortgage Bonds due 1880	$4,970,000 00		
To Second Mortgage Bonds due 1910	19,999,760 00		
To Consolidated Mortgage Bonds due 1905	29,250,000 00		
To New-York Mortgage Registered Bonds due 1881	1,000,000 00		
To Lien of the State upon the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, bearing 5 per cent. interest, payable in annual installments at $1,636,000, applicable first to the interest, and the remainder to principal; the original amount of which was $7,500,000	4,572,110 31		
To Mortgages and Ground Rents payable	1,311,576 91	$1,220,215 80	$222,897 58
	61,103,447 22	119,440 45	
To Accounts payable, viz.: Passenger balances due other Roads	$267,540 46		
Pay-rolls and Vouchers for December, 1877, paid in January, 1878	2,502,133 33		852,550 94
Bills payable	1,500,000 00	1,500,000 00	
Cash dividend due to stockholders unpaid	14,901 25		129,987 25
Dividend scrip of December, 1873, outstanding	2,241 11		3,496 25
Sundry accounts due other roads	2,111,176 20		135,734 46
	6,397,551 35		
To appraised value of securities owned by the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, and transferred with the lease of the works of that company	3,895,584 60		
To equipment of road and canal owned by the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, and transferred with the lease of the works of that company	3,247,479 53		75,850 00
To balance to credit of profit and loss	2,247,382 90		7,706,815 03
	$146,561,684 70	$2,839,656 25	$8,610,421 59
	Less amount of increase		2,839,656 25
	Total amount of decrease		$5,770,765 24

GENERAL ACCOUNT. CR.

		During year 1877. Increase.	Decrease.
By balance standing on the books of the company for the construction of the railroad between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, including branches to Indiana, Hollidaysburg, and Morrison's Cove, also branch to connect with the Pittsburg, Virginia, and Charleston Railroad; also bridge over the Susquehanna River at Columbia, and branch from Columbia to York, in all 325 miles, and cost of stations, warehouses, and shops, on the whole road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg	$34,868,296 99		$734,593 97
By balance standing on the books of the company for the purchase of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad	5,375,733 43		
By balance standing to credit of equipment of road, consisting of 938 locomotives, 595 passenger cars, 183 baggage, mail, and express cars; 17,378 freight cars, and 1,367 coal cars, including shop machinery, and also including equipment of canal, consisting of schooners, barges, and tugs	17,470,850 72		75,489 87
By cost of real estate of the company and telegraph line	9,185,888 39		1,106,538 67
By extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Delaware River, including wharves and grain elevator	2,068,277 16		38,614 91
Total amount charged to construction, equipment, and real estate accounts for the railroads between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, comprising 1,067 78-100 miles of single track, exclusive of Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, 100 18-100 miles); including sidings, stations, warehouses, shops, and shop machinery, telegraph lines, canal equipment, &c.	$58,463,715 69		
OTHER ASSETS.			
By cost of bonds of railroad corporations	$30,149,573 07		$723,388 34
By cost of capital stocks of railroad corporations	23,934,796 92		3,526,007 95
By cost of bonds and stocks of municipal corporations, coal companies, canal companies, and bridge companies, and investments not otherwise enumerated	9,941,770 24		944,275 75
Total cost of bonds and stocks belonging to the company	65,326,142 23		
By insurance fund	10,000 00		
By mortgages and ground rents, receivable	190,988 31	187,488 31	
By amount expended for the purchase of anthracite coal lands, Hazleton, Hamilton, Eastwick, and other tracts	809,118 01		34,671 31
By appraised value of securities owned by the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, and transferred with the lease of the works of that company	3,895,584 60		
By equipment of road and canal owned by the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, and transferred with the lease of the works of that company	3,247,479 53		75,850 00
By amount of fuel and materials on hand for repairs to locomotives, cars, and maintenance of way, viz: For the Pennsylvania Railroad	$1,626,285 61		639,792 07
For the United New-Jersey R. R. & Canal	613,019 91		342,193 02
For the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	262,307 42		78,143 28
	2,501,612,94		
By amount of bills and accounts receivable, and amounts due from other railroads, including advances made to corporations for construction and purchase of equipment used on their lines, viz.: Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company	$317,454 53		44,055 87
United N. J. R. & Canal Co. Construction	254,805 33		156,608 75
United N. J. R. R. Sinking Fund and Redemption account	866,970 00	200,900 00	
United N. J. R. R. Real Estate	330,237 97	58,318 34	
Other companies	5,271,424 54		1,548,436 04
	7,040,892 37		
By cash balances in hands of the Joint Stock Bank, London, and other parties, to pay dividends in January, 1878	1,196,906 31		11,759 62
By Cash balance in hands of freight and passenger agents	$1,727,624 34		30,776 43
By Cash balance in hands of Treasurer	1,451,860 37		403,034 92
	3,179,484 71		
	$146,561,684 70	$2,592,608 39	$8,383,373 73
	Less amount of increase		2,592,608 39
	Total amount of decrease		$5,770,765 34

* The Insurance Fund actually represents an asset of $500,000—invested in the following securities:

$260,000—Susquehanna Coal Company's bonds at	$221,261 00
1,000—238 Indiana, Bloomington and Illinois Railroad Company's bonds at	40,900 00
280,700—Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company's bonds at	211,722 00
20,000—Summit Branch Railroad Company's bonds at	16,238 91
$511,700	$500,000 00

E. & O. E. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1877. JNO. D. TAYLOR, Treasurer pro tem.

Buffalo City 7s,

FOR SALE BY

PAYABLE IN 1890,

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, } No. 66 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, have been designated by lot, to be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the Deed of Trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

256	909	1,965	2,645	3,409	3,970	4,928
297	1,077	2,183	2,696	3,437	3,991	5,046
326	1,112	2,261	2,835	3,501	4,056	5,054
463	1,141	2,278	2,862	3,613	4,116	5,072
466	1,196	2,291	2,911	3,649	4,356	5,664
563	1,610	2,450	3,058	3,753	4,527	5,703
598	1,638	2,492	3,240	3,909	4,702	5,741
732	1,757	2,578	3,324	3,933	4,797	

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1878. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN RAILWAY } COMPANY SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21, 1878.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1878, at the general office of this company, in St. Louis. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 31 and reopened March 6.

JAMES F. HOW, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS } RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1878.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, on Wednesday, March 6, 1878.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 16th inst. until March 7.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

RESCUE MINING COMPANY, No. 35 Broad-st., } New-York, Feb. 12, 1878.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Rescue Mining Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of said company, No. 35 Broad-st., on the second TUESDAY of March, at 1 P. M.

F. L. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 115 BROADWAY, New-York, March 4, 1878.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 12, between 12 M. and 1 P. M. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES ARE daily recommended for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c., by the Faculty; testimonials from the most eminent in every town. Price, 50 cents per box.

Sold by all druggists.

They contain no opium or preparation thereof.

E. FOUGERA & CO., New-York, Special Agents.

LAMOUREUX'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—THE largest French remedy for Coughs, Colds, Irritation of the Throat, and all affections of the lungs; over 50 years of increasing popularity attested its merits. Pamphlets free. Sold by all druggists.

E. FOUGERA & CO., NEW-YORK AGENTS.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing: each packet is labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Pack-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

A native of France, but an American citizen, with many years of experience in business in America, and for a number of years past established in business in Paris, desires to represent first-class houses in Paris at the Grand Exhibition of 1878, and would also continue to be their agent for the Continental markets after the Exhibition closes if desired. Address L. DERVET, No. 49 Rue Caumartin, Paris, or C. L. Lawrence, care Lawrence Brothers & Co., No. 15 Wall-st., who will furnish all desired information and references.

FINANCIAL.

Resolved, That the creation of a trust, having for its object the purchase from time to time of the bonds and shares of other companies which are guaranteed by this Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and also of the bonded debt of the Pennsylvania Company, be and it is hereby approved; and that the incoming Board of Directors be and they are hereby instructed and authorized to take such action, under the advice of counsel, as may, in their judgment, be lawful, necessary, and best adapted to create such trust and to accomplish the objects for which it is designed.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE U. S. & N. A. R. W. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision on the passage of this line, take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York on the parallel of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 45, or nothing to the north of 45.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BATAVIA...WED., March 6|PARTHIA, WED., March 20
ALGERIA, WED., March 13|CHINA, WED., March 27

Cabin passage, $60, $80, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. Third-class passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA will embark at the Canal Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on Wednesday, March 6, 1878. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BALTIC, Capt. Parsons...Thursday, March 7, 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jenkins...Saturday, March 16, 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC...Thursday, March 28, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms: steerage, $26.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier, foot of Fifth-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., March 9|WESER.....Sat., March 23
ODER.....Sat., March 16|DONAU.....Sat., March 30

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....$70 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 7
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 14
First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 43 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, March 9, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, March 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 21, 7 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80, $90, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE: $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
CIMBRIA...Thur., March 7|SUEVIA...Thur., March 21
HERDER, Tour., March 14|GELLERT, Thurs., March 28

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold: Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California, March 9, 8 A. M.|Bolivia...March 23, 9 A. M.
Ethiopia...March 16, 3 P. M.|Anchoria...March 30, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Alsatia...March 13, noon.|Elysia.....March 20, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $50 to $70. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, March 5, 6 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 12, 11 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 19, 5 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to state-room. Steerage, $27.50. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
LABRADOR, Sandlier...Wednesday, March 6, 7 A. M.
FRANCE, Trouille...Wednesday, March 20, 8:30 A. M.
CANADA, Francois...Wednesday, April 3, 6 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R. FOOT OF CANAL-ST.
HOLLAND, Thur., Mar. 7, 7 A. M.|CANADA, Thur., Mar. 14, 12 M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Helvetia, Sat., Mar. 9, 8:30 A. M.|EGYPT, Sat., Mar. 16, 3 P. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA, NASSAU, HAVANA, AND SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Cmdr. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, March 6, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 63 South-st.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, March 9, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Central Railroads of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. G. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, March 9
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CHINA.....Thursday, March 7
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 1
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Friday, May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Monday, March 18

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27, NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....SATURDAY.....March 6
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....March 9

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance 1/2 cent/$100 on gold or currency.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES WORMELL, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTON, D. HASELL & CO., General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new, 2,618 tons.)
Capt. Timmerman, Thursday, March 7, 10:30 A. M.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Van Sice, Wed., Feb. 13, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds, Sat., March 23, 3 P. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds, sat., March 23, 3 P. M.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 30, for Vera Cruz, Havana, New-York, and the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. DARNELL, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of WILLIAM J. Cadmus, of the County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN S. DALE, Assignee, &c., No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1878.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ISAAC BLUMENTHAL, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

ELIAS P. LYON, Assignee, No. 763 Broad-st.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABNER E. SMITH, ADDISON B. GETTY, LEVI P. LYON and FREDERICK W. GETTY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts, by order of said court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the eighteenth day of March, 1878, at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 78 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room number 5, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 19th February, 1878.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

WARD, CLARKE & ANGEL, Attorneys for Bankrupts, f19-law3wTu*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New-York, ss.—In the matter of STEPHEN T. WYGANT, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Stephen T. Wygant, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property, by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1878, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

LOUIS F. PAYN, Marshal.—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC BLUMENTHAL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Isaac Blumenthal, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of March, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the second day of March, 1878. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh5-law3wTu*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of February, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MONTGOMERY QUEEN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts an l delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden as No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, before James P. Dwight, Register, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock P. M. LOUIS F. PAYN, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GILMAN GOODWIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1878, at twelve o'clock M.

LOUIS F. PAYN, Marshal.—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC BLUMENTHAL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Isaac Blumenthal, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of March, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the second day of March, 1878. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f19-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARGARET E. ROLLO, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Margaret E. Rollo, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the thirteenth day of March, 1878, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 139 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the eighteenth day of February, 1878. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f19-law3wTu*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY HENDRICKS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1878, at 12 o'clock M.

LOUIS F. PAYN, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY J. BANG, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Henry J. Bang, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of March, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the second day of March, 1878. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh5-law3wTu*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of February, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MONTGOMERY QUEEN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts an l delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden as No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, before James P. Dwight, Register, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock P. M. LOUIS F. PAYN, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GILMAN GOODWIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1878, at twelve o'clock M.

LOUIS F. PAYN, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of February, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES E. DAVIS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1878, at 12 o'clock M.

LOUIS F. PAYN, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. FALCONER, Bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public auction at the auction rooms of Tonis Johnson, No. 37 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of March, 1878, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., certain articles of office furniture, viz.: safe, desks, chairs, &c., belonging to the estate of said bankrupt.

JOHN B. PLATT, Assignee, f19-law3wTu 40 Wall-street, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEWARK, ss.—At Newark, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1878.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES E. BALDWIN and Mortimer, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., f26-law3wTu* 782 Broad-st.

DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Jersey City, (February 28th, 1878.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Carsten H. Rozenberg, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN LUERMAN, 159 West Side-ave., Jersey City, N. J. mch5-law3wTu*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. DARNELL, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of WILLIAM J. Cadmus, of the County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John S. Barkalow, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

U. S. Marshal for said District.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1878.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM SCHMER, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., f26-law3wTu* 782 Broad-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PASS-BOOKS NOS. 66,370, 102,718 AND 102,714. Deliver to German Savings Bank, corner 4th-ave. and 14th-st. Clerk.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

is removed to No. 1,938

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

FAILURE OF MERCANTILE HOUSES.

A LARGE FIRM OF PRODUCE AND COTTON DEALERS SUSPEND—THE LIQUOR HOUSE OF F. O. BOYD & CO. MAKE AN ASSIGNMENT—OTHER LARGE CONCERNS IN DIFFICULTIES.

Jewell, Harrison & Co., produce and cotton dealers, at No. 29 Water-street, sent letters to the Produce and Cotton Exchanges yesterday forenoon announcing their inability to "meet their liabilities at maturity." The firm is one of the oldest and most respectable in the City. It was formed by Abram S. Jewell and S. Decatur Harrison in 1841. Four years later, the junior member, Cornelius D. Van Wagenen was admitted. The joint capital of the concern was estimated at one time at above $1,000,000. Mr. Harrison was the first President of the Cotton Exchange, and both he and Mr. Jewell were Presidents of the Produce Exchange. Mr. Harrison is the present Chairman of the Arbitration Committee of the latter organization. On April 29, 1861, Jewell, Harrison & Co. suspended, but shortly afterward paid their indebtedness in full, with interest. In 1872 they began to have the reputation of speculating largely in cotton, and it hurt their credit somewhat. They were badly caught in the famous lard corner of September, 1875, the failure of T. E. Doremus & Co. alone causing them a loss of $19,000. It was believed at the time that they would be compelled to close, but Jacob Van Wagenen, a wealthy gentleman, brother of the junior partner, came to their aid with a loan of $50,000. It is thought that since that period they have carried on business altogether on capital borrowed from the relatives of the members of the concern. They have been in bad credit for a year or more, most of the dealings between other merchants and them during that period having been based upon the character for probity of the members of the firm rather than upon their financial standing. Wonder was expressed in many places yesterday that they did not succumb before. They were complicated with J. L. Adams & Co., the wholesale grocers, of New-Orleans and New-York, whose failure was announced a few days ago. That precipitated matters. The news at first had a depressing effect upon the Produce Exchange provision market, as it was believed that they had been dealing largely in speculative or "paper" contracts; but this impression was neutralized just previous to the time fixed by the public announcement of the authority of the firm, that the loss on contracts to members of the Exchange, and also in Chicago, would be very small. A comparison of notes revealed a satisfactory condition of this statement. It was found that the firm's contracts on both sides of the market about balanced. To Jewell, Harrison & Co.'s notice to the Cotton Exchange was added the announcements that there would be no loss to members on dealings in cotton. Subsequently, to a TIMES reporter, Messrs. Jewell & Harrison reiterated these statements, but refused to give any estimate of their liabilities, on the ground that nearly all the loss would fall upon relatives of the members. Mr. Harrison added that no other concern would be embarrassed through their suspension. Much sympathy was expressed for the firm in their trouble at both Exchanges yesterday. At the Cotton Exchange a letter was drawn up and signed by many of the members expressing sympathy with the firm.

F. O. Boyd & Co., of No. 59 Broad-street, one of the largest commission liquor houses in the City, made an assignment yesterday to William A. Stewart, a lawyer, at No. 49 Wall-street. The firm was originally Boyd Brothers & Robson. This was dissolved in January, 1872, Francis O. Boyd remaining. In November, 1872, Edgar P. Hill, formerly of Ely, Hill & Co., was admitted. Their joint capital was estimated at between $30,000 and $40,000. When Secretary of the Treasury Bristow made his famous raid on the "crooked stills" of the West, F. O. Boyd & Co. were accused of being the Eastern agents of the Illicit distillers, and they were sued. They defended themselves vigorously, and cancelled everything, and demanded the fullest investigation. The case ended in the defeat of the Government for lack of evidence. The prosecution crippled the firm both in reputation and financially on account of the large sums they were compelled to expend to defend themselves. Business in the whisky line has been exceedingly dull for some months past, and the concern has not been able to make any headway. January they lost large amounts in the shape of advances to distillers who afterward failed. They lost by Cuthbert & Cunningham, of Brooklyn, $20,000 on a $40,000 claim. Mr. Boyd married a sister of John Bonner, the defaulting rehypothecator, near whom he resided on Staten Island. He was a Director in the unsavory Bankers' and Brokers' Association, and became liable for a considerable sum through its collapse. All these causes combined to weaken the concern, and recent judgments for $2,800 precipitated its failure. The liabilities are believed to be small, but the members are unable to give any figures, owing to the confusion in which their affairs are at present.

John C. Kohlsaat's Sons, Berlin wool and fancy goods importers, at No. 478 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to John H. Draper, the auctioneer. The firm has been one of the City landmarks. It was originally Kohlsaat Brothers. The concern dissolved in 1867, John C. Kohlsaat remaining. In January, 1873, the latter's two sons, John W. and Charles W., were admitted as partners. John C. died in March, 1876. By his will he directed that his property, estimated at $350,000, should be divided equally among his two sons and three daughters, share and share alike, but he provided that the sons should have the use of the entire sum for six years to carry on the business, the daughters meantime to take their brothers' individual notes for their respective shares. The firm claim that their failure was caused by that of James W. Tucker & Co., of Paris, who were their European backers, and with whom they had a considerable sum on deposit. They say that a number of drafts came back upon them in a heap, which they were unable to meet. Other persons in the trade, however, criticise the young mens' method of doing business, and say that they lived at a very extravagant rate. Their indebtedness is estimated at $175,000, and their assets are said to be largely in excess of that sum in value. Their principal liabilities outside of their notes to their sisters are due abroad. It is expected that they will be able to pay in full.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: George H. Bartels to Charles R. Street; Israel Isaacs to Abraham Harris; William A. Murray and Robert J. Murray, firm of W. A. Murray & Brother, grocers, of No. 135 Eighth-avenue, to William Beattie and John W. Underdonk, Jr., hardware dealer, of No. 526 Sixth-avenue, to Allen G. Newman.

The schedules were filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Alexander McDonald, of No. 917 Broadway, to Benjamin W. Bonney. The liabilities are $219.004 65, of which $70,816 44 are secured. The nominal assets are set down at $982,142, and the real assets at $1,460. Among the more important creditors are Mrs. Bella P. Peck, Williamsport, Penn., $2,000; Mrs. Emma C. McDonald, City, $35,000; J. M. Sweet, City, $6,978; Saunders W. Johnston, Washington, D. C., $8,500; D. W. C. Wheeler, $9,760; C. W. Holden, Chicago, Ill., $2,500; Huron Bay Slate and Iron Company, Marquette, Mich., $2,288 70; Nelson Clements, City, $10,000; Justin Harlin, Illinois, $5,000; William Hayes, Ohio, $5,000; Commercial Loan Company, Chicago, Ill., $5,000; Ann Eliza Timpson, City, $30,000; E. Gerhardt, City, $2,500; Fidelity Bank, Chicago, Ill., $5,000. B. P. McDonald, Fort Scott, Kan., $9,000; C. H. Read, City, $2,500; Van Vliet & Moore, $16,000, and Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Springfield, Mass., $35,000. The assets consist of shares of different kinds of stock, some mortgaged real estate, &c. Among the stock are 30,000 shares of the New-York and Uintah Mining Company, par value $10 per share, $50,000, par value of Coal City Coal Company; $50,000 of the Neo Silicon Steel Company, &c. There is also a doubtful claim of $100,000 against Quintze Brothers. Most of the securities of any value are hypothecated for their full value to irresponsible parties or are subject to heavy assessments.

Nine creditors of Wilson & Greig, dealers in dry goods at No. 771 Broadway, have filed a petition to have the firm adjudicated bankrupts. The claims of the petitioning creditors aggregate $37,294, the largest being the following: Henry Vander Horst, $17,369; Horstman, Von Eeln & Co., $8,443; W. R. Turner, $5,657; Misses Watson, $1,859. An injunction was granted restraining the firm of Brigg, Erets & Co. from laying on or interfering with the property, they having obtained judgment for about $13,000; the injunction was modified so as not to restrain the sales for cash at the store in the usual way.

In the composition proceedings of Powers, Gaston & Co., wholesale shoe dealers, corner of Church and Duane streets, before Register Ketchum, the creditors have accepted the offer of the firm to settle at 60 cents on the dollar in indorsed notes, at three, six, and nine months. Proofs of debt were filed aggregating $209,878; the liabilities amount to $251,553; good assets, $168,852; bad and doubtful assets, $111,319.

At a meeting of the creditors of S. M. Bixby & Co., blacking manufacturers, at Nos. 173 and 175 Washington-street, held yesterday before Register Ketchum, a proposition for a composition of 26 cents on the dollar on liabilities of $123,000 was made, and opposed by Thomas W. Harris, representing C. W. Byrne & Co., who demanded an examination of the bankrupts and their books during the past three years.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.

EXPLAINING THE REHYPOTHECATION OF SECURITIES—NOTHING IRREGULAR IN THE TRANSACTIONS—A DEFALCATION WHICH OCCURRED IN 1873.

The exclusive announcement in Sunday's TIMES that the banking and brokerage firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co. had been placed in the hands of Setah Chamberlain, as Receiver, on the latter's affidavit that the firm had rehypothecated large amounts of securities deposited with them by other persons, as security for the repayment of loans obtained by them on their own name, and that in this rehypothecation the securities had been mingled together, thus rendering it a very difficult task for the owners of the pledged stock to obtain their own property, created a sensation on the street yesterday. The prominence of the firm and the individual standing of its leading members—Mr. Greenleaf having until recently been Secretary of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Mr. Norris having been at the time of his death Chairman of the Law Committee of the Stock Exchange—made it difficult for the brokers to believe that they could be capable of imitating the Netters or John Bonner & Co. A TIMES reporter called at the office of the firm yesterday, and questioned the Receiver, his counsel, Mr. Bangs, and Mr. E. W. Greenleaf, the brother of the late senior partner, who, with the assistance of the employes of the concern, were busy making up a schedule of the firm's assets and liabilities. All these gentlemen denied emphatically that anything had been irregular in the transactions of the dead brokers and Mr. Chamberlain spoke of the talk that had been current about the street during the morning as unkind and unjust. He and his counsel acknowledged, however, that THE TIMES' summary of his affidavit was correct and that Mr. Chamberlain had sworn, exactly as he was reported. They gave the following explanation of the seeming anomaly: In September, 1873, in the midst of the panic, a large defalcation was discovered in the accounts of one of the employes of the firm. This defalcation was never before disclosed, as the public, and the reporter's informants declined to furnish particulars. It was sufficient to force the firm to suspend. They soon made an arrangement with their larger creditors, however, by the terms of which later agreed to grant them an extension and help them along, taking their notes on long time for repayment. The smaller creditors were paid in full, and the firm resumed business. They have since been very successful, and have paid off a considerable amount of their indebtedness. Last year their profits reached $70,000, and had Mr. Greenleaf lived they would probably have come out all square with the end. A portion of the aid extended to the firm by the large creditors before mentioned was the privilege of using stocks and bonds belonging to them and hypothecated with the firm for loans or as margins on stock transactions. The firm did rehypothecate these securities, but it was with the full knowledge and consent of the owners. It frequently happens that persons wishing to make a large loan deposit with their brokers stocks or bonds in lieu of cash as margins. It is the custom, and it is expected by the owners of such securities, that the brokers may, if they do not choose to advance the amount themselves, hypothecate these securities for the money necessary to be put up on such margins. Greenleaf, Norris & Co.'s customers brought them large amounts of securities in this way, and the firm hypothecated them, as has been described, but as such stocks and bonds were generally in small parcels, it was often found necessary in the course of business to put a large number of such parcels together and to mix with them some of the other securities lent to the firm by their backers, and pledge the entire bunch as collateral for a special loan. It was in this way that the "mingling together" complained of in Mr. Chamberlain's affidavit took place. Messrs. Chamberlain, Bangs, and Greenleaf unite in saying that whenever the firm, in its capacity as bankers, lent money to outside parties, they always took care to put away religiously in the safe and were never rehypothecated under any circumstances whatever.

Mr. Bangs hopes to have the schedule showing the firm's condition ready for filing on Wednesday. Mr. Chamberlain estimates that the deficiency may reach $250,000. He says that Mr. Greenleaf's unfortunate death so soon following his partner's placed the assets of the firm in a much worse condition the nthey otherwise would have been, and he will not be able to realize so much from them on that account as Mr. Greenleaf could have done. The losses will fall principally on wealthy men, who will be able to stand them. Mr. Chamberlain himself is the firm's largest creditor. It is said that he alone will lose $100,000. He is the principal owner of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, with which company and its officials Messrs. Greenleaf and Norris in their lifetime had large dealings.

A NIGHT WATCHMAN DROWNED.

JOSEPH B. SHEPPARD'S BODY FOUND IN THE EAST RIVER AT THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—THE CAUSE OF HIS DEATH A MYSTERY.

The body of one of the oldest night watchmen in this City was found in the East River, at the foot of Thirty-ninth-street, by Officer John P. Kelly, of the Twenty-first Precinct Police, Sunday afternoon. The head and shoulders were out of water, while the remainder of the body was submerged. The body was taken to the Morgue, and was identified as that of Joseph B. Sheppard, who had been in the employ of business men as a private watchman for 30 years. His beat was from Twenty-seventh to Forty-second-street, along First, Third, and a part of Second avenues. What he could have been doing in the neighborhood of the river was a mystery, and as his watch and chain and a Masonic scarf-pin, which he had always worn, were missing when the body was found, his family surmised that he had been murdered, robbed, and thrown into the river. The sum of $2 was found in one of his pockets, and the hook on his watch-chain remained in the button-hole of his vest. The family requested the Coroner to make a post-mortem examination, and this was done by Deputy Coroner Cushing yesterday. The face was bruised upon the forehead, the nose, and the left jaw. Sheppard held the office of Tiler, and interment will take place in the Masonic burial plot at Evergreen Cemetery. He leaves a wife and a son aged 25 years.

Mrs. Sheppard said that her husband was at home between 7 and 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, and left with her the money he had collected from his customers, retaining only a small sum for his petty expenses. He was in the habit of collecting the amount due him for his services as watchman about the 6th of each month, so that the greater part of his last month's salary should be with him. He was not Treasurer of his lodge, as had been stated in the evening papers, and consequently had none of its moneys. While Mrs. Sheppard felt sure that her husband had been murdered, she could assign no cause for the deed. Her reason for thinking so was that about a week previously he had been stabbed in the back of the neck while patrolling his post. The wound was about an inch long, and was sewed up by a surgeon at Bellevue Hospital. Mr. Sheppard told his wife about the occurrence, but desired her to say nothing about it, without assigning any reason for secrecy. Young Silsbee said that Mr. Sheppard was intoxicated at that time.

Mr. Herrlich, who keeps a lager beer saloon on Third-avenue, near Thirty-second-street, said that Sheppard was in his place about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, and did not appear to be intoxicated at that time. He had known him for a good many years.

David J. Daly was on his way home in Third-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street, about 1 o'clock Sunday morning. He wore a new opera hat, and, on meeting Sheppard they indulged in some "skylarking" over the new hat. Mr. Sheppard was not under the influence of liquor when he met him that night.

Mr. Sheppard was born in Westchester County, and is about 51 years old. When he first came to the City, a young man, he was employed by Fetzinger, a builder at Sixth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, until he obtained his position as watchman. He is thought by many of his friends to have been murdered by some aspirant for his situation, as he made a comfortable living out of the position. He was a lifelong Republican, and boasted that he never had voted any other ticket.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

The bark Meteor, which left Hong Kong on the 21st of November and arrived yesterday, passed a wrecked bark lying among the rocks, near the Memnon Cliffs, at the Gaspar Straits in the China seas, on the 5th of December last. The masts were all standing and her sails still fast to the yards, although she had evidently been in that position some two or three weeks. She was lying exactly where the ship Memnon, after which these cliffs are named, was wrecked several years ago. Capt. Dinkelberg thinks it is quite possible that the vessel in question might have been the Aberlady, which left Hong Kong for New-York on the 20th of October. On the 15th of January, while south of the Island of Madagascar, the Meteor was caught in a cyclone, before which she was compelled to run for 40 hours. The Captain says that had they been at its centre they would never have reached New-York. The Dutch bark Krimpen aan de Kek, bound for Schiedam, with a cargo of lumber, put into this port, having sprung a leak in a heavy south-east gale on the 22d of February, in latitude 36°, longitude 70°. Nearly all her sails were blown to shreds. She was thrown on her beam ends, and in order to right her it was necessary to throw the cruder part of her deck-load overboard. The Dutch then went aft and demanded that the vessel should be put into this port. Funch, Edye & Co., her agents, say that her cargo is not damaged, before the gale. It remains to be ascertained whether it will be necessary to put her on the dry-dock for repairs. The ship Lizzie Rosa, which arrived from Bremen, yesterday, reports the death of John Martin, one of the sailors, on Jan. 29. He was 28 years of age, and a native of Dublin. His funeral was attended by the whole crew, who were dressed in their best clothes. The ship was hove to during the services.

DEATH OF AN OLD MERCHANT.

Leonard Kirby, an old and esteemed citizen of New-York, who has been for many years the senior member of the dry goods firm of L. & V. Kirby, died on the 2d inst., at his residence, No. 268 West Eleventh-street, after a brief illness. For 15 years past he has been President of the Globe Fire Insurance Company. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and was identified with the City missionary societies for a number of years. The funeral services will take place in the Central Methodist Church at 7:30 P. M. to-morrow, and many prominent clergymen of the Methodist Church are expected to be present. The following gentlemen will act as pall-bearers: Edgar E. Holly, John J. Morris, Lemuel Skidmore, T. G. Mather, Wilson Ingalls, James Gulick, Cyrus H. Lenfield, John Cuming, Isaac Odell, John B. Hall, John Rosser, Judge B. C. Wandell, Aaron B. Claflin, and Marshall O. Roberts.

THE STREET-CLEANING BUSINESS.

ACTION OF THE POLICE BOARD—PROPOSALS TO BE RECEIVED FOR DOING THE WORK BY CONTRACT—THE FORM OF CONTRACT AND SPECIFICATIONS NOW READY.

On Tuesday last the Board of Police held a meeting in relation to the adoption of the contract system for cleaning the streets, at which a resolution was adopted, but publicity was not given to the matter until yesterday, when the reporters were permitted to copy the resolution from the official minutes of the board. The preamble and resolution which were offered by Commissioner Wheeler are as follow:

Whereas, Experience indicates that the business of cleaning the streets of New-York and removing the material from the City daily may be accomplished in a more economical and satisfactory manner by means of a contract, enlisting therein the enterprise, capital, and skill of private individuals; and

Whereas, The legal obstructions to the prompt and economical removal of the material could be best overcome by a strong party, who should have the disposal of the whole undertaking, and to whom the transporting and permanent arrangements for placing the material where it would not prejudice the public health—there are controlling reasons why this cannot be accomplished by letting the work in wards, precincts, or other small districts—it is believed that a contract with financially strong and competent private persons would be more economical in administration. Its adoption would relieve from the influence of political parties, which uniformly embarrass and impede thorough and economical administration in all public departments; it is therefore

Resolved, That in the judgment of this board the work of street-cleaning ought to be let entire in one contract, and it is ordered that the Chief Clerk immediately cause notice to be published in the *City Record* that sealed proposals will be received by him for the entire job of cleaning the streets in the City of New-York and removing the material, as provided by the Corporation ordinances.

Commissioner Nichols thereupon moved to amend by striking out of the second preamble the words "and would lift the business above the influence of political parties, which uniformly embarrass and impede thorough and economical administration in all public departments." This amendment was adopted, Messrs. Smith, Wheeler, and Nichols voting in its favor, and Mr. Erhardt not voting. The question was then taken on the adoption of the preamble and resolution as amended, and they were adopted, Messrs. Smith, Wheeler, and Nichols voting in the affirmative, and Mr. Erhardt in the negative.

At the meeting of the board yesterday, Mr. S. C. Hawley, the Chief Clerk, presented the form of contract and specifications which had been prepared by him and approved by the Corporation Counsel. Commissioner Wheeler offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the form of the contract and specifications for cleaning the streets approved by the Counsel to the Corporation be adopted, and that the Chief Clerk cause the same to be printed.

Commissioner Erhardt offered the following resolution as a substitute for that offered by Commissioner Wheeler:

Resolved, That if it is advisable to let the cleaning of the streets by contract, it is proper that the work be let in several separate contracts for districts or precincts, and that the contract and specifications and notice be made to carry out that plan.

President Smith held that the question of how the work is to be done having been already settled by the board, the substitute was not germane to the subject, and was, therefore, out of order. Commissioner Erhardt appealed from the decision of the President, and the decision was sustained, Commissioners Wheeler and Nichols voting in favor of sustaining the Chair, and Commissioner Erhardt against it.

The original resolution offered by Mr. Wheeler was then adopted, Commissioners Smith, Wheeler, and Nichols voting in the affirmative and Commissioner Erhardt in the negative.

The form of the contract and specifications was yesterday sent to the printer.

Capt. Gunner, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, reported that the "section" plan recently adopted by the board was in active operation in 140 sections throughout the City, chiefly on the principal avenues, and Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Thirty-fourth streets. Capt. Gunner says that the City could be kept clean with 500 men on the sectional plan.

MORE MONEY THROWN AWAY.

HOW THE STREET-CLEANING APPROPRIATION HAS BEEN REDUCED—$6,000 DIVERTED TO PAY THE EXPENSIVE COUNSEL OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The bravery of the Police Commissioners, in employing all the eminent counsel upon whom they could lay their hands, to attend and advise them in making their farcical defense before Mayor Ely in answer to his charges, has been explained. A good deal of wonder was expressed at the time that such costly gentlemen as Mr. David Dudley Field, ex-Judge Fullerton, and Mr. John L. Davenport, with two or three others who were not cheap, should be retained. The explanation of their recklessness is that the tax-payers are to be compelled to foot the bills of these high-priced counselors, and that $6,000—which should be spent in cleaning the badly-neglected streets, $6,000 which have been taken from the pockets of the overburdened property-owners—is to be devoted to paying the expense of the farce in the City Hall. A communication embodying the request that a part of the public moneys should be appropriated for this purpose was transmitted to the Police Commissioners by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Jan. 15, and the request was handed over to Corporation Counsel Whitney for an opinion. On Jan. 28 he communicated his opinion to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. He could not find any precedent applicable precisely to the investigation, because the proceeding was novel. He found a number of cases in which officials charged and put upon their defense to the expense of whose trials the Legislature afterward made appropriations, the charges having been dismissed. In 1874 a law was passed providing that thereafter, in all proceedings before the Governor, for the removal of any county officer, upon charges preferred against him, all the costs and expenses thereof, including those of taking and printing the testimony therein, shall be a county charge upon such county, and shall be audited and allowed by the Board of Supervisors of such county, and be included in the assessment-roll." The Corporation Counsel suggested that cases might be imagined where long inquiries and great expense might be incurred by officials defending themselves. He did not think the appropriation for the Police Department covered any expenditure of the sort asked for, but if the Board of Apportionment, in their discretion, should make an appropriation or transfer, to cover the expenses, it ought to be paid. At a meeting of the Police Board on Feb. 16 the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was formally requested to transfer $6,000 from the appropriation for street cleaning for 1877 to the appropriation for contingent expenses mentioned in the letter of Jan. 18. At the meeting of the Board of Apportionment on Feb. 19, in a very quiet and small way, Controller Kelly offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of $6,000 be and the same is hereby transferred from the appropriation for "cleaning streets, Police Department," for the year 1877, the same being in excess of the amount required for the purposes and objects thereof, to an appropriation for "contingent expenses" for 1877, for which the same is required.

This was adopted, Mayor Ely, Controller Kelly, and Col. Roberts voting in the affirmative, and Commissioner Wheeler in the negative.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

Mayor Ely addressed the following communication yesterday to Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., the Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities, in reply to a letter asking him if he was in favor of increasing the membership of the Board of Apportionment, which now consists of Mayor Ely, Controller Kelly, Mr. Roberts, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. Wheeler, the President of the Department of Taxes:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, }
NEW-YORK, March 4. }

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Chairman, &c.:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication of the 1st inst., asking my "opinion of the propriety of increasing the membership of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment," I would respectfully say that my first annual Message refers to this subject as follows: "It seems to me that the efficiency of this board might be still further increased by appointing to it an additional member directly representing the taxable property, particularly the real estate, of this City." I am still of this opinion, and think that the person selected as an additional member should be one whose sympathies are fully with the tax-payers of the City, and who is entirely unembarrassed by political entanglements. He should also be one whom the tax-payers generally would immediately recognize as a fitting representative of their interests. I think the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would derive advantage from the wisdom and assistance of such a member, but I believe a much greater good would indirectly result to the tax-payers, from the fact that a gentleman in whose judgment and honor they have implicit confidence would be in a position to inform them, from his own knowledge, how much or little of truth there may be in the accusations of incompetency and corruption that are so frequently made against our City officials. When the public mind becomes so enlightened and just that, while it condemns extravagance and dishonesty, it will also commend and encourage the efforts that are made for the promotion of economy and efficiency, we will soon attain a condition which will be satisfactory to us all. I think that the addition of one member to the board will be sufficient for all practical purposes. Very respectfully,

SMITH ELY, Jr., Mayor.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The first anniversary of the Young Men's Association of the Madison-avenue Church of the Disciples will take place this evening.

Customs Inspectors McCort and Van Horn seized 2,150 smuggled cigars and 386 bundles of cigarettes, on the Havana steam-ship Niagara, yesterday.

The Tammany Society at its regular meeting last evening initiated Police Inspector Murray, Aldermen Foster, Randolph B. Martine, Henry B. Todd, and Capt. Cyrus C. Hubbell.

Enterprise Lodge, F. and A. M., will work the Fellow-craft degree this evening in the Doric Room, Masonic Temple. The Middle Chamber work will be exemplified by Worshipful George E. Simons.

Mr. Horatio C. King has withdrawn from the charge of the publishing department of the *Christian Union*, and will devote himself to the *Orpheus*, of which he has become co-editor and proprietor.

The silver cup presented by the editor of *The Country*, to be played for by the amateur lacrosse clubs of the United States at Gilmore's Garden on the evenings of the 5th, 6th, and 7th inst., is on exhibition at Tiffany's.

A man who gives his name as Henderson, and who, by representing himself as a Sanitary Inspector of the Health Department, has been victimizing poultry dealers, pretending to be able to obtain permits from the Board of Health.

George Warren and John C. Davis, the alleged proprietors of Egyptian Hall, and George Atkins, its stage manager, were before Justice Duffy, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of conducting a disorderly house.

Mr. Henry Bergh yesterday sent a communication to the Board of Police, protesting against the practice of policemen riding free on cars and stages, and suggesting that this privilege tends to debase the officers to overlook offenses against the law which the society he represents is interested in prosecuting.

News has been received in this City of the death on Feb. 12, at his estate, San Yledro, near the town of Magatenango, Guatemala, whither he had retired six years ago, of Mr. William Nelson, for many years Superintendent of the Panama Railroad Company on the Isthmus. He was widely known and highly respected.

The following additional subscriptions to the Seventh Regiment new armory fund have been received: H. J. Baker & Brother, $100; New-York Fire Insurance Company, $100; Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company, $100; Louis V. Sloane, $100; William Wood, $100; Pacific Bank, $100; Caswell, Hazard & Co., $100.

Lewis Beheim, a German cigar-maker, living on the top floor of the tenement No. 176 Forsyth-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon in the barber shop of George Hoffman, at No. 162 Clinton-street, by shooting himself in the forehead with a four-chambered revolver. His wound, it is thought, will result fatally.

The Board of Police yesterday directed the Superintendent to promulgate to the force in general orders the recently adopted pistol ordinance, and also directed that all applications for permission to carry pistols made to the Captains of Police be sent to the board for approval previous to any action being taken thereon by the Superintendent.

Collector Arthur has been inundated with letters from all parts of the country complaining that the writers had been forgotten in the recent "appointment" of 56 assistant weighers. As was fully stated in THE TIMES a short time ago, these men were all reappointed from the old force of experienced weighers, foremen, clerks, and assistant weighers.

The chief feature of the athletic entertainment at Gilmore's Garden last night was a trial of strength between Capt. A. H. Bogardus and Prof. William Miller, for a purse of $500. The Captain chose the lifting of kegs of lager beer, and the Professor selected the handling of dumb-bells. Each contestant was successful in the test he had named, and Mr. L. K. Bruce, the referee, declared the match a tie.

Customs Officer John Kane became suspicious yesterday of the unusual size of the ulsters worn in Castle Garden by two immigrants recently arrived from Bristol by the steam-ship Somerset. An examination disclosed 158½ yards of silk, 154½ yards of dress goods, 2 yards of merino, 1 yard of alpaca, 4 yards of galloon trimming, 4 yards of lining, 1 dozen buttons, 1 linen handkerchief, and 3¾ yards of cotton velvet. The ulsters and their contents were sent to the Custom-house seizure-room.

The annual business meeting of Sorosis was held yesterday. The election of officers for the ensuing year took place, resulting as follows: President, Mrs. Jennie C. Croley; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Abby Filley, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Rider, and Mrs. Coleman; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Newton; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Fannie L. Helmuth; Auditor, Mrs. Jenkins; Executive Committee, Mrs. Eliza M. Grey, Mrs. Henrietta Marion, Mrs. Dr. French, Mrs. Corr, Mrs. Annie W. Fuller; Treasurer, Mrs. Ruth O. Delmaster.

It is proposed to add another story to the Assay Office Building, in Wall-street. At present the office is wanting in the requisites of light and isolation essential to delicate chemical manipulations. The melting and refining department being directly over the Assayers' rooms, the latter are showered with fine black dust, caused by the burning of grease used in the molds, and are extremely hot. It is believed that the additional demands upon the office arising out of the passage of the Silver bill will greatly aggravate these defects, and application has consequently been made to Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, for relief in the shape above mentioned.

Coroner Croker yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of the child of Miss Lottie Temple, prematurely born through malpractice by "Dr. Newton Whitehead," at the Working Girls' Home, No. 94 Stanton-street, on Feb. 20. The jury rendered a verdict that "the child came to his death by being prematurely born dead, and from the testimony contained in the ante-mortem statement of Lottie Temple, we are of opinion that the result was brought about by some operation performed by Mr. Newton Whitehead." Whitehead was committed to the Tombs without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, and Miss Temple was ordered to be detained in Bellevue Hospital as a witness.

BROOKLYN.

The first of two lectures upon the past and present phases of the "Long Duel Between the Ottoman and the Muscovite," by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, will be given this evening at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association. The second lecture will be given on the evening of March 12.

Judge Gilbert heard argument yesterday in the matter of the application for the appointment of a Receiver for the Long Island Rubber Company, of Setauket, Long Island. Judge Gilbert deferred action until after the next meeting of the stockholders of the company, but said that if he concluded to appoint a Receiver he would appoint one with full powers of a Trustee to carry on the company's business and not one who would swamp the assets.

Yesterday was the last day in which a legal residence could be acquired in the County Towns to enable a voter to cast his ballot at the Spring elections. Supervisors who will serve two years are to be elected in each of the five towns. There are rumors of extensive colonizing in the interest of "Boss" McLaughlin's candidates. In Flatbush there is a bitter fight between the farmers and old residents and the followers of Michael Flanagan, who is McLaughlin's accredited agent and who is himself a "Boss" in a small way. In Gravesend (including Coney Island) the fight is between men representing the railroad interests and the old residents who desire to retain their control over the "common lands."

NEW-JERSEY.

The employes of the New-Jersey Central Railway all resumed work yesterday morning. At the end of a week some important changes are expected.

AN OVERCROWDED FERRY-BOAT.

Half a dozen gentlemen who were passengers on the Staten Island North Shore ferry-boat Blackbird, on her 9 o'clock trip from New-Brighton to this City, visited the office of the United States Local Inspectors of Steam-boats yesterday morning, and made a sworn complaint, charging that the vessel had, on the trip in question, carried more passengers than her certificate authorized her to carry. They charged that they counted 325 passengers, whereas the vessel is authorized to carry only 200. The complaint was forwarded by the inspectors to Superintendent Hopper, of the Coasting-line Department. The complaint stated further that the crowding was great on the 9 o'clock trip yesterday morning that many persons who were already aboard the Blackbird refused to remain, and left her before she quit her dock; and that on her trip the boat careened so heavily as to imperil her safety. She is said to be ballasted with shot in barrels, which is liable to shift and overturn her. They further charge that Capt. Thomas Hunt and all the vessels now on the line are too small to accommodate the traffic, and that great danger exists in consequence thereof.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

A meeting of the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the company, No. 21 Water-street, Brooklyn. Hon. Henry C. Murphy presided. Previous to the meeting of the board, a meeting of the Executive Committee was held, at which the President stated that a conference had been held with the Elevated Railroad in this City, and that arrangements had been made whereby the road would not interfere with the approaches to the bridge in Pearl-street. The financial condition of the company, Feb. 28, according to the report of the Finance Committee, was as follows: Cash receipts, $8,573,723 47; expenditures, $8,516,838 29; cash on hand, $56,890 18; liabilities, $77,360 79. President Murphy introduced a resolution calling for $1,000,000 from the City of Brooklyn, and $500,000 from the City of New-York. The resolution was adopted.

A report was read from Chief Engineer Roebling, on "The Method of Passenger Transit on the Bridge," in which he says: "The bridge, as now being built, provides two double-track roadways for vehicles, 18 feet 7 inches wide, two railroad tracks, 13 feet wide, and one central promenade 12 feet wide. Cars will be run on the railroad tracks to accommodate the passenger traffic." Mr. Roebling explains the method for propelling the cars, which does not differ from the plan originally recommended by his father, and which has been heretofore published. On motion of Mr. Agnew, the report was ordered to be printed, with accompanying diagrams, and laid over till the next meeting of the board. The President stated that the Court of Appeals had sustained the Bridge Company in the matter of the Burr property in this City. The meeting then adjourned.

THE ARMORY DISCUSSION.

MEETING OF THE PUBLIC PARKS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—A PROTEST SIGNED BY 7,500 CITIZENS—SPEECHES BY PROMINENT GENTLEMEN.

The Public Parks Protective Association, an organization instituted immediately after it was proposed to build an armory in Washington-square, held a meeting in Room No. 38, New-York Hotel, last evening, at which several gentlemen expressed their views in regard to the proposition. Among those present were Hon. John Jay, ex-Alderman Van Schaick, Dr. Willard Parker, Mr. E. Randolph Robinson, James Otis, Judge Howland, W. C. Rhinelander, Prof. Dwyghal, Hollis Johnston, representing John Taylor Johnston; L. Siebert, E. M. Taber, John Meserole, John B. Ireland, and the Messrs. Gautier. Copies of a protest signed by 7,500 persons, including the members of the Union League, Union, Lotos, and other influential clubs, and 200 physicians were exhibited. Mr. Van Schaick, in explaining the object of the gathering, said that inasmuch as some of the members of the Board of Aldermen seemed to entertain the belief that the association consisted merely of a few property-holders, exclusively interested in Washington-square, it had been deemed advisable to explain the objects for which the association was organized. Mr. Van Schaick then introduced Mr. Edward Randolph Robinson, who said that the signing of the protest against the erection of an armory in Washington-square was a manifest expression of the sentiments of the people. Two hundred members of the medical profession had concurred in the opinion that the occupation of the parks was detrimental to the health of the community. Among the persons most interested—members of the National Guard—admitted that they had no purpose in connection with this projected armory that could not be secured in favor of the preservation of public health. The Adjutant-General of the State had also expressed his disapproval of the plan, and he (the speaker) believed the Legislature would be opposed to it. The Chairman read a letter from the Adjutant-General concurring in the views of those opposed to the building of an armory in Washington-square, and stating that the writer had refused the request of Gen. Shaler to advocate the measure. Dr. Willard Parker presented facts and figures in support of the theory that the public parks of the City are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of health. Alderman Gedney expressed the opinion that as Washington-square was a parade-ground, and could be used for that purpose, it could not be appropriated for an armory. He thought the Common Council would vote against the building of the armory. Alderman Pinckney thought that if the members were not influenced by a controlling power, the vote would be a negative one. Alderman Jacobus said he was opposed to the occupation of the square, and would vote against it.

THE ERIE LITIGATION.

Mr. J. D. Ayres, Secretary to the Erie Railway Reconstruction Trustees, has received from the Reconstruction Trustees in London a copy of the resolutions passed at a public meeting of the Erie bondholders and stockholders at the Cannon-Street Hotel, London, on Feb. 21. The first thanks Mr. Jewett and counsel for their vigorous resistance to "the factious litigation" which sprung up in this City after the foreclosure decree, and denounces the "false and fraudulent pretenses, the indefinable motives, and the careless swearing" of the parties to such litigation. The second

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8262. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MARCH 1878

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

REPUBLICANS HOLDING THEIR OWN IN NEW-YORK.

TRIUMPHS IN ROCHESTER, NEWBURG, AND ELSEWHERE—GREENBACK AND WORKING MENS' VICTORIES IN VARIOUS QUARTERS—POOR SUCCESS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Elections were held in many of the cities and towns of the State yesterday for municipal officers and members of the County Boards of Supervisors. The results show notable Republican victories and gains in Monroe, Orange, Ulster, Dutchess, and other counties, while the Greenback and Working Men's candidates have proved successful in the Cities of Elmira, Utica, Oswego, and Auburn. The Republican candidates for Mayor were chosen in Rochester and Newburg. The Democrats have been singularly unfortunate in the various contests as far as heard from.

REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH IN ROCHESTER.

HON. C. R. PARSONS RE-ELECTED MAYOR—DECREASE IN THE WORKING MEN'S VOTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, March 5.—The contest preceding the election of to-day has been quiet, though very animated, the Working Men pushing their canvass with unusual vigor, having published a small daily issue of the *Independent Worker* and having held several ratification meetings. Last Fall the Working Men and Republicans elected Mr. Mapes to the Legislature, and the Working Men have been preparing ever since for a grand victory this Spring. They nominated full city and ward tickets, as did also the Republicans and Democrats. The result of the contest to-day is that Cornelius R. Parsons, Republican, is re-elected Mayor by 1,700 plurality, over Michael Flinn, Democrat, and by about 1,200 plurality over Roades, Working Man. The Supervisors elected in the city stand, Republicans, 10; Democrats, 2; Working Men, 4; Aldermen—Republicans, 1; Combination Republican and Democrat, 2; Democratic, 3; Working Men, 2. Williams, Democrat, is re-elected City Treasurer by about 500 plurality. The Working Men have not polled as heavy a vote as last Fall by at least 1,200, though they have secured a number of minor offices. The vote generally was light, and tickets were pretty generally split up. Mr. Parsons' administration is conceded to have equalled the highest expectations of the people. He has given his whole attention to the duties of his office, and to-day's result is regarded as a personal triumph of no ordinary significance.

ORANGE COUNTY.

GREAT VICTORY IN NEWBURG—LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, March 5.—After an animated canvass, the Republicans have carried this city in the charter election by majorities ranging from 55 to over 500. They elect Col. Charles H. Weygant Mayor by 55 majority over John J. S. McCreskery, Democrat, whose majority two years ago was 124, and three years ago 621. The Republicans elect also the Recorder, both School Trustees, the Water Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, three of the four Supervisors, three of the five Aldermen, and three of the four Assessors. The Democrats elect the Collector. The Board of Education is now composed entirely of Republicans. The Common Council stands five Republicans to three Democrats, the same as last year. There is great rejoicing among the Republicans here to-night over the victory, and an immense throng, with a band of music, serenaded the Mayor-elect, and congratulatory speeches were made.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, March 5.—This town, Wallkill elects Alanson Slaughter Supervisor, and most of the Republican ticket. There were two tickets in the field, the Prohibition and the Working Men's Democratic. Towns return Supervisors as follows: Minisink, W. H. Clark; Goshen, A. J. Moore; Crawford, Daniel Thompson; Mount Hope, George Smith; Wawayanda, W. H. Wood. The Orange County Board of Supervisors will probably stand the same as last year—14 Democrats, 8 Republicans.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN ULSTER COUNTY.

RESULT OF THE KINGSTON CITY ELECTION—THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SONDOUT, March 5.—A city election was held to-day in Kingston for the first time since the organization of the city in 1872. A party fight was made on Mayor, the Democrats nominating William Lounsberry, and the Republicans putting in the field the present Mayor, James G. Lindsley. Lounsberry was elected by 200 majority. The Republicans elect the Recorder, and carry six out of the nine wards. The Democrats elect their candidates for Justice and Assessor, and four out of the six Supervisors. The city usually gives about 500 Democratic majority. Reports of Supervisors' elections in the towns of Ulster County are coming in slowly, but the indications are that there are large Republican gains. The Board of Supervisors last year consisted of 21 Democrats and but 4 Republicans. This year it is possible that the parties will be nearly even.

THE OSWEGO MAYORALTY.

ELECTION OF THE GREENBACK AND WORKING MEN'S CANDIDATE—REPUBLICAN GAIN IN SUPERVISORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, March 5.—Thomas Pierson, the Greenback and Working Men's candidate, was elected Mayor of this city to-day by about 300 majority. The Democrats, failing to induce any of their leaders to take the nomination, indorsed Pierson, and his name headed the Democratic ticket. His election is a surprise, as he was opposed by the *Palladium*, the Democratic organ, and by the leaders of that party generally. He has been a Republican, but his support came mainly from the Democrats, and his majority is about the usual Democratic majority in the city. Greenbackers and Democrats elect five and the Republicans three Aldermen. The Republicans elect four of the eight Supervisors, a gain of one. The Republicans also elect a Justice of the Peace. Pierson, the Mayor-elect, is a thoroughly representative working man, a saw-filer by trade, a respectable, clever fellow, with no especial qualifications for the position, and he has had but very little to do with the movement which has made him Mayor of the city.

CANUGA COUNTY.

AUBURN ELECTS A DEMOCRAT AND GREENBACKER FOR MAYOR.

AUBURN, March 5.—The charter election took place to-day. Martin L. Walley, Democrat and Nationalist, was elected Mayor by 214 majority, over Orlando Lewis, Republican. In the Common Council the Republicans gain one, and in the Board of Supervisors lose one. They also elect the Assessor and one Justice, the other being a Democrat and Nationalist. The election was very quiet, the best of feeling prevailing. The workingmen were out in force.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

A GREENBACK VICTORY IN ELMIRA—THE RESULT OF LAST NOVEMBER REPEATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, March 5.—The charter election in this city to-day resulted in the choice of Granville D. Parsons, Greenback and Labor Reform candidate, for Mayor by 424 majority. The same party also elect five of the seven Aldermen chosen, but the Aldermen holding over from last year leave the Greenbackers in a minority in the Common Council. Three tickets were placed in the field, the Republicans nominating John I. Nicks for Mayor, the Democrats Jesse L. Crosby, and the Greenbackers G. D. Parsons. Last evening the Republican and Democratic candidates simultaneously withdrew their names and joined with a large number of citizens representative of party, in recommending the support of Jackson Richardson, a prominent manufacturer of the city, as the citizens' candidate. The result was as stated—many Democrats and Republicans being dissatisfied with the sudden and unexpected withdrawal of their candidates, and voting either the Greenback ticket, or not voting at all. The total Greenback vote was 1,970, the Republican vote 1,178, and the Democratic vote 636. These results are shown by the vote on constables, on which there was no fusion. The Greenbackers are celebrating their victory with music and processions.

REPUBLICAN VICTORIES IN SARATOGA AND ALBANY COUNTIES.

ALBANY, March 5.—Waterford, Saratoga County, elects H. C. Vandenburgh, Republican, Supervisor.

Cohoes elects a Republican city ticket, except a Justice of the Peace. Four of the five Supervisors, and three of the five Aldermen are Democrats.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

THE USUAL DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN TROY—REPUBLICAN GAINS IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

TROY, March 5.—The Democrats elect their city ticket, 8 out of the 13 Supervisors, and 8 out the 13 Aldermen. Two of the School Commissioners are Republican, and two Democratic. The Working Men's ticket received about 1,000 votes. Berlin, Hoosick, Grafton, Nassau, Pittston, and Schaghticoke return Republican Supervisors, and Greenbush, Lansingburg, North Greenbush, East Greenbush, Petersburg, Sheffield, and Sandlake return Democratic. The other towns have not been heard from. The County Board of Supervisors is Democratic by 4 majority, being a Republican gain of 3.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

A WORKING MEN'S CANDIDATE CHOSEN MAYOR OF UTICA—THE ELECTION IN ROME.

UTICA, March 5.—James Benton (Working Men's candidate) was elected Mayor to-day, defeating both the Republican and Democratic candidates. The Working Men also elected a City Treasurer indorsed by the Democrats and a Justice of the Peace indorsed by the Republicans. The Republicans elected three Aldermen, the Democrats six, and the Working Men one. The Democrats elected six Supervisors and the Republicans four.

ROME, March 5.—The Democrats elect Parks, Recorder, by 244 majority, and the entire city ticket. They also elect three Aldermen and three Supervisors. The Working Men elect two Aldermen and one Supervisor. The Republicans elect one Supervisor. The Council will stand: Democrats, 10; Republicans, 4; Working Men, 2; Independent, 1.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

MACKIN BEATEN BY 500 MAJORITY—REPUBLICAN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 5.—In consequence of the bad condition of the roads, Election returns from the county are very meagre. The indications are that the vote for Supervisors will be very close, Mackin, of Fishkill, is beaten by nearly 500 majority. It looks as if the Republicans have secured the board.

THE FUNERAL OF EX-SENATOR WADE

JEFFERSON, OHIO, IN MOURNING OVER HIS DEATH—SAD SCENES AT THE HOME OF MR. WADE—THE MOURNFUL PROCESSION TO THE CEMETERY—BURIED NEAR THE GRAVE OF JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEEVLAND, Ohio, March 5.—The morning dawned bright and clear, and the people began to gather in the little village of Jefferson early in the forenoon. Business was entirely suspended, and all the public buildings were draped in black. Flags from all the principal blocks hung at half-mast, and the generally quiet village wore a more than Sabbath stillness. Ex-Vice-President Colfax, ex-Senator Chandler, and many other distinguished persons arrived early, and Mr. Chandler immediately repaired to the house of the deceased to offer condolence to Mrs. Wade. After dinner the people began to assemble at the house, and a large number were inside the yard. The body of deceased, still clad in a plain black suit, had been placed in an inexpensive casket covered with black cloth and trimmed with velvet and silver. This was all in accordance with Mr. Wade's earnest request. The coffin, at about 1 o'clock, was removed from the parlor to a large sitting-room, and the folding-doors between the two rooms were opened. Upon the top of the coffin was a silver plate with this inscription: "Benjamin Franklin Wade: Born Oct. 27, 1800; died March 2, 1878." The choir, which had been organized for the occasion sang the hymn beginning, "Jesus, while our hearts are bending." Then came a reading of Scriptures from the ninety-ninth psalm and the fifty-first chapter of Isaiah by Rev. Dr. Dickenson, of the Congregational Church. The choir sang another hymn, and Dr. Dickenson delivered an appropriate address, in which he referred to the characteristics and noble example which the deceased had set. Rev. C. L. Shipman, of Girard, Penn., then offered a short prayer, when Hon. Freeman Thorp, Representative in the State Legislature, presented the set of resolutions passed by that body in regard to the death of the deceased. Hon. S. A. Northway next delivered an address in which the eminent services of the great dead were set forth by one who has been an observer of them from infancy. He called attention to the great industry, integrity, and professional ability which the ex-Senator had displayed at the Bar, and in particular as a jurist. His great services during the eighteen years that he was in the Senate were set forth in graceful periods.

At the close of this address the people filed by the coffin, viewing the corpse, and passed out upon the street. The following pall-bearers then bore the coffin out and placed it in the hearse: Hon. Abner Kellogg and N. E. French, of Jefferson; Senator Chandler, Hon. A. H. Fitch, and Henry Fassett, of Ashtabula; Judge R. P. Ranney, Dr. Tilden, and Daniel Cadwell, of Cleveland. On account of the bad condition of the roads only a few carriages followed the hearse, and these contained the pall-bearers and the following mourners: Mrs. B. F. Wade, Mr. Henry Wade and wife, Mr. H. E. Parsons and wife, who is a sister of the deceased; Mrs. Theodore Wade, Mr. Schuyler Colfax and wife; Mr. Edward Wade, of Albany, a nephew, and Mrs. Lucia Wade, a niece of the deceased; Mr. Joseph Wade and wife, of Cleveland. The procession on the sidewalk was more than half a mile long. The cemetery lies in the eastern outskirts of the village, nearly a mile from the house. Immediately upon arriving here the coffin was taken to the grave, and, after a short prayer, was incased in a pine box and lowered into a very deep grave, and here, within a stone's-throw of that of Joshua R. Giddings, the body of the great dead man was left, and the crowd slowly and sadly dispersed.

HARD MONEY AND GREENBACKS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 5.—There is a movement on foot to organize an association in the West to have for its object the dissemination of views on the money question. The efforts made by the Greenback Party in the way of distributing circulars and organizing clubs have indicated to the advocates of hard money that it would be advisable for them to associate. It is expected that a large gathering will be held in this city before, and at that time the plans and intentions of the projectors will be made known. The officers of the proposed organization, so far as they have been provided, are as follows: President, G. W. Allen, of Milwaukee; Treasurer, L. J. Gage, of Chicago; Executive Committee, Alexander Mitchell, Edward Sanderson, and Bernard Leidendorf, of Milwaukee; B. S. Northrop and Thomas A. Reese, of Racine; L. J. Gage, M. L. Sandiger, E. G. Keith, D. L. Shorey, E. J. Warne, and W. T. Baker, of Chicago.

BRUTALITY OF A NORFOLK CITIZEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 5.—A man named John W. Belote deliberately shot a boy this afternoon for going into his yard after a base-ball. The lad is named Seymour, and is seriously wounded in the right hand and thigh.

WASHINGTON.

JUDGE KELLEY ON THE FINANCES.

HIS REPLY IN THE HOUSE TO GEN. GARFIELD—ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF IRREDEEMABLE PAPER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The House today succeeded in making a start upon the regular appropriation bills, and proceeded with the Fortifications bill, and passed it as reported from the Committee on Appropriations. The bill making appropriations for deficiences in some of the departments was next taken up. This bill makes appropriations for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, for clerical services in the Land Office, and to enable the Secretary of the Interior to protect the timber lands of the Government and to prosecute depredators. After Mr. Durham, who has charge of the bill, had explained its provisions, Judge Kelley, by unanimous consent, replied to the financial speech made by Gen. Garfield during the extra session. Mr. Kelley disputed the facts and authorities advanced by Gen. Garfield, devoting considerable space to the statement made by the latter that the year 1860 was a year of unusual peace and prosperity. Mr. Kelley assailed this point with special care because Gen. Garfield accepted it from comparison with subsequent years to show the difference under specie payments and an irredeemable currency. He referred to the fact that the shadow of the rebellion was plainly visible in that year, and quoted numerous reports made by commercial and financial institutions to show that the people were not so prosperous in 1860 as during any of the years since the close of the rebellion. Mr. Kelley continued his speech for nearly two hours, advancing his usual arguments in favor of irredeemable paper. This speech was made for circulation by the silver league, and with a hope that it will be instrumental in counteracting the influence of Gen. Garfield's speech, which has been widely circulated by the advocates of honest money.

IMPROVEMENT OF RIVER CHANNELS.

THE DELAWARE AND SCHUYLKILL RIVERS—A LARGE APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR THEIR IMPROVEMENT — A DELEGATION FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A large delegation from Philadelphia, representing the City Government, Merchants' Exchange, Port Wardens, Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Companies, and other commercial organizations, arrived here to-night, and will be heard to-morrow by the House Committee on Commerce in reference to appropriations for improving the channels of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. The estimates presented by the Secretary of the Treasury for improvements of rivers and harbors call for an aggregate of about $14,000,000. The committee have determined, in preparing the River and Harbor bill, to keep the aggregate amount to be reported within $8,000,000, and, in order to effect this, have adopted a general rule to reduce the Secretary's estimates 40 per cent. The Philadelphia delegation desires to have the committee maintain the estimate of $100,000 for improving the channel of the Delaware, and $65,000 for improving the channel of the Schuylkill, and to secure these two items in full, are willing to have certain other estimates for those two rivers reduced or suspended. They claim that the improvement of the channels of the Delaware and Schuylkill is necessary to the interests and safety of their shipping, and that if reductions must be made this can be made in items which will not affect the commercial interests of their port.

TARIFF REVISION PROGRESSING.

A WOOL DELEGATION TO BE HEARD BY THE COMMITTEE—SHALL OTHERS BE HEARD?—THE DUTY ON BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, AND KINDRED ARTICLES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Committee on Ways and Means will, to-morrow, permit the wool men to make statements before the committee in relation to the schedule on wools and woolen goods. This will be the first time in which the rule adopted by the committee to refuse hearing to all parties has been set aside, and in this instance it was done against the protest of Chairman Wood. If the wool men are given a hearing, the committee cannot consistently refuse the same privilege to other interests without rendering themselves liable to a charge of unfair discrimination.

The committee to-day agreed to the following paragraph in the new Tariff bill: "Books, periodicals, pamphlets, blank books, bound or unbound, and all printed matter, photographs, engravings, bound or unbound, illustrated books and papers, maps, and charts, 20 per cent. ad valorem; but books manufactured and printed more than 20 years shall be free of duty."

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS MASSACRE.

NO CONFESSION MADE BY LEE—CHARACTER OF THE DOCUMENT PUBLISHED AS HIS CONFESSION—HE REFUSED TO CONFESS TO SHIELD HIS FAVORITE WIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The *Evening Star* to-day contains the following: "Sumner D. Howard, formerly Marshal of Utah, said in conversation, while here recently, that Lee, the Mountain Meadows murderer, never made a confession. He and Marshal Nelson tried in vain to obtain from him a bona fide confession, but Lee persistently refused to make one. The confession published at the time of Lee's execution was composed by himself, Nelson, and a newspaper correspondent, assisted by Lee, whose approval it received. It was not, however, by any means a confession. Howard said that the reason Lee refused to confess was principally because his favorite wife, who was with him at the time, was also red-handed in the murder."

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

VETO OF THE LUMBER DISTRICT TERM OF COURT DECIDED ON—A GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN BROOKLYN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In the Cabinet meeting to-day, after some discussion, it was determined to veto the bill providing for the holding of an extra session of the United States Courts in the lumber districts of Mississippi. It is not believed that the bill can become a law over the veto.

Mr. Bliss, of New-York, has succeeded in obtaining a unanimous report from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in favor of his bill appropriating $500,000 for the construction of a public building for the accommodation of the United States Court, the Post Office, and internal revenue office of the City of Brooklyn.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Navy Department announces that it will receive sealed proposals until the 8th inst. for disinterring the bodies, 60 or 80 in number, of those who perished by the wreck of the United States steamer Huron, which are now temporarily buried along the North Carolina coast, and for their transportation to Annapolis, Md., and reinterment at that place in the Naval Cemetery.

Major Godfrey Weitzel, of the Engineer Corps of the Army, is granted four months' leave of absence, with permission to go beyond the sea.

Midshipmen James T. Smith is ordered to the Portsmouth, at New-York; Charles F. Negle, Passed Assistant Engineer, to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H. Ensign Bradley A. Fiske is detached from the Plymouth and ordered to equipment duty at the Navy-yard, New-York.

WORK IN THE COMMITTEES.

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE INDISPOSED TO DO ANYTHING ABOUT REPEAL OF RESUMPTION—POSTAL SAVINGS BONDS—ARMY REORGANIZATION.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate Finance Committee devoted their entire session to-day to the consideration of nominations and sundry private bills. Nothing was said concerning the House bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act, and the disposition of the committee seems to be to postpone any further consideration of the bill for the present, and until the practical effect of the silver law shall have become more fully manifest.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day authorized Representative Phillips to report to the House for passage his bill providing for the issue of postal savings bonds, &c. The bill as agreed to by the committee this morning is in precisely the same terms as recommended by the sub-committee. Only two members of the committee—Messrs. Eames and Chittenden—voted against the order for a favorable report upon this bill.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have nearly completed the consideration of Representative Banning's bill making various changes in the organization of the Army. The committee approve generally of the modifications proposed by him.

A sub-committee of the House Committee on Patents to-day reported adversely on the "Cochrane Patent Process of Milling." The committee are of opinion that, in consequence of the recent Supreme Court decision of the case in question, no further legislation is necessary.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day continued the investigation of Thomas P. Cheney, Superintendent of the New-England Mail Service. Mr. N. D. Sperry, Postmaster at New-Haven, Conn., testified that Mr. Cheney for the past four or five years had left his entire business to his subordinates, in consequence of which the whole system of railway mail service in New-England is demoralized. Theodore N. Vail, General Superintendent of Railway Mail Transportation, Post Office Department, stated that the various charges and specifications had been presented to the department against Mr. Cheney upon which an investigation could be based. In reply to a question Mr. Vail said the service in Mr. Cheney's division was in good order and did not appear to have suffered any neglect on the part of its management.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee to-day heard Mr. Withrow, counsel for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in argument on the pro rata controversy. He opposed the Crittenden bill, and argued in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad as against the Kansas Pacific Company.

E. Y. Bell, of New-York, appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day and argued for the reduction of the tariff on burlaps and manufactures of jute.

Notwithstanding the passage of the election laws by the Utah Legislature, the House sub-committee on Territories, who had that act under consideration, to-day agreed to report the Utah Election bill introduced by Mr. Luttrell. They have shorn it, however, of its clauses disfranchising polygamists and women.

Col. Jefferds, General Manager of the Galveston and Camargo Railway, appeared before the Sub-committee on Railways and Canals this afternoon, and made a long argument, presenting the advantages that would accrue to the Government and the people at large by the construction of that line of road.

SURETIES FOR MAIL CONTRACTORS.

VALIDITY OF A BOND WITH TWO SENATORS ON AS A SURETY FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THE CONTRACT—MR. THURMAN'S BILL TO PROHIBIT CONGRESSMEN GOING ON CONTRACTS.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Postmaster-General Key to-day rendered a decision in the controversy as to the legal right of members of Congress to become sureties on bonds accompanying bids for mail service. The question was raised by a protest of D. T. Parker, who bid $173,000 for the route between Fort Worth, Texas, and Yuma, Cal., against the acceptance of J. T. Chidester's bid of $134,000 for the same service, on the ground that the sureties on the bond for the execution of this bid, (Senators Jones, of Nevada, and Barnum, of Connecticut,) come within the prohibition of section 3,739 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that no member of Congress shall be a party to or interested in a Government contract. The opinion of the Postmaster-General concludes as follows: If this act of these sureties be in violation of this statute they are guilty of a misdemeanor, for which a fine of $3,000 would be imposed upon conviction. The statute is highly penal, and therefore should receive a strict construction. These sureties stipulate by the terms of the obligation in the consideration that the contractor will enter into an agreement with sureties who will be sufficient, and will carry the mail according to the proposals submitted. In other words, there must be a bond with sufficient sureties for the performance of the contract, and the present sureties on the bid, at the most, are the guarantors of the responsibility of these sureties—a remote liability. The contract is not for them, or for their use or benefit in whole or in part, and, therefore, their undertaking is not in violation of the statute. The contract will be awarded to Chidester as lowest bidder.

The Postmaster-General has decided to-day that a bid submitted by J. B. Price, a citizen of the State of Missouri, could not be regarded as invalid on the ground that his wife is one of the sureties thereon, it being shown that she is possessed of sufficient property in her own right. Another decision of interest rendered by the Postmaster-General to-day, is to the effect that certain bidders, (Messrs. Brott, of Texas, and Price, of Missouri,) who are not actual owners of steam-boats, cannot be awarded contracts for steam-boat mail service, and are not relieved from the prohibition of the law on this subject by showing that they have secured "charter parties" for the use of steamboats, conditioned upon the obtaining the mail contracts. Argument will be heard to-morrow on a motion for a review of this decision.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Thurman, to prohibit members of Congress from becoming sureties on certain bonds, provides that it shall be unlawful for any Senator or Representative in or Delegate to Congress to become a surety on any official bond hereafter executed to the United States, or to any officer thereof, or on any bond hereafter executed by any contractor with the United States or with any department or officer thereof, to secure the performance of any contract in which the United States may be interested, and any such bond hereafter executed by such Senator, or Representative, or Delegate as a surety, shall be null and void.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SETTLEMENT.

VIEWS OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON THE POWER OF CONGRESS TO ALTER OR REPEAL THE CHARTER—NO IMPAIRMENT OF THE OBLIGATION OF A CONTRACT.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The report of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary accompanying the bill proposing a plan for settlement with the Pacific Railroads, published this morning, has just been printed, and concludes as follows:

"Being fully satisfied that Congress, under the reserved right to alter, amend, or repeal the charter of these companies, possesses the right to pass this bill, we do not consider it necessary to say what would be the case were that reservation not in the charter. Had it been omitted it might still be argued with much force that the power to alter, amend, or repeal legally existed. No State can make a law impairing obligations of a contract, because that is prohibited by the Federal Constitution. But there is no such prohibition upon Congress, and as it is a fundamental principle that one Congress cannot limit the constitutional powers of a subsequent Congress it may be argued that no more corporate franchises can be granted by one Congress that a subsequent Congress may not alter, amend, or repeal. This is a very different proposition from an assertion that Congress may at its pleasure destroy vested rights of property. It may be stated that except by a bankrupt act Congress cannot impair the obligation of a contract for want of a delegation of power to do so. But to impair the obligation of a contract is one thing, and to alter, amend, or repeal a corporate franchise granted by Congress is another and a different thing, especially when the corporation is public or quasi public. A railroad corporation is a quasi public corporation exercising the right of eminent domain, maintaining and operating a highway and taking tolls in virtue of its quasi public character. It is chartered for public purposes, and not for mere private gain, and as its existence springs from public considerations, it is subject, perhaps, to control or regulation, or even to a repeal of its charter, when the public interest shall require it, and no constitutional provision stands in the way. But, as we have said, we do not deem it necessary to express a definite opinion upon this point. It is sufficient that in this case the power to alter, amend, or repeal is expressly reserved, and the effect of this reservation is, in the language of the Supreme Court, (15 Wall, 455,) "to preserve to the State control over its contract with the corporation."

STATE AND CITY AFFAIRS.

THE MUNICIPAL SALARY LIST.

OFFICIAL INQUIRIES REGARDING THE PAY OF TEACHERS, FIREMEN, AND POLICEMEN—SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST CITY OFFICIALS—THE DEBT SAID TO BE CONSTANTLY INCREASING—PASSAGE OF THE CODE OF PROCEDURE BILL—A LEGISLATIVE EXCURSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Committee on Cities held a meeting before the House met this morning, and the letter of Mayor Ely to the Chairman, Mr. Fish, in relation to the Board of Apportionment, was read. The committee instructed the Clerk to write to each member of the board a letter, inquiring what his views are upon the subject of a reduction of the salaries of school-teachers, firemen, and policemen. The Clerk subsequently wrote these letters, and they have been transmitted to the several officials named, with a request for an early reply, as the committee desires to take action upon the bill enlarging the powers of the Board of Apportionment. With respect to the school-teachers, the House has been today put in possession of the information asked for in Dr. Hayes' resolution calling for a detailed list of the salaries paid by the Board of Education last year, compared with those paid this year, under the reductions recently made by the board. The full list makes a bulky manuscript volume, and when presented to the House this morning was laid on the table and ordered printed. Mr. James Daly states that if there shall be sent to the Committee on Cities a list in detail of the reductions which the Board of Apportionment proposes to make in the salary list and other expenses of the City, under the reduction of the tax rate for the year from $2 55 to $2 35, he is ready to support the bill enlarging the powers of the board. At present he is not satisfied with vague promises that the reductions which must follow the passage of the bill shall be spread fairly and impartially over the several City departments; he desires to be informed specifically in this matter, so that Mr. Kelly shall not have unrestrained liberty to enrich his friends and cripple his enemies in the exercise of the powers which the bill would confer. A gentleman who once held an important financial position under the City Government was in Albany to-day, and speaking of the way the Board of Apportionment was doing its work, he charged that while the debt of the City appeared to be reduced it was in reality being steadily increased; that the receipts from taxes fell short of the expenditures, and that the Treasury was empty, while revenue bonds were issued which must in the end become part of the debt; and he further said that the City was to be charged, that while by the "transfer" system—viz.: that while it ostensibly "appropriated" only certain published amounts, it increased those appropriations where political favorites were concerned by the "transfer" to their credit of certain mythical "unexpended balances" of other funds, some dating back as far as 1875. These "balances" were, in fact, represented by nothing but book balances, not by money in the Treasury, for there was none: and bonds being issued to cover the transactions, the public debt was added to on the increase. If these allegations be true, the simplest way to lay the whole matter before the public is for some one who has knowledge of the subject to draw up a list of inquiries, so framed that they cannot be evaded, and have the same introduced in the Assembly in the shape of a resolution calling upon the Controller of the City for a reply to them. Such a resolution would pass without difficulty.

Mr. Grady appeared before the Committee on Cities this morning, and made a good argument in favor of his bill to abolish the College of the City of New-York. There were several good points in his speech; but as the bill is already dead beyond hope of resurrection, even the Tammany Aldermen having passed resolutions condemning it, there is no necessity to waste space in explaining them.

No business of importance was done in the House to-day beyond passing the Code of Procedure. Mr. Montgomery Throop is delighted, the Legislature is relieved of a subject of bitter contention, and the legal profession may do as pleases them. There was, however, so much trouble in passing it, that Speaker Husted took the floor and urged members to vote in its favor.

Local bills of an unimportant character occupied most of the session, and so many of them were put forward as of their order by unanimous consent, that Mr. James Daly was induced to ask the House, which he did in his most *suave* manner, for unanimous consent to order to a third reading a little local bill of his own; i. e., the Excise bill. Shouts of "I object!" "I object!" came from all parts of the House, amid much laughter; but there were no more unanimous consents asked.

The House is almost left barren of officers and chief men by the departure for Boston, this afternoon, of the excursion party of Legislators. The party—rather a "swell crowd," as things go—consists of the Speaker, Messrs. Astor, Hayes, Fish, Wadsworth, Wheeler, Bergen, Halliday, Clerk Johnson, Sergeant-at-Arms Orr, and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Boyd. They occupy a Wagner palace car with all the modern comforts and improvements, the car being placed at their disposal by the courtesy of Senator Wagner. They will remain in Boston until to-morrow night, when they will return in time to take part in the Excise debate, which is set down for Thursday morning. It is the return visit of the New-York members of the Assembly to that made to Albany last session by members of the Massachusetts Legislature. The visit is a purely unofficial affair.

A good deal of routine business was transacted by the Senate, though no bills of special importance were acted upon. A large number of petitions were presented praying for 1-cent ferriage on the Brooklyn ferries, and 275 citizens of Fordham and vicinity ask for a modification of last year's law against pool-selling, so as to exempt race-courses.

The Chair presented a communication from Mayor Ely, inclosing the resolutions of the New-York Common Council against the bill to abolish the New-York Free College. The bill appointing a commission consisting of Messrs. Pilsbury, Tousey, and Niven to select a site for a new State Prison, in case they should decide that one is necessary, was favorably reported.

TRIAL OF SUPERINTENDENT SMYTH.

THE OPENING PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE SENATE—COUNSEL TO BE HEARD ON BOTH SIDES—THE ACCUSED PUTS IN A GENERAL DENIAL OF THE GOVERNOR'S CHARGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—The trial of Insurance Superintendent Smyth on the charges preferred by Gov. Robinson commenced before the Senate at 4 o'clock this afternoon. All the Senators were present except Messrs. Ecclesine, Morrissey, and Goodwin, and the lobbies of the Senate Chamber were crowded with spectators, including many ladies. Nothing was done beyond arranging the preliminaries of the trial, which is to be resumed on Thursday morning and probably continued from day to day until it is finished. The same rules for the conduct of the trial were adopted as in the case of the Bank Superintendent two years ago, and it was decided to allow the accused to appear in person and by counsel, and the Governor was authorized to employ counsel in behalf of the State. Henry Smith and Rufus F. Peckham appeared for the accused, and after the charges of the Governor had been read, they put in the following written answer:

The respondent, John F. Smyth, comes before the Senate and, for answer to the charges of his Excellency, the Governor, upon which he bases his recommendations to remove the respondent, he says that there is no violation of the law, or misdemeanor, or other offense whatever, particularly or otherwise alleged in said charges against him; and, saving to himself now and at all times hereafter all benefit of exceptions to the insufficiency of said charges in pleading any offense or violation of law whatever, for answer he denies each and every allegation contained in said charges, and the view, design, and intention therein alleged, and he avers that all he has done in the premises has been done in the faithful and conscientious discharge of his official duty, and nothing has been omitted to be done by him that was required of him by any law, and he has never evaded or avoided or attempted to evade or avoid the performance of any duty by himself or by any other officer or department of the State whatsoever; and, therefore, the respondent for answer to the charges aforesaid, says he is not guilty of the same or of any part or portion thereof.

JOHN F. SMYTH.

Samuel Hand appeared as counsel for the Governor, and the lawyers on both sides and the accused were then invited to take seats within the bar. Mr. Hand, being called upon to open the case for the people, said that, owing to the uncertainty as to what course the Senate would pursue with regard to the employment of counsel, he had not prepared himself to proceed with the trial immediately, and asked for a postponement until he could summon witnesses, most of whom, he said, resided in New-York. Henry Smith replied that the accused was ready to proceed with the trial at once, though he could not, under the circumstances, refuse a reasonable postponement if the other side desired it. He did not think the trial could occupy much time—in fact, a day or a day and a half would probably be sufficient to dispose of the case. The Senate finally decided to grant a postponement until 10 A. M. Thursday. Smyth wore a supercilious smile during the proceedings, as if he deemed the whole affair a piece of impertinence for which all who were engaged in it deserved his severe chastisement. Both he and his counsel are evidently bent on treating the case as a trivial matter, to be disposed of in a few hours, and a leading feature of the defense will be to try and exclude all testimony on matters not specifically covered by the charges of the Governor. The counsel for the people, however, does not propose to confine the investigation to such narrow limits, and the vote of the Senate on this question will indicate whether or not there are grounds for the extraordinary confidence exhibited by Smyth's friends in his acquittal.

NO OPPOSITION TO RACING POOLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Senate Committee on Internal Affairs will report "for consideration" to-morrow the bill to exempt race tracks from the operation of last year's law against pool selling. The committee say they have waited for an expression of public opinion, and, while they have received numerous petitions asking for a modification of last year's law, they have had none against it.

GERMAN IMPERIAL POLITICS.

DEBATE ON THE BILL TO PROVIDE REPRESENTATION OF THE CHANCELLOR—OPPOSITION OF THE ULTRAMONTANES AND CONSERVATIVES—PRINCE BISMARCK'S APPEAL—REFUSAL OF THE HOUSE TO REFER THE BILL.

BERLIN, March 5.—In the German Parliament to-day debate was commenced on the bill for the representation of the Imperial Chancellor. The Bavarian Minister-President declared himself, in the name of Bavaria, against the proposal to form Imperial Ministries, as tending to weaken the authority of the Federal Council and prejudice the autonomy of the several States; but Bavaria, he said, recognized the necessity of the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor.

Nearly all the speakers approved the proposal to appoint a Vice-Chancellor, but strong opposition was manifested to the formation of Imperial Ministries on the part of the Ultramontanes and Conservatives. The Wurtemberg Minister of State disapproved of the creation of Imperial Ministries for the same reasons as the Bavarian Minister-President. Herr Von Bennigsen considered that in view of the opposition, it would be impracticable to proceed with the project for their establishment.

Prince Bismarck dwelt upon the multiplicity of his duties and the necessity for obtaining some relief. He also pointed out the imperative necessity of ending the conflict between the Prussian and Imperial finance systems.

The House rejected a motion supported by the Progressists and Ultramontanes to refer the bill to a committee, and the debate was adjourned.

LONDON, March 6.—The *Standard* publishes the following dispatch from Berlin: "It is said that Prince Bismarck has renewed negotiations relative to the entry of

GEN. SHERMAN ON THE ARMY

HE TREATS ON SEVERAL TOPICS.

USEFULNESS OF WEST POINT—THE ABSENCE OF PREJUDICE AGAINST VOLUNTEERS—SEVERAL MISREPRESENTATIONS CLEARED UP.

The Washington *Post* has again interviewed Gen. Sherman upon matters connected with the organization and management of the Army. We quote from its report as follows:

"There were several subjects touched upon in our last interview that I desire to have you express your opinions more definitely upon. Take, for instance, the subject of West Point influence in the Army. It has been charged by members of the Military Committee that there is a disposition among West Pointers to gradually eliminate, by hook or crook, the officers who entered the Army from the volunteer service."

"That is not so. No such feeling exists, and the best answer to the charge is the Army Register itself, which shows that a large and favorable portion of the officers of the Army are men who never saw West Point. There is Gen. Terry, one of the best and most highly esteemed officers in the organization. He entered the Army from civil life, as did also Col. Miles, and others that I might mention; of the 25 Colonels of infantry 10 are from civil life. Why should there be any such feeling among graduates of the academy? Can you imagine any motive for it? Two of my aids are non-West Pointers. I think, on the contrary, there is a disposition among our officers to promote men from civil life. We need and like to receive fresh blood. All of those officers from civil life are competent gentlemen, whose knowledge of the art of war has been obtained in actual service on the battle-field. The advantage that West Pointers had over them in the beginning and the advantage that they always will have is, that before beginning they had learned the trade of war, so far as it can be learned from books. This knowledge persons educated for other pursuits have to acquire when called from civil life in time of war, sometimes at the expense of human life. If you wanted a suit of clothes made, would it not be better to hire a competent tailor to make it than to give your work to a blacksmith, who would have to be taught tailoring before he could do the job? This prejudice against West Point and West Pointers is the most unreasonable and extraordinary."

"It exists, though, in Congress and throughout the country?"

"Yes; I am sorry to say it seems so, and like most prejudices is based on a misconception of well-attested facts. For instance, as it is frequently charged that it educates a class of aristocrats, when it is in point of fact the most democratic school on earth. In no other school is there such absolute equality. The son of the President and the son of the tailor stand on exactly the same footing. There is no such thing as favoritism known, and a cadet takes rank in his classes according to his industry and capacity. Instead of being the nurturer of an aristocracy it is the bulwark of democracy. Abolish West Point and your Army would be officered as in England, by the sons of the wealthy, who only could afford to pay for the education that our Government now gives the poor man's son as well as the millionaire's at West Point. Some of the most distinguished officers of our Army are the sons of people so poor that they could not have given their children even an ordinary common school education."

"As to the method of promotion from the ranks?"

"Well, any one that will take the pains to examine the Army Register will find that there have been a great many such promotions. The only objection to such promotion is that by the time a man becomes a good non-commissioned officer, fitted by experience to be recommended for promotion, he has generally attained an age of 26 years and over, and in time of peace he cannot get beyond 40 before he reaches a Captaincy, whereas the Army needs for service young Captains, and, if possible, young Colonels. We have now as fine a lot of gallant young fellows in the Army as were ever gathered under the flag—brave, dashing, and capable, ready for any service, however hard it may be, and enduring uncomplainingly all of the hardships incident to frontier life and savage warfare. I have seen them at their far-off posts in the wilderness, on the battle-field, in society; and in every position in which they can be placed they conduct themselves, as a rule, in a manner that reflects credit on the service and on the people whose servants they are, and from whom they ought to receive at least a reward of recognition rather than the sneers so frequently seen in the press and uttered on the floors of Congress. In all of my travels, at home or abroad, I have never seen a finer body of men than the officers of the Army, and I can with unhesitatingly assert that from Washington to Canton their superiors cannot be found in any branch of the service, civil or military, of any nation on the globe."

"Don't they, as a rule, prefer to live in the cities, notwithstanding the increased cost of living?"

"Some of them do, of course. Like other human beings, they enjoy the comforts and luxuries of civilization. Then there are many cases of sickness or from the sickness of their families, or for the thousand and one reasons that impel other men to a choice of home, ask, and in some instances receive, assignment to duty there. In such instances it is usually ordered by the War Department, and the Secretary endeavors to select men by their merits and to assign them to such duties as they are best adapted to. All other things being equal, the Secretary sometimes accommodates the wants of the officer or his family. Take the case of Capt. Corbin, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. He is really on the regular recruiting detail, and his proper station is with his Colonel. While stationed on the unhealthy Rio Grande frontier for years, his children contracted diseases that have crippled them. I fear, for life. Any gentleman who would not see the bright little creatures with their distorted limbs would not have the heart to deny them this chance of cure. Of course, he and his wife desired to do everything in their power in the way of employing medical science for the cure of their loved little ones, and with a view to aiding them in this effort he has been by the President himself assigned to duty for the time being in the cities where the most competent surgeons in the treatment of his children. There are numerous cases of this kind in the Army, and I am often entreated by Senators and Representatives for favorable consideration of their Army friends. I would most gladly yield to most of these requests, but am compelled to decline, for the reason that their presence with their companies is absolutely needed, and because I have no duty to perform in the large cities to which they can be properly assigned. As far as my own case is concerned, I would sooner be in the Rocky Mountains than in Washington."

"It has been charged that several of you travel on free railroad passes, and charge the Government for transportation."

"Yes, I know it has, and it has been further charged that I am generally entertained free at hotels and other places when traveling. Of course this is not true. I pay my fare on railroads and at hotels, and instead of getting better rates than other people I am compelled, in many instances, to pay more. In other words, I am charged according to my rank. I once had a conversation about this with Gen. Terry. He was complaining of the same high charges in hotels, and in his quaint way remarked: 'They just size our pile and go for it,' which expression conveys the idea. I understand that Gen. Bragg had the expense account of my last trip West examined, with a view of catching me on this question of transportation and the collection of mileage. He cast his net and got a water-haul."

"They say that your salary is greater than that received by Gen. Scott."

"Yes; I have seen that statement in print. It is a great mistake. A new ruling less to-day, though carrying higher rates than in Gen. Scott's time, has greater purchasing power. And it is a fact, as I said to you before, that owing to the unavoidable expenses entailed by my position, both Mrs. Sherman and myself are compelled to practice economy in order to make ends meet. The education of our children has been a heavy item of expense. The Government does not pay that or any part thereof. I did not have my son educated at West Point, as I might have done, thereby saving the expenses of his education out of my own pocket to prepare him for a better career in civil life."

"You seemed to indicate in your former conversation that there constant assaults and persecutions of the officers of the Army might result in the demoralization of the service."

"Yes; what I meant was this. It is a fact, recognized by every body, that officers of the Army do enjoy a high reputation for integrity, and that, though intrusted with the expenditure of millions of dollars, bonds are not even exacted from most of them. This is a fact that general knows that by no one disputes it. Not long since an eminent civilian said to me that the simple statement of an Army officer would have more weight with him than the oath of a dozen others. This well-earned reputation is worth to the Government actual value, and ought to be fostered by evidences of appreciation rather than broken by systematic misrepresentation."

"You have been accused of saying that the people were a mob to be controlled by the Army; that the country would go to the ——, as it were, if it were not for the conservative influence of the bayonet."

"I suppose that grew out of the after-dinner speech made at the banquet of the Chamber of Commerce in New-York about a year ago. I didn't say the people were a mob; on the contrary, I expressed great confidence in the people of the country at large, but referred incidentally to the danger of mobs in our great cities. Here is a printed copy of that speech. I beg you to read it, and if you can discover anything of the kind in it from beginning to end you are at liberty to quote it as much and as often as you please."

With this the General handed the reporter a pamphlet containing the report of all the speeches and toasts of the banquet at Delmonico's, May 14, 1877, and after a careful perusal of the same the reporter pulled to comfort at the made no such construction could be fairly put upon the language employed on that occasion.

"It is said that it is almost impossible to get at information about the pay and allowances of the Army from the War Department."

"I see that Gen. Bragg has made it one of the provisions of his bill that a tabulated statement of pay and allowances be hereafter to be published in the Army Register. If the committee had examined the registers of the Army for 10 years back they would have found that just such a statement has always been appended to the Army Register. They have called witnesses from all over the country to find out things about pay and other matters, all of which are of record to be found in the Adjutant-General's Office paid from the Treasury Department, and the books will show just what we receive to a cent. There is no disposition to conceal anything. The Paymaster-General could and would have said the committee all they have spoken from all the witnesses if they had asked him the same questions."

"The charge has been published that officers' wives are engaged in lobbying for and against legislation affecting their husbands' interests."

"I believe that is worse than false. The wives of Army officers are, as a class, most accomplished ladies, and occupy most social positions as such. Intimately associated with members of Congress and other Governmental officials. Meeting members, they could in no more genial than they do. Their converse upon topics of importance to themselves and seek to exercise an influence in behalf of their own interests? This is all there can be of that at the very worst. I undertake to say that no officer's wife every visited the capital for the purpose of lobbying, nor ever sought by any improper means to influence the vote of a single member upon any subject whatsoever."

"It has also been charged that ladies in Army circles have systematically slighted Mrs. Banning since the investigation of the Quinn bill."

"I am glad you mentioned this, for it ought to be corrected. Nothing so maliciously false has been published during this whole controversy. All of the ladies in Army circles have been most kind and attentive to Mrs. Banning, who is an accomplished lady, worthy of all possible respect, and I believe that it never entered into the imagination of man or woman connected with the Army to treat her with disrespect, or in the slightest degree to manifest a disposition to slight her socially, or in any other way to wound her feelings. Gen. Banning will affirm this, and if his reply does not accord with my statement, I will undertake to make the offender smart."

"What in your opinion should be the number of the Army?"

"The necessities of the frontier and to guard our public property will require from 25,000 to 30,000 men, for at this moment there is almost absolute certainty of a renewed war with the Sioux. The Utes of Western Colorado are also likely to give us trouble, as are also the Bannocks in Idaho. The Mexican border calls for 5,000 men, and every time we attempt to withdraw troops from that quarter for use elsewhere disorders occur which compel us to send them back."

THE NEWARK CITY BILL.

THE QUESTION OF ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY ARGUED BY EX-SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN AND EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL VANATTA—A CASE INVOLVING THE LEGALITY OF ALL THE REDISTRICTING BILLS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 5, 1878.

In the branch of the New-Jersey Supreme Court, in this city, a most important and interesting argument upon points involving the constitutionality of all of the redistricting bills passed by the Legislature now in session, was heard to-day. Judge Van Syckle presided, and Judges Dixon and Reed sat with him. The bill under dispute was that passed last week by the two houses and approved by the Governor, reorganizing the local Government of the City of Newark. The bill redivides 12 of the Aldermanic wards of the city; ousts the Mayor and the 30 Aldermen now in office, and 12 of the Freeholders sitting in the County Board, and orders that the charter election, instead of being held as heretofore, in October, shall be held this year, and every year hereafter, in April. The Democrats think that with the new lines they will be enabled to capture the Board of Aldermen, and through that board control all the minor City offices. The Newark Council were directed by the bill to proceed within 15 days to rearrange the wards in accordance with the provisions of the bill, and to prepare for the Spring election. The Council laid a motion that they do so on the table, and adopted a memorial to the Legislature, avowing their willingness to obey the act as soon as they became satisfied that it was constitutional. The time within which they were required to proceed has now expired, and they have taken no steps in obedience to the act. The Supreme Court was asked to issue a mandamus to the Council directing them to proceed under the bill; and the argument held in the branch court to-day was upon the question whether the mandamus should issue or not. Many of the leading legal lights of the State were engaged on one side or the other—those applying for the mandamus being represented by ex-Gov. Bedle, ex-Attorney-General Vanatta, and E. L. Price; and those resisting the application, by ex-United States Senator Frelinghuysen, Hon. Thomas N. McCarter, and Hon. John Atlee, of Lafayette.

Mr. Vanatta, who opened on behalf of the relators, argued that the clause of the bill directing the Council to proceed to make preparations for the Spring election. He doubted if there was anything in the Constitution forbidding the Legislature to direct the Council to proceed to act at any time prior to day of the next legal election. It was not for the Council to say what day should be the next legal election day. That was something exclusively within the province of the Legislature. The only thing in the section in question required the Council to do was to proceed earlier than heretofore to discharge one of their duties. The duty of dividing the wards is purely a ministerial duty. Counsel then discussed the question at length as the Constitution forbade the passage of the act. "The Legislature shall not pass any private, local, or special laws regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties," are the words of the Constitution. The Supreme Court had decided that the term "towns" included "cities," and so the inhibition might be cited against the right of the Legislature to pass the bill. The bill was also class legislation, Mr. Vanatta, "no general interdiction against private, special, or local laws. The legislature is forbidden from passing such laws regulating only the internal affairs of towns." The bidding of the wards and the redividing of wards are not internal affairs. The improvement of the streets and the lighting of them are the kind of 'internal' affairs, against which the inhibition was directed. Many of the cases to conduct an election is another thing. They are State officers, acting in a certain locality, but carrying on the machinery of the system of the whole Government of the State. The performance of the duty may be local but in its character and effect it is general."

The court asked Mr. Vanatta whether he was contending that the bill is, so far as it concerns the holding of the election, a general bill.

Mr. Vanatta replied, yes, and the court piled him freely with other questions; such as: "Isn't a bill which orders a local election in Newark a special and local bill?" "Does this bill legislate any one out of office?" "If it does, is not it special and local in that regard?" Mr. Vanatta finally admitted that he could not answer the questions without further deliberation.

Senator Frelinghuysen made an elaborate argument. Having referred to the fact that the bill turns many of the Newark city officers out of their places, and to the expense which will be incurred by the election and the redividing of the wards, he said that it seemed to him that the 130,000 people of Newark had a right to ask the question whether they whether such election would be legal or not. The act in question is essentially vicious. It takes away from the people the right of self-government, and so violates the constitutional principle. It deprives the people of the city of a fair representation. He said that the Council of Newark exercised legislative functions delegated to them by the Legislature, but the limit to which these functions can be delegated is controlled by an immemorial usage, which recognises the propriety of vesting in municipal legislatures certain powers of legislation. Here is a limit to this power of delegation, and the Senator submitted that the citizens of Newark have a right to be taxed only by the sovereign legislature, or by the Council exercising delegated powers; not by both at the same time. The Legislature has no right to say to the people, "We will turn out your Mayor and your 30 Aldermen. You can elect others, and if they don't suit us, we'll turn them out too." Popular elections should not be held subject to any Legislative veto. It was a violation of the fundamental principle of the Constitution; and he thought that the court was at liberty to protect the rights of the people of Newark by adjudicating on this question. He cited clauses of the Constitutions of other States containing substantially the same restrictions as to legislation for cities, and showed how it had been found possible to frame general laws covering all the legitimate contingencies of local government. Another point was that the act in question was a special act. Newark is a public corporation, and the holding of an election is a corporate power, and the Legislature is forbidden from conferring corporate powers by special act.

Hon. Thomas N. McCarter next began his argument, but had not gone far before the court adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A GENERAL LAW FOR CITIES—FINAL ADJOURNMENT—CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 5, 1878.

The necessity of doing over again much of what they have done has convinced members of the fact that they cannot close their labors on the 22d inst., as they had proposed and hoped to do. There is much talk of reconsidering the joint resolution fixing the day for final adjournment, which passed the House the other evening, and it is likely that the session will run into April. The first effort made this session to secure the passage of a constitutional bill affecting cities has just been made by Senator Cooper, in the introduction of a general bill on the subject. The Bayonne charter encountered considerable opposition in the House, but was driven through finally by a narrow majority. The bill calling for a convention to further amend the State Constitution was called up in the House to-day. The restrictions on special legislation of the present Constitution seem to have suggested the idea of further amendments. Judge Beasley's opinion in the Jersey City case, to the effect that the Legislature can accomplish by special acts what they cannot do by general laws, has opened the doors so widely for the usual flood of special legislation that the proposed Constitutional Convention should be required by its advocates to be speedily possible. The bill is very objectionable in itself, in providing that the amendments shall be drafted by members to be chosen in each Assembly and Senate district. That system of election would give each district a Constitutional Convention of the average capacity of the members of the present House; and no one pretends that the present Assembly is fit to be entrusted with the duty of framing a new organic State law. The bill was made the special order for Thursday. A number of bills were passed to-day, but none of any possible general interest.

MONTREAL, March 5.—The purchase of horses in this quarter for the United States is carried on vigorously, 316 being delivered last week to Southern agents at a cost of $110,000.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

A MONEY COLLECTOR FROM PERSIA.

IS HE A PRIEST OR AN IMPOSTOR?—A QUESTION THAT IS NOT ANSWERED SATISFACTORILY.

On the 19th of last November a short, thick-set man, wearing a full beard, arrived at the Merchant's Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, and registered himself as Lazar Cinciago. He was a foreigner in appearance, and could speak no English. He remained at the hotel but one day, departing on Nov. 20, whither no one connected with the hotel knew. He returned to the hotel on Feb. 18, but did not register his name. This time he was accompanied by a servant, and had considerable luggage. He was given Room No. 9, wherein he lived quietly and without demanding luxuries. It was noted by the proprietor and clerks of the hotel that in the period intervening between his first and second visit he had learned to speak English. On the 22d February he inscribed his name and address upon the hotel register, in French, as follows: "Lazar Cinciaga, *Archi-Prêtre du Ormiesen, Perse*," thus giving it to be understood that he was an Arch-priest from the town, or province, named in Persia.

About a week ago, Detective O'Neil, of Detroit, Mich., arrived in this City, and went to see Vicar-General Quinn, to whom he said that he was in search of information about Lazar Cinciago, who represented himself to be an Arch-priest of the Catholic Church, but who was suspected to be merely a confidence operator from the other side of the Atlantic. "Father" Cinciaga arrived in Detroit about two months ago. He went at once to see Bishop Borgess, and showed him letters and other credentials certifying that he was a priest of the Catholic Church commissioned to collect in the United States money with which to build a church and school-house in his parish, in the western part of Persia. His papers satisfied the Bishop, who gave him authority to collect in Detroit, eight or ten of the Detroit parishes. The Persian ecclesiast made use of this privilege, and succeeded in collecting about $800. He was preparing to leave Detroit when a suspicion that he was an impostor was aroused. The fact that he called himself a Persian was one cause of the suspicion. Persian priests have not been highly regarded by the Catholics of the North-west since, about seven years ago, an impostor, calling himself Father L. Sabinger, succeeded in collecting a large amount of money in the churches there. Another motive for the suspicion was the fact that Cinciago conversed with clergymen in French or Italian, while at his hotel he occasionally used English. After telling these facts to Father Quinn Detective O'Neil asked the Vicar-General to assist him by procuring information about the Persian. Father Quinn was loath to take any action in the matter, because he felt he had no right to do so. Finally he sent Father Mori with the detective to see Cinciago, at the Merchants' Hotel. The suspected man indignantly declared, when Father Mori spoke to him, that the suspicions of the people in Detroit were unfounded, and immediately showed all his credentials. He also answered satisfactorily the questions that Father Mori, who is an accomplished linguist, put to him. In explanation of his life he said that he was originally a communicant of the Nestorian—Nestorians—schismatics from the Greek Church—but became a convert to Roman Catholicism and a priest of its creed. He introduced to Father Mori another Persian, who, he said, was a priest of the Greek Church Protestant, and was a traveler in this country like himself.

Father Quinn said last night that "Father" Cinciago visited him in company with the other Persian and Father Mori. He presented his credentials, but he [Father Quinn] did not examine them carefully, as he had no means by which to pass upon their authenticity, and no desire to question the sincerity of the foreigner. Father Quinn said he was not able to state positively that Cinciaga was a priest or an impostor. He had certainly asked for none of the privileges which visiting priests usually enjoy. In reply to the report made by Detective O'Neil upon his return to Detroit, as reported in a newspaper of that city, that the "Persian Father" gave to him his money to be collected in Detroit, he said that proofs of his character were received from Rome, Father Quinn said it was untrue. He had received no money from Cinciaga, and was not so well satisfied with the character of the man as to entrust to him the vicar-General's residence in Mulberry-street. Father Quinn finished his statement by saying that before Detective O'Neil spoke to him about the foreigner he had heard of him in Toronto, where he also collected money in the churches.

The investigation as to the position and character of "Father" Cinciaga has practically ended without definite results. On Monday last he left the Merchants' Hotel in a carriage, and has not since been seen.

THE NORTH RIVER COLLISION.

INQUIRY BY THE STEAM-BOAT INSPECTORS—HOW THE COLLISION OCCURRED BY WHICH CHARLES H. EBERT LOST HIS LIFE.

The cause of the collision which took place on Feb. 23, between the Erie Railway ferry-boat James Fisk, Jr., and the schooner Jessie Crowley, by which occurrence Charles H. Ebert lost his life and some other persons are believed to have perished, was the subject of an investigation yesterday before Messrs. Jayne and Matthews, United States Local Inspectors of Steam-boats. W. A. Witherway, pilot of the ferry-boat, was the first witness examined. He testified that on the night in question, the fog being quite heavy, and knowing that there were vessels lying in the river, about the middle, he kept more to the eastward than usual, in order to clear them; when a short distance below Thirteenth-street he hauled to westward of his course, and headed for the Pavonia Ferry direction, and shortly afterward collided with the schooner, not knowing that anything was in the way, and not seeing any light, nor hearing the sound of any fog-horn or other noise; witness first saw the schooner as her bowsprit was coming across the steamer's deck on her port bow; he rang the bells to stop and back, and they struck just as the bell was ringing; sent Mr. Goodridge down to render assistance, and the engineer sang out through the speaking tube "I cannot back her; there is somody overboard"; could in no way how many turns back she had made; probably three; next took measures to assist those overboard, and threw life-preservers and got out all they could see or hear of who were floating down with the tide stream, and neither hearing nor seeing any other persons in the water changed his course to Jersey; all the customary signals given in a fog were given by Mr. Goodridge; had an extra man on lookout duty, forward; didn't believe he could have seen such a lantern as the regulation 18-inch lantern at a distance of 120 feet, if one had been used; there was a light on the schooner, but could have been heard a quarter of a mile if one had been used; the vessels did not hang together but parted very quickly; neither heard any sound from, nor saw any one on, the schooner; the schooner was 300 yards, more or less, from the wharf when she was struck it dragged her further out and down stream.

Franklin N. Godfrey, engineer of the ferry-boat, testified that he took the boat out from her slip on a single bell; there was a fog; when he got to the end of the dock he rang the bell to go slow; a few minutes afterward collided with the schooner; at once stopped the engine on the first crash; always stands with his hand on the "hooking on" part of the engine, and when afterward got the bells to stop and back; made about three turns back when the passengers notified him that about half a dozen persons were in the water overboard; notified the pilot by ringing the bell, and stopped the engine; all the bells he received were answered promptly; the crash and bells came together.

John Goodridge, a deck-hand, testified that after unhooking the boat at the slip he went up in the pilot-house on the "lookout" and to keep the whistles sounded, which he did at intervals of 8 or 10 seconds; was getting draw when he saw the schooner loom up in the fog, but had not enough to bell or horn, and saw no light aboard her; she was then 20 or 25 feet off; the pilot rang the bells to stop and back, but before it was done the crash came; the bell the vessels collided; the pilot sent him down to render assistance; threw over three life-preservers, and after waiting about 20 minutes the vessel went on to Jersey City; the windows in the pilot-house were down, (open;) witness would have heard a signal from the schooner if any had been made, and was quite sure no light was displayed; could have seen any ordinary light.

William Delatour, deck hand, was next examined, but did not add any new feature to the evidence already elicited. The hearing will be resumed to-day.

THE SPAIN-CASTLETON COLLISION.

Coroner Dempsey, of New-Brighton, Staten Island, continued the inquest at Library Hall, last evening, into the cause of the death of George H. Carey, who died from injuries received in the collision of the steam-boat Castleton with the steam-ship Spain on Feb. 23. Daniel Bartlett testified that he was on board of the Castleton at the time of the collision; left the New-Brighton dock at 9:45 A. M.; saw the Spain when she struck the Castleton; heard no whistle from the Spain; the Castleton was going at full speed as the time of the collision; previous to that she was going slow; heard the single bell to give the Castleton speed; saw no boat lowered from the Spain. Charles A. Meige testified that he is a National Bank Examiner in the employ of the Treasury Department; was aboard of the Castleton on the day of the collision; left New-Brighton, at 9:45 A. M.; noticed particularly the steam whistle was blown at intervals; the boat was going very slow; went into the cabin and took a seat exactly opposite to the point of the collision between the two boats; heard a crash and sprung to my feet; looked out of the cabin window and saw the bow of a steamer coming through our paddle box; heard no whistle from the Spain; did not hear the single bell; the Castleton was carried to the collision felt the boat jump ahead; that is when she was given steam. Coroner Dempsey stated to the jury that he had a number of witnesses present to testify, if they wished to hear them, but that the testimony would only be accumulative. They had heard the testimony of Capt. Reyes, of the Spanish Bank of Pontine, and the crew of the Spain, with the exception of the Captain, with whom he believed they would have no difficulty in arriving at a verdict. The jury after an absence of an hour returned with the following verdict: "We, the jurors, find that the said George H. Carey came to his death in consequence of injuries received by a collision between the steam-ship Spain and the steamboat Castleton on the 23d of February last; and it is evident from the testimony that the steamer was proceeding down the bay at a rate of speed dangerous to life and property considering the size of the vessel and the density of the fog."

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ITS ANNUAL DISPLAY OF PLANTS AND FLOWERS—MONTHLY MEETING OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The New-York Horticultural Society held its first exhibition of the present year yesterday afternoon at Republican Hall, No. 55 West Thirty-third-street. The display was rich and varied, and superior to that of the same period last year. Charles Zeller was represented by a superb collection of roses, carnations, acacias, and violets, and carried off the special premium for the best collection of cut flowers. The display of hyacinth varieties was also rich and beautiful, there being several exhibitors, of whom J. Roehs took both the premiums for collections of six varieties, while Mr. Isaac Buchanan was awarded another premium for colored grown hyacinths. A new seedling carnation, "General Dix," attracted much attention, and its exhibitor, Mr. A. Bolleau, received a special premium. There were some very beautiful and much-admired collections of cut pansies, representing the specimens of three competitors, and a special premium for exhibits in this class was awarded to Mr. William Bell. Not less superior were the collections of camellias, which were both large and varied, the premium for potted varieties being awarded to Mr. J. Henshaw. Thomas Aspott exhibited some very pretty specimens of old English primroses, and a very fine collection of violets was exhibited by the gardener of Mrs. Elisha Brooks, of Inwood, a special premium being awarded for them. A premium was also awarded to George Such for a collection of violets containing not less than 50 blossoms in a bunch. William Ball took a premium for a specimen of drooping begonia, and John Jones received a special award for two specimens of cyclamens and Cornelia and Cook roses. John Finn contributed a pair of terrestrial orchids, Mrs. Morgan exhibited specimens of orchida phalonopsis. Mr. A. Mayne contributed specimens of colored orchids that took a special premium. The display of geraniums was confined to the exhibition of Mr. Herbert Reynolds, who won a special award for a specimen of zonal pelargonium. After the exhibits had been examined the monthly meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Patterson, and, after some preliminary business, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was elected an honorary member. The members next listened to an address by Mr. A. Bolleau, who gave some practical hints on the pruning and raising of fruit trees. After some further business, the meeting adjourned.

THE EFFECT OF MUSIC ON LUNATICS.

REMARKABLE EFFECT OF PIANO PLAYING ON LUNATICS IN THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND ASYLUM.

Experiments to determine the effect of music upon the condition of persons afflicted with various types of insanity were resumed yesterday at the lunatic asylum on Blackwell's Island. Mr. J. N. Pattison, the pianist, was the principal in the performance of the experiments, and Dr. Strew, Medical Superintendent of the asylum, Dr. M. A. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, and Dr. George M. Beard noted the effects he produced upon his patients. City Chamberlain Nelson J. Tappan, Police Justice Flammer, Commissioner Brennan, and Messrs. W. I. Drake, M. W. Wall, and T. D. Wilson watched the experiments with great interest. The first patient operated upon was a woman who has been afflicted with paroxysmal, chronic mania for nine years. She had before been subjected to the influence of music, and her condition had been somewhat improved by it. When taken into the room where Mr. Pattison and friends were yesterday she was noisy and violent. The pianist played the sad, plaintive music of Beethoven's funeral march. In minute the patient became calm, and smiled. A few minutes later she became excited and noisy again. As the performer changed the music, she alternated in her moods, and at one time she chatted pleasantly with him. The physicians decided that she would be benefited by music well selected and played to her in private, but that the trial of yesterday, in the presence of so many persons was not beneficial. A violent, abusive, and shockingly profane man about 35, was next treated. She was suffering from dementia and chills, or, as the physicians said, nervous rigors. The music caused her pulse to beat more fully and regularly, and relieved her suffering. She began to talk sensibly and coherently, the surface of her body became warm, and the nervous rigors disappeared. An Irish woman, who was afflicted with puerperal mania, was next engaged, was affected by some of Moore's melodies. Her pulse was excited, and ran up from 80 to 104 beats, her ill-temper and profanity ceased, and she became talkative for a woman. A wonderful change suffering from puerperal mania of a year's duration was calmed by the music. Her pulse was reduced from 130 to 115 beats. A German woman was differently affected. She only ceased to talk when the music was accented 30 beats. In the midst of the trial she raised her hands and prayed fervently. Several other patients were experimented upon with varying results.

In the afternoon Downing's Ninth Regiment Band, assisted by Miss Annie Borie, Miss Rosetti, and Mr. A. E. Stoddard, gave an instrumental and vocal entertainment to the patients of the asylum. At the conclusion of the performance, the band, to the advantage of the performers, and almost all of the lunatics danced, some gleefully, and some in a solemn manner, about the hall.

KUKLUX IN IOWA.

FIFTY MASKED MEN CRUELLY BEAT THREE INOFFENSIVE SWEDES IN WARREN COUNTY.

From the Indianola (Iowa) Tribune, Feb. 28.

Three Swedes, named Pete, Andrew, and Charles Johnson, have lived on an 80-acre farm about one and three-fourths miles north-east of New-Virginia, in Virginia Township, for about three years, during which time they have kept a sort of bachelors' hall, doing their own cooking and other house-work. Some reflections have occasionally been made against their character, but as a whole their reputation has not been bad. They were not known as drinking men, fighting men, or thieves, nor has any other serious crime been charged to them or with the general public is aware. It is said that one of them was caught stealing a load of wood from the timber, and it may be that very serious crimes may have been committed by them, but if so no one seems to know it, or at least no one seems to have told of such. Therefore, what the object of the treatment these men received last Saturday night could have been we do not know. At between 10 and 11 o'clock on this night a squad of masked horsemen, estimated in number at between 50 and 60, rode to the house occupied by the Swedes and completely surrounded it. Pete, who was the oldest of the men, Pete, was at the time just returning from the stable, with a lantern in his hand. He was at once taken in charge, tied up, and severely whipped, palings pulled off the fence being used for this purpose. The men entered the house and also pulled Charles and Andrew from their bed, took them outside and treated them in the same manner. They were pounded and bruised terribly, as can be imagined by taking into consideration the tools used. A neighbor, a Mr. Gamble, was disturbed by the proceedings, and thinks that he heard the men tell the Swedes that they would give them just 30 days in which to leave the country. Pete, the oldest, is about 40 years old, Andrew about 35, and Charles about 21. Up to the time that our informant started for Indianola, Tuesday, Pete was the only one able to move. Dr. Wilson, of New-Virginia, who was attending them, thought the recovery of Andrew extremely doubtful, as his injuries were much severer than those of the others, though they all had enough. Pete claims to know five of the men, though the people in the neighborhood seem to have no idea who they were. Quite a number of men have been very quietly at the Happy Holler school-house one or two nights lately, but who they were, or whether or not at all implicated in this affair, is not known. The farm was given up to its former owner Monday, and the men are going to leave, being badly frightened.

LACROSSE IN GILMORE'S GARDEN.

As an advertising agent Mayor Ely is a dismal failure. When the Indians from Syracuse and the other band from Canada visited the City Hall yesterday, after a healthful and pleasant ride through the Bowery, advertising their lacrosse game, to be played in Gilmore's Garden, last evening, the Mayor not only neglected two policemen to call their white slaves by pulling out one of the long poles to let the carriages into the City-Hall Park, but he flung the Stars and Stripes to the breeze on the City Hall staff, and displayed all the other bunting at his command. This done, and the Indians having been received, Mayor Ely gave much gratification to the Park loungers by delivering a neat address. Not, however, in the visitors' native tongue. The result of the Municipal advertising was not flattering. Gilmore's Garden was not one-tenth filled, and the general result of the entertainment was such as to suggest the putting of the City Hall to the hammer to-day. In the lacrosse contests, the Iroquois from Canada were successful over the Onondagas from Syracuse; and among the palefaces, the Ravenswood, Long Island, club defeated a club from the New-York University.

A NEW WEST INDIA CABLE.

A second cable has just been successfully laid between Jamaica and Santiago de Cuba by the steam-ship Investigator, Capt. Oole commanding.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 5.—In the city authorities refuse to grant a license for the Count Joannes.

AUBURN, March 5.—In the alleged false pretense case, Mr. Chapin, a New-York leather-dealer, was to-day held in $3,000 bail.

HAMILTON, Ontario, March 5.—Quarterly $4 will be the Dominion Bank, and $3 bills on the Molsons Bank of Province are to be issued.

VANDERBILT'S HARD CASH.

A DAY OF VARIED TESTIMONY.

MRS. EMILY THORNE ON THE WITNESS-STAND—HER EXAMINATION NOT CONCLUDED—A MAGNETIC HEALER'S TALKS WITH THE COMMODORE—A WITNESS WHO HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN THE POLICY BUSINESS FOR MANY YEARS.

In the Vanderbilt will case, before Surrogate Calvin, yesterday, Mr. Lord announced that his client was not well enough to attend, and as Mrs. Emily Thorne, one of Commodore Vanderbilt's daughters, was in court, he asked that she be sworn.

Mrs. Thorne testified that she is the wife of William K. Thorne; her mother died in August, 1868; I think, she continued, it was in September or October that mother was taken to my house; I do not remember the year; never spoke to William H. Vanderbilt on the subject; recollect the time of my father's second marriage, in August, 1869, a year after mother's death; I was not present at the ceremony; I first saw my step-mother after their return to the City; I always spoke to her when I went to the house; I was always polite, and she was always polite; in the Summer of 1864 I was at Orange, N. J.; in the Summer of 1865 I was in Saratoga and Newport; that Summer I saw my father and Mr. Davidge in my father's house in the afternoon; the persons present were Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Thorne, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Vanderbilt, and one or two I do not remember; the conversation was general.

Surrogate Calvin decided that Mrs. Thorne could not testify as to any conversation of the Commodore in which she took part or was addressed, but that she might tell anything that passed between Commodore Vanderbilt and Mr. Davidge, providing it was not addressed also to her.

The witness continued: I heard a conversation between Mr. Davidge and my father; I did not take part till the end of it; Mr. Davidge said he had some very fine grandchildren, alluding to Mr. Thorne's and mine; father said, yes, they were very nice children, but they were not Vanderbilts; there was a transaction between William H. Vanderbilt and myself in regard to my legacy under the will; the transaction was in writing; Mr. Thorne was present, and Mr. Schell and Mr. William H. Vanderbilt; the paper I executed was taken by Mr. Schell or Mr. Vanderbilt; I think there were either one or two papers issued.

Mr. Lord asked Mr. Clinton to produce the papers, but they were not in court, and the Surrogate refused to take Mrs. Thorne's testimony *de bene esse*. Mr. Lord therefore gave Mr. Clinton notice to produce the papers at the next hearing.

I recollect, the witness continued, a conversation with my father on the subject of the will; I saw my father nearly every day during his last sickness; besides my father, I saw there all the family, Mrs. Crawford, Mr. De Forest, Mr. Barton, the physicians, and other persons.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton: There were a great many days when my father did not see strangers.

Mr. Lord objected at this point to the beginning of the cross-examination, until the direct-examination as to the papers was finished, to-day. He urged Mr. Clinton to consent to the introduction of copies of the original papers, saying that it was the only case where such a course would be objected to. The Surrogate replied that that was a jurisdiction the court could not assume. Mrs. Thorne, who was ill, said she was willing to have the papers read on the part of her as they could at once, as it was very doubtful whether she could attend to-day. Mr. Clinton, however, suspended the cross-examination until to-day, Surrogate Calvin agreeing to adjourn before to attend, at $50; Mr. Benjamin H. Field, $20, and from the exercise fund an assignment of $2,668. The report closes with a respectful invitation to the public to make an examination of every branch of the institution, the Directors believing it will be found that an immense amount of good is being economically accomplished, and that no institution in the City has stronger claims upon their charity.

The total number of patients treated at the infirmary during the year 1877 was 10,530, divided as follows: Diseases of the eye, 7,211; diseases of the ear, 679; diseases of the nose and throat, 640. The average daily attendance of out-door patients was as follows: Eye patients, 77; ear patients, 22; nose and throat patients, 9; total, 108. The total expenses of the infirmary for the year 1877, according to the report of Mr. John L. Riker, the Treasurer, were as follows:

For medicines	$1,043 77
Repairs to building	645 47
Taxes	860 90
Insurances	140 75
Rent	250 00
Printing and stationery	380 35
Fuel, gas, &c	1,055 00
Surgical instruments	35 00
Bedding, linen, ice, &c	1,374 46
Board of patients	3,943 35
House surgeon, apothecary, and nurses

for the assessment of fortifications, and $250,000 for expenses for harbor defenses.

The bill was read, and, without amendment, was laid aside to be reported to the House.

TEMPORARY CLERKS AND LAND TRESPASS.

The committee then took up for consideration the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks, and making appropriations for the same; also, making appropriations for detecting trespassers on public lands, and for bringing into market public lands in certain States. Some discussion took place, without action on the bill.

THE RESUMPTION QUESTION.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, took the floor by unanimous consent and proceeded to make a speech on the resumption question, in reply to Mr. Garfield's speech of some months ago. He denied the truth of Mr. Garfield's opening statement that 1860 was a year of peace and prosperity, and said that, on the contrary, the agriculturists of the country had been in that year oppressed by strikes in their banks and their stores. He asked whether 1860 was a "year of peace, and he reminded the House that John Brown's invasion of Virginia occurred in October, 1859, and that within the succeeding month or two "John Brown's body was moldering in the grave but his soul was marching on" and animating the enthusiasts of both sections of the country. It was in 1860 that South Carolina had seceded from the Union, and on the night following that event the leading cities of the South had been illuminated in honor of the act. It was in 1860 that Anderson found safety for the flag and the troops of the United States against the assaults of the Army of South Carolina by passing covertly in the darkness of the night from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. To prove that 1860 was a year of unusual prosperity, he read the answers to a series of inquiries propounded by him to the proprietors of iron-mills in Pennsylvania. In further corroboration of his position he referred to the fact that the Philadelphia Savings Institution of Philadelphia there were on the 1st of January, 1860, 21,265 depositors, with $4,083,459 deposits, and that on the 1st of January, 1861, the number of depositors was 23,662, with 23,662, and the amount of deposits to $2,251,646. He denied Mr. Garfield's assertion, that the greenback currency was a forced loan,—and said: "A forced loan is a debt incurred by the money with which we pay debt. If the gentleman's assertion had been made in 1862, it would have been denounced as the hissing of a venomous serpent." Coming down to the year 1870, and to the assumption, he said that with $35,000,000 of gold in the Treasury, with none in the hands of the people, and with $700,000,000 to be redeemed, the proposition was a measure of insanity. He was the opposition the enforcement of which was driving the people to pauperism, to lunacy, and to suicide, and was creating a moneyed oligarchy whose wealth compared with the wealth of the people would be greater than that of the moneyed oligarchy of England. As to the prosperity of England, (alluded to by Mr. Garfield,) he said that the exports from England for 1877 were less than they were in 1870. And that while want and starvation (pauperism did not cover the word) was spreading among the laboring classes of England, the banks had increased their deposits during the fiscal year of 1877

He defended the reputation for financial ability of Sir Archibald Alison and M. Doubleday against the dings made against them by Mr. Garfield, which, he said, took more of the character of a man of an ironical fishwoman than of the argument of a great statesman in the councils of the first nation of the world. In conclusion he said: "The elements referred to as within the country and the signs of a wave of prosperity carries the nation forward; we are being welled in the slough of despond. Instead of business reviving, everywhere prices continue to shrink. Wages fall, employments for skilled and unskilled labor becomes more difficult to obtain, and the nation is appalled by a more profound gloom than has ever overshadowed it since the gentleman's other prosperous year of 1860. This sad condition will continue, and will, from month to month, intensify, until that menace to confidence—the Resumption act—shall be repealed. It cannot be otherwise. The Silver bill was an act of justice, not of relief. Its good influence cannot be felt speedily; but it will surely and certainly result in an enlargement of the circulation of money and credit. Bonds have not fallen nor gold risen since its passage over the President's impotent veto. Its enemies have been confounded by experience, and so, too, will its friends be if the Resumption act be permitted to disgrace our statute-books.

Mr. Kelley spoke for two hours, but much of his time was occupied in reading extracts.

Mr. GARFIELD rose to reply to him, and will have an hour for that purpose when the House again goes into committee on the bill. The committee rose.

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

Mr. FORT, of Illinois, introduced a bill to authorize the preparation of fifteen millions of silver bars of the value of $101,000, the deposit of the same in the United States Treasury, and the issue of certificates thereon. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The House then, at 5:45 o'clock, adjourned.

THE IOWA CHAPLAIN.

HE EXPLAINS HIS PRAYER IN BEHALF OF PRESIDENT HAYES, AND DECLINES TO PRAY BEFORE THE HOUSE ANY MORE THIS SESSION.

Chaplain Thorpe, of the Legislature of Iowa, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Des Moines *Register*:

EDITOR REGISTER: I regret the necessity of rushing into print in order to redress wrongs either real or imaginary, and do so now only to state the words really used by me in opening the House with prayer on Tuesday morning, and make myself to be fully and correctly understood.

The minutes of the House proceedings of Wednesday, published in Thursday's issue of the *Register*, show that Hon. Alexander Bleiding, Representative from Clayton County, offered a resolution to utterly disapprove that portion of the prayer referring to the President of the United States. This resolution contains an implied public reproof, and is of such a nature and coming from such a source as to cause me serious injury at home and abroad, unless the facts in regard to it are fully disclosed. Without knowing Mr. Bleiding's motives in bringing such a resolution before the House, I cannot affirm that he intended to injure me, but it is inferred that such was his purpose —at all events the result is injurious to me and my work. I am politically a stanch Republican, have been identified with that party from my youth, and showed my loyalty to it and the Government by service in the late "unpleasantness." Nothing a stronger term would call out another resolution, for ministers have no rights of opinion that our wise legislators are bound to respect. From the inauguration of the present Administration I have been saddened with Mr. Hayes' puerile and ruinous policy of conciliation, and as I have watched the unfolding of affairs in the South this feeling has grown deeper and deeper. I was not asked to pray, or complimented by being told by him that it was no "credit to me that I drew the sword in defense of the Government," for if it was not a credit it must have been a curious, if not a sinful thing to have in mind when I offered the following prayer for him in the House on Wednesday morning:

"And now, O Lord, we pray for our rulers. Thou hast taught us in Thy holy Word. May Thy blessing rest, we humbly beseech Thee, on Thy servant, the President of the United States. Be pleased to cure him of the insanity of the feelings which has shown itself in his sympathy for a section of the country, and enable him to see it to be his duty to heed the sentiment of all the people. May his will be sweet into Thy will in Thy plan of saving the lost."

This is the substance of the prayer that was so offensive to this honorable Mr. Bleiding and some of his colleagues. It is a matter of regret that I should be better pleased to dispense entirely with the services of the clergy in the House and out of it—until they come to die. While I defer to no man in my respect for the office to which he magnificently added, to Thee, O Lord

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 6, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Rigoletto—Miss Hauss, Miss A. Hunter, Mr. Charles Adams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Money—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. E. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Diadol Master—Mr. George Clarke, Mr. C. W. Couldock.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Bachelors—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Exiles—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Bronchio Horses—Educated Dogs. Day and Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Eben Plympton, Miss Ida Savory.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Old House at the Bridge of Notre Dame.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

STEINWAY HALL.—Piano-Lecture-Concert—Mr. Jerome Hopkins, Mr. H. Jones.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Farce, Minstrelsy and Variety—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Lacrosse Match.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES *can be supplied from the Publication Office to all dealers on the direct line between New-York and New-Haven. A train carrying mail packages will leave the Grand Central Depot every Sunday morning at an early hour.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in New-England and the Middle States, rising, followed by falling, barometer, southerly to westerly winds, warmer and generally clear weather.

Elections were held throughout the State yesterday for county and municipal officers, and the results so far as received are not a little instructive. The Republicans made substantial gains in Dutchess, Orange, Ulster, Monroe, and elsewhere, on Supervisors, city officers, or both; while in none of the cities or counties from which returns have been received is there any evidence of Democratic gains. The interest in these election turns on the conspicuous part played in them by the new third party, known indifferently as the Greenback, Working Man's, or National Party. A "Nationalist" was elected Mayor of Auburn, a Labor Reformer Mayor of Oswego, a Greenbacker Mayor of Elmira, and a Working Man's candidate Mayor of Utica. Where the Democrats failed to combine with the "Working Men's" party, they were left in a minority, even in their accustomed strongholds. In Rochester, where the Labor Reformers showed decided strength last Fall, their vote fell short of the aggregate then polled, but everywhere else their star is in the ascendant. It needs but little political sagacity to predict the near approach of the time when the Democrats will surrender to the socialists, and the party of JEFFERSON will carry out to their logical conclusions the Jacobin theories which JEFFERSON partially espoused.

The trial of Insurance Superintendent SMYTH has been formally opened before the State Senate, and the hearing of evidence will begin to-morrow morning. Mr. SMYTH replies to the Governor's charges by a general denial, and alleges that all he has done in the premises "has been done in the faithful and conscientious discharge of his duties." Senator HARRIS, who is a party to the offenses committed by Mr. SMYTH, appears as one of his judges, but the majority of the Senate are perfectly prepared to give an impartial verdict on the case. In spite of the efforts of SMYTH and his counsel, the range of the evidence is likely to be pretty wide, and the Senate should not lose sight of the fact that the system of State supervision of insurance is as much on trial as the present incumbent of the office of Superintendent.

The old proverb, that "nothing is lost which a friend gets," is strikingly exemplified by a clause in the Russo-Turkish treaty which has received less attention than it deserves. While restoring to Turkey the disputed ports of Rodosto and Salonica, Russia has been wise enough to indemnify herself thoroughly in another quarter, viz., the eastern seaboard of the Adriatic. It will be remembered that among the territorial acquisitions demanded by Montenegro in acknowledgment of her recent military services was the Albanian town of Scutari, with its adjacent territory, lying to the south of the present Montenegrin border. This claim has been disallowed; but, as an equivalent, the little principality is to receive the minor stations of Spizza, Dulcigno, and Antivari. This, as one glance at the map will suffice to show, is merely the same thing in a different form. Antivari and Dulcigno, placed on opposite extremities of the tiny bay lying behind Cape Lido, stand between Scutari and the sea, commanding respectively the southern coast road and the highway from Scutari to Cattaro. The possession of the two places thus gives to their holder the control of the entire district between Lake Scutari and the sea, as well as the coast line of the latter to a considerable distance. But who is to profit by these advantages? Montenegro, a purely inland State since 1815, has no Navy whatever, and the formation of one must necessarily be a work of time. Meanwhile, the real gainer by the arrangement, if carried out, will unquestionably be Russia herself.

San Francisco has met with a check in its financial affairs somewhat similar to that which has troubled Chicago. The State Legislature has passed a bill forbidding the Board of Supervisors to appropriate more than one-twelfth of the city's annual income each month. As it happens that the bills against the municipality, as well as the usual running accounts, have not heretofore been made up monthly, the City Government finds itself out of cash, without power to vote money, and with various liabilities to meet. As there can be no relief until the beginning of another month brings a month's revenue to spend, the administrative wisdom of San Francisco is left to devise a voluntary system of municipal management until April 1.

When the Assembly Committee on Cities reports a bill reducing official salaries already fixed by law to an aggregate amount of at least 25 per cent. below their present figure, there will still remain under Mr. DALY's resolution numerous salaries of over $2,000, which can only be reduced through the agency of some local authority. But after that has been done, the vast majority of City salaries will still remain untouched, and it is desired by JOHN KELLY that the Board of Apportionment should have full power to deal with these. Had that board shown the slightest disposition to use wisely and firmly the powers for effecting retrenchment in local expenditures which it already possesses, there would be no difficulty in acceding to its request for enlarged authority. The Committee on Cities appear to be divided between the only two practical methods of dealing with the problem of relieving the tax-payers of New-York through the agency of men who are certain to abuse their powers for personal and political ends. The board must either be reconstituted or it must be compelled, by direct instructions or distinct pledges, to make reductions which it is likely to leave undone, and to leave alone salaries which it is likely to reduce. For the guidance of the committee, the members of the Board of Apportionment have been severally asked for their opinions as to the expediency of reducing the pay of firemen, policemen, and school-teachers. For obvious political reasons the last class might be exposed to still further reductions of their meagre pay, while the first two would be left untouched. The answers of the members of the board will, not improbably, be good samples of evasive demagogism.

Another set of inquiries into the financial management of the City are suggested in our Albany letter and ought to receive prompt attention. These relate first, to the covering-up of illegal expenditures which has lately been practiced to so large an extent in the transfer of so-called "unexpended balances" to meet some deficiencies in current appropriations which ought not to exist, and second to the alleged "bridging over" of Municipal indebtedness which has been effected by the lavish issue of revenue bonds. Attention has been frequently directed to the first abuse in these columns, and a resolution calling for details in regard to it would open the eyes of the Legislature to the thoroughly disreputable character of the methods of administration which centre in the Controller's office in this City. It only needs a glance at the monthly statement of the Finance Department to show how delusive are the pretenses that the City debt is being reduced. At the close of the year there were outstanding six millions of revenue bonds; by the end of January about a quarter of a million of these had been paid off, and the 1st of March found us beginning the ascending scale of the year with about seven millions and a half of these temporary obligations, which we are continually assured should not figure as debt at all. Controller KELLY should be invited to explain his remarkable failure to pay off the revenue bonds of last year with the taxes in anticipation of which they were issued.

THE EFFECT UPON THE PARTY.

The effect of the President's course upon his own usefulness and influence, and upon the standing and strength of his Administration, is plain enough. The effect upon the future of the Republican Party is not so clear.

The outlook at present does not inspire unbounded confidence. A good deal of demoralization is observable in all directions. A party is entitled to expect substantial benefit from the possession of administrative power. It has affirmed certain principles and purposes which its representatives in the Government are relied upon to carry out. It has formulated a policy to which the President it elected will presumably conform. Without being recreant to duty, then, an Administration becomes a source of help to the party that gave it existence. What happens when the President fails to live up to his professions, or to sustain the measures of his party in the sense in which it has understood them, is not difficult of comprehension. The first feeling is one of doubt and uncertainty; indignation follows; and this again gives room to mingled indifference and disgust. The party finds an incumbrance where it looked for an auxiliary, and is very likely, in the intensity of its anger, to aggravate the mischief against which it is suddenly required to provide.

The reality as it is to-day does not essentially differ from the situation as usually developed. After the first flush of satisfaction was over, and when Mr. HAYES began the course which led to the existing estrangement, there was an evident disposition not to put an evil construction upon his motives. Despite the surrender of the Republican cause at the South, he still had the respect of his party. On all sides there was a reluctance to assail him. He had it in his power even then to maintain cordial relations with the true leaders of the party, and to increase its popular strength. The opportunity which then presented itself he allowed to pass unimproved. Peculiarity of temperament may have helped to bring about this result, which was precipitated by the absence of sympathy between those whom he took into his confidence and the great body of Republicans. The same proneness to reject unpalatable advice and to give heed to counsels that should have been distrusted, has led him, step by step, further from the party and its standards. The conflict between practice and theory in the matter of civil service reform repelled and disheartened the better elements, while the professed desire for the overthrow of a great wrong excited the hostility of the "machine" politicians. The party therefore suffered from two opposite influences. It has not been more fortunate on the silver question. Neither side in that controversy is satisfied. Thus, the general result is all but universal disappointment among Republicans, together with unconcealed indifference to the fate of the Administration.

To some extent the position is a worse one for the party than that of actual opposition. In the latter case it would be exempt from many responsibilities that now weigh upon it heavily. It has all the burdens incident to power with few of its compensations. It is debited with an Administration which has little or no sympathy with its aims, no affiliation with acknowledged exponents of its will, and no visible regard for its interests as an organization. It cannot point to the President of its own making with the trust and pride which inspire enthusiasm, and it no longer turns to him for the assistance he might legitimately render. If the issue to be decided in New-Hampshire and in the other State elections which occur later in the year turned upon the policy and position of the Administration, the prevailing Republican feeling would reveal itself in an apathy that would render success impossible. Defeat and victory would be so near akin in their bearing upon the party's fortunes that either would probably be regarded as immaterial.

Fortunately, the future of the Administration and the future of the party are not thus closely connected. And the Administration having made up its mind to follow a path which leads no one knows whither, the party owes to itself and to the country an adaptation of its measures to the existing situation, and their prosecution with a spirit made more determined by the presence of unexpected difficulties. Since the President cannot or will not help, Republicans must care as well as they can for the interests that are at stake. We fear, too, that they must depend more upon local organization, local leadership, and upon the strength derived from direct contact with the people, than on the statesmanship hitherto displayed in Congress. The pent-up feeling against the Administration would have burst forth long ago had the narrow Republican majority in the Senate proved itself equal to the occasion. Between a President wedded to his own ways and with an ear more often open to flatterers than to honest friends, and Senators whose highest conception of dignity and duty relates to the details of patronage, there is not much room for preference. Coldness and obstinacy on one side; arrogance and selfishness on the other. If the quarrel rested here, we might well be content to watch its progress with genuine impartiality.

The party can expect to regain the ground lost by the action, or inaction, of the President and the neglect of a great opportunity by prominent Senators, only by keeping before it objects that are worthy of its principles and history. Not now for the first time are great trusts betrayed, and great wants in high places left unsupplied. Mortifying as the experience is, it should not lack efficacy with reference either to the plans to be adopted or the choice of men to whom their execution is to be intrusted. A party can manage quite as well without a President as a President can without a party; and it need not necessarily lose heart or hope because leaders whom it has honored with its confidence fail at a critical moment to discriminate between pique and principle as motives to action.

PRISON REFORM.

The annual report of the Prison Association to the Legislature shows how much has been done and how much remains to be done for the prison reform of New-York State. The crying evil of the State in this matter, and which has been almost unchanged since colonial times, is the condition of the county jails. These, from our earliest history, have been hot-beds of crime and abodes of misery. Little light or improvement has ever entered them. Prisoners of all ages and classes of guilt are herded together, the young vagrant with the old ruffian or the murderer; the little girl who has committed her first offense, with the bold and hardened prostitute. The offenders thus temporarily confined together, degrade and corrupt one another, and the experience is that they go forth from the jail much worse than they entered it. So strong is the feeling of these evils among country magistrates, that they dread committing young persons to a county jail, and often release them rather than expose them to such vile influences. The cause of this peculiar character of our county jails is to be found in that condition of our State administration which made our county alms-houses and insane wards what they are, that is, a too great localization of institutions for criminals and paupers. The prisoners and lunatics could not be classified and properly treated, because there was not room or means sufficient in each small community to do so. One of the late reforms of the State is the providing intermediate or reformatory prisons for youthful offenders, the prison or reformatory at Binghamton being an instance. How far Mr. PILSBURY or Dr. HARRIS can employ this institution for youths alone we are not informed. We trust that it may be constituted into a true "intermediate prison," where first offenders or youthful prisoners can be treated before they have come in contact with older criminals. How much such a prison is needed may be judged from the fact stated in Dr. HARRIS' report, that in the Penitentiaries of the State there were (apart from all those in houses of refuge) 2,019 prisoners who were minors. To put such youth in the State prisons, or to leave them in county jails, would be merely to train them in crime. When we learn that out of the 11,164 inmates of the penitentiaries, 2,114 were unable to read and write, and that 69.88 per cent. were intemperate, we can see how close is the connection between ignorance, drunkenness, and a criminal life. Of this whole number, 6,700, or 60 per cent., are put down as "native-born," but, without doubt, a very large proportion of these were the children of foreign parents. It is not strange to hear that the crimes against property, accompanied with violence, are on the increase in the rural districts. The truth is that, owing to the habits engendered by the war, our lax Police regulations and the bounteous hospitality of country houses, with the indiscriminate charities of cities, the tramp nuisance has attained a degree not hitherto known in civilized countries. We have now a considerable population of American gypsies or nomads, who are often ready for any deed of violence, and who live largely on thievery. For them confinement and compulsory work are the best treatment.

The inmates of the Penitentiaries receive an average sentence of only four months, so that it will be extremely difficult to found in these institutions self-supporting industries. Mr. PILSBURY has shown in the State prisons how possible it is to reduce a large prison, where before had been disorder and corruption, to a state of order and honesty, and to make it self-supporting. He has already saved several hundred thousand dollars a year to the tax-payers, has not caused any injurious competition with outside trades, and has made the prisons much more places of discipline and reformation than they were. For it must be remembered that, other things being equal, a self-supporting prison is a more moral place in its influence than one managed on the old system. This great reform has been begun in New-York simply by taking the prisons "out of politics." Mr. PILSBURY is a Democrat, but he is, first and foremost, a prison manager, who had served a long apprenticeship in the Albany Penitentiary. He is promoted to this situation, on a good salary, upon civil service reform principles. He again applies these principles to his subordinates. Whereas, before, each prison was filled with political appointees, who did not know or care for their business, and left everything at loose ends, being most anxious to please their patrons in the political ranks, now each head of a prison—as we understand it—appoints his own subordinates, and is made at once responsible for the success or failure of his department.

To remedy the overcrowded condition of the State prisons a bill has been introduced in the Legislature, and favorably reported in the Senate last night, providing for the building of a new one. The commission named to carry out the work in question consists o Messrs. PILSBURY and TOUSEY, and Gen. NIVEN. The necessity for increased accommodations in the State prisons has been sufficiently demonstrated, and the work could not be put into better hands than those indicated. Under such supervision there is no danger of the building of a new prison becoming either a political job or a scheme for personal profit. As State Prison Inspector, Mr. PILSBURY is the proper head of any commission for the building of a new prison, and the close connection of the two gentlemen who are proposed as his associates with the practical side of prison management, will give the public a fresh guarantee that the work will be satisfactorily performed. The insufficiency of the existing accommodations of the State prisons being admitted, there ought to be no difficulty in demonstrating the necessity of the proposed bill and the thoroughly satisfactory character of its methods.

COLLEGE FOLLIES.

President ELIOT, in an article in the current number of the *North American Review*, wherein English and American universities are compared, thus speaks of the habits of Oxford and Cambridge: "Hazing, rushing, secret societies, society initiations and badges, and the other barbarities and puerilities which still linger in most American colleges are unknown at Oxford and Cambridge; and the relations between students and teachers, undergraduates, graduates, and dons are unreserved and thoroughly friendly." The obnoxious practices of American student-life are well classified under the two heads of "barbarities and puerilities." They consist of inhospitable and savage customs, practical jokes which pass the limits of decency, and involve real cruelty, however steeled the victims may sometimes be to the endurance of it, and boyish institutions and performances which ought to be left behind at the age which students in our higher literary establishments have generally attained. Hazing, in one form or another, has long existed in colleges, and is slowly passing away with the advent of better manners and a more humane standard of civilization. In the seventeenth century, in the German universities, this evil reached a monstrous extreme, so that the civil authority was compelled to interfere to check it. One of the first things to which the "fox" (a freshman) was obliged to submit was the surrender of all his money, and the indignities inflicted upon him sometimes included the extraction of a sound tooth by the roughest methods at that time in vogue.

Until a recent day, college pranks of all sorts have been indirectly encouraged by the habit of graduates, and even Professors, to recount, on commemorative occasions and in private, their own diverting achievements in this line, during their undergraduate life, performances which, if imitated by their younger brethren, they would not be slow to frown upon and punish. Young men have left their homes with the idea that unless their college career should be signalized by robbing hen-roosts, breaking tutors' windows, introducing cows into lecture-rooms, burning out-houses, or other similar noble and dignified exploits, the period of their education would be tame and destitute of all romance. By degrees these foolish notions are passing away. Athletic sports, such as rowing, running, and ball-playing, afford a vent for the surplus energy which formerly expended itself in more or less elaborate enterprises of mischief. Unhappily the barbarous custom of pestering and seriously maltreating new-comers, is one that dies hard. If all educated and thoughtful persons would seize every fit occasion to denounce this mean and cowardly practice, which is really on the wane in almost all of our most respectable institutions, its total extinction would not be far distant. Where there is really a breach of the peace, or any actual infraction of the civil law, the best course is to let students take their chance with other citizens before the courts. They will thus be led to feel that they are not a privileged class, and the self-conceit which prompts them to set at defiance the maxims of right and gentlemanly conduct will be diminished. The Police, in towns where colleges are situated, should not be allowed, on the one hand, to single out students as objects of special hostility, or to avenge the harmless chaffing which Police officers are expected patiently to endure; but on the other hand, they should be supported in the execution of their proper duty, and transgressors should not be sheltered from disgrace and punishment by the interposition of instructors and friends.

The "puerilities" to which President ELIOT adverts, it is to be hoped, will be discerned by students in their true character, and pass away under the wholesome action of common sense. Secret societies, guarding by solemn obligations secrets of not the slightest consequence to any mortal man; proclaiming by badges that they are in possession of mysteries which they are not to unfold; fostering by these ostentatious insignia the growth of cliques and factions, and creating bad blood in communities which ought to be pervaded by frank and generous feeling, must in time pass away. For young men to advertise to the public, by wearing curious or grotesque badges, that they are banded together for some purpose, and to refuse to open their lips in explanation of the design or significance of these emblems, even in reply to the natural and innocent inquiries of strangers, is a species of indecorum and folly which cannot very long survive. It is not too much to predict that the dismal and windowless buildings in which these awful associations gather for their social and literary festivities will be converted, as they should be, into open and cheerful club-rooms, where bodies of students who are drawn together by mutual affinities may gather by way of recreation from the labors of the study-room. Not the least benefit that will result from the abolishment of these childish modes of association will be the destruction of the wire-pulling and of the bitter contests of petty factions, which are so unworthy in themselves, and which constitute so poor a training for a manly and useful life. We thank President ELIOT for the sentence which has formed the text of this article, and trust that his words will be duly heeded by the young men in our colleges, whose common sense and increasing appreciation of gentlemanly character must be the chief source of the improved tone of manners and conduct which we hope to see in our learned institutions.

CARRIE'S COMEDY.

Dr. BARTHOLOMEW, of Towanda Falls, Penn., is the proud possessor of an extremely precocious child. Miss CARRIE BARTHOLOMEW is only 10 years old, but, nevertheless, she is a young person of extraordinary acquirements and conspicuous culture. At the age of 6 she could read with great ease, and before reaching her eighth birthday she had developed a marked taste for novel-reading. About the same period she made her first attempt at authorship, and soon achieved an enviable reputation in some local nurseries, where her fairy tales were recited with immense applause. In her ninth year she wrote a novel, of which, unfortunately, no copies are now in existence, and began an epic in six books upon "St. Bartholomew's Day"—which sanguinary event she classed among the ancestors of her family. The epic was discontinued after the completion of the second book, owing to the premature extermination of the Huguenots, but the young author lashed the Catholic party with great vigor, and denounced CHARLES IX. as the scarlet person mentioned in the Apocalypse. The latest effort of Miss BARTHOLOMEW was, in all respects, her crowning work. It was a drama in blank verse and in five acts, entitled "Robinson Crusoe; or, the Exile of Twenty Years," and it was publicly performed in the Baptist lecture-room by a company of children drilled by the author. The proceeds of the entertainment were designed for the conversion of the heathen, and it was attended by a large and hilarious audience.

The entire work of mounting the drama fell upon the shoulders of the author. The stage was beautifully ornamented with borrowed shawls, and three fire-screens, covered with wall-paper and with tree and flower patterns, did duty as scenery. The costumes were unique and beautiful, and a piano ably played by a grown-up young lady supplied the place of an orchestra. The curtain rose at the appointed time, and displayed *Crusoe* in his English home in the act of taking tea with his wife. A cradle in the corner held a young Crusoe—played with much dignity by Miss BARTHOLOMEW's best doll—and a wooden dog reposed on the hearth-rug. *Crusoe*, after finding fault with the amount of sugar in his tea—a touch that was recognized as wonderfully true to life—announced that he was to sail the next morning on a voyage to South America. *Mrs. Crusoe* instantly burst into tears, and remarked:

"Our wedded life has scarce begun!
But three months since you led me to the altar,
And now you leave me, friendless and forlorn!"

Crusoe, however, soon comforted his wife, and bidding her teach her surprisingly precipitate infant to revere his absent father, put on his ulster, and after a last passionate embrace, departed for South America.

The second act presented *Crusoe* in his island home, clad chiefly in seal-skin jackets, and much given to pacing the ground and soliloquizing. According to his account, he had now been on the island three years, and was beginning to feel rather lonesome. He referred in the most affectionate terms to the sole comrade of his joys and sorrows, his gentle goat—which animal, hired for the occasion, from a Towanda Falls Irishman, was conspicuously tethered in the background, and would obviously have butted *Crusoe* into remote futurity if he could have broken loose. Presently *Crusoe* heard a faint yell in the distance, and decided that it was made by a cannibal picnic party, whereupon he announced that he would go for his gun and sweep the wicked cannibals into the gulf.

Act three was brought to an unexpected but effective climax. It opened with the entrance of a dozen assorted cannibals dragging two helpless prisoners, who were securely bound. After an effective war-dance, one of the prisoners was killed with a club, and was placed on a painted fire. Just as the chief cannibal had announced that the dinner was nearly cooked, *Crusoe's* goat, which had managed to escape from the green-room, burst upon the cannibals. Two of them were knocked over into the audience, where they wept bitterly; others were strewn over the stage, while a remnant escaped behind the scenes. The prisoner, in spite of the fact that he was dead and roasted, fled at the first onset of the goat, and the curtain was dropped amid wild applause. After the goat had been captured by some male members of the audience, and *Crusoe* himself had explained that his proposed massacre of the cannibals had been unintentionally anticipated, the stage was set for the fourth act, and the play went on.

This particular act was a magnificent proof of the author's originality. The rising of the curtain displayed *Crusoe* sitting on a grassy bank, surrounded by four children, whom he calmly alleged to be his own. Beyond vaguely alluding to them as the gift of heaven sent to cheer his lonely hours, that astonishing father did not offer to account for their origin. The author's chief object in introducing them was, however, soon disclosed. *Friday*, who presently appeared, and whose lack of any ostensible origin was doubtless due to the recent interference of the goat, was requested to sit down and undergo instruction in the Westminster Catechism. The scene that followed was closely modeled after the exercises of an ordinary Sunday-school; and *Crusoe's* four inexplicable children sang songs to an extent that clearly proved that singing was the object of their remarkable creation. Lest this scene should appear somewhat too solemn, the author judiciously lightened it by the happy expedient of making *Friday* a negro, who constantly said "Yes! Massa," and "yah yah!" and who always spoke of himself as "dis child." Altogether, the act was a delightful one, and whenever *Crusoe* alluded to his "dear children," and regretted that they had never seen their dear mamma, the audience howled with rapture.

How *Crusoe* and his interesting family escaped from the island the author omitted to mention. The fifth and last act depicted his arrival home and his final reunion with the bride of his youth. *Mrs. Crusoe* was sitting at her original tea-table, precisely as she was in the habit of doing twenty years earlier, when there was a knock at the door, and *Crusoe* entered, followed by his four children and *Friday* carrying a large carpet-bag and a bundle of shawls. Mutually exclaiming "'Tis he," and "'Tis she," the long-separated husband and wife rush into each other's arms. After the first greetings were over, *Crusoe* remarking in the most elegant blank verse that though he had brought neither gold nor gems, he had nevertheless returned rich, presented in evidence thereof his four children. Whereupon that noble woman, remarking that she, too, had not been idle, brought in seven children from the next room and told them to kiss their father. After which the drama was brought to a graceful end by the singing of "Home, Sweet Home," by the entire strength of the Crusoe family.

For originality and rare dramatic genius, it is clear that this play has never been equaled by any previous American dramatist; and we may be sure Miss CARRIE BARTHOLOMEW will in future look back upon it with at least as much wonder as pride.

HARVARD COLLEGE, CHURCH, AND CLUB.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of Dr. Osgood in your impression of this morning in reference to the seals of Harvard College calls for a reply, for which I beg the courtesy of your columns.

When Harvard College was to many intents a mere theological school—and we are told that the maintenance of the learned profession to which Dr. Osgood belongs was the "prime object" of its foundation—there was a significance in the legend which claimed her exclusive devotion to "Christ and the Church." Harvard College is now a national university, in which young men are not merely trained for the pulpit, but are also educated for the various pursuits which graduates of recent years have raised to the level of the so-called "liberal professions." There is no more propriety in continuing the use of the present seal, in view of the present relations of the university to education, than there would be in substituting jurisprudence, medicine, journalism, agriculture, or civil engineering for Cotton Mather's "Ecclesia."

In the absence of any action by the college, on this subject—first brought before the Alumni by Dr. O. W. Holmes, in his letter to the Harvard Club of this City, at their recent annual dinner—I am not aware that any one can be "authorized" to say that there is no purpose or wish on the part of the college to change their seal. The most that can be fairly said is that the college has not hitherto been called upon to discuss the subject. That the restoration of the original seal, in its grand simplicity, would be favorably entertained by a considerable portion of the college we have reason to know. The price of the tickets for the annual dinner, to which Dr. Osgood alludes, is a matter for discussion in the club, and not in the newspapers. The valuable suggestion in this regard, and that as to the length of the dinner-table speeches, so far as they imply a reflection on the dinner committee and on invited guests, would have come with an ill grace from any one but a gentleman of whom it can be said with so much truth as of your esteemed correspondent, that he never taxed club or congregation with too long a speech, and never indulged in an unwelcome appeal to their pockets. Our chief reason for regretting that the speeches were not shorter was that we were thus deprived of the pleasure of a discourse of orthodox proportions from the Doctor himself. JOHN C. SARGENT.

No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Monday, March 4, 1878.

OBITUARY.

WESLEY SMITH.

Mr. Wesley Smith, a highly esteemed citizen of the Eleventh Ward, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 54 St. Mark's-place, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Smith was born on June 29, 1823, in the Thirteenth Ward of this City. his father being William Smith, an extensive dealer in lumber and ship timber. Graduating from the military school at Sing Sing, he became associated in business with his father. Father and son established extensive yards for the storing of ship timber at Avenue C and Thirteenth-street, and subsequently opened similar yards at the foot of Stanton-street. Their business increasing, they next purchased valuable property in Greenpoint, establishing thereon the Eagle Steam Saw Mills. When a young man, Mr. Smith was prominently identified with the interests of the Eleventh Ward, which he represented in the Board of Assistant Aldermen in 1850 and 1851, and in the Board of Aldermen in 1852 and 1853. In the latter board he was chosen Chairman of several important committees, including the Committee on Fire and Water, which at that period had supervision of the affairs of the old Volunteer Fire Department. He retired from active business pursuits about 10 years ago, leaving the lamber interests in charge of his brothers. Prior to and after his retirement he traveled extensively, and was in Russia during the Crimean war. While sojourning in St. Petersburg he was received and hospitably entertained by the Grand Duke Constantine. Mr. Smith was an enthusiastic yachtsman, and a member of the New-York Yacht Club since 1855. He was also an ardent lover of game fishing and outdoor sports generally. His favorite resorts in the season of deep water fishing were the Canadian lakes, while during the Winter months he usually sojourned in the South. During the last 15 years of his life he was a leading member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, and was also a liberal contributor to the support of several charitable institutions. At the time of his death he occupied the position of Director in several banks and insurance companies. He leaves a wife and two daughters, one of whom is married. In pursuance of an old family custom, funeral services will be held at his late residence at 5 P. M. to-morrow, preliminary to the interment of the body in Greenwood on the following morning.

JOAQUIN G. DE ANGARICA.

Joaquin G. De Angarica, a prominent Cuban sympathizer, died at his residence in this City on Monday, at the advanced age of 87 years and 9 months. Señor De Angarica was born at Galicia, in Spain, whence he emigrated at an early age to Cuba, where he became the proprietor of extensive sugar and coffee plantations. At the outbreak of the Cuban revolution in 1868, rather than live under Spanish rule, he came here, and availed himself of the privilege of becoming a citizen of the United States. Though a Spaniard by blood and birth, he was an enthusiastic supporter of the "Republic" of Cuba, and on the occasion of reported victories by the revolutionists, was wont to display the lone star flag from the roof of his house, No. 303 West Twenty-eighth-street. Some time ago he recovered upward of $670,000 from the Spanish Government for damages and interests sustained upon property situated in the District of Colon. He owned considerable property in this City, and was otherwise possessed of much wealth. He leaves two sons, one of whom is Master of the Star of Cuba Masonic Lodge. Mr. De Angarica's last appearance in public was last Fall in the rooms of the organization, on the occasion of the presentation of a handsome Masonic jewel to his son. The funeral will take place this morning at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 332 West Twenty-eighth-street. It will probably be attended by a large delegation of Cuban patriots, among who a he was well known and eminently respected.

OBITUARY NOTE.

John W. Leeds, of Stamford, Conn., died on Sunday evening last, at the residence of his son-in-law, E. H. Keene, No. 12 East Fifty-sixth-street, in this City. Mr. Leeds was a prominent and esteemed citizen of Stamford, having been identified with the interests of the Stamford National Bank as its President from the date of its organization in 1834 to the time of his decease. He was well known and highly esteemed in banking and commercial circles in this City. His remains will be taken to Stamford for interment to-morrow.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Senate of Iowa has voted to restore the death penalty.

Samuel H. Clay owns 5,900 acres of Bourbon County land, Ky.

A Canadian lady was kicked in the head by a horse the other day and killed instantly.

There is a paper in Kentucky, the Mount Sterling *Sentinel*, which favors sending women to Congress.

A new and stringent prohibitory liquor law was introduced in the Senate of Rhode Island on Friday last.

A woman in St. Louis had her nose broken last week by the explosion of a toy steam-engine with which her children were playing.

Complaints are made of inefficiency on the part of many of the teachers in the public schools of the Province of Quebec. But their salaries are small.

A drunken policeman in Toledo, Ohio, fired at a dog, and narrowly missed shooting an editor in his office on the other side of the street. The editor wrote that policeman up.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* says that its first and last choice for Governor is "Gen. Robert Toombs, the biggest-brained man Georgia has produced, and the peer of any in the land."

The Hartford *Courant* says that Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) and family are going to Germany in April, expecting to remain abroad a year or two. Passage has been taken in the Hamburg steamer Holsatia for April 11.

The attempt to establish in St. Louis a branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was a failure. By the way, ex-Gov. Seymour, whose love for short words is only equaled by his love for the beasts, could never have named that society.

Col. Eli S. Shorter, of Alabama, has written a letter calling for the refunding of the cotton tax, and incidentally protesting, as the Mobile *Register* says, "very properly against the political trick resorted to by Mr. Tilden just before the election, in threatening to veto any law for the refunding of the tax."

Mr. John W. Wheeler, of Tuscola, Ill., was awakened on Thursday night last by his dog springing upon his bed and clawing at the bed-clothes. Startled at the unusual conduct of the animal, he got up, and discovered that a fire was raging in the lower part of the house, and he barely escaped with his family and the dog.

It is said that a young Norwegian girl, who was taken to the Iowa Insane Asylum some time ago, was discharged cured, but had forgotten her mother tongue. Restored to her friends she began to regain it, but as she reacquired facility in its use signs of derangement reappeared, and when she could again speak Norwegian fluently she had to be taken back to the asylum.

The Coroner's jury which investigated the circumstances attending the death of Mr. E. L. Goodwin, late City Clerk of New-Britain, Conn., rendered a verdict, based upon the evidence of four practicing physicians, that it resulted from cerebral congestion, induced by excessive excitement. An erroneous statement has been printed in New-York papers that he committed suicide.

Congressman Bell has written home to Georgia: "As at present advised, my opinion of Mr. Hayes is, that he is an honest, patriotic, clever gentleman, of medium ability, who wishes to do right. I am fearful that he is in the control of the money rings of the North and East, or rather, that John Sherman is, and that the President will allow Sherman to run the whole machine."

Prof. C. V. Riley, Chief of the United States Entomological Commission, writes to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* that, in the opinion of the Commission, the people of the West need not fear this year any serious ravages from the grasshoppers. This opinion has been formed after personal examinations during the Autumn in much of the country, and from the reports of numerous correspondents.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* of Saturday has this interesting paragraph: "A charming widow of 74 and a clergyman of 68 years are about to be joined in holy wedlock in a neighboring town. The widow has a mother still living at the age of 96 years, and in full possession of her mental faculties. The betrothal has something of romance, too, for it is said that the widow's first love was the good person to whom she is about to be joined."

A Maine newspaper says that a few days since, a Frenchman living eight miles from Lewiston was blessed with an addition to his family, and four hours after the child was born he took it and in a drenching rain drove to Lewiston, had it christened, and returned. The infant survived the ordeal. The Frenchman being asked on his return what the child's name was, flushed with confusion and acknowledged that he did not remember.

The Baltimore *American* says: "The Trustees of the McDonough fund have received the legal opinion of the New-Orleans lawyer in reference to Mrs. Gaines' claim against the city for property sold by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore and applied to the McDonough school fund. The opinion is favorable to Mrs. Gaines' claim, and it is understood that the Trustees will compromise with the lady, though not on the basis proposed by her."

Capt. O. P. Beard, of Kentucky, removed the belt of Col. Archibald Yell, of Arkansas, when he fell at the head of his troops at the battle of Buena Vista, in February, 1847, and resolved to preserve it for his friends. A few days ago he learned that a relative of Col. Yell is living in Little Rock, Ark., and at once sent the relic to him, gratified that after 30 years his fidelity to a dead comrade should be rewarded with the only recognition which he sought.

An actress performing in Boston last week received a note from a "Professor" claiming to be "the only sole medium to stage and dramatic profession," which read: "I am instructed by the 'invisibles' to inform you it is their earnest desire you should communicate with them through me. Therefore it is incumbent on you to address a note to Dr. William Dolby, who was once an eminent London dramatic critic. My fee is but $1 and stamp. Money refunded if answer proves unsatisfactory."

Senator Wadleigh, of New-Hampshire, has written a letter in which he takes the position that the State Legislature to be chosen in November next is the only one which can elect his successor. The change in the Constitution of the State providing for biennial sessions has caused doubt on this matter, and it is understood that the Democrats, if they should carry the Legislature next Tuesday, will proceed to elect a Senator at its meeting in June. Mr. Wadleigh "fully believes" that the Republicans will carry both elections.

A CITY WITHOUT FUNDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The Board of Supervisors last night adjourned until April 1. The affairs of the municipality have come to a dead-lock for want of funds. The bill recently passed by the Legislature restricts the board to a monthly expenditure of one-twelfth of the annual revenue, holding the members and their bondsmen personally responsible for any overdraft. As a consequence, nearly all the funds are exhausted for the current month. The Fire Department has money enough on hand to buy feed for the horses. No resolution can be introduced, as no authorization can be passed for payment, owing to the exhaustion of the advertising fund. The hospital and Alms-house have a revenue of $900 to run on for the current month. Some legislation will probably be sought to relieve the City Government.

ENGLISH POLITICAL NOTES.

OPINIONS FOR AND AGAINST WAR.

PEACE-LOVING NATIONS—THE EXCITEMENT AT ALDERSHOT—PROMINENT MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT—COWEN, JENKINS, AND SIR WILFRID LAWSON—LONDON MOBS OPPOSED TO FREE SPEECH—BEACONSFIELD ON THE JEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1878.

There is a lull in the affairs of the East. Prince Bismarck says Germany and England are peace-loving nations. They can have no serious rivalries beyond the pale of commercial opposition. Russia has withdrawn all pretensions to an occupation of Constantinople. Her troops are not marching on Gallipoli. The Czar has given fresh assurances of a desire to respect British interests. And during the last 24 hours we have settled down to the belief that we are not on the eve of war after all. The Government is going to spend its £6,000,000 between now and April never heless. The dock-yards and arsenals ring with the busy sounds of extra labor day and night. Guns are being shipped con inual y to the Mediterranean. Ships in course of construction are hurried on to completion. Recruiting is lively. Not since the Crimean war has there been so much hurry and bustle at the Government establishments. Meetings in support of the Ministerial po icy are daily held in England, Ireland, Scotland; and the sudden moderation of Russian demands is attributed to the earnestness shown by the Queen in sending her fleet to the Dardanelles. Prince Bismarck's hints to Russia, and his recent explanations of Germany's policy and desires have had a large influence on the situation. The air is not quite clear, nevertheless. The camp at Aldershot is in a state of excitement. An army corps has been in training there for many months. The officer in command received orders on Monday to make up the cavalry regiments to their full strength. Five hundred horses are necessary for this purpose. Several large dealers have made contracts with the Government for supplying the deficiency. Officers are being recalled home from the Continent, and regimental tailors have lately received extensive orders from commanders of all ranks. Aldershot paraded the other day before the Crown Prince of Austria, and his Royal Highness professed himself highly pleased with the smart soldierly bearing of the men. The camp is being extended. Contracts have been given out for extra accommodation. New stables are to be built. The belief in camp is that the Eastern trouble is not going to end without a fight, however much the prospects of peace may have improved. It is stated to-day that Capt. Arthur Somerset is instructed to buy 5,000 horses for the Army at an average price of $250 each. He made large purchases in the west of England on Tuesday. The total number of additional horses ordered by the War Office, principally for transport service, is 20,000. Large contracts have been given for wagons and all kinds of campaigning implements and utensils. These preparations, and the fact that no treaty has really yet been signed by Turkey, are the dark clouds on the bit of peaceful sky which has recently appeared in the political horizon. It is said that Russia gives Turkey until the 1st of March to sign the documents which Prince Gortschakoff considers it necessary to have before the congress is called together.

Mr. Joseph Cowen, M. P., made the speech of last session on the title of "Empress of India," which he did not like. He spoke last week on the Eastern question. Because he spoke against Russia somebody has discovered that he is a Jew. On the contrary, he comes from an old North Country family. His father was the Radical member for Newcastle-on-Tyne. At his death he was succeeded by the present member. He is comparatively a young man, and is known throughout the North for his very liberal views. He was the personal friend of Orsini and Mazzini. No Polish exile, no wandering Hungarian ever sought "Joe Cowen" in vain. When Garibaldi visited England he waited out at sea for his friend Cowen, and I traveled from Newcastle to London with the Radical cit zen and newspaper proprietor in answer to Garibaldi's tel gram. Mr. Cowen is the patron of all manly sports. The famous boating crews of the Tyne, the Claspers, and others have for years been indebted to him for the personal interest he has taken in their welfare. When the Newcastle crews raced on the Thames, he would have a special train sent to and fro for his reporters of the *Chronicle*. They would write their notices of the race en route homeward. When he converted the *Chronicle* from a weekly into a daily some 15 years ago, it had a circulation of hundreds; it now sells over 45,000 a day. Mr. Cowen and his father were file manufacturers on the Tyne. The present member for Newcastle still owns large manufacturing works at Blaydon, near Newcastle. He and his father used to feed the newspaper out of the profits of the file works. The *Chronicle* now returns a magnificent income. A few years ago Mr. Cowen rebuilt his offices, and they are as complete as any newspaper works in the country. If the Liberal Party should be returned to power in Mr. Cowen's time, he will assuredly become one of its foremost leaders. He comes from the district which produced George Stephenson, the famous engineer, and for the first time in his life he finds himself side by side with the Tories; but he says there should be no division in regard to foreign affairs. English interests abroad are so clearly defined that there is no room to get up party fights about them.

Mr. Jenkins, on the contrary, is of opinion that "a rising member of Parliament" should agree with nobody. This member, sent to the House of Commons by "bonnie Dundee," (which, by the way, is not very proud of him,) has gained some notoriety by his pamphlet called *Ginx's Baby*, and recently by his irritating speeches in the House of Commons. Born 40 years ago, Mr. Jenkins went to the Bar. He was not intrusted with any briefs, and four constituencies rejected his overtures to represent them in Parliament before Dundee accepted him. His father was Dr. Jenkins, a Presbyterian clergyman, of Montreal, Canada, who had his son educated at the University of Pennsylvania. Not succeeding at the English Bar, he went on a long visit to Belfast, in the North of Ireland, and there married the daughter of a severe Presbyterian trader. From that time to the present he has devoted himself to authorship and politics. A Liberal Government arranged for him the appointment of Agent-General for Canada; but an ungrateful colony got tired of him, and the frankness of their avowal was considered to be very rude by Mr. Jenkins. "The English Benevolent Society" sent him to British Guiana to inquire into the condition of the coolies. The only result was some correspondence in a newspaper, upon which he has founded a weak book of fiction. There is not a more unpopular man in the House of Commons than Mr. Jenkins. He is thin, wiry, and pale; his hair is a bright red, and his manner is a combination of pedantry and conceit so grotesquely exploitered that it is wonderful how the House has patience to listen to him. And yet this person fully believes that he is born to succeed Mr. Gladstone, whose conduct, though it has latterly reduced him in position at St. Stephen's, has left him still as much higher than his professed follower, Jenkins, as Mont Blanc is above Primrose Hill.

Mr. Gladstone may at least be credited with the courage of his opinions, though the Conservatives and leading Liberals say he began his crusade against the Government simply on party grounds. He saw the chance of exalting a new "platform" against the Ministry. The mysterious policy of Lord Beaconsfield and the vacillation of Lord Derby encouraged him, and if he had been more of a time-server he would not have been so badly beaten. There is, however, something to admire in the courageous way in which Mr. Gladstone has fought, while retreating, in the persistent manner of his even coursing humiliation in the accentuation of his hatred of the Turk and his belief in Russia. It is always courageous to separate yourself from a party with whom you have worked. When Mr. Cowen came out from below the gangway and launched his Northern thunders at his old friends it was an act of real bravery. Mr. Jenkins never had a party nor a following; but there is a sort of courage in standing up to be snubbed and sneered at. Courage is of many varieties. There is a rough defiance of public opinion, not to say morality, that amounts to courage, in the Silver bill, which English and European investors are now beginning to understand. American credit is already shaken at the bare suggestion of anything akin to repudiation. It is a brave thing to wear a white hat on Derby day at Epsom; yet Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M. P., wore one. A great teetotal orator and advocate of the introduction of the Maine Liquor Law into England, it was hard enough for him to go to the races at all, but to wear a white hat! No wonder he was "chaffed" about it in the House of Commons. His latest vagary is an equally impressive illustration of courage. He has jibed Ministers in public. He has made fun of the Ministry. At a meeting held at Cockermouth one day this week, he told his hearers that they were playing a farce at Westminster. It was called "British Interests." Mr. W. H. Smith sings "Hearts of Oak;" Lord John Manners, crowned with laurels and lilies, did the sword exercise; Mr. Cross danced a war dance; Mr. George Cavendish Bentwick appeared as a Bashi-Bazouk; Lord Beaconsfield poked up the British lion till the animal roared; the band played "Rule Britannia" all the time, and the proceedings concluded with a panorama which exhibited the British fleet sailing up the Dardanelles. Sir Wilfred is a bold man; but he dare not go into Hyde Park next Sunday and say that to "the people" who are going to gather in "their thousands" to discuss Russia and Turkey. The committee invite men of all shades of opinion to come and speak. They will propose a resolution in favor of the Ministry; but they will be quite prepared to put any amendment that may be proposed, and they declare that "the Opposition" shall have a fair and patient hearing. "But" continues the courage of his opinions, though the Conservatives and leading Liberals say he began his crusade against the Government simply on party grounds. He saw the chance of exalting a new "platform" against the Ministry. The mysterious policy of Lord Beaconsfield and the vacillation of Lord Derby encouraged him, and if he had been more of a time-server he would not have been so badly beaten. There is, however, something to admire in the courageous way in which Mr. Gladstone has fought, while retreating, in the persistent manner of his even coursing humiliation in the accentuation of his hatred of the Turk and his belief in Russia. It is always courageous to separate yourself from a party with whom you have worked. 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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$4,000 N. W. C. G. 6s, 2nd.....200 North-west.....35¾
2,000 do.....95 5 do.....35¾
12,000 do.....94½ 1400 do.....35¾
11,000 do.....95 500 do.....35¾
26,000 do.....s5. 95 300 do.....s3. 36
7,000 U. Pac. 1st.....105½ 300 do.....36¾
14,000 R. I. & M.....s3. 67 300 do.....36¾
1st.....b3. 67 700 do.....36¾
7,000 Cen. Pac. gold.....105½ 200 North-w. pf.....63¾
3,000 Cen. Pac. 1st.....109 do.....63¾
S. J. Br.....36 100 do.....s. 36¾
2,000 Cen. Pac. 1st.....100 600 do.....63¾
C. & O. Br.....84 5000 do.....63¾
1,000 St. P. & s. f.....84½ 50 do.....s3. 63¾
100 Del. & Hud.....46½ 300 do.....63¾
100 West Un.....70½ 100 do.....63¾
25 N. Y. C. & H.....105 400 do.....63¾
100 do.....104½ 300 do.....63¾
200 do.....104½ 300 do.....63¾
400 do.....104½ 300 do.....s3. 64
300 do.....104½ 300 do.....63¾
900 do.....s5. 104½ 700 do.....63¾
100 do.....104½ 700 do.....63¾
500 Lacrosse.....b. 61 100 do.....R. C. & I.....29½
100 Erie Railway.....93¼ 700 St. Paul.....s3. 35¾
50 Mich. Cen.....60¾ 35 do.....37¾
700 Lake Shore.....61½ 100 do.....36¾
1500 do.....61¾ 1200 do.....s3. 36¾
600 do.....c. 61½ 100 St. Paul pf.....70¾
900 do.....61¾ 300 do.....70¾
100 Rock Island.....99¾ 300 do.....70¾
100 do.....99¾ 300 D., L. & W.....47
10 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.....86 100 do.....47¾
500 St. L., K. C. & N. pf.....19½ 400 do.....47
500 Mer. & R.....68¼ 200 do.....47¾
200 Chic & M.....s3. 71½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....106½ $5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....
7,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.....106¾ do.....108¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....103¾ 30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40.....
'67.....b3. 106¾ R.....104¾
1,000 do.....c. 106¾ 45,000 do.....b.c. 104¼
100,000 do.....b.c. 106¾ 6,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.....
'67.....b3. 106¾ R.....b.c. 103¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R.....103¾ 10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C.....
3,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 103¾ R.....b3. 102¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

$21,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 106⅝ $10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 103⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....103¾ 50,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C.....
'67.....106⅜ R.....102¼
10,000 do.....c. 106⅜ 5,700 U. S. 4s, 1907, C.....
3,000 do.....c. 106¼ R.....101¾
12,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40.....103¾ 5,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, R.....101¾
C.....104⅝ C.....101¾
5,000 do.....104⅝ 5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....
14,000 do.....b.c. 104¾ R.....c. 106⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:30 P. M.

$4,000 U. S. 5-20 R.....103¾ $30,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 103⅜
'65 N.....b.c. 104¼ 10,000 do.....b3. 103⅜
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....103¾ 25,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....
'67.....106⅜ '67.....s3. 106⅛
10,000 do.....106⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.....104¼ $10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40
'65 N.....104¼ R.....b.c. 104⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....104⅝ 5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.....104⅝
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R.....104⅝ 5,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, C.....101¼
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....103¾ 50,000 U. S. 5-5s, C. '81. 103⅜
'67.....b3. 106⅜ 45,000 do.....s3. 103⅜
15,000 do.....106⅜ 50,000 do.....103⅜
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....106⅜ 100,000 do.....b3. 103⅜
'68.....b.c. 108⅜ 10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C.....104¼
C.....b.c. 104¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.....104⅝ $20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.....104⅝
'65 N.....b3. 104¼
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R.....103¾ 10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. 104⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 103¾
$0,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....106⅜ 40,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C. 102¾
'67.....106⅜ 25,000 do.....b.c. 102¾
'0,000 U. S. 10-40 R.....b.c. 104¼ 50,000 U. S. 6s, 6-18's

SECOND BOARD—I P. M.

$10,000 D. C. 3.65s, R.....76 | 200 L. S. & M. S. b.s3. 62
4,000 L. & W. Bcon. 35¼ | 1050 do.....62
2,000 C. & N. W. con. 107⅞ | 500 do.....b3. 62¼
1,000 M. & St. P. c. & f.....94⅜ | 500 do.....62¾
1,000 M. & St. P. I. & M.D. 97¾ | 7 Panama.....b.c. 125½
4,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st. 117 | 100 Ill. Central.....74¼
7,000 N. W. C. G.....95¼ | 1500 C. & N. West.....74¾
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s, con.....83¼ | 1600 C. & N. W.....b.c. 36⅝
6,000 N. Mex. 1st.....103 | pf.....b.c. 84
6,000 L. S. & C. 2d.....96¾ | 500 do.....64
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st, c. s. 118¼ | 400 do.....64⅛
1,000 do.....s3. 64⅛
1,000 Ohio & M. con. 90½ | 200 do.....64
5,000 Can. Pac. gold. 105⅝ | 500 do.....64
2,000 do.....s3. 63⅞
3,000 do.....105½ | 700 do.....s3. 63⅞
1,000 Un. P. 8s.....105¾ | 400 do.....63¾
4,000 Un. Pac. s. f.....92⅞ | 2400 do.....64¼
2,000 P. of Mo. 1st.....99 | 150 P., Ft. W. & Chi.
2,000 P. of Mo. 2d.....76½ | pf.....b.c. 93
3,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 105 | 100 do.....b3. 88¾
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st.....95 | 100 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 83
St. L. Div.....38½ | 200 do.....b.c. 83¾
x mat. coup. 71⅝ | 200 do.....b3. 83¼
5,000 W. C. R. 1900. 107½ | 100 C., M. & St. Paul
10 St. Nicholas Bank. 99 | pf.....b.c. 93
100 Merchants' Bank. 110 | 100 do.....70¾
5 American Ex.....b.c. 48½ | 25 do.....70¾
100 Del. & Hud. Can. 46½ | 200 do.....b3. 70¾
500 do.....s3. 46¾ | 300 do.....70¾
10 do.....46¾ | 1100 do.....70¾
500 do.....s5. 45¾ | 200 do.....71
100 do.....46¾ | 100 do.....71¼
10 Quicksilver.....b.c. 13¾ | 100 Wabash.....b.c. 15¼
100 West. Un. Tel. 70¾ | 100 do.....15¼
300 do.....76⅝ | 37 do.....15
400 Pacific Mail.....b.c. 21¾ | 100 do.....15¼
50 do.....21¾ | 300 do.....15¼
100 do.....21¾ | 400 do.....15¼
100 do.....21¾ | 1300 do.....46¾
100 do.....21¾ | 3900 do.....46¾
100 do.....21¾ | 400 do.....s3. 46¾
200 do.....21½ | 500 do.....46¾
200 do.....21¾ | 1200 do.....46¾
300 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c. 104¾ | 200 Mor. & Ea.....b.c. 68¾
9 do.....105⅜ | 300 Mor. & Es.....68
500 do.....s. 104⅝ | 200 do.....68¼
300 do.....b3. 105¼ | 100 do.....s3. 67⅞
200 do.....b3. 105¼ | 10 A. & S. Sus.....b.c. 73½
300 do.....b3. 105¼ | 30 do.....74
700 Erie Railway.....b.c. 93¼ | 50 Cin. H. & Ind.....67½
500 do.....93¾ | 50 Stonington.....b.c. 120½
35 Union Pacific.....b.c. 68¾ | 100 Ohio & M.....b.c. 83
50 C. P. & F. W.....71⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, '87.....105¼ | 51 Dl. Central.....74
1,000 North-w'st.....107¾ | 200 Pittsburg.....68⅞
11,000 N. W. C. G.....95¼ | 100 do.....68¾
2,000 W. & St. P. 1st.....90 | 200 Mich. Cent.....60¼
1,000 So. Pac. 1st.....73⅜ | 100 Lake Shore.....63
3,000 P. of M. 1st.....100 | 300 do.....63
13 Cent. Nat. Bank.....120 | 200 do.....63
200 Pacific Mail.....21¼ | 400 do.....62
100 do.....b3. 21¾ | 400 do.....62
400 do.....21¾ | 400 do.....b3. 62
100 do.....21¾ | 100 Union Pacific.....68½
400 do.....s3. 21 | 400 North-west.....36¼
300 do.....20⅞ | 100 North-w. pf.....b3. 64
300 do.....20⅞ | 100 do.....64¾
20 do.....20⅝ | 200 do.....s3. 64
200 do.....20⅝ | 100 do.....64
100 do.....b3. 20⅝ | 100 Ohio & M.....b3. 71
200 do.....20⅝ | 800 St. Paul.....b3. 38¾
100 do.....s10. 20⅝ | 100 do.....71¼
100 do.....20¾ | 100 St. Paul pf.....71¼
100 do.....20¼ | 400 D., L. & W.....s3. 46¾
100 do.....20¼ | 100 do.....46¾
100 do.....c. 105¼ | 100 do.....s3. 46¾

SECOND BOARD—I P. M.

$1,000 L. & S. R. 2d.....96 | 400 Pittsburg.....68
2,000 M. & St. P. 8s, C.D. 106½ | 300 do.....b3. 68
pf.....b.c. 93½ | 300 C., C., C. & I.....30½
110 Cent. Miver.....34 | 300 Wabash.....15
200 do.....b30. 34½ | 10 Ft. Wayne.....89
200 Del. & H. Can.....46¾ | 300 North-west.....36¼
100 do.....s50. 45⅞ | 700 do.....36¾
100 do.....45⅞ | 300 do.....b3. 36¾
100 do.....46¼ | 500 do.....36¾
7 West. Union.....76⅜ | 300 North-w. pf.....64½
800 do.....76⅜ | 200 do.....s3. 64
200 do.....76⅝ | 300 St. Paul.....70¾
100 Pac. Mail.....s50. 20⅞ | 300 do.....71
100 do.....20⅞ | 200 Mon. & Essex.....68
100 do.....b3. 21 | 100 do.....67½
400 do.....20⅞ | 200 H. & St. Jo. pf.....22
400 do.....21 | 200 do.....22¾
300 N. Y. C. & H.....105⅜ | 2500 D., L. & W.....46¾
100 do.....s3. 105⅝ | 100 do.....46¾
100 Quicksilver.....b3. 13 | 300 do.....46¾
100 Mich. Cen.....60 | 100 do.....46¾
700 Lake Shore.....62 | 100 Alb'y & Sus.....74
900 do.....b3. 62¾ | 100 St. L. & K. C. pf.....19½
100 Ill. Central.....74⅜

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—MARCH 5.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

1000 Bost. Belcher.....18		Bullion.....8½	7¾
500 do.....b10. 15		Exchequer.....6½	
500 do.....b10. 14		Caledonia.....3.50	
500 do.....b10. 13		California.....90	85½
500 do.....b10. 15		Consol. Va.....75	74½
500 do.....b10. 15		Imperial.....72	
500 do.....b15. 15		Crown Point.....8½	
1000 do.....b. 14		Gould.....4.00	
500 do.....b. 14		Julia.....2.25	8
500 do.....b. 14		Justice.....9	
500 do.....b. 14		Kentuck.....3.50	
500 do.....b. 14		Kings Mountain.....2.65	
500 do.....b. 14		Leopard.....1	
500 do.....b. 14		Mariposa.....1.60	
500 do.....b. 14		Mariposa pf.....1.90	2.75
500 do.....b. 14		Memphis......95	.75
500 do.....b. 14		Merrimac.....4.50	
1000 do.....b. 14		Moose.....8½	8¾
500 do.....b. 14		N. Y. & C.....2.25	
100 Seaton.....3.45		Ontario.....33½	34

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

500 Bel. & K.....b. 14		100 Moose.....b3.	8½
500 do.....b. 14		500 do.....b.	8¾
500 do.....b. 14		200 N. Y. & Col.....b.c.	2¼
500 do.....b. 14		do.....b.c.	2.35
1000 do.....b50. 15		100 do.....b10.	2.40
500 Lacrosse.....b. 61		100 Seaton.....b30.	3.45
100 do.....b. 63		Bonanza. Bushels.	Bushels.
100 do.....b10. 63		200 do.....b30.	2.35
100 do.....b10. 63		do.....b.	2.35
100 do.....b10. 63		Bid.	Ask.
100 do.....b3. 63		Amer. Con.....¾	1
30 California.....31		Bullion.....7	
100 Moose.....8½		Consol. Va.....22½	23
100 do.....8¾		Hakill.....1.90	
100 do.....8¾		King's Mt.....2.80	2.90
100 do.....8¾		Mariposa.....1.50	2.25
500 do.....8¾		Mariposa pf.....1.75	3.00
500 do.....8¾		Merrimac.....3	4.25
500 do.....8¾		Ontario.....33½	34
400 do.....8¾		Sierra Nevada.....4.00	

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

100 Am. Con.....b60.	10¼	200 Lacrosse.....b10.	.84
500 Amer. Flag.....c.	.22	100 do.....b10.	.84
100 Bel. & K.....b10.	.14	100 do.....b10.	.84
100 do.....c.	.14	100 Mar. pf.....b30.	2.75
100 do.....c.	.14	100 N. Y. & C.....s.	2.35
100 do.....c.	.14	100 Moose.....s.	8¾
100 Lacrosse.....b.	.63	100 do.....s3.	8¾
700 do.....b.	.63	100 do.....s3.	8¾
100 do.....b.	.63	100 do.....s.	8¾
300 do.....b.	.63	100 do.....s.	8¾
700 do.....b.	.63	100 do.....s.	8¾
100 do.....b.	.63	100 do.....s.	8¾
100 do.....b.	.63	100 do.....s10.	8¾

TUESDAY, March 5—P. M.

The stock speculation to-day was, characterized by a very buoyant tone for the general list, and almost all the active shares recorded higher prices, the improvement being well maintained in the closing dealings. The Northwestern shares, both common and preferred, were again conspicuous in the upward movement, the very favorable report in regard to the earnings of the road stimulating purchases. Pacific Mail was a marked exception to the strength of the general market, and fell off 2 ₱ cent., closing at a recovery of 1 ₱ cent. The weakness of the stock was due to the belief which prevails on the street that the acquisition by the Pacific Mail Company of the steamers of the Panama Transit Company at the price paid was not a very desirable bargain. The general market closed strong, with an upward tendency to prices.

The transactions aggregated 111,850 shares, embracing 33,835 North-western, 23,450 Lake Shore, 16,300 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 10,070 Pacific Mail, 8,995 St. Paul, 4,094 New-York Central, 2,688 Morris and Essex, 1,860 Delaware and Hudson, 1,600 Rock Island, and 1,200 Pittsburg.

Northwestern common advanced from 35¾ to 36¾, preferred from 63½ to 64½, C., C., C. and I. from 29½ to 30½, Rock Island from 99½ to 100¼@100⅜, Lake Shore from 61⅝ to 62⅛, St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern preferred from 19 to 19½, New-York Central from 104⅜ to 105⅜, Illinois Central from 73⅜ to 74⅜, Erie from 9⅛ to 9⅜, St. Paul common from 38½ to 38⅜, preferred from 70⅝ to 71⅛@71, Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred from 22 to 22¼, Union Pacific from 68¼ to 68½, Western Union from 76½ to 76⅜, and Ontario Silver from 33 to 34 regular, and 34½ buyer 30. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph sold at 21½, against 20½ at last previous sale. Morris and Essex, after advancing from 68⅛ to 68⅜, declined to 67⅞. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fluctuated between 47¼ and 46½, closing at 46¾. Delaware and Hudson was firm at 46¾@47, with sales at 45⅞ seller 60. Albany and Susquehanna sold at 74. New-Jersey Central declined from 10½ to 15¾, Pittsburg from 68⅞ to 68, and Chicago and Alton from 68 to 67½. Pacific Mail opened at 22, fell off to 20, and recovered to 21. Express shares were neglected.

Bank shares sold at 69 for St. Nicholas, 110 for Merchants', 98 for Fourth National, and 76 for Continental.

The Money market was easy throughout the day, with 4@5 ₱ cent. as the ruling rates for call loans, and closing transactions at 4½ ₱ cent. Government bonds have been the collateral chiefly hypothecated for some time past. In the Discount market the rates are 4½ to 6 ₱ cent. for paper bearing strictly prime names, the recent failures having revived a very sharp scrutiny among lenders of money. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, ¼ premium; Charleston, plentiful, ⅛@3-16 premium, ¼ premium; St. Louis, par; Boston, 12 cents discount, and Chicago firmer, 50@60 discount.

The foreign advices reported an advance of ⅜@⅝ ₱ cent. on United States bonds at London, the closing prices having been 103⅜@103½ for new 4½s, 107⅜@107½ for 1867s, 105½@105⅝ for 10-40s, and 104⅜@104⅞ for new 5s. In American railway shares, Illinois Central rose to 75½@75¾, and Reading declined to 141⅜. New-Jersey Central consolidated bonds fell off from 66½ to 66. Bar Silver was weak, selling down from 54⅞d. to 54d. ₱ ounce. British Consols were steady at 95 9-16@95⅝ for money, and 95⅜ for the account. The Bank of England lost £10,000 bullion on balance to-day. Rentes at Paris advanced to 110f. 25c. and reacted to 110f. 7½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was quiet, and the tone somewhat weaker than on yesterday. Actual business was done at $4 83½@$4 84 for bankers' 60-day bills, $4 85¼@$4 86 for demand, $4 86¼@$4 86½ for cable transfers, and $4 81⅞@$4 82 for commercial bills.

The Gold market was weak, and the price, after advancing from 101⅜ to 101½, declined to and closed at 101¼. It begins daily to be more and more evident that the speculators who went long of Gold on the supposition that the Bland bill would become a law in its original shape, are gradually parting with their holdings, and as no additional legislation in the direction of inflation is looked for at the hands of the present Congress, a still further decline in the gold premium would not be surprising, more particularly as the capital necessary to carry Gold at the present rates will, now that business shows a tendency to improve, be naturally directed into other and more legitimate channels. On Gold loans to-day the rates were 4½, 4, 3½, 2, and 3 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds sympathized with the improvement in the London market by an advance of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent., the latter in new 5s, registered. New 4s were an exception, and declined ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. Railroad bonds were active and generally strong. The transactions aggregated $317,000. St. Paul gold 7s sold up to 105, seller 20. Do. consolidated Sinking Funds advanced to 94⅜. C. and M. Division to 105½, I. and M. Division to 97¾, La Crosse Division to 106⅜, Sis First to 117, North-western Consols to 108, do. Interest bonds to 109, do. gold coupons to 95¼, Central Pacific to 105⅝, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts to 67, New-Jersey Central Consols to 64½, Lake Shore Seconds consolidated coupon to 96⅜, Union Pacific Firsts to 106, Iron Mountain Firsts to 105, and Pacific of Missouri Firsts to 100. New-Jersey Central convertibles declined to 83½, Wabash Firsts, St. Louis Division, ex-matured coupon, to 71⅝, and Ohio and Mississippi Consols to 96¼. In State bonds, District of Columbia 3.65s declined to 76, while Missouri 6s of 1887 advanced to 105½.

The exports of produce from this port for the week ending to-day were $8,147,765, against $4,900,286 for the corresponding week last year, and $5,226,840 in 1876. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1 this year were $60,594,691, against $47,775,350 for the same period last year, and $43,312,906 in 1876.

The following shows the movement of produce at the lake ports:

	Receipts at Chicago.				Shipments.
	March 4, 1876.	March 4, 1877.	March 5, 1876.	March 5, 1877.	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	18,145	40,319	13,975	115,544	46,270
Corn	154,128	96,296	70,403	197,759	167,737
Oats	5,750	14,710	17,269	52,438	28,126
Rye	707	320	3,260	3,890	840
Barley	5,236	6,350	5,905	13,999	11,709
Total	47,929	157,225	108,752	388,372	255,726
Flour bbls.	5,603	9,149	6,117	14,721	14,621
Hogs, hd.	8,829	8,997	7,282	16,091	7,051

	Receipts at Milwaukee.				Shipments.
	March 4, 1876.	March 4, 1877.	March 5, 1876.	March 5, 1877.	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	28,380	47,270	12,780	88,100	56,000
Corn	2,650	4,230	3,480	2,000	550
Oats	900	9,933	1,800	1,200	700
Rye	700		710	700	
Barley	1,630	5,230	1,230	2,100	2,100
Total	33,840	58,718	20,750	64,100	59,200
Flour bbls.	3,432	7,645	6,781	9,400	9,700
Hogs, hd.	540	422	1,043		100

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 5, 1878.

Gold receipts	$1,186,440 78
Gold payments	757,099 95
Gold balance	107,081,087 55
Currency receipts	602,459 02
Currency payments	552,615 88
Currency balance	34,372,189 88
Customs	452,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 5.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	101⅜	101¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	102⅜	102¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	106¾	106⅜
Bills on London	84 83¾@84 84	84 84@84 84½
New-York Central	104⅞	105¼
Rock Island	99⅝	100⅛
Pacific Mail	21⅞	21
Milwaukee and St. Paul	38	38¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	70⅝	71
Lake Shore	61¾	62⅛
Chicago and North-western	35¾	36¾
Chicago and North-western pref.	63½	64½
Western Union	76⅜	76⅝
Union Pacific	68⅜	68¼
Delaware, Lackawanna and West.	46⅞	46¾
New-Jersey Central	16¼	16
Delaware and Hudson Canal	46¾	46¾
Morris & Essex	68¼	68
Panama	131	130
Erie	9⅛	9¼
Ohio and Mississippi	7¾	7¾
Harlem	142	142
Hannibal and St. Joseph	10¼	10
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	22	22¼
Michigan Central	60¼	60¼
Illinois Central	74⅜	74⅜

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of shares sold, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	105⅜	104¾	4,094
Erie	9⅜	9¼	100
Lake Shore	62⅛	61¾	23,450
Wabash	15¼	15	261
Northern Pacific	36¾	35¾	14,885
North-western preferred	64½	63½	18,950
Rock Island	100¼	99¾	1,600
Fort Wayne	89	88¾	270
Milwaukee & St. Paul	38¾	38¼	3,885
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.	71⅛	70⅝	5,250
Pittsburg	68⅞	68	1,200
Del., Lack. & Western	46¾	46⅜	16,300
New-Jersey Central	16	15¾	355
Del. & Hudson Canal	47	46¾	1,860
Morris & Essex	68¾	67⅞	2,688
Michigan Central	60¾	60	550
Illinois Central	74⅜	74¼	851
Union Pacific	68½	68⅛	135
C., C., C. & I	30½	29½	895
Chic., Burl. & Quincy	100	99¾	100
Chicago & Alton	67⅞	67¾	100
Han. & St. Joseph	10	10	100
Han. & St. Joseph pref	22¼	22⅛	400
Ohio & Mississippi	7⅞	7⅝	900
Western Union	76¾	76⅛	1,200
A. & P. Telegraph	21½	21½	100
Pacific Mail	22	20	10,070
Quicksilver	13	13	100
St. L., K. C. & N. pref	19½	19⅜	500
Total sales			111,859

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	101⅜	1:00 P. M.	101⅜
10:30 A. M.	101⅜	1:30 P. M.	101⅜
11:00 A. M.	101½	2:00 P. M.	101¼
11:30 A. M.	101⅜	2:30 P. M.	101⅜
12:00 M.	101⅜	3:00 P. M.	101¼
12:30 P. M.	101⅜		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	118⅞	119
United States 6s, 1881, registered	106⅜	106⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	106⅜	106⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	104⅛	104¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	104⅜	104½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	106⅛	106⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	106⅜	106⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	108½	109
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	108½	109
United States 10-40s, registered	104⅛	104⅜
United States 10-40s, coupon	104⅛	104⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103½	103⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	102⅛	102¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	102⅜	102⅝
United States 4s, 1907, registered	101¼	101¾
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	101¼	101⅝

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in gold coin $383,000 for interest, and $150,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$21,914,000
Gold balances	1,521,110
Currency balances	1,948,175

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$57,497,904
Currency balances	3,358,508
Gold exchanges	5,943,372
Gold balances	849,736

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	42	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '81	116
Alabama 5s, '86	42	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '92	116
Alabama 8s, '86	42	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '93	116
Alabama 8s, '88	42	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	15¼
Ala. 8s, A. & O. 5	5	N. C. 6s, 10-40	15¼
Ala. 8s of '92	20½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	65
Ala. 8s of '93	20½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	65
Ark. 6s, Funded	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. con. J. & J.	45
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S.	3	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. con. A. & O.	45
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	3	N. C. 6s, Fd. act '66, '67	9
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. & N. O.	3	N. C. 6s, Fd. act '68, '69	9
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. Riv.	3	N. C. 6s, n. bds, J. & J.	8½
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	3	N. C. 6s, n. bds, A. & O.	8½
Connecticut 6s	108	N. C. sp. tax, class 1	2¼
Georgia 6s	99	N. C. sp. tax, class 2	2½
Georgia 7s, n. bs.	107	N. C. sp. tax, class 3	2
Georgia 7s, Gold bs.	106	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Ill. consp. 6s, '79	100	Ohio 6s, '86	109
Illinois War Loan	100	Rhode Island 6s	108
Kentucky 6s	100	South Carolina 6s	40
Louisiana 6s	56¾	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	30
La. 6s, n. bs.	56¼	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	30½
La. 6s, n. Fl. Debt	56¼	S. C. 6s, Fd. act, 66	30½
La. 7s, Penitentiary	56¼	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, J. & J	41
La. 6s, Levee bs.	57	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O.	41
La. 8s, Levee bs.	57	S. C. 7s of '88	30½
La. 8s, L. bs. of '57	57	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	1
La. 7s, cons.	93	Tennessee 6s, old	36¼
La. 7s, new bds.	91	Tenn. 6s, new bds	35
Mich. 7s, '90	113	Tenn. 6s, n. bds, n. s.	35
Mo. 6s, due '78	100	Virginia 6s, old	27
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	102	Va. 6s, n. bds, '66	33
Mo. 6s, due '86	104½	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	32
Mo. 6s, due '87	104⅜	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	67
Mo. 6s, due '88	104⅜	Va. 6s, ex mat. C.	56¾
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	105¾	Va. 6s, Def. bds.	4½
Mo. 6s, due '90	92.105¾	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924	76
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. '86	104	D. of Col. small bds.	76¼
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. '87	104	Dis. of Col. Reg	76

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. H. & Erie 1st	111½	Clev., P. & A. n. bds	110
Bur., Q. & N. 1st 8s	66⅞	Buff. & Erie n. bds	110
Chic. & Q. 1st 8s	112	Chic. & So. C. 7s	100¾
Chic. & Alt. 1st	114	Kal. & W. P. 1st	94½
Chic. & Alton ins.	105	D., M. & Tist 7s	1906. 105
Ia. & Mo. 1st guar	99	Mor. & Ess. bds.	109
C., B. & Q. 8s	c. 1st 112½	L. S. & M. S. 1st	109¾
C., B. & Q. con. 7s	109	L. S. & M. S. 2d	96¼
C., B. & Q. 5s, S. F.	91	L. S. & M. S. 2d	95¾
C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	107½	Mich. Cen. 1st	109¾
C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	107½	Mich. Cen. 2d	96¼
Cen. R. of N. J., 1st, n.	110¾	Mich. Cen. 7s	1902	107
C. of N. J. 1st, con.	64¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	104¾
C. of N. J. conv.	63¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	106
L. & W. B. Con. g'd.	35½	N. Y. C. 6s, Real Es.	104½
Am. Dock and Imp.	43⅜	N. Y. C. 6s, Sub.	104
M. & St. P. 1st, 8s, P. D.	116⅜	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85.	110½
M. & St. P. 2d, 7-10 P. D.	100⅞	Harlem 1st 7s	119½
M. & St. P. 1st, 7s, C. & D.	105	North Missouri 1st	103⅜
M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	106½	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	96⅜
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M.	97¾	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	96
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	94	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	19¾
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	94	Cen. Pac. G. bds.	105½
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	94¼	C. P., San J. & Cn.	83
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	108	Western Pac. bds.	102¼
Chic. & N. W. Con. bs.	107⅞	Union Pac. 1st, bds.	105⅞
Chic. & N. W. 1st	107⅜	Union Pac. L. G.	7s. 104¾
Chic. & N. W. C. G. bs.	95	Union Pacific S. F.	92¾
Chic. & N. W. Reg.	94⅜	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	89
Peninsula 1st Con.	104	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	100⅜
Chic. & Mil. 1st	107	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	118
C. C. C. & I. 1st, 7s	F. 110	P., Ft.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, March 5, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Joseph S. Hasbrouk, Esq., Referee, John T. Boyd sold the four-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 16.8 by 80, No. 695 2d-av., west side, 98.1 feet south of 38th-st., for $5,900; to Albert, Harriet B., and Susan Delafield, as Trustees and plaintiffs. Also the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100, No. 1,415 6th-av., west side, 20 feet north of 127th-st., sold for $9,200, to E. H. Rogers. Thomas J. Stearns, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Ernest Hall, Esq., Referee, disposed of a two-story frame house, with lot, 28.3 by 100, on Courtlandt-av., south-east corner of Benson-st., 23d Ward, for $3,000, to Benhard Frese, plaintiff in the legal action. The leasehold premises, No. 516 West 33d-st., west of 10th-av., announced by James L. Wells, was withdrawn upon a bid of $1,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By A. P. Riker, public auction sale, of six lots —by—, on West 22d-st., north side, 200 feet west of 10th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, under a foreclosure decree by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the three three-story brick buildings, with plot of land 57.11 by 90.10 by 57.7 by 90.10, Nos. 721, 723, and 725 East 6th-st., north side, 272.1 feet east of Avenue C.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land 50.4 by 138.3 by 50.5 by 135.5, on Boulevard, east side, 175.8 feet south of 95th-st., also, a plot of land, 41.11 by 138.3 by 43.6 by 140.5, on Boulevard, east side, adjoining above. Also, similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 185.7 by 100 by 55.8 by 90 by 99, on West 151st-st., south-east corner of 10th-av.; also, a plot of land on West 154th-st., south side, between 8th-av. and Macomb's Dam Road.

By William Kennedy, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, of one lot 30 by 100, on Welch-st., north-west corner of Depot-st. Twenty-fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

NEW-YORK.

By John T. Boyd.

1 four-story brick dwelling-house, with lot No. 695 2d-av., w. s., 98.1 ft. s. of 38th-st., lot 16.8x80..... $5,300

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 1,415 6th-av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 127th-st., lot 20x100..... 9,200

By Thomas J. Stearns.

2 two-story frame houses, with lot, on Courtlandt-av., s. e. corner of Benson-st., 23d Ward, lot 28.3x100..... 3,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 4.

20th-st., n. s., 118.9 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.8; Catharine F. Donahue and husband to M. Donahue..... $6,000

Chimneys, No. 132; Otto Falck to Jacob Huber..... Nom.

2d-av., s. s., 80.10 ft. s. of 61st-st., 20x75; Michael Kiefer and wife to Sarah Burr..... Nom.

Madison-av., s. s., 25 ft. n. of 61st-st., 22x85; Daniel A. McCool to Sarah T. McCool..... Nom.

Bloomingdale Road, e. s., irregular, 3 part of; Joseph P. Foster, Executor, to Mary Devesey..... Nom.

Oliver-av., 24th Ward; also, Prospect-av., 24th Ward; also, Jerome-av., 24th Ward; also, 10th-av., s. s., corner 25th-st., 100x98.9; James J. Phelan and wife to Mary A. Phelan..... 36,000

372d-st., s. s., 233 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x99.6; Isaac Bodman and wife to John M. Farrington..... 4,000

40th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 75x98.9; Hiram Wenger to Mary E. Wenger..... Nom.

Waverly-av., s. s., 34.8 ft. n. of 23d-st., 34.8x75; Maria Shafer to Louis Wolf..... 12,000

163d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue B, 19x92; Caroline Taubenreich to Caroline Klebisch..... 9,500

Waverley-place, 85.10 ft. w. of Mercer-st., 25.4x 132.1; F. Shepard to F. Saltus..... 18,100

13th-st., n. s., lot No. 105, 25x103.8; Austin Abbott, Referee, to P. McCann..... 23,100

125th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25.8x99.11; Joseph Spettel and wife to Theodore Dieterlan.

Christie-st., w. s., lot No. 186; James McGuiness to James Brown..... 20,500

Bloomingdale Road, n. s., irregular, ¾ part of; Joseph P. Foster, Executor, to Mary Devesey..... Nom.

Oliver-av., 24th Ward; also, Prospect-av., 24th Ward; also, Jerome-av., 24th Ward; also, 10th-av., s. s., corner 25th-st., 100x98.9; James J. Phelan and wife to Mary A. Phelan..... 36,000

372d-st., s. s., 233 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x99.6; Isaac Bodman and wife to John M. Farrington..... 4,000

40th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 75x98.9; Hiram Wenger to Mary E. Wenger..... Nom.

Lenox-av., s. s., 34.8 ft. n. of 23d-st., 34.8x75; Maria Shafer to Louis Wolf..... 12,000

163d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue B, 19x92; Caroline Taubenreich to Caroline Klebisch..... 9,500

Waverley-place, 85.10 ft. w. of Mercer-st., 25.4x 132.1; F. Shepard to F. Saltus..... 18,100

123d-st., s. s., lot No. 105, 25x103.8; Austin Abbott, Referee, to P. McCann..... 23,100

125th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25.8x99.11; Joseph Spettel and wife to Theodore Dieterlan.

Christie-st., w. s., lot No. 186; James McGuiness to James Brown..... 20,500

Same property; Elizabeth Tempice to John Wagner..... 3,800

Watt-st., No. 44; W. F. Andrews, Referee, to John Feterlin..... 5,000

LEASES RECORDED.

3d-av., No. 974, 3 years; Herman Jagle to Rachael Heyman..... $1,500

6th-av., No. 543, 5 years; George P. Herrmann to Jacob Rosegberger..... 960

6th-av., w. s., between 45th and 46th sts., 6 years; Temple Beth-El to H. Q. Jones..... 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OWNERS'S TENEMENT PROPERTY, ESTATES, TRUSTEES, &c.—Experienced house agent wants to take entire charge of rents, collecting, and repairs, &c. Address or call at No. 415 2d-av.

W. LUMSDEN.

AN ATTRACTIVE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house for sale on Lexington-av., near 29th-st.; modern ideas, and in perfect order; price $12,500, half of which may remain on mortgage for five years at 5 per cent.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 48 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

The very desirable four-story house No. 57 West 46th-st., 20.10x60 feet; frescoed throughout and finished in cabinet style. Can be seen by permit from E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.

FOUR-STORY BRICK FULL-SIZE EXTENSION DWELLING. PRICE LOW; TERMS EASY.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
4 Pine. 33 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

ON 39TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., a handsome and substantial four-story brown-stone house with dining-room extension, completely and elegantly furnished. For particulars apply at No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

EXCHANGE.—SMALL HOUSE, 36TH-ST. NEAR Broadway, for a larger one, between 5th and Madison avs., or vacant property below 50th-st., between 6th and Madison avs. J. A. P., No. 561 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR INVESTMENT—Nos. 104 and 106 Cherry-st.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—CORNER FOR SALE, 25x70x100; above 34th-st.; also corner Broadway and 37th-st.; at a great bargain. S. EDDY, No. 146 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MAGNIFICENT VILLA ON THE HUDSON AT Yonkers; 30 rooms, stables, 28 full lots; will be sold at auction, SUNDAY, March 26; terms, half cash. Apply to RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, FOR A RESIDENCE, or boarding-house, the elegant place called

"LINWOOD,"

near Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, containing mansion-house, two cottages, gate lodge, stables, ice and boat house, with some 85 acres of lawn and shade trees. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Apply to

WILLIAM H. DUNNING,
No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 29 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. This house is in excellent order and is frescoed throughout; will be let on reasonable terms to a good tenant, either as a dwelling-house or for business purposes; one of the most centrally located houses in the City. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co., 5th-av. and 19th-st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.'S,
NEW COMPLETE LISTS OF
HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, AND FOR SALE,
out to-day, at his office, No. 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

TWENTIETH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.—Medium size exquisitely furnished dwelling; rent only $2,000.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th st. or 661 5th-av.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a second floor, consisting of four rooms, pantries, &c.; hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c. Inquire of the janitor of ALEX. W. MURRAY,
Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP FRAME THREE-story dwelling-house, No. 142 East 111th-st.; rent, $37 50 per month; immediate; perfect order; possession immediately. THORNTON M. BODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 206 Broadway, corner 44th-st.

A BEAUTIFUL, EXTRA-WIDE CORNER, 25 feet on Madison-av., 28th-st., to rent, unfurnished, to a desirable tenant. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 2,130 Broadway.

HARLEM HOUSES.—BROWN-STONE, BRICK, and frame, 2, 3, 4, and 6 stories in size, all improvements. Open evenings. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

SEVERAL BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses near this office, $600 to $1,450; 35th-st., 9th and 8th avs., two-story, first-class, $1,900; Flats, $23 to $100. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway corner 52d-st.

BROADWAY AND 36TH-ST.—FLATS TO Rent, which are new, reasonable, and uncommonly desirable. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.—A full and correct list just issued can be had from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A MISSION WORK, THE PARLOR and kitchen floors, or house, in Lexington-av., between 15th and 30th sts., Broadway and 3d-av. Address, with terms, THORNTON M. BODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 206 Broadway, corner 44th-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, ONE OR TWO unfurnished rooms; rent must be moderate. Address, with reference, J. R., Box No. 760 3d-av., Advertisement Office.

PART OF HOUSE, FURNISHED, WANTED for light housekeeping. Address, with terms, M. O., Box No. 251 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE.—DOCK PROPERTY and storage warehouse, near Kingst., Brooklyn, on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 23 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

OFFICES TO LET,

Singly or in suites, in the new building of the
QUEEN INSURANCE CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 Wall-st., New-York.

This building is PERFECTLY FIRE-PROOF, and has all the modern improvements.

Apply at the present office of the company, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, Park Bank Building, to

WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

CHEAPEST STEAM-POWER IN NEW-YORK.—From 5 to 100 horse-power can be furnished at $2 per week per horse power, running 10 hours per day; also large basements, and store-floors to let, with plenty of good light, water, and water-closets on each floor; steam heating; also elevators and steam hoistways. T. PRESTON, Nos. 35, 36, 37, 39, and 41 Rose-st., New-York.

BREWERY TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY; Capacity, 200 barrels per day; malt-houses, 85,000 bushels. Apply to JACOB WEART, No. 260 Washington-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—STORE NO. 38 VESEY-ST., ON THE Broadway block. Inquire I. W. MERKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A FARM OF 138½ ACRES at Cornwall, Orange County, with new house; marble mantels and hall, fancy hard wood floors, brick smoke-house, three large barns, with about 30 box stalls for horses, and stalls for 30 cows; has half mile track; land all under cultivation; depot on the farm. Sold as farmers' price, and on easy terms by

W. E. WARING, No. 62 Bowery.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—ELEgant property at New-Brunswick, N. J., within five minutes of depot, and every modern improvement; magnificent view and fine shade trees; trains to New-York every hour; yearly commutation, $65.

W. H. NEWMAN, No. 106 Broadway.

AT WOODSIDE, N. J.—FOR SALE AT A BARgain, a pleasantly-situated house, containing 12 rooms, convenient to two railroads; lot 50x215; chicken-house, shrubbery, &c.; can be seen at any time. Address T. R., Box No. 1,973 New-York Post-Office.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—(VICINITY SPECIALITY)—A Bargain.—Sale, $5,000, easy terms, handsome residence; modern improvements; stable, one-half acre; south-westerly exposure; near South Orange depot. EDWARD F. HAMILTON, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTHPORT, CONN., A FINE dwelling-house and outbuildings, with four acres of land, well situated; price, $10,000; one-half may remain on mortgage; cost, about five years ago, nearly $23,000. Apply to C. H. PERRY, Southport, Conn.

MONTCLAIR.—A SUPERIOR, WELL-BUILT, roomy residence; modern improvements; 12 good rooms; bath-room, ample closets; 1½ acres; stable, lawn, fruit; bargain at price asked.

HOWE & PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st., or Montclair.

$1,500.—TO LEASE—FURNISHED MANsion, three acres, at Flushing; carriage-house, horses, carriages. Photograph and full details. R. G. EMBREE.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR WILL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn or City property—a large house, with grounds, 500x200, at Elizabeth, N. J. Location for terms, &c., apply to H. YOUNG, No. 368 Canal-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—TO A PRIVATE family only—a beautiful house, well-furnished, situated on the North Shrewsbury River, opposite to, and one mile distant from, Red Bank, and eight miles from Long Branch, and contains 12 large rooms, including billiard-room; has a very fine stable and coach-house and a fine kitchen garden attached to same; elegant bathing, fishing, boating, &c. Apply to the gardeners apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

No. 15 and 38 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 106 South 4th-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
CIMBRIA.....Thur., March 7 | SUEVIA.....Thur., March 21
HERDER, Thur., March 14 | GELLERT, Thur., March 28

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all parts of the Continent: Cabin, $80, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold: Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & SOAR.
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
California, March 9, 8 A. M. | Bolivia...March 23, 9 A. M.
Ethiope...March 16, noon. | Anchoria...March 30, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Alsatia...March 13, noon. | Elysia...March 20, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $75. Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
LABRADOR, Saturday.....Wednesday, March 6, 7 A. M.
FRANCE, Thursday.....Wednesday, March 20, 6:30 A. M.
CANADA, Saturday.....Wednesday, March 27, 8 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 35 Broadway.
For freight and passage in Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 39 N. R.:
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 12, 11 A. M.
CONTINENTAL.....TUESDAY, March 19, 5 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 26, noon.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $85, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Holland, Thurs., March 7 | England, Thurs., March 14, 12 M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL:
Helvetia, Sat., Mar. 9, 6:30 A. M. | Egypt, Sat., Mar. 16, 9 P. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70; current, $60. Steerage, $26, with privilege of return at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAVANNAH,

FLORIDA, NASSAU, HAVANA, AND SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DEGROVE, WEDNESDAY, March 6, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.
No. 52 South-st.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 9, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent.
409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and through lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, Connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports.
Steam-ship CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 9
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, March 19,
Connecting for Central and South America.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 1
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Monday, March 18
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....March 6
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....March 9

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Shipping Agent.
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....March 14
ANDES.....April 4
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ATLAS.....March 16
ANDES.....March 30
First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Friday, 8 A. M.
Cape TIBURON, Thursday, March 7, 10:30 A. M.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Wed., March 13, 9 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Bermuda, Sat., March 23, 3 P. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, Bermuda, Sat., March 23, 3 P. M.
Passengers will leave HAVANA DIRECT.
For Vera Cruz, Havana, New-York, and the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 20
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP DARONDELET will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, SATURDAY, March 9, at 3 P. M. STEAM-SHIP SAN JACINTO FOR SAVANNAH, FLA., TO ORMOND, AND HAVANA, CUBA, sailing at St. Augustine, March 12 and 26. Connecting steamer City of Macon leaves New-York March 9 and 23.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 52 South-st.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Steamships sail from foot of Wall-st., E. R., at 3 P. M.
Sailing THURSDAY, March 7.....CITY OF ALEXANDRIA
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis, Thursday, March 7.
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Baker, Thursday, March 14.
Steamships will leave Havana for New-York on the following Tuesday.
JAMES M. FINE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address,
No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. A. R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 5 h day of March, 1878, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York.—Dated N. Y., March 5, 1878.
JAMES M. FINE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address,
No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

DRY GOODS

NOVELTIES

JUST RECEIVED IN

SILK GRENADINES,

with EMBOSSED VELVET STRIPES and FIGURES,
SICILLIEN ARMURES in Black and Colors,
PAGONNE VELOURS,
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RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 9:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3, 4:20, 5:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 8:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Princeton, Kingston, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive at Philadelphia: From Pittsburg, 2:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

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TO PHILADELPHIA
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

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General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05 A. M., 2, 4, 5, and 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 9 P. M. Nor New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Match Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

Freight Depot, Harsimus Cove, foot of Cortlandt and Courtlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

KIRALFY, IMRE, ET AL.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—DELIA DEVLIN, plaintiff, against IMRE KIRALFY and BELOSSY KIRALFY, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., Sept. 5th, 1877.

JAMES M. FISK, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address,
No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. A. R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 5 h day of March, 1878, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York.—Dated N. Y., March 5, 1878.

JAMES M. FISK, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address,
No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 385.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, 2d floor, with board; bath and dressing-room; desirable for a party of gentlemen; with or without private table; terms moderate; references.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 333 WEST.—Large, handsomely-furnished room, second floor; first-class board; all conveniences; hot and cold water; no moving in May.

NO. 2 WEST 43D-ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5TH-AV.—Rooms for families or gentlemen, with board; terms moderate.

NO. 311 WEST 50TH-ST.—FINE SUITES AND single rooms to families and gentlemen, with first-class board; references.

NO. 12 WEST 34TH-ST.—ELEGANT APARTments, singly or en suite; superior table and appointments; private table and beds.

NO. 49 WEST 19TH-ST.—SECOND-STORY, sunny rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife; private house; references.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM and two hall rooms; southern exposure, with first-class table; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 146 EAST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; house and location desirable; terms moderate; reference.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NO. 46 WEST.—With board, a nicely-furnished hall room; appointments first-class; reference.

CONNECTING ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR To let, with board; references required. Mrs. BIRDSALL, 254 West 24th.

ONE SECOND-STORY FRONT ALCOVE room and one suite on third floor, with board; house newly refurnished throughout. 70 West 19th-st.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, extension room; private bath; second floor; also, hall-room.

NO. 34 WEST 32D-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th-av.—Desirable rooms, with or without board.

NO. 145 EAST 18TH-ST.—DESIRABLE large sunny room with board and grate fire; private family; references.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 345 AND 347.—A HANDsome parlor floor, with bath, closets, &c., to rent, with or without private table.

NO. 47 WEST 22D.—BOARD; HANDSOME rooms, large and small; third and fourth floors; hall, second floor.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., NO. 51 WEST.—AN elegant large room on parlor floor, with board; suitable for two.

NO. 204 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOME SECOND floor front rooms, with board; also single rooms; references.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, with or without board. No. 35 West 18th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES A large room, with grate, and board, at $10 or $12 a week. Replies solicited from private families having such culture and heart as will enable them to supply fresh and properly cooked meats, vegetables, and genuine tea and coffee. Late breakfasts and late dinners desired. Please address, giving full particulars, and whether room is southern exposure, B. D. E., Box No. 137 Times Office.

SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHES BY OR before May 1, a suite of apartments, unfurnished, in private family, in or near Madison square. Location between 15th and 30th sts., 5th and Madison avs. Parties owning their houses please address E. L., Box No. 309 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN, WIFE, DAUGHTER, (AGED 11,) desires two rooms, parlor and bedroom, with board; terms, $35 a week; location, 94th to 59th sts., Lexington to 5th-av. Address S. H., Box No. 290 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family; second-floor room. Address, giving terms, Box No. 296 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OCCUPYING a second-floor front room on 44th-st., between 5

LOCAL MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

REPORT ON THE ARMORY QUESTION.

THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE RECOMMEND THAT AN ARMORY BE ERECTED ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE — DISCUSSION BEFORE THE FULL BOARD—ALL OF THE TAMMANY MEMBERS IN FAVOR OF THE PROJECT.

The Board of Aldermen held a long session yesterday, which was mainly devoted to the consideration of the armory question. Alderman Perley presented several preambles and resolutions appropriating a portion of Hamilton Park, on Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, Lexington and Third avenues, for the purpose of having a brigade armory erected thereon, and also devoting $375,000 or $400,000 to pay up the structure. Mr. Perley said that the park referred to was more accessible than Washington-square, and that it was well suited for an armory. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on County Affairs. Alderman Morris then offered the draft of a bill to be submitted to the Legislature, which provides that the Mayor, the Controller, and the Commissioner of Public Works shall be constituted Commissioners to select sites for two brigade armories, one of which is to be located on the west side of the City, between the westerly side of Sixth-avenue and the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, north of Bleecker-street and south of Thirty-fourth-street, and the other on the east side of the City, east of the Bowery and Third-avenue, and west of Avenue A, and between Broome-street on the south, and Thirty-fourth-street on the north. The bill further provides for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal by the Supreme Court, to determine the value of the grounds selected, together with the buildings upon them, if any, and for the payment of such sums of money as may be agreed upon to the owners of the grounds. The Commissioner of Public Works is empowered to make all contracts necessary for the erection of the armories, as well as for their fitting up, and the Controller is authorized and directed to issue, at such times as shall be necessary for the purposes of the act, the bonds or stock of the City of New-York, to run not less than 10 years, and to bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. The bill then directs the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to put in the "tax levy" for the year 1880 a sum not less than 20 per cent. of the whole amount required, including interest thereon, and a like amount every following year until the debt has been liquidated.

The bill was laid over and ordered to be printed.

The Committee on County Affairs, to whom the protest of the Parks Protective Association against using Washington-square for armory purposes was referred, submitted a report, which was signed by Messrs. Sauer, Sheils, and Wehner, (Tammany Democrats,) recommending that the proposed armory be erected thereon. The report says that the committee were "influenced in their decision mainly by the representations of many of the officers of the First Division, N. G. S. N. Y., including the Major-General commanding, that an armory such as is in contemplation was of the first necessity; that the site was the most desirable one that could be obtained; that a proposition to purchase a site from private owners could not be entertained, at least at the present time, in view of the great cost and general reluctance apparent on all hands to making any further additions to the present City debt. The uncertainty of ever succeeding in selecting such a site, even if attempted, by reason of conflicting local interests and opinions as to the desirability of locating such a building in any particular neighborhood, was also well understood, the memorable example of the futility of the attempt to procure a site for a new City Prison, in the year 1873, being still fresh in the minds of your Committee." The report next states that "the area of Washington Parade Ground is 424,684 square feet—something more than nine acres; the portion to be occupied by the proposed armory will be less than two acres, so that more than seven acres of the square will remain for park purposes." It is stated in the report that they say, that "the erection of the armory will not destroy the park or interfere in any measurable degree with its uses by the public. The portion of the property which was originally used as a potter's field was long ago appropriated for public purposes, during the pleasure of the Common Council, by resolution adopted Feb. 27, 1826, and by resolution adopted June 19, 1826, it was to be denominated and used as the Washington Military Parade Ground. Additional ground was subsequently added, principally by deeds of cession from adjoining owners. The report of the Commissioners appointed for opening the parade ground was confirmed Oct. 26, 1827, and was approved by the Common Council Nov. 19, 1827. Its dedication at that time to military uses has never been changed by the Common Council. So far as the present authorities are concerned, the purpose to which it was then devoted, like its name, remains the same to this day." The report then says that "the representation of any considerable number of citizens of this City is entitled to, and should receive, all due consideration. The Public Parks Protective Association is represented as numbering 5,000 persons, although the protest bears but one signature. The number of the National Guard enrolled, and doing unpaid though invaluable service in the First Division, we know to be greatly in excess of 5,000, and they appeared before your committee by their duly accredited and recognized representatives—the Major-General Commanding, and other division officers—in advocacy of the proposed armory. With the wording of a portion of the protest itself, however, your committee entirely agree, and can even go so far as to recommend your honorable body to approve of it. This protest, speaking for the protestants and the people of this City at large, claims that the parks should be sacredly held in trust for the purposes to which they were devoted, and forcibly inveighs against every attempt to divert Washington-square from the uses to which it was dedicated.' In this your committee entirely agree; and, inasmuch, as the Legislature of the State in passing chapter 223, Laws of 1875, by section 34, amending section 120 of chapter 80, Laws of 1870, doubtless inadvertently diverted Washington-square from the purposes for which it was devoted, and the uses to which it was dedicated by the Common Council in 1826. Your committee believe, with the protestants, that this error of the Legislature should be corrected, and the parade-ground, or at least a portion of it, should be again devoted and dedicated to military purposes, as originally intended."

The report elicited an animated debate. On counting decide the Tammany members of the board discovered that two of their colleagues—Messrs. Wehner and Foster—were absent, and that if the question was put its vote of 10 to 10 would be the result. Despite their efforts to have the whole matter postponed a vote was taken resulting as anticipated. A motion was then made to recommit the report to the committee, and Alderman Bryan Reilly opposed it. He said he found the press—both morning and evening papers—were unanimously against the proposition.

Alderman Sauer—I call the gentleman to order. He is discussing the main question on a question of reference.

Several members here rose to speak, but the Chairman decided that Mr. Reilly had the floor.

Alderman Reilly—Why should we refer this matter back to the committee? We know as much about it now as we can know in a week from this time. The speaker was about to continue, but he was interrupted by points of order from various Tammany members. At length Mr. Reilly remarked there was an evident intention in the board to stifle public opinion so far as an armory on Washington-square was concerned; he did not desire to criticise the action of any of his colleagues, but he believed that they desired to delay action on the subject because one or two of the members were absent. While the Alderman was speaking, Messrs. Wehner and Foster entered the Chamber, and the motion to refer the matter back to the committee was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Roberts, Bennett, Carroll, Erhardt, Foster, Guntzer, Keenan, Sheils, Wehner, Sauer, Lewis, and Slevin—12.

Negative—Aldermen Biglin, Gedney, Hull, Jacobus, Kiernan, Morris, Perley, Phillips, Pinckney, and Reilly—10.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Public Works, on the Croton and Pavement bills, now before the Legislature, were called up. The majority report, which was signed by Messrs. Sheils, Carroll, and Hall, (Tammany Democrats,) was adverse to the bills, and the minority report, which was signed by Messrs. Pinckney and Biglin, (Republicans,) was in favor of them. The majority report, however, was adopted, by a vote of 12 to 10.

Alderman Pinckney offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Law to prepare an ordinance compelling owners of excursion boats to have rails placed on the gangplanks of their boats, so as to prevent accidents.

Alderman Reilly moved that the Legislature be requested not to pass the bill incorporating the Manhattan Pipe Line Company, and authorizing it to lay pipes for conveying petroleum, gas, or other products from New-Jersey under the North River, across the Island, and under the East River to Long Island City. The motion was agreed to, after which the board adjourned.

MARRIAGE OF COMMISSIONER WHEELER.

Police Commissioner Dewitt C. Wheeler was privately married to Mrs. Fanny Wisner, at the Gilsey House, yesterday afternoon. Only a few personal friends of the bride and groom were present, including Hon. Salem H. Wales and wife, ex-Mayor Wickham and wife, Assistant District Attorney Lyon and wife, Police Commissioner Erhardt and wife, and Police Commissioners Smith and Nichols. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Brooks. For the present Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler will occupy rooms in Philadelphia, where they intend spending a few weeks. At their carriage left the hotel for the railroad depot, the wedding guests assembled at the ladies entrance of the hotel to bid them adieu. Deck Commissioner Wales throwing the traditional slipper after the happy couple. Mr. Wheeler has two children—a boy and a girl—by his first marriage.

TERMINAL FACILITIES.

A NEW MOVE IN FAVOR OF THE USE OF THE BELT LINE FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF FREIGHT AT NIGHT—THE GREATER PART OF THE OPPOSITION SAID TO HAVE BEEN REMOVED.

A petition to the Board of Aldermen asking them to adopt the following ordinance for the improvement of terminal facilities is in circulation down town, and is being extensively signed by merchants:

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is granted to the several railroads terminating at the port of New-York to draw, or cause to be drawn, their cars by the use of dummy engines furnished by the said railroads, or by the Central Park, North and East Rivers Railroad Company, as may be agreed upon, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning, over the tracks of the Central Park, North and East Rivers Railroad Company, (with the permission of said railroad company,) to and from such points on the Hudson and East Rivers as may be specified in the applications of the several railroad companies and approved by New-York upon equal terms and conditions. This permission shall not be construed to allow loaded or unloaded cars to stand on said track between the places specified in the privileges which may be granted.

In support of the petition a number of reasons are cited. The fact that Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia have marginal railways is mentioned, and it is asserted that it is principally due to this that these cities are successful in largely diverting the commerce which would naturally come to New-York. It is claimed that by far the larger proportion of our commercial and real estate interests favor the measure; that the principal opposing interest last year (the Erie Railway) has this year, "as stated by its President, withdrawn its opposition;" that some of the carmen who before were fearful that their business would be injured if the privilege were granted have become satisfied that it would suffer in a still greater degree if we continue to allow competing cities to offer better facilities for the transaction of business;" and that the same remarks apply to some of the Washington Market dealers, who were last year induced to join in opposing the measure through fear that their business would be incommenced. The petitioners, however, are of opinion that even should these parties refuse to "co-operate for the general good," it is "hardly fair that the interest of the entire community should be sacrificed to avoid a slight inconvenience to a small minority." In conclusion the petition sets forth at length the benefits of enhanced values and increased trade that would accrue from the adoption of the ordinance to all classes of the community.

A YOUNG MAN'S DESPERATE ACT.

WILLIAM M. MANWARING ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE IN THE WEST END HOTEL—HIS FAST LIFE AND DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

Mr. William M. Manwaring, son of David W. Manwaring, the well-known dog merchant, at No. 248 Front and No. 271 Water street, attempted to commit suicide on Friday evening last, at the West End Hotel, No. 246 Eighth-avenue. The occurrence was kept a profound secret, all but the immediate relatives of Mr. Manwaring, and a few others, including the physician, being kept in ignorance of it. The facts of the case are as follows: Mr. Mainwaring, although not a member of his father's firm, had, with his brother David W., Jr., an interest in it, and always seemed to have abundant money at his command. He lived, with his wife and three children, at No. 458 West Twenty-fourth-street, and seemed to be a faithful husband. Recently, however, it appears, he sought the society of women other than his wife, with whom he drove out frequently. He appeared at almost all the public resorts, was seen on "the road" almost daily, spent money freely, and, in fact, attained the reputation of being a "fast" man. These facts, as might be supposed, came to the knowledge of his wife, and occasioned very serious domestic troubles. Mrs. Manwaring at length decided on instituting divorce proceedings against her husband, and placed her case in the hands of her lawyer. Manwaring thereupon left his home and rented a suite of rooms in the West End Hotel. After severing himself from his family in this fashion, his habits appeared to be even more loose and reckless than they had previously been, and he continued to enjoy the society of the persons who had caused such misery in his household. He also accustomed to hire drives by different women, one of whom is said to be a member of a highly respectable family in New-Jersey, while another was formerly a habitué of Harry Hill's Theatre. Last Friday his fast doings were as usual, accompanied by a woman, and on returning, about 7 o'clock, proceeded directly to his rooms. He called up Mr. Roeber, the proprietor, to settle some business matters, and appeared perfectly cool and collected, and entirely in his right mind. Just as Roeber was about to leave the room, however, he was startled to see Manwaring without a word of explanation, draw a seven-chambered Smith & Wesson revolver, place it to his breast, and fire. He immediately fell backward, and the hotel proprietor, seeing the wound was fatal, promptly summoned Dr. Minor, who lives in the neighborhood. The wounded man offered no explanation of his conduct whatever, but complained of the pain, and said he supposed he had killed himself. His father was informed of what had taken place, and soon arrived at the hotel, accompanied by Dr. W. Hanford White, the family physician. The Doctor made a careful examination, and found that the wound, although serious, was not necessarily fatal. The ball had entered at the right side, about an inch below the nipple, and lodged in the left lung, without, however, severing any of the larger blood-vessels. He did not probe the wound, but took measures to allay inflammation. The wounded man was placed in charge of a nurse, and the utmost precautions were taken to prevent the facts of the case from coming to the knowledge of the Police or the representatives of the press. The patient remained in a critical condition for a few days, but then commenced to improve, and is now almost out of danger. Dr. White says his condition is most favorable. Mr. Manwaring has observed extraordinary reticence on the subject of his attempt at self-destruction; but is most anxious to recover. His friends are unable to account for his rash act in any other way than by attributing it to his domestic troubles, as his financial condition was all that could be desired. He still remains in the West End Hotel.

OTHER ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

Mary J. Donohue, aged 16, residing with her parents at No. 157 West Twenty-seventh-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking Paris green. The unfortunate girl had been betrayed by a young man living in West Thirtieth-street, with whom she had been keeping company for some time, and the fear that her parents, who are a hard-working and respectable couple, would discover her shame drove her to attempt self-destruction. She purchased 5 cents' worth of Paris green, which she mixed with a little water, and then swallowed the poison. Her condition was soon discovered, and she was taken to the New-York Hospital. It is believed that she will recover.

In the house corner of Warren and Searing streets, Newark, Mrs. Carl has apartments. Yesterday morning, before leaving home for her daily work in a factory, she chastised her daughter Stella, a miss of 18 years, for remaining out of the house late on Monday night. Shortly after Mrs. Carl had gone out Stella attempted to destroy herself by swallowing strychnine. Her younger sister gave an alarm, and two physicians came in and administered emetics, which had the desired effect. The girl had several convulsions during the day, and last night was still in a critical condition, although the physicians had hopes of her recovery. It is believed that she had no intention of ending her life until punished by her mother. She found the poison in the house.

A MONTH WITH THE RECORDS IN LONDON.

Rev. Charles W. Baird, D. D., read a paper last evening before the New-York Historical Society entitled "A Month Among the Records in London." Having taken a vacation last Fall, Dr. Baird resolved to visit London to glean some information on the history of the Huguenot families who were compelled to seek refuge in England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Having dwelt on the kindly reception which he received from the officials in charge of the various departments which he had occasion to visit, he proceeded to describe the Record Office in Fetter-lane, London, and the regulations, subject to which visitors are allowed access to the vast collection of books and manuscripts. The various classes of records and Rolls of Chancery, Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas, Patent and Close Rolls were then described and their contents explained. The Doomsday Book, the gem of the collection, a survey and census of England in 1080, composed of two volumes, one folio, containing 280 pages, and the other quarto, of 450 pages, he said Dr. Baird, the most important manuscript in the Kingdom. Having alluded to the very careless manner in which the public records in England were kept about half a century ago, Dr. Baird paid a deserved compliment to the late Sir S. Rommilly, Master of the Rolls, for his exertions in securing the preservation of the valuable collection of manuscripts now in the Record Office. At Somerset House Dr. Baird found a large number of papers relating to the French Huguenots, and avast number of volumes of parochial registers of births, deaths, and marriages. The library of Guildhall was then described, after which the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth Palace was visited. The vast collection of the British Museum, the catalogue alone occupying 2,000 volumes, was glanced at rapidly, and, again paying a tribute to the courtesy shown him by the curators of the different institutions, Dr. Baird concluded his paper. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Moore, and seconded by Mr. R. F. Delaney, and having been put to the meeting by Frederic De Peyster, the President, was carried unanimously.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—A NEW CLUB-HOUSE TO BE ERECTED AT CREEDMOOR.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held yesterday afternoon, Judge Stanton, the President, in the chair. Col. Scott, of the Building Committee, submitted a report on a proposition made by a firm to build a club-house and refreshment stand on the range. It is proposed to make a contract for dispensing refreshments for the term of five years, at an annual bonus of $1,000. The firm agrees to erect a one-story Gothic building, 150 feet long by 70 feet wide. Its location will be on the site occupied last year by the tents of Gen. Dakin, Gen. Wylie, and Gen. Beebe, just south of the present range-keeper's head-quarters. The building will front on the main road running down the range, facing to the east. The main building will be 90 feet long and 40 feet wide, and will be occupied as a dining-room, bar-room, and kitchen. There will be wings, each 20 feet long by 50 feet in width, on either end. The north wing will be occupied as a ladies' parlor, while that on the southern end will be allotted to the associate directors and committee rooms. A piazza, 10 feet wide, will run around the entire structure. The preparation of a contract was referred to the Range Committee, with instructions to refer it to the Executive Committee for approval. The report of the Treasurer placed the receipts during the month, including a loan of $2,000, as $2,089 20; disbursements, $1,010 76; leaving a balance on hand of $1,078 44. A communication was received from the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, offering certain suggestions in regard to the selection of the American team to shoot in the International Match for the Centennial trophy at Creedmoor next September. The committee deemed a record of 87 per cent. as sufficiently low to entitle a man to compete for a place on the American team, and believed that two meetings for the trial, of, say, two or three days each, ought to be ample to determine the qualifications of contestants, and that compensation to the successful men should be made substantially upon the basis of mileage. A communication was received from Col. G. W. Wingate, offering a gold badge for competition at Creedmoor on the following terms: Open to all members of the National Guard, in uniform, and the National Rifle Association; distances, 200 and 500 yards for infantry, and 200 and 300 yards for cavalrymen; five shots at each distance; the trophy to be finally awarded to the marksman who shall have won it the greatest number of times at the close of the season of 1878. On motion of Major Fulton, the offer was received with thanks, and a committee of three to prepare a programme for the selection of a team to represent the United States in the International Match for the "Centennial trophy." The Chairman appointed Major Henry Fulton, Gen. D. D. Wylie, and Col. E. H. Sanford. An adjournment was then taken.

THE CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL AGAIN.

A PRETTY SPECTACLE IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE PROCESSION AND THE DANCES.

The Academy of Music was well filled with ladies yesterday afternoon at the repetition of the Children's Carnival, but there was no display of fine raiment among the audience. The spectacular effects were entirely confined to the stage. The entertainment was a delightful one, and the youngsters who took part in the marches and the dances were overwhelmed with applause and nosegays. There were children, of all sizes and of all varieties of precociousness, in the body of the house as well as on the stage, and it was natural enough for a small boy in one of the boxes to direct the attention of the other spectators to his diminutive sister, who, attired in silk and silver, impersonated a goddess of something in the pageant. The sunlight that found its way into the Academy, in spite of the darkened windows and the blazing gas-jets, was subdued, and the sunbeams seemed to have an affinity for the smiles of the children, and fell upon the stage, paling the glow of the magnesium lights. The programme of the carnival was nearly the same as that presented a week before. The curtain first arose upon a pretty picture of Prince Carnival offering, in his good-natured way, his pastile gifts from the Goddess of Liberty and Brother Jonathan; and when it arose again the procession took place, and all the toddlers came upon the stage in their gorgeous frocks, and marched from the "Prompt side" to "O." and back to the flat. First there came quite large boys and girls, and they were followed by the smallest possible representative of "this tarnal Yankee nation," with his pastile gift and his pantaloons tightly strapped to his boots. After Jonathan Prince Carnival rode in a huge wine-glass on wheels, and the Spanish nation, represented by three pretty little girls, followed in his wake. Flora and Ceres, Diana and the Ice Queen, with their respective suites; George Washington and Martha of that name, née Custis, both of them looking younger than ever, riding in the chariot of Liberty, and followed by the old Continentals in brand-new regimentals; the Hungarian nation, the Queen of Beauty and three just as pretty Graces as ever twined their arms around one another's waist, and smiled sweetly on all mankind, completed the procession—that is, if we say nothing of the utterly impossible elephant which carried the Queen of Beauty and the gentleman in a scarlet cap who guided the beast. The dances which followed were gracefully executed, and if the little ones learn to use their heads as well as they use their legs, they will become smart men and women. At the conclusion Mr. Carl Marwig, the director of the affair, was called forward to receive the congratulations of the spectators.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT'S RECENT LOSS.

A meeting of the commanding officers of the several organizations in the First Division, National Guard, was held at No. 7 West Thirteenth-street last evening, in response to a call issued by Major-Gen. Shaler, commanding the division. Inspector-General John B. Woodward presided. The organizations represented were the Second Brigade, Gen. Vilmar; Third Brigade, Gen. Varjan; First Brigade, Col. Belknap; Seventh Regiment, Col. Clark; Eighth Regiment, Major Young; Ninth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Montgomery; Twelfth Regiment, Col. Cruger; Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Porter; Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Klein; Separate Troop B, Cavalry, Lieut. Decker; Battery K, Artillery, Major Hoelzle. Gen. Shaler said that he had called the meeting for the purpose of obtaining the views of the officers as to the proper method of assisting the Eighth Regiment in its present trouble. He was of the opinion that if a grand military entertainment could be given it would afford an opportunity to all the regiments to assist in the movement, and would realize a handsome sum for the regiment. Col. Cruger was in favor of such a plan, and suggested that the entertainment should be held at Gilmore's Garden, which, however, could only be had during the next 10 days. Col. Clark said that as his regiment had an entertainment on hand for its own benefit, he was authorized to state a newspaper which his regiment would subscribe from $100 to $1,000. Col. Porter thought that the State ought to make good the regiment's loss. Lieut.-Col. Montgomery offered a resolution appointing the following committee to draft a plan for affording relief to the regiment, to report at a future meeting: Gen. Shaler, Col. Clark, Col. Vose, Col. Cruger, and Col. Porter. The resolution was adopted. The Chairman of the committee was instructed to call a general meeting of all the commissioned officers in the division, to hear the report of the committee, after which an adjournment was taken.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

George W. Bush made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Frederick A. Bidabock.

A dividend of 15 per cent. has been ordered by Register Dayton to be paid to the individual creditors of William Moller, the sugar refiner.

A meeting of the creditors of John Kavanagh was held yesterday at the office of Register Ketchum. Schedules were presented showing liabilities of $40,000, five claims were proved for $6,100, and John H. Platt was appointed assignee.

The failure of Trimm & Sumner, dealers in poultry at No. 451 Washington Market, is reported. The firm was established many years ago, but their credit was limited. The liabilities amount to about $25,000, and endeavors are being made to compromise at 5 cents on the dollar.

A TARIFF SUGGESTION FROM FRANCE.

A committee of French legislators, manufacturers and publicists have addressed a printed circular to the people of the United States, on the subject of a lower tariff both in France and the United States. They assert that the non-existence of a treaty of commerce between the two countries is equally prejudicial to both, and invite the appointment of a committee in this country to communicate with them for the purpose of suggesting the bases upon which such a treaty should be drawn up. Such a conference, they say, would prepare the way for a Franco-American Congress, to be held in Paris during the International Exposition. The proposed Congress, it is claimed, could, after a discussion of the whole question of tariff reform, submit with confidence to the Governments of the two countries a plan for the formation of an international agreement. The committee thinks the tariff question, strongly urging a reduction of the duties imposed by both Governments, and citing instances of the many obstacles in the way of a more extended commerce between France and the United States.

THE BOONTON EXCISE TROUBLES.

By a singular error in an article published in THE TIMES a few days ago, entitled "A Martyr to Temperance," the name of the person who was employed by Mayor Smith, of Boonton, N. J., to obtain evidence against liquor-sellers, was incorrectly given as Thomas Macready; it should have been Isaac Hollenbeck. Mr. Macready, who is an industrious and honest man, was in no way connected with the disagreeable scenes described in the article.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A male infant about 4 weeks old was found in the hall of the house No. 30 Bridge-street, and cared for by the Police.

The steam-ship Wyoming, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday, took out 30,146 letters, 350 registered letters, and 35 bags of papers.

Mary E. Rehman, aged 13 months, fell into a tub of water in her mother's room, at No. 88 Sheriff-street, on Monday afternoon, and was drowned.

The twenty-eighth annual Commencement and reception of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, will take place to-morrow evening.

The Police Athletic Club yesterday presented to Capt. Alexander S. Williams, President of the organization, a gold badge and a set of complimentary resolutions in recognition of his services to the club.

Some Rock Island stock was sold out under the rule for account of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., on the Stock Exchange yesterday. It is understood that the result of the transaction was in favor of the firm.

Joseph Collins, 2 months old, was found dead in his cradle yesterday, at No. 71 King-street. An examination showed that the child had rolled over on its face, and falling asleep in that position was smothered.

The upsettings of a pot of fat on the stove at Robert Teuscher's bakery, No. 195 Forsyth-street, yesterday afternoon, set fire to the premises. Adolph Werner, aged 22, who is employed in the place, was severely burned on the face and arms while attempting to put out the fire.

Messrs. A. Nones & Co. claim that the silk tights and feathers seized by the Customs officials on Friday, while being carried off by a boy from the steamer Hadji, were regularly entered by them at the Custom-house, and that the act of the boy was a bold attempted robbery.

Coroner Woltman was summoned yesterday to take the ante-mortem statement of Leon Lange, the silk-weaver, who shot himself in the breast in the Lutheran Cemetery on last Saturday. He said he shot himself because he was tired of life, owing to poverty and misfortunes.

The United States ship-of-war Portsmouth, arrived here yesterday from Washington, being in tow of the steamer Tallapoosa. A larger amount of goods than she can probably take on board is ready for her, and as soon as she is ready to receive them work will be commenced to put them on board, so that she can be ready to sail by March 16. Her officers have been ordered to her, and will report to-day for duty.

The first fancy dress and masquerade ball of the Mardi Gras Association took place last evening at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Hall, and was well attended. The Committee of Arrangements was composed of the following gentlemen: J. G. Mackie, President; F. Fere, Vice-President; J. Webber, Secretary; A. Labrae, Vice-Secretary; G. Khalt, Treasurer; L. Roedelsperger, Vice-Treasurer; J. Robucheau, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The certificate of incorporation of the Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The object of the society is to take care of abandoned and indigent children between the ages of 2 and 6 years. Mrs. Deborah Alexander is the President of the society whose affairs are to be transacted by 24 lady managers. The officers include well-known Jewish ladies, such as Mrs. P. J. Joachimsen, Mrs. Tuska, and others.

BROOKLYN.

During the month of February $178,267 16 were collected for arrears of taxes.

The Republican General Committee of Kings County met last evening, but transacted no business of importance.

Thomas Sayles has commenced a suit against the Erie Railway to recover $250,000, which, he claims, the company made by infringing a patent for a certain brake obtained by him.

The Committee of Police Captains, instructed by the Commissioners to revise the Police manual, are also considering a change from the present style of hats worn by policemen. It is probable that the old glazed cap will be abandoned and a Derby hat, such as is worn by the New-York policemen, substituted.

For improperly participating in a Republican primary held in the Third Ward, Foreman Samuel Duff of Engine No. 3 was dismissed by the Fire Commissioners yesterday. Foreman Doyle of Engine No. 2, for a similar offense, but of lesser degree, was fined 10 days' pay. Michael Quinn, foreman of Truck No. 1, who was also at the primary, was found guilty, but sentence was suspended.

The funeral of the late Edmund Olsen, Chief Engineer of the United States steamer Huron, which was wrecked at Kitty Hawk, off the coast of North Carolina, in December, took place yesterday from the Navy-yard. The funeral services were conducted by Chaplain Mathews, according to the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Many floral tributes were presented by the friends and companions of the deceased. A large number of naval officers were present. The remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Alderman Fisher, President of the Common Council, yesterday filed his list of standing committees for the year. The regular Democrats receive 10 of the Chairmanships, and the Republicans 10. The only Republicans made Chairmen of important committees are Messrs. French, Fritz, Baird, and Dryer, who voted for Mr. Fisher. Mr. Griswold, the Republican who voted against Mr. Fisher from the first, is made Chairman of the Committee on Election Returns, and the two Independent Democrats, Shanon and O'Reilly, are associated with him. The committee meets once a year. Mr. Fisher was elected by a combination of eight regular Democrats and five Republicans, including himself.

NEW-JERSEY.

William J. Dudley, of Newark, has gone into bankruptcy.

James McDonald, of East Newark, was struck by a piece of timber while unloading a car on Monday night, and seriously, if not fatally, injured.

William Walker was brought to Jersey City yesterday from Boston on a charge of having robbed the clothing store of George W. Clerihew, by whom he was at one time employed.

Thomas Quite, of Greene-street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday for having, on Monday night, presented a forged check at the cloak-room in Cooper Hall, where a ball was in progress, and demanded a valuable hat and coat upon it.

The trial of Smith Garrabrant, a well-known real estate dealer, of Jersey City Heights, who was charged with having secured $1,750 from John Burford upon false pretenses, was concluded in the Hudson County Sessions yesterday by a verdict of acquittal.

It is reported that George Taylor, who recently robbed Jacob Elverson, a Newark pawnbroker, by whom he was employed, of watches and jewelry valued at $4,000, had been captured in Denver, Col. County Prosecutor Abeel yesterday sent ex-Chief of Police Mills to that city to identify the fugitive, and bring him home for trial.

Ex-Attorney-General Gilchrist informed the Hoboken Council last evening that, as counsel for the city in the suits brought by the holders of the up-town improvement certificates, he has clear evidences of fraud and collusion between the contractor and the City Surveyor. Additional counsel was given him. The suits aggregate over $350,000.

James G. Hulse, the Secretary of the Republican Club, who disappeared mysteriously from Passaic shortly before the last Presidential election, has been heard from recently at Robert Town, Tasmania, where he is engaged at book-keeping, and hopes soon to return with money enough to discharge the financial obligations which were the cause of his hasty departure.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning Henry Beck, a trackman, discovered the mangled body of Dennis Sheehan, a Snake Hill pauper, lying under the Montclair Railroad trestle at Penn Horn Creek, Jersey City Heights. It is supposed that while walking on the trestle the unfortunate man was struck by a train and thrown to the ground. Coroner Reman took charge of the remains.

The special committee appointed by the Newark Council to investigate the transactions of the Water Board of that city employed Mr. C. L. Robertson, an expert accountant, to make an examination. Mr. Robertson reported on Monday evening that he had found errors both of omission and commission, and evidences of neglect, looseness, and want of system, but no evidence or signs of jobbery, corruption, fraud, or embezzlement.

Since the opening of the new tunnel of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad through Bergen Hill, Finance Commissioner Patterberg, of Jersey City, has endeavored to compel the railroad company to pay taxes on the ground over the tunnel, the road-bed being exempt by law. Yesterday, at a conference between the Finance Board and the representatives of the company, the company agreed to pay the tax from 1874, amounting to $25,000 annually.

THREE HIGHWAYMEN ARRESTED.

As Robert Reid, coldred, of No. 356 Seventh-avenue, was passing along Seventh-avenue, at 10 o'clock Monday night, he was assaulted at the corner of Thirtieth-street, knocked down, and robbed of $12, by three men, named Thomas Sullivan, of No. 226 West Twenty-ninth-street, and Adolph Lohman and James Fealey, both of No. 324 West Thirty-fifth-street. Officer McTigh, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, took the three highwaymen into custody. They were taken before Justice Kilbreth, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail each. Lohman had just completed the service of a five years' term in State Prison.

OTTOMAN AND MUSCOVITE.

A LECTURE BY REV. DR. STORRS ON THE TURKISH POWER IN EUROPE.

The appearance of Rev. Dr. Storrs upon the lecture platform at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening attracted a full house. Indeed, notwithstanding the high price of admission, there were few vacant seats even in the galleries. The lecture was the first of two discourses upon the recent struggle between Russia and Turkey, under the general caption of the "Ottoman and Muscovite." By way of exordium, the lecturer observed that, in order to understand the struggle that had just terminated it was necessary to look beyond the fierce encounters at Schipka Pass and Plevna, beyond the Andrassy note, beyond the Crimean war, and to regard the contest as an inevitable one between contending races, contending religions, and contending modes of human life. The theatre of the war had been the old Byzantine Empire, endeared to classical scholars, with a history that went back to primitive times. The people of Roumania were largely descendants of the ancient Romans, the province having been conquered by Trajan. The lecturer here identified Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, valiant Montenegro, and other principalities of European Turkey, by their classical names, recalled their historical relations, and concluded with their resolution into independent States as the power of the Byzantine Empire became enfeebled. Territorially, they embraced about 200,000 square miles, and were only about two-thirds as large as the single State of Texas. He next described their products from the wheat fields of Bulgaria, the finest in Europe, to the olive-bearing slopes near by, so famous in classic story, and the heavily-timbered mountain ranges by which the territory was divided into separate districts. A sea-coast of nearly 1,200 miles, indented with bays, rendered this tract one of the earliest commercial centres of the world, with Constantinople as its natural metropolis. This commercial importance would, the lecturer argued, be reproduced by and by under a better form of government and the impulse of modern progress which would succeed the expulsion of Turkish officials.

After some allusions to the art and literature of the Byzantine Empire, and the influence of the classical revival in bringing about the reformation, Dr. Storrs proceeded to tell who the Osmanli Turks are—an offshoot of the old Turanian stock—to contrast the necessary opposition between them, with their nomadic habits, and the Hindo-European races, with their tendency to agriculture, manufactures, and trade; finding in these fundamental race-traits the source of an ineradicable opposition to each other. On the one hand, was an agricultural people, cultivating the soil, originating the industrial arts, and living in permanent homes a people of civilizing tendencies. On the other, was a pastoral stock, harmless in its habits, and wanderers and barbaric in its tendencies. Dr. Storrs described the typical Turk as grave, courteous, dignified, proud, overbearing, capable of tremendous fanaticism; then traced the rise and progress of the Ottoman power in Europe from the crossing of the 40 upon a raft under Solyman, in 1356, to the first serious disaster to the Turkish arms, received in 1569, near Astrakan, at the hands of the then unknown Russians. He traced the tremendous rapidity of the conquest under Solyman and his successors to the aptitude for military organization. It was the Turk who invented the bowstring, who first used bombs and red-hot shot, who supplanted the old warfare of the catapult with the new warfare of the cannon, as at the bombardment of Rome. Beneath these physical accessories of success lay the four great elements of monotheism, fatalism, ritualism, and sensualism, the second accounting for that fierce confidence with which the conquest was pursued, and the fourth for that enthusiasm which painted to the Moslem imagination a paradise of sensual delights, if it so happened that he should fall in battle. Such elements, wielded by a single despotic will, from which there was no appeal, accounted very satisfactorily for the apparently miraculous rise of the Ottoman power, without assuming as some had done, that the recent the Osmanli had to conquer were weak and enervated.

In the second part of his lecture Dr. Storrs traced the decay of the Ottoman power, pointed out the causes that led to it, and examined the question whether the Turk had yet evinced such a capacity for reform and civilization as to entitle him to consideration. It was true that the first diamond decoration of the Caesarian order ever telegraphed came from the Sultan, but it was equally true that every attempt at reform and every concession to religious tolerance had been brought about by external pressure. The lecture was delivered at intervals with opposite anecdotes, which were received with bursts of applause.

QUEENS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions of Queens County, now in session at Long Island City, found only seven indictments, none of them of an important character. The two boys, Frederick Winds and William Hopkins, arrested for throwing stones at a Long Island Railroad train, were among those indicted. They were subsequently arraigned, and pleaded guilty, and were remanded for sentence.

William Weiss was indicted for assault with intent to kill. Upon arraignment, the District Attorney accepted a plea of assault and battery, and Weiss was sentenced to pay a fine of $30, or go to jail 30 days. The case of The People against Benjamin Fowler, for stealing oysters, was call d; the defendant did not respond, and his bail was forfeited. Samuel Smith was charged with the same offense and changed a former plea of not guilty to guilty, and sentence in his case was suspended. Most of the day yesterday was occupied in the trial of a slander case, Elizabeth Keighey against Hannah and William Sheffield. The parties live in Long Island City, and the case appeared to be founded on the quarrel, in which the actors called each other hard names. The plaintiff was represented by ex-Judge Busteed and son, and the defendants by Downing & Stanbach. The action was brought under which provides that suits for slander may be brought without the necessity of proving special damage in consequence of the slanderous words spoken. The court-room was crowded during the trial, and much interest was manifested in the summing-up addresses of Messrs. Downing and Busteed. The jury remained out only about 15 minutes, when

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8263. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MARCH 1878

WASHINGTON.

LOUISIANA POLITICAL MYSTERY.

THE FATE OF GEN. ANDERSON AND ITS INFLUENCE IN POLITICS—GOV. NICHOLLS IN TERROR OF THE WHITE LEAGUE—THE COLLECTORSHIP—GOV. PACKARD COMING TO THE FRONT—THE PRESIDENT'S OPPORTUNITY AND HOW HE USED IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—There is a mystery about the whole business of the Louisiana Returning Board trials which needs yet to be explained. Two members of the Cabinet, it is said, and with most direct authority one, received information which was regarded as positive that Anderson would be pardoned. Telegrams have been received from Anderson which stated indirectly his certain expectation of a pardon. There have certainly been communications received which give two or three very cool-headed persons expectations of a pardon. Now it is understood that the opportunity for Nicholls to pardon Anderson has passed till next December. This fulfills the common expectation, for very few persons here, beyond those who trusted to private assurances, have believed that Nicholls would dare to interfere. It has been said that he would render his life insecure. Probably the trouble really is that he would lose some points in the intricate and corrupt game of politics playing in Louisiana, of which the hunting down of the members of the Returning Board is a grand feature. The attempt to influence or affect Federal politics seems to have disappeared from the trials, and at the present moment they are presented as a local "game." Herein is Nicholls' difficulty, no doubt; for what he might have been able to do in the face of a general party opposition he has not the courage to attempt with a strong and reckless faction striking directly at his own position. There may be other ways and opportunities for him to effect the pardon of Anderson, and dispose of the suits, that are not understood here; but if so they must soon be disclosed. The final development cannot be long delayed, and it will include the selection of a Collector for the port of New-Orleans. There are many persons who believe that the failure of Nicholls to pardon Anderson will secure Packard's nomination. There would be some opposition to this selection in certain quarters. It would alarm and arouse the Democracy, particularly the Louisiana branch of it; but the Republicans in the Senate would unite earnestly and gladly to confirm him.

Of course, the President is blamed. There is great dissatisfaction at his not having written for the public a strong letter. It would probably do the Returning Board no good. Nobody expected that, but it would show the President's position, and he could easily act in such a manner as to bring upon him the violent opposition of the Democracy, and perhaps secure for him the united support of his own party. If that could be accomplished, it would be regarded as worth more than securing the abandonment of the Returning Board prosecutions. There are some sincere friends and supporters of the President who think he should have taken a decided position against the breach of faith which the very inception of the trials indicated, and as soon as they were mentioned, and let his opinion be fully known to the whole country, and to have it understood that his confidence in the good faith of the actors in the business, and in the possibility of genuine conciliation which he so ardently desires, would be destroyed by any such proceedings. Such a course, it is claimed, might have had some effect on the trials, but he can now do nothing. As has been said before, there are some possibilities of new developments, which must be awaited.

The latest trustworthy information which can be obtained in regard to the matter to-night is to the effect that as the Legislature of Louisiana will adjourn to-morrow, and the action of the Governor would be void without legislative sanction, no pardon can under any circumstances be obtained for Gen. Anderson until the next session. He may be reprieved, however, and so given over to the mercies of the jailer in New-Orleans, instead of being sent to the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge. Even this, however, is a boon which may not be granted to a guiltless man and faithful officer by a Governor whose only title to the office is based upon fraud and bloodshed.

GEN. GARFIELD ON JUDGE KELLEY.

A CRUSHING REPLY TO THE SPEECH OF MR. KELLEY—THE JUDGE MERCILESSLY QUOTED AGAINST HIMSELF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—When the House to-day went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Deficiency Appropriation bill, Mr. Garfield was given the floor for one hour to reply to the speech made yesterday by Judge Kelley, in which the latter reviewed the speech of the former made in the House in November last. Gen. Garfield briefly referred to the personal remarks of Judge Kelley as unkind and uncalled for, and said the charge that he acted in an arrogant and self-conceited manner toward his fellow-members came with a bad grace from one whose colossal self-conceit stood out so prominently through all his 18 years of public service as to be a theme for jocularity. He then devoted himself to sustaining the facts presented in his November speech, and to answering the assaults of Kelley upon the facts and conclusions then advanced. Referring to Judge Kelley's attacks upon Secretary McCulloch for contracting the currency, and for the purpose of showing Kelley's inconsistency, Mr. Garfield read from the Journal of the House where a resolution was passed approving the action of Mr. McCulloch in this regard. This resolution was passed by a yea and nay vote, and among the yeas is the name of William D. Kelley. He also referred to the position of Kelley on the Silver bill, in the advocacy of which that gentleman denounced the act of 1873, known as the demonetization act, and quoted from his remarks upon the passage of that bill in which he said the Committee on Coinage, of which he was a member, had carefully examined the bill, and he gave it as his deliberate judgment that there was no longer any use for the silver dollar, and that it should be struck from the coinage. These points were driven home with emphasis, and made Kelley's inconsistency so prominent that the House broke into applause. Mr. Garfield incidentally referred to the speech recently made by Gen. Butler, in which he advocated the issue of a dollar which no one outside of the United States would accept, and, coupling it with utterances of Kelley in the same direction, pronounced such sentiment the very essence of communism. He referred to Kelley's visit to Ohio in 1876, when he made a speech in a town where an extended strike was pending among the employes of iron mills, which he told that day was not for statest when labor would seize capital by the throat and force it to accede to demands made upon it. "In the excitement then prevalent," said Mr. Garfield, "we came near having serious riots following the flash of his communistic voice." In concluding, Mr. Garfield said that Judge Kelley is here to-day upon assurances given his constituents that his communism of 1876 would not be repeated. Gen. Garfield not only successfully reviewed his reviewer, but he strengthened his former speech, and placed Kelley in a position from which his plausible sophistry will be severely taxed to extricate him. During the delivery of Gen. Garfield's speech neither Kelley nor Butler was in the House. Mr. Kelley has been sick since the holidays, and yesterday was the first full day he spent in the House. Some remarks made by Mr. Garfield will give Judge Kelley an opportunity to rise to a personal explanation, which he will no doubt improve, and thus put in a rejoinder to Garfield's entire speech of to-day.

VETO OF THE LUMBER TRIAL BILL.

NO PROSPECT OF ITS PASSAGE OVER THE VETO—TEXT OF THE MESSAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The President to-day returned to the House, with his objections, the bill providing for holding a special term of the United States District Court in Mississippi for the trial of parties charged with depredating upon the timber lands of the Government in that State. The veto Message having been read, Mr. Hooker proceeded to address the House in support of the bill. Mr. Frye said he had voted for the passage of the bill, but was not disposed to vote for it, upon consideration, without having an opportunity of examining the objections presented by the President. He suggested to Mr. Hooker, who has charge of the measure, that he have the bill and Message referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with leave to report at any time. This suggestion was adopted and the matter referred as indicated by Mr. Frye. Subsequently, when the Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hooker delivered a half hour's speech in support of the Timber bill. The bill for a special term of court to try the "log cases" in Mississippi will not be passed over the President's veto. That is quite impossible. The bill is merely local in its purpose, and by no means unites the support of all the sections interested. It was passed by the Senate on the same day the Silver bill was passed over the veto. It was pressed forward with a great deal of determination, when there were only five more than a quorum present, as shown by the vote of 29 to 15, and 32 not voting. All but seven of those voting for this bill had just voted to overthrow the Silver bill veto, and the circumstances and haste of action show that the bill was pressed by some of its supporters as a rebuke, if not a pointed insult, to the President and Secretary Schurz. A few supported the bill because of the demands of their constituents. It was, in spite of all excuses, acted on in a passion, and Congress has clearly allowed itself to be put in the wrong. The President's Message gives only a part of the objections to the bill, but they are sufficient. It could not be enforced if enacted for want of time to give notice, and want of an appropriation, and if the term were held it would be simply as a formality to dismiss or non-suit the case, since the Government cannot be ready to try the 49 pending cases, and must inevitably suffer defeat. The debate is likely to be spicy when the Message and bill are reported back to the House, and still more lively if, by any means, the bill should get once more to the Senate. The Message is as follows:

The act cannot be executed, inasmuch as there is not sufficient time to give the notice of the holding of the special term which Congress thought proper to require. The number of suits to be tried at the special term in which the United States is interested is 49, and the amount involved is $200,000. The Government cannot prepare for trial at said special term, because no fund appropriated by Congress can be made available for that purpose. If, therefore, the Government is compelled to go to trial at the special term provided for by this bill, the United States must be defeated for want of time and means to make preparation for the proper vindication of its rights.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

PROPOSED CONSULAR CHANGES—E. D. WEBSTER NAMED FOR TORONTO—SHAW TO GO FROM TORONTO TO MANCHESTER, ENGLAND—THE TOLEDO POST OFFICE—GIBBS CONFIRMED AT PORTSMOUTH, OHIO—UNCIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The President to-day nominated to the Senate E. D. Webster to be United States Consul at Toronto, Canada, and Albert D. Shaw, the present Consul at Toronto, to be Consul at Manchester, England. Mr. Shaw has been in the service since 1869, and is known to be a faithful and competent officer. It is also known, however, that he has in the past been a warm and influential advocate of the cause of Roscoe Conkling; indeed, he has been noted as a very successful worker for that gentleman. He has now been named in connection with the Manchester Consulate, thus making a place in Toronto for Mr. Webster.

Another appointment, made to-day, and worthy of special notice, is that of Mr. Reed to be Postmaster at Toledo, Ohio. This is the third time that his name has been sent in. The first nomination lapsed, and the consideration of the second was postponed until the time when Dowling's commission expired, which was to-day. Now, once more, the President has expressed his preference by sending in the name of Mr. Reed for the full term of four years, the office being legally vacant by reason of the expiration of the commission. The Senate will now be brought to action in the celebrated Toledo case, about which there is such a disgraceful quarrel, the merits of which, if it has any, nobody pretends to understand.

The President also sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: United States Consuls—Charles H. Brancomb, of Missouri, at Chin Kiang; Henry C. Marston, of Illinois, at Port Louis; John C. McNail, of Missouri, to be Indian Inspector; William F. Lunt, of Maine, to be United States District Attorney of Maine.

In the executive session of the Senate to-day there was quite a warm, though unimportant, discussion of the merits of F. C. Gibbs to be Postmaster of Portsmouth, Ohio. A lady named Adair is the present incumbent of the office; but though it could easily be proved that she is a good and faithful officer, the nomination of the President was confirmed. Benjamin B. Murray, of Maine, to be United States Marshal for Maine, was also confirmed.

SUPPRESSING "MOONSHINERS."

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Collector Blaine, of the Ninth Kentucky District, telegraphs to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from Maysville, as follows: "My Deputy Marshals have made a successful raid on Moonshiners in Floyd County, securing 110 prisoners and destroying eight illicit distilleries. It is important this work shall be prosecuted vigorously, but Marshal Crittenden has telegraphed his Deputy to suspend operations, as he has no funds for the work." The Commissioner has consulted with the Attorney-General with a view of ameliorating means of continuing the work of ending illicit distillation in Kentucky.

Information has been received from West Virginia stating that within the last two weeks 24 arrests have been made for illicit distilling. The establishments were situated in the mountains. Arrests continue to be made. The quantities of liquors captured being small, they are generally destroyed by the revenue officers who make the raids, as the expense of transportation to a market would be greater than the liquors are worth.

THE DELAWARE AT PHILADELPHIA.

ARGUMENT OF A DELEGATION OF MERCHANTS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE CHANNEL—DIFFICULTIES IN BRINGING HEAVY DRAUGHT VESSELS UP TO THE CITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The House Committee on Commerce to-day heard the Philadelphia delegation with reference to continuing the improvements of the Rivers Delaware and Schuylkill. The Philadelphia gentlemen were supplied with charts of Delaware River and Bay, and pointed out to the Committee obstructions to free navigation now existing in the channel. Capt. Sargeant, of the Philadelphia and Liverpool Line of steamers, explained the difficulty of bringing a ship drawing 24 feet of water up the river, and the delays and expense incurred by waiting for high tide to safely pass obstructions and narrow portions of the ship channel. The delegation urged the committee to report the full amount recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury for the improvement of the channel, and asked that the appropriation be so worded as to require the money to be expended in improving the Delaware below Bridesburg. The delegation also urged that the full amount recommended in the annual estimates for improving the Schuylkill be maintained, and presented figures to show the value of the commerce moved from the Schuylkill side of Philadelphia. Most of the petroleum and coal shipped from Philadelphia is handled and transported from storehouses located on the Schuylkill.

BUSINESS IN THE COMMITTEES.

THE TARIFF REVISION—THE WOOL DUTY—NOTICES OF LAND CONTESTS—CONSOLIDATION OF THE UTES—COMPENSATION TO INDIAN CAPTIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day considered the rate of tax on wools, and made the following amendments: The duty upon wool of the first and second classes, which shall be imported washed, shall be twice the amount of duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty upon wool of all classes, which shall be imported scoured, shall be three times the duty to which it would be subject if imported unwashed, and the duty upon wool of the sheep or the hair of the alpaca goat, and other animals, which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject. Wools of the first class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in said port, shall be 16 cents or less a pound, 6 cents per pound. Wools of the first class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in said port, shall be over 16 and not over 32 cents or less a pound, 10 cents a pound. Wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place, whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in said port, shall be over 32 cents a pound, 12 cents a pound.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to-day agreed to report favorably a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make certain negotiations with the Ute Indians. The Colorado negotiations in question are for the consolidation of all the bands in one agency, to be located on or near White River, and for the extinguishment of the right of the Utes to the southern portion of the reservation in Colorado. The committee also agreed to report favorably the House resolution for the relief of Catharine and Sophia Germain, two white children captured in Kansas by Cheyenne Indians while en route from Georgia to Colorado. The resolution directs the Secretary of the Interior to reserve from the annuities due, or to become due, to Cheyenne Indians, $2,500 for each of the girls, and cause the money to be placed to their credit on the books.

OPERATION OF THE SILVER BILL.

CIRCULAR OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT RESPECTING PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION—A NEW VAULT PROBABLY REQUIRED TO STORE THE DOLLARS—TWENTY TONS OF COIN TO BE REMOVED TO THE TREASURY SOON.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following circular relative to the purchase of silver bullion was issued this afternoon:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the Treasury Department is prepared to receive at all times offers in writing, or by telegraph, for the sale of silver bullion in quantities not less than 10,000 ounces, deliverable at the Mints of the United States at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Carson. All offers will be addressed to the Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C., and will state the quantity and price per ounce, 1,000 fine, and when delivery will be made if the offer is accepted.

The value of silver purchased will be determined by Mint assay, and until further notice payment will be made in gold or silver coin of full legal tender. Where bullion is offered and purchased which is of a character requiring parting or refining, the seller will pay the usual Mint charges.

H. R. LINDERMAN, Director of the Mint.

Approved:
JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of the Treasury.

Under the direction of acting Cashier Whelpley, the vaults of the Treasury are being arranged for the reception of a large quantity of silver now in the Mint at Philadelphia. Seven hundred thousand dollars, the weight of which will approximate 40,000 pounds, will be received at the Treasury here in the present month. The removal from Philadelphia is for the purpose of affording space for the bullion from which the new silver dollar is to be coined. Mr. Whelpley is of opinion that a new silver vault will be necessary for the proper storage of additional coin in the Treasury Building.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Superintendent Pollock, of the Mint, will to-morrow issue 250,000 of the new silver dollars now being coined at that institution.

THE CHENEY INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE—MR. CHENEY'S SERVICES TO THE DEPARTMENT—HIS HEALTH DELICATE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Owing to the great quantity of work which is accumulating in the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, a special meeting was called last night for the purpose of hearing witnesses for the defense in the pending investigation of Thomas P. Cheney, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service of New-England. Charles Field, of Boston, and W. H. Bigelow, of Augusta, Me., Special Agents of the Post Office Department; J. E. Larkins, Postmaster at Concord, N. H.; Hon. James F. Briggs, Member of Congress; E. G. Pierce, Postmaster at Portsmouth, N. H., and several others, testified at considerable length to the effect that Superintendent Cheney had greatly improved the service during his administration; that his reputation was excellent, and that he very often traveled over his several routes, attending to his duties. He was not considered more officious in politics than the average citizen of New-Hampshire.

Miles G. Bailey, Chief Clerk of Transportation, Railway Mail Service, Post Office Department, testified with regard to the leave of absence granted to Mr. Bissell, chief clerk in Mr. Cheney's office. He said the leave was granted at the instance of Representative Banks.

E. G. Bidwell, Postmaster, Norwich, Conn., testified that Mr. Cheney bore a good reputation, and he thought the gentleman was very efficient in his duties.

Henry W. Blair, member of Congress, of Plymouth, N. H., explained to the committee that Mr. Cheney's health was bad, and in consequence of his (Cheney's) father losing his mind when about Mr. Cheney's age, his friends became very anxious about him, and it was in consequence of poor health that Mr. Cheney spent so much time at his home in Ashland. Representative Banks, in conversation with witness, said Mr. Cheney had done good service and that his business was in very good condition.

Frank C. Emery, Chief Clerk of the Portland (Me.) Post Office said he usually found Mr. Cheney at his office when he called. The condition of the service was excellent.

Bushrod H. Camp, Special Agent, of Boston, thought Mr. Cheney a good officer, but did not consider his clerk [Mr. Holmes] calculated to deal with gentlemen. He was very overbearing to employes, and the whole trouble is chargeable to Mr. Holmes instead of to Mr. Cheney.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

CONDITION OF THE ASIATIC SQUADRON—COURTESIES EXCHANGED WITH THE AUTHORITIES OF SIAM—A VISIT TO THE KING—NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Wyoming, accompanied by the Fortune, left the Navy-yard here this morning for New-York.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Commander Sumner, on board the Monocacy, off Bangkok, dated Jan 14, in which he says: "On the 12th inst. we received a visit from the Regent, with several attendants, whom we received with appropriate honors and ceremonies. He made us quite a long visit, and manifested much interest in the vessel. Before leaving he gave the Consul an order for two Gatling guns, such as we carry. During the afternoon of the 12th we received official calls from the English, French, German, Portugese, and Norwegian Consuls, and I paid an official visit to the Italian Consul. On the 13th, (Sunday,) at 4 P. M., I had a very pleasant and informal audience with his Majesty, the King, at his royal palace. On my return I paid a visit to a large Siamese man-of-war lying off the palace, and found her commanded by a Dane named Richelieu, to whom I gave a copy of our Gatling drill at his desire. We have in contemplation a three days' trip to the former capital of Siam, Ayuthia. Everything is quiet here now, and our present Consul has succeeded in restoring confidence and good feeling toward our Government, and he is now striving hard to build up American trade and interest here, and seems to be on the best terms with his Majesty and all the officers of State. It is now stated that the embargo on rice will be raised on the 21st inst. I shall sail for Saigon on the 28th and remain there a few days, and proceed to Hong Kong. I expect our Consul to take passage north with me."

A dispatch from Rear-Admiral Patterson, commanding the Asiatic Station, on board the flag-ship Tennessee, Jan. 30, reports that the ship left Shanghai Jan. 6, Woosung Jan. 8, and arrived at Amoy, China, Jan. 10, and at Hong Kong Jan. 21. The Ashuelot and Palos were at Shanghai. The Ranger was at Amoy, but intended to proceed early in February to Hong Kong, touching at Swatow. The Monocacy arrived at Bangkok Jan. 7, and expected to leave on the 28th for Hong Kong. The Monongahela arrived at Bombay Dec. 30. The Alert was at Yokohama.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. G. Ayers has reported his return home, having been detached from the Ashuelot, Asiatic Station, and has been placed on waiting orders. Paymaster G. W. Bauman, detached from duty as member of the Examining Board of Paymasters, and ordered to the Monongahela, Asiatic Station. Paymaster C. W. Slamm, from the Ashuelot, Asiatic Station, on reporting of his relief and ordered to return home and report his arrival. Passed Assistant Paymaster Curtis H. Thomson, from the Monongahela, on reporting of his relief and ordered to the Ashuelot as relief of Paymaster Slamm.

Leave of absence for one year, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Department of Dakota, is granted First Lieut. John Hamilton, First Infantry. Leave of absence for six months is granted Capt. Frederick Van Vliet, Third Infantry.

THE HURON DISASTER.

ANALYSIS BY SURGEON-GENERAL PALMER OF THE EVIDENCE TAKEN BY THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A communication from the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by an analysis of the evidence taken at the Court of Inquiry on the loss of the United States steamer Huron, by Surgeon-General James C. Palmer, was sent to the Senate to-day. It is the opinion of the court that, with due caution and carefully taken and plotted bearings of Currituck Light, the close proximity of the Huron to the coast would have been made manifest. This opinion is not to be disputed, even if it were worth while to oppose any opinion to that of this high court, but, unhappily, it assumes facts not in the record, and ignores a settled rule of evidence. The account given out of the navigator's mouth in broken passages, as well as they could be recalled, proves that while Currituck Light remained in sight the navigator was constantly taking bearings and keeping the lead going. Moreover, Cadet Engineer Edgar J. Wharburton testified that during his watch from 8 P. M. until midnight, the engines were stopped three times for soundings—once between 9 and 10 o'clock; again about 11, and a third time about 11:58 o'clock. According to the log, as the course between the buoys, according to his log, traced before the court read right, and left at 6:30 P. M. from 11 to 14½ fathoms, and at 10:30 P. M. exactly 14 fathoms. At midnight the navigator is supposed to have left Currituck Light; here it ceased to be any longer available. It is not merely a just inference, but an unavoidable conclusion, that he took bearings of Currituck Light to the last.

In conclusion Mr. Palmer says: "We ask no more than a careful comparison of the evidence with the finding of the court."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1878.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $268,834 50, and from Customs, $579,142 07.

The Controller of the Currency has appointed Joseph J. Kelley, of the Clinton (Ill.) National Bank, Examiner for Missouri and Southern Illinois.

The President to-day appointed L. P. Poland and J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, and John J. Bagley and Martin Ryerson, of Michigan, to be Honorary Commissioners to the Paris Exposition.

The Consul at Amsterdam reports that on the 6th of February a public presentation of a silver medal was made to Capt. J. C. Gretk, mate of the tug-boat Amsterdam, for the services rendered on the 31st of last October in the rescue of the crew of the American ship D. W. Chapman. The medal is a gift from the King of Holland.

Three classes of plates and dies in the Treasury vaults are to be destroyed, involving a weight of metal altogether of about 40 tons. Included in these are dies, rolls, &c., heretofore used by the New-York Bank-Note Companies in printing the internal revenue stamps, and all the old plates on which the six per cent. coupon bonds, the seven-thirties, and other early issues of Government representatives of indebtedness were printed. A great number of these have not only become useless by having passed out of date and been substituted by others of a different character and value, but are also worthless by reason of excessive use, which has worn them out.

It has heretofore been the practice to admit, free of duty, glazier's diamonds mounted in stocks ready for use. American manufacturers complain that under such circumstances they could not compete with foreign manufacturers. In order to make up a case, therefore, upon which the question could be properly presented, the Treasury Department some time ago gave instructions to Collectors to assess duty on the next importation, and leave the importers to protect their rights by protest and appeal. An appeal was accordingly made at Boston, and the opinions of the Collectors at all the principal ports and those of experts obtained upon the subject. On a review of such opinions, it was decided that the article was entitled to free entry under the provisions of the law for glaziers' diamonds, and there being no such well-defined distinction between glaziers' diamonds unmounted and those for other purposes as to enable Customs officers to distinguish them apart.

THE FORTIFICATIONS APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Two only of the 13 general Appropriation bills have passed the House, namely, the West Point Academy and the Fortifications bills. Both are now in the Senate. The latter bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of $100,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications and other works of defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. Also, the following for armament of fortifications, viz.:

For the armament of sea-coast fortifications, including heavy guns and howitzers for flank defense, carriages, projectiles, fuses, powder, and implements, their trial and proof, and all necessary expenses incident thereto, and for Gatling and other machine guns, $125,000.

For torpedoes for harbor defenses, and preservation of the same, and for torpedo experiments in their application to harbor and land defenses, and for the instruction of the Engineer Battalion in their preparation and application, $50,000; provided that the money herein appropriated for torpedoes shall only be used in the establishment and maintenance of torpedoes to be operated from those stations for the destruction of an enemy's vessel approaching the shore or entering the channel and fair ways of harbors.

THE EASTERN SETTLEMENT.

TERMS OF PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

THE INDEMNITY OF 1,400,000,000 RUBLES REDUCED TO 300,000,000 BY CESSION OF TERRITORY—BOUNDARIES AND GOVERNMENTS OF THE PROVINCES—THE BULGARIAN OCCUPATION—TIME FIXED FOR EVACUATING THE REST OF TURKISH TERRITORY—THE DANUBE AND THE STRAITS.

LONDON, March 6.—A dispatch from Constantinople, under date of March 5, to Reuter's Telegram Company, says: "The treaty bears the title, 'Preliminaries of Peace,' and contains 29 articles. The opening articles relate to Montenegro, Servia, and Bulgaria. The indemnity is fixed at 1,410,000,000 rubles, but 1,100,000,000 are covered by territorial cessions. Nothing is fixed concerning the termsand period of payment of the three hundred and ten million. No guarantee is stipulated, nor is there mention of the Egyptian or Bulgarian tributes or the Turkish fleet. The treaty simply states that Russia and Turkey shall agree subsequently about the payment.

"Pirot remains Bulgarian. Servia includes Sienitza, Novibazar, and Vranja. Montenegro includes Antivari, Spuz, Podgoritza, and Niesics. All the Bulgarian fortresses are to be razed and the Turkish troops withdrawn. A military road will be established for the Ottoman posts and telegraph and the passage of troops, which, however, must not make any considerable halt while passing through the country. Mussulmans may return to Bulgaria. Any property of Mussulmans who have not returned, which they leave undisposed of, will be sold, after two years, for the benefit of the widows' and orphans' fund.

"Arrears of taxes in Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be remitted. The revenue until 1880 is to be applied to indemnity for sufferers by the insurrection and provide for local needs. Austrian and Russian Commissioners will arbitrate in all disputed claims. Navigation of the Straits is declared free for merchant vessels during peace or war. Six divisions of Russian infantry and two of cavalry will occupy Bulgaria until the formation of the Bulgarian Militia, the strength of which shall be fixed later by the Porte and Turkey. The Russian Army of occupation will preserve its communications both through Roumania and the Black Sea. The expenses of the Russian occupation are to be borne by Bulgaria. Roumania is authorized to make her demand for indemnity direct to the Porte, and to make a direct treaty. No indemnity is stipulated for Servia or Montenegro. Russian, Turkish, and Bulgarian Commissioners will determine the Bulgarian tribute. The reform programme of the Constantinople conference will be applied to Bosnia and Herzegovina. An organization similar to that granted to Crete in 1868 is stipulated for Thessaly and Epirus. No mention is made of Greece or Crete.

"Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, and Bayasid are ceded to Russia. Erzeroum and Trebizond are not mentioned, except that the Russians may embark at Trebizond on their return home. Asiatic Turkey is to be evacuated in six months. The evacuation of European Turkey is to be commenced immediately, and to be completed within three months. The European Danube Commission retains its former rights. The Porte undertakes the expense of re-establishing navigation on the Danube, and indemnifying private losses, the amounts of which are to be deducted by the Danube Commission from the sums it owes the Porte. Russia receives the Dobrudscha to exchange it for Bessarabia. The question of the Turco-Persian frontier shall be speedily settled. The treaty is to be ratified within 15 days, but its provisions become obligatory immediately. Nothing is said about ratification by the congress, nor about the capitulation, nor of a Russo-Turkish alliance.

"The details about the payment of the indemnity, which were to have been arranged at San Stefano, have been postponed, and the negotiators have arrived at Constantinople."

The Vienna dispatch says Gen. Ignatieff has returned to San Stefano with Safvet Pasha. This has revived the suspicion of an intention to conclude a secret treaty, although Gen. Schouvaloff, who started on the 4th inst., has taken the treaty of peace to St. Petersburg for ratification.

A special to the *Times* from San Stefano says it appears that Roumania asks for the Dobridja Islands at the mouth of the Danube and the fortress of Widdin, and 250,000,000 francs indemnity without agreeing to cede Bessarabia.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Pera announces that the Grand Duke Nicholas will visit the Sultan on Thursday. He will enter Constantinople at the head of 200 officers.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch to the *Times* from St. Petersburg and Reuter's Constantinople telegram states that the exact boundaries of Bulgaria are: On the west the Servian frontier; thence in a line past Mitrovitza, Wranja, and along the River Karasu to Yenidje on the Ægean Sea. The southern coast extends from Yenidje to a point midway between Kansla and Dedeagatch. Thence the line runs northward to Tchermen, and skirting Adrianople turns westward to the Euxine Sea. The eastern coast extends from Hekimtabiassi to Mangali, and from Mangali the line runs northward to Rassova on the Danube. The election of the Prince of Bulgaria is to be under the surveillance of a Russian Commissioner, and another Russian Commissioner will superintend the reforms in Turkish armies. The Soghanlu Range will form the boundary between the Russian and Turkish possessions in Asia.

The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs: "Gen. Ignatieff will probably embark for Odessa on Friday, taking with him the treaty for ratification."

THE CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS.

ONLY TREATY POWERS TO TAKE PART—THE CHIEF MINISTERS TO BE PRESENT—AUSTRIAN COMPLAINTS—BERLIN AND MARCH 22 TO 25 THE PLACE AND TIME, PROBABLY.

LONDON, March 6.—A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg says: "It is regarded as settled that only the treaty powers will take part in the congress, although the minor States will be allowed to bring their views under its notice."

According to a St. Petersburg dispatch of to-day, the *Agence Russe* states that Germany and Austria have assented to the proposal for the congress of the chief Ministers of the powers to be held at Berlin. The assent of the other governments is expected. Prince Gortschakoff is much better, and will go to the congress.

Reuter's dispatch from Vienna states that Austria is still opposed to the territorial extension of Bulgaria and Russian occupation. The Austrian Government has resolved to propose the annexation of Thessaly and Epirus to Greece.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: "Unless fresh and unexpected difficulties arise the congress will probably meet in Berlin between the 22d and 25th inst."

LONDON, March 7.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Berlin says in consequence of the reiterated request of Russia, Prince Bismarck will probably consent to preside over the congress at Berlin if England agrees to be present.

The *Times'* Paris dispatch states that M. Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will certainly attend the Congress at Berlin.

THE BRITISH INTERESTS INVOLVED.

LONDON, March 6.—The London correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scotsman* telegraphs to that journal as follows: "The idea of England absorbing or establishing a protectorate over Egypt, now so much discussed, is would seem could hardly fail to bear fruit."

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* telegraphs that Lord Beaconsfield is strongly opposed to the annexation of Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—The Porte is stated to have sanctioned the stay of the Russian troops at San Stefano as long as the British fleet remain in the Sea of Marmora.

LONDON, March 7.—The special to the *Times* from St. Petersburg says: "It is suspected in official circles here that England will purchase or seize Mitylene for a naval station to counterbalance the increase of Russian influence at Constantinople. It is said such a step would be looked upon with comparative indifference by Russia, as England is already able to blockade the Dardanelles."

NOTES OF THE CONTROVERSY.

ATHENS, March 6.—Official intelligence has been received from Larissa that the Turks are marching against the insurgents at Mavrinits. Desperate fighting is expected. The Turks threaten bombardment from Volo Harbor. A battle is also imminent at Karditsa.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The United States Consul at Bucharest reports to the Department of State that the Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued to Captains of the Danubian ports the following circular: "Hostilities having ceased, the Government have resolved to restore free navigation and the export of cereals on the Danube as far as Nikopolis. You will, however, inform ship-owners that the military condition near Widdin not being as yet completely regulated, the navigation on these parts of the river especially will be at their risk and peril."

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE.

PASSAGE BY THE CONNECTICUT SENATE OF THE BILL PLACING THE CONTROL IN THE HANDS OF THE POLICY-HOLDERS—OPPOSITION IN THE HOUSE ANTICIPATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, March 6.—The Charter Oak Life Insurance bill, placing the control of the company in the hands of the policy-holders, was passed by the Senate to-day, but with several amendments of more or less importance incorporated in the original measure. The principal amendment was offered by Senator Bowers, of New-Haven. It repeals all parts of the company charter which create, allow, or recognize capital stock, and was carried by a vote of 11 yeas to 9 nays. The object of this amendment is to annul the stock of the present stockholders, extinguishing entirely the question of its purchase by the reorganized company. It does not, however, prevent the stockholders from contesting in the courts any property rights which they may have. That section of the bill providing for the investment of funds was so amended as to prohibit the purchase of stock created by any of the States, except with the approval of the Insurance Commissioner; but this is a limitation which has not been imposed on any other insurance company in the State. By the amended bill the policy-holders will be allowed to decide for themselves, at a meeting to be held in Hartford not less than 30 days after the final passage of the act, whether they will accept of its provisions or not. A fight was made by Senator Brown, of Norwich, on an amendment offered by him which provided that only policy-holders at present in the company may, within three months after the reorganization, demand from the company the value of a paid up policy, which amount shall be paid at once by the company. Mr. Brown stated that the object of his amendment was to kill the bill, and spoke at length in favor of its adoption. The only test vote concerning the measure was brought out on this amendment, which was rejected by a vote of 11 nays to 8 yeas, one more Senator voting against the bill than was predicted in these dispatches a week ago. The amended bill will be brought up in the House to-morrow, but probably will not be acted on before Friday. Considerable opposition is anticipated, but not enough to jeopardize its passage. Gen. Harland, of Norwich, whom Mr. Jewell, when Governor of the State, declined to appoint Insurance Commissioner, is a leading opponent of the measure and will do what he can for its defeat. In the debate in the Senate today, Senator Hoyt, of Stamford, remarked that Gov. Jewell had stated to him that he paid $10,000 for what he holds of the stock of the company. Senators Bowers said this was the first time he had ever heard it stated, even at second hand, that Gov. Jewell had paid $10,000 for his stock. Senator Houston promptly corroborated Mr. Hoyt's statement. If the company is reorganized Gov. Jewell will be annuitant of Gov. Jewell's contribution to its prosperity and success.

NEW-YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.

THE RESULT IN ONEIDA, SARATOGA, WASHINGTON, DUTCHESS, AND COLUMBIA COUNTIES.

UTICA, N. Y., March 6.—Of the Supervisors elected in Oneida County, 20 are Democrats, 14 Republicans, and 1 a Working Man. Whitestown is a tie, and a new election there will be necessary. The chances favor the Republicans.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Board of Supervisors of Saratoga County will consist of 11 Democrats and 9 Republicans; last year there were 13 Republicans and 7 Democrats. In Washington County the Board of Supervisors stands: Republicans, 12; Democrats, 5—the same as last year.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 6.—Full returns from Dutchess County give the Board of Supervisors to the Republicans 15 to 11. Last year the board stood 14 to 12 in favor of the Democrats.

HUDSON, March 6.—Town elections were held in Columbia County yesterday. The Democrats elect 12 Supervisors and the Republicans 10.

"A CELEBRATED CASE"

legal tender, this State could do nothing but amend the law to conform to that new condition. A bill regulating the fees of Coroners in Monroe County was ordered to a third reading; and, from the statement of Mr. Chappel, who had charge of it, the people of that county have had just the same complaint to make about the extravagant cost of those officials as those of New-York have. There was no opposition to the bill.

Several joint and other resolutions engaged the attention of the House. Mr. Sheard, of Herkimer, called up his resignation committing the Legislature to a protest against any change in the tariff this year; but Sir Brooks fought it vigorously, and the resolution was laid on the table. Mr. Grady called up his sanctimonious resolution, urging the Representatives of New-York in Congress to vote for any bill which may be presented there for pensioning the veterans of the Mexican war; and, after some debate, it was passed and sent to the Senate. Two very significant resolutions relating to the Albany Bridge Company were offered. If may be remembered that, some weeks ago, Mr. Fitzgerald, the young member from the Sixteenth City District, offered a resolution calling upon this company for a detailed statement of its receipts from tolls, &c., since 1866, since which year it has never made any report, as its charter required, to the State authorities. Some unfavorable comment was made upon this resolution at the time, because the Bridge Company was a favorite subject for "strikes" by the lobby. Mr. Fitzgerald was much concerned, and began to think some parties had been using him. He determined that the only course for him to pursue was to press the matter to an issue. When the 10 days had expired in which the company were to send in their reply, he called the attention of the House to the fact that they had not done so. Mr. Kern explained that some of the officers of the company had been away in the country, and they asked for more time. Ten additional days were then given to the company. These have passed, and still the company refuses to send in the information asked for. Mr. Fitzgerald accordingly put in a resolution this morning reciting all the facts in the case, and turning the whole matter over to the Attorney-General, with instructions as to the course he should pursue. This was the proper and manly course; but it was not what the lobby wanted by any means. If the thing went to the Attorney-General it was out of their reach. Within a short time after Mr. Fitzgerald had put in his resolution, another was offered by a certain member rather illiterate in the terms, and which wound up by instructing the Committee on Roads and Bridges "to inquire into the several matters alleged, and to send for persons and papers." There probably is not a member on the floor, certainly not a person of any experience in the Legislature, who does not perfectly understand what this means. Both resolutions will certainly be brought up for discussion in a day or two, and it will then be for the House to decide whether a corporation shall be allowed with impunity to insolently refuse answering a proper inquiry made by it, or whether it will allow this section of the company to be made the means of putting money in the pockets of the lobby. The rejection of Mr. Fitzgerald's resolution would be to allow the first; the adoption of the second resolution would be the other.

Senator Marvin introduced a bill providing that in the trial of all civil suits nine jurors shall have power to render a verdict, instead of 12, as the law now requires. Mr. Turner introduced a bill forbidding any man who has a parent, wife, or child living at the time of making his will from bequeathing to any charitable or other institution more than one-fourth of his entire estate after settling all claims against it, and also providing that any will containing bequests to such institutions shall be executed at least two months prior to the death of the testator. Mr. Jacobs introduced, by request of the city authorities of Brooklyn, a bill which he said he disapproved of on general principles, but which appeared to be necessary in the present instance, authorizing the President and Commissioners of the Board of City Works in Brooklyn to purchase all the articles necessary to the fitting up and furnishing of the new Municipal Building in that city. At the request of the introducer the bill was ordered to a third reading by unanimous consent.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, composed of Senators Marvin, Raines, and Sessions, this morning reported "for consideration" the bill to exempt race-tracks from the operation of last year's law against pool-selling. Mr. Sessions dissented from the report. Senator Cornell offered a joint resolution, which lies over under the rule, providing for an adjournment sine die of the Legislature on the 19th of April.

Senator McCarthy's bill forbidding savings banks from doing general banking business was up for discussion in Committee of the Whole, and progressed. Mr. McCarthy made an elaborate and carefully prepared argument in favor of his measure, and set forth the evils resulting from the practice, now become quite general, of savings banks departing from their legitimate business as the guardians of the small funds of poorer classes. He showed that the habit of doing a regular banking business had resulted in giving special advantages to business men, who made daily deposits and drew daily drafts, and received monthly interest; that it necessitated a large increase in the expenses of the banks, and was of no benefit whatever to the depositors of savings, for whose convenience and protection the banks were created. Messrs. St. John and Wendover are strong supporters of the bill, and the prospects of its passage are good. The Finance Committee reported favorably the bill to repeal the law of 1875 requiring all taxes to be paid in gold after Jan. 1, 1879.

A hearing before the Senate committee this afternoon on the Amended Charter bill introduced by Senator Pierce, has brought together the largest deputation of Brooklyn politicians that has been seen here since the days of Tweed. Among the list are Sheriff Daggett, ex-Senator Coe, Police Superintendent Jourdan, School Superintendent Field, Corporation Counsel De Witt, F. S. Massy, President of the Board of City Works; Congressman Veeder, Assemblyman Talmadge; Tax Collector Bassner; Thomas Carroll, of the Board of Education; Supervisor Egolf, and others. Mr. Pierce's bill, as mentioned in a previous dispatch, proposes, among other things, the reduction of the Brooklyn City departments to single heads—a measure which the Democrats from that city, both in and out of the Legislature, have persistently fought for years past, and which they now advocate only because some of these departments have fallen into the hands of Republicans. Mr. Roger A. Pryor appeared in opposition to the bill, and especially the provision which practically abolishes the Board of Education. Mr. Tanner also opposed the bill, while Mr. De Witt, Senator Pierce, and others advocated it. There is no possibility of the passage of the bill, at least not until the sincerity of the Democrats is tested in the manner proposed by THE TIMES, by first giving them an opportunity of voting for a similar measure for New-York City.

The Assembly Insurance Committee will report adversely on the resolutions introduced in the House by Mr. Bergen some time ago and referred to it, which charged that Mr. Kelsey, the New-Jersey Superintendent of Insurance, was unfaithful to his trust, and that the New-York department should take precautionary measures in consequence. The Commerce and Navigation Committee will report favorably the bill making 2 cents the fare on the Thirty-third-street Ferry. There was no meeting of the Committee on Cities to-day, but one will be held to-morrow. The Daly Excise bill is the special order in the House in the morning. Speeches will probably be limited to 10 minutes, and an effort will be made to order the bill to a third reading.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who was sent to New-York to summon the officers of the New-York Life as witnesses in the trial of Mr. Smyth, reports that he was unable to find Mr. Franklin, the President, or Mr. Beers, the Vice-President, of the company. He has summoned Mr. Banta, the Cashier, who will be here to testify to-morrow. Matthew Hale will assist Mr. Hand as counsel for the people. The prosecution will insist that they have a right to extend the examination to any length and give it any turn calculated to show the unfitness of Mr. Smyth to hold the office of Superintendent of Insurance. The defense, on the other hand, will seek to restrict the investigation to the specific allegations of the Governor and Controller. The notorious Tom Platt, who figures as one of the recipients of an exorbitant fee as Appraiser, is suddenly found pressing business calling him out West. The last heard of him he was in Cheyenne.

THE INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT.

WILL HIS EXAMINATION BE THOROUGH AND FAR-REACHING—AN ANXIOUS LAWYER'S VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT—IS THERE ANY SIGNIFICANCE IN THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. HAND?

A well-known lawyer of this City, who had read the editorial in THE TIMES of yesterday, which called attention to the necessity of making the examination into Superintendent Smyth's affairs thorough and sufficiently far-reaching to give confidence to the public that it was conducted in earnest, communicated to a reporter some of his views in regard to the selection of Mr. Samuel Hand, at present a Gen. [illegible] & M[illegible]

CIVIL AND CHURCH POWER.

THE QUIRINAL AND THE VATICAN.

THREE EVENTS OF UNCOMMON IMPORTANCE—RELATIONS OF THE HOLY SEE TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT—A FALSE SITUATION WHICH THE KING AND HIS COUNSELORS CANNOT LONGER TOLERATE—FUNERAL OF THE LATE POPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1878.

Three events of capital importance have marked the incoming of the year 1878: the death of the first King of Italy, the death of Pius IX., and the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. There is no absolute correlation between them; it is true, but each would have been grave in itself, and their coincidence at this particular time cannot but complicate the political situation of the "Old World." The treaties of 1815, even their modifications of 1856, have been torn to shreds. The theory of the balance of power, the maintenance of whose equilibrium has been the aim of European diplomacy, since the inception of the idea by Henry IV., of France, is exploded, in favor of *faits accomplis* and that doctrine of nationalities, or rather national agglomerations, whose application first gave to France Nice and Savoy and then cost her Emperor his throne and deprived her of two of her fairest provinces by the creation of a united Germany. It would be rash to venture a prediction on the probable or even possible results of Russian victory. The coming conference or congress, or whatever else it may be termed, should it be held will, in the course of the next two months, show us the degree of moderation of the conqueror's pretensions, and the value of British and Austrian threats and promises to save Turkey from the fate of Poland. Here, in the Eternal City, where the maxims and principles of Machiavelli still form the corner-stone of all political combinations, few believe that either Russia will be "generous," or that either Austria or England will dare to draw the sword. We in America were derided for the supremacy of King Cotton, and I remember a caricature of 1862, where a negro, seated upon a cotton bale, looked complacently down upon two gladiators, representing a Union and a Confederate soldier, who brandished their arms before his colored majesty, as they entered the arena, to that cry which so often awakened the echoes of the Coliseum in the days of Nero: "*Ave, Cæsar, morituri te salutant.*" It was very funny then, and doubtless we were most ridiculous; but at least if the cause of the strife was, as was pretended, an ignoble one, we fought the quarrel out and consolidated our national existence; whereas the two great Empires whose interests are most at stake have limited their interference to empty menace and barren protestations until the moment has passed when active interference, or even a firm attitude on the part of their Cabinets, might have averted the catastrophe. That all danger of war is over wotild be a premature assertion. The situation is critical in the extreme, and the tension existing between the Northern and the Western powers can be estimated better here, in this hot-bed of political intrigue, than it can from any articles of the Continental press, for the most part written in a spirit of party, or to serve as levers to speculation on the Stock Exchange. For the moment no one believes in war, simply because war is most undesirable and illogical; and opposed to the schemes of the financiers of London and Vienna. But the same reasons were urged last year against the Eastern quarrel, and certainly the interests at stake now are at least equal in importance to those which furnished the bone of contention at the abortive conference of Constantinople. Perhaps those wonderful statesmen who could not, or would not, understand the immense bearing which the vassalage of Turkey to Russia would exercise upon their own nationalities may be able to take in the fact that an armed intervention at present would be a folly and a crime. But it must be admitted that these statesmen have so far given little indication of intelligence or perspicacity, and it is perhaps too much to expect that they will now display a gleam of common sense. The public, however, is always ready to buoy itself up with delusions, but, even with this public, the most sanguine can only hope that the crisis is delayed. Every lustre since 1851 has brought with it some modification of the map of Europe, and all feel that the volcano is not extinguished and that the crash is inevitable.

At present, here in Italy, the question of external complications has become a secondary one. The death of Pius IX., the choice of his successor, the policy of the next occupant of the Pontifical throne, the relations of the Holy See with the Government of the young Kingdom, are matters of paramount importance. The late Pontiff, whatever may be the opinions of party as to his political career, was one of the most sympathetic figures of the nineteenth century. Even among the most bitter enemies of the temporal power, his character as a man has ever been respected and revered, except by those demagogues of the Garibaldi school, who could not separate the individual from the sovereign; who saw in the Pope the incarnation of that principle of sovereignty which in itself formed a barrier to the realization of their own schemes. Save from these, happily a very small faction, not an insult has been leveled at the memory of the illustrious dead. The Italians cannot forget his courageous efforts in behalf of their liberties, upon his accession to the chair of St. Peter—efforts which tended to the revival of the spirit of national unification, whose results have been the establishment of a free and independent Italy. Of the bulls which he has promulgated, of the dogmas established during his long reign, it is useless to speak; they concern Catholics only; by them alone can they be appreciated, and to Protestants they are, or should be, as indifferent as would be the decisions of a Presbyterian Synod or the deliberations of the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Dean of Westminster to the College of Cardinals. The universal respect of the Italian people for Pius IX. has, since the entrance of the Italian Army into Rome, checked the manifestations of the Ultras, who have kept strictly to the letter of the "law of guarantees." But it has always been felt that, after he had passed away, there would be modifications. The situation was unbearable. The Pontiff refused all recognition of the Kingdom of Italy, and the great Continental powers, while accepting the monarchy of the house of Savoy, still continued their embassies to the Vatican. Chafing as they did against this species of protest against their Government, the Italians, with rare moderation, bore up against the slight; but there is a limit to forbearance, and with the advent of a new Pope, without any of those antecedents which had endeared his predecessor to the national heart, will they be equally patient? The coffin containing the mortal remains of Pius IX. was lowered into its vault on the 13th inst., and so ended his funeral properly so called. The ceremony was impressive, although simple, and without any of that pomp and magnificence which used to draw such hosts of foreigners to Rome to witness the great *funerali* of the Church. Several hundreds of Italian infantry surrounded the great square of St. Peter's, nominally sent there to preserve order and prevent any hostile demonstrations on the part of the Radicals, but in reality to assert the rights of the Italian Government, for of danger of any kind there was none. Those persons only were admitted provided with tickets delivered by Cardinal Pecci were allowed to pass through the line of troops, and entered the church by the small door of the sacristy. In the corridors were stationed a few Italian gendarmes, further on stood the Swiss Guard of the Pontifical Palace, bineers, in full uniform, and within the church and at the doors the Swiss, in their quaint uniforms, with helmets and córalets and halberts, just as they were dressed in the days of Michael Angelo, by whom their costume was designed. Within the great basilica, where I have seen 80,000 spectators, vests about 300 persons, all belonging either to the "family of the Vatican"—as are called those who are attached to the person or the service of the Pope and to the Roman aristocracy—and with these a few members of the diplomatic corps. The men were in black cassocks, the ladies in deep mourning. Immense wax tapers, at wide intervals from each other, spread a dismal light through the vast building, and added not a little to the mournful majesty of the scene. In the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament lay the body of the dead Pope, robed in his Pontifical vestment. The features still preserved that sweetness of expression which was their characteristic during his lifetime, but the face had assumed an almost saffron color. Twelve tapers burned around the bier, by whose side stood 10 of the "Noble Guard"; in front kneeled a few of the spectators. At 7 P. M. the Chapter, preceded by a cross-bearer, issued from the sacristy chanting the *Miserere*, and approached the corpse, while the Cardinals, to the number of 47, stationed themselves in front of the Mortuary Chapel. Then the cortége took up its march, passed once around the church, and entered the chancel, where the body was placed in its triple coffin of cypress, lead, and chestnut-wood. A handkerchief of white silk was spread over the face of the corpse, whose body was covered with a long scarlet cloth. Then the inner coffin was also deposited a red silk purse containing 96 medals and pieces of money, coined during his reign, and a tin tube containing a parchment inscribed with the "apology" of the Pontiff. The first coffin was closed by two of the basilican carpenters, and as the nails were driven in the sobs of both the male and female spectators attested their heartfelt grief and emotion. Then the cortége resumed its order, and the coffin was hoisted by ropes and pulleys into the hole in the wall, where it will remain until another Pope shall have passed away, when it will be removed to its tomb in the Church Santa Maria Maggiore. At present a marble tablet with the simple inscription PIO IX. marks his resting place. During the period of the exposition of the body in the basilica, the attendance of the faithful was enormous, and the presence of the troops was perhaps not an unnecessary precaution against the possible conflicts between the partisans of Rome and Italy. On the 12th of February Queen Marguerite herself, accompanied by a single lady of honor, dressed like her sovereign, in deep mourning, left the Quirinal and drove to St. Peter's to render homage to the illustrious dead, whose feet she kissed as reverently as did the Transteverine and the peasants from the Campagna. The news spread like wild-fire through the town and produced a profound impression, which culminated in an imposing popular demonstration on her return to the royal palace. In the crowds surrounding her carriage were to be seen many of the Roman aristocracy, whose aversion to the House of Savoy has hitherto been most demonstrative. King Humbert is not liked; his conduct in private life has not been what is looked upon as becoming a sovereign, but the Queen is universally beloved, and perhaps she may be yet the one who will aid him most in the reconciliation of the Quirinal with the Vatican.

Military duty, in spite of objections of the Pontiff, until the opening of the Sacred Collegii shall be terminated; partly in order to prevent the inopportune manifestations of certain of the Deputies, but more especially that the King, in his speech from the throne, may be able to announce authoritatively that the Conclave was held in perfect liberty, and that the election of the new Pope had been completely regular and in accordance with the "law of guarantees."

But, although there will be no interference with the deliberations of the Sacred College, whose decision to remain in Rome has been mostagreeable to the dwellers at the Quirinal, it must not be supposed that the policy of non-intervention is anything but a blind, intended to impress the Catholic powers of Europe with the moderation of the Italian rulers. The literary and artistic treasures accumulated in the Vatican are tempting bait to the present masters of the Eternal City, and the budget of the nation would find a most welcome aid in the sale of the works of Raphael and Michael Angelo, as was proposed by the Trimuvirs of 1849. But there is no immediate danger of such spoliation. The Government is Italy is too clever; its desires to retain the Pope in Rome, and to drive him from the Vatican and force him to seek refuge at the Lateran would be impolitic. Still something is about to take place. The same official press has begun to intimate that Italy "cannot remain indefinitely bound by a contract which obliges Italy alone." The assertion is perfectly logical; the "law of guarantees" may be abrogated to-morrow, without the violation of any "contract," since the Pope never appeared in it as a contracting party. The law was based upon the acceptation of "*fatto compiuto*," and this principle was never recognized by Pius IX., and will not be recognized by his successor. The situation has ever been a false one, and it will soon become absolutely impossible. The great Cavour was wont to speak of "Rome our capital," whenever Garibaldi became unusually troublesome, but he never urged its adoption as the seat of government of the young nation. Victor Emmanuel went there most unwillingly, and remained as little time as possible in the city of the Pontiffs. The objections entertained by both these men were not once religious and political, and these objections exist still, and have even acquired greater gravity in the minds of the serious thinkers of the Peninsula, who scarcely dare to speculate upon the possible results of the quarrel between these two opposite systems, for the new Pontiff will open to the Roman question a decisive phase, as the continuance of the status quo is no longer even a possible hypothesis.

The funeral ceremonies of the deceased Pope have been shorn of much of the pomp which would have attended them had he passed away in the full exercise of his temporal sovereignty. During the first days they were celebrated by the Chapter of St. Peter; during the three last, in the Sixtine Chapel by the Cardinals, and as this chapel cannot at the most contain more than 500 persons, the number of privileged assistants was necessarily very limited, much to the chagrin and disappointment of the hundreds of foreigners, who, either from curiosity or from a sentiment of piety, have flocked to Rome, where every hotel is filled to overflowing. Those who have wished so to do, could pray within the basilica, but the mass of mere sightseers were fain to content themselves with an outer view of the walls of the Vatican. Let me remark here, for the benefit of those who purpose a future journey to Rome to witness the ceremonies of installation of the new Pope, that they will be disappointed. The traditional ceremonial was based upon the Pontifical sovereignty, and the actual Government of Italy cannot accept it without certain modifications, which will not be admitted by the future head of the Church, as they will remove the complete subjection of all opposition to the existing order of affairs. The decision to hold the Conclave in the Vatican was not adopted without much discussion. Cardinal Manning insisted upon Malta, but the majority carried the day, a result which was to be anticipated, particularly as it was in accordance with the wishes of Pius IX. Masons and carpenters are busy preparing lodgings for their Eminences, each of whom will have his "cell" close to the gallery of maps and the famous "Lodge of Raphael." The hall of the Consistory is to be the place of reunion for the voting, and all the princes and officials who hitherto inhabited this part of the palace have been turned out. As during the interregnum every Cardinal is regarded as a sovereign, the distinction of the *baldacchino* is accorded to all, but as this is the exclusive appanage of the Pope in ordinary times, so soon as the election is terminated all the thrones are overturned, with the exception of the one occupied by the new Pontiff, who at once removes his scarlet *beretta*, and placing it upon the head of the Consistorial Secretary, thereby confers upon this prelate the dignity of Cardinal.

In a drawer of the late Pope's writing-desk was found a sealed letter addressed "To my successor," which will be opened after the election, and also a sum of 2,000,000 francs, partly in gold, partly in French bank-notes, but until the will be examined the destination of this revenue is unknown. The only political motive is that Pius IX. has left to his successor a civil list of 3,000,000 francs per annum, which will allow him to dispense with the revenue offered by the Italian Government for the abdication of all temporal claims to sovereignty. The coffin containing the mortal remains of Pius IX. was lowered into its vault on the 13th inst., and so ended his funeral properly so called. The ceremony was impressive, although simple, and without any of that pomp and magnificence which used to draw such hosts of foreigners to Rome to witness the great *funerali* of the Church. 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NEW-JERSEY PRISON INVESTIGATION

GEN. MOTT'S TESTIMONY IN HIS OWN DEFENSE—HIS DENIAL OF CRUEL TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

TRENTON, March 6.—The investigation of the State Prison cruelties was resumed this evening. Gershom Mott, who has been Keeper of the New-Jersey State Prison since April 10, 1876, was the first witness examined, and testified as follows: The charges made by Dr. Corson and in the newspapers, of cruel and inhuman punishment in the prison, are false; the "paddle" has never been used; the object of the gag is to punish for loud talking; formerly a much more severe kind of gag was used; I have found the present gag useful and effectual; no such stretcher as Dr. Corson described was ever used in the prison; the term "stretcher" conveys a wrong impression of its character; I have been in the habit of seeing punishment applied; have never seen a man lifted off the balls of his feet; it would have been contrary to my orders; it cannot be called "terrible;" my experience has been that when you give all the men all the punishment they are entitled to it leads to better discipline; I never permitted a man to be in the dungeon for several days; consider such punishment brutal, and have never allowed it; it is much more humane to tie a man up; I am satisfied of this fact since this investigation commenced; the tests that have been made have not been fair, because the men were drawn off the balls of the feet; there has not been a single instance where a prisoner has been injured; he has always been able to go to work immediately afterward; keeping a man in the dungeon a long time breaks his spirit; a prisoner from Morris County was punished 21 times in one month; he told me that he had been told that if he could stand the punishment he need not work; the present investigation had given many prisoners the courage to complain; prisoners believed the Legislature had abolished punishment; demonstrations had already been made in the prison on the subject; there are now 874 convicts in the State Prison; no lawful authority has been exceeded in administering punishment; corporal punishment means flogging; short and sharp punishment is, in my opinion, much better than the dungeon; the appliances for punishment now used were there before I was in charge. Mr. Mott gave an account of the improved discipline and sanitary condition of the prison. He stated that he was not aware of anything being the matter with Snooks; he was sent to the dungeon for 20 minutes because he was disorderly; as soon as I was told that there was something the matter with Snooks I went to the cell and sent for the physician; every thing was done for the man that could be done; no inquiry into his case was stifled; Snooks had only been up for 14 minutes, and I have no idea that the punishment produced death.

Mr. Mott corrected the statement of witnesses in regard to punishments. Two of the cases mentioned occurred before he came there, and the record shows that one reported to have been punished 58 secured two terms and had never been punished. There have been no restrictions in regard to complaints; have never interfered with them; have always given directions in regard to punishment; if there were no punishment, the officers would not be able to get along. The cross-examination was a reference to the duties of the keeper in case of death of prisoners, and elicited the following testimony: I consider it the duty of the physician of the prison to call the County Physician in such a case; I think that "tying a man up" is corporal punishment; it is always been the rule, when an official visitor desired to converse with a prisoner, to bring the prisoner to the centre; don't allow official visitors to go to the cells of prisoners, or converse with a prisoner if there are other prisoners present; think this is the law.

Dr. Corson desired to say in corroboration of his previous statement that he had consulted Drs. Morton, D. Hayes, Harvey, Bird, T. E. Hutchinson, and others in regard to the alcohol, hot water, and cauterizing tests for feigned sickness, and that they agreed with his statement that there is no medical authority for their use, and that such tests would be regarded as inhuman by all scientific men. Dr. Corson reiterated his former testimony, but denied having said that men were drawn up to the ceiling, claiming that his language was that they were "drawn toward the ceiling." He also denied having stated that the prisoner was stretched, but said he was put upon the stretcher, or an instrument called a stretcher.

Dr. Warman cited Profs. Hammond and Sayre, of New-York, as authority against the use of the cautery or burning moxa in feigned disease, and for the statement that the tests of torture should not be resorted to. Dr. Ribble testified that all medical authorities condemn the use of violent measures or tests in feigned disease. The testimony has been closed. The committee will meet next Monday afternoon.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Elizabeth West, aged 22, a laundress, employed at No. 52 West Fortieth-street, after a quarrel with her lover, attempted to commit suicide during Tuesday night, by swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid, which had been procured for disinfecting purposes. Her condition was discovered at 6:30 yesterday morning, when she was taken to the New-York Hospital. After receiving proper medical attention, it was announced that she would recover. The girl was disinclined to speak of the motive which induced her to attempt self-destruction, but it was learned that she had quarreled with a young man who had been paying attentions to her, and to whom she was betrothed, and he had refused to fulfill his promise of marriage.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Julius Krough, of No. 132 East Houston-street, was arrested last evening by Patrolman Doess, of the Seventeenth Precinct, charged with having forged the name of Leo Prange, of No. 76 East Broadway, his former employer, to two promissory notes for $600 made payable at the Bowery National Bank. He succeeded in swindling Herman Stille, of No. 460 Sixth-avenue, out of $11 on one of the notes, and Stille, on discovering the character of the note, caused his arrest. He will be taken to court to-day.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	10	Kentuck	2¼
Belcher	4¾	Mexican	12¾
Best and Belcher	21¾	Northern Belle	8¾
Bullion	3¾	Overman	6¾
Consolidated Virginia	22¾	Ophir	53¾
California	30	Raymond and Ely	4¾
Crown Point	5¾	Silver Hill	4¾
Confidence	5	Savage	11¾
Caledonia	2¾	Segregated Belcher	3¾
Chollar	5¾	Sierra Nevada	8¾
Exchequer	4¾	Union Consolidated	5¾
Gould and Curry	8¾	Yellow Jacket	10¾
Hale and Norcross	7¾	Justice Consolidated	1¾
Julia Consolidated	1¾	Grand Prize	1¾

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

TRYING TO UNITE THE VARIOUS ELEMENTS OPPOSED TO TAMMANY HALL—THE DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

The Executive Committee of the New-York County (Old Anti-Tammany) Democracy met last evening at the head-quarters, No. 211 Union-square, Emanuel B. Hart presiding. Mr. Ira Shafer, on behalf of the Conference Committee, reported that a conference, with a view to union, had been held with Messrs. Cooper and Ottendorfer, and they suggested that the committee should meet the gentlemen who have their head-quarters at the Everett House and are presided over by ex-Register John McCool. It was understood that whatever took place at the proposed meeting should not be binding. The committee subsequently met, with Messrs. Robert G. Thompson, James E. Morrison, ex-Senator John Fox, and others who had formerly acted with the County Democracy. There was a free and full conversation in regard to local political affairs. Mr. Emanuel B. Hart, on the part of the committee, proposed that inasmuch as the County Democracy had an organization, and had existed since 1875, there was no objection to the gent emen who met at the Everett House joining with it in the war against Tammany Hall. He stated that neither he [Mr. Hart] nor Mr. Shafer desired to retain their positions in the County Democratic organization, the former as the Chairman of its Executive Committee and the latter as Chairman of its General Committee; they were perfectly willing to resign their offices. Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury, speaking for the Everett House gentlemen, said that the County Democracy was a thing of the past, and argued that there must be an entirely new organization formed, and others of those present appeared to concur with him. As the committee had no power to disband the organization, all that could be done was to make an appointment to meet the Everett House party next Friday. Mr. Shafer said that it was a matter of judgment as to whether the County Democracy should disband. There was no disguising the fact that it had no organization. There had been some dissatisfaction, but the mass of the Anti-Tammany Democrats was with it. If a disbandment took place its disbanded members would be confronted with the Brunswick Hotel Democracy, of which Mr. John B. Haskin, who had formerly been identified with Tammany Hall, was Chairman, and of which Mr. James O'Brien, who had formerly been a member of their own organization, and who had left for inexplicable reasons, was a leading member. It was true that friends had been found at the Everett House, but there were others who had been dissatisfied with the organization, and the latter asked them to lay down their arms and join hands. He was not prepared to say that a union was as yet expedient.

Mr. Hart thought money should be instructed to report to the Everett House Democrats that it was the sense of the meeting that it was inexpedient to disband the organization, but that it was entirely willing to confer with any committee opposed to Tammany Hall. Judge Henry D. Murray thought it would be expedient to join with the Everett House Democrats. He thanked the organization for its uniform kindness to him since his connection with it, and said he had the kindest feelings for it. Something, however, should be done to unite the elements opposed to Tammany Hall. Messrs. Shafer, Bixby, Hart, and others were highly respected by the Everett House gentlemen, and would have due strength in any organization formed under their auspices. He thought that their organization could not win single-handed. He favored a union with the Brunswick Hotel Democrats and all honestly opposed to Tammany Hall. Senator Bixby opposed the amendment. The organization had been formed out of the Apollo Hall Democracy, and had been battling with Tammany Hall for 10 years. There was nothing known, positively as to the strength of the Everett House Party, and he thought that it would be very unsafe for the party to disband. He had no sympathy, he said, with those Anti-Tammanyites who sought only political aggrandizement, those who were ready to desert into Tammany Hall or those who simply wanted to replace John Kelly with another leader. He was opposed only to the Tammany Hall political system, and wanted to see it completely overthrown.

The following resolution, an amendment on Mr. Shafer's motion, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Seven be instructed to inform the gentlemen of the Everett House that in the opinion of this Committee the New-York County Democracy to disband; that it is the sense of this Executive Committee that every effort should be made to consolidate the elements opposed to Tammany Hall, and for that purpose that the Committee of Seven be authorized to confer with Messrs. Cooper and Ottendorfer and others, with power to arrange and report a plan of co-operation which will best accomplish a union of Democrats opposed to Tammany Hall.

The meeting then adjourned.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

AN EX-POLICEMAN ASSAULTED—HE DEFENDS HIMSELF, AND SHOOTS ONE OF HIS ASSAILANTS.

About 12 o'clock on Tuesday night James T. Mahoney, an ex-policeman, residing at No. 1,173 Second-avenue, visited the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, in East Fifty-ninth-street, for the purpose of transacting some business with Capt. Yule in connection with the Police Mutual Aid Association. After leaving the station-house, Mahoney proceeded toward his home, and was assailed between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets by two men, neither of whom he knew. His assailants evidently intended to rob him, as one of them gave him a stunning blow in the face, knocking him down, and while endeavoring to regain his feet he was kicked by the other. At this juncture Officer Shehan, who was on the lookout for a block or so, and, in the darkness, not finding any traces of a wounded man, returned to the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, and, informing Capt. Yule of the occurrence, the latter ordered Mahoney was taken before Justice Otterbourg yesterday morning, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and was paroled to appear if required.

Capt. Yule resumed his rounds yesterday afternoon that a man named Edwin Mitchell, aged 23 years, residing at No. 202 East One Hundred and Ninth-street, had been taken to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital suffering from a pistol-shot wound in the calf of the left leg, and that he could not explain the manner in which he was shot. The Captain went to the hospital and saw Mitchell, who told him that Mahoney shot him. He said that he knew Mahoney very well, but could not remember why he had shot him. He was drunk on Tuesday night, and got into some kind of trouble, during the course of which he was ejected from the saloon being kept by Mahoney, and went to his home. Early yesterday morning his mother found that he had been shot, and, becoming alarmed, informed Capt. Robbins, of the Twelfth Precinct, that a murder had been committed. Capt. Robbins went to see Mitchell, and had him removed to the hospital. Ex-Officer Mahoney will be taken to see the wounded man to-day.

SAILOR BOYS AS SOLDIERS.

A month ago, the drilling of the 400 apprentice boys on the school-ship Minnesota in the manual of arms and field evolutions was begun by Lieut. Taylor, of the Marine Corps. The first full-dress inspection and review, prior to the removal of the school-ship to her Summer anchorage off the Battery, took place yesterday morning at the Navy-yard, and was witnessed by over 150 ladies and gentlemen. Considering the brief period of preliminary drilling, the boys showed remarkable proficiency in performing the various evolutions. Armed with Remington rifles and fixed sword bayonets, they marched from the Minnesota at 11 A. M. to the large open enclosed near the officers' quarters. They then formed into six companies, commanded by Lieut.-Commander White as Colonel, Lieut. Taylor as Adjutant, and Lieuts. McClellan, Tremaine, Barnes, and Sharon as Captains of companies. After the band had passed up and down to the right of the line, the companies saluted the Colonel by presenting arms, and next gave a brief exhibition of the manual of arms before Capt. Luce, the reviewing officer, and Lieut. Little, the representative of Commodore Nicholson, who was unable to be present. After parading, the boys wheeled into column in open rank, and each boy was inspected by Lieut. Commander White. Again wheeling into line, they formed into column at half distance, and then changed the direction of the column to left, passing in review and then to open order, the officers saluting. The boys manifested great interest in their performances, and executed the different movements with such a degree of exactness as to elicit frequent plaudits of the spectators. The band, which participated in the review, is supported exclusively by the boys, who contribute a small sum each month toward its maintenance. The youngsters are all in the possession of excellent health, and evidently enjoy life on board the Minnesota.

THE STATEN ISLAND OYSTER WAR.

The oyster war at the west end of Staten Island culminated on Saturday last in the sentence of several persons to pay various fines, and serve terms of imprisonment. Among the seven sloops seized was the Ann Amelia. Of this vessel the gratifying news was made that she had surveyed the Staten Island oystermen for a year, dredging both day and night, and stealing as was alleged, thousands of dollars' worth of oysters from different beds in Prince's Bay. It was thought that the vessel

published on export bonded warehouse at the port of New-York for manufactured tobacco. Referred.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. FRANKLIN, of Missouri, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported the bill for the erection of a public building at Kansas City, Mo. Passed—yeas 164, nays 72.

Mr. YOUNG, of Tennessee, from the same committee, reported back the bill appropriating $250,000 for the erection of a fire-proof building for the National Museum. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE LOUISIANA COURT TERM-VETOED.

At the conclusion of the morning hour, the Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President returning without his approval the House bill authorizing a special term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, to be held at Scranton, Miss., on the second Monday in March. The Message stated that there was not sufficient time to give notice of the holding of such special term, and that the Government could not prepare for trial at said term, because no funds would be available for that purpose. The bill and Message were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House, at 1:55 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Potter, of New-York, in the chair,) on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

MR. GARFIELD'S REPLY TO JUDGE KELLEY.

Mr. GARFIELD had the floor in reply to Mr. Kelley's speech of yesterday. He took exception to the sneering, unkind personalities of Mr. Kelley's speech, particularly in the part charging him [Mr. Garfield] with arrogant conceit and egotism. His only sneer to that was that such a charge should not have come from the man, whose colossal self-conceit had been the theme of pleasant jocularity during the 13 years of his service. The gentleman had spent 40 minutes of his time in trying to refute what had been merely a preliminary and incidental allusion in his [Mr. Garfield's] former speech to the prosperity of the year 1860. He went over some of the points justifying his statement as to the prosperity of that year, including the facts that the exports of American manufactures in that year were greater than at any other period of history; that the number of immigrants who arrived that year was 179,000, being 58,000 more than the preceding year; and that 4,819 patents had been issued, being 1,100 more than the average for the past three years. Even in the iron industry, he quoted a former speech of Mr. Kelley to show that the production of pig-iron in 1860 was 919,000 tons, 100,000 tons more than had ever before been produced. He hoped that he had established the fact that the year 1860 was a year not only of general peace but of very marked material prosperity. As to Mr. Kelley's denial that the Legal-tender act was adopted with reluctance, he [Mr. Garfield] quoted Thaddeus Stevens as saying that it was "a measure of necessity not of choice;" quoted Mr. Hamilton as saying that it was "only a temporary policy, adopted under circumstances of overwhelming necessity;" and quoted Mr. Sumner as saying: "I warn you against continuing in this way, which necessity compels. The medicine of the Constitution must not become its daily bread." In regard to the designation of greenbacks as a forced loan, and to Mr. Kelley's assertion that he [Mr. Garfield] would have been hissed as a venomous copperhead if he had so characterized it in 1862, he quoted Secretary Chase, Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, and the Supreme Court of New-York State, in which the same character was given to them. He reiterated the assertion (Mr. Kelley's denial notwithstanding) that in a long line of American Presidents and Finance Ministers, they had all believed in money based on coin, and no other money. He quoted Jefferson as saying that "jugglers only will propose to create capital by legerdemain tricks of paper money," [laughter,] and John Adams as asserting that there would be no confidence in public men and measures until paper money was done away with. And as to the sentiment of England, he said that the great votes of Parliamentary authority and the recognized authors of financial authority were firm in the opinion that the restoration of coin payments in England was a blessing to the nation, and a necessary act after the war. To show the inconsistency of Mr. Kelley in matters of finance, Mr. Garfield referred to a resolution offered in the House in 1865 thanking Secretary McCulloch for his policy in contracting the currency, and upbraiding the House to the resumption of specie payments at as early a day as possible. That resolution had been adopted with only 6 negative votes, and among those voting in the affirmative he found the name of William D. Kelley. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROWN, of Indiana—Is Senator Voorhees' name there?

Mr. GARFIELD—I will look. Yes; Mr. Voorhees voted "Aye." [Laughter.] He also quoted Mr. Kelley as making a remark in favor of the bill demonetizing silver, to the effect that the silver dollar could not be kept up and must be dropped; and yet, he said, the gentleman had now, in the year 1878, [Mr. Kelley had denounced that act as a legislative "ter-rick."] [Laughter.] He reminded the House of the communistic speeches made by Mr. Kelley in the Ohio campaign of 1876, when he said: "Let the Labor taking capital by the throat," and he said that the country came very near having scenes of riot awakened at the fault of such communistic threats; and that afterward some of the colleagues in the House graciously and tenderly, because of the gentleman's years, had written to his people imploring them to trust him again, and that the scenes of 1876 would not be repeated, and from these assurances he was here to-day to assail every man who believes in redeeming the pledged promise of the nation. For myself, said Mr. Garfield, I care not in what pa. ty it lands me, or what company it finds me; when that day comes I stand with the men who are for the money of the Constitution, and for the faith of the nation. [Applause, generally. Republicans can side of the chamber.] We cannot be a moment too soon in understanding the nature and designs of those who are advocating what they call the American system of finance. I beg the pardon of the House for delaying an appropriation bill by this long speech, and am sorry, particularly, that so much of it should appear to relate to myself. [Renewed and continuous applause.]

It was some minutes before order was restored and business resumed. Members from both sides of the House pressed around Mr. Garfield, congratulating him. Among them was Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, who remarked that the speech was unconstitutional because it was an act of cruel and unusual punishment.

Mr. KELLEY was not in the Chamber during the delivery of the speech, a circumstance at which Mr. Garfield, in opening, expressed his regret, but said the gentleman had full notice of his intent to speak, and had spent two hours to-day in the room of the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

After the committee resumed consideration of the Deficiency bill, Mr. HOOKER, of Mississippi, opposed that portion of it which appropriated $23,000 to carry on suits against alleged trespassers on the public timber lands.

Mr. PATTERSON, of Colorado, opposed the same provision of the bill, and said that those seizures would work a great hardship to many citizens of Colorado.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, called attention to the fact that the only suits that had been commenced in Colorado had been to recover $10,000 from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, $75,000 from the Colorado Central, and $100,000 from the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company. These would be poor citizens who would suffer.

After further debate the bill was read by sections for amendment.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Indiana, moved to increase the number of temporary clerks to be employed by the Secretary of the Treasury from 20 to 35, and to increase the appropriation for such clerks from $6,500 to $25,000. Without action the committee rose.

THE ARMY REDUCTION BILL.

Mr. BANNING, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to reorganize the Army, to consolidate certain of its staff departments, and to reduce the cost of its support. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The House then, at 4:50 o'clock, adjourned.

THE SPRING BIRDS.

THEY APPEAR IN CONNECTICUT ONE MONTH AHEAD OF TIME.

From the Hartford Times, March 4.

Sunday, the 3d of March, was a notable day in its meteorological aspects. Not once in a score or more years do we see such weather hereabouts at the beginning of March. A southerly rain, beginning on Saturday evening and lasting mostly through the night, left its traces Sunday morning in the shape of unbroken clouds, dark and heavy. It grew darker two hours after sunrise, and then came a vivid flash of lightning and a rattling peal of thunder. It was a moist and dark forenoon, but unusually mild and strikingly like the forenoons of June. After 1 P. M. the sun began to struggle through the clouds, and the day soon lighted up like a 1st of May day. In the afternoon the crocus buds were starting into bloom and all the early Spring birds were out in force. The bluebirds were singing on all sides; flocks of black birds, a bird which seldom appears here before April, covered the tops of their favorite trees and made the air resound to their curious singing, which, if not strictly musical itself, yet suggests the return of Spring more strikingly than the notes of our other Spring birds, except that of the little April song-sparrow; a few robins are said to have been seen and heard, and in more retired places we heard for the first time the song of the Spring wren. During the day the meadow lark—a month or more ahead of his customary time. A few of these birds always remain here in the North over Winter—though how they survive through some of the cold nights we know not to themselves. The same thing seems to be true of robins and bluebirds, a few of whom are left behind when the great Autumnal migration takes place. Therefore, we take it, these larks and robins and bluebirds and blackbirds that were out in full force on Sunday, the 3d of March may very well mean some of the heedless stragglers who were left behind last Fall, instead of the first comers that lead the returning choirs from the South; for we have noticed a like phenomenon in most of former years, though it may be with the little Spring song-sparrow, called the phœbe, whose note we also heard, in another matter; he could hardly live at the North through even such a mild, fine Winter as this has been. However that may be, this general flocking of birds to the ground to the opening Spring forenoon which so many persons think is about to be, in the very fully attended; even the peeping of the frogs, which attended the second March full hearing. The weather was as queer as the shower was unusual. It was a pretty regular alternation of cloud and sun, and most part of Connecticut the afternoon, bright and sunny, with rather hearty, cool, fall weather, the sunny parts making a decided impression, a dash and we are in for more.

LAW REPORTS.

THE VANDERBILT WILL CONTEST.

THE COMMODORE'S SISTER AND NEPHEW ON THE STAND—PROPOSING TO SHOW THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY—THE CASE PROBABLY TO DRAG ALONG INTO THIS SUMMER.

At the opening of the Vanderbilt will case, in the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt was again absent. Hon. Augustus Schell occupied a seat near William H. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Henry Bergh overlooked the proceedings from behind the Surrogate's railing. Mr. Lord said he had received a note from Mrs. Thorne saying that she was too ill to appear, and he asked that the written settlement of her legacy with William H. Vanderbilt be produced. Mr. Clinton declined to produce it, and Mr. Lord called Mr. Edwin D. Worcester, Secretary of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Mr. Worcester testified that he had been connected with the company since 1853; he was its Treasurer till 1871, and since then has been its Secretary, which position he now holds. "I knew Commodore Vanderbilt for many years," the witness continued. When Mr. Lord was about to question him about the Vanderbilt property Judge Comstock said that the counsel were willing to admit its value to be anywhere from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 for the purposes of the trial—that, at the suggestion of the court, they would fix the sum at $60,000,000. Mr. Lord offered to prove by the witness that the property is worth $100,000,000, but the court excluded the testimony.

Samuel D. Whitney testified that he lives in Riverdale, and has lived there for 11 years. He continued: "I know William H. Vanderbilt; have known him since 1875; I know Judge Rapello, and have known him since 1875; remember when he went to Europe; he lived then in New-York; he lived with me in 1875 and 1876, in the Winter." Being asked by the court what he desired to prove by this witness, Mr. Lord replied that he proposed to show that the witness overheard a conversation between William H. Vanderbilt and Judge Rapello in the hall of his own house, Mr. Vanderbilt having driven there in a close carriage, in which the latter said, "Hurry up; we've got the old man all right again, and I want you to come down right away." Also, that William H. Vanderbilt was so suspicious that he kept a perpetual ward and vigil over Judge Rapello whenever he was in the City, so that he might control the person whom the Commodore's mind rested upon to redraft the will. The court excluded the testimony for the present, reserving a final decision.

The next witness called was Daniel Drew, but he was not in court. Benjamin Wood's name was the next, followed by several others. In their absence Mr. Frank Work was called.

Mr. Work testified that he lives at No. 13 East Twenty-sixth-street; he knew Commodore Vanderbilt, and had business relations with him. I was broker for Mr. Vanderbilt for a number of years; up to within three or four years of his death. Mr. Lord proposed to show that the Commodore was dishonorable in his business dealings, but the testimony was excluded. The witness continued: "I saw Commodore Vanderbilt about two weeks before his death; I was with him 10 or 15 minutes alone; about a week previous to that I had a conversation with him. I called upon him about once a week until two weeks previous to his death; the physicians were generally present when I went to see him; in all these visits, from April till January, nine months, I never saw any other persons with the Commodore than those I have named; sometimes I staid only five minutes, and sometimes an hour; sometimes he was in his bedroom, and sometimes in the library; I had a conversation with Commodore Vanderbilt on the subject of the devil." Mr. Lord here proposed to introduce testimony to show that Commodore Vanderbilt told the witness that he and the Lord were fighting the devil, and that they were going to whip him. The testimony was excluded.

Jeremiah Simonson, a nephew of Commodore Vanderbilt, testified that he lives in New-York. "I have lived in the City," he continued, "for a number of years; I lived on Staten Island when Commodore Vanderbilt lived there; I knew him for 50 years, and was in his employ from 1839 to 1864; I was never in the employ of William H. Vanderbilt; I knew the Commodore till he died; up to the time of his last sickness I saw him every month or two; saw him about a week before his death." Evidence to show that the Commodore, by insisting upon the performance of an unfortunate contract, was the cause of the witness losing a fortune at the beginning of the war was excluded.

Miss Phœbe Vanderbilt was then called. She testified that she lives in New-York, and was a sister of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. "I lived on Staten Island when he lived there; I remember a conversation between Mrs. Torrence and Commodore Vanderbilt about his second wife; I do not recollect it sufficiently well to repeat it; there was a coolness between Mrs. Torrence and Mrs. Vanderbilt, and he was trying to reconcile it; I recollect nothing that was said, either while Mrs. Torrence was present or after she had gone; I remember Commodore Vanderbilt accusing Mrs. Torrence of talking about his wife; he said she had made remarks unfriendly to his second wife, and she denied it; after she was gone I think that the Commodore said that she denied it, but that he believed she did talk about his wife; there was something said by the Commodore about being reconciled with Mrs. Torrence before he died; he said he wished to be reconciled, and so did she, and they parted as friends; it was very affecting; they shook hands after they said they were willing to be reconciled; they were friends after that; that is all I remember about it."

Mr. Lord asked for an adjournment till Friday morning, to give him time to prepare and arrange testimony concerning the value of Commodore Vanderbilt's property. Surrogate Calvin said that there were still 15 days appropriated on the calendar to the hearing of the case, and that after that the calendar was entirely filled until the 11th of June. He announced that the Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays between the 11th of June and the 1st of July would be devoted to the case. An adjournment was then taken till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

LIABILITY OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Messrs. Levi E. Stevens, Theodore Shotwell, and others, have brought a suit in the Superior Court against the New-York Central and Hudson River, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Companies, to recover $10,000 for loss of goods shipped from this City to Cincinnati, between Aug. 16 and Aug. 25, 1876. The plaintiffs say the companies did business under the name of the "White Line." The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company obtained leave from Judge Freedman yesterday to put in an amended separate answer in the case. In this answer, the company admits that by an agreement between it and the other defendants, goods were to be carried from this City to Cincinnati over the three railroads in cars painted white. The object of the agreement was to form a fast freight line, known as the "White Line." In the bills of lading given by such line is contained a provision that the companies were not to be responsible for loss or damage occasioned by fire while in transit or at stations, and be liable, as warehousemen only while the goods were at a station awaiting delivery. It was also part of the agreement between the companies, it is alleged, that no company should be responsible for loss or damage to goods occurring when the same were not in the possession of the company. It is claimed that the goods were carried safely to Cincinnati, and that they were destroyed by fire while there, in the custody of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, at their freight station. After arrival and after due notice of their arrival to the consignees, and after the lapse of a reasonable time for the consignees to have removed said goods, and without fault on the part of the last-named company."

CAPT. FOLEY SEEKS REINSTATEMENT.

Capt. Michael Foley, of the Tenth Precinct, who was recently dismissed the force on the charge of neglect of duty, in failing to obey the orders of the Police Commissioners in arresting a warrant on a disorderly house in Forsyth-street, has begun proceedings for reinstatement. His counsel, Peter Mitchell, applied to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and obtained a writ of certiorari for the purpose of bringing the proceedings by the Police Commissioners before the Supreme Court, General Term, for review. Capt. Foley's petition, on which the certiorari was based, sets forth that several warrants had been granted against the Forsyth-street house, but that the proceedings had always failed for want of sufficient proof. The Police were unable to fasten the proprietorship of the house on any one. Police Justice Otterbourg, who had delivered the last warrant to Capt. Foley, particularly told the latter to be sure to get the right person and also sufficient proof. The petitioner says he was particularly careful about the case, and that he was withholding the execution of the warrant until he had obtained conclusive proofs. He says he has been unjustly and oppressively treated by the Commissioners in the matter.

TWO CRIMES PUNISHED.

On the night of Feb. 19 a burglar who had entered the premises of Jacob Blumenthal, No. 147 East Seventy-third-street, was arrested in the act of carrying off property valued at $30. At the station-house he gave his name as John Robinson, and said he lived at No. 223 East One Hundred and Twenty-third-street. After the arrest of the burglar he was identified as the man who, on New Year's night, attacked a negro named Mr. Taylor, in Second-avenue, and, after knocking him down, robbed him of his watch. On being charged with the second offence, the prisoner gave the name of Thomas O'Connor. When the case was called for trial by Assistant District Attorney Lyon, in Part II. of the General Sessions, yesterday, in the absence of the principal witness, Taylor, the prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary, but denied that he was guilty of the more serious crime of robbery. Mr. Lyon therefore placed him on trial for the latter offence, and secured a verdict of guilty. Judge Sutherland sentenced the prisoner to seven years in the State Prison on the conviction for robbery, and three years on the charge for burglary.

COURT NOTES.

Argument on the injunction in the case of "The Exiles" has been postponed until Tuesday.

County Clerk Gumbleton yesterday paid into the City Treasury $1,483 63, that being the amount of fees received by him during the month of February.

The divorce case of James W.W. Scott against Mary E. S. Scott was, by consent, referred to Rufus F. Andrews by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday.

Julius Spero, a Bowery business man, who was arrested on a charge of using counsels reverse stamps on bank checks, was yesterday honorably acquitted, after examination, by United States Commissioner Betts.

Edward Gaynor, Edward Rooney, and Richard Steele were fined $15 each in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for salting Twenty fourth-street to clear it of snow. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Bergh for his society.

Matthew Dunbar was committed at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of burglary, made by Howard Emmuel, of No. 96 Park-street. It was shown that the prisoner had been caught in the premises, and that he had evidently broken open the front door to get in.

On Feb. 6, William Doyle, aged 17, of No. 526 East Fourteenth-street, entered the apartments of Henry Hamburg, No. 522 Eighth-avenue, and carried off jewelry and wearing apparel to the value of $84. Doyle was not arrested until Tuesday night, and on being arraigned before Justice Otterbourg yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, was committed for examination in default of bail.

John A. Wilson, of No. 184 Stanton-street, one of two pick-pockets who, on the 8th of January, stole a gold watch and chain and pin from the person of Charles Kalouzi, No. 99 Livingston-street, Brooklyn, was convicted in Part II. of the General Sessions yesterday. On motion of Assistant District Attorney Lyon, the prisoner was remanded for sentence until after the trial of his accomplice, John Wagner.

Mary Pritchard has brought suit in the Supreme Court for an absolute divorce from her husband, Richard H. Pritchard. The parties to the action were married on Oct. 25, 1856, but Mrs. Pritchard left her husband in 1864 on the ground of his harsh usage and intemperate habits. She now says her husband has been living with another woman in Brooklyn. The case was referred to Scott Lord by Judge Donohue yesterday.

Joseph McDonald, a wagon-driver, in the employ of Thomas Brown's Express Agency, was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Bell, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, for appropriating to his own use $80 intrusted to him by Abraham Meade, a planter, of No. 960 Sixth-avenue. He was delivered to Phelps, Dodge & Co. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and Recorder Hackett sentenced him to three years in the State Prison.

As Mrs. Elizabeth Carlin, of No. 105 East Forty-third-street, was leaving the Roman Catholic Church of St. Agnes, on March 4, she was accosted by Kate Carney, of No. 1132 West Forty-first-street, who engaged her in conversation with her car, and walked as far as Third-avenue. After parting from Kate, Mrs. Carlin discovered that her pocket-book, containing $3 50 and two tickets, had been stolen, and she had the chief arrested. When the case came for trial by Assistant District Attorney Bell, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the prisoner pleaded guilty, and Recorder Hackett sentenced her to one year in the Penitentiary.

On the night of Dec. 3, two youths entered the dry goods store of Mrs. Maggie A. Bowe, while the latter was absent, and proceeded to tap the money drawer. Mrs. Bowe detected the thieves in the act, and, in her attempt to prevent them from escaping, she received a severe cut in the face. On Tuesday night last Officer Davis, of the Nineteenth Precinct, arrested Thomas Flannigan, aged 20, of No. 238 East Twenty-fourth-street, and John Connolly, aged 18, of No. 227 East Thirty-seventh-street, on suspicion. Mrs. Bowe identified them as the thieves, and, on being arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, yesterday, they were committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail each.

Edward H. Dederick enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, on Oct. 29, 1869. The period of service is seven years. Mr. Dederick served out the term, and was given a full discharge on Sept. 27, 1876, he was discharged by order of Col. Emmons Clark, commanding the regiment, on the certificate of Dr. Moreau Morris as to his physical disability. Mr. Dederick petitioned Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, saying that he was in excellent health at the time of his discharge, and was never examined by the Regimental Board of Surgeons, as is required by the Military Code. He obtained an order, returnable on Wednesday next, directing the regimental authorities to show cause why he should not be reinstated.

The returns to the writs of habeas corpus and certiorari in the case of Dr. Newton Whitehead, who was committed by Coroner Croker in charge of feticide in having, as alleged, assisted in the procuring of an abortion of Miss Lottie Temple, were put in before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Dr. Whitehead claims his commitment was illegal, and that the evidence before Croker shows he is innocent of the charge. In opposition four affidavits were put in to the effect that Miss Temple, finding herself to be with child, of Binghamton, positively identified Dr. Whitehead as the person who had performed the operation on her, though she had failed to identify him positively at the inquest on the child's body. Judge Lawrence took the papers, reserving his decision.

A handsome, richly-dressed woman was before the Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of stealing some handkerchiefs from a store in Eighth-avenue. The appearance of the prisoner was in such striking contrast to prisoners in general that the court took a long time to consider the case, although there was nothing in the evidence which seemed to call for protracted deliberation. She was at last found guilty, and received the somewhat singular sentence of 10 days in the City Prison. She was taken from the court-room by a female friend on the arm of a gentleman of respectable appearance. She needed the support, for her fortitude had forsaken her, and she was verging on hysterics. There was probably some story under the surface of the case, but the court did not care to have it brought to light.

CHARGED WITH POISONING BREAD.

A colored woman named Sarah Griffen, residing at No. 110 Macdougal-street, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Kilbreth, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of having attempted to poison Mrs. Ella Vincent, colored, of No. 220 Sullivan-street, and her two children, Mary Frances and Estella, aged 9 and 4 years, respectively, on Feb. 28. The complaint alleged that the prisoner gave Mrs. Vincent a piece of bread, and told her to eat it and to give some of it to her children. Mrs. Vincent said that she and Miss Griffen formerly occupied the same floor at No. 110 Macdougal-street, and that she then allowed Miss Griffen to use her stove for baking and other purposes. She was accustomed to make bread with the prisoner, and when she offered her a part of a loaf on Feb. 26, she readily took it. She broke a piece off and was about to hand it to one of her little girls, when she noticed in it a package about a quarter of an inch square. She immediately took the package to Abraham Cahn, a chemist, at No. 209 Bleecker-street, who pronounced the stuff to be poison. Mr. Cahn was called, and testified that he analyzed the contents of the package, and found that it contained sulphate of copper, a poison which, administered in the quantity found in the package, would prove fatal to young children and dangerous to adults. Miss Griffen, in her own behalf, admitted having given Mrs. Vincent the bread, but denied all knowledge of the poison being in it. She said she had no enemies in the world for harming Mrs. Vincent, much less her children; she was on good terms with them all. Besides, she said, if she had intended to poison the Vincents it was ridiculous to suppose that she would have attempted it in such a clumsy way. Justice Kilbreth decided that there was ground for holding the prisoner, and committed her for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

AN EX-JUDGE ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

Darius D. McKoon, formerly County Judge of Herkimer County, and at present practicing law in this City, was yesterday arraigned before United States Commissioner Osborn on a charge of perjury. The affidavit upon which the arrest was made was sworn to by William Halsey, a prominent business man of Ithaca, who charged McKoon with subscribing to a false oath in bankruptcy proceedings against the firm of O. B. Beals & Co., charging the latter with disposing of personal property to B. B. Wood, of Binghamton, and Phile Remington, of Herkimer, in order to give them a preference over other creditors. Phile Remington makes an affidavit, which is substantially the same as Mr. Halsey's. It appears from the papers in the case that Mr. McKoon, while acting as counsel in the bankruptcy case, was also a party in interest to the petition, and the affidavit made by him, which is in the hands of Assistant United States District Attorney Fiero, was drawn by the ex-Judge, and is in his own handwriting. The prisoner waived examination, and Commissioner Osborn fixed bail at $2,000, which was furnished by John D. Kelly and E. D. Edgerton.

A WITNESS NOT TO BE CAUGHT.

A legal luminary, whose decisions are regarded with peculiar favor by the Bar, and whose opinions have the same weight with the *noblesse de la Robe* as Capt. Barney's had with Capt. Cuttle, once sagely observed that in the long run as much is lost as is gained by a cross-examination. A skeptic on the subject might have been convinced of the truth of the remark by a rather funny episode which occurred before Judge Potter and a jury, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, in the trial of the case of Grover against Hemingway and another. The witness had been called, as a witness, and the plaintiff's counsel, a young man of rather quick-witted, excitable, Irish, elderly gentleman, and who has the quickest of "browses" when he comes to examine. His first question was: "I believe you have been a preacher in your day?" The witness answered rather hesitatingly: "I once preached from the text: 'Woe unto you lawyers, scribes, Pharisees, hypocrites, how shall ye escape damnation or hell?' I did once preach a sermon from that text." The witness had been cross-examined to discompose or bother the witness had been cut as a preacher for Brigham Young, but was answered in the negative. In response to a further question, the witness said he believed the late preacher to be "a big moralist." There being no use of further examination in regard to this topic, the counsel tried to ascertain whether the witness had imbibed Col. Ingersoll's notions as to a future state, but Simeon-ite thought that the witness is a firm believer in a hell, depicted

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Weller vs. The Mayor, &c.; Morgan vs. The Mayor, &c.; Kellum vs. Durbin; Miceli vs. Guernsey; Adelhardt vs. Ringler.

Answer vs. Kock.—Give notice.

In the matter of M. L. Thomson.—There should be a reference.

Leonard vs. McCarty.—Where is the report of the Referee?

In the matter of John W. Harvey.—Should not the infant, who is over 14 years, join in this petition?

Smith vs. McEwen.—I think to hear counsel before granting this order.

Quarry vs. Johnson.—Why is this order applied for in this district?

Pollock vs. Pollock.—The affidavit of the guardian ad litem is not full.

Shultz vs. The Broward and Mallard Insurance Company.—Bigak in petition to be filled in.

By Judge Donohue.

Brotier vs. Bradley.—Application denied.

Williams vs. The Mayor, &c.—Memorandum.

By Judge Barrett.

Lightbody vs. Brown.—Order granted.

By Judge Brady.

J. C. de Thun, &c., vs. Schmidt.—Order granted appointing a Receiver.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Batchelor vs. Batchelor.—The findings in this case must be settled on three days' notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Babcock vs. Bonsall, Jr.—It is hereby ordered that the foregoing exhibit "D" be annexed to and formed a part of the printed case herein, which thereupon is so settled and ordered to be filed.

Jackson vs. Frank et al.—Order denying motion to vacate order of arrest.

Negley vs. Jessup.—Order denying motion, without costs.

By Judge Freedman.

Hyde et al. vs. Bauman.—Order for commission.

Simons vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Order granting defendant leave to serve supplemental answer.

Dreifus vs. Connolly.—Order appointing Charles W. Dayton Receiver.

Odell vs. Kaas.—Order staking cause from Special Term calendar.

Walker vs. Spencer.—Order denying motion.

Egan vs. Kidd.—Receiver's bond approved.

Jones vs. Panama Transit Steam-ship Company.—Order denying motion.

Orders Granted.—Jackson vs. Lounds; Davis vs. Chase; Beaumont vs. Bagley; Anker vs. Schoenberg; Mashane vs. Clan Ranald vs. Clark vs. Moss; Phyfe vs. Peters; Bloomingdale vs. Schloss; Peshkau vs. West; Herold vs. Herold; Schuyler vs. Goodwin; Jones vs. Panama Transit Company; Hoose vs. McNicoll; Hardy vs. Blum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Application Granted.—Candee vs. Seaman; Wolff vs. Lectiman; Hunt vs. Calligner; Gossler vs. Schippler.

Notices vs. Cusack.—Bond approved.

In the matter of Marsden.—Application for leave to examine assignor granted.

Petition of Assignee Gunther.—In the matter, &c., of Ash; in the matter, &c., of Ash.

Burbridge vs. Hart.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Watson, &c., vs. McCartney.—Judgment granted.

Flegel vs. Conklin.—Bond approved.

Kickelsen vs. Happ.—Motion granted.

In the matter of the final accounting of Hulbert.—Decree signed.

Miller vs. Van Rogers.—Application for leave to publish granted.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Winchell vs. The Knickerbocker Ice Company.—Findings signed. Memorandum.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions Filed.—Richrath vs. Weir; Goldman vs. Mahler.

Murray vs. Shock.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Mosher vs. Schiller.—Complaint dismissed.

Kohagen, Anderson.—Judgment for plaintiff on frivolous answer.

Orders to Pay over Moneys Granted.—Lawson vs. Fairchild; Bissell vs. Ziegler.

Motions Granted.—Johns vs. Chapin; Sweeney vs. Sheils.

Hoskisin vs. Gill.—Motion granted for March 15, 1878.

Brownfield vs. Shotwell.—H. F. Lippold, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Dyckman.—Merriam vs. Arent; Bernstein vs. Wagner; Casten vs. Casten; Smith vs. Graf.

Hoadley vs. Wells.—Tried and judgment filed.

Orders Granted.—Sarah Harris vs. O'Dea vs. Devereux; Turner vs. Kendall; Lallie vs. Lahey; Levi vs. Weinstrauch; Ismal vs. Gangnahi; Florence vs. Illian; Goedley vs. Kahn; Wasserwitz vs. Stern.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 27, 31, 39, 53, 58, 60, 74, 77, 97, 119, 150, 153, 162, 175, 191, 197, 213, 221, 222, 226, 241, 243, 248, 251, 253, 255, 256, 257, 258.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Ingalls, JJ.

Nos. 26, 38, 137, 139, 115, 141, 143, 150, 151, 153, 152, 159, 160, 161, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 171, 172.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 153, 162, 163, 170, 173, 53, 180, 189, 192, 204, 212, 165, 214, 216, 218, 219, 221, 225, 227, 214, 230, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 279, 259, 126, 264, 288, 253, 155, 157, 164.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Nos. 16, 17, 18, 106, 2340, 1710, 3077, 938½, 1366, 961, 2155, 1131, 1431, 1009, 1462, 1463, 1464, 2588, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1470, 1471, 1472.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Potter, J.

Nos. 852, 833, 2672, 1869, 2901, 1353, 503½, 1703½, 371, 3055, 1179, 1344, 1393, 1364, 1391, 1414, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1488, 1490, 1491, 1493, 1494.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 2062, 2033, 1436, 927, 443, 770½, 1141, 275, 506, 507, 512, 2038, 110½, 553½, 882, 1283, 1289, 828, 2704, 1515, 1536, 1249, 1170, 1114, 3022, 1296, 384, 2961, 2982, 2983, 1009, 1051, 1434, 1441, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 2943, 1118, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J.; Speir and Sanford, JJ.

Nos. 9, 18, 19, 20, 29, 31, 32, 38, 43.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

No. 43.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 569, 354, 715, 577, 453, 538, 421, 797, 208, 1071, 192, 288, 157, 482, 765, 738.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.; J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos. 88, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 1, 21, 101, 103, 108, 104, 105, 106, 106.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 7, 19.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos. 983, 1502, 454, 569, 27, 560, 1350½, 786, 1633.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shandt, J.

Nos. 2835, 2898, 3219, 3038, 3037, 3241, 2992, 4269, 4266, 3243, 3244, 2809, 3040, 2979, 2995.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos. 3418, 3363, 3452, 2180, 3396, 4143, 3506, 3507, 3513, 3514, 3520, 3525, 3526, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3540, 3541.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Ehrt, J.

Nos. 3194, 3441, 3517, 1435½, 3496, 2497, 2480, 3543, 3545, 3545, 3548, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3552.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Robert Wadsworth, felonious assault and battery.

Michael McCarthy, felonious assault and battery.

James McDonald, felonious assault and battery.

Ann Dempsey, felonious assault and battery.

Thomas McCarthy, felonious assault and battery.

James McDonald and Joseph Curran, felonious assault and battery.

John Wolf and James Mc Gin, burglary.

Thomas Fiero, burglary.

James Wilson, grand larceny.

Louis Sherrenda, grand larceny.

Mary Williams and Louis Moyers, grand larceny.

Charles Shaffer, grand larceny.

Michael Pegman and William Russell, grand larceny.

Ellen Wills, larceny from the person.

Harry Simon, larceny from the person.

William Riley, larceny from the person.

James Wilson, assault and battery.

John Conroy, petit larceny.

James Wilson, assault and battery.

John Lerrego, assault and battery.

Peter Cannamaher, assault and battery.

John Kiernan, assault and battery.

William Johnson, burglars' tools.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Patrick Kine, felonious assault and battery.

Thomas Vint, felonious assault and battery.

Thomas Van Benscoyen, felonious assault and battery.

Thomas Black, felonious assault and battery.

Thomas Sullivan, felonious assault and battery.

Josh Gerald, felonious assault

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. E. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BLIGHT MARRIAGE—Mr. George Clarke, Mr. C. W. Couldock.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BACHELORS—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RUBIN—Miss. Pappenheim.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE ROLLER—Mr. A. Daniels, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—RECORDED HORSES—EDUCATED DOGS. Day and Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PROTOTHERIANS AND HUMAN—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

STANDARD THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Eben Plympton, Miss Ida Savory.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE OLD HOUSE AT THE BRIDGE OF NOTRE DAME.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND CONCEALSTINE.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

CHICKERING HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—New-York Vocal Society.

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The Sunday edition of THE TIMES *can be supplied from the Publication Office to all dealers on the direct line between New-York and New-Haven. A train carrying mail packages will leave the Grand Central Depot every Sunday morning at an early hour.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in New-England and the Middle States, falling barometer, brisk, and along the coast, occasionally high southerly to westerly winds, warmer, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and followed by rain areas.

The Louisiana Legislature will adjourn to day, and as the concurrence of the Senate is needed for Executive pardons in that State, Gov. NICHOLLS can do nothing beyond suspending the execution of the sentence passed on Gen. ANDERSON, till December. That he intends to interfere at all is merely a matter of conjecture, and as any action on his part in the Anderson case would be associated with some fresh "concessions" in the allotment of Federal patronage, it is hardly desirable, on public grounds, that it should be forthcoming. The people who lay the demoralization of Louisiana politics at the door of the "carpet-bag" *régime* may begin to perceive that the "native and best" are more consummate adepts in the trade of political dicker, and more shameless traffickers in the prerogatives of justice, than the most corrupt of the carpet-baggers were ever accused of being.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate has reported his inability to find two prominent life insurance officers whose presence is desired at Albany to testify in the Smyth case. We trust that this is to be ascribed rather to the neglect of the bearer of the summons of the Senate than to a desire on the part of the witnesses to keep out of the way. Insurance officers can hardly overlook the fact that to attempt to shirk the duty of testifying in regard to their dealings with the Insurance Superintendent is not only to afford a strong presumption of the guilt of that official, but also to inflict obvious damage on the credit of the companies which they represent. To acknowledge a necessity of hiding from a Sergeant-at-Arms suggests a betrayal of trust as well as arrant cowardice. That sort of thing ought to be left to miserable tricksters like Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT, the chosen fugleman of Senator CONKLING and the paid employe of JAY GOULD.

The Commissioners to revise the statutes have reported to the Legislature an act relating to the "fees, salaries, and other compensation" of officers connected with the civil courts of the State. The Commissioners simply report the salaries of Judges, clerks, and attendants as already fixed by law, but they point out that with the exception of salaries protected by the Constitution, and which cannot, therefore, be changed during the term of office of their recipients, "the Legislature has unrestrained power to act, by amendments to this bill, so as to increase, decrease, or take away altogether the compensation of any officer, whether designated in it or not." The constitutional amendment which forbade the decreasing of "fees, percentages or allowances of public officers during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed" expressly excepted from this restriction any bill, or amendments to any bill, reported by these Commissioners. Here is a golden opportunity, therefore, to apply the pruning-knife to the expenditures of our local Judiciary, from the Judges to the horde of political bummers who officiate as court attendants, and whose numbers and salaries ought to be cut down at least one-half.

An idea of the range of salaries which can be reached by amendments to this bill may be gathered from the fact that the clerks and attendants of the Supreme Court cost the City $63,000 a year; those of the Superior Court, $64,000; of the Common Pleas, $66,000; that the Judges of the Marine Court receive $60,000 a year, and their clerks and attendants $71,000; that the entire salary list of the District Civil Courts is $192,000 a year; and of the Surrogate's Court not less than $50,000 a year. The fees of the Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk can be reached in the same way, and it is by no means clear that amendments to the bill cannot reach officers other than those concerned in the administration of civil justice. But their application within the sphere obviously open to them would accomplish very substantial savings to the City Treasury.

The Mexican people are discussing an amendment to the Constitution of the Republic limiting the President to one official term. It is gravely argued that the adoption of such an amendment would remove the temptation to abuse his office which would otherwise mislead an ambitious President. Unhappily, the existing Constitution and laws have been systematically defied by every ambitious aspirant for the Mexican Presidency. The opponents of LERDO declare that he made himself President for a second term in defiance of the Constitution. And it is notorious that DIAZ, who overthrew him, and now reigns in his place, had no more constitutional or legal right to the office than to the office of the Samoan Premiership. Constitutional restrictions are useful in a constitutionally-governed country, which Mexico is not.

The twenty-nine articles of the Russo-Turkish treaty are found to contain several important additions to those already published. The stipulated "razing of the Bulgarian fortresses" seals the doom of the formidable Quadrilateral, thus disarming Turkey at one blow. The same manœuvre is repeated, on a smaller scale, by the cession to Montenegro of the frontier strongholds of Spuz and Nicsics. The suggestion that "Roumania shall make a direct treaty with the Porte," savors of leaving her to shift for herself, especially when coupled with a proviso that "Russia shall have the Dobrudscha to exchange against Bessarabia," the very measure against which Roumania has always protested. The clause stating that "eleven hundred millions of the one thousand four hundred and ten millions due, are covered by territorial cessions," shows that the occupation of the Armenian fortresses is intended to be permanent. Even more significant is the concluding stipulation, that "the treaty shall be ratified within fifteen days, but its provisions become obligatory immediately." This clause, together with the fact that nothing is said, from first to last, of a ratification of the treaty by the European conference, sufficiently shows *where* Russia supposes her real work to lie, and how little she cares for the possible objections of Europe when once the treaty itself is an accomplished fact. The counter-suggestion of establishing an English protectorate over Egypt, now the leading topic in England, is said to be extremely distasteful to Lord Beaconsfield, and not without reason, since such a proceeding would be at once interpreted into a sharing of Turkey's spoils, and would leave England without any excuse for further interference.

NEW FORCES IN POLITICS.

Mr. WATTERSON'S menace, uttered during the heat of the silver controversy, was not meaningless. Universal suffrage may influence the solution of the financial problem to an extent not dreamed of by capitalists. It is a force with whose capacity the property-owners of New-York are unpleasantly familiar, but whose possible exercise financiers have not paused to estimate. But it is also capable of upsetting calculations dear to the heart of the Democratic journalist. The Democratic managers have relied upon numbers rather than intelligence; they have appealed to mob instincts and tendencies, and have adroitly used both for party purposes. Now, however, the power hitherto pliable begins to assert its own pretensions as against the Democratic leaders; and those of them who, like the Louisville Genius, have threatened to hound on the multitude against the conservatism of the country, may find that they are themselves in danger. The hunter may be devoured by his own dogs.

To most people, probably, the strength developed by the Labor or Greenback Party in the municipal elections just held in this State is a surprise. They have usually regarded the Greenback movement as mainly Western,—with sympathizers scattered here and there in the East, but devoid of noticeable influence save on the other side of the Alleghanies. The Labor movement, again, has been treated, not indeed as mythical, but as lacking the elements of vitality, and as not likely to embarrass the operations of ordinary politicians. The ultraism with which Ohio Republicans last Summer disgraced themselves was supposed to be a product of the excitement occasioned by the proceedings of railroad workmen, and therefore as having little significance. Events have corrected this impression, though they have hitherto failed to prove the growth of a socialistic power in the older States. The communistic utterances of the Indiana Democratic platform, the Nationalist Convention yet more recently held at Toledo, and other organized expressions of the Labor and Greenback agitations have all been poohpoohed as symptoms of a Western "craze" which must soon exhaust itself. Their recognition as distinct and growing forces, at variance with both of the old party organizations, and no longer confined to half a dozen Western States, has not been thought of by the average partisan manager. He may have pandered to them to gain some temporary end, but he has rarely acknowledged the probability of their becoming important electorally, or troublesome to men of his class.

While, then, the successes just gained by the new party, under one or another of its designations, at Auburn, Elmira, Oswego, and Utica may not be sufficient to justify apprehension, they certainly remind us that pretensions and demands which many great men have been accustomed to dismiss contemptuously, are rapidly acquiring the influence which is most surely felt. They show that the various movements which are being consolidated into the one new party have a voting power which can be no longer ignored. The election of Mayor in communities where one would little expect to encounter Communism as a controlling fact, is not the only evidence of the progress of change in the party relations of working men. Though defeated at Rochester and other places, the votes they polled were quite enough to insure to them the balance of power as between Republicans and Democrats, even where the mastery may not be attainable. There is no reason for believing that the efforts whose results are now reported were exceptional. On the contrary, their simultaneous character, the sagacity with which they were conducted, the vigor and resources they developed, all justify the supposition that that which is for the moment local will, before another State election occurs, so expand as to tell seriously upon the calculations of both of the old parties. And we may safely assume that the process which is going on in this State is also going on in other States which have not been deemed more likely than New-York to listen to the delusive appeals of the Greenbacker or of the Communist pure and simple. It is not a pleasant condition of things to contemplate, but we cannot for that reason afford to treat it with indifference.

With the demagogism of the Ohio Republicans fresh in the memory, and with Mr. KELLEY, a Representative of Pennsylvania Republicans, out-Heroding Messrs. EWING and VOORHEES in their mad warfare upon capital, it were not wise to predict that this mongrel movement—half-inflationist, half-anarchist—will not derive aid and comfort from Republican sources. The issues presented, old in their essence, are new in form and as regards the conditions governing them, and the Republican Party will need all its statesmanship to steer clear of the temptations and perils they involve. That it will become the ally of an agitation which threatens society with disorganization, we do not believe, however seductive the promises of success. Mr. GARFIELD is but one of a mighty host who are not willing, for the sake of any partisan advantage, to succumb to communistic threats or to parley with agitators who, to gain their point, are ready to sacrifice all that is essential to the peace and prosperity of the country. The record of the party in Congress is dimmed by its action on the silver question, but its future is largely contingent upon its manner of dealing with the considerations which the united strength of the Labor and Greenback movements is forcing upon public attention. Much more probable is their alliance with the Democratic Party, whose most sagacious Western leaders already appreciate their magnitude and are not averse to making terms. The line dividing them from the Democracy is in some States imperceptible, and, notwithstanding the declaration of the Toledo Convention, we look for their amalgamation on a basis that will be satisfactory to the promoters of what is now the third party.

THE PRESIDENT'S LATEST VETO.

The President has vetoed what is known as the Mississippi Court bill. The title of this bill does not carry with it any explanation of its purpose. It might very properly be called, "An act to prevent the punishment of depredators upon the public lands of the United States in the Southern District of Mississippi." The House passed the bill, in the first instance, its nominal purpose being to authorize a special term of the United States Court to be held at Scranton, Miss., for the trial of persons accused of stealing timber from the public lands. The Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi is now provided by law to be held twice each year in the City of Jackson. Prosecutions for depredations upon the public lands would come before that court, at that place. The House bill proposed to remove the court to Scranton, a little county town in the midst of the district in which the depredations have occurred. The bill in question was engineered in the House by Mr. HOOKER, of Mississippi. Mr. HOOKER knows that his constituents are rifling the public lands in his district for the sake of the lumber, logs, turpentine, and charcoal which they can steal therefrom and take to market. But, as all the people are concerned in this dishonest trade, it is a local industry, just as illicit distilling is a local industry in Eastern Tennessee, and wrecking vessels is a local industry on the coast of North Carolina. Under HOOKER'S pressure, the House actually passed the bill taking the prosecutions of timber thieves from the capital of the State to the sparsely-settled district in which reside the people who earn their living by stripping the public timber-lands.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported adversely upon the House bill. Their report said that, while some saving might be effected in the matter of witness fees, by removing the court from its usual place of session to the plundered district, it was contrary to sound principles in the administration of justice to remove a series of controversies, which have considerably excited the public mind, from the established forum to the locality in which the excitement exists. These considerations ought to convince anybody who paid the least attention to the subject. But the Senate, under the pressure of an extraordinary lobby, actually passed the bill, notwithstanding their own Judiciary Committee had reported against it. Mr. HOOKER, and two or three other Representatives from the South-west, it ought to be conceded, could not help voting for this bill when it was before the House. Their constituents are timber thieves, and a Pennsylvania Congressman from an iron district could no more be a free-trader than HOOKER and his colleagues could favor a bill to punish depredations on the public lands, or oppose a bill designed to facilitate their escape from the meshes of the law. But the Senate has no such excuse. HOOKER could not come back to the House if he voted to have his timber-stealing constituents punished. There are not many Senators who are in his mortifying and uncomfortable position. We must seek some other explanation of the course of Senators who, contrary to usage, passed a bill in the face of an adverse report from their own committee—a committee of which Senator EDMUNDS is Chairman.

One of the much-needed reforms which Secretary SCHURZ has set on foot is the breaking up of those wholesale and wicked depredations upon the timber-lands of the United States. It is superfluous or ought to be, to say one word about the necessity of stopping the destruction of forests in the South-western, North-western, and Pacific States. It is notorious that there is a regular speculative trade in lumber grown on the public domain lying in those States. For years, vast quantities of valuable timber have been destroyed by unauthorized persons. Lumber, charcoal, turpentine, and resin have been marketed at nominal cost to the depredators, and the lands of the United States have been stripped in the most wanton manner. Everybody knows that these thieves proceed in a manner much more ruinous to the lands, and more wasteful of the products, than they would if the denuded tracts were their own property. If the present destruction goes on unchecked for a few years longer, we shall wake up, by and by, to the fact that one great source of national wealth has been dried up, and that magnificent forests have been ruined by greedy speculators and poachers. In some localities, the business has been prosecuted so long that the people of the region have become accustomed to consider that they have absolute right to do what they please upon the public lands. Secretary SCHURZ has followed the example of his predecessors in asking that depredators shall be punished and the public lands be protected. But Congress, so far from seconding the efforts of the Interior Department in this direction, actually passes a bill to thwart those efforts. It is argued that the people cannot buy the land or the timber, and that they take the timber because there is no other way of getting it. Whose fault is this? If Congress were to provide for the survey and sale of the timber lands, this excuse would be no longer tenable. But Congress has passed laws to punish timber thefts, and when the Secretary of the Interior attempts to enforce those laws, there is a cry of "persecution" and some shallow demagogues crack their little joke about "Dutch theorists." The truth is, that there is in the Senate an element opposed to the Administration, and especially opposed to the Secretary of the Interior, and willing to pass a bill openly in the interest of the timber thieves, against whom the Secretary is honestly endeavoring to enforce the existing laws of the land.

The President has done well to veto the bill to remove the United States Circuit Court from the capital of Mississippi to a timber camp, where the shallow farce of a trial of timber thieves might be performed. The childish talk of Minnesota and Montana settlers, not being able to buy wood to keep them from freezing to death does not belong to this case. The bill was a clear conspiracy against the lawful interests of the United States. Under the lead of BLAINE, and a few other such one-sided partisans, Secretary SCHURZ'S honest intention to execute the laws has been made a matter of personal politics. Let us see if Congress will persevere in its own disgrace and override the President's veto.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

It will be remembered by our readers that in the articles of peace thus far published to the world only a vague mention has been made of the future condition of the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Yet their misgovernment and the frightful abuses of Ottoman administration there were the principal causes of the present war. It has been known for some time that Prince BISMARCK has favored one condition of peace which especially concerns these provinces, namely, that they should be annexed to Austria. Yesterday's telegrams confirm this report, and add that this proposition will be urged strongly at the congress by the German delegates. The project is a very natural one, and decidedly in the interests of peace and the European equilibrium. Those two provinces almost separate portions of the Austrian Empire. If semi-independent under the control of Russia, or occupied by Russian forces, they would be a source of much peril and disturbance to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Their people might coalesce with the Austrian Slavs just over the border, and be continually conspiring to form a new Slavonic State. In fact, the Cabinet of Vienna would probably prefer open war to a constant secret struggle, if Russian "protection" were extended over these communities. But once placed under Austrian rule, they could be restrained just as the Slavs of Hungary are now. In fact, their activity would be directed entirely toward political success in the Parliament at Pesth. There they would have votes through their delegates, and form a yet heavier counterpoise to the Magyars. They would become, like the Croats and Serbs, a political element, to be used by one party or the other, and would be in no way dangerous to the Empire. So far from being probably in sympathy with the Muscovites, the Southern Slavs have no especial bond to the Northern, and would soon become entirely separated from them, and as good Austrians as the Germans themselves.

We do not expect any great strengthening of Russian power in the Balkan Peninsula as the issue of this war. When once these States are remodeled and become either independent or Austrian, we shall see Russian influence greatly diminished. The great gain to Russia will be in Asia, and in her position as related to Turkey. With Austria extending over the mountains of Bosnia and Herzegovina, there would be no danger of a sudden Russian land attack on Constantinople. The Government at Vienna would control all the links of communication between the Balkan Peninsula and the Russian base. She would occupy a flank position both in Transylvania and in the mountains near the Adriatic. The occupation would be a surety of peace. To the Bosnians themselves, it would simply mean the securing all the conditions of modern progress. In place of Ottoman beys, who carried off women for conversion and the harem, there would be German *Richters*, who would govern with all the red tape and all the justice with which the German provinces near Vienna are governed. Instead of unlimited taxation, and the sweeping away of crops and cattle, there would be the usual systematic taxation of a European State. In place of courts of justice where no Christians could testify or sit in judgment, there would be juries and judges, and such a procedure as we see in Saxony or Bavaria. Property would be secure; life would be protected; schools would be built and good roads laid. Railroads would connect the country with the Banat and Europe. In other words, the Mohammedan tyranny of ages would give way to a civilized Government, and those picturesque regions begin a new career of prosperity and order.

To Germany the change would be satisfactory, according to the well-known policy of Prussia, that Austria should be strengthened on the east, as a balance to Russia, and possibly to prepare her for the future loss of her German provinces. To England the proposition must be acceptable, as a new safeguard against Russia. In Austro-Hungary itself there would be different views over the acquisition. It is not improbable that the astute Muscovite Minister has been holding before Count ANDRASSY this rich prize as the reimbursement for not interfering with his master's policy. It is a portion of what BISMARCK, with his inimitable power of epithet, calls the *Trink-geld-politik*, or "drink-money policy," where so much is done or left undone, with a view to the reimbursement afterward in a gift of territory. This may account for the Hungarian Minister's otherwise unexplainable policy. The German and Slavic parties in Austria would be delighted at such a gain to the Empire. The Magyars would be bitterly opposed, as such an addition would practically leave them in a minority in the Parliament of Vienna, and would increase their difficulties in the Hungarian Parliament. Still, if the congress should resolve on this cession of territory, the Hungarians would have to submit, and Europe would be relieved to find, at least so far, a settlement of the "Eastern question."

THE LATE MR. GOODMAN.

The death of Mr. James Goodman, for many years a prominent resident of Clinton, Ill., has naturally awakened among those who knew him many reminiscences of his long and beneficent career. He came to the town thirty years ago, when he was yet in the prime of early manhood, and the pigs ran about the streets. He lived to be a venerable old man, and to see his adopted town lighted with gas, and furnished with a daily newspaper and a public pig and cattle pound. No man was ever more respected and beloved by his fellow-townsmen, and it can be safely said that he fully merited the estimation in which he was held.

It was as an inventor of ingenious remedies for public abuses that this great and good man will be chiefly remembered. One of his earliest inventions was his successful device for the discouragement of agents—including book, insurance, and lightning-rod agents. The device was equally applicable to peddlers and solicitors for subscriptions to charitable enterprises; and by the widespread terror which it diffused among members of the pernicious classes for which it was designed, it secured for the town of Clinton a period of undisturbed quiet, which greatly contributed to the growth of that now thriving place. The invention was modeled upon the trap-doors in use on the theatrical stage. The front door of Mr. Goodman's house was approached by a board walk, convenient and seductive in appearance, but perforated by a concealed trap-door leading to a vault eight feet deep and six feet in circumference. The trap was operated by a lever, the handle of which was placed in the second story front hall room of the house, which the inventor used as his study. By the window in this room he was accustomed to sit and wait for the approach of his prey. As soon as the agent entered the front gate and reached the trap-door the lever was pressed, the trap opened, and the vault received its victim. In those days—this was in the Spring of 1847—the West was devastated by swarms of agents, and Clinton was constantly ravaged by them. On pleasant, sunshiny days Mr. Goodman frequently captured from eight to twelve victims, and it is said that on more than one occasion his vault, which was constructed to hold nineteen average-sized agents if closely packed in two tiers, was filled to its utmost capacity. It is generally believed that few of the agents thus captured were seriously injured, and that they were released after twenty-four hours' imprisonment and permitted to depart. The rumor that Mr. Goodman had an interest in a bone-boiling establishment in Chicago, nor the other rumor that he received large sums of money from medical colleges throughout the Union, does not appear to rest upon any good foundation. His trap had not been in operation more than six months before Clinton was wholly deserted by agents, and the gratitude of the community took the substantial form of the presentation of a richly-bound copy of the Bible to the beneficent inventor.

Time would fail were a list to be given of Mr. Goodman's public-spirited acts and ingenious inventions. Still, the manner in which he completely nipped in the bud the introduction into Clinton of the repulsive practice of surprise parties deserves especial mention. In the Winter of 1869 certain depraved Clintonites, who had recently visited Chicago, undertook to pollute their hitherto reputable village with a surprise party, and, with the natural hatred which the wicked feel toward the conspicuously good, selected Mr. Goodman as their victim. That excellent man had long previously foreseen that sooner or later a surprise party would be perpetrated in Clinton, and had made his arrangements. This time, also, it was from the theatre that he took his model. He had seen in a pantomime an astonishing pair of stairs, which, when approached by the clown, turned suddenly into a cellar-door. With this in mind, he substituted for the dozen wooden steps leading to his front-door a light iron stair, the steps of which, by means of a lever, could be turned at any moment so as to convert the whole affair into a perfectly smooth inclined plane. Lest any determined villain should manage to climb up to the front piazza in spite of the disappearance of the stairs, he placed a trap-door, modeled precisely after his device for discouraging agents, in the floor of the piazza, directly in front of the hall door. When these preparations were completed, he ordered half a dozen cheap boys from the Chicago Orphan Asylum, and, by their aid, satisfied himself that both the convertible stair and the trap-door would work with smoothness and certainty.

It was on Wednesday evening, the 25th of November, 1869—a date which the Clinton undertakers still remember with joy and gratitude—that the surprise party, consisting of eight ladies and twelve men, including Judge Sluyter and Dr. Wilcox, who weighed respectively 220 and 264 pounds, approached Mr. Goodman's house. Odd as it may seem, that noble man had actually fallen asleep with his hand on the lever that worked the front steps, and did not awake until the marauders had rung the door bell. Starting to his feet, he looked from the window and saw that while the male marauders were gathered on the piazza at the head of the stairs, the ladies were closely packed on the treacherous iron steps. Without a moment's delay he first pulled the lever that converted the steps into a slippery plane, and then opened the trap door. The eight men that fell into the vault made no noise, but the shrieks of the ladies as they slid rapidly down the inclined plane, followed by Judge Sluyter and Dr. Wilcox, were terrific. The shrieks were to a great extent hushed when those two ponderous citizens struck the confused and struggling heap of ladies. Perhaps it is as well to draw a veil over this part of the affair. Suffice it to say that though the Judge and the Doctor escaped unhurt, there were six funerals on the next day but one, and Clinton has never since been stained by a surprise party.

Mr. Goodman is dead, but his noble life will never cease to influence for good the community in which he lived, and which today, in the freshness of its grief, weeps over his grave and wonders whom his widow will marry.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT THE KURTZ GALLERY—A GRATIFYING SHOW—PARIS, MUNICH, AND BOSTON REPRESENTED—PROGRESSIVE ARTISTS—WHEN IS A PAINTING FINISHED?

Upon entering the Kurtz Gallery, the first exhibition of the new society of artists makes a favorable impression, owing to the skill with which the various paintings have been hung. Great care has been exercised that the color of one should not interfere with the other. As a general thing, the canvases brilliant in tone have been placed on the west wall; those of a lower range on the south. But, besides this grateful and most unusual harmony, there is an impression of power in the work, taking the collection as a whole. Is it too much to suggest that it arises from the fact that there is here a greater average representation of painters who are thoroughly grounded in the principles of their profession, than any other set of artists who have hitherto exhibited in this country? That appears to be the case. It is certainly a fact that technique—the mere handling of paint—has made great strides in Europe during the last 20 years; perhaps we are now reaping the benefit of it. At any rate, a prominent trait in this exhibition is found to be a lack of mannerism, notwithstanding that different artists show much the same methods of work. Men and women seem to be working from their own individual conception of what is the right manner of handling paint. To a person accustomed to the smooth finish characteristic of Academy exhibitions, the presence of so many pictures blocked in quickly, and even rudely, on the canvas may seem a mannerism, but a conclusion of that kind results from a prejudice which is very natural under the circumstances. If the observer will disregard the preconceived idea that smoothness is absolutely necessary in a painting, he will soon perceive that the painters whom he has lumped together under the word "unfinished!" have peculiarities and individualities of their own.

Take, as an example, the portraits by Alden Weir. There is No. 11, a head and shoulders of a young man who wears a fur cap. This is the result of an hour's work, in which only the most important, the most necessary, values are laid in. No. 88 is another in which the work has progressed through several sittings. The portrait is wrought more into shape, but the effort of the artist has been, not to smooth the picture, but to preserve the expression and most important values. No. 92 is a three-quarters length of an old man, a testy old Scotchman it may be, who, leaning forward on his chair, seems just about to speak. The vigor of the first sketch has been admirably preserved in this. Nos. 26 and 48 are advanced as far as they ever will be. The former is a little boy's portrait, painted very broadly, as if with a soft brush. It is singularly simple and harmonious in coloring. The latter is on a different key of color, and represents a foreign-looking youth, but has the same broad treatment, in which life and individuality have been preserved unharmed. Mr. Weir's coloring is subdued, and he has a tendency to the grays found in so much of the French work. His pictures are all small; they are studies; but they show what he can do and will do. He has before him a most promising career.

But, it may be objected, some of these pictures are unfinished—why should they be exhibited at all? The unfinished portrait by the venerable artist Page in last year's Academy was violently assailed; why should unfinished work be allowed here? The answer is that many of the painters exhibiting here are at work on a plan for which the key-note may be given in the following maxim:

If you cannot improve a picture, let it alone!

In other words, they try at the start to get the benefit of the first, fresh impression of their subject, whatever it may be, and treat all subsequent work as secondary thereto. If, at the end of the first hour, the painter feels that further work will not better the picture, he stops short. If the next day his mood is adverse, he does not touch it. A year may go by, supposing the painter to be of a moody and uncertain nature, without affording the right moment to add the finishing touches. It becomes a question of conscience. He feels that it is his duty to carry the finishing process further or, then, when the additional work is really going to benefit the picture as a work of art. This may seem overstrained. But artists who are more occupied with producing something great, than adding to their income, will agree that in the fine arts no conscientiousness and no code of æsthetic morality can be too high.

Mr. Weir is a graduate of the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* in Paris, but there are others, representatives of the schools of Munich, who have gone through similar processes and attained even more brilliant effects. There is W. S. Chase, for instance, who is at present studying in Venice, an older man and a riper artist. His canvases here ought to be sufficient to establish his reputation in the United States as an able painter, who may be destined to produce great works. His largest contribution, "Ready for the Ride, 1795," was imported by Mr. S. P. Avery, and loaned by him to a recent exhibition at the Union League. It is nearly full-length, showing a young woman of a sorrowful cast of countenance pulling on her gloves. The riding whip and habit explain her purpose; the tall conical beaver hat indicates a former fashion. Her pale face and faintly red lips, together with the light yellow hair over the forehead, add to the gentle melancholy of her look. She looks like a person with a history. Bolder and less delicate in finish, but in fact no broader, is the portrait of a wounded poacher which hangs alongside. This truculent knave expresses his character by his defiant glance and the careless gesture in handling his clay pipe. This was painted in 1876. "The Apprentice" belongs to 1875, and shows an exact portrait of just such a boy as a Burgermeister of a German town would greet with the epithet. *Bengel!* He is a little red-headed rascal whom the workmen at some minor trade have sent with a jug to the nearest restaurant for beer. He has picked up the end of a lighted cigar and is enjoying it with great facial distortion. Another excellent picture by Chase is numbered 90, and consists of a head and shoulders of a pikeman. These four specimens vary a great deal in their "finish." While none are rendered sleek, round, and hard, yet the lady in the riding-habit is carried as far in the direction of finish as any one could demand. Partisan objection may be made to the conception of pale face, dark dress, and green background; but to the finish, none.

Of all the exhibitors upon whom the reproach of want of finish will be fastened, J. Frank Currier is the greatest sinner. No. 21 is by him—a landscape—hung mercifully high upon the east wall. It looks like enamel painting upon goldsmith's work before the enamel is fused into shape and color. No. 54, "Bohemian Beauty," is also his. It hangs over the large picture by Chase. The resemblance to the portrait by Frans Hals, owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which rejoices in the name of "Hille Bobbe, Witsaf of Haarlem," strikes every one who has seen that specimen of the old painter of Flanders. This portrait will serve a hard meal for many artists to digest; yet there is undeniable power in the study. It is done in low tints, with great streaks and dashes of paint.

Walter Shirlaw and Wyatt Eaton pursue methods quite different. There is less dash about these two than is the case with the preceding. Their work is slow, thoughtful, and exact. It is hard to believe that Shirlaw, the painter of No. 23, "Good Morning," is not a born German, so perfectly does he exhibit the good qualities of German work, and so well has he grasped the little touches of German character. The woman standing in the shady barn, who has just let out a flock of geese, is a Teuton of the kind Knaus-loth loved to paint; the little boys are truly of the race, and the geese—well, geese are the same everywhere. These geese are beautifully painted. One seldom sees feathers so well "felt," to use artistic slang. There is dignity about the portraits of Walter Shirlaw. Notice No. 61, "Young Patrician," and that numbered 106. His "Sleep," however, (No. 66,) is far from happy. The colors attempted in the sleeping child with rosy face and ruddy hair do not, for some reason or other, harmonize; they will occasion a jar to delicate sensibilities. Wyatt Eaton has the same effect of reserve power as Walter Shirlaw, together with other qualities which accent his individuality. The simplicity of color seen in all but one of the pictures of the latter becomes in him almost severe. He will not even indulge himself in the luxury of a colored background, but paints his heads by sheer force of drawing. No. 52 is a portrait of William Cullen Bryant. There is not the slightest disposition here to soften the asperities of old age or turn the hair and beard in any other way than the actual. All accessories are jealously omitted; the fine aquiline nose of the old poet, his deepset eyes and a portion of his cheeks, emerge from the mass of white hair, with nothing to counteract the intended effect. The result is a great concentration of expression. He looks like King Lear in a lucid moment. The other picture—No. 46, "Portrait of Mother and Child"—has the same robust disdain of accessories. Here the drawing of the hands of the mother is masterly. The child is beautifully painted, and there is a spirit of tenderness in the expression and pose of the larger figure, which is in singular contrast to the extreme sobriety of its treatment. The future of no artist rests on more solid foundations than that of Mr. Eaton. Certainly with him there will be no flash-in-the-pan.

These are all the pictures which can be noticed at the present time, and they have been selected, not because they are the best, but because they illustrate the question, When is a painting finished? One answer to that question is: Never. Another is, and it amounts to the same thing in the end: Whenever the painter feels that he can add nothing more to the spirit of it. The present exhibition contains about 120 paintings. It may be safely said that never before has there been brought together a collection so creditable to American art.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Newburg *Journal* is jubilant over the Republican victory in that city.

Congressman W. F. Slemons has informed some of his friends in Arkansas that he will be a candidate for re-election.

There has been an appalling number of young doctors graduated from the various medical schools of the country during the past week or two.

A Toronto insurance agent is delighted at having succeeded in securing a risk of $100,000 on the stock of "a representative New-York dry goods house."

The *Christian Union* insists that if the legend, "In God we trust," is to be stamped on the new silver dollars, the petition, "Forgive us our debts," ought to be added thereto.

The Richmond *Whig* has discovered that the people of Virginia made a mistake when they elected Col. Holliday Governor. All because he maintains the honor of the State and vetoes repudiation bills.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Standard* says that a lady was received into full membership in a Methodist Episcopal Church connected with the Providence Conference not long ago who had been on probation 57 years.

The Special Committee of the Minnesota House of Representatives appointed to investigate the charge of drunkenness on the bench brought against Judge E. St. Julian Cox, have taken evidence, and have prepared a report exonerating him.

The Republicans carried New-Castle, N. H., at the town election on Tuesday by 62 majority. They made a clean sweep of everything, from Moderator to Constable. New-Castle is the only town which elects its officers a week before the annual State election.

The Camilla Urso Concert Company were prevented by a railway accident from keeping an engagement in Ithaca, and on their arrival at midnight were met by a demand from the local manager for his expenses and $200 damages. Not being disposed to accede, their costumes and instruments were attached, and they were able to appear at Oneida on the night following only in borrowed costumes and with a borrowed violin.

Some mischievous students at Lafayette College, Penn., are said to have put several New-York and Philadelphia tradesmen to considerable expense and trouble by writing in the name of one of their fellows for the prices of various articles used in building and furnishing private houses, and asserting that he was about to erect an entire block of brownstone residences. One man is said to have gone to Easton in the hope of getting the start of rivals.

The *Albany Journal Almanac* has just been issued from the press of Weed, Parsons & Co. The delay in its publication has been the means of securing a fullness of detail and comparative accuracy in election returns that is not approached by pretentious publications of the kind hurriedly issued by others weeks before complete, not to say official, reports can be obtained from important States. The *Journal Almanac* also makes itself especially valuable to the business man by many commercial and financial tables. The little book contains 160 pages and is sold for 25 cents.

The *Albany Argus Almanac* for 1878 is somewhat smaller than that issued from the *Journal* office, but it contains in concise form about everything relating to the politics of this State and the general politics of other States of the Union that the ordinary investigator requires for his use. It also gives a list of elections in 1878 which is more nearly complete than any we have seen elsewhere. Absolute accuracy in this matter seems to be very difficult of attainment. Some of the almanacs are wild in their statements as regards dates or the offices to be filled. It should be added that, so far as we can see, no partisan bias has been given the political statistics in the *Argus Almanac*. And the same is true of that issued from the *Journal* office.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE ASA BIGGS.

Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock Mr. ASA BIGGS, of the firm of K. Biggs & Co., commission merchants, of Norfolk, Va., died suddenly from rheumatism of the heart. The deceased was 68 years of age, and was a native of North Carolina. In *ante-bellum* days he had a national reputation as a jurist and politician. Previous to his departure from North Carolina he had been in public life for fully 35 years, having been a member of the Convention of 1835, which framed a State Constitution. He represented his district in Congress during the administration of President Polk. Subsequently he was elected by the Legislature to the United States Senate, but resigned his seat in that body to accept the appointment of United States District Judge for the District of North Carolina under Mr. Buchanan's Administration. After the breaking out of the late war he received the appointment from the Confederate Government of District Judge for the same district. He removed to Norfolk in 1869, becoming a partner with his brother in the house of K. Biggs & Co. He also engaged in the practice of law, being associated with Hon. W. N. H. Smith, who is the present Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Judge Biggs was an earnest Christian, and was a member of the Primit

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE NEW RULER OF THE VATICAN.

CONFIRMATION OF THE VATICAN OFFICIALS—THE POPE'S AVOIDANCE OF MENTION OF THE VIRGIN—MARIOLATRY DISCOURAGED—THE CHURCH AND THE STATE.

LONDON, March 6.—The correspondent at Rome of the *Times* says: "Cardinal Franchi has been confirmed as Pontifical Secretary of State, Cardinal Simeoni as Prefect of the Propaganda, Cardinal Morichini as Camerlengo, and Cardinal Bartolini as President of the Congregation of Rites. The Pope, on receiving 54 parish priests, recommended them to preach Jesus Christ, His life and teachings, and to guard their flocks against the infidelity and immorality so generally prevailing—the result of a corrupt press. The Pope, in all his exhortations, avoids mention of the Virgin, with the purpose of discountenancing mariolatry, which his predecessor so long encouraged. It has shocked most people that the Pope in his coronation speech made no allusion to the late Pius IX., although Cardinal di Pietro, in addressing the Pontiff, had been eloquent in praise of the deceased Pope. The omission could not, therefore, be accidental, and has been variously commented upon."

The Rome correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says: "Public opinion is irritated at the irreconcilable attitude which seems to have been adopted at the Vatican."

ROME, March 6.—The Pope and Cardinal Franchi have determined on a policy of reconciling as far as possible the interests of Church and State, the questions pending with various Governments.

AFFAIRS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

CHANGED ASPECT OF THE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN THE SENATE—GERMAN ART AT THE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, March 6.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch says: "By the disruption of the Orleanist group the Government gain about 20 supporters for M. Dufaure's policy, including the state of siege, amnesty, and colportage bills. About 11 Orleanists will probably join the Legitimists."

PARIS, March 6.—Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador here, has informed M. Waddington, Minister for Foreign Affairs, that Emperor William has signed a decree authorizing German painters and sculptors to participate in the Paris Exhibition.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE ENGLISH GRAND LODGE OF FREEMASONS—THE GERMAN MINISTERIAL TROUBLE—DR. SCHLIEMANN'S EXCAVATIONS—A BRIG ASHORE.

LONDON, March 7.—The Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England, Lord Carnarvon presiding, has unanimously passed a resolution refusing to recognize as a Freemason any person initiated in a lodge where belief in God is denied or ignored. This refers to the action of the Grand Orient of France, which recently eliminated the article expressing belief in God from its ritual.

The Berlin *National Zeitung* of yesterday says: "The resignation of Herr Camphausen, Finance Minister and Vice-President of the Council is final. He only acts pending the appointment of his successor."

The *Times* says Dr. Schliemann has secured a new firman, and intends to renew his excavations at Hissarlik as soon as it is safe for him to work in the country.

The Austrian brig Fanny P., Capt. Sandri, from New-York Jan. 24, via Queenstown, is ashore at Campbelton, Scotland, and must be lightened. The Captain reports that the vessel is right.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

HAVANA, March 6.—Heavy inundations, in consequence of the rains, are reported in the Colon District, damaging the sugar crop. A water spout near Madruga ravaged four plantations. The insurgent chief Esteban Arias, with 200 men and their arms, surrendered on the 4th inst., in the neighborhood of Yara. The same day, at the Trocha, José Gomez and 150 persons, with their arms, gave themselves up. The surrenders continue. Perfect harmony is reigning everywhere between the Spaniards and Cubans.

SAN FRANCISCO'S FINANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 6.—A few weeks ago the city called in its outstanding loans, which were bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum. The object was to redeem the municipal bonds bearing 6 and 7 per cent. interest. No bonds were offered for redemption, and the Funded Debt Commissioners then advertised for borrowers to take part or the whole of $823,000. The securities designated were United States bonds, State of California bonds, or bonds of the city. At noon today the proposals were opened, and the loans awarded as follows: To Michael Reese, $227,000 at 3 per cent.; to D. Baldwin, $250,000 at 3 per cent. Sherman & Co., $300,000 at 3 per cent., and to Charles Mayne, $50,000 at 4 per cent. The bonded indebtedness of the city amounts to $3,485,000. Six per cents. bonds are quoted at 103, and 7 per cent. bonds at 107½.

DISMISSAL OF MINISTERS.

QUEBEC, March 6.—The English papers of this city carefully abstain from any expressions of opinion upon the action of the Lieutenant-Governor, in regard to his late Ministers, until placed in possession of official explanations. The French Conservative press is loud in its denunciation of his conduct. Lieut.-Gov. Letellier exacted a promise of secrecy from his late advisors until explanations are made in the House. In the meantime the friends of Mr. Deboucherville and his colleagues claim they were rudely dismissed from office, while others maintain that they resigned.

OTTAWA, March 6.—Mr. Deboucherville, late Premier of Quebec, has, it is said, formulated an appeal to the Governor-General setting forth his version of the circumstances which led to his removal from office. It is also stated that he will come to Ottawa and present the memorial in person.

A VESSEL PICKED UP AT SEA.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6.—The Italian brig Frisco, Capt. Cordovo, hence, for Gibraltar, Feb. 26, with a cargo of 1,165 barrels of oil, and 3,800 staves, while being towed out of the South-west Pass, grounded. The brig parted all her lines, including that to the tow-boat. It being dark, the tow-boat left her, with the intention of returning in the morning. During the night the brig floated off and drifted ashore. The Captain and crew, becoming alarmed, abandoned her, and she drifted out to sea. The vessel was afterward picked up by a pilot-boat 25 miles from the Passes, and was brought to the bar and then towed to the city, arriving here to-day. The brig and her cargo has been libeled by the pilots who picked her up.

ELECTION OF RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad was held in this city to-day. The net surplus of receipts over disbursements for the year ending Dec. 31, 1877, was $61,900. The following Board of Directors were elected: H. B. Perkins, H. B. Payne, L. D. Burke, L. M. Hubby, T. P. Handy, James Barnett, and Amos Townsend, of Cleveland; Walter Ferguson, H. J. Jewett, Herman R. Baltzer, and F. L. Leland, of New-York; E. R. Brown, of Columbus; R. M. Shoemaker, of Cincinnati.

CHARGES AGAINST THE MINT DIRECTOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The *Chronicle* this morning states that charges against Mint Director Linderman have been forwarded from this city to Mr. Glover, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures of the Treasury Department. They are to the effect that Mr. Linderman directs the affairs of the Mints, especially of the San Francisco Mint, to enable private individuals to make large gains at the expense of dealers in good faith on trade dollars, and declines unreasonably coolness of the Treasury Department for Mint's purposes.

OHIO AND THE RESUMPTION ACT.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 6.—The House joint resolution asking Congress to repeal the Resumption act passed the Senate to-day by a party vote, the Democrats in the affirmative and Republicans in the negative.

GREENBACK CONVENTION.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 6.—The State Convention of the Greenback Party met here to-day, Gardiner J. Greenleaf presiding. At the afternoon session the convention nominated for Governor Samuel Flint, of Lyme.

THE TARIFF BILL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—At the annual meeting of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association of Philadelphia to-day, a report of a sub-committee was adopted, which calls attention to the section of the proposed Tariff bill providing that vessels can be purchased or built in foreign countries and placed under American registers. The report says the enactment of such a law would be prejudicial to our coasting trade and ruinous to our ship-building interests.

INDIGNATION IN THE BOOK TRADE.

THE DISSOLVENT OF MESSRS. HADLEY BROTHERS & CO., OF CHICAGO—SERIOUS CHARGES MADE AGAINST THE FIRM—NEW-YORK PARTIES INVOLVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 6.—There is a very considerable degree of feeling and indignation in the book trade in Chicago over the circumstances connected with the insolvency of the firm of Hadley Brothers & Co., booksellers and stationers, of this city. This firm was in an insolvent condition about the 20th of last month, and at that time one of the partners went East for the purpose of making an arrangement with the principal creditors by which, if possible, the house could continue its business. The indignation of the leading houses of the book trade here and elsewhere takes its rise from the fact that it is believed that the transactions of the original members of the firm, Messrs. Hiram and Seth Hadley, which resulted in the insolvency of the concern, were of a very equivocal character. This conviction is very general, and it is undoubtedly the reason why the creditors are indisposed to do anything in the way of a compromise. The house has always maintained very close business relations with the concern of Scribner, Armstrong & Co., of New-York. A few years ago a Mr. Dillingham put $15,000 into the firm, but this soon was absorbed, and a couple of years since Henry W. Raymond, son of the late Henry J. Raymond, of New-York, sunk $35,000 in it. When the concern was found to be insolvent a few days ago, Mr. Raymond went East to try and make a compromise with the creditors, and decide upon some plan by which the house could continue business. The liabilities were stated to be about $140,000, and the assets nominally worth $130,000.

RECENT BUSINESS FAILURES.

CHICAGO "CAPITALISTS" INJURED BY THE FAILURE OF NEW-YORK BROKERS—OTHER BUSINES EMBARRASMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The insolvency of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., stock brokers, of New-York, has brought several of Chicago's heaviest capitalists to temporary grief, they having invested considerably with the firm through its agent in this city, Mr. F. G. Saltonstall. Against the latter nothing can be said. When Mr. Saltonstall came to this city he brought letters of recommendation from responsible parties, which were as strong as such documents are usually made, one indorsement proclaiming that Greenleaf, Norris & Co. were as strong in their business as A. T. Stewart & Co. were in theirs. Thus, having the confidence of the Chicago capitalists, the latter have done a great deal of business through the firm, and at the time of the insolvency Chicago was represented on their liabilities for thousands of dollars. One gentleman who has $7,000 or $8,000 on his books against the defunct firm said to-day that he would be willing to take 50 per cent. of his claim and give a receipt in full. One man volunteered the assertion that should the members of three-quarters of the stock brokerage firms of New-York die to-day their affairs would be found in even a worse state than those of Greenleaf, Norris & Co.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—The Newcomb-Buchanan Distilling Com any of this city, the largest and wealthiest establishment of the kind in this city, suspended to-day. The liabilities are unknown, but are much less than the assets. The cause of the suspension is known to have been the agitation of the reduction of the tax on whisky by Congress. This occasioned less than one-half the usual sales, and, added to the fact that much had to be paid for whisky coming out of bond, caused embarrassment. Mr. H. Victor Newcomb, Vice-President of the Louisville and Nashville Rail road, suffers no loss whatever, either as stockholder or otherwise, the present corporation having been formed three years ago to enable him to retire, and the last money due him having been paid on the 1st of last January. Harvey & Scott, the largest shoe house in the city, have also suspended.

Both are time-honored firms and the troubles, which have been foreshadowed for some time, produce universal sympathy. J. Lee Moore & Son, wholesale liquor dealers, have gone into bankruptcy. Liabilities of firm and individuals about $36,000; assets about $31,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BUILDINGS DESTROYED AT HOT SPRINGS.

About 150 buildings were destroyed by the conflagration at Hot Springs, Ark.; nearly all of the business houses and residences. It is estimated that 1,000 people are made homeless, and aid is asked for the poor. All the buildings destroyed were wooden structures. Insurance is estimated at $300,000; insurance, $25,000. Although the greater portion of the business part of the town is destroyed, comparatively few hotels were burned. Only one first-class hotel, the Springs House, was burned, and two or three smaller ones.

ALMOST A PROPHECY—A "CHICAGO FIRE" NEEDED.

The Wheeling (West Va.) *Intelligencer* of Tuesday morning, 5th inst., printed a letter from its editor, written from the Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 27. This letter, written six days before the fire, contains the following curious paragraph: "The business of buying and selling is full up here, as is everywhere else. As soon as the question of pre-emption claims is settled, and after the Government has laid off the reservation into parks, avenues, streets, &c., it is more than likely that a new era will open up in the history of Hot Springs. Its fame of its waters continues and increases, according to present expectations, the place will become much more important in the next few years, and will be a prosperous city, be a city of at least 10,000 inhabitants. It claims to have half that number now. It needs, as a preliminary to a new departure, a Chicago fire—a conflagration that will sweep from one end of the narrow valley to the other, and clean out the miserable wooden rookeries that now constitute the business portion of the town. Once the valley is thus swept it should be kept free of such buildings in the future, and be occupied only with first-class bathhouses, drug stores, doctors' offices, and stores."

OTHER FIRES.

The City of Plainfield, N. J., was visited, on Tuesday night, by two serious fires. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire, which started under the front stoop of the Wilcox House, burned it to the ground, entailing a loss of $10,000. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning flames were started by incendiaries, in three places, in a lumber and coal yard, owned and controlled by Messrs. Coddington, MeNab & Co. In a moment the whole yard was enveloped in flames, and the firemen confined their attentions to the adjoining dwelling-houses. The lumber was all consumed, as were Peer's stair-building shop, which was located in the yard, and Wallace Vail's barn, on the opposite side of the street. The loss is estimated at $20,000, the insurance $10,000. A few month's ago an attempt was made to burn this property.

By a fire yesterday afternoon in the house and store of John Doyle, a tailor, in Eldert-avenue, near Lafayette, East New-York, a loss of $1,000 was incurred. The building, a two-story frame, was totally destroyed. The adjoining houses were damaged $500. The fire was caused by children playing with matches.

The large five-story shoe-shop of P. S. Leach, at Brockton, Mass., with all its stock and machinery, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $150,000; insurance on the building and contents $125,000. Four hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 7—1 A. M.—The barometer is now highest along the South Atlantic coast and lowest in the upper lake region. Rainy weather has prevailed from Washington Territory to the northern half of California. Generally light rains have fallen in Texas and from the Upper Mississippi Valley and Minnesota to the lakes. The temperature has slightly fallen from the Missouri Valley to Lake Superior and Michigan, with southerly winds veering to westerly, thence south and eastward it has continued slowly rising, with south-east to south-west winds, excepting a slight fall in North-western Texas.

The rivers have risen 6 inches at Cincinnati, and 11 at Nashville, and fallen 10 at Pittsburg and 12 at Augusta.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and the Middle States, falling barometer, brisk, and along the coast occasionally high, southerly to westerly winds, warmer, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather, and followed by rain or snow.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, falling possibly followed by rising barometer, westerly to southerly winds, warmer, clear, and partly cloudy weather.

For the West Gulf States, rising barometer, winds mostly from south-west to south-east, stationary or slightly lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional light rains, followed by falling barometer.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Sandy Hook, Cape May, Cape Henry, and Kitty Hawk.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATION.

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

A MINORITY REPORT SIGNED BY ONE OF THE EIGHT COMMITTEEMEN TO INVESTIGATE THE CHARGES AGAINST COMMISSIONER KELSEY SUBMITTED TO THE ASSEMBLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 6, 1878.

Just before the adjournment of the Assembly this evening a minority report, signed by E. W. Harris, one of the eight members of the Joint Committee of Investigation, was submitted concerning the charges made against Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, the New-Jersey Secretary of State and ex officio State Insurance Commissioner. The report is said to have been written by the counsel for Henry W. Baldwin, one of the indicted and fugitive officers of the New-Jersey Mutual, whom Mr. Kelsey has been so vigorously pursuing for the last two or three years. The report nowhere charges Mr. Kelsey with corruption in the discharge of his duties as Insurance Commissioner, but intimates pretty strongly that the testimony taken by the committee points to corruption. The paper, which is a very voluminous one, opens by a reference to the character of the committee by whom the investigation was conducted, and the manner in which they prosecuted their inquiries. The committee, says the report, were all friendly to Mr. Kelsey. Mr. Kelsey was in constant consultation with them, and acted at critical junctures as their adviser and counsel. Their investigation was conducted in secret, for the most part, as the public were largely and deeply interested in the matter, the doors should have been thrown open to them. The report proceeds to charge Mr. Kelsey with incapacity and "eminent negligence" in the discharge of his duties. The inability was at one time brought to the notice of the New-York Legislature, and a resolution declaring his certificate unacceptable by the New-York insurance authorities was introduced. The manner of his investigation into the condition of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company of Newark, in 1874, is touched upon. His Examiner had failed even to look at some of the securities of that company—the bills receivable notably—but had accepted the statement as to their value of one of the subordinate officers of the Insurance company. Included among these were many notes given on lapsed policies. The Examiner has also included in the company's assets the agents' balances, which it is not usual to allow, and had accepted as assets mortgage securities which had never belonged to the company, but which had been borrowed for the purposes of the examination. In the face of all of these devices to swell the aggregate assets of the company the Examiners had been able to show a surplus for the company of less than $2,000. Mr. Harris thinks that an explanation of the extreme friendliness of this examination may be found in the fact that soon after he had entered on his examination the Examiner had been paid $500 in bills by one of the officers of the company.

Upon the results of an examination thus carelessly and loosely, if not corruptly, conducted, Mr. Kelsey had granted to the company a certificate of soundness, which had been the means of inducing a large number of persons to take out policies at its office. The report almost in terms charges Mr. Kelsey with having been warned by himperpar intimate friend, Hon. H. S. Little, Clerk of the Court of Chancery. The New-Jersey Mutual in 1874 demanded a friendly examination, and they sought to secure it through Mr. Little. Mr. Chancery Clerk Little, in the report, to be Mr. Kelsey's "bosom friend." When an examination into the affairs of the company was threatened Mr. Little was sent for, and from him $1,000 for legal services was indefinite in nature. Reference is also made to the examination of other insurance companies in Newark. The charges of some of these examinations denounced as fraudulent. Mr. Kelsey had put Mr. Joseph Coult upon these examinations, because Mr. Coult was his debtor, and would be enabled to settle the debt with the proceeds. Mr. Kelsey had told Henry W. Baldwin, the middle agent of the New-Jersey Mutual, and Mr. Noyes and others indicted for having conspired to defraud the policy-holders of that company. The Governor of New-York, where Mr. Baldwin resides, and of Connecticut, where Mr. Noyes is, had refused to honor Gov. Bedle's requisition for their extradition, because there was nothing in the charges against them. The report thus outlined concludes with the recommendation that the Legislature create a separate department, to be known as the Insurance Department of the State, with an efficient and honest head. The report was not acted upon to-night. The members best conversant with the facts denounced it as slanderous in the extreme, and as making allegations which the testimony taken before the committee will not sustain in any particular.

JERSEY CITY CHARTERS.

A WRIT OF ERROR IN CAPITAL CASES A WRIT OF RIGHT—ANOTHER JERSEY CITY CHARTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 6, 1878.

The delay over the reporting by the Senate Judiciary Committee of the new charter for Jersey City has started in its framers a fear that it will not have time to pass the Senate and go to the House for concurrence in the amendments made to it before the Legislature adjourns. To-day a new bill intended to accomplish practically the same object was introduced by Mr. McDonald. The only new feature it contains is a provision making the Board of Finance, heretofore appointed, elective by the people. Col. Lewis, this afternoon, made an effort to have the Marsh Phillips contested election case disposed of. The Elections Committee, to whom the case was committed a week ago, has thought that the House ought to await their action. It was finally agreed to require the committee to report to-morrow.

The House to-day, after a long debate, passed the bill forbidding college students to vote in the towns in which their college may be located. The criminal jurisprudence of the State was considerably modified by the passage to-day of the bill making a writ of error in criminal cases a writ of right. Heretofore it has been a writ of grace. The same bill, introduced last year to save the murderers of Officer Broch from the gallows, was then beaten by Gov. Bedle's veto. Gen. Sewell to-day introduced into the Senate a bill establishing a State Inebriate Asylum.

THE NEWARK CITY BILL.

EX-GOV. BEDLE CLOSES THE ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ACT.

From our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 6, 1878.

The argument on the Newark City bill, begun in the Supreme Court Branch Supreme Court, was continued and concluded to-day. Ex-Gov. Bedle made the final argument in the case, on behalf of those asking the court to grant the writ of mandamus against the City Council. He began his argument by taking issue with the Supreme Court in their ruling that the prohibition in the State Constitution against the regulation by special legislation of the internal affairs of towns and counties also includes cities. In his view the inhibition does not run against cities. He cited very largely from authorities in other States in support of his contention, and claimed that the result of the ruling of the Supreme Court will lead to arbitrary and dangerous results. The Constitution must be construed, he said, in its most liberal sense. To draw a line, and say that legislation shall go so far and no further, is to shut out and bind up the Legislature from enacting proper legislation, and would open the door for more fraud than ever resulted from the passage of special laws. The Governor claimed, too, that the term "internal affairs" did not apply to the changing of city lines, but to the paving of the streets, the lighting of them, &c. Nor could he see that the bill was unconstitutional under the clause which says that "the Legislature shall pass no special acts conferring corporate powers, but shall pass general laws, under which corporations may be organized and corporate power of every nature obtained." This clause was not designed to apply to municipal corporations, but only to private corporations. In other sections of the Constitution where it was designed to include municipal corporations, the word "municipal corporations," and not the mere naked term "corporations," was employed. The Governor contended, too, that in cases in which a general law could not accomplish the end in view, it was proper and right and constitutional to pass special laws. All the inhibitions contained in the amendments were to be regarded as though they were qualified by the words "when practicable." In this contention he was sustained by the Supreme Court. He contended that it was not practicable to redistrict Newark or any other place by general act, and the Legislature had a right—a constitutional right—to resort to special act to accomplish it. In conclusion, the Governor claimed that the mandamus should be awarded in all events in this case; that the duty of the Council of Newark under the act was a purely ministerial duty of the most technical character, and they had no business or right to raise the question of constitutionality, just to justify their refusal to obey the statute.

The court, at the conclusion of the argument, announced that they would reserve their decision for the present, but would make it known before the 20th inst.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

In consequence of the illness of Mr. Adams, "Rienzi" was not sung at the Academy, last evening, as intended. Wagner's opera will be given in Brooklyn to-night, however, and it is expected that to-morrow's representation here will occur as announced.

MARINE DISASTERS.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, March 6.—The brig Otakbrus, which arrived here from New-York yesterday, reports that she saw the wreck of a vessel, probably a brig of 250 tons, off Petit Manan on Saturday last. She had evidently met with heavy ice in that region.

HALIFAX, March 6.—The steamer Plymouth, which has just arrived from St. John, Newfoundland, reports heavy gales from the north-west and south-west. She carried away her boats and shore timber, and was 10 hours in heavy ice south-east of Cataline.

LAUNCH OF A BRAZILIAN STEAMER.

THE SHIP CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO OFF THE WAYS—MR. JOHN ROACH'S LATEST VESSEL AFLOAT—HER DESCRIPTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHESTER, Penn., March 6.—While Philadelphians are deliberating over the question of how to reach the trade of Brazil and the South American States, New-York steps in and makes a practical movement toward securing the great prize. The matter received full discussion in Philadelphia, and there it ended. In the meantime John Roach pushed forward his scheme, and to-day the first of the steamers which is to compose the line from New-York to Rio Janeiro was launched at Roach's ship-yard, at Chester, under the most promising auspices. The Brazilian Government has promised the line a subsidy of $100,000, and steps are being taken to have our Government give the line aid also. From the interest excited by the event there was a large attendance of persons from New-York, including Count de Luca, the Brazilian Consul-General, Jordan S. Mott, Charles Delmonico, J. C. Campbell, Kenneth G. White, H. Yunke, Jr., M. Coleman, G. H. Andrews, Capt. Edward Welsh, J. C. Hooper, and others. From Baltimore there were Señor de Sonoss, the Brazilian Consul; Gen. E. B. Tyler, Postmaster; W. H. Perot, D. H. Miller, President of the Board of Trade, Col. J. S. Jenkins, John Gill, James Knox, Thomas Pierce. This vessel is the largest launched here since the Peking and Tokio, of the Pacific Mail Line, slid from the ways. The first frame of the City of Rio de Janiero was raised on the 5th day of November, 1877. That of her companion or sister ship followed on the 22d of November, so that the first has been launched exactly in four months and one day from the time she was begun, and she is in a nearer state of completion than any vessel heretofore launched at these works. She was built under the special supervision of the French Bureau Veritas and the American Ship-masters' Association of New-York, and will have the highest possible rates. Nothing but the very best material has been allowed to go into this ship, and everything known to the trade has been done to render her perfectly strong and seaworthy.

At 2:32 o'clock the City of Rio de Janeiro was launched amid the booming of guns from a battery of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, and the hurrahs of nearly 10,000 people. She was christened by a daughter of Mr. Roach. The vessel is a first-class screw steamer. Her length on the load line is 344 feet, over all 370 feet, with a molded beam of 38 feet 4 inches. Her depth from the base line to gunwale amidships is 30 feet 3½ inches, with a hold of 28 feet ½ inch. Her compound engines will have cylinders 40 by 74 inches in diameter by 5 feet stroke. Her boilers, cylindrical-tubular, are six in number, and have 16 feet in diameter. The propeller-wheel is 16 feet in diameter. She will be brigantine rigged, and will carry about 16,000 square feet of sail. All the lower masts will be made of iron. The ship is inclosed with iron from the stern up to the hurricane-deck aft of the fore hatch to give her greater strength. The hurricane deck to this part is also of iron. The regular coal bunkers will have a capacity of 700 tons, with extra bunkers for 700 tons more. The Rio de Janeiro will accommodate 100 first-class passengers and about 500 in the steerage, besides having large and comfortable rooms for the officers and crew. Her tonnage is 3,500 tons. She will leave New-York about the 24th of April. It is expected a sister ship will follow in a month after.

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON.

THE RIVER ALMOST FREE OF ICE—ALL FEARS OF A FRESHET OVER—STEAM-BOATS AND SAILING VESSELS PREPARING FOR WORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 6.—As yet navigation to any point above this place has not begun, though there is nothing to hinder a steam-boat from going north, and for that matter a sail vessel could easily pick her way from here to Rondout. Between Rhinebeck and Barrytown there is considerable floating ice, but it is mostly on the east shore, the main channel being comparatively clear. North of Barrytown detached fields of ice, crumbling and breaking from the action of the tide, reach from shore to shore, but it is most all honeycombed. At Germantown the river is also full of running ice. At that point a canal-boat is caught in the floes and will sink. From Germantown to Catskill the river is entirely free of ice, but from the latter point north to Hudson only the west channel is open, and this is the case as far as Stockport. From the latter point to a mile north of Schodack there are slight gorges, but there is no back-water of any consequence. From Castleton to Albany the river is free of obstruction, except the ice which is coming down from the Mohawk. All fears of a damaging freshet in the Upper Hudson are over. To-day, for the first time this season, steam was got up on the railroad draw-bridge at Albany, as it is expected that boats will commencing running to-day between Albany and Troy. The ice in all the creeks leading into the Hudson is breaking up, including the Kinderhook, Saugerties, and Catskill, and all the ferry-boats on the river are running. It is thought that the night through lines of steamers will commence running between New-York and Albany early next week, and perhaps the first boat of the A. Bann and Newburg line will start the last of this week. The fact is that the season, having opened so much earlier than usual, all the through and way steamers stripped and still undergoing repairs and renovation. This is true, also, of sail vessels, barges, &c. Old freighters, however, say that there is no hurry, as there is hardly any business; and part proof of this statement lies in the fact that freights on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad have fallen off largely within a week, that is, where a week ago there was an average of 30 freight trains daily, the average now is about 20.

To-day the weather is quite warm, and the mild south wind is breaking up the ice and sinking it, and to-morrow a boat will be able to go straight through to Albany. Parties who stacked ice largely through the Winter are making every effort to save it or dispose of it as quickly as possible before warmer weather strikes it. The wastage on it now is heavy, and much loss will ensue if they do not soon get it to a market. It is thought that next week the City of Hudson, of the Catskill and Albany Line, will commence her trips, and that the Catskill line of steamers will reopen the route to New-York. There is some talk of running the Walter Brett as an evening boat between New-York and Poughkeepsie. The New-York and Rondout boats will probably start next week, and this season the big excursion steamer William Cook is to run as a milk-boat between Rondout and New-York. Summer rates of freight may go into operation on the railroad next week, but Summer rates for passengers will not go into effect until April 1.

FUNERAL OF LEONARD KIRBY.

Although scarcely a seat was unoccupied, and the aisles were crowded nearly up to the altar railing, a peculiar silence pervaded the assemblage which gathered at the Central Methodist, Church, No. 58 Seventh-avenue last evening, to look for the last time upon the remains of Mr. Leonard Kirby, one of the oldest residents of West Eleventh-street, who figured as one of the most prominent Methodist laymen in this City, and, until his failure in 1863, was a leading business man. The ample platform behind the pulpit and reading desk was occupied by several distinguished clerical dignitaries, among whom were Bishop Harris, Rev. Dr. McD. Crawford, Presiding Elder of the district, who conducted the services; Rev. Dr. Holdridge, of Newark, and Rev. Dr. Hare, both of whom had formerly had pastoral relations with the deceased; Rev. Dr. Bottome, and Rev. Charles S. Harrower. The congregation included many prominent Methodists, as well as a large delegation from other denominations, who, in the days of his prosperity, had business relations with Mr. Kirby. Among those present were Judge Morgan, Alderman Gedney, Mrs. William Havemeyer, and Mr. J. R. Cornell. At the side of the coffin, and in front of the pulpit, were a number of beautifully wrought floral pieces, one of which bore the motto, "Rest in Peace," and another the simple invocation, "Our Father!" A broken column appropriately symbolized the incompleteness of human life, and a white dove the departed spirit. Rev. Dr. Crawford opened the services with prayer, after which each of the clergymen present pronounced brief eulogies upon the life and character of the deceased, his sincerity and scrupulous integrity, his enthusiasm in all good works, his kindness and public spirit in the days of his prosperity, and his magnanimity when adversity overtook him. "His life," said Bishop Harris, "has a simple beauty of its own." The following gentlemen were present as pall-bearers: Alderman John J. Morris, Judge Wendell, R. R. Hoyt, C. Lourrell, J. M. Cornell, A. Cladin, F. T. Mathews, L. Skidmore, Isaac Odell, J. Custard, and Marshall O. Roberts.

SPANISH-AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT TO THE TIMES.

In answer to numerous requests, we have agreed to issue at an early day a supplement to THE TIMES, printed in Spanish, devoted exclusively to New-York interests, and designed to convey to merchants in the principal cities of Mexico and Central and South America some necessary information as to the advantages of New-York City as a centre for the distribution of the products of the United States to the Spanish-American countries, with which our commercial intercourse is capable of great expansion. The distribution will be made through resident representatives in those cities of the United States Agency for the Promotion of Foreign Trade, whose head-quarters is in this City, and which has a direct and special interest in making the distribution as thorough as possible.

The following firms have secured space for their advertisements in the supplement, and others desiring to advertise are requested to send in their notices as soon as possible:

ABENDROTH BROTHERS, stoves, &c.
JOSEPH H. ADAMS & SON, hardware.
AMES IRON WORKS, engines and machinery.
Messrs. J. F. ANDERSON, JR., & Co., paper warehouse.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & Co., photo materials.
BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY.
E. M. BOYNTON, saws.
BOWNE & Co., stationers and printers.
BRADLEY & CURRIER, sashes and blinds.
BRINKERHOFF, TURNER & Co., cotton sail duck manufacturers.
BULKLEY & DUNTON, paper.
COLGATE & Co., fancy soaps and perfumery.
COLLINS & Co., axes.
H. W. COLLENDER, billiard tables.
CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS COMPANY.
CHAMBERLIN, WHITMORE & Co., manufacturing stationers, &c.
JAMES CONNER'S SONS, type founders.
DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.
DEWITT WIRE-CLOTH COMPANY.
WILLIAM DURYEA & Co., starch.
FARMER, LITTLE & Co., type founders.
JOHN FOLEY, gold pens.
GANTZ, JONES & Co., sea foam.
GUILD & GARRISON, steam pump manufacturers.
HAGERTY HENDERSON & Co., druggists' glassware.
PETER HENDERSON & Co., seeds.
HOWE SCALE COMPANY.
HAINES BROS., pianos.
HAZARD POWDER COMPANY.
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH'S SONS, chemicals.
LANEMAN & KEMP, wholesale drugs.
J. G. LIGHTBODY, printing ink.
LALANCE & GROSJEAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, metallic wares.
LEWIS PATTERSON & BROTHERS, velvet and leather goods.
MCKESSON & ROBBINS, wholesale drugs.
MULFORD, CARY & CONKLIN, leather and findings.
NOYES & WINES, corrugated iron.
JOHN PARSE & Co., wholesale clothing.
JOHN Q. PEEBLE & Co., blank-books, envelopes, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY, nails.
ROBBINS & APPLETON, manufacturers of Waltham watches.
SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, brass and German silver goods.
STEINWAY & SONS, pianos.
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co., wholesale drugs.
SILLECK BROS., gents' furnishing goods.
J. P. TRAVIS & SON, manufacturers of twines.
THE NATIONAL BANK-NOTE COMPANY.
TUCKER, CARTER & Co., cordage.
VANDERBURGH, WELLS & Co., printers' materials.

FINEST OLIVE OR SALAD OIL.

Expressed from the choicest *selected olives*, especially for, imported and bottled by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., druggists, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL BUILDING, and 6th-av., corner 39th-st.; also, No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I. As we bottle this oil ourselves, we can guarantee every bottle to be superior to any other salad oil in market. Our only places of business are as above.—*Exchange.*

Heart Disease Cured.

AMERICUS, Ga., Nov. 7, 1877.

This is to certify that I was taken with a disease of the heart, in February, 1875, and suffered for six or seven months, when my attending physician told me that I had neuralgia or apoplexy of the heart, and that there was no chance for me. Mr. John L. Oliver sent me word to try Dr. PIERCE'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY, which I did, and found relief from the first dose; after using four bottles I was enabled to go to my daily labor, and have continued at work ever since, never feeling any symptoms of the disease. It is certainly a great medicine.

G. W. HEATH,
W. R. JOHNSTON,
JOHN L. OLIVER,
} Witnesses. THOS. EDWARDS.

—*Advertisement.*

The Teeth of the Future.

If the consumption of SOZODONT continues to increase in the present ratio, the teeth of the future will be a great improvement on those of the present day. Its universal use would prevent all dental defections, and render one of the most essential portions of our material organization as ornamental as it is useful.

Spring is Coming; if you wish Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, good articles, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 849 Broadway, Domestic Building.

To Sweeten the Breath and Preserve the Teeth, Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice, 25c.

MARRIED.

RATHBONE—DENNIS.—At the residence of Wm. Frothingham, M. D., Washington Heights, March 5, 1878, by Rev. Chas. A. Stoddard, D. D., R. BARCLAY RATHBONE to HELEN IRVING, daughter of the late Weidling F. Dennis, M. D. No cards.

QUACKENBUSH—BALDWIN.—At Patterson, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 5, by Rev. James Baird, TUNIS S. QUACKENBUSH, of Newburg, N. Y., and GEORGIE BALDWIN, daughter of F. Theodore Baldwin, Esq., of Patterson, Putnam County, N. Y.

SHEKELES—WISNER.—At the Gilsey House, on Tuesday, March 5, by Rev. Dr. Brooks, DE WITT CLINTON WHEELER to MRS. FANNIE E. WISNER, both of this City.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Philadelphia, Monday, March 4, Mrs. MARY B. ALLEN, aged 58 years.

BARBOUR.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, March 6, 1878, DAVID CUNNINGHAM, youngest son of Robert and Sarah R. Barbour, aged 3 years 8 months and 20 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday morning, March 7, at 10 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 36 East 49th-st. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

FRANCIS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 6, in the 73d year of her age, HANNAH CAULDWELL, widow of Norman Francis and daughter of the late Corn

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Wednesday, March 6, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since my last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.	7	Moss, bales	113
A. W. Flour, pkls.	154	Spirits Turp. bbls.	1,959
Beans, bbls.	100	Resin, bbls.	389
Beef, tierces	16	Rosin, bbls.	1,497
Cotton, bales	4,452	Oil, bbls.	60
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	479	Oil-cake, pkls.	1,915
Cotton-s'd Cake, bgs	1,387	Oil, Lard, bbls.	23
Copper, bbls.	91	Pea-nuts, bags	34
Dried Fruit, pkls.	28	Pecans, pkls.	40
Eggs, pkls.	2,017	Pork, pkls.	582
Flour, bbls.	8,696	Beef, pkls.	273
Corn-meal, bbls.	350	Out-meats, pkls.	2,733
Corn-meal, bags	5060	Lard, tcs.	1,343
Wheat, bushels	66,150	Butter, pkls.	1,961
Corn, bushels	74,416	Cheese, pkls.	2,119
Oats, bushels	20,525	Rice, tcs.	247
Rye, bushels	10,074	Beef, pcs.	13
Malt, bushels	2,735	Spelter, pcs.	993
Barley, bushels	80,804	Glue, bbls.	103
Peas, bushels	850	Starch, pkls.	350
Oat-meal, bbls.	300	Stearine, pkls.	48
Oil-meal, bags	675	Sumac, bags	140
Grease, pkls.	17	Tallow, pkls.	71
Grass-seed, bags	719	Tow, pcs.	50
Hides, dressed	1,400	Tar, pkls.	293
Hides, bales	246	Tobacco, hhds.	164
Hops, bales	169	Tobacco, pkls.	667
Lead, pigs	400	Tobacco, bales	1,180
Leather, sides	12,108	Wool, bales	97

BRICKS—A very moderate movement has been reported since our last, but prices have been generally well maintained. Offerings represented comparatively limited of the leading kinds.

COFFEE—A slow trade has been reported in Rio, which, however, has developed no further important alterations as to values.....Sales reported of 552 bags Rio by the Bernard at 14¾c. gold.....Stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands here, 77,936 bags, at the outports, 104,336 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 29,497 bags, of which 13,997 bags for New-York.....Under kinds have been in very moderate demand at drooping prices.....The recent movements (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 4,810 bags Rio, 2,252 bags Laguayra, 2,439 bags Maracaibo, 710 bags San Domingo, 499 bags Savanilla, 170 bags Mexican, and 83 bags Costa Rica, sold in lots for consumption within the quarter, and 1,000 Java, 1,000 bags San Domingo, going forward to Europe.....Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning 43,089 bags and 31,095 mats.....We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 14¼@14¾c.; fair, 16c.; good, 17¼c.; prime, 16½c.; gold, ₱ lb., 60 to 90 days' credit: Rio in bd. lots, 14¼c.@18¼c., gold: Santos, fair to good invoices, 15¾c.@16¾c.; do., ordinary to choice, job lots, 14¼c.@18c., gold.....Java invoices, 20c. @22½c., Singapore, 19c.@21c., Ceylon, 20c.@22c., Maracaibo, 14¾c.@17¼c.: Laguayra, 15½c.@18c.; Mexican, 15½c.@17c.: Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.: Savanilla, 14c. @17¼c.: Costa Rica, 15¼c.@17¼c.: Ocos, Domingo, 14c.@ 14¾c.: Angostura, 16c.@17¾c. gold, ₱ lb.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has met with a very light call from nearly all sources, and has been quoted barely steady as to values.

COREAGE—Has been inactive within the previous range.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery at firm rates.....Sales were reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,000 bales, which 551 bales were on last evening,) including 116 bales to shippers, 478 bales to spinners, 500 bales in transit.....And for forward delivery business was reported on a fair scale, but at a trifle stronger prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 36,200 bales, (of which 4,000 bales were for speculation and 31,300 bales for to-day,) with 1,400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, March closing at 11.10c.; April, 11.11c.@ 11.11c.; May, 11.19c.@11.20c.; June, 11.30c.; July, 11.36c.@11.37c.; August, 11.42c.@11.43c.; September, 11.38c.@11.39c.; October, 11.07c.@11.08c.; November, 10.95c.@10.96c.; December, 10.96c.@10.98c., showing an advance of 124 points, closing weak.....The receipts at this port to-day were 4,465 bales, and the shipping reports are 5,787 bales, against 13,396 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 69,761 bales, against 77,197 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 3,637,745 bales, against 3,582,243 bales in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (four days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports 27,206 bales; to the Continent, 33,844 bales; to France, 4,774 bales; to the Channel, 1,550 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 798,794 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 149,087 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	8¾	9¼	8¼	8¼
Strict Ordinary	9	9¼	8¾	9
Good Ordinary	9 5-16	9	5-16 9	7-16 9 7-16
Strict Good Ord.	9⅝	9⅝	10	10
Low Middling	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 7-16
Strict Low Mid.	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Middling	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Good Middling	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Good Mid.	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Middling Fair	12	3-16 12	3-16 12	5-16 12 5-16
Fair	12 7-16	12 7-16	12 13-16	13 13-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9	3-16 Low Middling	9 7-16
Strict Good Ordinary	9 15-16	Middling	10 1-16

FLAXSEED—Has been in moderate demand and quotations have been generally light and irregular as to values. Offerings of most kinds liberal and urgent.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was in very limited request, as a rule, and quoted generally weaker as to price, medium and high grades showing most depression, in several instances a further decline of 15c.@25c. bbl. Extras were held about as above before, and holders of round lots seemed reluctant to make important concessions, but bids were reduced 10c. @10c. ₱ bbl. Wheat flour, in all classes, were in very liberal supply and pressed for sale, leading to notable heaviness and irregularity in this connection.....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,300 bbls. at 5c.@25c. off yesterday's figures.....Included in the reported sales were 2,300 bbls. Shipping Extras at $4 85@5 15, mostly at $5@5 10; 750 bbls. Double Extra Mills Extra, including for the West Indies, at $5 85@6 35, and for the English market quoted nominal at $5@5 100 bbls. Minnesota Clear, within the range of $4 85@5 25 (500 bbls. fancy at $6) for poor to fancy, (of which 850 bbls. for export at $5@5 40; 1,750 bbls. do. straight Extras, within the range of $5 25@5 75 for ordinary to fancy, chiefly at $5 35@5 40;) 2,800 bbls. do. Patent and Wisconsin, mostly at $6 05@7 25 for fair to fancy, 2,400 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 850 bbls. for export at $5 65@6 25;) 400 bbls. Patent Extras, 500 bbls. Superfine, 1,050 bbls. Fine, 2,000 bbls. Low Grades, unsound Flour, in lots, these mainly at $2 75@3 75 for ordinary to fancy.....Southern Flour more active, partly for shipment, but quoted off 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl.....Sales have been reported of 1,925 bbls. in lots, chiefly extras, at $5 35@7 25.....Rye Flour sold to the extent of only 200 bbls. in lots, mainly Superfine, at $4 55@4 85 for market dull. Corn-meal in slack request at drooping rates; 375 bbls. sold, including Brandywine at $3 05@ $3 15, and Yellow Western at $2 70@2 75.....Coarse Corn-meal dull: quoted at 90c.@$1 ₱ 100 lb.....Buckwheat Flour quiet at $1 40@2 for ordinary to fancy ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately sought after today, and, under free and urgent offerings of most grades, has further declined 1c.@2c. ₱ bush., closing generally weak. Winter Wheat was unusually dull. Foreign advices unfavorable.....Sales have been reported to-day of 197,000 bushels (of which 100,000 bushels for March early delivery,) including 800 bushels New-York No. 2 Red at $1 33½; 8,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Red, April option, at $1 32½ (with 500 bushels for early delivery,) including 800 bushels New-York No. 2 Red at $1 33½; 8,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Red, April option, at $1 32½ (with 500 bushels for early delivery,) including 800 bushels New-York No. 2 Red at $1 40 bid, and $1 41 asked;) 4,400 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring at $1 27½; 48,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 27½@$1 28½; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, deliverable in 10 days, at $1 23½, closing at about $1 22; 16,000 bushels No. 1 North-west Spring at $1 27; 5,200 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring at $1 23½; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring, May, at $1 24; 1,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring at $1 22@$1 23, closing at $1 22 @$1 22¾; 16,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, March option, at $1 22@$1 23, closing at $1 22 bid; 32,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, April at $1 23¼@ $1 23¾, closing at $1 23 asked; 8,000 New-York No. 2 Spring, May, at $1 23, closing at $1 22¾ asked; 9,100 bushels No. 3 Spring at $1 16@$1 18¾, (a boatload of No. 3 Milwaukee, for export, at $1 18¾.).....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, March, at $1 31 bid, and $1 33½ asked; do. April, nominal; May nominal.....And New-York No. 2 Spring, March option, at $1 22@$1 22¾; April, $1 22@$1 23; May, $1 22@$1 22½.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, March option, at $1 22@$1 24¾; do. April, $1 22@$1 25; do. May, $1 23@$1 24¾.....Corn has been fairly active, opening a shade cheaper, but closing strongest, in the option line, at an advance of ¾c.@1c. ₱ bushel on the lowest figures of the day.....Sales have been reported of 285,000 bushels, (of which 165,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, new, in lots, and basis terms, at 46c.@47c.; New-York No. 2, old crop, prime to strictly choice, quoted nominal at 60c.@ 61c.; New-York No. 2, March option, 8,000 bushels, at 55c.@55¼c.; New-York No. 2, April option, 8,000 bushels, at 55½c.@55¾c.; do. 24,000 bushels, at 56¼c.@ 56¾c.; do. June, 16,000 bushels, at 56c.@56¼c.; New-York No. 2, May option, 16,000 bushels, at 54¾c.@55c.; do. April, 24,000 bushels, at 53c.@53½c.; New-York No. 3, 49c.@50c., nearly all at 50c.; do. to arrive, 16,000 bushels, at 49c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 48c.@54c., chiefly at 50c. to quality, (8,000 bushels kiln-dried, for export, at 54c.;) Jersey Yellow at 56c.; Canal, 5,000 bushels New-Southern, 5,000 bushels Western, White, 12,000 bushels at 54c.@54¼c.; New-York No. 2 White, 400 bushels at 58¾c.; Round Yellow at 53c.....At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, March option, closed at 51¼c.@51½c.; do., April, 53¼c.@53½c.; do., May, 54¼c.@54¾c.; June at 56c.@ 56¼c.....And New-York No. 2, March, at 54½c.@ 55¾c.; do., April, 55¼c.@55¾c.; do., May, 56¾c.@ 57c.; June at 56c.@56½c.....Rye held the attention of the extent of 11,200 bushels State, in lots, at 72c.@75c.; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 71c.; and car lots of Pennsylvania and Jersey at 75c.@77c., mixed-to-store.....Barley unchanged: 3,000 bushels six-rowed State sold at 75c.; and 56,000 bushels Feed, here and to arrive soon, for export, at 50c.@52c. ₱ bushel, as to quality, removed, on private terms.....Malt and Peas dull at former rates.....Barrowtail Beans quiet; quoted at $1 75@ $1 80, from which Bolted is 10c. ₱ bush. higher.....Buckwheat seems in demand, partly on speculative account, as generally firm, and, in instances, a trifle stronger.....Grass-seed: Timothy dull and nominal, reported at 3½c. ₱ lb.....Flaxseed dull at 90c.@$1 ₱ bushel, including New-York No. 1 White, quoted at 90c.; New-York No. White, 10,100 bushels, at 91c.@92c.; New-York No. 2 White, 2,000 bushels, at 90c.; White, quoted at 94c.; New-York Extra, 8,000 bushels, at 95½c.; New-York No. 1, 24,000 bushels, at 95½c.@ 95¾c., (of which 12,000 bushels, called also No. 2 Chicago, went at 95¼c.) do., last half of April option, 10,000 bushels, at 93c.; New-York No. 2, 3,500 bushels, at 94c.@95¼c.; do. New-York, 4,500 bushels, at 94c.@ 95¾c.; Mixed Western, 3,500 bushels, at 94c.@ 95½c.; White Western, 5,900 bushels, at 95c.@ 95¾c.; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, quoted at 95¼c.@ 95¾c.; White State, 9,300 bushels, at 95¼c.@98¾c.; Mixed State, 2,800 bushels, at 94c.@96¼c.

Feed has been more sought after, with 40-lb. quoted firmer, and other grades at unchanged figures: 46-lb. quoted at $18 50@$19; 60 to 80 lb. at $18 25@$18 50; 100-lb. at $18@$20; Sharps at $20@22, and Rye-feed at $12@$19 50.....Of Clover-seed, about 275 bags prime to strictly choice State sold at 7¼c.@8c., and of Timothy, 50 bags strictly prime at $1 85.....Market without further changes.....Bale Hay has been moderately inquired for, shipping qualities quoted at from 60c.@70c. for prime to very choice, and retailing qualities at 70c.@85c., (the latter rate for fancy, for which 1c. selling above 85c.,) in the wholesale way; ₱ 100 lb.....Clover, 40c.@55c.....Salt Hay quoted at 40c.@50c.....Straw selling in a jobbing way at steady rates, with Rye quoted at from 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 lb.; Oat, 40c.@45c.

HARDWARE—Has been selling to a moderate aggregate only, chiefly in the jobbing line, with values mostly in most instances, without further important alteration.

HEMP—Quiet but steady; 700 bales Sisal sold at 5¾c. cash.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand, and quoted firm.....Sales reported of 900 Ecuador on private terms.....Stock in first hands to-day, 130,650 Hides, and 300 bales do., against 125,900 Hides same time last year.

HOPS—Have been fairly active, with new crop Hops at 9c.@13c. for New-York, 5c.@9c. for Eastern, and 5c.@ 9c. for Wisconsin; swp of 1876 at 3c.@5c.; olds, all growths, 1c.@2c.₱ lb.: California, 12c.@14c.

LATH, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been in generally moderate demand, with values and quotations ranging as to values.

LEATHER—Has been offered with freedom within the previous range, on a moderately active movement.....We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannage—Light, No. 22@c. for Spanish Agree, 20c. for California, and 22c. for common Black; prime, medium, No. 27@c., for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27c. for California, and 26c.@ 27c. for common Black; heavy, 30c.@32c. for Buenos Ayres, 29c.@31c. for California, and 26c.@27c. for common Black; good damaged stock, 18c.@19c.; poor do., 15c.@16c.....Oak Sole Leather thus: Light Buffalo, 26c.@28c.; Middle Buffalo, 28c.@30c.; Light Orop, 24c.@ 26c.; Middle Orop, 27c.@29c.; Heavy Orop, 29c.@32c. .....Texas thus: Slaught, 25c.@27c.; Middle and Over Orop, 26c.@28c.; Ranch, 18c.@19c.; Rough Hemlock, 24c.@26c.; Rough Oak, 27c.@31c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been reported steady, on a fair demand, at from 32c.@34c. Cuba to fancy; (the better qualities attracting most attention;) sales of 370 bbls.....Foreign product has been in slack request pending further arrivals of new crop, and prices have been unsettled and more or less nominal.....Cuba Muscovado quoted at 27c.@33c. for old, and 30c.@37c. for last crop; English Islands quoted at 30c.@34c., and Porto Rico within the range of 30c.@45c.....Syrups have been rather slow of sale, with Sugar quoted at 35c. @45c., and fancy lots Drainings at 50c.@55c. ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses offered with reserve, and quoted somewhat firmer, at 20c.@23c. for average quality, in hhds. and bbls., and 18c. for Cork and Centrifugal Muscovado, including 639 hhds. Cuba, 600 hhds. Porto Rico, 311 hhds. English Islands, or a total of 2,050 hhds.....Stock of New-Orleans has been reported at 15,000 bbls.

NAILS—Have been in fair request in the jobbing line, and quoted within the range of $2 50@$2 60 for common Pence and Sheathing, and $4 25@$5 25 for Clinch, ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive, with Strained to good bodied at $1 20@$1 25, and other grades as before.....Sales, 200 bbls. good Strained at $1 23.....Spirits Turpentine dull, with merchantable offered at the close at 33c. ₱ gallon.....Tar and Pitch unaltered.

PETROLEUM—Quoted generally as in our last, on a comparatively slow enquiry, and, in instances, a shade lower.....Sales reported of 5,000 bbls. United within the range of $1 07¼@$1 07½, regular.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been again quoted lower for early delivery, on a restricted business, wholly in a jobbing way.....Sales reported of 100 bbls. within the range of $10 25@$10 27½, for March, mostly at the latter fancy. Also, 50 bbls. City Family at $11 25.....Other kinds dull and nominal.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess more active at $11 05@$11 07½ for March option quoted at the close at $10 25; April at $10 25@$10 30; May at $10 26@$10 35; June at $10 35@$10 50, with sales reported at 1,750 bbls., and at $10 25@$10 55.....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand, with City quoted at 4¾c.@5¼c. for heavy to light; fancy 5½c.@5¾c.; do. Western, 5c.@5¼c., nominal.....Cut-meats have been moderately sought after, with values quoted weak.....Sales include 12,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 12 lb. average, at 5¾c., and 5,000 odd lots of other City bulk stock: within our previous range.....And for Western delivery, 100 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders in transit, at 5¾c., closing at $3 40.....Of Bacon, sales were reported of 100 bxs. Western Long Clear at 5¾@ 5¾c. And for Western delivery, 50,000 lb. loose Short Clear, on spot, at $4 90, and $50,000 lb. do. June delivery, at $5 20. Market lower.....Western Steam Lard has been more active for early delivery, but on a further reduction of ¼c.@¼c. ₱ lb., and quoted, for early delivery, sales have been reported of 1,878 tcs. at $7 20@$7 25, closing at $7 25 bid; and 310 tcs. off grade at $7 05@$7 10.....Refined Lard has been in fair demand, and quoted at 7¾c. for 50 and 100 lb. tins, and 7¾c. for 20 lb. pails.....Sales have been reported of 3,750 tcs., to speculative buyers, at $7 20@$7 12½.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been more active but irregular, influenced mainly by the unfavorable advices from Chicago, with March option quoted here at the close at $7 27½ asked; April at $7 30 bid; May at $7 42½; June at $7 42½ bid, and $7 47½.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 500 tcs. March, at $7 22@$7 27½; 2,400 tcs. April, at $7 27½@$7 32½; 4,000 tcs., May, at $7 37½@$7 42½.....City Steam and Kettle in less request; quoted as the close at $7 20; sales, 250 bbls. at 7¾c. cash, and No. 1 quoted at $6 87½@$7.....Refined Lard has been in moderate demand, and for the Continent quoted, for early delivery, at 12c. close, and $7 75; closing, for the West Indies, at $7 75@$7 80, with sales reported at 200 tcs. for the West Indies at $7 80; and 350 tcs. for the Continent at $7 75.....A moderate call noted for Beef and Beef Hams, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs at about former quotations.....Tallow has been less sought after on the basis of 7 5-16c. for Prime City, with sales reported of 81,000 lb. at $7 50@$7 82½, as to quality. Also, 1,000 bbls., March delivery, at $7 70.....Stearine quiet at 9¾c. for Prime, and Oleine at 8¾c. for Prime, with prime to very choice Western, in tcs., quoted at $7 62½@ $7 87½.....Sales, 50 tcs. prime Western at $7 62½.....Of Refined Cotton-seed Oil, sales were reported of 1,000 bbls., March option, at 50c.; 1,000 bbls. first half of the current year at 49½c.; 1,000 bbls. same at 49c., and remainder of the year at 47½.....Linseed-oil slow of sale; quoted at 60c.@62c.

RICE—Has been very moderately sought after since our last, including fair to choice Carolina at from 9c.@7½c ₱ lb.....Louisiana at 6¾@6 50 ₱ 100 lb.....Rangoon quoted at $3 12½@$3 25, gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lb.....Stock of Rangoon estimated at 6,000 bags.

SKINS—Have been in fair request at former figures.

STARCH—Has been in light demand, with Potatch quoted at 4¼c.@4½c.; Corn at 3c.@3¼c., in bbls. and bxs.

SUMAC—Has been sparingly purchased recently, yet quoted about steady, including Sicily at from $47 50@ $50 ₱ ton for inferior to fancy, and from 4c.@5c. for lattor-an extreme;) and Virginia at from $37 50@$60 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderately active request, on the basis of 7¼c. for fair Refining Cuba, and 7⅝c. for good do., but ¼c. ₱ lb. more asked by the principal holders, the closing quotations.....Sales reported since our last of 1,542 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7⅝c.@7 9-16c., and, at auction, 186 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7c.....Molasses Refined Sugars have been in rather more demand, with Cut Loaf quoted at 10c.; Crushed, 9¾c.; Powdered, 9¼c.@9⅝c.; Granulated, 9¼c.; Soft Yellow, 8¼c.@8½c.; Soft Yellow, 7¼c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.....The movements in Raw Sugars since March 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Tcs.	Bags.	Mats&c.
Stock March 1, 1878	19,121	9,590	42,820	191
Receipts since	3,809	212	13,135	70
Total	22,930	9,802	55,955	261
Sales since	3,250	1,615	93	
Stock March 6, 1878	19,127	9,031	53,340	199
Stock March 7, 1877	13,501	4,811	72,167	324

TEAS—Have been rather more sought after, with sales reported of 2,450 half-chests Japan on private terms; Oolong, and 1,900 half-chests Japan on private terms; quoted about as before.

TOBACCO—Was quoted at the close at $1 06@ $1 06½, cash and regular. No sales reported.

FREIGHTS—In this line to-day the feature of most interest was the activity in Grain Freights on berth and charter, and, generally speaking, the whole market was also in very good demand, largely on through freight account, on the basis of previous quotations. Accommodation tonnage was in good request, and rates quoted firm, on a comparatively limited offering of room for early use. A moderate call was noted for tonnage for the Continent, in Steam Space, and rates have at about former rates. In other lines business was slow, and quotations more or less unsettled.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last are as follows: By sail, small lots of Cotton (on options previously given) as 1-32@9-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1,000 bbls. at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 400 bxs. Bacon, at 27s. 6.; 375 tons Oil-cake, mostly at 20s., equal to 250 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 75 tons Measurement Goods, at 35s.; 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, and 2,750 bales Cotton, (mostly of through freight), at ¼@ 9-32d., (small lots at 5-16c.,) ₱ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ bushel; 1,500 tons Cheese, at 45s.; 1,000 bxs. Bacon, and 1,000 bxs. Lard, (part of through freight,) at 30s.@37s. 6d.; 50 pkgs. Butter, at 85s.; 150 pkgs. Machinery, and 1,300 pkgs. Measurement Goods, at 22s. ₱ 2240s.; 65 tons Leather, (part of through freight,) reported at 80s.; 50 tons, 160 tcs. and 200 bbls. Provisions, at 30s. and 4s. 6d.; 450 bbls. Meat, in lots, at 4s.; 200 bbls. Oysters, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, from the West, of through freight, about 3,000 bbls. Provisions (for forwarding shipments) at about slightly firmer range of 52½c.@55c. ₱ 100 lb. Also, a British steam-ship, 999 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Grain and Provisions, to a good port (open as freight,) at market rates, and a British steam-ship, 3,724 tons, (to arrive,) with general cargo, including Grain and Provisions from Boston, April loading, reported on private terms. Two British steam-ships, 3,125 and 1,575 tons, were reported as placed on berth or coasting (previous to arrival,) for bulk or cargo, on through freight, chiefly Grain and Provisions, and reported some weeks ago.....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 25s. ₱ ton: and, by steam, 3,500 bbls. Flour, (of through freight,) at 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 36,000 bushels Grain, (of through freight,) on private terms, quoted at about 9d. ₱ bushel; 1,500 pkgs. Provisions at 40s., and 300 tons Western Oak-meal at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton.....For Bristol, by steam, 24,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ₱ bushel, small lots of Cheese at 47s. 6d., and of Measurement Goods at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 40 tons Lard-oil at 45s. ₱ ton; and small lots of Provisions, in tcs. and bbls., at 7s.@7s. 3d. and 5s.@5s. 3d.; also a British steam-ship, 799 tons, hence, with general cargo, at current rates.....For the next coast of Ireland, a British steam-ship, 493 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters Grain at 5s. 1½d. ₱ quarter.....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 503 tons, with general cargo from Porto Rico within the range of 30s.@45s.....Syrups have been rather slow of sale, with Sugar quoted at 35c. @45c., and fancy lots Drainings at 50c.@55c. ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses offered with reserve, and quoted somewhat firmer, at 20c.@23c. for average quality, in hhds. and bbls., and 18c. for Cork and Centrifugal Muscovado, including 639 hhds. Cuba, 600 hhds. Porto Rico, 311 hhds. English Islands, or a total of 2,050 hhds.....Stock of New-Orleans has been reported at 15,000 bbls.

NAILS—Have been in fair request in the jobbing line, and quoted within the range of $2 50@$2 60 for common Pence and Sheathing, and $4 25@$5 25 for Clinch, ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive, with Strained to good bodied at $1 20@$1 25, and other grades as before.....Sales, 200 bbls. good Strained at $1 23.....Spirits Turpentine dull, with merchantable offered at the close at 33c. ₱ gallon.....Tar and Pitch unaltered.

PETROLEUM—Quoted generally as in our last, on a comparatively slow enquiry, and, in instances, a shade lower.....Sales reported of 5,000 bbls. United within the range of $1 07¼@$1 07½, regular.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been again quoted lower for early delivery, on a restricted business, wholly in a jobbing way.....Sales reported of 100 bbls. within the range of $10 25@$10 27½, for March, mostly at the latter fancy. Also, 50 bbls. City Family at $11 25.....Other kinds dull and nominal.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess more active at $11 05@$11 07½ for March option quoted at the close at $10 25; April at $10 25@$10 30; May at $10 26@$10 35; June at $10 35@$10 50, with sales reported at 1,750 bbls., and at $10 25@$10 55.....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand, with City quoted at 4¾c.@5¼c. for heavy to light; fancy 5½c.@5¾c.; do. Western, 5c.@5¼c., nominal.....Cut-meats have been moderately sought after, with values quoted weak.....Sales include 12,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 12 lb. average, at 5¾c., and 5,000 odd lots of other City bulk stock: within our previous range.....And for Western delivery, 100 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders in transit, at 5¾c., closing at $3 40.....Of Bacon, sales were reported of 100 bxs. Western Long Clear at 5¾@ 5¾c. And for Western delivery, 50,000 lb. loose Short Clear, on spot, at $4 90, and $50,000 lb. do. June delivery, at $5 20. Market lower.....Western Steam Lard has been more active for early delivery, but on a further reduction of ¼c.@¼c. ₱ lb., and quoted, for early delivery, sales have been reported of 1,878 tcs. at $7 20@$7 25, closing at $7 25 bid; and 310 tcs. off grade at $7 05@$7 10.....Refined Lard has been in moderate demand, and quoted at 7¾c. for 50 and 100 lb. tins, and 7¾c. for 20 lb. pails.....Sales have been reported of 3,750 tcs., to speculative buyers, at $7 20@$7 12½.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been more active but irregular, influenced mainly by the unfavorable advices from Chicago, with March option quoted here at the close at $7 27½ asked; April at $7 30 bid; May at $7 42½; June at $7 42½ bid, and $7 47½.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 500 tcs. March, at $7 22@$7 27½; 2,400 tcs. April, at $7 27½@$7 32½; 4,000 tcs., May, at $7 37½@$7 42½.....City Steam and Kettle in less request; quoted as the close at $7 20; sales, 250 bbls. at 7¾c. cash, and No. 1 quoted at $6 87½@$7.....Refined Lard has been in moderate demand, and for the Continent quoted, for early delivery, at 12c. close, and $7 75; closing, for the West Indies, at $7 75@$7 80, with sales reported at 200 tcs. for the West Indies at $7 80; and 350 tcs. for the Continent at $7 75.....A moderate call noted for Beef and Beef Hams, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs at about former quotations.....Tallow has been less sought after on the basis of 7 5-16c. for Prime City, with sales reported of 81,000 lb. at $7 50@$7 82½, as to quality. Also, 1,000 bbls., March delivery, at $7 70.....Stearine quiet at 9¾c. for Prime, and Oleine at 8¾c. for Prime, with prime to very choice Western, in tcs., quoted at $7 62½@ $7 87½.....Sales, 50 tcs. prime Western at $7 62½.....Of Refined Cotton-seed Oil, sales were reported of 1,000 bbls., March option, at 50c.; 1,000 bbls. first half of the current year at 49½c.; 1,000 bbls. same at 49c., and remainder of the year at 47½.....Linseed-oil slow of sale; quoted at 60c.@62c.

RICE—Has been very moderately sought after since our last, including fair to choice Carolina at from 9c.@7½c ₱ lb.....Louisiana at 6¾@6 50 ₱ 100 lb.....Rangoon quoted at $3 12½@$3 25, gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lb.....Stock of Rangoon estimated at 6,000 bags.

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SUGARS—Raw have been in moderately active request, on the basis of 7¼c. for fair Refining Cuba, and 7⅝c. for good do., but ¼c. ₱ lb. more asked by the principal holders, the closing quotations.....Sales reported since our last of 1,542 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7⅝c.@7 9-16c., and, at auction, 186 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7c.....Molasses Refined Sugars have been in rather more demand, with Cut Loaf quoted at 10c.; Crushed, 9¾c.; Powdered, 9¼c.@9⅝c.; Granulated, 9¼c.; Soft Yellow, 8¼c.@8½c.; Soft Yellow, 7¼c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.....The movements in Raw Sugars since March 1 have been summed up thus:

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TEAS—Have been rather more sought after, with sales reported of 2,450 half-chests Japan on private terms; Oolong, and 1,900 half-chests Japan on private terms; quoted about as before.

WHISKY—Was quoted at the close at $1 06@ $1 06½, cash and regular. No sales reported.

FREIGHTS—In this line to-day the feature of most interest was the activity in Grain Freights on berth and charter, and, generally speaking, the whole market was also in very good demand, largely on through freight account, on the basis of previous quotations. Accommodation tonnage was in good request, and rates quoted firm, on a comparatively limited offering of room for early use. A moderate call was noted for tonnage for the Continent, in Steam Space, and rates have at about former rates. In other lines business was slow, and quotations more or less unsettled.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last are as follows: By sail, small lots of Cotton (on options previously given) as 1-32@9-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1,000 bbls. at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 400 bxs. Bacon, at 27s. 6.; 375 tons Oil-cake, mostly at 20s., equal to 250 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 75 tons Measurement Goods, at 35s.; 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, and 2,750 bales Cotton, (mostly of through freight,) at ¼@ 9-32d., (small lots at 5-16c.,) ₱ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ bushel; 1,500 tons Cheese, at 45s.; 1,000 bxs. Bacon, and 1,000 bxs. Lard, (part of through freight,) at 30s.@37s. 6d.; 50 pkgs. Butter, at 85s.; 150 pkgs. Machinery, and 1,300 pkgs. Measurement Goods, at 22s. ₱ 2240s.; 65 tons Leather, (part of through freight,) reported at 80s.; 50 tons, 160 tcs. and 200 bbls. Provisions, at 30s. and 4s. 6d.; 450 bbls. Meat, in lots, at 4s.; 200 bbls. Oysters, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, from the West, of through freight, about 3,000 bbls. Provisions (for forwarding shipments) at about slightly firmer range of 52½c.@55c. ₱ 100 lb. Also, a British steam-ship, 999 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Grain and Provisions, to a good port (open as freight,) at market rates, and a British steam-ship, 3,724 tons, (to arrive,) with general cargo, including Grain and Provisions from Boston, April loading, reported on private terms. Two British steam-ships, 3,125 and 1,575 tons, were reported as placed on berth or coasting (previous to arrival,) for bulk or cargo, on through freight, chiefly Grain and Provisions, and reported some weeks ago.....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 25s. ₱ ton: and, by steam, 3,500 bbls. Flour, (of through freight,) at 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 36,000 bushels Grain, (of through freight,) on private terms, quoted at about 9d. ₱ bushel; 1,500 pkgs. Provisions at 40s., and 300 tons Western Oak-meal at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton.....For Bristol, by steam, 24,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ₱ bushel, small lots of Cheese at 47s. 6d., and of Measurement Goods at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 40 tons Lard-oil at 45s.

MARCH 1878

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, March 6, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Henry W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, Howard W. Cozine sold a plot of land 50.4 by 138.3 by 50.5 by 185.5, on Boulevard, east side, 75.6 feet south of 90th-st., for $4,800, to Joanna S. Auchmuty, plaintiff; also, a plot of land, 41.11 by 138.3 by 43.8 by 140.5, on Boulevard, east side, adjoining above, sold for $3,700 to William J. Haddock, defendant in the legal action. William Kennedy, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, disposed of the lot 80 by 100, on Welch-st., north-west corner of Depot-st., with Welch, for $1,500, to James J. Phelan, plaintiff in the legal action. The remaining auctions were postponed as follows: Sale by Louis Mesier, of the two houses, with lots, Nos. 154 and 156 East 118th-st., west of 3d-av., adjourned to March 27; sale by Richard V. Harnett of the three houses, with plot of land, Nos. 721, 723, and 725 East 6th-st., east of Avenue C, adjourned to April 10; and sale by Edward W. Coates of a plot of land on West 151st-st., south-east corner of 10th-av., and a plot of land on West 154th-st., between 8th-av. and Macomb's Dam road, sold this day. The lots on West 52d-st., west of 10th-av., announced by A. Ritter, were withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By G. V. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Robert Morehead, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling-house and store, front, and a four-story brick tenement-house, rear, with lot 25 by 60 by 75 by 15 by 3 by 75, No. 253 Stanton-st., south side, 56 feet west of Sheriff-st.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Milnor P. Shepard, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick and frame house and two-story brick stable, with lot ——, No. 97 Hudson-st., west side, between Broome and Delancey sts. Also, similar sale, Albert Stickney, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 92, No. 98 East 19th-st., south side, 243 feet east of 4th-av.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Arthur Johnes, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick factory, with three lots, each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 403, 405, and 407 East 23d-st, north side, 81.6 feet east of 1st-av. Also, similar sale, J. Grant Sinnian, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 60 by 102.5, on East 85th-st., south side, 180.6 feet east of 3d-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Edgar, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 520 West 39th-st., south side, 300 feet west of 10th-av.

By James R. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward S. Sapello, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20 by 102.2, on East 63d-st., south side, 125 feet west of Avenue A. Also, similar sale, J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of a one-story frame dwelling and stable, with plot of land 64.8 by 139.11 by 94.11 by 138.3, on West 83d-st., south side, 300 feet west of 9th-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

NEW-YORK.

By Howard W. Cozine.

1 plot of land, Boulevard, e. s., 75.6 ft. s. of 90th-st., 50.4x138.3x50.5x135.5 ..... $4,800
1 plot of land, Boulevard, e. s., adjoining above, 41.11x138.3x43.8x140.5 3,700

By William Kennedy.

1 lot, 90x100, n. w. corner of Depot-st. and 24th Ward, 90x100 ..... $1,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 5.

11th-av., n. s., 220 ft. s. of 24-av., 40x100.11; C. E. Dick and husband to S. A. Conklin..... $20,000
Riverdale Park, e. s., 24th Ward; F. P. Forster to Conrad Poppenhusen..... 45,000
52d-st., s. s., 126.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.5; H. L. Clark to J. R. Grimely..... 6,000
24-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of 26th-st., 16.8x50; J. S. Auerbach, Referee, to C. T. Hoyt..... 5,300
Manhattan-st., east of Public-sq., No. 12; M. Diefendorf, Referee, to J. Simpson..... ——
81st-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x118; Elizabeth Hamilton to J. W. Smith..... nom.
Madison-av., e. 60x irregular; C. H. Hall, Executor, to George S. Hall..... 3,500
Dodyck-st., s. s., 650 ft. w. of 2d-av., 24th Ward; C. Gosman and wife to George R. Sealey..... 860
Pearl-st., n. s., 15.7 ft. e. of City Hall Place, 16.11x89.5; Executors to G. Fehr..... 400
Dodyck-av., n. s., 850 ft. e. of 2d-st., 24th Ward; G. B. Sealey and wife to F. Kellerhouse..... 860
134-st., n. s., 292.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 12.6x100.4; E. M. Van Buren to H. A. Smith..... 7,250
Monroe-st., s. s., 84.7 ft. w. of Pike-st., 25x82.1; Wilson and wife to P. E. Breen..... 7,000
South 5th-av., w. s., lot No. 85, 22.4x100; Charles C. Shepherd and wife to I. B. Purdy..... 4,000
Eastern-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 25x120; G. H. Walker and wife to Henry Lovejoy..... ——
17th-st., n. s., 444.7 ft. w. of 9th-av., 22x98.9; William Lynch and wife to James J. Morison..... nom.
12th-st., n. s., 119 ft. w. of West Greenwich-st., 22x100; Monmouth to Peter C. Ritchie..... nom.
Troy-st., n. s., 119 ft. w. of Greenwich-st., 22x80; Peter C. Ritchie to Henry Wolf..... nom.
106th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Hudson River, 50.11x99; M. Mor-tat to E. S. Whiting..... nom.
Madison-st., n. s., 18.9x60; C. H. Hall to G. F. Hall..... nom.
Troy-st., n. s., 119 ft. w. of Greenwich-st., 22x80; A. Martin to P. C. Ritchie..... nom.
Troy-st., n. s., 119 ft. w. of Greenwich-st., 22x80; John H. McDougall to P. C. Pitchie..... nom.
Clark-st., w. s., 24.1x75; P. T. Ruggles, Referee, to H. F. Spencer..... 2,100
46th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; A. J. Hammersley, Referee, to East River Savings Institution..... 5,000
Barclay-st., n. s., lot No. 173, 25x75; H. E. Howland, Referee, to E. V. W. Herton..... 9,200

LEASES RECORDED.

28-av., n. s. 226½ s. store, 4 years and 3 months, Nicholas to Robert W. Cullington..... $400
126th-st., West, No. 16, 3 years and 7 months, furnished, L. C. Smith to A. J. Destenhofer..... 3,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET—THE BEST PART OF MURRAY Hill, close to 5th-av., a first-class full-size four-story brown-stone house, finished in hard wood; fine dining-room and kitchen in stone, well arranged and in perfect order; can be bought with the handsome furniture for less than $50,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT THREE-QUARTER HOUSE to for sale on Murray Hill, close to 5th-av.; substantially built; has every convenience, and is in perfect order; would be sold with the beautiful furniture. For permits and further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

OWNERS TENEMENT PROPERTY, ESTATES, TRUSTEES, &c.—Experienced house agent wants to use entire charge of renting, collecting, and repairs, &c., address or call at No. 415 2d-av. W. LUMSDEN.

A ATTRACTIVE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house for sale on Lexington-av., near 29th-st., medium size, and in perfect order; price $12,500, half of which may remain on mortgage for five years at 5 per cent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—FOUR-story brick full-size extension dwelling; price low; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr. 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., or 661 5th-av.

ON 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH Avs., a fine handsome furnished four-story brown-stone high-stoop dwelling-house; extension, completely and elegantly furnished. For particulars apply at No. 127 West 30th-st., 9th-av.

FOR SALE—AT A REASONABLE PRICE, THE full-size high-stoop four-story brown-stone house, No. 19 West 18th-st., near 5th-av. A desirable location for a residence or an investment. Apply on the premises from 3 to 5 P. M.

A BEAUTIFUL MEDIUM-SIZE, MODERN, four-story brown-stone house for sale; 5th-av., west side, above 44th-st.; price less than $50,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house on Park-av., west side, between 38th and 39th sts., or to rent, furnished; two years' lease. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., AT 61ST-ST.—AN EXQUISITELY-furnished, 25-foot front, four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling. Price low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. — TO close an estate, three-story and mansard, high-stoop, brick dwelling, also, store, for $13,000. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

NEW-ENGLAND MEDIUM-SIZE CORNER house, Madison-av. and 55th-st., extremely cheap; others same locality; $9,000 to $50,000; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A SMALL THREE-STORY AND BASE-ment brown-stone new house for sale cheap on 63d-st., near east of Lexington-av. RICHD HENRESY, Builder and owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop house on North-east corner of Park-av. and 34th-st.; two bath-rooms and all modern improvements. Inquire of occupant on premises.

FOR SALE.—ON 23D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., TWO brown-stone houses, 50x65x100; would make good stores. S. EDDY, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE 21-FOOT house No. 83 Park-av. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST CORNER houses on Madison-av. ("Murray Hill;") price reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 168 WEST 47TH-ST. FOR PERmits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

AN APARTMENT BUILDING, NOS. 126 TO 130 EAST 24TH-ST.—From May 1, unfurnished apartments of 12 rooms, all light, drainage and ventilation perfect; supplied with every convenience for first-class families desiring well-arranged and spacious accommodations. Can be seen from 10 till 2; corner residence.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP FRAME THREE-story dwelling-house, No. 149 East 111th-st.; rent, $37 50 per month; all improvements; perfect order; location unexcelled. THORNTON M. BODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 896 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, with modern improvements, No. 146 West Lexington-av., and 56th-st.; will be put in perfect order. Apply to H. E. CAMMANN, No. 613 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high-stoop houses, in good neighborhood, at $600 and $650 per annum respectively, to responsible parties with good references. Address H. E., box 4,432 Times Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

APARTMENTS.

ALBANY, CLEVELAND, LEXINGTON, LIVINGSTON, NEWPORT, SAVANNAH, AND IRVINGTON.

These houses are first-class in size and appointments, and the apartments contain front server in eleven rooms. Rooms are furnished. Rents from $70 to $150 per month. For further particulars apply to HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 51st-st.

TO LET—FOUR HIGH-STOOP FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses on the estate of Madison-av. and 33d-st. These houses are unusually well built and have all modern conveniences. Apply as H. G. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co., Nos. 57 and 59 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house on 23d-st., near 7th-av., to rent fully and elegantly furnished, to rent now to a first-class tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A PERFECT GEM OF A HOUSE, BEAUTIFULLY furnished, 50th-st., just west of the Avenue; to responsible private family on three years' lease; per annum, only $6,500. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A BEAUTIFUL, EXTRA-WIDE CORNER house on Madison-av., above 33d-st., to rent unfurnished, to a desirable tenant. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 2,150 Broadway.

HARLEM HOUSES.—BROWN-STONE, BRICK, and frame, 3, 4, 5, and 6 stories; side, flats all improvements. Open evenings. PORTER & CO., No. 175 East 125th-st.

HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED. HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 51st-st.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST. — FLATS TO Rent, which are new, reasonable, and uncommonly desirable. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO DRY GOODS MEN AND OTHERS.

TO LEASE ON UNION-SQUARE.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STORE known as the SPINGLER BUILDING, Having a frontage of 75 feet on Union-square. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE.—IN MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMpany's New Building, Union-square, No. 46 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., the 10th story, 50 feet 210x33, running through to 13th-st., with passenger elevator on 14th-st. and merchandise elevator on 13th-st.; heated by steam and with all modern improvements. Apply to D. C. WILCOX, Meriden Britannia Co., Union-square.

BREWERY TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY; CAPacity, 1,000 barrels per day; malt-house, 50,000 bushels. Apply JACOB WEAZT, No. 360 Washington-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—THE MODERN, IRON-FRONT STORE No. 226 Pearl-st., directly opposite to Piatt-st. Apply, before 11, or after 3, at W. B. MUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st.

TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR, and first loft No. 22 Vesey-st., 25x95. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE NO. 38 VESEY-ST., ON THE Broadway block. Inquire I. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—SEVERAL FINE DWELLINGS just completed within a minutes walk of MOUNTAIN STATION, ORANGE, N. J., 45 minutes from foot of Barclay-st. or Christopher-st., New-York; 21 passenger trains each way daily; rent $4,850 to $5,700 each; more land if wanted; if not sold before March 10 will be rented. No situation near New-York combines in higher degree health, beauty and convenience; very choice neighborhood. For plans and particulars apply to A. BALDWIN, Room No. 27, No. 145 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A FARM OF 188½ ACRES at Cornwall, Orange County, with new house; marble mantels and hall, fancy hard wood floors, brick smoke-house, large barns, with space for 80 tons hay, also for horses, and stalls for 30 cows; has half mile track; land all under cultivation; depot on the farm. Sold at farmers' price, and on easy terms by W. E. WARING, No. 62 Bowery.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON NORTH Broadway, a fine commodious dwelling; all improvements; an acre in lawn and garden; carriage-house and stable; fine fruits; a good river view. Apply to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, under Getty House, Yonkers.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—SPLENDID HOTEL, completely furnished, at Nyack-on-Hudson; 10 acres; accommodations for 200; in good order; location beautiful and well situated for large institution; easy of access by steam-boat and two railroads. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT WOODSIDE, N. J.—FOR SALE AT A BARgain, a pleasantly-situated house, containing 13 rooms, convenient to two railroads; lot 50x215; chicken-house, shrubbery, &c.; can be seen any time. Address T. B., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

$1,500.—TO LEASE—FURNISHED MANsion, three acres, at Flushing; carriage-house, horses, carriages. Photograph at office of owner, No. 115 Broadway. R. C. EMBREE.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR RENT, furnished, country seats, all modern improvements; 5 to 10 acres; rents from $200 to $2,500; price $3,000 to $50,000. S. EDDY, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FORT HAMILton, some neat villa-houses; fine sea view; steam-motors pass near; terms low and easy. Apply to EDWARD ARMSTRONG, No. 32 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE; TO LET; OR WILL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn or City property—a large house, with grounds, 50x200, at Elizabeth, N. J., good location. For terms, &c., apply to H. YOUNG, No. 368 Canal-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

(See also Exchange Sales.)

VILLA ON THE HUDSON—WILL BE SOLD at auction TUESDAY, March 26, at Exchange Sales-rooms; location, Yonkers; brick house, 20 rooms, stables, two acres, water, gas, &c.; charming views; cost $100,000; sale positive; terms, half cash. RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

BRUEN HOUSE.—AT PERTH AMBOY, TO Rent as a low rent; the hotel is in good order and convenient for sea bathing and boating; the station of the Long Branch Railway is near the house. For further information apply to ROBT. S. BRUEN, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND, a farm of 30 acres or less, seven miles from the ferry; good buildings and abundance of fruit. Inquire of AMBROSE HAYES, on the premises, Wednesday or Thursday.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—MOST DESIRABLE property to rent for Summer or year. Apply to RANDOLPH BROTHERS, No. 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR satisfactory customers, to rent and for sale, both. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, Connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports:

Steam-ship CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 9
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLORADO.....Wednesday, March 19.
Connecting for Central and South America.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 1
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand:

Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Monday, March 18
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37, NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....March 9
GEORGIA W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 13
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of Commission. Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY B. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 20
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, WEDNESDAY, March 13, at 3 P. M. STEAM-SHIP SAN JACINTO from SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, sailing as above, March 19 and 26. Connecting Line of Steamers leave New-York March 9 and 23.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent steamships on the dates:
Sailing WEDNESDAYS from Pier 17, N. R., at 3 P. M.
NIAGARA, (new) 2,365 tons, Curtis, Thursday, March 7.
SARATOGA, (new) 2,500 tons, Lewis, Wednesday, March 13.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lone Kootia recommended by Mr. Maxty, U. S. R., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BALTIC, Capt. PARROTT.....Thursday, March 7, 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. James Murray.....Saturday, March 16, 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....Saturday, March 23, 9 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 45 North River.

These steamers are distinct in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least perceptible. Surgeon and stewardess on board. Rates as low as other first-class lines. Passage tickets are interchangeable at sea.

Rates—Cabin, $80, $90, and $100, gold, return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. CONYER, Agent.

CUNARD LINE S. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With this view of distributing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all parts of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian at 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA, WED., March 27 | ABYSSINIA, WED., April 3
PARTHIA, WED., March 20 | ASSYRIA, WED., April 6

Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. To Queenstown for pilot, $20 extra.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight low. Passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 7
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 14
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 21

First cabin, $55 and $70. According to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUGUSTUS HALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at 43 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

HOMERIC.....Sat., March 9 | WESER.....Sat., March 23
ODER.....Sat., March 16 | DONAU.....Sat., March 30

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, March 9, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, March 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 21, 7 A. M.
From Pier No. 46 North River.

CABIN, $80, $90, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts as lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 53 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 304 Walnut-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

CIMBRIA.....Thur., March 7 | SUEVIA.....Thur., March 21
HERMER.....Thur., March 14 | WESTPHALIA.....Thur., April 4

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 2 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California, March 9, 9 A. M. | Ethiopa, March 23, 9 A. M.
Bolivia....March 16, 3 P. M. | Victoria, March 30, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Alsatia....March 13, noon. | Erycia....March 20, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, Pomarel.....Wednesday, March 20, 8:30 A. M.
CANADA, Fraissenet.....Wednesday, April 3, 6 A. M.
PEREIRE, Daurer.....Wednesday, April 17, 5 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO HOTCHKISS & CO., 2 Chestnut-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 12, 11 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 19, 2 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 26, noon.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):

Holland, Thur., Mar. 7, 7 A. M. | Canada, Thur., Mar. 14, 12 M.
Egypt, Sat., Mar. 9, 8:30 A. M. | Liverpool, Sat., Mar. 16, 3 P. M.
Helvetia, Sat., Mar. 9, 8:30 A. M. | Egypt, Sat., Mar. 16, 3 P. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAVANNAH,

FLORIDA, NASSAU, HAVANA, AND SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. MCKENNON, SATURDAY, March 9, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, March 13, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 52 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading to connecting Railway points in Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. G. ROBERTS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF WASHINGTON (new, 2,618 tons)
Capt. TERRESHAW, Thursday, March 7, 10:30 A. M.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. SAWYER, Wed., March 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Extra Capt. LINES, March 23, 3 P. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpec, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds, Tues., March 23, 2 P. M.
Steamers leave New-Orleans March 15 and 31 for Vera Cruz, Havana, New-York, and the above ports.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—FLORENCE V. LEWIS against THE NEW-YORK WEST SHORE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., et al.—To holders of first mortgage bonds of the New-York West Shore and Chicago Railroad Co.: Take notice, that pursuant to an order made in this cause, the 5th day of March, 1878, you are hereby required to make proof of your ownership of any of the first mortgage bonds of the New-York West Shore and Chicago Railroad Co., and the amount of the same held by you, before John A. Shields, Esq., Referee, at his office, Room 40, third floor, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23rd day of March, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of fixing the rights of holders of outstanding bonds upon the foreclosure and reorganization of said railroad.—New-York, Feb. 11, 1878. EMOTT, BURNETT & HAMOND, Solicitors for Complainant.

CINCINNATI 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

JERSEY CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

SAN FRANCISCO 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

AND OTHER CHOICE 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINE, No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 7, 1878.

THE SUCCESS OF THE SCHEME FOR funding the securities of the Company having been assured by the assent of more than three-fourths of the outstanding bonds, holders who have not yet converted their bonds into Debenture Certificates contemplated by the Plan dated February 1, 1878, are hereby notified necessary to make such conversion without further delay in order to secure the delivery to them of the new guaranteed bonds in the place of the bonds deposited, furnished and exchange effected at the office of this Company.

J. TILLINGHAST, President.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 68 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1878.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE bonds of this company, known as "Equipment and Bridge Bonds," will be paid, principal and accumulated interest on the 1st day of June next, on their presentation at this office, in accordance with the conditions of said bonds. Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1, 1878.

JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL SILVER-MINING COMPANY, No. 31 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1878.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF fifty cents, gold, per share has been declared for February, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 15th inst. Also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND, No. 32, of same amount has been declared, payable at the same time and place. Transfer-books close on the 11th inst. E. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

EAST CHESTER SCHOOL HOUSE, DIS-trict No. 6, in the county of Westchester.—The Trustees of the above district will receive proposals until March 1, 1878, will be paid on completion to the satisfaction of the district. WM. HOWE, No. 124 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ELECTIONS.

TRAVELLERS'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 165 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1878.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the office of the company, on Monday, the 11th day of March next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' SUITS.

The BALANCE of OUR FALL and WINTER IMPORTATIONS and MANUFACTURES

At Prices Greatly Reduced

ELEGANT and STYLISH GOODS

In BEAUTIFUL FABRICS and DESIGNS, at

Less than Cost of Material.

MORNING WRAPPERS

In CAMBRIC, WORSTED, and ALL WOOL FLANNEL, &c.

From $1 to $7.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

TO TAILORS.

FULL LINES OF

SPRING STYLES

In ENGLISH and SCOTCH SUITINGS and TROUSERINGS,

"CLAY'S" WORSTED COATINGS,

"CARR'S" CELEBRATED MELTONS,

SCOTCH HOMESPUN TWEEDS, &c., &c.

NOW OPEN.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 5:20 (Express), 6 P. M., Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 8:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton Junction, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive at Jersey City, 5:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 5:15, and 10:19 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 8:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-

THE ELEVATED RAILWAYS.

PROGRESS OF THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

RAPID TRANSIT APPROACHING REALIZATION —TRAINS TO RUN ON THE GILBERT ROAD ON MAY 1—HOW THE STRUCTURE IS ERECTED, AND WHERE THE STATIONS ARE TO BE—SLOW WORK ON THE EAST SIDE SECTION OF THE NEW-YORK RAILROAD.

The work of making quick transit a reality in this City is being pushed very rapidly. The mild character of the Winter, which has just passed enabled the laborers on both the New-York and the Gilbert Elevated Railways to work at setting columns and placing trusses and girders almost without interruption. Not more than half a dozen days were lost during the entire season. At present it appears probable that the Gilbert Railway will be ready for the passage of trains over it, from Bowling Green to Sixth-avenue at Fifty-ninth-street, about April 20, the time fixed in the contracts. The structure of this railway is even now almost entirely completed from the corner of Murray-street and College-place to Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue. On this section the track-layers have followed close behind the men who raised the columns and girders. Columns have been set on Sixth-avenue above Forty-second-street, and a few girders and trusses have also been placed in position.

The work on the southerly section of the structure was begun yesterday at the corner of Rector and Church streets, and 15 columns were set in a few hours. Another lot of columns was expected to arrive from the Phœnix Iron Company's works last night, and a sufficient number of laborers are employed to set them immediately. Girders to span the street will not be ready until Saturday. They will be placed in position as fast as they arrive on the ground. The columns are made of longitudinal plates of wrought iron bolted together in boiler fashion, with their bases fixed tightly in an iron bowl or segment of a sphere. When placed in position each column is let into a wrought-iron cylinder having a bowl-shaped base, into whose concavity the base of the column falls and rests firmly. On the sides of the cylinder are niches corresponding to the angles formed by the bolting together of the sides of the column. The reason for having the bases of the columns and cylinders semi-spherical is that when they have once been adjusted properly they will respond equally to the pressure, that is, they will not wear down or sink more on one side than on another, as they would be likely to do if the sharp ends of the columns were sunk into the earth or even into concrete.

The structure of the Gilbert Elevated Railway on West Broadway, South Fifth-avenue, and the other down-town streets differs from that on Sixth-avenue. The iron-work, on Sixth-avenue is lighter than elsewhere. Indeed, it has a certain grace which was not expected; and as one glances between the columns up or down the thoroughfare a very pleasing perspective is noticeable. On the other streets the structure looks cumbrous, and there is more iron in it. The reason for this difference between the two parts of the general structure is the necessity for allowing room on the down-town streets for the unobstructed passage of business wagons, horse cars, &c. Those streets being narrow, if the Elevated Railway were built in their centres, as on Sixth-avenue, there would not be room left on either side for the passage of business vehicles. The plan of the railway, therefore, had to be changed somewhat, and united to the spanning of the entire street from curb to curb. More iron in the shape of girders and trusses had to be used in the modified structure than in the other, and the situations of the tracks have been changed. Instead of being in the centre of the structure they are placed at the sides over the curbs, as the vibration caused by the passage of passing trains lessens or increases, according to the distance of the train from the columns. The Gilbert Railway is first to be completed from Bowling Green to Central Park. When that section is in working order, the construction of the railway from Sixth-avenue through Fifty-third-street to Ninth-avenue, and thence to Harlem, will be begun and pushed on rapidly. The law under which the railway is being built provides that five miles of it shall be built yearly. The first section, from Bowling Green to Central Park, is roughly estimated as five miles in length.

The principal down-town station of the Gilbert Railway is, of course, to be at the starting-place, Bowling Green. The next station is to be at the corner of Rector and Church streets, and is to be placed there mainly for the accommodation of the men who do business in Wall-street and its vicinity. Other stations are to be at Cortlandt, Murray, Franklin, Grand, and Bleecker streets, and West Third-street, at the corner of Sixth-avenue; Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-third, Forty-second, Fifty-third, and Fifty-ninth streets. The erection of the columns upon which stations are to be perched was begun yesterday at Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets. All the stations are expected to be completed by May 1, when the first regular trains will, it is believed, be run. The motive powers of the trains are to be 15-ton locomotives, capable of running either way without turning, and being provided with "dummies" or appliances such as are fixed to the front of an ordinary locomotive. Each train will comprise a locomotive and four cars, each car capable of carrying 50 passengers. The rates of fare are prescribed by law. They are 10 cents for each five miles, except between the hours of 5 and 7:30 o'clock, morning and evening, when the rate is reduced one-half, thus enabling a laboring man to go from one to the Harlem for 10 cents each way.

The entire structure of the railway is to be painted a light, agreeable color, designed to give it as graceful an appearance as possible. Several shades have been suggested at the Directors of the company, but none has yet been adopted. The idea is to make the structure as ornamental as possible, and to prevent it from becoming dirty. The cars are also to be painted in attractive colors, but the prevailing shade will be olive green. The structure will not interfere with any of the telegraph poles along its route. An endeavor is to be made, however, to induce the Fire and Police Departments, and the Western Union, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies to take down their poles, and to pay for running their wires in tubes along the sides of the structure. The officers of the Gilbert Railway Company claim that by pursuing this course, the departments and telegraph companies would save money. The necessity for employing a great number of "line men" would be done away with, and the wires would be protected in the tubes in which they would be incased from the destructive action of atmospheric changes as well as from the accidents from fires along their course to which they are now exposed. No provision is as yet contemplated by the officers of the railway company for the carriage of freight. Dr. Gilbert said yester ay that freight, other than human, would not be carried on a railway. Men would have to be employed to take it on and off the cars, and there was no probability that enough would be procured to defray the expe se of their wages, leaving out of consideration the carriage expense. At the same time, he said that if it is found necessary in the future to transmit freight from one end of the City to the other, the railway company will endeavor to respond to the need. The time-table of the railway has not yet been considered, nor the number of trains to be run daily. The settlement of these matters depends, of course, upon the amount of traffic to be accommodated. Dr. Gilbert and the other officials of the company say they cannot yet tell the entire cost of constructing the railway, nor the sum already expended, as the accounts for iron, labor, &c., have not yet been rendered. The iron-work for the down-town section of the railway is furnished by the Phœnix Iron Company; that for the up-town sections, by the Edge Moor and Keystone Companies.

The work on the New-York Elevated Railway is also fairly advanced, though less rapidly. Columns have been set on Third-avenue, and a few girders are in position, but the general work on the East Side is not in an advanced state. The officers of the company are not well-informed as to what is being done by their employes, and the Mechanical Engineer said, yesterday, that he did not know what was doing, except that the double track is being put up along Greenwich-street and Ninth-avenue. Mr. Cowing, the Secretary and Treasurer of the company, told the reporter that he expected the East Side section of the railway, from the Battery to Forty-second-street, will be completed by June 1, and that the two tracks on the West Side will be finished in advance of that time. There are at present about 500 workmen employed in the construction of the railway. Mr. Cowing said that yesterday he received bills for about $100,000 worth of iron, but he could not tell how much the railway will have cost when it is finished to the limits now set for it. Neither could he tell the sum of money paid out on the construction account up to the present time. The Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company is having some dummies built on an improved plan. Its officers deny that these dummies are in any sense nuisances, and say that the reports about oil and soot dropping from them upon the clothing of people in the street below are untrue, as under each motor is placed a large pan to catch all cinders, soot, or waste oil.

FUNERAL OF JOAQUIN G. DE ANGARICA.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Joaquin Garcia de Angarica took place yesterday morning from his late residence, No. 332 West Twenty-eighth-street, Rev. Dr. Hopworth, Dr. A. C. Arnold, and Right Worshipful John R. Boak, of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, officiating. The ceremonies were Masonic in character, Mr. De Angarica being for 60 years a prominent member of the "Virtudes Teologates" Lodge of Cuba. The pall-bearers were Felix Fuentes, Antonio F. Fuentes, Dr. Ditrada, Dr. Galva, M. Aldama, J. Sanquiil, P. Rivers, J. A. Echeverria, C. Socarrars, H. Cigueros. The body was interred in Green-Wood Cemetery by the lodge "Star of Cuba."

SAD DEATH OF MR. BARBOUR'S CHILD.

On Tuesday afternoon a 4-year-old son of Mr. Robert Barbour, of Paterson, N. J., fell into a small vessel attached to the steam heating apparatus of his father's residence, and used to receive the condensed steam. The vessel was very small, but the child was instantly so badly scalded that he was unable to extricate himself, and was found in that position some minutes later. He was found to be fatally scalded, and died yesterday morning. Mr. Barbour, who is a gentleman of great wealth, being one of the owners of the Passaic Barbour Steam Thread Factories at Paterson, N. J., and at Lisburn, Ireland, sailed for the latter country on Saturday last, in the White Star steamer, and the little child whose shocking death is chronicled above attracted much attention on the dock, as, perched on a negro manservant's head, he waved his handkerchief, and cried, "Farewell, papa." Nobody thought it was a last farewell on earth.

A DEFAULTER RELEASED ON BAIL.

PAYING TELLER TURNEY, OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, SET FREE—THE AFFAIR MANAGED SECRETLY—TURNEY'S INTENTION TO PLEAD GUILTY.

Considerable surprise was created in Wall-street yesterday when it became known that Augustus M. Turney, the defaulting Paying Teller of the Bank of North America, had been released on bail, and that the knowledge of this fact had been kept a secret from the public. Turney's defalcations amounted to over $100,000. He was committed to the Tombs without bail, and a few weeks ago it was understood he was about to plead guilty, though the facts of the case have been kept strictly secret. When Turney was arrested he admitted the amount of his stealings, stated that they had been going on for nearly nine years, and added that his dishonesty was fully known to Receiving Teller Leffingwell. Nevertheless, nothing was done to sift the matter, and Leffingwell still retains his position of trust, while Turney, a self-convicted criminal, walks the streets a free man.

After a consultation between the bank officers, District Attorney Phelps, and Mr. Orlando L. Stewart, counsel for Turney, it was arranged that the accused should be released on $10,000 bail, and on Monday last the bond was made out, and the prisoner released. James Dunlie, of No. 24 Pey-street, and Charles P. Burroughs, of No. 546 Pearl-street, (with Richardson & Focs,) became bondsmen for Turney.

District Attorney Phelps, when spoken to on the subject, said that he had seen no disposition on the part of the officers of the bank to shield Turney from punishment. True, they had stated that they did not wish to have him punished too severely, in view of the fact that his defalcation was the result of a series of peculation of long standing committed with the view of being at some time rectified. While he did not see why the prisoner should be screened, they had, however, made no efforts to secure his exemption from punishment. When the application was made to admit the prisoner to bail, it was not opposed by the bank officers, who stated to him that it was still the intention of Turney to plead guilty, but that in order to settle up his family matters and straighten his books at the bank it was necessary that he should be released on bail for a short time. On the strength of these representations—made by the parties most interested in Turney's transactions—he consented to the release of the prisoner on $10,000 bail, a sum which he considered sufficient to insure his appearance whenever required.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

AN AMENDED SCHEDULE OF SALARIES OF PRINCIPALS—CLASSIFICATION OF ASSISTANT TEACHERS—GRAVE IRREGULARITIES IN A GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Board of Education met yesterday, President Wood in the chair. Included in the batch of communications referred to the various committees, was one from the Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward, declining to transfer the male department of Grammar School No. 5 to the male department of Grammar School No. 21, and to reorganize the primary schools as suggested by the Committee on Salaries and Economy. A panegyric on the late Townsend Harris was read by the clerk, and ordered to be entered on the minutes. Commissioner Bell offered a resolution, which was passed without objection, that no building be leased or hired for school purposes until inspected by the Board of Health, and declared in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and further, until the Department of Buildings pronounce the means of egress sufficient in case of fire or any other emergency. In accordance with a recommendation of the Committee on Teachers, Miss Charlotte E. Cardy, of Grammar School No. 40, and Mr. Samuel Hanaway, of Grammar School No. 46, were fined five days' pay each for a violation of the by-law prohibiting corporal punishment in the schools. The board went into Committee of the Whole to discuss a report of the Committee on Salaries and Economy, recommending important amendments to the by-laws. The following amended schedule of the salaries of Principals was adopted:

To Principals in Primary Schools having an average attendance for the preceding year of—

200 or less	$1,000
201 to 400	1,100
401 to 500	1,300
501 to 600	1,400
601 to 850	1,500
851 to 1,000	1,600
1,001 and upward	1,700

The compensation of assistant teachers for giving instruction in music was increased from $50 to $75 per annum, and the Trustees of the different wards were instructed to transfer surplus teachers to schools were they may be needed. A recommendation that all assistant teachers appointed after Jan. 1, 1873, having had less than one year's experience, shall be known as junior teachers, and receive, males, $700, females, $400, and that at the end of the first year they shall receive the compensation of assistant teachers, was also adopted. The report, which concluded with a notification to the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward of the intention of the board to close Primary School No. 6, was unanimously concurred in by the Committee of the Whole and subsequently by the board, after receiving the sanction of the By-laws Committee.

Commissioner Wickham called for a report from the Committee on Teachers relative to a certain school in connection with the management of which the City Superintendent recently reported some irregularities, charges of outrageous and degraded conduct, he said, had been preferred against the Principal. Mr. Halsted, Chairman of the committee, asked Mr. Wickham if he desired that they should publish the worth of the corruption in the school. Mr. Wickham solemnly replied that the matter was a public scandal, and he wanted it exposed and rooted out. A motion that the committee report at the next meeting was made. The school referred to is the male department of Grammar School No. 69, in Twenty-Chrystie-street, the Principal of which is Alexander Moorhouse. Commissioner Jelliffe introduced a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five to consider measures for better enforcement of the Compulsory law. After a protracted discussion, it was referred to the Committee on By-laws. The board then adjourned, and met in the Trustees' Room in the College of the City of New-York, to receive a communication from the Clerk of the Assembly Committee on Cities, requesting their views on the bill to open the college to all male persons who pass the preliminary examinations. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

The members of the Board of Apportionment, consisting of the Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Department of Taxes, received a communication yesterday from Hon. Hamilton Fish, the Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities, asking their views in regard to the reduction of the salaries of the school teachers, the policemen, and the firemen, and also stating that the committee have under consideration a bill to clothe the Board of Apportionment with power to reduce all the salaries in this City. After the Controller had received a copy of the communication a TIMES' reporter asked him for his views on the subject, in advance of his reply to the letter. Mr. Kelly said that he would answer the communication as soon as possible, but that he did not intend to go into the question of specifying the particularcases in which reductions should be made.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

George D. Parks assigned his property for the benefit of his creditors to William E. Hebberd, yesterday.

At a meeting of the creditors of S. M. Bixby & Co., blacking manufacturers, at Nos. 173 and 175 Washington-street, held yesterday before Register Ketchum, Thomas W. Harris, representing the firm of J. P. Byrne & Co., withdrew his opposition to the composition of 20 cents on the dollar, and the resolutions were accepted by the creditors.

John R. Halsey, trading under the firm name of William Halsey & Co., importers of dye-stuffs, at No. 182 Water-street, made an assignment in Brooklyn yesterday to James Bryan. The house had unquestioned credit, being rated at over $500,000, and was established 50 years ago by Charles and William Halsey, and on their death John E. became the heir to their business and property. The principal trade was in Canadian goods, indigo, and shellac. The business has gradually fallen off, and the depreciation in stock hastened the failure. The liabilities are reported at about $150,000. Their creditors had received no information of their assignment, but several of them said it was not unexpected.

S. W. Lewis & Co., produce merchants, at No. 24 South-street, failed yesterday and made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to John W. Fitzsimmons. The firm was one of the oldest in the trade, having been in existence since 1832, and had excellent credit. They were also engaged in the shipping business, and owned the steamer General Sedgwick. They have been gradually losing ground, and in 1876 they asked an extension of their creditors, which was promptly granted, the firm agreeing to pay in full, at intervals of six months, until eight payments had been made, which would liquidate the indebtedness of about $80,000. They succeeded in paying three installments, but the load was too much, and they were forced to succumb. They sold their store property, which was valued at $50,000, in order to meet payments. The liabilities are estimated at about $75,000. Mr. Lewis said yesterday that he could give no particulars as to the condition of the firm until the accounts were completed.

MILK-DEALERS IN COUNCIL.

THE FREIGHT QUESTION DISCUSSED.

A COMMITTEE OF NEW-YORK MEN APPOINTED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY RAILROAD COMMITTEE—IMPORTANCE OF THE BILL REDUCING FREIGHT RATES.

A mass-meeting of milk-dealers was held yesterday afternoon at Tremor's Hall, No. 1,266 Broadway, under the management of the Kings County Milk Exchange, for the purpose of appointing a committee to represent the New-York milk-dealers, in connection with a similar committee from the Brooklyn dealers, before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly, who have under consideration a bill reducing the rate of milk transportation from 55 cents per can of 40 quarts on the Erie Railway, delivered in Jersey City, and 60 cents per can on the Harlem, Hudson River, and New-Haven Roads, delivered in New-York, to 40 cents per can on all the roads, delivered in New-York, the railroads to return the empty cans free. Two weeks ago the New-York dealers appointed such a committee, but as they failed to raise the money to pay their expenses to Albany, the committee did not go. The Brooklyn men also appointed a committee, and raised the money to pay their expenses. The committee had a hearing before the Assembly committee on Thursday of last week, but the Railroad Committee desired to hear from the New-York men, and agreed to give them another hearing to-day, with the understanding that they should endeavor to secure a representation from New-York.

About 100 milkmen were present at the meeting yesterday, of whom 15 or 20 were from Brooklyn. Mr. Deming, the Chairman of the General Executive Committee of the Kings County Milk Exchange, called the meeting to order, and the Secretary of the same body read the call for the meeting. The Chairman explained that at the meeting of their exchange last Friday, they had received a telegram from their committee, then in Albany, urging them to secure a representation of New-York dealers before the Railroad Committee at their adjourned meeting to-day. The Kings County men had no ambition in the matter except that of being the humble instruments of aiding to secure the desired reduction in freights. The bill was now before the Legislature, and he believed that with a proper effort on the part of the milk-dealers it could be made a law. The Kings County men did not wish to come to New-York and take charge of a meeting of New-York dealers, and they did not propose to do so. He therefore asked that a New-York man be elected Chairman. After three or four men had been elected and had declined to serve, Mr. W. W. Everett consented to take the chair. The same trouble in securing a Secretary was finally obviated by continuing the Kings County man in the position.

Mr. Killmer, one of the men who went to Albany in behalf of the Kings County dealers, made a brief statement of the result of his errand. The bill, he said, had been presented by Hon. C. J. Henry, of Kings County, and amended in committee by striking out the clause referring to the Long Island Railroad, which only charges 30 cents for milk delivered in Long Island City, and which had been inadvertantly included in the bill by its framers. The Speaker and his colleague, Mr. Kip, went before the Railroad Committee last Thursday, and he thought they had made a favorable impression, but the Railroad Committee had expressed a wish to hear from the New-York dealers. He believed that the majority of the members of the Legislature were in favor of the bill, and that it would pass if they could only get it before it by passing the committee. The Kings County delegation was solid for it, and the representatives of Westchester and Putnam Counties were also favorable. He did not know what power might be brought to bear against the measure, but its chances looked extremely favorable now. It was absolutely necessary, however, to have a committee of New-York men to co-operate with their committee.

Mr. J. B. Livingston, who represented, he said, as counsel, $3,000,000 of Erie Railway stock, was the next speaker. He did not know much about the milk, or the tariff on milk, but he did know something about Erie Railway affairs, and he was now engaged in fighting the management of that road, and was in favor of anything which would purify that management and benefit the public. He was also familiar with matters in Albany, and had fought, in the lobby, against what was known as the Erie Classification bill, and also the Erie Reconstruction bill. Things had changed greatly within the past few years at Albany. Before the passage of the new Constitution it was up-hill business to attempt to oppose any freight-bill which had been framed to carry through the Legislature. They could before that pass any measure they might desire to pass, just as easily as a man could buy bread from his baker or meat from his butcher. There was no law against bribery, and they could bribe as many members as were necessary to pass any measure. But the new Constitution had done away with all that, and it was now a case of every man for himself. Even when they are cold, and cool them when they are hot, and, when well enough, let them alone and give nature the credit! The practice of medicine is but following the maxims of common sense enlightened by science. It consists in mixing medicines, as Ope mixed his colors, "with brains."

Keeping these simple, self-evident propositions in mind, the lecturer discussed at length, and with great fairness, the different so-called "schools" of medicine, claiming that each contained in them elements of truth, but were insufficient, as systems, to meet the demands of a liberal and progressive science. Antipathy, allopathy, and homeopathy were weighed in the same balance, and each was found wanting in the fullness and completeness of a sound modern medical education. Each of these systems of medicine lead to narrow views; they dwarf the intellect and make unsound practitioners. Men who are wedded to creeds and theories readily see what they want to see. Hence, so-called "experience" is often fallacious. The elixir of Paracelsus and the thirtieth potency of Hahnemann have been supported by the "experience" of numbers. What we want now is more positivism in medicine, more close observation of clinical and therapeutic facts; and rational medical science is drifting more and more in this direction. For the human extremes in medicine there is, said the lecturer, but one remedy, and that is a more careful examination and scrutiny of apparent fact, and a frank and liberal readiness to concede whatever is reasonably sustained or definitely proved. And this is the glory of rational medicine. It follows facts, well observed, carefully studied, and based on a sufficiently wide range of observation, whether they emanate from Samuel Hahnemann or Sambo, the African. "I would have you imitate in this respect, what Emerson says of the English race: 'They are impious in their skepticism, but kiss the dust before a fact.'" The science, in any of her departments, has an offering for me which we will gladly accept it and submit it to modern methods of research, and especially to the searching test of sound, practical common sense, which is, after all, the "vis medicatrix" of the intellectual world. To this we must make our final appeal; it is the common judgment of mankind, the democracy of human reason. Nothing can permanently command the faith of mankind that is not in accordance with common sense. It is man's rule of faith, and in virtue of his very constitution he is bound to reject whatever is not in harmony with its decisions. Cultivate science; it is a good thing. "You cannot," said the lecturer, in conclusion, "have too much of it. But when theories are pressed upon you, when speculations bewilder you, when 'doctors differ,' common sense, enlightened by science, will always serve you well."

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

A LECTURE ON "MEDICAL SCIENCE AND COMMON SENSE" BY PROF. S. G. ARMOR, M. D., DEAN OF THE FACULTY.

The lecture-room of the Long Island College Hospital, corner of Pacific and Henry streets, Brooklyn, was crowded with ladies and gentlemen last evening, who had assembled to listen to the introductory address of the nineteenth annual course of lectures. There were present upon the platform Drs. T. L. Mason, C. L. Mitchell, W. H. Dudley, J. Sullivan Thorne, Daniel Ayres, Jarvis S. Wight, Corydon L. Ford, E. S. Bunker, and John D. Bushmore. Dr. William H. Dudley briefly explained the purpose of the meeting, and introduced, as the speaker of the evening, the Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Samuel G. Armor, LL. D., who spoke upon the theme, "Medical Science and Common Sense." The subject was treated with much ability, and the speaker was frequently interrupted with applause. In opening, the lecturer spoke of the difficulty of addressing a popular audience on a professional topic; such lectures are, he said, usually neither scientific nor popular. They are apt to be unsatisfactory to the lecturer, and more so to the audience. Every person, it is true, is interested in medicine and doctors, and will be as long as men sicken and die; but, unfortunately, doctors have got a great way ahead of the people generally on medical subjects. Popular thought seems to have gone off in the direction of theology, law, and politics. Every person feels competent to discuss the final doom of the wicked—"fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute." Anybody will argue about great questions of jurisprudence, political economy, the tariff, the Silver bill; but he would be a daring man who would venture to dispute with a Doctor of Medicine on hypercardiatrophia, paludal toxcemia, and leucocythemia. These are unapproachable subjects, wrapped up in the learned lore of a mystical profession. In this connection the lecturer suggested that the people should devote a little attention to medicine, as well as the other two learned professions; and as a first contribution to the popular literature of medicine, he proposed to devote a little time to a very common subject, namely "Common Sense." The lecturer spoke at length of the different kinds of sense in the world—good sense and bad sense, common and uncommon. The text of his lecture compelled him to speak of the "Common" variety, and this he commended to the young gentlemen as the best variety; the less they had of the uncommon variety the better. Common sense is another name for good sense; and medical science, of which he proposed to speak, is purely an affair of science and common sense. Science without common sense may possibly do for some callings in life, but it is a poor thing for a doctor. But he did not wish to be misunderstood. He would not disparage science. It is a good thing—nay, an indispensable thing. Dr. Holmes expresses it well: "Science is a first-rate piece of furniture for a man's upper chamber, if he has common sense on the ground floor." It was of this "ground floor" furniture he proposed to speak. He had nothing to say in the present lecture, about the furniture for the "upper story;" he referred them to his colleagues for that.

Medical science was defined as the knowledge of caring for diseases, and diseases consists in disorder of the organization of the body which disturbs its functions. When the organization gets out of order there is disease. The proposition is self-evident. When the functions of the system are badly performed there is something the matter either with the organization or its surroundings to account for the difficulty. Every one can understand this. Anything which disturbs the conditions of life may be a cause of disease; physiology must point out what these conditions are; anything which can be made to counteract these disturbances may be used as a remedy. Remedies operate in many and various ways—some physical, some mental, some moral. The mental and moral materia medica is full of most valued remedies, such as occupation, rest, variety, hope, joy, &c. But the main remedy in most diseases is nature. Ninety out of every hundred cases of disease will pass away without a single dose of medicine. This was illustrated at length; and the way in which quackery takes advantage of this natural cure was clearly pointed out. But if it is evident, said the lecturer, that nature is the best curer of herself, it is equally evident that she cannot always do so without some foreign aid. She cannot, for instance, readjust the dislocated or broken limb; she cannot remove the irritating calculus, or resect under the depressing poison. Is it not in accordance with common sense to reduce the dislocation; to tie the bleeding artery, to give cold water to the thirsty, and "wine to those that are heavy to perish," to warm them when they are cold, and cool them when they are hot, and, when well enough, let them alone and give nature the credit! The practice of medicine is but following the maxims of common sense enlightened by science. It consists in mixing medicines, as Ope mixed his colors, "with brains."

Keeping these simple, self-evident propositions in mind, the lecturer discussed at length, and with great fairness, the different so-called "schools" of medicine, claiming that each contained in them elements of truth, but were insufficient, as systems, to meet the demands of a liberal and progressive science. Antipathy, allopathy, and homeopathy were weighed in the same balance, and each was found wanting in the fullness and completeness of a sound modern medical education. Each of these systems of medicine lead to narrow views; they dwarf the intellect and make unsound practitioners. Men who are wedded to creeds and theories readily see what they want to see. Hence, so-called "experience" is often fallacious. The elixir of Paracelsus and the thirtieth potency of Hahnemann have been supported by the "experience" of numbers. What we want now is more positivism in medicine, more close observation of clinical and therapeutic facts; and rational medical science is drifting more and more in this direction. For the human extremes in medicine there is, said the lecturer, but one remedy, and that is a more careful examination and scrutiny of apparent fact, and a frank and liberal readiness to concede whatever is reasonably sustained or definitely proved. And this is the glory of rational medicine. It follows facts, well observed, carefully studied, and based on a sufficiently wide range of observation, whether they emanate from Samuel Hahnemann or Sambo, the African. "I would have you imitate in this respect, what Emerson says of the English race: 'They are impious in their skepticism, but kiss the dust before a fact.'" The science, in any of her departments, has an offering for me which we will gladly accept it and submit it to modern methods of research, and especially to the searching test of sound, practical common sense, which is, after all, the "vis medicatrix" of the intellectual world. To this we must make our final appeal; it is the common judgment of mankind, the democracy of human reason. Nothing can permanently command the faith of mankind that is not in accordance with common sense. It is man's rule of faith, and in virtue of his very constitution he is bound to reject whatever is not in harmony with its decisions. Cultivate science; it is a good thing. "You cannot," said the lecturer, in conclusion, "have too much of it. But when theories are pressed upon you, when speculations bewilder you, when 'doctors differ,' common sense, enlightened by science, will always serve you well."

VIOLATING THE BUTTER LAW.

There were seven cases of violation of what is called the Butter law before the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, and with one exception all the defendants pleaded guilty, and were fined $25 each. George Stahl insisted upon a trial, and Mr. Churchill, the prosecuting witness, gave some singular, if not entertaining, testimony in regard to the particular case of Stahl and concerning the general subject. He related an incident to show the extraordinary power of the oleomargarine machine. One operator, he said, some months ago, had his arm accidentally caught in the machine and torn off just below the elbow. He had never seen a shred of the missing portion of the arm, for it had been churned by the strange machine into what seemed to be fresh richly-colored butter. The case seems to refute the old incident or to think that it was entitled to any consideration in favor of the accused.

A NEW "OPEN-BOARD."

A number of persons interested in stock speculations in a small way propose to found another new Exchange on the old plan of dealings on small commissions. The name chosen for the organization is the "Metropolitan Stock Exchange," and the price of admission has been fixed as follows: First 500 members, $50; second 500 members, $100. An annual fee of $25 is to be charged for defraying current expenses. The formation of a mutual protective life insurance feature is contemplated for. It is expected that this will realize $8,000 for the family of each deceased member. The Exchange will make its own quotations. Rufus Hatch has been asked to preside. Certificates of membership are being printed and a constitution and by-laws are being prepared. Negotiations are in progress for the lease of the large room of the old Post Office building, now occupied as an auction room. The proprietors of the black-board Exchanges are at the bottom of the scheme.

IN NEED OF A GUARDIAN.

The question as to the guardianship of Mabel Leonard, the child actress, seems to be a rather troublesome one. After having been removed from the custody of her mother she was placed with Mr. Frank Girard. The latter, however, is not desirous of retaining her custody, possibly for the reason that the girl has been forbidden to play in "variety" theatres. Mabel's father, John Meenan, wishes to obtain his daughter, but there seems to be a fear that he will go to live with the girl's mother, and that her earnings will go to them. This does not seem to be the sentiment of almost $75,000. Mr. Lewis said yesterday that he could give no particulars as to the condition of the firm until the accounts were completed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday being Ash Wednesday, there were religious services in all of the Roman Catholic Churches in the City.

The annual ball of the letter-carriers of Station N, will be given at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms on Monday evening next.

A human skull, which had the appearance of having been buried for a long time, was found yesterday afternoon in Gouverneur-street.

George Keim, a German, aged 50, of No. 235 East Twenty-fifth-street, fell through the hatchway of the furniture factory No. 485 First-avenue yesterday, and was fatally injured.

Mrs. Hannah C. Francis, aged 72, who lived at No. 129 East Fifty-ninth-street, was taken suddenly ill while riding in Central Park yesterday afternoon, and died in a short time.

The amusing entertainment given by the boys of the Rivington-Street Lodging-house on Washington's Birthday is to be repeated, by special request, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Bridget Wilson, aged 70, while attending Lenten services in the Church of the Epiphany, at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, yesterday morning, suddenly fell from her knees to the floor dead.

His Excellency M. De Lamacona, the confidential agent of the Mexican Government, will address the Chamber of Commerce to-day on the best means to promote trade and commerce between the United States and Mexico.

Delia Jennings, a colored woman, living at No. 152 Broome-street, was seriously burned on the body last evening by her clothes taking fire from a match with which she had lighted her pipe. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington, will lecture before the Young Men's Association of the Congregation Ahavath Chesed, corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-third-street, to-night. Subject: "Lights and Shadows of our Trip to California."

The Park Commissioners yesterday sent to the Corporation Attorney a communication requesting him to begin proceedings to acquire the title to Spuyten Duyvil Road and Parkway, a thoroughfare running from Spuyten Duyvil depot to Riverdale-avenue.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to be held to-day, his Excellency, M. De Zamacona, confidential agent of the Mexican Government, will deliver an address on the best means to promote commerce between the United States and Mexico.

Mr. William J. Best, Receiver of the National Trust Company, will pay to-day to the depositors of that company 25 per cent. of their claims. Fifty per cent. having been already paid, there will remain due 25 per cent. only, which the Receiver hopes to pay within a few weeks.

John Hicton, a carpenter, residing at No. 80 Thompson-street, returned home from work last evening and commenced to abuse his wife because his supper was not ready. He struck her on the head with some blunt instrument, inflicting a severe scalp wound. He was arrested.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen will meet on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, to give a hearing to the Board of Trade and other commercial bodies, who have applied for authority to run steam freight cars along the line of the Sixth Railroad, between 9 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Dr. S. Austen Pearce, instructor of music at Columbia College, and lecturer on harmony and the science of music at the General Theological Seminary, will deliver four lectures on "The Music of all Nations," at Steinway Hall, on Saturday, Monday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, March 9, 11, 14 and 16.

Barker & Co. sold at United States Marshal's sale yesterday the libeled schooner Victor for $5,100 to Moses & Cohen; also 20 bottles of smuggled bayoll at from $10 to $10 50 per bottle, 874 bundles of cigarettes at from 12½ cents to 15 cents per bundle, and a small lot of cigars at from $8 62 to $10 50 per box.

During the month of February the Street-cleaning Bureau cleaned 42½ miles of streets, and removed 74,244 loads of ashes, 366 loads of garbage, 2,024 loads of street dirt, and 16,356 loads of snow and ice. Seven miles of streets were cleared of snow. The amount expended for labor and cartage was $41,696 26.

Yesterday Customs Inspector George Sherman seized 400 cigars, 14 bottles of gin, add 1 bottle of bay oil on the steam-ship Colon, from Aspinwall. Inspector Van Horn seized 500 cigars and 330 bundles of cigarettes on the Havana steamer Clyde. Inspectors Van Horn, McCort, and Donohue seized 236 cigars on the same vessel.

William H. Quick, a stock-broker, doing business at No. 32 Broad-street, notified the Stock Exchange yesterday of his inability to meet his engagements. Investigation by the Committee on Arrangements showed that they had been engaged with brooms and hoes. They proceeded in the usual listless way to hoe and sweep the street, and in their progress made some strange discoveries. Nobody wondered so long as they only unearthed such things as old shoes and kitchen refuse. But at last one dirt heap was disturbed, and under it was found a small heap of snow as clean and white as when it fell weeks ago. Among those who saw it was a gentleman who started a conundrum by asking when the street could have been cleaned last? Everybody gave it up.

BROOKLYN.

The Commissioners of Police and Excise have approved the route selected by the Irish societies for the parade on St. Patrick's Day.

Some time during Tuesday night the residence of James B. Deuzen, No. 122 St. James-place, was entered by thieves, who stole $200 worth of jewelry.

The second trial of the suit of S. V. White against Daniel Drew, to recover $41,400 on a due bill, was continued yesterday. The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict, which will be opened to-day.

Louis Marius, of No. 24 Park-avenue, was committed yesterday to await the result of injuries inflicted by him with a hammer on Giuseppe Ferrarella, at the corner of Raymond and Johnson streets, on Sunday night. Ferrarella is in a critical condition at the City Hospital.

The Taxpayers' Central Association has elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President, C. S. Ensign; Vice-Presidents, F. C. Tabor; Recording Secretary, A. H. Booth; Corresponding Secretary, Ward St. John; Assistant Secretary, T. K. Horton; Treasurer, J. Wedemeyer.

"Dr." Benjamin Hawker, alias Perry, alias Orcutt, alias West, who was convicted last week of malpractice in the case of Amelia Hyde, an unmarried woman, was yesterday sentenced to 10 years in the Penitentiary by Judge Moore. Hawker has already served a term in the State Prison for a similar offence.

Mr. Jonathan W. Tuttle, who for 22 years has been connected with the Western Transportation Company, died suddenly on Tuesday evening, at the residence of his physician, Dr. A. B. Smith, of No. 428 Clermont-avenue, where he was being treated for dropsy. He was conversing with his wife when he fell dead. A post-mortem examination yesterday revealed that he had died of dropsy. Mrs. Tuttle left for Chicago last night, the residence of the deceased with its remains.

The testimony elicited by the committee of Supervisors appointed to inquire into the death of John Lynch, the insane patient, who threw himself from a window in the Flatbush Lunatic Asylum on Feb. 5, showed that the guard on the window had been broken for a long time, and the fact of its being broken had been reported by the nurses to the proper authorities, and entered in the books. By direction of Dr. Parsons, the Medical Superintendent, the guard was repaired before the Coroner's jury had an opportunity of seeing it. The committee will report at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors to-day.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new addition to the County Lunatic Asylum, in Newark, was yesterday occupied by the inmates of that institution.

The Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference will meet on Wednesday, the 27th inst., in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Newark. The conference comprises all the Methodist Churches in northern New-Jersey. On its rolls are 200 ministers, representing 258 churches, with 35,106 lay members, 4,803 probationers, and 324 Sunday-schools, with 35,441 scholars. Thirty-five churches will change Pastors this year in consequence of the operation of the three-year term rule.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8264. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MARCH 1878

WASHINGTON.

OPPOSITION TO TARIFF CHANGES.

VIEWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES PRESENTED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS —DESTRUCTION TO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF MANUFACTURING PROPERTY AND RUIN TO MECHANICS THREATENED —EXAMINATION OF THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Executive Committee of the Industrial League of the United States, among them Messrs. Morrell, Reeves, and Wharton, were given an informal hearing to-day by the Committee on Ways and Means. These gentlemen represent a large number of varied industries, and since the Wood bill was reported they have addressed letters to men directing the principal manufactures of the country, soliciting their views upon the Wood bill, the purpose being to collate the replies and present such suggestions to the committee in the shape of amendments to the bill as might be warranted by the necessities of the several industrial interests. Over 1,700 replies were received to the letters sent out, and, after having prepared a large number of amendments for submission, the representatives of the Industrial League found the views of their constituents so increasingly opposed to any change that they concluded to refrain from offending them, and to present to the committee the general results of their correspondence and investigations. They state that their correspondents generally express apprehension that any alteration of the present tariff, the working of which has by long practice come to be well understood, will produce confusion and further disaster. All classes of manufacturers are practically unanimous in regarding with great anxiety the prospect of change, and desire above all things to be let alone in their struggle for existence. Some of them say that their efforts to reach foreign markets, which are beginning to be successful, will be thwarted by any disturbance of the foundations of business at home, for only upon stable conditions, which in the first place assure them possession of the home market, can they maintain the combat for foreign outlets, which are apparently necessary to employ our surplus power of production. They further state that many manufacturers write despondingly of the impending necessity of closing their works, if the bill before the committee should become a law, because it will be useless for them to continue, under more adverse circumstances, a battle which already strains their every resource and faculty. They argued, it cannot be doubted that if the bill should be enacted substantially as reported hundreds of thousands of American working people, now earning with difficulty an honest living, will be forced into idleness and penury, and many millions of dollars of American capital be wasted. Nor will the bitterness of this wide-spread ruin to America be mitigated by the sentimental notion that their loss is the gain of the foreign workmen and capitalists, or by the reflection that a few rich persons can for awhile buy their luxuries rather cheaper.

In regard to the general features of the bill, the league sees no propriety in abolishing the time-honored policy by which a free list is established, specifically naming all articles which are to be admitted free of duty, and by which all articles not specifically named in any of the various schedules are charged with rates equal to the highest upon articles which they resemble. To substitute for that policy which promotes explicit declarations and honest dealings the policy of admitting free all articles not specifically named is to invite subterfuges, evasions, endless litigation, and incalculable loss of revenue. On the one hand, nothing can be easier than to give a new name, or a little-used name not mentioned in the tariff, to an old article. On the other hand, any new industry aiming to produce, in competition with foreigners, some article not now known to commerce, would be suppressed. Honest importers would be discouraged, and foreign commerce would tend to pass into the hands of a class of smugglers, created by law; neither can the league find any justification for the marked tendency of the bill to charge duties on absolutely raw materials, either not produced or sparingly produced in this country, but which are the foundation of important industries, and which have hitherto entered free.

The feature of the bill concerning free ships is pronounced subversive of the wholesome policy by which the United States grew to a great maritime power, and the League argued that if ships built abroad are to be freely admitted to American registry, and to internal and coastwise commerce, it will be of little use to our ship-builders that their materials may enter free; for other countries, rather than send us mere materials, will take that care of their artisans which this bill would not take of ours, and will send us the finished fruits of those artisans' labor, drawing from us their wages.

The attention of the committee was earnestly urged to the necessity of finding means for putting a stop to the incessant attempts to change whatever system of tariff law may be at any time in force. Scarcely a session of Congress passes which does not bring to the unfortunate manufacturers of the country the necessity of pausing in their business to consider whether some attack which threatens them is sufficiently serious to require them to check purchases and production, and to run to Washington as men rush to put out a fire. Instead of enjoying the stability which is an indispensable feature of economy and advantageous industry, they are obliged to work as if liable to be forced abruptly into liquidation by the hostile acts of their own Government. Their lives are passed as if in a country visited at frequent but uncertain intervals by earthquakes. These interferences are worse than annoyances; they are almost insufferable injuries. They do not affect manufacturers alone, but rebound upon consumers by that inevitable enhancing of prices which industries carried on under such circumstances must demand. In the judgment of the league, the preliminaries at least of tariff legislation should be withdrawn not only from politics but from Congress. A commission composed of one or more members of each house and a similarly small number of practical business men, including merchants as well as manufacturers, should, in a recess of Congress, prepare a Tariff bill for submission to that body at the next session. When a law so prepared shall be passed, the same or a similar commission should permanently take cognizance of the changes of circumstances which may from time to time call for modifications of the tariff, and no modification of it should be brought before Congress except by that commission. The league express the conviction that the present attempt to change the tariff should be abandoned, and the country be allowed to rest in peace under the law as it now stands.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day made the following changes in the Tariff bill: The rate on women's or children's woolen dress goods, valued at about 20 cents per square yard, was fixed at 12 cents per square yard. Dress goods, weighing four ounces and over per square yard, and costing over 20 cents per square yard, were reduced from $1 to 80 cents per pound. The rate on hemp or jute carpeting was reduced from 8 to 6 cents per square yard. Oil-cloths for floors, stamped, printed, or painted, and all other oil-cloth, except silk oil-cloth, was reduced from 35 to 30 per cent. ad valorem. Oil-silk cloth was stricken from the bill.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL—THE MISSISSIPPI TIMBER THIEVES—SALES OF UNITED STATES BONDS—THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Committee of the Whole House to-day, after a protracted struggle, completed the Deficiency Appropriation bill, substantially as reported by the Committee on Appropriations. A determined but unsuccessful effort was made to strike from the bill the item for continuing the prosecution of depredators upon timber lands of the Government, less than 50 members rising to support the various motions in this direction made by Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, who led the opposition. The votes on retaining this item are taken as an indication that the House will refuse by a decided vote to reconsider and pass the bill providing for a special term of the United States Court in Mississippi, which was vetoed by the President. The temper manifested by the House to-day in this matter makes it doubtful if, upon reconsideration, the vetoed bill will get a majority vote.

In response to a recent resolution of the House inquiring as to the sale of United States bonds for the outstanding legal-tender notes of the United States at par, the Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent a communication to the House in which he says: "All bonds disposed of by me have been sold for their par value in coin. To promote the convenience of subscribers the department has made arrangements with the National Bank of Commerce, (a public depository,) of New-York, whereby currency drafts can be received from subscribers, and collected and converted into coin for them at the current rates on the day of the transaction, and such collections and conversions have been made to the extent of about $50,000, representing 35 subscriptions."

The Secretary of the Interior to-day sent to the House a communication recommending an appropriation of $15,000, to be expended in carrying out the intention of the act of March 1, 1872, relative to setting apart a tract of land near the head-waters of the Yellowstone River as a public park, to be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall make such regulations as he may deem proper for the preservation of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, and wonders within the park, and their retention in their natural condition. The communication was accompanied by resolutions passed by the "American Association for the Advancement of Science," at its meeting in Louisville, Ky., in 1877, recommending that provision be made by Congress for the protection of the park. The communication was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE LOUISIANA PERSECUTIONS.

EXPECTATIONS AND SURMISES AS TO THE FATE OF GEN. ANDERSON—THE LEGISLATURE RECONVENED PRESUMABLY TO GIVE GOV. NICHOLLS TIME TO DELIBERATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—During the day the Republican colony in Washington has been anxiously looking for information from New-Orleans which might lead to the belief that Gen. Nicholls, the de facto Governor of Louisiana, intended to pardon Gen. Anderson, of the Returning Board. No such information was received, however, and as the Legislature adjourns at 12 o'clock to-night, and as no pardon can be granted without legislative sanction, it is generally believed that the unfortunate victim of Democratic violence and fraud will have to remain in jail for some time longer. There are a number of over-sanguine people, however, many of them close friends of the President, who still profess to believe that Gen. Anderson will soon escape the false imprisonment to which he is now being subjected. Indeed, it is stated in Administration circles that the President has received information from a private source in New-Orleans which leads him to believe that the Supreme Court of the State will set aside the decision of the lower court, based upon the findings of Judge Whittaker, and that a new trial and Anderson's release will follow. Those who know most about the character of the men who compose the Supreme Court, however, do not entertain these hopes. They state that the body in question is one of the most bitterly partisan in all the South, and that Anderson can expect no justice at its hands. It may be, however, that the appointment of a Democrat to the Collectorship of New-Orleans would effect a result which can be brought about in no other way. At all events, there can no longer be any doubt that the Louisiana persecutions have, from the first, been intended to serve political ends, and have been carried on for no other purpose.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 7.—The State Legislature adjourns sine die to-night. The Governor has issued a proclamation reconvening the General Assembly for 15 days. It is thought the real cause of the extra session is to give the Governor an opportunity to deliberate upon the Anderson pardon case. He could not convene the Senate even for Executive business without the whole body, and a pardon for a prisoner would be inoperative till approved by the Senate.

HOW TO GET NEW SILVER DOLLARS.

REGULATIONS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—DOLLARS TO BE ISSUED IN PAYMENT FOR BULLION OR FOR GOLD, DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In reply to numerous inquiries as to how the public may obtain the new dollars from the Government, Secretary Sherman to-day issued a circular stating that, for the present, these dollars will be issued only in payment for silver bullion and in exchange for gold coin, dollar for dollar. Parties desiring silver dollars can obtain them by depositing gold coin with any Sub-Treasurer of the United States. Numerous applications for the new coins have been received from bankers and others at New York, and one party has already deposited with the Sub-Treasurer at that city $25,000 in gold for exchange in silver dollar pieces. Secretary Sherman thinks that the first 10,000,000 of the new dollars will be issued as rare as gold until the new coins become so plentiful that they will have to be issued in the ordinary course of business. They will not be generally disbursed by the department for current obligations, the Secretary not feeling at liberty to use them until the amount coined is sufficient to furnish all alike without discrimination; nor does he deem it expedient at present to exchange them for United States notes, or to use them in payment of the interest on the public debt until the amount coined is sufficient to enable him to do so impartially. The silver certificates will soon be ready for issue, and are of the form of bank notes, engraved in the best manner, and printed on bank-note fibre paper.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

GUESSES AT THE OBJECT OF HUGH HASTINGS' VISIT TO THE CAPITAL, AND ALL WRONG —THE CONTEST ABOUT THE OFFICES NOT LIKELY TO BE REOPENED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mr. Hugh J. Hastings, of New-York, arrived here yesterday, and this morning it was a matter of current gossip about the Capitol and the hotels that he had been to see the President in regard to the New-York Custom-house appointments, and that his wishes in regard to the matter would be complied with. These reports are not true. Mr. Hastings is in Washington on private business. He has asked nothing from the President, and happily there seems to be no likelihood of any reopening of the late disgraceful squabble over Federal appointments in New-York City.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE COMMITTEES.

THE BENNETT POLAR ENTERPRISE—THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP—THE TOLEDO POST OFFICE—PATENTS—THE KANSAS PACIFIC —THE UNION PACIFIC SINKING FUND.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report a bill providing for compliance with James Gordon Bennett's request that the Pandora be allowed to sail under the American flag, and that naval officers be detailed for service on that vessel in the proposed Arctic explorations.

The committee took up the nomination of Alanson N. Beard to be Collector of Customs at Boston, but deferred action upon it in order to give various Massachusetts parties an opportunity to be heard on the subject at some future day.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads this morning assigned next Thursday for action upon the nomination of Alexander Reed as Postmaster at Toledo. The committee also determined that no more oral arguments should be heard in regard to this long-contested case, although additional briefs may be filed by parties so desiring.

The Senate Committee on Patents to-day heard arguments concerning the application of Prof. E. N. Horsford for an extension of his patent for a baking powder. Gardiner G. Hubbard, of Boston, was heard for the petitioner, and John H. Flagg, of Washington, made argument in behalf of the numerous memorialists who oppose the extension. Among the latter are the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of Buffalo; B. T. Babbitt and Marvin Kalbfleisch's Sons, of New-York City, and the proprietors of several hundred prominent flouring mills throughout the country.

The House Committee on Education and Labor to-day agreed to report favorably a joint resolution restoring the Eight-hour law, and providing that the same be recognized as a day's labor throughout the entire Government service.

The complaining parties and representatives of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company were before the Sub-Judiciary Committee of the House to-day, in response to the Hamilton resolution calling for an investigation into the present condition of this company. Hon. E. R. Meade, of New-York, as counsel for a large interest of stockholders, called attention to the various foreclosure proceedings which are now pending, having been initiated by the early bondholders of the company, and which proceedings must result in the loss of Government interests, as well as loss to bondholders holding under subsequent liens and stockholders and general creditors. He claimed that this condition of insolvency had been brought about by reason of the Directors of the company having made extravagant construction contracts in which they had themselves shared. Assets in this way, it was alleged, to the extent of from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 had been corruptly diverted and converted to the benefit of the Directors. Mr. H. H. Holmes, of New-York, appeared for the company, arguing that the foreclosure proceedings had been brought in good faith, and said that it was inconvenient for parties to attend upon the investigation. Mr. Case, President of the railroad company; Hon. Edward Learned, and Hon. Samuel Johnston also presented facts and brief arguments. The committee gave assurance of early action.

The sub-committee in charge of Mr. Dorsey's bill for the creation of a sinking fund to liquidate the Pacific Railroads' indebtedness, reported it favorably to the Senate Committee on Railroads to-day. After some discussion it went over to the next meeting without action. This bill provides, as its main features, that the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Companies shall each pay $750,000 into the United States Treasury annually, and that the Government shall allow the sinking fund to be credited with $7,500,000 for each company as the estimated value of 6,000,000 acres of land to be reconveyed by each of them to the United States. The sub-committee consists of Senators Mitchell, Barnum, Dorsey, Matthews, and Ransom.

THE FOUR PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE MODE OF SUBSCRIBING AND PAYING FOR THE BONDS —CIRCULAR FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The following circular was to-day issued by the Treasury Department:

"The Secretary of the Treasury will, until further notice, receive subscriptions for the 4 per cent. funded loan of the United States, in denominations as stated below, at par and accrued interest in coin. The bonds are redeemable July 1, 1907, and bear interest, payable quarterly on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October of each year, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. The subscriptions may be made for coupon bonds of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000; and for registered bonds of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. Two per cent. of the purchase money must accompany the subscription; the remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser, either at the time of subscription, or within 30 days thereafter, with interest on the amount of the subscription at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum to date of payment. Upon the receipt of full payment the bonds will be transmitted free of charge to the subscribers, and a commission of one-fourth of one per cent. will be allowed upon the amount of subscriptions, but no commission will be paid upon any single subscription less than $1,000. Forms of application will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, New-York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and by national banks and bankers generally. The applications must specify the amount and denominations required, and for registered bonds the full name and Post-Office address of the person to whom the bonds shall be made payable. The interest on the registered bonds will be paid by check, issued by the Treasurer of the United States to the order of the holder, and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the offices of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States. Payment for the bonds may be made in coin to the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, or Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, New-York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco. To promote the convenience of the subscribers the department will also receive, in lieu of coin, called bonds of the United States, coupons and one or maturing within 30 days, and gold and silver certificates of deposit, also coin drafts on New-York for the amount of their proceeds.

"Arrangements have been perfected with the National Bank of Commerce of New-York, a public depository, whereby currency drafts can be received by the Secretary of the Treasury, on account of subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan, and the coin values thereof, on the day of collection in New-York will be credited to the subscriber. Any amount beyond what is required in payment of the bonds will be returned to the subscriber by bank draft, with a full statement of the transaction. The coin and currency drafts mentioned should be drawn in favor of the Secretary of the Treasury."

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Navy Department is informed of the arrival of the flag-ship Powhatan, of the North Atlantic Squadron, at Santa Cruz, Tef. The officers and crew were all well. She would leave on the 15th for St. Christopher.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS.

DESPONDENT TONE OF THE RETURN PORTION SECRETARY—THE TREATIES OF 1856 AND 1871 CONCEDED TO BE INOPERATIVE IN THE EXISTING STATE OF EUROPE —ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE AT THE CONFERENCE—PREDICTION OF THE RESULT DECLARED TO BE UNWISE—EGYPT AND THE SUEZ CANAL—BOSNIA AND AUSTRIA.

LONDON, March 7.—In the House of Lords to-night the Duke of Argyll called attention to the treaties of 1856 and 1871. He maintained that Turkey was the only power which had broken them. They were, therefore, practically at an end.

Lord Derby admitted that the state of things contemplated in those treaties had ceased to exist. The treaties were, therefore, only binding until Europe ratified a new system. He would not enter minutely into the question of England's attitude at the conference, but as a general principle England wished the question to be settled in a European, not an exclusively Russian, sense, and she wished the settlement to be durably and equable toward the various races and creeds. The task of the negotiators was one of no common complexity. The Government would do its best to bring about a satisfactory settlement between conflicting interests, but it was unwise for any man to attempt to predict the result. Lord Derby's despondent tone caused some uneasiness in the lobby.

This afternoon's *Pall Mall Gazette* prints the following dispatch from Berlin: "Prince Bismarck is disinclined to attend the conference. It is stated that his health is again declining, and that his physicians recommend his early return to his estate at Varzin. It is thought here that England will decline to invest her representative with the powers implied in the proposal to change the conference to a congress."

LONDON, March 7.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it seems certain that France would readily consent to England obtaining complete security in regard to the Suez Canal, but would do her utmost to dissuade England from occupying Egypt. France desires joint action with England respecting Egypt.

The Paris special of the *Standard* says Prince Bismarck recently stated that he would himself propose at the congress an English occupation of Egypt, Germany guaranteeing the non-intervention of France.

The *Daily News'* correspondent at Vienna asserts that Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff will propose at the congress Austrian occupation of Bosnia, and Russia will propose that the Austrians shall participate in the second year's occupation of Bulgaria.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says it is pretty certain that the Austrians will occupy Albania as well as Bosnia, and perhaps also a part of Macedonia.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs: "A circular was sent hence on Wednesday proposing that a congress be held at Berlin instead of a conference at Baden-Baden. As all the powers were doubtless consulted beforehand, no further delay is apprehended."

A Constantinople dispatch says the conditions of the treaty between Turkey and Russia also include the following: "Montenegro will include Gatchko, and the south-western boundary of that country will be the River Bovana. Servia will include Nitsch and Little Zwornik."

The *North German Gazette*, of Berlin, Prince Bismarck's special organ, intimates that the health of the Chancellor is hardly good enough to permit his presiding at the congress.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* states that Germany accepted the proposition for a congress on Thursday afternoon, and gave notice that Prince Bismarck was willing to preside. Austria, Russia, Turkey, and Italy have also accepted. It is certain that the congress will meet, whether France and England accept or not.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Vienna hears on trustworthy authority that Roumania will only cede Bessarabia if the powers consent, but will refuse to receive the Dobrudscha in any circumstances. Strong opposition to the cession of credit is still manifest in the delegations. Some believe a renunciation of the annexation scheme will be necessary.

The *Times'* dispatch from Vienna reports that the Austrian Cabinet has come to a final decision as to the form of the demands for credits to be submitted to the delegations on Saturday.

SITUATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE RATIFICATION PLENIPOTENTIARIES TO LEAVE FOR ST. PETERSBURG—THE GRAND DUKE'S VISIT TO CONSTANTINOPLE DEFERRED THROUGH DIFFERENCES ABOUT HIS ESCORT—THE RUSSIANS INTRENCHING.

LONDON, March 7.—Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch from Constantinople, dated March 7, midnight: "Reouf Pasha has been selected to accompany Gen. Ignatieff to St. Petersburg to exchange the ratifications of the treaty. It is understood that the Czar, during the negotiations at St. Petersburg, will considerably reduce the indemnity and probably grant some further modifications.

"The visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Sultan has been postponed in consequence of the difficulty in coming to an arrangement in regard to his military escort. Although the visit is now announced for Friday, nothing has yet been finally settled in regard to the escort or the Sultan's return visit.

"Gen. Ignatieff and Reouf Pasha will sail for Odessa on Friday."

The Constantinople correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says: "The British fleet is still at Touzla. The Channel Squadron has reached Besika Bay. It will probably be ordered to rendezvous at Touzla."

A special dispatch from Constantinople to the Manchester *Guardian* says:

"Capt. Manthorpe, formerly of the English Navy, and recently Hobart Pasha's Adjutant, has been promoted and sent to Cretan waters as second in command of the fleet there."

A Vienna dispatch to this morning's *Times* says: "At the Russian head-quarters it is positively stated that when the British fleet passed the Dardanelles peremptory orders came from St. Petersburg to march into Constantinople, but the Grand Duke Nicholas took upon himself to disobey the command, and only moved forward in the direction of Constantinople, sending at the same time to St. Petersburg a statement of his reasons for his course."

LONDON, March 8.—A special to the *Standard* from Gallipoli reports that the Russians are actively constructing intrenchments from Kadikoi to Sharkol, on the Sea of Marmora. They have now about 18,000 men, with cannon, in these lines, which confront the Turkish lines across the neck of the Gallipoli peninsula.

MARINE DISASTERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 7.—The propeller Hope was run down and sunk by the steam-boat Texas last evening. Paul St. Pierre, his wife, and two children, who were in the cabin of the propeller, were drowned.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Signal Service Station at Portsmouth has reported to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "The parts of unknown schooner reported as having drifted into the Sound on the 4th inst. have been thoroughly examined, and prove to belong to a large three-masted fore-and-aft-rigged schooner. The portions of rigging found were quite new, and the blocks marked 'Philadelphia.' No further particulars can be obtained."

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The British steamer North Point, Capt. Jones, from Port Antonio for Philadelphia, with 6,000 bunches of bananas, 170,000 cocoa-nuts, and 100,000 oranges, went ashore this morning on Assateague Island, north of Chincoteague. The Merritt and Mead Wrecking Company, of Lewes, and the captor Hamilton have gone to her assistance. At the latest accounts the vessel and cargo were both in good condition, and there were no passengers or seamen here.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, March 7.—Dispatches from Cardenas to-day report the wreck of the brigantine Magdala, from Mobile for London. She was owned by A. S. Palmer, and fully insured.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 7.—George N. Chase, a well-known contractor and capitalist, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy this morning. His secured debts amount to $14,500; his unsecured debts to $7,500.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed this morning by Conrad Young, of Elgin, Ill. His liabilities, which are unsecured, foot up $5,600.

John Ehrler, of Chicago, also filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities amount to about $13,600.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 7.—The total liabilities of Edward McGillivray, wholesale grocer and lumber merchant, are $682,000 direct and $38,000 indirect, distributed mainly as follows: Ontario Bank, $1,000; Bank of Montreal, $66,000; La Banque Nationale, $115,000; Merchants' Bank, $260,000; Quebec Bank, $171,000; Union Bank, $50,000; total, $643,000. The liabilities to the banks are nearly all indorsements, and the makers of the notes placed very large and valuable collateral security with them.

MONTREAL, March 7.—The number of failures in this city during February was 36; the aggregate liabilities, $1,935,00, and the assets, $989,950, leaving a nominal deficit of $945,350, but the actual deficiency will be much greater, as the settlements in many cases have already shown.

Davis & Phillips, tobacconists, have failed. Their liabilities are $25,000 and assets $15,000.

A demand for an assignment was to-day made upon Joseph Sessions, confectioner, who failed some time ago for $65,000 and compounded with his creditors on the basis of 60 cents on a dollar. He failed to make his first payment.

The Consolidated Bank has entered suit against Gottlieb Reinhardt for $60,000, and to set aside a transfer made with a view of defrauding the creditors of Rhuls, Reinhardt & Co., for whom Gottlieb Reinhardt had indorsed.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—The failure of Howell, Gano & Co., a large hardware firm, of this city, is announced. Their liabilities are not stated.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 7.—I. Bloom & Co., wholesale grocers, have suspended. No statement has been made. A meeting of creditors has been called.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Meyer and Nathan Anathan, of the firm of N. Anathan & Co., wholesale tobacco dealers, which suspended last month, were arrested to-night charged with secreting goods with intent to defraud their creditors. At the hearing the case was postponed for a week, the prisoners giving bail in the sum of $20,000 each.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 7.—The creditors of John J. Adams & Co. have agreed to accept 50 per cent. in full settlement, and to give the firm one year's time in which to pay. Under this adjustment Adams & Co. have resumed business.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1878.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $437,056 91, and from Customs, $396,469 29.

The President to-day sent to Bayard Taylor, John Baker, and William O. Goodloe their commissions as Minister to Germany, Venezuela, and Belgium respectively.

A large number of persons to-day visited the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to see the varied specimens of the work performed in that bureau, consisting of bonds, bank and Treasury notes, portraits, vignettes, &c., all arranged in two large frames. They will on Saturday be forwarded to Paris for the International Exposition.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the National Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, making in all 35 per cent.; 10 per cent. in favor of the National Bank of Chicago, making in all 55 per cent., and 25 per cent. in favor of the First National Bank of Osceola, Iowa, making in all 100 per cent.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 8—1 A. M.—The low pressure area last night over the upper lakes has rapidly moved eastward to Maine and New-Brunswick, accompanied by frequent light rains as far southward as the Ohio Valley and Northern Virginia, and fresh to very brisk southerly winds veering to westerly. The barometer has continued highest along the south Atlantic coast. It has rapidly fallen during Thursday from the South-west to the North-west, with occasional rains. High winds and gales, mostly southerly, have been reported from New-Mexico and Northern Texas to the Missouri Valley and in Western Minnesota. Light rains have also fallen from Oregon and California to Colorado and Wyoming, generally turning into snow in the interior.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and the Middle States, rising barometer, cooler north-westerly winds, gradually backing to warmer southerly or easterly, and clear or partly cloudy weather, followed in the latter and western portion of the former by falling barometer.

In the South Atlantic States, rising or stationary, followed by falling, barometer, winds mostly from the south-west to north-east, stationary or rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, falling barometer, brisk, and, in the West Gulf, probably high, south-east to south-west winds, rising temperature, generally cloudy weather, and rain areas, probably followed in Western Texas by rising barometer and colder northerly winds.

For the lower lake region, rising, followed by falling barometer, stationary to rising temperature, southerly to easterly winds, and increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain.

In Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, upper lake region, and Upper Mississippi Valley, falling and lower barometer, rising or stationary temperature, increasing southerly to easterly winds, and cloudy, followed by rainy and stormy weather.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, falling and low followed by rising barometer, warm south-easterly winds, gradually shifting to colder north-westerly, stormy and rainy weather, partly turning into a storm in the upper portion.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Ludington, Grand Haven, and are ordered for Indianola, Galveston, and New-Orleans.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	34°	46°	3:30 P. M.	51°	67°
6 A. M.	35°	45°	6 P. M.	46°	63°
9 A. M.	38°	49°	9 P. M.	41°	53°
12 M.	45°	63°	12 P. M.	37°	49°

Average temperature yesterday.....54½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....40¾°

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: First Lieut. Russell Glover, Revenue Marine Service, to be Captain; Second Lieut. Charles F. Shoemaker, Revenue Marine Service, to be First Lieutenant; Third Lieut. Joseph R. Crozet, Revenue Marine Service, to be Second Lieutenant; Third Lieut. Frank H. Newton, Revenue Marine Service, to be Second Lieutenant.

Postmasters—John W. Rickey at Flushing, N. Y.; Samuel S. Partridge at Phelps, N. Y.; Joseph A. Serantoni at Scranton, Penn.; Robert A. Sinclair at Jonesville, Mich.; Samuel O. Fletcher at Parsons, Kan.; James Reilly at Hamilton, Nevada.

Midshipmen to be Ensign—Frederick W. Coffin, H. M. Hodges, William B. Caperton, James F. Smith, and Ridgely Hunt.

BOYS KILLED BY A TORPEDO.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—A Fort Wayne, Ind., special says: "Two sons of Matthew Lynch, aged 12 and 14, were badly hurt by the explosion of a railroad torpedo with which they were playing yesterday. Both died last night. Another son, aged 2, was so badly wounded that he cannot survive."

THE HOT SPRINGS SUFFERERS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 7.—At a meeting here to-night several hundred dollars were subscribed for the benefit of the Hot Springs sufferers. Gen. Morrow, commandant of the post at this place, has orders to furnish tents and render such other relief as he can.

DESTITUTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

HALIFAX, March 7.—Later advices from Bonne Bay, Newfoundland, state that great distress prevails there as the result of the scarcity of fish last season. Half the people of the place are living entirely on herring.

ATTEMPT TO PROVE AN ALIBI.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The mystery attaching to the murder of John M. Armstrong, of this city, in Camden, N. J., on the night of Jan. 23, still continues, and Hunter, who is charged with having caused his death, remains in the Camden Jail. Since the arrest of Hunter his counsel have tried to prove an alibi, and stated that Hunter was not in Camden on the night in question. To-day they produced a man named Throop, whom, it was alleged, two deck-hands on the ferry-boat had mistaken for Hunter. These men to-day were brought before Throop, and they stated positively that he was not the man, nor did he bear the slightest resemblance to him.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A MISSISSIPPI STEAM-BOAT BURNED.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning the Anchor Line steamer City of Chester was totally destroyed by fire at the elevator at Memphis, Tenn. The boat arrived from St. Louis about midnight, and Capt. Zeigler, who was unwell, retired, after putting the mate in charge. A number of servants were at work in the cabin when the fire was discovered, and the first intimation they had of the danger was seeing the flames bursting through the cabin. The alarm was sounded and every effort made to arrest the flames, but within three minutes the whole forward portion of the boat was on fire, and the elevator was threatened with destruction. Capt. Zeigler, who had escaped to the elevator by running through the flames with his clothes over his face to protect it, ordered the boat to be cut loose in order to save the elevator, all who had remained on board being at the stern and unable to get to the elevator. As soon as the lines were cut the boat floated out into the stream and many of those on board plunged into the river and were picked up by persons in skiffs. The tug-boat Oriole and transfer boat Pierson had, in the meantime, taken off many of those who remained. The tug then towed the wreck to a point opposite Fort Pickering and beached it on a sand-bar. Only two persons are known to have been lost, John Kernan, the mail agent, and the colored barber. A. N. Simpson, second clerk, and one of the pilots, saved themselves by leaping from the hurricane roof into the river. The boat had a cargo of about 300 tons of general merchandise and a large number of mules and hogs, all of which were lost. About 4 o'clock the boilers exploded, jarring the whole city. The boat was owned by the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, and was valued at $40,000.

OTHER FIRES.

A fire at Spartansburg, Penn., yesterday morning destroyed every business house in the place, including the Masonic Lodge, Post Office, and depot. The estimated loss is $50,000; insurance, $25,000. The loss will reach about $100,000. The insurance will probably amount to $50,000. Suspicion of incendiarism rests strongly upon W. M. Jacobs, in whose store the fire originated, and who has sought the protection of the authorities to avoid threatened lynching. A special to the Cleveland *Leader* gives the following list of the principal insurance companies interested: The Royal, of Liverpool; Orient, of Hartford; National, of Hartford; Fire Association, of Philadelphia; Northern, of New-York; Meriden, of Connecticut; Hartford, of Hartford; Westchester, of New-York; Phœnix, of Hartford, and Ætna. Not a store or business house of any kind is left, and about 20 families are homeless.

At 10 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in Hoffman & Cleas' stables, adjoining the Pennsylvania Railroad Trestle Works in Jersey City. The structure was enveloped in a blaze in a few minutes, and the flame communicated to Mr. Ireland's stone sheds, on the west, and to the Pennsylvania Railroad oil store-house on the east. The stable and the stone shed were entirely consumed, and one of the horses in the stable is said to have been burned to death. The oil store-house was partially saved. The loss is about $3,000.

A fire, supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, broke out last evening in the block on St. Clair-street, Cleveland, occupied by Miller Brothers' chemical paint factory, and Edward Genee, manufacturer of, sewing-machine cabinets. The fire was confined to the third and fourth stories. Genee's loss on stock and machinery is $3,000; Miller Brothers' loss on stock is $2,500, and the loss on building is $3,000. The losses are covered by insurance, principally in New-York companies.

A fire at Wilkesbarre, Penn., yesterday morning destroyed the grocery of McDonald & Co. and eight tenement houses, owned by John Batterson. The loss on the buildings is $8,000; insurance, $3,800. The stock of McDonald & Co., upon which there was no insurance, was a total loss; amount unknown.

A two-story frame building on Tonelle-avenue, Jersey City Heights, was damaged $1,000 by fire early yesterday morning. Patrick Gallagher, a janitor, who owned and occupied the building, was arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the building. Justice Peloubet holds him for examination.

George W. Underhill's residence and its contents, at Newburg, N. Y., were destroyed by an incendiary fire while the family were absent on Wednesday night. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $11,500.

An incendiary fire at East Greenwich, R. I., yesterday morning burned the barn and outbuildings of Sheriff Thomas J. Tilley. Loss, $2,000; insurance, $1,500.

LEAD MINERS AND DEALERS MEETING.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—A largely-attended meeting of lead miners and dealers was held here this evening, and the American Pig Lead Association organized, with the following officers: President, J. Wyman Jones, of New-York; Vice-Presidents, O. H. Picker, of Joplin, of Missouri; H. T. Blow, of St. Louis, and Joseph Seligman, of New-York. Secretary and Treasurer, John H. T'ylor, of Carthage, Mo. Executive Committee—Henry T. Blow, St. Louis; Thomas K. Hannah, Kansas City; G. E. Holden, and G. E. Billings, Salt Lake City; G. W. Chadbourn, St. Louis; O. H. Picker, Joplin, and Firman Desloge. The association

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(audit of the Controller; that on one occasion, when a company objected to the payment on the ground, among others, that it was contrary to law, Smyth insisted upon the payment, and showed an opinion from one of his employes, marked private and confidential, to the effect that the company might with impunity disregard the law. This opinion, as they would show, was based upon a willful misrepresentation of what had been said by Judge Landon in the case of the Universal Life Insurance Company. They would show that Smyth employed in these examinations the most unaccountable instruments; that one person was brought down from the northern part of the State and paid enormous sums for pretended services as a lawyer in examinations in New-York City. In conclusion, he promised to adduce ample evidence to show that Mr. Smyth was a man who ought not to be longer continued in the office of Superintendent of Insurance, and he was confident, that the Senate, after hearing the evidence, would so decide.

The first witness called for the people was Joseph F. Knapp, who, on the direct examination, swore that he resides in Brooklyn, and is President of the Metropolitan *Life* Insurance Company of New-York; this company was examined by the Superintendent of Insurance during the last year; [witness here presented to counsel all the communications he received from the Superintendent bearing upon that examination;] the examination commenced in the first week of October; it was conducted by Harris & Rudd, who made abstracts, and by McCall, the Deputy Superintendent, Murphy and Laimbeer, who did the appraisement, and others; the examination was concluded some time in February of the present year; [a bill of Harris & Rudd for $1,899 40 was here shown to witness;] this bill was presented for payment by Senator Sierra personally; it was presented to me as President of the company; I asked Superintendent Smyth whether this bill of Harris & Rudd should be paid on the order of the Insurance Department; he said no; this conversation occurred at the time of the presentation of the bill; I gave an order to have a check drawn for the payment, and it was delivered to Mr. Harris; I did not ask Smyth to indorse the bill; the bill, after it was paid before being audited by the Auditing Committee of the company; this was the direction to me in cases where in my opinion they were proper bills.

Counsel here handed to the Senate the check for the payment of this bill was dated a month previous to the date of the audit by the Auditing Committee of the company.

Q.—Did this direction to you to pay bills before they were audited apply to all bills of the company or only to bills of the Insurance Department?

Objected to by the defense.

Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer thought the question immaterial.

Mr. Hale said his object was to show the influence of the insurance Department over these companies, which would, in order to induce them to pay bills without being audited by their own Auditing Committee.

The Chair still thought the question immaterial, but said he would submit it to the Senate. The Senate, accordingly, by a vote of 16 to 11, refused to admit the question. The following is the vote, [Republicans in Roman; Democrats in *italics*]:

YEAS.—*Goodwin, Jacobs, Jones, Lynde, Oakley, J. F. Pierce*, R. V. Pierce, *Raines*, Robertson, Sessions, *St. John*.

NAYS.—Davenport, Edick, Goebel, Harris, Hicks, *Hogan*, Hopkins, *Hughes*, Lippitt, Loomis, Marvin, McCarthy, *Payne*, Rockwell, Turner, *Wagstaff*.

Mr. Hale then asked witness whether it was the custom of insurance companies to pay bills before they were audited?

Objected to, and admitted by the chair.

A.—It is not the custom.

Q.—Were the real estate situated on which mortgages were given in these cases where titles were examined? A.—In Brooklyn and on Long Island.

Q.—Were the titles to this property examined when the bonds were made?

Objected to by defense.

A long discussion here followed between counsel, which developed the different theories of the prosecution and the defense as to the way the trial is to be conducted. Mr. Smith, for the defense, maintained that the trial was to be confined to the specific allegations of the charges in Mr. Hand, for the people, claimed that both the charges of the Governor and the interests of the people justified an inquiry as to whether the defendant had been guilty of improper conduct as an officer; that the allegations and charges in examinations that required his removal from office. He argued that the Senate should make as full inquiries as to the fitness of the defendant to continue in office as they would to make it if his name were now presented for confirmation to the office. Senators were here to confirm or reject the recommendation of the Governor that Smyth be removed, the same as they were a year ago to confirm or reject his nomination for the office.

In reply to this, counsel for the defense took the ground that the Governor's recommendation of removal was not based on certain allegations made in the Governor's Message to the Senate, and that the Senate were not called upon to go outside of those charges, and it would not be proper for them to do so.

In deciding the question Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer said he thought it was competent for the Senate to make whatever inquiry it chose touching the removal of the defendant, but, in the absence of any decision by the Senate, he thought the question inadmissable under the general rules of evidence. He considered this a very important question for the Senate to decide at the outset of the investigation, and would therefore submit it to them.

Counsel for the prosecution then submitted in writing the following propositions, which they proposed to prove by evidence:

First—That the bills presented to the companies and paid with the approval or sanction of the Superintendent without being audited by, or presented for audit to, the Controller were excessive and exorbitant.

Second—That they are for services performed at the request of the Superintendent, and which were unnecessary.

Third—That the persons selected to perform such services were not so selected by reason of any special fitness for such duties, but on account of the personal or political friendship of the Superintendent.

Fourth—That such services were within the mischief intended to be prevented by the act of 1873, and resulted in injury to policy-holders of the companies.

Mr. Peckham, for the defense, said that this was an entirely new proposition from that involved in the original question put to the witness, and he entered into a long argument to show that the Senate ought not accept of the propositions as now framed, as it embraced an inquiry into matters not covered by the Governor's charges, and which the defendant had not prepared himself to answer.

In reply, Mr. Hale said, for the people, said it was a mistake to suppose, as implied by the argument of the other side, that Smyth was here on trial for a crime. He was here for an inquiry into his fitness for continuing in the office of Superintendent of Insurance, and it was the province of the Senate to decide this question and this only. If he were here on trial for a crime we would not find, as we do find here, among the bills which are to be paid him, a man who was the recipient of some of these exorbitant fees extracted from the insurance companies. Nor did he think that the argument against this evidence, that it was of corporations, while the people, should prevail with the Senate. The Senate was here in the performance of a duty imposed on them by the Constitution, and he took it for granted that they were ready to perform that duty without regard to the time it might take. The people were prepared to prove that a great part of the services for which these exorbitant fees were paid were unnecessary—such, for example, as the examination of titles to property; that there was no necessity for the employment of a political friend of Smyth, for instance, to look over abstracts of titles made by other lawyers, and receive therefor $10,000 per month. In the evidence which they proposed to offer on behalf of the people they asked for no departure from the general scope of the charges preferred by the Governor.

The argument was continued by Mr. Hand for the people, and Mr. Henry Smith for the defense, and when it was concluded Mr. Jacobs moved that the Senate go into private session to consult and decide upon the admissibility of the evidence.

The motion was carried by a large majority, and everybody except Senators and the clerk and messenger was excluded from the Chamber. After a consultation of about an hour and a half, during which there was a great deal of earnest debate, the doors were opened, and the decision of the Senate on the propositions of the counsel for the people was announced as follows:

On the first proposition they decide to receive the evidence by a vote of 21 to 5, as follows: [Republicans in roman. Democrats in *italics*.]

YEAS—Messrs. Davenport, Edick, Goebel, *Goodwin*, Hicks, *Jacobs, Jones*, Lippitt, Loomis, *Lynde, Oakley, Payne, J. F. Pierce*, R. V. Pierce, *Raines*, Robertson, Sessions, *St. John*, Turner, Wagner, Wendover—21.

NAYS—Messrs. *Hogan, Hughes*, Marvin, McCarthy, Rockwell—5.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. *Eccleston*, Harris, Hopkins, *Morrissey*, Pomeroy, *Wagstaff*—6.

On the second proposition they decide not to receive evidence by a vote of 10 to 18, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Goebel, *Goodwin, Jacobs, Jones*, Lippitt, Lynde, *Payne, Raines*, Sessions, *St. John*—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Davenport, Edick, Hicks, *Hogan*, Hopkins, *Hughes*, Loomis, Marvin, McCarthy, *Oakley, J. F. Pierce*, R. V. Pierce, Robertson, Rockwell, Turner, Wagner, *Wagstaff*, Wendover—18.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—*Eccleston*, Harris, Pomeroy, *Morrissey*—4.

On the third and fourth propositions the vote was unanimous against receiving the evidence.

A recess was then taken till 5 P. M. At 6 o'clock the roll was called when 15 Senators responded, not a quorum.

On motion of Senator St. John a call of the Senate was ordered, and the Sergeant-at-Arms sent after absentees.

Mr. Knapp's examination was then resumed: An examination of his company had been made last October by Frederick Harris and Rudd; he occupied them about two weeks each at our office; they examined the records of the office and books; the bonds had been examined by John G. Dimmick and Arnold, Wooster, Harris & Co.; Harris & Rudd reviewed their work. The bill and check were then placed in evidence. Counsel for the State next offered in evidence a bill from Messrs. Murphy and Laimbeer for appraising the property of the Manhattan Life Company for $2,175, which was approved by Superintendent Smyth, and paid. Since Jan. 25, 1875, all the bills of the Department have been credited by the Controller before being presented to his company for payment.

Mr. Knapp, cross-examined by Mr. Peckham: Had no dispute with Mr. Smyth about the amount of Harris & Rudd's bill; considered their bills fair.

On the direct examination being resumed Mr. Knapp said he had conversed with Superintendent Smyth since the morning session with reference to this examination. Witness declined to answer if he thought $24,000 a year, or $1,899 per month, too high for work of the character performed by Harris & Rudd.

D. D. T. Brown, President of the Homeopathic Mutual Insurance Company, was next called and sworn. He testified that 10 bills were presented to his company in connection with the examination; the bill of $400 for Murphy and Laimbeer was paid; also, Harris & Rudd's bill for $455 88; one member of the firm was present in the office six days a week for nearly one month, and both members four weeks; the bill of Harris & Rudd was not approved by Superintendent Smyth.

Theodore M. Davis, Cashier of the New-York Life Insurance Company, was next called, and testified that an examination of his company was ordered by the department last June, when the Superintendent of the Insurance Department appointed Messrs. Waldo, Tobey, and Grover counsel to examine mortgages and abstracts held by the company, some 3,000 papers in all; this work was continued up to September; their bill for $24,870 53 was presented to the company Oct. 4, 1877, and paid. Various letters which passed between the company and the Insurance Department were offered as evidence, and marked.

At 7 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOW HARBOR BARS ARE FORMED.

A PAPER ON THE SUBJECT BY MR. HENRY F. KNAPP, CIVIL ENGINEER—HIS OPINION OF JETTIES.

The paper on "Harbor Bars, the Cause of their Formation, and How They May be Cut Away by Natural Forces without the Aid of Jetties," read by Mr. Henry F. Knapp, Civil Engineer, before the Polytechnic Association last evening, attracted a large number of scientific men, and resulted in a long and animated discussion. Dr. J. V. C. Smith presided, and introduced Mr. Knapp. The principle of Mr. Knapp's theory, which he proposes to apply to the Mississippi River, is to reduce the bed bottom of rivers and the tendency to floods by the simple process of erecting a barrier without the bars created by the momentum of a column of river water opposed to the resistance of the sea. After some general observations showing the importance of the subject and dissenting from the opinions of several distinguished engineers, Mr. Knapp cited the remark of M. De Lesseps in a paper on the "Methods Employed to Maintain Ports," read before the Academy of Sciences in April, 1875, in which that eminent engineer described the manner of working at Port Said with dredges, and predicted that dredging operations would more markedly supersede the expensive *bassins de chasse* now in use in Europe. Mr. Knapp regarded harbor bars as of three kinds, according to mode of formation—the delta bar, the drift and the wave bar. The amount of the wave action of water was actually dependent upon two causes—winds and depth of water, both of which modified it from the one extreme of smooth water to the other extreme of mountainous billows. As no human power could control the wind from causing wave action, human power had only the remedy to modify the second, and so to direct it that it should contribute to the resolution of its own difficulties. The shoaling of water was simply the conversion of a vertical into a horizontal force; and hence, in sea coasts there were always two contending influences—the one striving to build up, the other to cut down. The bars of such rivers as the Mississippi were formed by earthy matter brought down to the sea and dropped at the river's mouth, and as such bars were continually advancing further out, shoals were built up behind and followed. False banks (jetties) were supposed to be able to obviate this state of things by imparting a stronger current to the river and enabling it to carry its deposits into deep water. Mr. Knapp here gave his reasons why jetties were incompetent to secure this result. Just so long as a jetty had the effect of increasing the velocity of the current, it might be successful, but when that failed the efficiency of the jetty failed with it. The plan that Mr. Knapp proposed was substantially to build a barrier without the bar, and thus, by reducing the sea current upon the latter, to permit the current to perform its own dredging work. He concluded with an explanation of the manner in which this plan would be applied to passes of the Mississippi.

THE COLUMBIA OPERA-HOUSE.

EXAMINATION IN THE COMPLAINT AGAINST THE PROPRIETORS—DECISION RESERVED.

The examination in the complaint against Jake Berry, the proprietor of the Columbia Opera-house, in Greenwich-avenue, which was "raided" by the Police some weeks ago, was continued before Justice Duffy at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The court-room was densely crowded, with spectators, among whom were Rev. Howard Crosby, and a number of members of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct. Col. W. P. Prentice, counsel for Dr. Crosby's Society, represented the prosecution, and Messrs. McClelland & Stiner appeared for the defense.

J. K. Kiefner, of No. 90 Greenwich-avenue, near the Opera-house, testified that the place was a perfect nuisance; he was at times so much annoyed by the place that he and his family were prevented from sleeping; loud and disturbing noises and sounds of revelry kept people awake in the neighborhood; he had been often insulted by the frequenters of the theatre.

Mrs. Kraft, of No. 94 Greenwich-avenue, testified that she had often gone to the station-house to ask relief from the annoyance created by the frequenters of the opera-house; she could not keep her servants, and she feared that her children would be corrupted by the obscene placards in front of the place.

Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, testified that he had received several anonymous communications in relation to the place complained of, but no specific complaints had been made to him; he had sent officers in plain clothes to the place, and had gone there himself a number of times; he had never been shocked by the performance. The Captain admitted that the Manager of the theatre was well acquainted with him, and he had met several parts of the house. The attire of the women was similar to that worn by females in other variety theatres.

Mr. William M. White described minutely the performances on the nights of Feb. 11, 12, 13, and 15. The attire of the females was immodest, and the language and acting indecent and immoral, especially in the play entitled "Mock Modesty." On being cross-examined, the witness stated that he had not visited theatres 15 times in his life, and had never seen the "Black Crook," "White Fawn, "Round the Clock," or "Antony and Cleopatra," nor did he wish to see them. Mr. Moses S. Meeker corroborated the testimony of Mr. White. Mr. Isaac Odell, President of the Irving National Bank, residing at No. 17 Bank-street, testified that the place was so great a nuisance that he did not deem it safe for the female members of his family to go out unattended. Property owned by him in the neighborhood had greatly depreciated owing to the proximity of the place complained of.

This closed the testimony for the prosecution and the defense called Robert Peterson, of No. 417 West Twelfth-street, who testified that he had visited the place several times and had seen nothing improper or indecent in the performances. Edward Gomez, an engineer, of No. 217 West Thirteenth-street, testified that he had visited the place on several occasions and had taken his wife and daughters there. He did not think it was a bad place to take ladies. The building belonged to the Gomez estate and he rented it to Jake Berry, and accounted for the rent to Dr. Horatio Gomez, of No. 245 West Twenty-fifth-street, who was one of the Trustees of the estate. G. P. Barnard, the leader of the orchestra, testified that there was no more noise in the place than in any other theatre.

This concluded the testimony, and the magistrate then listened to arguments made Col. Prentiss and Mr. McClelland. Justice Duffy, at the conclusion of the argument, said he would render his decision at a future day.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

The New-York Woman Suffrage Society met last evening at No. 238 West Fourteenth-street, Mrs. Dr. Lozier in the chair. Mr. John Beeson, in behalf of the committee appointed at the meeting of the Ladies' League on behalf of the Indians, held at Chickering Hall on Wednesday, stated that the committee would meet at the Electro-Medical College, corner of Second-avenue and Eighth-street, on Tuesday evening next, and urged the ladies of the Suffrage Society to forward to the committee the names of all of their members who would co-operate with the league in caring for the Indians. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake announced that the bill giving Mrs Bella Lockwood the right to practice law in the Superior Courts of the District of Columbia had passed the House of Representatives in Congress, and was in a fair way to become a law. She also stated that it had been decided to send a committee of three to Albany to go before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly and urge the passage of a law conferring the right to vote, in municipal affairs, upon women who pay taxes. Mrs. Slocum read several extracts from speeches of members of Parliament in England and others in favor of granting the right of suffrage to tax-paying women in that country. After the transaction of other routine business the meeting adjourned.

FUNERAL OF MR. WESLEY SMITH.

Funeral services over the body of the late Mr. Wesley Smith were held yesterday at 5:30 P. M., in the parlors of his late residence, No. 54 St. Mark's place. The attendance of the friends and acquaintances of the deceased was very large and included many of the oldest and most prominent citizens of the Eleventh Ward. The simple funeral services of the Methodist Episcopal Church were read by Rev. Drs. Chapman and Eccles, assisted by a portion of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church Choir. The services consisted of a brief reading from the Psalms, the singing of appropriate hymns, eulogistic addresses by both clergymen, and a closing prayer. After the service, those present were afforded an opportunity to view the body, which reposed in a richly-mounted casket, surrounded by floral tributes representing columns, crosses, anchors, and pillows. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery this morning for interment in the family plot.

BUFFALO, March 7.—Dr. Lucy Broad, proprietress of a ladies' drug store, was arrested last night while in the act of committing an abortion. She has for a long time been under the surveillance of the Police, and his twice been arrested, but has escaped conviction.

MARLBORO, Mass., March 7.—Last evening Alphonzo B. Glidden, aged 24, and Villena Pike, aged 19, shoemakers, recently from Alton, N. H., while under the influence of liquor, quarreled, when Glidden shot Pike. The latter died this morning. Glidden was arrested.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE

THE EXCISE BILL KILLED.

HOW IT WAS ACCOMPLISHED—THE SPEECHES—THE FINAL VOTE—THE CONTROLLER OF NEW-YORK CITY CALLED ON FOR INFORMATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—The fate of the Daly Excise bill, or the vote by which it was killed this morning, can scarcely be called a surprise, for it has been felt, rather than known, for two weeks past that the bill was destined to fail. It was not, however, expected that its taking off would be so sudden, or the method of it so severe. There was something of the fierce old Puritan spirit in the way Gilbert and his associates pushed their advantage when the preliminary votes showed them their strength; and they would yield nothing until they had not only killed the bill, but, by moving to reconsider the adverse vote, and then voting the motion down, had made it certain that the bill was dead for this session. Before the debate began the speeches were, by resolution, limited to 10 minutes to each speaker upon any one section. The ball was opened by the offering of an amendment to the first section of the bill by Mr. Langner, of Erie; but he immediately withdrew it at the request of Mr. Brooks, who had one to offer which provided that the local authorities of the several towns of the State could elect whether they would act under the provisions of this bill or under the law of 1857. This amendment was in the nature of a substitute for Mr. Alvord's pending amendment to make the bill applicable to all the cities of the State. No one pretended to speak upon any amendment or upon any detail of the bill. The debate which followed was wholly on the general subject of keeping the law as it stands, or modifying it, and was at all times earnest and emphatic. Mr. Brooks fired into Mr. Gilbert and the party of narrow ideas which would refuse the proposed relief to New-York. Mr. Gilbert as severely replied, and also paid some attention to the speech of Mr. Astor made the other day. Mr. Grady retorted with more than his usual vehemence on Mr. Gilbert. Mr. Fitzgerald made a sensible speech in favor of the bill. Dr. Hayes hotly denounced the constant charge that the New-York members asked something contrary to public morality, and begged the House not to waste more time on the general question, but to come down to work upon the bill. Mr. Waring, of Brooklyn, denied the statements of Dr. Hayes that the people of New-York City wanted this bill, and asserted that all he heard in that City convinced him that it ought not to be passed. Mr. Bergen, of Kings, retorted on his colleague that in this matter he could not represent New-York, and misrepresented Brooklyn; and argued in favor of the passage of the bill. Mr. Alvord attacked Dr. Hayes for charging an illogical argument, it being simply that because people in New-York broke the existing law, the House should pass another law which was sufficiently loose that they would have no motive to break it. After this came Mr. W. Jones, the Republican member from the First District of Oneida, upon all questions, from the tone of speech of the morning. He is an old, gray-headed Welshman, a well-to-do stone mason by trade, and the speech he made was one which, in style and sentiment, was a novelty of the most novel kind in the Assembly of New-York. With a sincerity and solemnity and earnestness which made doubly effective all that he said, he told the House that he had looked into this Excise business, and that all this temperance talk about the frightful effects of rum was humbug. He was born in a tavern, and his earliest recollection was of drinking ale; he was not ashamed to say he was a drinking man. He had drank ale, and beer, and brandy and other good liquors all his life, and he was the better for it. "The temperance people," continued Mr. Jones, amid roars of laughter from all over the House, "say that liquor is poison. Has it poisoned me? Look at my gray-headed man; I'm the father of 10 children; I'm the grandfather of four, and I expect to live to be a great grandfather; I've always drunk liquor, and I'm a healthy man to-day. The temperance people say its poison—I say it's good, and I know. They don't know. Then gave the House his experience with the Sunday law, relating how on Sunday last he had driven 26 miles through Utica and the surrounding country, and at every place he stopped he "drank a glass of ale. That's how your Sunday law is kept." In much more in the same strain did Mr. Jones tell the House, amid laughter and cheers of encouragement on all sides, and then the Chairman (Mr. Eli Taylor) called time. Shouts of "go on, go on," arose, some members moved that the speaker's time be extended, others objected, and much confusion on points of order followed; but Mr. Husted, who was in the gallery with some friends, came down stairs hastily, and stilled the noise with a brief explanation of the operation of the rules under which the committee was acting. Mr. James Daly then rose to close. On the date, for 50 days he had been getting ready, and as the general desire of the House seemed to be to try the respective strength of the friends and opponents of the bill by some kind of a vote, when Mr. Daly closed, a vote was called for on Mr. Brooks' amendment. A standing vote had, of course, to be taken, the House being in committee. The ayes stood 53; the noes, including 38; against it, 53. A vote was then called for on another amendment pending, to make the bill of general application, and it was beaten, 51 to 52. This showed Mr. Gilbert and his friends how strong they were, and that gentleman instantly demanded a vote on the motion, originally made only for purposes of debate, to strike out the first section of the bill. It was carried, 53 to 40. This vote made the situation clear to all, and Mr. Brooks asked Mr. Daly whether he thought it of any use to proceed further. Mr. Daly said he thought not, and, for the purpose of getting a yea and nay vote, moved to report progress, which was adopted without dissent. The Speaker took the chair, the Chairman reported, the motion for leave to sit again was granted *pro forma*, and then Mr. Gilbert moved to kill the bill by moving that it be recommitted to the committee with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. No debate was allowed upon the vote by yeas and nays, taken amid profound silence, resulted yeas, 64; nays, 55.

Mr. Gilbert, determined that the bill should be buried beyond possibility of revival, moved to reconsider the vote, remarking that he hoped it would be voted down. It was necessary to again call the yeas and nays, and the Speaker put the motion and declared that the nays had it. This ends the Excise bill. To do anything now would require a new bill, and the work to be done all over again from the beginning. The final vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Alvord, Andrews, Berry, Brundage, Case, Chappell, Chase, Clapp, J. M. Clark, Converse, Cormack, Crandall, Deyoe, Fish, Gilbert, Graham, Grigg, Halliday, Hepburn, Holbrook, Hoyt, Hulme, Hurd, Keator, Keegan, Kellogg, Kerr, Kip, Lowing, Madison, Mead, Merrell, Miller, S. V. S. Miller, Mooers, Neilson, North, Noyes, Palmer, Parker, Cicero O. Peck, DeWitt C. Peck, Peek, Pool, Prescott, Reynolds, Rowland, Sawyer, Sewell, Sheard, Sheldon, Skinner, Starbuck, E. R. Taylor, J. T. Taylor, Terry, Thomson, Valentine, Wadsworth, Waring, Wilbor, Williams, Willis, Winch—64.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Astor, Baker, Bath, Beard, Bergen, Bouck, Brooks, Browning, Clancy, J. Clark, Cosad, Crawford, Crowley, Curran, Daly, Day, Douglass, Fitzgerald, Floyd-Jones, Flynn, Foster, Frank, Galvin, Grady, Hamilton, Havens, L. Hayes, J. Hayes, Henry, Hobbie, Holahan, Jones, Langner, Loveland, Mapes, McDonough, Meyenborg, Niven, Patterson, Pine, Proper, Purdy, Roberts, Searing, Schoolcraft, Shanley, Silver, Stocking, Strack, J. T. Taylor, Townsley, Willers, Worth—55.

Mr. Fish explained his affirmative vote by saying that the action just had in committee sufficiently showed that the bill could not become a law. It was useless, therefore, to make any further effort to continue the discussion.

Mr. Keegan, in explaining his affirmative vote, said he knew his vote would be against the feelings of many of his intimate friends, and might alienate some of them, but he had taken an oath to perform his duty in this House, and believing that this was a question between God and the devil, and between heaven and hell, he would vote against the liquor side and in favor of killing the bill.

As soon as the House convened this morning, Mr. Brooks offered some resolutions, and by unanimous consent made the following explanations of them. He said:

"Yesterday in one of the public journals of this State, very serious charges were made against the Financial Department of the City of New-York—charges involving not only the integrity of the official, but the correctness of the statements which they have issued from time to time to the public. The editor and the reporter making this charge have requested this Committee, as the proper agency where the charges are made, to conduct this investigation. I therefore hope that it will be the sense of this House that the financial officer of the City of New-York may be examined, the same as the other officers of the City, and that the Committee may have the inquiring in regard to the charges which have been made against their department. I offer the following resolutions:

Whereas, In the issue of THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the 6th inst. it is asserted:

First—That while the debt of the City of New-York appeared to be reduced, it was in reality being steadily increased.

Second—That the receipts from taxes in the City fall short of the expenditures.

Third—That the Sinking Fund of the City was empty, while interest bonds were issued which must in the end become part of the debt.

Fourth—That the Board of Apportionment of this City concealed its extravagances by the "transfer" system, viz.: that while it ostensibly "appropriated" only certain published amounts, it increased these appropriations when political favorites were concerned by the transfer to their credit of certain mythical "unexpended balances" of other funds dating as far back as 1871.

Fifth—That these balances were, in fact, represented only by book balances, not by money in the Treasury, for there was none, and that bonds being issued to cover the transactions the public debt was steadily on the increase; and

Whereas, It is proper that all the facts bearing upon these assertions should be without delay communicated to the Assembly, to the end that such action may be taken in reference thereto as may be required; therefore

Resolved, That the Controller of said City be and he is hereby required, within five days from this date, to transmit to the Assembly:

First—An abstract of the debs of said City for each of the last five years.

Second—An abstract of the receipts from taxes for each of the last five years, and how far, if in any particular year, the expenditures fell short of the receipts; and if so, explaining to what is this attributable, and how it can be remedied.

Third—The balances in the Treasury of the City at the close of 1877, and at the close of each of the months of January and February, 1878, and on the 6th day of March, 1878.

Fourth—The amount of revenue bonds of the City outstanding at the close of the years 1876 and 1877; the amount of revenue bonds since issued, and the amount of such bonds paid during the year 1877.

Fifth—A statement showing the amounts transferred by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment during each of the five years preceding the year. 1878; the items (and the amount of each) for which particular purposes for which such transfers were made, and the claims paid and to whom paid therefrom; and

Sixth—Whether any bonds of the City were issued to meet or provide for such transfers, and if so, the amount of the same, and those still outstanding or unpaid.

Mr. Fish objected to the adoption of the resolutions at the time, but after reading them over withdrew his objection, and they were adopted unanimously.

Most of the leading committees held meetings this afternoon. The Railroad Committee heard the representations of the delegation of dairymen on the bill to reduce the freight charges on milk. Chauncey Depew appeared in opposition. Mr. Simon Stern appeared to speak in favor of the bill creating a State Railroad Commission, and made a long argument. Mr. Depew asked that it might be printed, so that he could reply, and a week was given for the purpose.

The Cities Committee heard Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in opposition to the bill compelling the use of iron telegraph poles in cities. They also heard arguments on two bills amending the law in regard to steam-boiler inspections.

A caucus of Democratic members of the Assembly had been called for this afternoon, to decide upon the course to pursue in relation to the Apportionment bill, which was the order for discussion to-morrow. The postponement of its consideration changed the situation, and the caucus met this afternoon only to appoint a committee to report upon the amendments to be offered, which the committee will report to the caucus at its next meeting.

The excise people have not abandoned hope. They speak of taking up the Lansner bill which is in the house and trying to pass it after proper amendments. A change of tactics is regarded as necessary. What the new system is to be is not known. It is certain, however, that it will be up hill work to fight through another bill after the defeat of to-day, especially as the contest was on the simple proposition "shall or shall there not be any change of the existing excise law," and upon this members have put themselves upon record.

THE PURDY-MORRIS CASE.

HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS IN ALBANY—EXAMINATION OF "SCOTTY"—AN UNEXPECTED SCENE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—A long and interesting hearing in the Purdy-Morris case was held this afternoon in the Assembly Chamber by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. "Scotty," the leader of the gang of repeaters that went into Westchester County, was produced as a witness. He testified that the tickets given him in New-York on the Saturday night previous to election, which he and his men were to vote, were for the Senate, Judiciary, and county only, and it was not until the morning of election, and while his men were in line at the polling place in Mount Vernon, that he received any tickets for the Assembly candidates. He was met there by a man named Shields, who said he had been waiting to see him. After some conversation Shields handed him the Morris tickets, and he [Scotty] distributed them among his men. The witness was subjected to rigorous cross-examination for nearly two hours by Mr. Herring, counsel for Morris, and proved himself to be so shrewd and even-tempered that the spectators were greatly amused. The man is probably one of the most dangerous among the criminal classes of New-York, but he has a boyish and not unpleasing face, a low, soft voice, and few of the marks of the criminal about him. When Mr. Herring closed, and in answer to questions by Mr. Purdy, the witness related the circumstances of his arrest—when it was known that he was to appear as a witness—by Mr. Herring; his incarceration for two weeks in the Tombs, and his discharge from prison without being called upon to appear in court at all, Judge Dittenhoefer, counsel for Mr. Purdy, rose to ask some questions, and something like a scene soon followed:

Judge Dittenhoefer—When did you first see Mr. Herring, Mr. Scott?

Witness—I saw him for the first time on election morning at Mount Vernon about 11 o'clock.

Judge Dittenhoefer—Where was it, and what did you do?

Witness—Well, we met outside the hotel, and then went into Judge Edmunds' office; we were all talking there about election, and Mr. Herring said something about wanting to know how this thing was going—if it was all right; I told him he had no cause to complain, for his friends were getting as much out of it as any body else; we all took a drink together, and Mr. Herring went out.

At this unexpected testimony there was an irrepressible shout of laughter, and Mr. Herring rose, absolutely trembling with rage. "How long," he thundered at the witness, "have you known this man?" and pointed his finger at Judge Dittenhoefer.

Witness—I never saw him before last night.

Mr. Herring—(In the same tone)—Did he not tell you that you were to vote by-and-by?

Witness—No; we did not talk about this case.

Mr. Herring—(Still louder, and pointing his finger at the Judge)—How many times have you perjured yourself in the services of this man?

A murmur of disapprobation rose among the audience; Mr. Purdy protested against the insult to his counsel. The Chairman of the committee declaring the question highly improper, ordered the stenographer to strike it from the record, and Scotty, looking up, said quietly: "You would not ask me that question in the street, Mr. Herring."

Mr. Herring resumed his examination, but only brought out more minute particulars about the drinking, which the witness testified was from a private bottle that Judge Edmunds had in his office. He said that Mr. Herring returned to the office in about an hour; said he [witness] and his companion, Kelly, were a pair of scoundrels, and threatened to have them arrested if they did not leave the town. After the examination was over, Mr. Herring said, privately, he would offer rebuttal testimony, showing that he did not take a drink with the witness. The committee adjourned further hearing in the Purdy-Morris case, and taking up the case of Foley against Berrigan dismissed the petition, which gives the seat to Berrigan, the sitting member.

DETROIT, Mich., March 7.—A telegram from Mackinaw, received this morning, reports that the Straits are clear of ice.

RICHMOND, Va., March 7.—Judge Hughes, of the United States District Court, will render a decision in the Arlington estate suit on Friday, the 15th inst., instead of this week, as previously stated.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 7.—A woman known as Jesse Stockton was shot and killed last night in a bagnio by Louis Altenbaugh, because she refused to leave the place with him. Altenbaugh claims that his wife

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

MRS. RESTELL ADMITTED TO BAIL.

THE PRISONER'S COUNSEL PRECIPITATES DISMISSAL—THE PRISONER APPEARS IN THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE AND DEPOSITS $10,000 AS SECURITY FOR HER APPEARANCE.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision dismissing the habeas corpus proceedings for the discharge of Ann Lohman, otherwise Mme. Restell. In his memorandum Judge Lawrence said: "I am of opinion, on reading the evidence taken before the Police Justice, that enough was made out on the examination to sustain his conclusion that an offense had been committed, and that there was probable cause to believe that the defendant was guilty thereof. The statute of 1872, as amended by chapter 777 of the Laws of 1873, section 1, is extremely comprehensive, and I do not see how it can be claimed that there was not some evidence at least before the magistrate tending to show that two of the offenses against which the statute is directed had been committed by the prisoner. Such being the fact, this court cannot interfere. The writ is dismissed and the prisoner remanded."

After Judge Lawrence's decision had been rendered, the accused, accompanied by her lawyers, Mr. Van Dyke, partner of A. H. Purdy, and Mr. McKinley; her grandson, young Purdy, and Deputy Sheriff McGonigle, went before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions. Counsel moved for a reduction of bail from $10,000 to $5,000, offering to give the Madame's own real estate as bail for the latter amount, and deposit, in addition, $5,000 in cash with the District Attorney. Judge Sutherland said that he knew nothing whatever of the facts of the case, and could only pass on the motion before him. He would not interfere with the amount of bail originally fixed by Justice Kilbreth, and would, therefore, let the bail stand at that amount. Assistant District Attorney Lyon said he would accept the bond of the prisoner in $5,000, with that of another satisfactory surety in a like amount, stipulating, however, that the accused should deposit $10,000 with the District Attorney as additional security for her appearance. The Madame was then formally surrendered by the Deputy Sheriff, and transferred to the custody of Court Officer Isaac Smith.

Shortly after there appeared at the District Attorney's office for the purpose of preparing the bail bond. When asked by the Recognizance Clerk what real estate the prisoner could justify on, Lawyer McKinley carelessly replied, "Oh, she can justify in $200,000 or $300,000 if necessary." Finally, she became her own surety on both charges against her, giving as security her house and lot on Fifth-avenue. As the other surety, Lawyer McKinley produced Albert Smith, of No. 278 Fourth-avenue. When questioned as to his property, he stated that he had a factory on West Twenty-eighth-street, near the North River. He could not, however, remember the number of hands employed, and after a whispered consultation he was withdrawn. The bail was next introduced John Laurits, the keeper of a lager-beer saloon at No. 117 West Twelfth-street. Laurits had become Mme. Restell's bondsman during the proceedings before Justice Kilbreth, and again became her surety in $5,000, giving as security a house and lot at No. 209 West Thirteenth-street. The bail having been deemed satisfactory, they were accepted by Recorder Hackett. After which the accused deposited with Deputy Clerk Doremus, of the District Attorney's office, $10,000 in bank notes. She received a receipt for the same, and was told not to pay over the money until she had received a receipt duly signed. She showed equal caution in signing her bail bonds, declining to sign the documents until they had been read carefully by her lawyer Murphy, and Van Dyke. Everything being at length arranged satisfactorily the Madame was formally discharged, and left the court-room, followed by a crowd of curious spectators, who had been attracted by her presence. On reaching the Chamber entrance, a messenger was dispatched for her equipage, and in a few minutes the notorious woman, accompanied by her grandson, Lawyer McKinley, and Smith, was driven off. The Restell case will be laid before the Grand Jury on Monday next.

THE PROTECTION OF SAILORS.

DISCUSSING THE BLOOD-MONEY EVIL—THE SHIPPING ACT OF 1872 A FAILURE—THE BOARD'S TROUBLE WITH MR. BLUNT.

The Commissioners for Licensing Sailors' Boarding-houses met yesterday for the purpose of revising their regulations. There was a long discussion over a proposed new ordinance prohibiting the taking of "blood-money" by sailors' boarding-house keepers, under penalty of revocation of license and prosecution under the United States Statutes of 1872. "Blood-money" is the term used to characterize a bonus paid in dull times by a sailor for a berth on board a vessel, or in times when seamen are scarce by masters of vessels for hands. The Commissioners were agreed that the custom has grown to be an evil of immense proportions. An instance was cited in which a sailors' boarding-house keeper acknowledged to the board that he paid $7 to the Captain of a British bark, last November, to secure a place for a sailor for a voyage to Antwerp. The sailor has been back some time. Taking a crew of 12 or 15 at that rate, and estimating a voyage to last three

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—MARCH 7.

SUMMARY.

In the Senate, the bill authorizing a review of the Hammond court-martial, and the restoration of the ex-Surgeon-General to the retired list, was briefly discussed. The joint resolution relating to Chinese immigration, and the abrogation of the treaties governing it, came up, and Mr. Sargent, of California, spoke in support of the resolution. The subject went over without action, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

A resolution was reported in the House authorizing the employment of experts by the Committee on Rules to be assigned by the Speaker to such investigating committees as he might think proper. A substitute authorizing the Committees on Expenditures to employ a clerk or expert pending investigations was offered, and, after debate, agreed to. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and after a good deal of political talk was passed.

SENATE.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin—Relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. COCKRELL, of Missouri—To provide for the organization of the Mississippi River Improvement Commission, and for the correction, permanent location, deepening of the channel, and improvement of the navigation of that river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MCDONALD, of Indiana—To fix the rank and pay of retired medical purveyors of the United States Army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

GUANO ISLANDS.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, called up the House bill to further suspend the operations of section 5,574 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to Guano Islands. Passed.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

Mr. MANEY, of Texas, introduced a bill to provide for a Code of Army regulations. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

GEN. HAMMOND'S CASE.

Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama, called up the House bill for the relief of William A. Hammond, late Surgeon-General of the Army. It authorizes the President to review the proceedings of the general court-martial in his case and to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the court if, after such review, he shall deem it right and proper to do so. It further authorizes the re-trial of the case on the findings and sentence are set aside, to place the said William A. Hammond on the retired list of the Army as Surgeon-General, provided he shall not, in virtue of such restoration, be entitled to back, present, or future pay or allowances.

Mr. COCKRELL, of Missouri, hoped a vote would not be pressed upon this bill to-day. There were some matters connected with the proceedings in the case which he desired to examine. It involved the right of one department of this Government to ride roughshod over another department. It involved the right of Congress to ride rough-shod over the Executive.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said he felt some interest in this bill, as it referred to a citizen of New-York. The only reason why the gentleman named could not have a review of the proceedings in his case was because the time had elapsed. The honorable Senator from Missouri [Mr. Cockrell] had said if this proceeding was authorized, Congress could authorize the Supreme Court to grant a new hearing in any case. Yes, the Supreme Court had so decided. When a case had been finally adjudicated the law-making power could authorize a new trial; but there was no such proceeding in this case. Several years ago the case of Pitz-John Porter was discussed in the Senate, upon a motion to review, and in this Chamber, as well as in the other house of Congress, it was strongly insisted that the proposed review should be accorded; but with the ingenuity which the proposition encountered at every turn, no one suggested that a constitutional difficulty was in the way. Dr. Hammond was a man distinguished in his profession, and his application was entitled to kind and respectful consideration.

Mr. COCKRELL said he agreed with all that was said by the Senator from New-York in regard to the character of Dr. Hammond; but the question he had to the bill was on constitutional grounds.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill was laid aside.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the joint resolution relative to Chinese immigration, which requests the President of the United States to open correspondence immediately with the Governments of China and Great Britain, with a view of securing a change in or abrogation of all stipulations in existing treaties which permit the unlimited immigration of Chinese to the United States.

Mr. SARGENT spoke in reply to an argument of Joseph G. Kennedy adverse to the bills to "restrict the immigration of the Chinese to the United States," and "to regulate Chinese immigration," whom he described as a lobbyist in the interest of the grand slave-masters of the Pacific, called the Chinese six companies.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in reply to the first part of Mr. Sargent's remarks referring to the Senate miscellaneous document styled "An argument of James C. G. Kennedy adverse to the bills to restrict and regulate Chinese immigration," said in justice to the Committee on Foreign Relations and to himself he desired to say that it was not intended that the argument should be printed for the use of the Senate at present. It was intended that the document should be printed for the use of the Committee, but by mistake the usual number was printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. SARGENT moved that the joint resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

At the request of Mr. BOOTH, of California, he withdrew the motion, and consented that it lie on the table for the present, in order that his colleague [Mr. Hamlin] might address the Senate in regard thereto, and that Senator gave notice that he would do so next week.

At 5 o'clock P M. adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ILLNESS FOR INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

Mr. MCMAHON, of Ohio, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution authorizing the Committee on Rules to employ seven experts, to be assigned by the Speaker to such committees of investigation as to him may seem proper.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, offered a substitute, authorizing the Committees on Expenditures in the several departments of the Government to employ each a clerk or expert pending investigations, and also authorizing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to employ two experts. Mr. Springer explained that he did not mean to cast any reflection on the Committee on Rules, but that committee, he understood, did not desire the responsibility of making the selections.

Mr. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, said that the committee could do no work whatever unless a clerk or expert were allowed it.

Mr. COBURN, of Michigan, opposed the resolution. He would not oppose the appointment of any clerks that might be needed, but he denounced the attempt to show to the world the economy and retrenchment of the Democratic Party in cutting down clerks in every department of the Government where they were needed—in the Pension Office for instance—while they insisted unnecessarily in appointing extra clerks in the service of the House.

Mr. SPRINGER'S substitute was agreed to—yeas 133; nays 104; and the resolution as amended was adopted.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Potter, of New-York, in the chair, on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, the pending amendment being the one offered yesterday by Mr. Hanna, of Indiana, increasing the number of temporary clerks authorized to be employed in the Treasury Department from 20 to 35, and making a proportionate increase in the amount appropriated for the pay of such clerks.

Mr. BLOUNT, of Georgia, opposed the amendment, and called attention to the fact that for the last eight years there have been three times as many clerks as were necessary in the departments—notoriously, in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing—with a view of providing for men who had friends in office to vote for large appropriations.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, said that the Democrats had sat for two years in the House without successfully investigating the Treasury Department, and had been left to the present Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the expenses of that bureau more than $600,000. That gentleman, who was one of the best administrative officers the country had ever seen, had been saving $1,000,000 below the appropriations made by the Democratic Party last Congress.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas, favored the amendment. This was not an occasion when the doctrine of economy applied.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, loved charity as well as any one, but he did not agree with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Mills,] that the Government should make a vast eleemosynary institution and a great home. He would tell that gentleman that, if the House voted $500,000 for the employment of 90 clerks, twice as many, five times as many, a hundred times as many clerks, who were just as needy, would come to Congress to ask to be provided for.

Mr. HUMPHREY, of Wisconsin, said that it was the duty of Congress to relieve the people where relief was in its power to give it. There was a voice calling on Congress from the earth to do something to carry on every public improvement, to move every nerve to relieve the people from the slough of despond into which they had fallen.

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Mr. FORNEY, of Ohio, argued in favor of the increase of the clerical force, and spoke of the immense amount of labor thrown on the department by reference of inquiry adopted by the House. He said that it required more than 90 clerks to answer all the letters that came to him by the House, instanced one case—a resolution offered by Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, in regard to the stockholders in national banks—which had been suspended for months and also one to propose what information asked for, and which had never been printed.

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Mr. HALE, of Maine, said he would discuss the question of economy on the next appropriation bill, but now he would only refer to one case of an expert in the last Congress, where the cousin of the Chairman of the Committee on Printing, Mr. Vance, of Ohio, was appointed as "expert in printing" to that committee, and was paid as such.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, who had been a member of that committee, denied all knowledge of such expert, and asserted that nothing could be found in the minutes of the committee in regard to him.

Mr. HALE replied that that made the matter still worse, as then a man was paid as an expert who had never done anything to earn his pay. His account at the Treasury was certified by the Chairman of the committee.

An item of $20,000 for clerks detailed to investigate fraudulent land entries, trespasses on the public lands, and causes of official misconduct, was the subject of considerable discussion in connection with timber frauds. Speeches in opposition were made by Messrs. PAGE, of California; PATTERSON, of Colorado, and HOOKER, of Mississippi.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, elucidated the whole subject by an anecdote of a colored man in North Carolina who offered a very nicely-dressed chicken to a traveler. The traveler asked him where he had got the chicken. "Are you a Northern man?" asked the darky. "Yes." "Are you a friend of the colored man?" "Yes." "Well, then, you never ask such a question again." [Laughter.] So it was with these gentlemen and their constituents. The Secretary of the Interior should never ask them again where they got their timber. [Laughter.]

The committee rose and reported the bill, and it was passed by the House. It appropriates $6,500 for temporary clerks in the Treasury; $20,000 for clerks in the General Land Office to be employed in the examination of land claims in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida; and $4,000 for the heat and gas supply of the Pension Office.

At 5:30 o'clock the House adjourned.

NEW BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

FREE CABLE LANDING—TIME FOR PAYING THE TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS, AND WITHDRAWING FROM THE WAREHOUSE—THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The bill introduced by Senator Howe to-day "relative to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries" embodies a copy of the bill introduced by that Senator in the last Congress, (authorizing the Secretary of State to grant permission to any and all parties to land cables on our coasts, subject to certain specified conditions,) and contains the following new section:

"Any person on board of any ship or vessel registered in the United States, and sailing under the flag of the United States, who shall willfully injure or destroy any cable used for the transmission of telegraphic dispatches between foreign countries upon the high seas, shall, upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United State, be subject to a fine not exceeding $10,000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and the owners of such injured or destroyed cable shall have a right of action for damage against the person convicted of having willfully caused such injury or destruction."

The bill also provides, both as regards existing cables and telegraphic cable communication hereafter established, that the United States Government and the citizens of the United States shall enjoy equal privileges with the most favored foreign nationalities; that the lines of all such cables shall be kept open to the public for the daily transmission of commercial intelligence, and that all messages shall be forwarded in the order in which they are received, excepting Government business and dispatches in telegraphic service, which are to be given precedence in the order named. The bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Representative Carlisle's bill to prescribe the time for the payment of tax on distilled spirits was before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, and was by them altered into a joint resolution. Representative Sayler was unanimously instructed to report it to the House on the first opportunity. It has the approval of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and is as follows:

Be it resolved, &c., That the tax on all distilled spirits hereafter placed in distillery warehouses or in special bonded warehouses shall be due and payable three years after the entry of such spirits in such warehouses when the same are withdrawn therefrom, and said tax shall be paid at such rates as may be prescribed by law at the time of the withdrawal; provided, that nothing in this section shall prevent the transfer from one distillery warehouse or one special bonded warehouse to another distillery warehouse or special bonded warehouse may be withdrawn without the payment of tax as now provided by the laws now in force, and by this act. The time within which distilled spirits in distillery warehouses are required to be withdrawn therefrom, at expiry of the period of any warehousing bond, taken within one year prior to the passage of this act, upon the entry of such spirits into such warehouses, under the provision of section 3,293 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall, on written request being made, as herein specified, be extended for a period not exceeding two years from the date of the expiry of such spirits from the warehouse; but such extension shall not be made in any case unless there shall be indorsed upon, or appended to, the warehousing bond of such spirits, a written and an acknowledgment of their liability under the terms of said bond for the period for which the extension is granted, as if the same were inserted in the body of said bond, to be signed by the principal and sureties in the bond and acknowledged by each of them before a Collector or Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, or some other officer authorized by law to take the acknowledgment of deeds, provided that the sureties on said bond are at the time of such request satisfactory to the Collector, and if not satisfactory, that an additional bond with sureties to be sureties satisfactory to the Collector, shall be given. All warehousing bonds hereafter taken from distillers or owners of distilled spirits shall be conditioned that the principal therein will pay the tax at the time and in the manner prescribed by this act." The bill extends the time for withdrawal of distilled spirits from warehouse from one to three years, the present law making it only one year.

The bill introduced by Senator Cockrell to-day directs the President of the United States to appoint, subject to the Senate's confirmation, five engineers, to constitute "The Mississippi River Improvement Commission," whose duty it shall be to make complete surveys of the river from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico, and devise plans for the permanent location and deepening of the channel and the general improvement of its navigation. The commission are to have the assistance of such officers, men, vessels, and material of the Coast Survey organization as they may require, and if their plans and estimates are approved by the President of the United States and Congress, the construction and completion of the works thus recommended shall be carried on by the Secretary of War, under the supervision of the commission. Provided, that there shall be transmitted to Congress, at the commencement of each session, full reports of all work done and the cost thereof, and of the progress and effects of such improvements, together with estimates of the necessary amounts of appropriation for carrying them forward to completion. The bill also authorizes a preliminary report to be made of estimates for closing such outlets of the river, and such crevasses in the levees, as may be necessary, in the judgment of the commission, to partially secure the objects of the general system of works to be devised and perfected subsequently; and if such plans and estimates are approved by the President of the United States, then the Secretary of War is to cause the immediate construction of such works, under the supervision of the commission, in such manner as may be deemed most speedy and economical. The salary of the President of the commission is fixed at $6,000 per annum, and those of the four Assistant Commissioners at $4,000 each, less all compensation received by any one who may be already an officer of the U. S. Engineer Corps, or of the Coast Survey Service. The bill finally appropriates $100,000 for expenditure by the Secretary of War for salaries and necessary expenses of the commission incurred in the progress of the surveys and the preparation of the plans and estimates.

THE CHENEY INVESTIGATION.

EXAMINATION OF A. G. STAHL AND OF SUPERINTENDENT CHESNEY BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The House Post Office Committee to-day continued the investigation into the management of the New-England Railway Mail Service. A. G. Stahl testified: Entered upon the duties of chief clerk in Mr. Cheney's office in 1872; Mr. Cheney attended to his duties personally while at Boston; very often met him at the office in the evening attending to the business of the service; when Mr. Cheney was not at Boston witness forwarded personal correspondence to Ashland; on two or three occasions forwarded telegrams to Ashland requesting Mr. Cheney to report at different points; never knew the business of the office to suffer from the absence of the Superintendent.

Cross-examined—Witness stated that Mr. Cheney was absent from one to two thirds of his time; forwarded letters to Mr. Cheney at New-York City, Concord, N. H., and Washington, D. C.; did not think it necessary for Mr. Cheney to be at his office over one-half of his time; had frequently forwarded letters to Mr. Cheney at Concord, and presumed he had done so immediately preceding the New-Hampshire elections; never attended to any political correspondence for Mr. Cheney.

Thomas P. Cheney, Superintendent of the New-England Railway Mail Service, testified: Received verbal authority from ex-Superintendent of Railway Mail Transportation George H. Bangs to place Mr. Stahl leave of absence; always endeavored to transact the business of his office faithfully; shortly after entering upon the duties of Superintendent was taken ill from Chesterwork, having traveled over the several roads as all hours of the day and night the result of which was a severe illness; his physician advised him to do as little work as possible; met Mr. Vell, Secretary of Railway Mail Transportation, at the Centennial, and informed him that he thought he would be compelled to quit the service, whereupon Mr. Vell encouraged him and told him to do the best he could, hoping that he would recover; never failed to attend to any special service if it was possible to leave his sick bed; upon entering the Superintendency he resolved to do his work conscientiously, and he feels to-day that he has never committed a corrupt act while in the service; he claimed for himself and his subordinates all that was due the department in New-England; he had always endeavored to facilitate the work, and was quite positive he had succeeded; in the Summer of 1875 he was, in company with George H. Bangs, arranging for fast mail service through New-England, when he was taken very ill; Mr. Smith called on Mr. Cheney at his house in regard to arranging the appointment of a Postmaster at Meredith; he never heard until he came here, that Mr. Smith had furnished $250 to be expended in the New-Hampshire campaign as a consideration for such appointment. Mr. Cheney acknowledged that he had always been on active Republican; had never neglected his duties in consequence thereof; before going into the mail service he spent three or four weeks at Concord endeavoring to have the town of Ashland in Judge Ladd's district; when he was done there he has been little or no use of being very active, as the division made one portion of the town Democratic and the other Republican; believed that Mr. Holmes, clerk in his office, was on the regular Post Office pay-roll, in addition to the roll of the railway mail service.

Cross-examined—Witness stated that his visits in New-York were invariably on business connected with the service; in regard to the $2,000 which was granted Clerk Stahl, Mr. Cheney said it was authorized by Superintendent Bangs that Cheney should apply for one month's leave of absence, and that Stahl should be permitted to remain absent several months, substituted by Mr. Harrington, who left the service immediately upon Mr. Stahl's return. Mr. Holmes was not indispensable; he appointed him because he thought he was useful to him; Holmes's health should permit, he was of the opinion that his direct supervision would give better satisfaction to the employes.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

In Representative Blair's testimony yesterday reference was made to a statement of ex-Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service Bangs—not Banks, as erroneously stated in previous dispatches.

EXCHANGE OF REVENUE STAMPS.

CIRCULAR OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXCHANGE AND REDEMPTION.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The following circular concerning the redemption and exchange of internal revenue documentary and proprietary stamps, has been issued by Commissioner Raum:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1878.

1. Section 3,420 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that—

"The Commissioner of Internal Revenue may, from time to time, make allowances, upon proof satisfactory of the facts, for the allowance of such of the stamps issued under the provisions of this chapter, or any internal revenue stamps, as may have been spoiled, destroyed, or rendered useless or unfit for the purpose intended, or for which the owner may have no use, or which, being in his possession, may have become improperly or unnecessarily used, or where the rates or duties represented thereby have been paid in error or overcharged; and such allowance shall be made either by giving other stamps in lieu of the stamps so allowed for, or by repaying the amount or value, after deducting therefrom, in case of repayment, the sum of 5 per centum, to the owner thereof, but no allowance shall be made in any case until the stamps so spoiled or rendered useless shall have been returned to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or destroyed, and proof has been made showing the reason why said stamps cannot be so returned."

The act of July 12, 1876, amends the section quoted above in so far as it relates to documentary stamps—other than those of the denomination of 2 cents—by providing:

"That from and after the passage of this act no allowance shall be made for documentary stamps, except those of the denomination of 2 cents, which, when presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, are not found to be in the same condition as when issued by the Internal Revenue Department, or if so returned by the said Commissioner, when the person presenting the same cannot satisfactorily trace the history thereof from their issue to their presentation for redemption."

2. In pursuance of the authority conferred by the statute quoted, the following regulations for the redemption and exchange of documentary and proprietary stamps, are hereby prescribed in lieu of all regulations or instructions on the subject heretofore issued.

3. Documentary and proprietary stamps which have been spoiled, or rendered useless or unfit for the purpose intended, or for which the owner may have no use, and documentary stamps of the denomination of 2 cents, not necessarily affixed to instruments, can be presented to this office for redemption or exchange.

4. The stamps must be transmitted at the risk and expense of the owner.

5. Stamps presented for redemption must be accompanied by a claim made on Form 61, 1,200 copies of which will be furnished upon application to this office. The claim must be sworn to, and the blanks filled up as far as the affiant can do so.

6. Stamps presented for exchange should be accompanied by a letter requesting the exchange in lieu of the claim prescribed in cases of redemption.

7. The redemption of stamps will be effected by "repaying the amount or value, after deducting therefrom * * * the sum of 5 per centum, to the owner thereof," or the exchange, by the issue of check or proprietary stamps, of equal value, in lieu of those returned.

8. When claims for redemption are presented which are not "in the same condition as when issued," their condition must be satisfactorily accounted for, and conclusive evidence that they were never used must be furnished before they can be redeemed or exchanged.

9. When documentary stamps other than 2-cent stamps are presented which are not in their original condition, their history must be satisfactorily traced from the time of their purchase from the Government until their presentation at proper office for redemption, and who have owned the stamps. Each statement should set forth the name of the person or firm from whom the stamps were received, the date of such receipt (as near as possible,) that the stamps were never used while in the possession of the affiant, and, if sold, the date of sale and the name of the person or firm to whom sold. In order to facilitate the preparation of this evidence several blank affidavits have been printed on Form 61.

10. In the case of lost bonds, upon which have the appearance of having been washed, or from which the cancilage has been removed, either in whole or in part, or which have been regummed, are not considered to be "in the same condition as when issued."

11. When stamps of a larger denomination than $20 are presented, a bond must be given, in double the value of the stamps presented, with sureties satisfactory to the Collector, and if not satisfactory, that an additional bond with sureties to be sureties satisfactory to the Collector, shall be given. All warehousing bonds hereafter taken from distillers or owners of distilled spirits shall be conditioned that the principal therein will pay the tax at the time and in the manner prescribed by this act." The bill extends the time for withdrawal of distilled spirits from warehouse from one to three years, the present law making it only one year.

12. Persons making application for the redemption or exchange of stamps improperly or unnecessarily affixed to instruments, should forward the instruments with the stamps attached to the letter requesting by the affidavit of the owner, setting forth all facts in the case. There should also be an accompanying certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue, or Deputy Collector, that he has made a personal examination of the case, and finds the facts to be as stated. The history of the stamps should be traced to their origin of issue to their presentation.

13. In cases where an allowance is asked for stamps destroyed by fire, conclusive proof must be of such a character that the destruction of the stamps must necessarily be inferred therefrom.

14. Stamps will only be redeemed or exchanged when presented by a bona fide owner or an agent or representative of such owner, or have been legally vested in person acting as agent, Executor, Receiver, or in any other representative capacity, the authority of the representative to act must be shown.

15. Bankers and others forwarding large numbers of stamped checks and drafts are requested to inclose in the package a schedule, showing the number and description of checks and the aggregate value of stamps contained in the package. This will enable this office to locate any error that may have been made in the count of the stamps, and the schedule can be returned to the consignee of the stamps for his information.

16. In all cases where stamped checks or drafts have been filled up and signed, satisfactory evidence must be furnished that they have never been issued or used in any manner whatever. If they have been issued to the payee, or indorsed, the stamps have no redeemable value.

17. Stamps will not be redeemed where the amount is less than 50 cents, but may be exchanged for check or proprietary stamps.

18. Claims will be acted upon as nearly as possible, in the order of their receipt, and in all cases as soon after their receipt as the condition of the public business will permit. GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

SEEKING REINSTATEMENT TO OFFICE.

The section of the Charter of 1873, which provides that no head of a bureau or regular clerk shall be removed until he has been informed of the cause and has had an opportunity of making an explanation, and that a record of the removal shall be kept, promises to give rise to a great deal of litigation. The clerks of the Fire Department who were removed without cause, and on appeal procured their reinstatement, have established a precedent that others who were similarly treated are now taking advantage of. Six applications were made to the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday by discharged employes, and writs of certiorari were granted making the cases returnable to-day. These cases include that of Seth C. Donginas, who says he was appointed Superintendent of Incumbrances on March 27, 1876, at a salary of $1,000 per annum. He continued in the performance of his duties until June 27, 1877, when he was removed by Commissioner Campbell. The second case is that of Henry Cleer, who was appointed in the same year in 1858, and finally became Captain and Chief of the Bureau of Police [established by the Park Department. His salary was $2,000. He was removed on May 31, 1876. The third case is that of Joseph F. Bolton, who was Disbursing Clerk of the Park Department at a salary of $1,800 from June 20, 1868, to May 31, 1876, when he was discharged. William E. Jones was appointed Clerk of the same department. He was appointed in December, 1873, and served at a salary of $2,500 until Feb. 1, 1876, when he was removed. Isaac Evans was the Purchasing Clerk of the department, and received a salary of $2,750. He was appointed on Dec. 21, 1871, and was discharged on May 31, 1876. Two persons, whose salaries aggregate $3,000, were, he says, appointed in his stead. George H. Harrison, the Time Clerk of the department, was appointed on June 5, 1871, and was removed on Feb. 1, 1876. His salary was $1,200. Each one of the six persons say no cause for his removal was assigned, no opportunity given for explanation, and that no entry was made on the records of the department. By the writs of certiorari the Commissioners of Public Works and of the Park Commissioners are, respectively, required to certify their proceedings to the Supreme Court, General Term, for review. It is expected that argument in the cases will be had to-day.

THE THERASSON FALSE PRETENSE CASE.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Bell called the case of Louis F. Therasson, of the law firm of Therasson & Bryan, No. 8 Pine-street, indicted for obtaining a signature by false pretenses. Therasson, who was agent for the estate of Mrs. Sarah J. Zabriskie, is charged with having appropriated to his own use over $100,000 of the Zabriskie estate, and is indicted for having fraudulently obtained from that lady her signature to a satisfaction piece for a $15,000 mortgage on the Dutch Reformed Church in Harlem. The Deacons of the church informed him, as the agent of the estate, that they were prepared to pay off the mortgage. Therasson thereupon visited Mrs. Zabriskie to get the money which would probably never be collected, and induced her to sign and deliver to him a satisfaction piece, so that he might see what could be done toward collecting the money. He received the money promptly, but never accounted for it to Mrs. Zabriskie, representing to her for about two years that the mortgage was still in existence, and paying her interest on the debt. The accused lawyer, through his counsel, ex-Judge Birdseye, pleaded not guilty to two indictments. No day was fixed for the trial.

A REAL ESTATE AGENT'S SWINDLE.

George R. Benner a real estate agent, residing at No. 59 Seventh-street, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Flammer, at the Essex Market Police Court, on the complaint of Barbara Hess, of No. 124 Ridge-street. He was charged by the complainant with having, on the 2d of October, 1877, obtained from her a deed of property, valued at $1,200, situated at No. 43 Elm-street, Brooklyn, E. D. It appears that Benner came to Mrs. Hess and represented to her that he was the owner of eight lots in Williamsburg Bridge, Westchester County, and said that he would exchange this property for Mrs. Hess' Brooklyn property. An agreement was made, and some lots in Westchester were pointed out to Mrs. Hess as the property to be exchanged. After Mrs. Hess had taken the deed from Benner, she being unable to read English, sent it to her attorney, Mr. Hochstadter. He informed her that she had been the victim of a swindle, and she called at the complainant's office at White Plains, and had been informed that the property that Benner had given a deed for was for some worthless swamp lots in Pond Ridge, near William's Bridge, as Mrs. Hess thought. Justice Flammer held the prisoner for examination in $500 bail.

CHARGED WITH CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

The case of George H. Tyler, indicted for cruelty to children, was called by Assistant District Attorney Lyon in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Mr. Tyler was manager of the Olympic Theatre on Broadway, in November last, and had among his performers two youthful acrobats known as "Baby Georgie" and "Little Allright," whose thrilling feats were performed without the usual precaution of having a netting spread on the stage. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children charged Manager Tyler with violating the law by endangering the life and health of the young acrobats, and he was indicted in December. Mr. Peter Mitchell, who appeared for Tyler, stated that his client was absent from the City, being, in theatrical parlance, "on the road," and asked for time to produce him in court. Mr. Lyon did not oppose the motion and Judge Sutherland allowed the case to go over for two weeks, remarking dryly to Mr. Mitchell that he hoped that "Little All-Right" would not prove to be "all wrong."

SEEKING TO ANNUL A MARRIAGE.

Ida Oppenheim, by her guardian, Simon Hess, brought suit in the Superior Court to annul her marriage with Max Oppenheim on the ground of fraud. The defendant put in an answer and contested the case. The Referee reported in favor of the plaintiff, and application was then made to Judge Freedman to confirm the report annulling the marriage. Judge Freedman yesterday decided, however, that the order of reference was all subsequent proceedings were void, and denied the motion on the authority of the case of Sullivan against Sullivan, where it was held that in divorce cases when are contested the order of reference should be "to hear and determine" the issues, and not "to take the proofs and report thereon," as was done in the present instance. The decision, therefore, extends the rule to cover cases where a marriage is sought to be annulled.

THE JONES DIVORCE CASE.

The suit of Mrs. Lois O. Jones against her husband, William R. Jones, was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The parties were married on April 7, 1873, and have one child. Mrs. Jones says her husband abandoned her on Sept. 4, 1875, and went to London, England. He wrote her, she says, to sell their household furniture, and follow him to London. She went there, she says, and did not find her husband, but received a letter from him, in which he said he had gone to Australia, and advised her to not go back to this City as best she could. She says she was enabled to return only through the kindness of the American Consul. Her husband afterward returned to this City, she says, in rags. She was obliged to buy clothes for him, and he required her efforts by treating her with cruelty and spreading abroad rumors against her character. Her suit is for a limited divorce. Mr. Jones, in his answer, denies the charge of cruelty, and says he never abandoned his wife. He went to England on business, he says, to look for employment. He wrote to her saying he was not doing well. She responded by writing to him saying she wished to join him in England. He sent her a letter, in which he told her not to come. Before her arrival, he says, he had gone to Australia to look for employment. He accuses her of having been criminally intimate with other men, and in his answer he seeks an absolute divorce from her. The case now before the court yesterday on a motion by Mrs. Jones for alimony and counsel fee. After some discussion, the case was adjourned until the 17th inst., to enable the defendant to be present. Before her arrival, he says, he had gone to Australia to look for employment. He accuses her of having been criminally intimate with other men, and in his answer he seeks an absolute divorce from her. The case now before the court yesterday on a motion by Mrs. Jones for alimony and counsel fee. After some discussion, the case was adjourned until the 17th inst., to enable the defendant to be present. Before her arrival, he says, he had gone to Australia to look for employment.

JOSEPH W. ALSOP'S WILL.

The will of Joseph W. Alsop, a prominent merchant of New-York, recently deceased, was yesterday adm

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Rigoletto—Miss. Eugenie Pappenheim, Miss A. Human, Mr. Charles Adams. 2:2 P. M.—Gildemeyer Reinhardt.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Money—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Dragoon Master—Mr. George Clarke, Mr. G. W. Conklock.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Bachelors—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Exiles—Mr. A. Dreipler, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Broncho Horses—Educated Dogs. Day and Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Eben Plympton, Miss Ida Savory.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Old House at the Bridge of Notre Dame.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Farce, Minstrelsy and Variety—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

CHELSEA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Readings—Mrs. Augusta E. Church.

KURTZ GALLERY.—Art Exhibition.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in New-England and the Middle States, rising barometer, cooler north-westerly winds, gradually backing to warmer southerly or easterly, and clear or partly cloudy weather, followed in the latter and western portion of the former by falling barometer.

The "samples of evasive demagogism" which we assumed would be the product of Mr. FISH'S inquiry as to what the members of the Board of Apportionment would do in regard to the salaries of policemen, firemen, and school-teachers if the power of reduction were conferred on them, are now forthcoming. Mr. JOHN KELLY thinks it would be improper for him to express an opinion about expenditures over which he has no control, albeit the point of the inquiry was to find out what he would do if he got control over them. Alderman ROBERTS does not want any new powers conferred on the Board of Apportionment, and suggests that the Legislature might be better employed in framing an Apportionment bill and an Excise law which would suit the constituents who were accustomed to elect Mr. ROBERTS to Congress by large majorities. As the Assembly deliberately refused to alter the existing Excise law yesterday, and as no apportionment satisfactory to Mr. ROBERTS or his supporters is likely to pass, that eminent statesman will be less disposed than ever to accept "new responsibilities" involving so trifling a matter as the saving of public money. Mr. WHEELER, though naïvely confessing that the question is a new one to him, is ready to "grade" the salaries of policemen and firemen, and to deal judiciously with those of school teachers. The Mayor remains to be heard from.

There was a slight disagreement between the Democratic chief inquisitors in the House yesterday. The Committee on Accounts, represented by Mr. MCMAHON, asked for seven "experts" to be employed by the Committee on Rules, for the assistance of investigating committees. The irrepressible SPRINGER, on the other hand, asked that these experts should be appointed by the several committees desiring their aid in the prosecution of investigations. SPRINGER would not, for the world, cast any imputations on the Committee on Rules, but that committee should not be trusted with "the responsibility of making selections." When we read "smellers" in place of "experts," the functions of these curious sub-agents will be comprehended. After some debate, SPRINGER carried the day, and each committee will have power to draw its own individual and special detective.

At least one good point is made against the Wood Tariff bill by the Industrial League of the United States. The representatives of this association, now in Washington, have remonstrated against the proposition to specify all articles upon which duty shall be levied and collected, leaving all unenumerated articles to be classed as "free." It is urged that foreign exporters can easily evade the tariff by changing the names of dutiable articles in a way which can, not only mislead, but actually bring the newly-named importation into the free list. Everybody familiar with the workings of the present tariff knows how easily this can be done. It sometimes happens, even now, that the narrow line which separates "crude" from "manufactured" articles is moved so as to make the latter class liable only for the duty levied on the former. If Mr. WOOD'S indefinite classification of free goods is allowed to remain in the new tariff, he will presently discover that his free list will be enormously expansive.

Gov. HOLLIDAY, of Virginia, has read a sharp lesson to the Legislature of that State on the subject of the finances. In answer to a resolution asking for information concerning the condition of the Commonwealth, he alludes to the proposition to call a constitutional convention to "scale" the State debt as an expensive superfluity, the cost of which ought to be saved for the benefit of the creditors of the State. Gov. HOLLIDAY very pungently says that it is idle to waste time in framing resolutions about State sovereignty while this debt is unpaid. Economy, retrenchment, and self-sacrifice, are necessary; and if deficiencies remain in the fund for the payment of the interest on the debt, additional taxation must be imposed. The talk about closing the free schools for the sake of saving money is deplored; the Governor clearly intimates that he thinks that the Virginia Legislature has weakly turned toward expedients to get rid of the State debt, rather than to means to meet it. Gov. HOLLIDAY, it is certain, believes that the debt must be paid somehow.

According to the latest dispatches, the growing satisfaction of Austria at the liberal territorial additions offered her in Bosnia and Herzegovina should suffice to outweigh the lingering irritation of the Hungarian party, and to make Count ANDRASSY'S explanation of his recent policy an easy task. It is significant enough, however, that Russia should spend so much pains in strengthening the States which are to border upon her "friendly neighbor," as, for example, in giving to Montenegro the district of Gatchko, in Southern Herzegovina, and rewarding Servia with those of Nish and Little Zwornik. For the present, nevertheless, Russia has probably made good her footing, and the presence of the British iron-clads at Toulon is a mere matter of form. The question of "congress or conference" seems to be still in agitation, though it is said that the Western powers, especially England, are strongly averse to conferring upon their representatives such powers as would be implied by the former term. Prince BISMARCK'S alleged illness, and consequent incapacity to appear in person at the conference, matter little, for, present or absent, he will undoubtedly hold the balance of power. A more troublesome question is the demand of Greece and other minor States to be represented there likewise—a demand upon which no action has been taken as yet. The opening of the council is variously announced for the 22d and the 25th of the present month.

"UNEXPENDED" APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. BROOKS introduced in the Assembly yesterday a series of resolutions calling for information from Controller KELLY on certain points suggested by THE TIMES. The resolutions are well enough as far as they go, though they need amendment in one or two essential particulars. To understand the proper scope of any such inquiry as that indicated by Mr. BROOKS, it is necessary to examine the nature and limitations of the practice which has, of late, grown to such dangerous dimensions, of transferring so-called "unexpended" balances from one account to meet deficiencies in another. Section 112 of the City Charter (chapter 335) of 1873 has these provisions bearing on the subject:

"The Board of Apportionment may, from time to time, on the application of the head of any department, authorize the transfer from one bureau to another, in the same department, of any sum heretofore appropriated for the purpose of such department or bureau; *but no department or officer shall incur any expense in excess of sum appropriated.*"

"Any balance of appropriations remaining unexpended, after allowing sufficient to satisfy all claims payable therefrom, *may* at any time, after the expiration of the year for which they were made, be transferred by the Controller, with the approval of said Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to the general fund of the City, and applied to the reduction of taxation."

These provisions were amended by section 2 of chapter 308, Laws of 1874, as follows:

"The said Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall have the power at any time to transfer any appropriation for any year which may be found by the head of the department for which such appropriation shall have been made to be in excess of the amount required or deemed to be necessary for the purposes or objects thereof, to such other purposes or objects for which the appropriations are insufficient or such as may require the same; and if it is found at the time when the estimate is made of the expenses of conducting the public business of the City of New-York for the next succeeding fiscal year, that there will be a surplus or balance remaining unexpended of any appropriation then existing at the end of the current fiscal year, such surplus may be applied to *like purposes* the next succeeding year."

It will be observed that the charter merely allows the transfer from one account to another in the same department of unexpended balances, while the amendatory law permits their transfer to purposes or objects outside of the department to whose credit they stand. But the law of 1874, equally with that of 1873, contemplates the deduction of these balances from the tax levy of the year succeeding that in which they occurred. The charter suggests their transfer to the general fund, and the law of 1874 their application to purposes similar to those for which they were not needed in the previous year. These are simply different ways of accomplishing the same object. The provision that "no department or officer shall incur any expense in excess of sum appropriated" (for its or his use) remains unrepealed, and the legal application of unexpended balances is, therefore, of a somewhat restricted character.

The language of both statutes assumes that the balances in question are represented by so much cash in the Treasury, to be drawn upon like a private depositor's balance in bank. They would be so did the actual receipts from taxation correspond with the amount estimated. The tax-levy of the year is framed in strict accordance with the amounts appropriated for the various purposes of the local Government, after the estimated revenues of the general fund from rents, &c., have been deducted, and after the Board of Supervisors has added a certain small percentage to cover the deficit in the tax receipts. It is certain that, of late years, that percentage has fallen far short of covering the actual disparity between the amount received from taxes and the sum appropriated for the purposes of the City Government. To ascertain how great this disparity has been requires an amendment to the second of Mr. BROOKS' resolutions, which makes the somewhat nonsensical demand for information as to how far "the expenditures fell short of the receipts" of each of the last five years. The point to be ascertained is, how far the actual receipts from taxation fell short of the amount called for by the annual tax levy.

That inquiry should be supplemented by another, calling for a detailed statement of the unexpended balance credited to each account at the end of each of these years, so that the full significance of the information as to what disposal has been made of these balances demanded by the fifth resolution, may be appreciated. The confiding tax-payer who thinks that by turning to the Controller's annual statement he will find all needful information in regard to these balances of unexpended appropriations will be disappointed. He will, indeed, find four columns of figures devoted to what ought to be full details of their origin and amount, and he may infer that the $2,919,244 75 which appears as the total appropriations of 1876 and previous years which were "unexpended" on Jan. 1, 1877, represented the entire amount available for transfer. The most casual reading of the reports of the meetings of the Board of Apportionment will reveal to him the fact that in the Street-cleaning appropriation for 1875, and the Police fund for the same year, quite a mine has been struck from which to draw payments for all sorts of questionable purposes. Deficiencies in the appropriation for salaries of the Finance Department, in the contingencies of the same department, old claims for stationery, printing, and blank books, besides Sheriff's fees in 1873 and 1876, and the expenses incurred by the Police Commissioners in defending themselves against the Mayor, have been paid from the Street-cleaning appropriation of 1875. From the Police fund of the same year have been paid the legal expenses of the Commissioner of Jurors, Mr. DUNLAP, incurred in proving his title to a salary of $15,000 a year, deficiencies in the appropriations of the Building Department, and numerous other items of expenditure. But if the inquiring tax-payer turns to the Controller's report for the year ending Aug. 1, 1877, he will find that under the heads of "Police Fund" and "Cleaning Streets under Police Department" there are no unexpended balances of appropriations for 1876 and previous years.

It would hardly satisfy the ingenuous inquirer to be told that the unexpended balances which represent so much cash in bank are left blank in the Controller's statement, while those which represent nothing more than a supposititious fund on the credit side of the City ledger are enumerated to a cent. Yet such a statement would be pretty near the truth. For, the Police Department differs from other City departments in having an independent Treasury of its own and in being allowed to pay its bills without subjecting them to the Controller's audit. Hence, the annual appropriations allowed it for salaries, supplies, and street-cleaning are drawn from the general Treasury in twelve monthly installments, and the balances, if any, remaining at the end of the year represent so much cash held by the department. If the Police Commissioners fail to turn these balances into the City Treasury, the Controller takes no note of their existence until he finds it convenient to inquire of his dear friends in the board whether they can accommodate him with some spare money to meet certain deficiencies withal. They generously responded, not very long ago, by voting him $25,000 out of the Street-cleaning fund of 1875, and, as one good turn deserves another, he gave them back $6,000 to pay the legal expenses incurred in the effort to keep their places. Mr. BROOKS must introduce another resolution covering the balances remaining in the Police Treasury if he desires to bring out the whole truth on this subject.

The fourth resolution ought to be made as comprehensive as the others, so as to show the amount of revenue bonds outstanding at the beginning of each of the last five years; and the sixth resolution, inquiring whether any revenue bonds were issued to meet the transfers of unexpended balances, should be accepted for what it is—a mere subterfuge to cover up the real point of the investigation. Mr. BROOKS will doubtless see the necessity of supplementing his inquiries in the manner we have indicated. If he does not, we trust that Mr. DALY or some other independent Democrat will. While the Controller is about it, he might as well make a return sufficiently comprehensive to furnish a basis for much-needed legislation for the cure of abuses which his predecessor was as unwearied in endeavoring to check as he has been active in keeping alive.

THE SMYTH CASE.

The State Senate will commit a mistake if, in dealing with the case against the Superintendent of Insurance, it allow itself to be fettered as though that functionary were actually on his trial for the misdemeanor he has confessed. That proceeding may be expected to follow in a regular "court of record," and all the technicalities in which lawyers rejoice relating to the admission or rejection of evidence will then be in order. Meanwhile, the duty imposed upon the Senate is of a different character and should be approached in a different spirit. So far as it concerns JOHN F. SMYTH, it is very simple. He is charged with violating a law enacted to prevent the practices of which he has, avowedly, been guilty. As between his statement and the charges preferred by the Controller there is no essential difference of fact. The course prescribed by the law, Mr. SMYTH deliberately disregarded. He placed himself above the law, did exactly what the law forbade him to do, and impudently asks that his contempt for the law shall be sanctioned by the Senate. The Governor's purpose is to rid the department of a man who has administered it in defiance of law, and has thereby forfeited his right to continuance in office. If the case went no further than this, it might be disposed of as quickly as Mr. SMYTH'S counsel yesterday suggested. The Senate cannot refuse to remove him from the position he has disgraced, or to vindicate the law he has insolently broken, without rendering the trial a mockery.

But because the case does not end here, any disposition to confine the investigation within the narrow limits suggested in Mr. SMYTH'S behalf will be regarded by the public with suspicion. Mr. SMYTH was an unimportant person before he was manœuvred into the department, and he will be unimportant when he is removed from it. His proceedings, however, have raised questions which go to the bottom of the system of State supervision, and tend to destroy the little faith that is left in the efficacy of the departmental reports, and the integrity of the companies' management. Mr. HAND hit an unwelcome truth yesterday when he remarked that the law of 1873, which SMYTH has violated, was enacted to protect policy-holders against the department which, theoretically, is maintained for their benefit. But for that law, there would be no hindrance to the corruption and rapacity of the Superintendent. He might institute an examination whenever he chose; he might appoint whom he pleased to perform the service he declared necessary; he might exact any payment he liked for himself or his tools; and the company, dreading his ill-will, would offer no objection. It might be eager—as a certain company once was—to pay larger fees than had been demanded; or it might submit reluctantly, as another company is said to have done, to charges so enormous that they look like robbery. Call this black-mail, if you will. It is the possible result of the system which MILLER began, which the law of 1873 was designed to correct, and which SMYTH, with the help of HARRIS, TOBEY, PLATT & Co., undertook to restore.

The system of State Supervision is on its trial, then, as well as Mr. SMYTH. And the propriety and value of the State's proceedings depend altogether upon the thoroughness with which the system is examined and exposed. For this reason some of the Senate decisions, yesterday, are to be regretted. They indicate a willingness to consult the convenience of officials who, as regards the misdemeanor, are equally guilty with SMYTH; and they suggest the probable use of all sorts of pretexts to shield SMYTH'S agents, appraisers, and attorneys from the punishment they are believed to have incurred. Such is the personal aspect of the matter as presented by the exclusion of testimony as to the pressure by which the Metropolitan Company was induced by Messrs. SMYTH and HARRIS to dispense with the formality of an audit. Such, also, is the most rational interpretation of the determination to exclude proof of SMYTH'S exercise of authority to impose upon companies, unnecessarily, the services for which exorbitant charges were subsequently made. Now, the allegation which the Senate, by a vote in secret session, thus refuses to admit involves the integrity of the whole system of supervision. The fact that so gross a perversion of power is not only possible but is acquiesced in by companies whose pretensions are conspicuous, shows the necessity of a rigid enforcement of the law of 1873, and of such amendments of the general Insurance law as shall compel the companies to reveal more accurately their condition without waiting for the orders of the Superintendent.

For the sake of the life insurance interest, we trust that the companies which have in other sessions contrived to frustrate wholesome legislation, will not be found behind the scenes in the investigation of the Smyth case. Those of them whose managers may be directly compromised by proof of paying unaudited bills presented by SMYTH or his friends will be naturally reluctant to testify; though even in these cases more is to be gained by a manly avowal of the motives that influenced payment of unlawful bills than by sinister attempts to avert exposures which, after all, will be found inevitable. There are companies not thus compromised in relation to SMYTH, and they should counteract any effort on the part of his accomplices or victims to stifle inquiry. The distrust which now attaches to life insurance, the want of faith in a system whose managers imperfectly comprehend its requirements, and the notorious rottenness of the supervision which, properly exercised, would be a solid basis of confidence,—are so many considerations which should induce every sound company to strengthen the hands of those who would make the Senate investigation tributary to reform.

THE FUNCTION OF THE VETO.

The intervention of the President, by means of his veto, in the decision of the fate of the Silver bill has attracted attention abroad, and the English papers have been discussing what to them is the anomalous power possessed in such cases by an American President. The *Economist* very properly describes the origin of this feature of the Government, and attributes it to the natural feeling of a people, just emerged from war, to strengthen the Executive, and to the entire confidence which was felt in the man who, it was known, would be the first to occupy the President's chair. It is forcibly struck, however, with the entire acquiescence of the people of the United States in the exercise of a power more concentrated and more arbitrary than had ever been known in a similar system, and that, too, when exercised by men of such low calibre as ANDREW JOHNSON, whom it describes with unwonted energy of language as a "drunken rough, with extraordinary innate capacity." This patience under an apparently extreme development of Executive power, it attributes to the good-nature liking which all democracies have for representatives who are firm enough and strong enough to defy the popular passion, and to the fact that, after all, the power of the Executive is merely negative, and only compels Congress, and perhaps the country, to reconsider a decision.

These comments on the veto power are fair and intelligent, but they hardly do justice to one element which entered very largely into the forming of the Federal Constitution, and that was the profound distrust which many of its founders had in the mass of the people, and the untiring ingenuity they employed in devising checks upon popular action. There was a section of the Constitutional Convention which would have made the Executive a purely ministerial office, carrying out literally and without change the will of the majority. But there was another and very powerful section which accepted the will of the majority only as a necessary evil, and which was constantly engaged in trying to thwart it, and not merely to erect barriers against its immediate supremacy, but to substitute for it the will of some representative of the intelligence, conservatism, and wealth of the community. The President, with his actual powers, was a curious resultant of these different forces. On the one hand he was the instrument of Congress to carry out the laws when made. On the other, he was the depository of the original appointing power, in which the Senate was to have only a subordinate share, and he was also given the veto, by which his dissent became equivalent to the votes of one-eighth of each house of Congress, that being the number which would have to be added to a bare majority to enable it to override his objections.

The veto was a positive and practical contrivance against the dangers apprehended from the rule of the majority. It was intended to go with the general Electoral system, by which the President was not to be the direct choice of the people, but the result of a series of siftings, at each succeeding one of which it was supposed that deliberation and sense of responsibility would become greater. It is impossible to account for the veto apart from the Electoral system. If HAMILTON and JAY, or even WASHINGTON, had supposed that the Electoral arrangements would break down wholly, and that the "colleges" of the various States would resolve themselves into a species of tally clerks to transmit the popular vote, they would have hesitated a good while before giving the President such peculiar power. And it must be admitted that the overwhelming force which offset the Electoral system, or at least turned it completely from its original purpose, has shorn the veto of much of the effectiveness it could have been expected to possess in checking the sway of the majority. Every one remembers of how little avail was the veto of ANDREW JOHNSON. That of Mr. HAYES is of but little more force. That of Gen. GRANT was effective, only because the measures to which he applied it did not then enlist the passionate feeling they now do, and because his party and personal support was far more powerful. In Mr. HAYES' case, however, we see the completest disappearance of what may be called the indirect power of the veto. Its interposition in the Silver bill produced no effect but the recounting of the votes. It was received not only contemptuously, but angrily, and was not accorded the bare courtesy of a day's delay. This would seem to be the climax of the process by which the whole Presidential system has been gradually breaking down. The change would not be so important, perhaps, if we could see anything better growing up in its place. But there is nothing. Congress is showing more and more plainly precisely the tendencies against which it was hoped that the Executive would be a protection—the demagogism, the pandering to bad passions, the indecent and arbitrary haste, the contempt of reasoning. We have not realized the hope that was entertained that the President would be a specially conservative and restraining force, and we are left with no additional sense of responsibility in Congress corresponding to its additional power.

THE TOMBIGBEE INCIDENT.

The Town of Clayville, situated some thirty miles from the mouth of the Tombigbee River, is at present greatly excited over the departure of the local colored minister, who recently started down the river on board a large and strongly-built colored sister, and who has not since been heard from. The circumstances attending the minister's departure were peculiar, and their publication may, perhaps, aid the recovery of the intrepid, though unintentional, voyager.

The minister in question was of the Colored Baptist persuasion, and was famed throughout the Tombigbee Valley for his skill as a baptizer, as well as for his ability as a preacher. There is no doubt that he was a fearless and conscientious man. Instead of maintaining that politic silence on the subject of chickens which many colored ministers insist is absolutely necessary, in order to avoid chilling the fervor of their hearers, this particular minister never hesitated to declare that a right of property in chickens existed, and that it should be respected in certain cases, and to a greater or less extent, by all honest men, especially during the season when hams are readily accessible. This bold doctrine, instead of injuring his popularity, actually increased the respect in which he was held by his congregation, and gave him much prominence among his ministerial brethren.

Among the colored ladies of Clayville was one who had long desired to submit to the rite of baptism, but who was deterred by a nervous dread of drowning and by a strong repugnance to the inevitable wetting which is inseparable from the rite. Scores of times this estimable lady had determined to be baptized at the next available opportunity, but at the last moment her courage always failed her. In the days prior to emancipation, she had been the slave of a Clayville planter, and she still retained a warm affection for the young master whom she had nursed in his infancy. Not very long ago this young man called to see her, and to him she lamented the lack of courage which shut her out from baptism. Whether he was influenced by genuine kindness, or by a wicked spirit of irreverence, will perhaps never be known; but the advice which he gave his confiding nurse was the cause of the painful tragedy which followed.

The young man professed to be surprised that the new safety bastismal robe invented, as he alleged, by Rev. Dr. PAUL BOYTON, of New-York, had not yet been adopted by the colored Baptists of the South. He said that he had one of these robes in his possession, and that the wearer would not only be safe against any possibility of drowning, but also against the possibility of getting wet. Moreover, it could be worn underneath the usual white cotton robe, without any danger of detection. The overjoyed candidate for baptism enthusiastically accepted the young man's advice and his offer of the robe, and she immediately sent word to the minister that she would certainly be ready for baptism the very next Sunday.

There was such a general distrust of the sister's courage that the colored people all assembled on the bank of the Tombigbee on the next day, confident that her courage would fail, and that she would endeavor to escape from the hands of the minister. The particular part of the river selected for the ceremony was comparatively shallow, but the current was swift, and a little lower down the depth was at least ten feet. In fact, the minister, in spite of his skill, had once lost a convert, who was carried away by the current, and who, on being rescued, promptly went over to the Methodists. The timid candidate was an unusually large woman, and was certain to tax the minister's strength severely; so that there could be little doubt that the ceremony would be one of unusual interest.

The sister arrived at the appointed time, looking even larger than usual, and walking with much difficulty. The minister took her by the hand, and she fearlessly descended into the water. All went well until she reached a depth of about four feet, when she suddenly fell upon her back, and to the astonishment of the spectators, floated on the surface of the water. The excitement at this unprecedented event was tremendous, and the air was filled with enthusiastic shouts. The minister's face, however, wore a troubled expression. He towed the unaccountably buoyant sister out into deeper water, and attempted to place her on her feet. The attempt proved impracticable, and he then tried to immerse her without changing her position. In spite of all his efforts, he could not force her under, and the spectators who witnessed the struggle soon became convinced that she was bewitched. They counseled the minister to exorcise the evil one by whom she was evidently possessed with an axe, and volunteered to supply him with heavy weights wherewith to securely sink her. That devoted man, however, refused their counsel, and persisted in his effort to immerse the sister without the aid of weights. Finally he threw his whole weight upon her, and in a moment the current swept the pair beyond their depth.

In spite of the danger of his situation, the minister's cheek did not blanch. With great presence of mind he seated himself comfortably upon the floating sister, and, waving a farewell to his congregation, began to sing a cheerful hymn. The current steadily carried him on at the rate of at least six miles an hour, and in a short time his weeping congregation was left out of sight and hearing. Without oars or sails he was unable to navigate the sister to the shore, and there is every reason to suppose that before the next morning he was far out on the Gulf of Mexico.

Captains of vessels navigating the Gulf have been requested to keep a sharp look for a colored sister in a Boyton life-saving dress, carrying a colored minister on her deck. Let us hope that he will soon be picked up. He has now been afloat five days without provisions or water, and must be beginning to feel the need of refreshment. Of course, any Captain who may rescue him will not ask for a reward, but if he tows the sister into port he can claim salvage to a large amount, and libel her in the nearest admiralty court.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce yesterday expressed the very general popular desire that the unexpended balance of the Chinese indemnity fund be appropriated by Congress for the relief of the starving population of Northern China. It is well known that 70,000,000 people are on the verge of starvation in five of the Provinces of that Empire. No such frightful calamity has been witnessed on earth in the memory of man. We have on hand about $150,000, left over from an indemnity paid to the United States by the Chinese Government for loss of American property destroyed when the Chinese burned the Canton factories during the troubles of 1856. All claimants have been paid in full, and the above-named sum remains unexpended. This was once offered to the Chinese Government, but was declined. It might be sent, as one of the speakers said yesterday, in such a way as to make it available in Hong Kong or Shanghai within twenty-four hours. The excuse that such a proposition "would provoke discussion" in Congress is too trifling to be entertained. The money should be sent.

GENERAL NOTES.

New-Hampshire's annual fast day is appointed for Thursday, April 11.

Gov. McCreary, of Kentucky, has rejected 1,933 applications for pardons within 30 months.

No New-Hampshire Republican should throw away his vote on Prohibition candidates next Tuesday.

Hon. Thomas S. Ashe is mentioned by a North Carolina paper as a suitable person to be put on the Democratic Presidential ticket in 1880.

Capt. John J. Daneker, one of Baltimore's Old Defenders, is the father of 20 children, grandfather of 49, and great grandfather of—but perhaps that is carrying these interesting personal statistics far enough.

Parties in this City are reported to have purchased for $100,000 a valuable estate of 5,000 acres, known as Clairmont, in Surry County, Va., intending to divide it up into 100-acre lots for an Irish colony.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* quotes the Athens *Farm* as saying that "an autograph letter from Gen. Grant to a distinguished Republican of Knoxville says that nothing could induce him ever to become a candidate for President again."

The Board of Directors of the McDonogh Educational Institute have offered Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines $20,000 to settle her claim against the city and the McDonogh fund. Her counsel offers to execute a full release of all her claims for $32,000.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* complains that the Chicago papers with remarkable unanimity suppress the telegram from this City giving the Clearing-house report whenever it is unfavorable to Chicago. It is a queer manifestation of journalistic enterprise.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Courier-Journal* prints seven long double columns of names of voters of the Fifth District of Kentucky, requesting Hon. John Watts Kearny to become a candidate for Congress at the next election. He has served in the Legislature of the State.

A Maine man soothed a woman who was terrified upon seeing a boy walking upon the roof of a mill by saying: "Oh, no, ma'am, there ain't no danger. You see he'd have to fall mor'n five stories before he'd get hurt. It is quite a long fall, five stories is, ma'am."

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* earnestly calls for the revocation of the local tax on commercial travelers, saying that in order to collect perhaps $500 the city drives away a trade which leaves $200,000 there annually, and saves the merchants from spending $200,000 more in Northern cities.

Citizens of Keyser, West Va., are said to have offered Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, $25,000 as a bonus if the company will consolidate the stations of Piedmont and Keyser, and make Keyser the terminal agency of the second and third divisions.

The Harvard *Lampoon* divulges this bit of conversation: Mr. Heavyswell (delicately leading the conversation)—"Do you know, Miss Roseleaf, I never made an offer!" Simple-hearted Bud (who has such an idea of Mr. Heavyswell's experience in everything)—"Really! Why, I supposed you had offered yourself hundreds of times."

Mr. George Petes and wife, of Detroit, Mich., six months ago quarreled, and by mutual consent the wife procured a divorce. But, separated, time flew on leaden pinions. Lonesome were they all the day long. Sunday evening last, at the house of an old friend, they met once more, and in a little while a clergyman was sent for and they who had been put asunder were made one again.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "The Grand Jury is vigorously prosecuting the investigation into the charges made by Wells in his letter to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, respecting the officers engaged in the prosecution of the Anderson case. So far over 40 witnesses have been examined, and the inquiry still goes on. A special report will probably be made when the Grand Jury shall have completed and compiled its work."

Mr. Charles E. Fitch, of the Rochester *Democrat*, has found it necessary to say publicly that he is not seeking an election to Congress, and were such a remote contingency as it being offered to him to occur, he would decline promptly and emphatically the honor it would involve. He maintains that both the holding and the seeking of political office are incompatible with independent journalism, and his ambition is bounded by his profession.

An Alabama paper says that there was a negro marriage in Talladega a few days ago, and a few minutes after the ceremony had been performed a rejected suitor of the bride threw his arms around her neck and in the presence of a number of persons inflicted upon her eight or nine stabs, from which she died almost instantly. He then mounted the Court-house steps and proclaimed, "I done it; hang me, or kill me just as you please, only bury me by Liza's side."

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, March 7.—The United States ship Wyoming passed the Capes this morning, bound for New-York, to take on a cargo for the Paris Exhibition. The United States tug Pinta sailed this afternoon for Washington, with the marines from the monitors at Chesapeake, in the James River, under the command of Capt. John B. Resney, who are detailed for duty at the Paris Exhibition.

THE QUEBEC POLITICAL CRISIS.

QUEBEC, March 7.—A majority of the Conservative members have signed a "round robin" against the action of the Lieutenant-Governor. It is improbable that Mr. Joly will be able to announce his Cabinet to-day. He still suffers from a severe cold. Hon. Mr. Holton has declined to enter the new Ministry.

THE DEBT OF VIRGINIA.

A STRAIGHTFORWARD MESSAGE FROM GOV. HOLLIDAY—HE URGES THAT EVERY MEANS BE EXHAUSTED TO PAY THE CREDITORS OF THE STATE ACCORDING TO CONTRACT.

RICHMOND, March 7.—Gov. Holliday to-day sent a communication to the General Assembly in response to the Senate resolution asking him to communicate, in accordance with constitutional requirements, the condition of the Commonwealth, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient. As to the condition of the Commonwealth, he says his predecessor had covered the entire ground with great minuteness of detail in his Message at the beginning of the session. As to recommending measures for consideration, he thinks it would have been regarded as a reflection upon the Legislature for him to have suggested anything after the various committees had gone to work upon every subject that the outgoing Governor had deemed proper to bring to their attention. With these views of the matter Gov. Holliday can only infer that the object of the resolution has special reference to the settlement of the public debt. About this subject he says he has never had any doubts. In all his utterances, previous to election and in his inaugural, he spoke in language not to be misunderstood as to the moral obligations to preserve untarnished Virginia's integrity and plighted faith, and he has since seen no occasion to change his mind. He can find no excuse for denial of the debt. The obligation of the contract for this debt is unassailed and unassailable; the war and its fruits have nothing to do with and cannot affect that obligation.

The Governor opposes the idea of a constitutional convention as in no way tending to settle the vexed question, and suggests that it would be better to give to the creditors the hundreds of thousands of dollars the convention would cost. He says: "We are shut up then to the conclusion that we are bound morally and legally to pay this debt. It is hardly necessary to spend time in framing bills to vindicate State sovereignty, or to establish some legal technicality. The debt is on us; it is a plain, practical affair. It is our duty to pay or adjust it like plain, practical men, in a business way. It seems to me, with the utmost deference to others, it is the only course we can pursue to discharge our duty and preserve the credit of the Commonwealth. We certainly cannot do either by trying to adopt measures which, while they profess to take care of the life of the State, have the appearance of throwing impediments in the way of the creditors. Recognize the claims of the creditors, without distinction of class, putting them upon the same footing as they were contracted for, a consideration which belongs equally to all, and the benefits of which the Commonwealth is now enjoying, and without which it would be little better than a wilderness. Then find means to pay the interest, and in due time the principal, in the only way it can be done, by the imposition and collection of taxes."

The Governor advises economy, retrenchment, and self-sacrifice, and when this is done to the utmost, if there is still a deficiency to meet the obligations, then he favors increased taxation, a special stamp tax for many subjects, and the taxing even of church property. Inability, he says, is an excuse that does not affect the obligation of a contract; it affects only its performance. It is not settled by a defiant air, because that is entitled to no standing in the court, either of morals or law, but by a fair and honest and amicable adjustment. He does not think it beneath the dignity of the State to pursue this course. He does not think it necessary to abolish free schools. He has not found it necessary, nor does he now assail them. If the people want them they must pay for them out of their own means. After all measures have been exhausted and still there is a deficiency, then comes the time of settlement with the creditors. Make a fair exhibit of all assets and liabilities to those who have a right to know them and terms will soon be reached.

The State Senate to-night agreed to a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to bring in a bill appropriating $100,000 to pay interest on the "peeler" bonds. This amount has been saved by recent retrenchment in the expenses of the State Government. Holders of "peeler" bonds have not been paid anything for several years.

A PENNSYLVANIA INVESTIGATION.

STATE OFFICERS CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION—A CORRESPONDENT WHO DECLINES TO REVEAL HIS SOURCES OF INFORMATION—A BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, March 7.—The Senate Committee, charged with the investigation of the alleged irregularities in the collection of a claim of the State against the Union Transportation Company, for which a fee of over $19,000 was paid to a law firm in this city, this evening held its first session for the examination of witnesses. The first material witness called was J. V. Cracraft, correspondent of the Pittsburg *Telegraph*, which journal made pointed allusions to the transaction. The committee tried to force Mr. Cracraft to reveal his sources of information, but he refused to name the gentlemen from whom he received the information upon which his letters were based. He asked time to consult with counsel regarding his rights in the matter. The next witness was John McMurray, Account and Warrant Clerk in the Auditor-General's office, who seemed to possess all the facts in the transaction. Mr. McMurray told his story in a plain, straightforward manner. He stated that the papers in the case were brought to him by a fellow-clerk in the office, who stated that the Auditor-General had directed that they be handed to him [McMurray] with explanations. These papers comprised the agreement, the statement or settlement, and the warrant upon which the claim for fees was paid. The evidence of Mr. McMurray thus far gives indications of a condition of affairs in the Auditor-General's office by no means creditable to the present management. The whole affair, as far as the employes of this office was concerned, was conducted in a secret, underhanded manner. The warrant was obtained surreptitiously, and without the knowledge of the clerk whose duty it is to write such documents. The agreement, settlement, and copy of the warrant were stolen from the desk of the clerk in whose custody they were placed. It also appeared from the testimony that State Treasurer Rawle manifested a disposition to "back down" in the matter when he discovered that the amount of the claim and fee was so large, but he finally yielded and the transaction was consummated. Pending the examination of McMurray, the committee adjourned. It is asserted that nothing criminal can be proved against any of the parties to the transaction. It is claimed that outside aid has frequently been resorted to in the collection of State claims, and that the contract in this case was made in accordance with law. It is acknowledged, however, that the officers of the State erred in stipulating in the agreement that if the claim amounted to more than $20,000 the compensation should be 2 instead of 10 per cent. The investigation will be continued from day to day until all the facts accessible are obtained. The committee express a determination to go to the bottom of the affair, no matter who suffers.

COAL OPERATIONS SUSPENDED.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 7.—The Lehigh Valley and Franklin Coal companies will suspend operations to-night for the remainder of the month. This completes a general suspension in the region, as the Riverside, Delaware and Hudson, and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Companies are already idle. This is owing to the fact that the quota allowed this section by the combination has been filled. The Lehigh Valley Company worked only three days this month.

BEN. HILL'S INCONSISTENCY.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* of the 2d inst. thus expresses its view of the wobbling of one of the Senators from that State on the silver question: "Senator Hill's course on the bill is full of inconsistencies, and his explanations do not make the matter clear. He certainly spoke against the 412½ grain dollar, called the measure which restored it a 'pickpocket bill,' favored silver, but wanted a dollar to have a greater amount of the metal so as to make it equal with gold. This was the burden of his speech. The sense and substance of the bill, which is now a law, is the restoration of that same 412½ grain dollar. On the vote in the Senate he was announced as paired with Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, but since his return he explained he had desired a pair only on the amendments, and that he favored the bill with them tacked on. On overruling the veto Mr. Hill voted for the bill. Mr. Hill, however, stated before his return to Washington that he favored the vetoed bill, yet it is equally true he spoke against the very essence of it, and the only thing in it for which the silver men labored—the restoration of the dollar of the dead dies. It looks like straddling a fence."

CURIOUS ACTION OF THE MIND

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH OF KING HUMBERT IN OPENING THE LEGISLATURE — FOREIGN RELATIONS — THE VATICAN — THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

ROME, March 7.—King Humbert opened the Italian Parliament in person to-day, and delivered the speech from the throne. He said: "We shall consolidate and render fruitful the great work of Italian unity to which its glorious founder devoted his life." The speech enumerates various bills for electoral, financial, and administrative reforms, which will be submitted, and continues: "New treaties of commerce will provide fresh resources for the Treasury and advantages for trade. The experience of recent wars renders it necessary to place the Army and Navy on a new footing with regard to arms and material, which science is daily perfecting. We unhesitatingly assented to the conference, desiring to secure a durable peace for Europe. Our impartiality will give greater value to our counsels, and our recent history will afford a convincing argument for supporting the solutions most in conformity with justice and the rights of humanity. Such is our faith, which, splendidly confirmed by living facts, is preparing for us a most precious alliance, the alliance of the future."

The King refers to the Holy See as follows: "Pope Pius IX., after governing the Church for 32 years, has descended to the tomb, regretted and venerated. The rites of electing his successor have been performed in perfect free dom. and without disturbing the tranquillity of the State, the peace of consciences, or the independence of the ministers of religion. By maintaining our institutions and assuring respect for religion with a determined defense of State laws and the principles of civilization, we prove how great are the fruits of liberty. We are confident that in our hands Italy will not fall from her exalted position."

At a Cabinet council yesterday Signor Crispi resigned the portfolio of Minister of the Interior. Signor Depretis, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, will provisionally administer the Department of the Interior. Signor Crispi succeeded Baron Nicotera in the Interior Department after the last crisis, in the hope of reconciling the Liberal Party with the Cabinet.

LONDON, March 7.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Rome correspondent says: "Signor Crispi's resignation probably presages the Cabinet's fall. King Humbert will probably commission Signors Cairoli and Zanardelli to form a Ministry. A Coalition Government is impossible, as the Left refuses any compromise."

The correspondent at Rome of the *Times* telegraphs to that paper as follows: "The Ministers have failed to come to an agreement with the various discordant parliamentary groups. The Government is likely to be defeated on the election of President for the Chamber of Deputies. The result will probably be the dissolution of the Chamber and a new general election."

LONDON, March 8.—A Rome dispatch says: "Ministers Cappino, of Public Instruction, and Perez, of Public Works, have resigned, as well as Signor Crispi. Signor Depretis, the Premier, still has a working majority, and it is supposed will attempts to form another Cabinet, but he can hardly succeed."

IMPERIAL POLITICS IN GERMANY.

ATTITUDE OF THE NATIONAL LIBERALS IN PARLIAMENT — A CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN THE GERMAN AND PRUSSIAN CABINETS — THE TOBACCO DUTY.

LONDON, March 7.—The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin says: "The National Liberals persistently refuse to take office unless the taxes are voted annually by the Reichstag. Herr Eulenberg, Chief of the Civil Service for Hanover, a Liberal Conservative, is likely to succeed Herr Camphausen as Finance Minister, and also to become German Finance Minister, and as such, the first connecting link between the German and Prussian Cabinets. While the appointment is being discussed, Prince Bismarck continues negotiations with the National Liberals, who, if they could be induced to enter the Cabinet, would enable the Chancellor to carry the increase of the tobacco duty in addition to his constitutional reform."

LONDON, March 8.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch states that some officials of the Prussian Ministry of Finance will go to Washington to study the tobacco taxation system of the United States.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE SWISS GUARD AT THE VATICAN UNRULY — THE STEAMER NECKAR AT FALMOUTH WITH A BROKEN SHAFT — OTHER INDICATIONS OF HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Rome states that the Swiss Guard of the Vatican on Wednesday demanded the three months' pay usual on the death of a Pope. Upon refusal, they loaded their muskets and brandished their halberds, but were quieted by concessions.

The North-German Lloyd steam-ship Neckar, Capt. Willigerod, from New-York Feb. 24, for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Lizard yesterday afternoon, with her shaft broken. She was towed into Falmouth.

The French brig Armand Adrien, Capt. Haut, from Pensacola, Jan 19, for Nantes, was abandoned at sea. The crew were saved.

The Austrian brig Fanny C., Capt. Sandri, from New-York, by way of Queenstown, before reported ashore at Campbelton, has been floated. She has, apparently, sustained no damage.

The Elta, which arrived at Queenstown yesterday, towed in the German bark Helene, Capt. Gerdes, from New-York Feb. 1, for Bremen, which she rescued in a dismasted condition, and lost foremast, bowsprit, jibboom, boats, rails, and part of her bulwarks. Two of her seamen were washed overboard and drowned. The Helene's bows are also damaged, and she threw overboard part of her cargo.

A special to the *Daily News* from Tiflis says that an American missionary from Persia states that the plague has broken out at Reshd and other cities.

THE CUBAN SURRENDER.

OVER 1,200 INSURGENTS REPORTED TO HAVE LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS — DEPARTURE OF PROMINENT CHIEFS FROM THE ISLAND.

HAVANA, March 7.—It is officially reported that the number of insurgents who have surrendered from Feb. 28 to March 5 is 1,230 persons, with 180 arms, in the neighborhood of Sancti Spiritus, Remedios, and the line of defense called La Trocha. Of the prominent chiefs Maximo Gomez, Benitez, and Modesto Diaz embarked for Jamaica, and Salvador Cisneros, Marquis of Santa Lucia, for Europe.

NO TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION ABOUT THE REAL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE ISLAND — SENOR ALDAMA DENOUNCES A SENSATIONAL PUBLICATION.

There has really been no news of a definite character received from Cuba since the official Spanish telegrams announcing the surrender of the insurgents and the restoration of peace in the island. Neither the Spanish Consul, nor the representatives of the Cuban Revolutionary Government, Señors Aldama and Echeverria, know the exact condition of affairs. The former feels certain that affairs are quieting down, and denies the report that the Spanish Volunteers are opposed to the terms accorded to revolutionists who surrender. Señor Aldama said yesterday that he is at a loss to understand the exact position of his compatriots in Cuba. The information brought hither by Gen. Gonzales was somewhat lessened in value by the failure of that officer to bring with him the papers to prove the reported changes in the form of the Revolutionary Government. Gen. Gonzales, Mr. Aldama said, is at present recognized by him simply as a gentleman who was an officer of high station in the Revolutionary Army. The papers which verify his position as deputy from the Revolutionary Government having been telegraphed for, are expected to arrive here on the next steam-ship from Havana.

In the light of the above statements, it is readily seen that most, if not all, of the remarkable accounts of affairs in Cuba which have been published since the beginning of the present week were incorrect. Not only those were untrue, but also other stories purporting to give historical accounts of the methods of the diplomatic and military representatives of the Cuban Revolutionary Government. For instance, in one of the morning papers of yesterday were published the number of Señor Aldama, which were reported to have been written to Señor Aldama by persons in Europe who were employed by him to procure aid for the Cuban cause, to purchase arms, and buy vessels to be used as privateers. Respecting these letters and the persons said to have written them, Señor Aldama writes as follows to THE TIMES:

NEW-YORK, March 7, 1878.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of your contemporaries, of this date, devoted two columns to the publication of a number of letters said to have been addressed to me by sundry correspondents in Europe. The object and origin of the publication are too well known historically to require or deserve comment from me, further than to assert, as I do most unequivocally, that not only have I never received any one of the letters published, but that I have no knowledge of any one of the writers by whom those letters are said to have been signed, nor of any of the transactions therein referred to. I have never addressed, nor authorized any person to address in my name, any letter to any of the parties to which the published letters pretend to be replies. The letters, so far as Gen. Sanguili and I are concerned are absolute fictions. The story is a cunning invention and imposture on the public, and the only deduction which I can draw from the publication is that the enemies of my country are obliged to have recourse to methods never so shameless. Respectfully,

MIGUEL DE ALDAMA.

It was implied by the newspaper that published the letters that they were furnished to the Spanish Minister by the well-known "Col." William FitzCharles MacCarty, who was, it was also implied, in the service of the Cuban Junta at one time. When he got possession of the documents, Señor Aldama said yesterday that MacCarty was never in the service of the Junta. He knew the "Colonel," who had called upon him several times, but he also knew, before seeing him, that he was a spy employed by the Spanish Consul. Once he made this knowledge apparent to MacCarty by reading out to him the names of 11 such spies in this country, and afterward telling him there were two more whose names the "Colonel" knew as well as he did, thus giving him to understand that the business of himself and a companion was not a secret to the Cubans. MacCarty never called upon him afterward. Señor Urlarte, the Spanish Consul, said yesterday that he knew MacCarty, but he would say no more about him than that he called on his colleague and member of times, endeavoring to sell the right to use a torpedo of which he was inventor or proprietor. The Consul said he referred him to the Spanish Minister at Washington, and that him $100 with which to pay his way to the national capital.

There arrived yesterday in this City Col. Juan S. Pacheco, a gentleman well known in connection with the affairs of Cuba. Col. Pacheco is the bearer of any news that would help to explain the state of confusion into which matters have fallen in the island. A TIMES reporter conveyed to him the first information he had of the condition of the parties in Cuba, and the movements of his compatriots in this City. Col. Pacheco has not been in Cuba for the past four months. He has been principally engaged in arranging for the purchase of arms and material on the island, and in discharge of this hazardous duty at one time suffered a shipwreck.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Rienzi" will positively be sung at the Academy of Music, this evening. The opera will also be given to-morrow afternoon, with the same artists and *mise en scène* referred to on the occasion of its production, on Monday.

The public rehearsal preparatory to the fifth Philharmonic concert of the present season occurs at the Academy of Music, this afternoon. The complete programme for both affairs is as follows: Overture, scherzo and finale, opus 52, Schumann; scena ed aria, "Freyschütz," Miss Mathilde Wilde; concerto in C minor for piano and orchestra, opus 37, Beethoven, Mr. Richard Hoffman; "Die Lorelay," Liszt, Miss Mathilde Wilde; Symphony No. 3, "Im Walde," Raff.

The Vocal Society of New-York gave a concert—their second this season—at Chickering Hall last evening. A programme of madrigals, part-songs, and choruses was interpreted, and, among the selections, was a new setting of Uhland's "Ring" for four voices and chorus, by Mr. F. Brandeis. The choruses were sung with a good deal of spirit and commendable precision, but the society appeals to be wanting in material for soloists, and the part-songs, and especially "The Ring," a graceful but difficult composition, were badly rendered.

DEATH OF EX-COUNTY CLERK WALSH.

Ex-County Clerk William Walsh died last evening at his residence, No. 21 Oliver-street. The cause of his death was sciatica, a disease from which he suffered more or less for about four years. The visitation was very sudden and unexpected. Last evening, at about 7 o'clock, he was seated in a chair engaged in reading an evening newspaper, when, after manifesting some feeling of pain, he became very ill and died in a few minutes. The news rapidly spread through the lower part of the City, where Mr. Walsh was well known and quite popular, and it was sadly announced from the platform at Tammany Hall, where a political meeting was being held, and an adjournment took place. The residence of the deceased was visited during the evening by a large number of friends, and sympathy was universally expressed in political circles for his grief-stricken family. Mr. Walsh was about 41 years of age, and was brought to this country from Ireland at the age of 3 years. He was educated in this City in the public schools, and early in life gave tokens of that intelligence and mental force which, in after years, made him a local political leader and a prominent man in the community. At the age of 22 he was elected by the Democratic Party to the State Assembly, serving in that body in 1859 and 1860. In 1862 and 1863, when Mr. George Opdyke was Mayor, Mr. Walsh was a Democratic member of the Board of Aldermen, and in the latter year was its President. For a short time during the absence of Mayor Opdyke he was acting Mayor. About this period, Mr. Walsh, who had heretofore been a warm ally of Sheriff Matthew T. Brennan, in political matters affecting the control of the Fourth and Sixth Wards, began to evince a cooler feeling toward him, and at length the two severed their friendly political relations. Mr. Walsh, feeling strong in his personal popularity, then made a fight against the "regular" party. In 1864 he ran for Congress in the Fifth District, as the Mozart Hall candidate, against Morgan Jones, the candidate of Tammany Hall, and Carolan O'Brien Bryant, an Independent. He was again a candidate for elective office in 1867, running for County Clerk against William C. Conner, James Haggerty, and Charles E. Loew, and was defeated by the latter. Not discouraged by his various political reverses, Mr. Walsh ran for Assemblyman from the Second District in 1870, and was defeated by Dennis Burns, who was supported by Tammany Hall. The Tammany Ring was the great power in politics in the City at this time, and Mr. Walsh incurred the displeasure of William M. Tweed and his associates by his independent course. Tammany Hall was then condemned in many ways to conciliate the young politician, but never succeeded in gaining control of him as he had of many others of perhaps equal ability but less honesty. After the Ring exposures in THE TIMES, and the leadership of Tammany Hall passed from Tweed to John Kelly, Mr. Walsh became a member of that organization, and at one of its meetings before Tweed's power was completely broken bitterly denounced the latter. In 1875 Mr. Walsh was elected County Clerk as the candidate of Tammany Hall, his opponent being Mr. Jacob Patterson, Jr., the candidate of the Republicans. He was elected a Sachem of the Tammany Society in 1874, and was a leading man in the councils of the society and party. The émeute between Controller Kelly and Senator Morrissey in the Tammany Hall organization, which resulted finally in the retirement of the latter from the General Committee in 1875, forced Mr. Walsh again into the ranks of the Independent Democrats. At last year his differences with Tammany Hall were reconciled, and he was again made a member of the General Committee from his district. Recently he was appointed a member of the Board of Assessors, and held that office at his death. In private life Mr. Walsh was esteemed as a generous and charitable man. His income was large during a great part of his life, but he leaves but little money for the support of his family, which consists of a wife and eight children, five of the latter being girls. Mr. Walsh and his son William were among the Catholic pilgrims to Rome last year from this City. The funeral of the deceased will take place from St. James' Catholic Church.

After the meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee was called to order by Henry L. Clinton, Assemblyman Grady announced the death of Mr. Walsh, and made some brief remarks highly eulogistic of the deceased; at the conclusion of which he moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft suitable resolutions of regret. Major William H. Quinney in seconding the motion, and President Clinton in putting the question, also made eulogistic speeches. The Chairman appointed Assemblyman Thomas F. Grady, Major William H. Quinney, Judge Denis Burns, Judge James S. Spencer, and Mr. Maurice Disfendorf to act as the committee called for. It was then resolved that the General Committee should attend the funeral in a body, and the meeting adjourned.

OBITUARY NOTE.

The flag of the Produce Exchange was placed at half-mast yesterday, on account of the death of Jesse C. Rowan, one of New-York's oldest grain merchants, who died of pleuro-pneumonia on Wednesday, at the age of 64 years. Mr. Rowan was born at Hightstown, N. J., on Aug. 13, 1814, and settled in Brooklyn in 1835. He dealt in grain before the formation of the Corn Exchange, of which he was a member while it lasted. He has been a member of the Produce Exchange from its foundation. At one time he was very wealthy, but of late years he has met with a number of reverses, which substantially reduced his fortune. He was a genial, whole-souled gentleman, fond of joking, and was greatly loved and respected. His funeral will take place from his late residence, at Franklin and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn, to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A BEAR WITH THE HYDROPHOBIA.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Sunday says: "One of the young black bears at the Zoo died of hydrophobia yesterday. It was first noticed acting strangely during the afternoon, when on approaching water it started back from it and ran away, frothing at the mouth. The other bears tried to get away from him, but he succeeded in biting two before he could be separated from them. One of the keepers, John Nordheim, went into the pit and drove him into the cage, where he died in about 10 minutes. He exhibited before his death all the symptoms of hydrophobia."

RENTS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

A DULL SEASON AND LOW PRICES.

LANDLORDS CONCEDING REDUCTIONS TO TENANTS — DWELLING-HOUSES AND STORES — THE EFFECT OF THE ELEVATED RAILROADS UPON PROPERTY VALUES — SIXTH-AVENUE AND THIRD-AVENUE RENTS — APARTMENT-HOUSES — TENEMENT-HOUSES.

At this season of the year in New-York it has hitherto been customary for dissatisfied householders and occupants of stores and offices to prepare for a change of base. The matter of rents, therefore, is an important topic in the early Spring. Thus far, there has been comparatively few demands for houses this year, and the real estate agents do not seem to expect a brisk business. "Drop in about a fortnight from now," said a prominent broker in Pine-street to a TIMES reporter in search of information; "we are doing nothing yet; it's too early." Yet there was no lack of information in this matter early in February of last year. The opposite state of things this year is not exactly an indication that people who occupy rented houses are willing to continue in them without a reduction of their rents, but rather, as another broker with whom the TIMES reporter talked expressed it, it implies "a willingness on the part of the landlords generally to concede to the demands of tenants in regard to reductions rather than to have their houses vacant." This broker said that most tenants were demanding decreased rents this year. "The market," he continued, "is generally favorable to tenants, and I think that a great many of them are very excessive in their demands. Yet most of them will remain, as I think, in their present houses for another year. There are some cases, however, in which landlords will make no concession. The rents of a large estate were reduced 15 per cent. in 1876, and a further reduction of 10 per cent. was made last year. The owner thinks that that reduction of 25 per cent. on the rentals of two years ago is fair enough now, and thus far he has refused to listen to the demands of his tenants for any further reduction." The rents of dwelling-houses will probably be reduced this year from 5 to 20 per cent. on last year's figures. But there is no general rule. The brokers, without an exception, have very few orders for houses in comparison with former years. It is the general opinion among real estate men that prices have reached their lowest level in real estate transactions. The next change, they say, will undoubtedly be an advance upon the present prices. In some isolated instances rents have been increased this year, but in every case the increase has been for some special reason, and has no bearing upon the general state of the market. The principal demand for houses this year are such as the brokers are unable to comply with. Many persons are asking for houses between Twentieth and Forty-second streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues, at rents of $1,000 and $1,100. There are no such houses on the market, and houses that rented last year for $1,200 are held firmly at that figure.

Many of the owners of houses in good neighborhoods, which formerly brought in between $3,000 and $4,000 a year, and which have since 1873 been renting at prices ranging from $2,500 to $1,800, refuse to decrease their rents this year. Their refusals seem to make no impression whatever upon their tenants. Such persons are not willing to pay more than $1,500 this year, and one real estate agent said yesterday that he had received many orders for houses at that price. There are not many of them in the market, however, and consequently the apartment-houses are rapidly filling up. In these buildings handsome suites of rooms can be secured for from $1,200 to $1,500 a year, while $1,400 a year will live with more display than in a house renting for even as much as $2,000. Therefore, in apartment-houses properly constructed, well lighted, and furnished with suitable appliances for ventilation the flats are in great demand.

A house on the corner of Fifth-avenue and a street near the top of Murray Hill, which has been unoccupied for six months, has been held during that time at $5,000; an offer was made of $4,000, which was refused; the owner has now reduced the rent to $4,000, but the person who made the former offer now refuses to pay more than $3,000. A house on Thirty-first-street, near Fifth-avenue, is held at $4,000, but the highest offer made for it has been $2,500. A house on Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, which was occupied last year for $4,000, has been taken by the same tenant this year at $3,700. A corner house on Fifth-avenue, above Fortieth-street, five stories in height and three rooms deep, which formerly rented for $6,000 a year, has just been leased for $250 a month. A Twenty-fourth-street house, which was rented last year at $3,600, is held this year at $3,000, but no offers have been made for it. A Forty-third-street house, partly furnished, which has been rented for $5,000 a year, has been reduced to $4,000 a year. Dwellings which were rented last year for $3,000 will not bring more than $2,500 this year; and no larger sums than $2,000 are now offered for houses that last year were rented for $2,500. Some furnished houses, in excellent neighborhoods, for which $5,000 would willingly have been paid two years ago, will rent now for no more than $300 a month; and people who intend to travel abroad during the greater part of the year, and would be willing to leave their houses in the care of good tenants, have said that they would rather leave the dwellings unoccupied than accept such low rents.

A great amount of building has been done during the last year, and there is no lack of new houses for good tenants. The certainty of rapid transit has taken many persons further up town, and the new houses above Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Lexington avenues, are obtaining tenants at rents between $1,800 and $2,000.

Among people in moderate circumstances Harlem is becoming a more favored place of residence. Owners of Harlem property are very willing to concede to tenants, and genteel houses may be rented there for $500 a year. The prospect of rapid transit is sending new residents to these upper wards of Manhattan Island every day, and many who have been living in houses beyond Harlem River and Kingsbridge are beginning to learn that a rent of $400 and car fares to pay amounting to between $150 and $200, a man's yearly expenses are as great in rural Tremont or Fordham as they are in Harlem, where all the advantages of City life are easily accessible.

There are probably a few more vacant stores on Broadway between the Battery and Fourteenth-street than there were at this time last year. The "To Let" sign is frequently displayed. It is thought, however, that the number of vacant stores will be greatly decreased before the 1st of May. In some cases concessions will undoubtedly be made by landlords. Cases where rents have decreased suddenly since 1873 as on lower Broadway. Stores that formerly brought an annual income to their owners of from $30,000 to $25,000 may now be hired for from $12,000 to $7,000. The supply of such stores there will be any general reduction of Broadway rents this season. Indeed, some increased rents are reported of the smaller stores, 25 feet by 100, and of basements. A basement which rented for $2,600 last year was hired yesterday for $3,000, and five offers were made at that sum. In some instances rents have decreased on side streets, but this is not true in the case of the best goods district. There is, however, a tendency toward retrenchment among large firms. A Wall-street banking firm will remove this Spring from offices for which they have been paying $25,000 a year to new quarters in Nassau-street with the rent of $7,000, and another firm of bankers will remove from offices which have cost them $10,000 a year to new ones which they have hired for $3,000. Rents of up-town business property have not generally decreased. There are many vacant stores on upper Broadway, but nearly double the rent of Sixth-avenue stores. Sixth-avenue business property has, according to the agents, lost none of its value. Shopkeepers along the street will generally retain their present places at last year's rents.

A good building on Sixth-avenue, below Twenty-third-street, is worth about $2,200 a year to its owner. Above Twenty-third-street the rents range from $2,000 to $1,500. Shopkeepers seem not to be alarmed by the failure of Stewart's. The assertion that the city will frighten carriage horses they do not heed. "Our best customers," they say, "do not have carriages. We get our money from people who walk." Store rents on Third-avenue will be about 10 per cent. less than they were last year, and rents for dwellings about 10 per cent. lower.

Opinions differ as to the effect of the elevated railroads upon property values. A property-owner said yesterday: "I think that the value of property is increased rather than decreased by the roads. Some one said to me to-day, ironically, 'All we want now is an elevated road running down the centre of Broadway.' I am not sure that that would not do Broadway good. Why should we have handsome thoroughfares when the property fronting upon them does not pay? Broadway rents are about as low as they can be now. New-York wants rapid transit. It's all very well to talk about underground roads. We can't wait for them to be built. These elevated roads are in the line of evolution. They are only temporary, just as surely as the old-fashioned stage-coach was temporary. I believe that in a little more than a year there will not be an omnibus running in this City. In course of time we'll have underground roads; then these elevated roads will be taken down, and the iron-work will be handy for some cities that have not grown so rapidly as this; Brooklyn or Philadelphia, for instance. The underground railroads will be built by the men who have built the elevated roads." Other property-owners are confident, however, that the new roads will, in course of time, have a hurtful influence on the value of real estate along the lines.

No class of property has depreciated so much in value since the beginning of the times of depression as the tenement-houses. Some houses, which five years ago represented an annual income to their owners of $2,000, now do not produce more than $900 a year. The rents of the best of these houses now rarely exceed $1,400. Half-floors that formerly were rented for from $20 to $25 a month may now be obtained for $14; rooms that were rented for $12 may now be hired for $8, and $8 rooms for $6. Tenement-house owners complain that they have to pay larger wages to the janitors of Murray Hill property, and that they must pay 7 per cent. for all money they borrow on bond and mortgage, while owners of first-class property can get loans at 5 per cent. interest. Tenement property is not considered a good investment, and except such as may be forced upon the market by foreclosure of mortgages, will not be offered for sale.

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON.

HOW HE PLANNED THE AMBITIOUS POLITICIANS IN THE RICHMOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT — AN ILLUSTRATIVE STORY.

From the Elizabeth City (N. C.) Economist:

Old Joe Johnston seems to be an elephant on the hands of our Richmond (Va.) cousins in the political camp. It seems that the aspirants for Congress in the Richmond district sought to get rid of each other by laying their claims at the feet of the old battle-scarred warrior, supposing that he, having no political ambition, would decline the offer. Not so Joe. He bit, and he holds on. And now the trouble is how to get rid of him. He is besieged by anonymous communications from the press soliciting his withdrawal. He heeds them not.

How this case of "old Joe" brings back to us the memory of a friend long gone. Some of the older members of the legal profession, Gilliam or Martin, perhaps, remember Malachi Haughton, of Edenton. A good lawyer, a good man, of great simplicity of character, never in public life, but, as only a few of his friends know, with a brilliant mind, destined to be heard in the public councils. When the convention of 1835 was ordered it was suggested to Mr. Haughton that it would be a good occasion to present himself in public life. He thought so, too. He laid his plans, and after consideration, he concluded he would get before the public by selecting some man of influence whom he felt sure would have no aspirations himself, and suggest to him to be a candidate for the convention, supposing that the man would decline and then naturally return the compliment by suggesting the name of Mr. Haughton. He picked up Mr. Crane — Crane — Parker. Crane was a popular, influential man in his neighborhood in Chowan, but no one dreamed that public life ever entered Crane's brain. Mr. Haughton met Crane at court, and, after talking aside, said: "Crane, folks talking much about convention up your way?" "Yes, right smart," said Crane. "Who do they speak of for candidate?" said Haughton. "Well, I dunno; nobody in particular," said Crane. "Well," said Mr. Haughton, "I tell you, Crane, we want a smart, sensible man to represent us in this convention, and I think you are the man for us, if you will run." Both faces wore a thoughtful and anxious expression. Mr. Haughton thought that Crane's next word would be a proposition for him to be a candidate. Not so. After a pause, Crane said: "Well, I hadn't thought of it, but I reckon I will be a candidate; you'll give me your influence." Mr. Haughton retired, a wiser man; and in giving an account, secretly, to a friend, of his interview with Crane, he made this philosophical reflection: "There is no one such a fool but believes he's qualified for public life."

EBER B. WARD'S ESTATE.

PERSISTENT PRESENTATION OF CLAIMS FROM CREDITORS IN NEW-BEDFORD, MASS.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Post, March 5.

It will be remembered that some time ago certain parties in New-Bedford, creditors of the E. B. Ward estate to the amount of $125,263 53, who had neglected to prove their claims within the time prescribed by law, petitioned for a revival of the commission on claims. Judge Wilkinson, who was then Judge of Probate, refused to grant this petition, and, as there was no appeal from this refusal, the parties had to be content. After Judge Durfee had come into office these parties came into court again and asked him to hear and pass upon their claims. This he refused to do. Subsequently, when the executor was ordered to make a dividend among the creditors, they again appeared in court and asked to be counted among the creditors, but this was refused. Yesterday they again appeared as petitioners in the Probate Court. The petitioners and their claims are as follows: Merchants' National Bank, $10,023 44; National Bank of Commerce, $9,394 44; First National Bank, $25,715 92; Otis Seabury, all of New-Bedford, Mass., $18,701 94. They represent that they hold promissory notes of Capt. Ward made in 1874 for the amount named, secured by Chicago Rolling-mill stock. They also represent that in August, 1873, Capt. Ward made a mortgage upon certain lands owned by him in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, to secure bonds made by him to the amount of $390,000, which transaction is known as the Ward loan. Of these bonds the petitioners hold but $35,000, which are in the hands of S. P. Burt, a private banker in New-Bedford, who joins with them in the proposition which they make. They say that as arrangement has been entered into by all the parties in interest, to which the Executor of the Ward estate assents, believing it to be the best that can be made, they agree to cancel their promissory notes on the delivery to them of additional Chicago Rolling-mill stock, which, with that which they now have, will make it to the rate of 50 cents on the dollar on amounts of the notes and interest. They will then surrender the Ward loan bonds, and take the land covered by the mortgage which secures them. They now ask the Probate Court to make an order by which this arrangement can be carried into effect. The matter will come up for hearing next Monday.

CHICAGO DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The second day's session of the Butter, Cheese, and Egg Convention was fully attended. Israel Boies, of Illinois, introduced the first topic, "The Proper Care of Milk." He said good butter from bad milk was an impossibility, and gave some interesting experiences in butter-making. Hon. D. D. Sherman, of Iowa, spoke of the advantages of the creamery or the factory system, which gives poor people good butter that would otherwise be out of their reach on account of high prices. He explained the workings of his creamery, and answered several questions which the delegates asked. Dr. Wadsworth, of Marengo, Ill., exhibited the plan of a creamery for small producers, which he intended to secure a better quality of butter at a decreased expense. A committee of experts had, he said, lately examined specimens of butter, and had found them all poor and inferior, although coming from creameries. He urged the necessity of raising the standard. F. G. Smith, of Bellows Falls, Vt., read a paper on "The Proper Care of Milk," which was full of practical suggestions and commanded the closest attention. A communication from Gov. Hoard was read, showing the value of butter and cheese business in Chicago. It has nearly double since 1875.

In the afternoon session a resolution was adopted that a committee of seven be appointed to report a plan for securing at the Paris Exposition a proper representation of the products of the American dairy. The following committee was accordingly appointed: Messrs. Joyce, of New-York; Chapin, of Boston; Dohr, of Philadelphia; Kennard, of Baltimore; Rorick, of Ohio; Hitram Smith, of Wisconsin, and McGilnevy, of Illinois. The Secretary read a paper from C. G. Taylor, of Galesburg, Ill., on the subject of "Butter-making on the Prairies," in which he gave an outline of his experience in the West for 30 years, and demonstrated that good dairy products were made from prairie grasses. The Committee on the Paris Exposition reported favorably upon the appointment of a committee, at the latter's earliest convenience, to attend the International Railroad Convention at Berne, the latter drew his revolver and fired two shots at the fugitive. The first shot did not take effect, but at the second shot the fugitive fell to the pavement wounded in the back. He was taken to the Madison-Street Police Station, where he gave his name as Thomas Harty, aged 19, of No. 93 Madison-street. He is employed as a porter in a down-town store, but, it is said, consorts with a gang of young men of unsavory reputation who make their head-quarters in Cherry-street. Dugan, the watchman, identified him as one of the three young men who had approached him in a hostile manner. On examination, it was found that the bullet from the policeman's pistol had entered his back, to the left of the median line, and had lodged in the muscular tissues beyond the reach of the probe. Horty was then taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital for treatment. The wound though serious is not considered dangerous.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

The Woonsocket correspondent of the Providence *Journal* writes under date of the 6th inst.: "A little way this side of Lonsdale, as Conductor Amsden was to-day passing through his train, which leaves Providence at 11:30, he found a man in an unconscious state, and some men on the train told him that he was put on board by some hackmen at Pawtucket, but no one knew him. They thought best to bring him to Woonsocket, where assistance could be had, and on arriving he was recognized as Mr. Adelbert Canfield, the senior member of the firm of Canfield & Co., grocers, in Hope Building. He was unconscious and helpless, and was taken in a hack to his home on North Main-street. Dr. Edwards attended him, and could not say at first what was the matter, but since then has pronounced it paralysis. He is still in a speechless state, but can use some parts of one side of his body. Mr. Canfield left town Monday night last for New-York, and it is ascertained that he has been there and attended to his business. At the present writing, nothing more is known of his movements, or why he was put on the train at Pawtucket. His son went down to Lonsdale or Pawtucket this afternoon to ascertain, if possible, how he happened to be there."

EXPERIENCES OF ADVERTISERS.

The experiences of two old New-York firms, one of which has been in business for 25 years, and the other for nearly half a century, are related by Messrs. W. W. Sharpe & Co. in our columns to-day. These houses agree in the statement that the superior advantages and the economy of newspaper advertising over all other mediums are beyond question. Posters, dead walls, announcements, and the like, are falling into general disrepute, because they produce no adequate return; circulars are a waste of money, for they are thrown away; but a good newspaper, circulating widely, meets the eye of all classes and conditions of people, and, as the old-established New-York houses say, advertising in them is a paying investment.—*Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 27.*

SPANISH-AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT TO THE TIMES.

In answer to numerous requests, we have agreed to issue at an early day a supplement to THE TIMES, printed in Spanish, devoted exclusively to New-York interests, and designed to convey to merchants in the principal cities of Mexico and Central and South America some necessary information as to the advantages of New-York City as a centre for the distribution of the products of the United States to the Spanish-American countries, with which our commercial intercourse is capable of great expansion. The distribution will be made through resident representatives in those cities of the United States Agency for the Promotion of Foreign Trade, whose head-quarters is in this City, and which has a direct and special interest in making the distribution as thorough as possible.

The following firms have secured space for their advertisements in the supplement, and others desiring to advertise are requested to send in their notices as soon as possible:

ABENDROTH BROTHERS, stoves, &c.

JOSEPH H. ADAMS & SON, hardware.

AMES IRON WORKS, engines and machinery.

Messrs. J. F. ANDERSON, JR., & CO., paper warehouse.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., photo materials.

BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY.

BOERICKE & TAFEL, homœopathic books and medicine.

E. M. BOYNTON, saws.

BOWNE & CO., stationers and printers.

BRADLEY & CURRIER, sashes and blinds.

BRINKERHOFF, TURNER & CO., cotton sail duck manufacturers.

BULKLEY & DUNTON, paper.

COLGATE & CO., fancy soaps and perfumery.

COLLINS & CO., axes.

H. W. COLLENDER, billiard tables.

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS COMPANY.

CHAMBERLIN, WHITMORE & CO., manufacturing stationers, &c.

JAMES CONNER'S SONS, type founders.

DEMAREST & JAROLAMAN, cordage and twines.

DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.

DEWITT WIRE-CLOTH COMPANY.

WILLIAM DURYEA & CO., starch.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., type founders.

JOHN FOLEY, gold pens.

GANTZ, JONES & CO., sea foam.

GUILD & GARRISON, steam pump manufacturers.

HAGERTY BROTHERS & CO., druggists' glassware.

PETER HENDERSON & CO., seeds.

HOWE SCALE COMPANY.

HAINES BROS., pianos.

HAZARD POWDER COMPANY.

H. W. JOHNS, paints and roofing.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH'S SONS, chemicals.

LANMAN & KEMP, wholesale drugs.

J. G. LIGHTBODY, printing ink.

LALANCE & GROSJEAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, metallic wares.

LEWIS PATTBERG & BROTHERS, velvet and leather goods.

MCKESSON & ROBBINS, wholesale drugs.

J. G. MCMURRAY & CO., brush manufacturers.

MULFORD, CARY & CONKLIN, leather and findings.

NOYES & WINES, corrugated iron.

JOHN PARET & CO., wholesale clothing.

PECK, STONE & WILCOX, hardware.

JOHN Q. PREBLE & CO., blank-books, envelopes, &c.

JOHN W. QUINCY, nails.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, manufacturers of Waltham watches.

SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, brass and German silver goods.

G. K. SHERIDAN & CO., commission merchants.

STEINWAY & SONS, pianos.

W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., wholesale drugs.

SILLECK BROS., gents' furnishing goods.

J. P. TRAVIS & SON, manufacturers of twines.

THE NATIONAL BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO., cordage.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO., printers' materials.

NORAH, THE IRISH CHARITY SCHOLAR.

We learn that the enterprise of Street & Smith has secured the great story of "Norah, the Irish Charity Scholar" for publication in the *New-York Weekly.* The first installment of this remarkable story will be given next Monday in No. 19 of the *New-York Weekly.—Exchange.*

A Valuable Discovery.

Dr. C. W. Benson, a practicing physician, at No. 106 North Eutaw-st., Baltimore, Md. (who has paid much attention to nervous diseases,) has discovered that EXTRACT OF CELERY AND CHAMOMILE, combined in a certain proportion, invariably cures headache, either bilious, dyspeptic, nervous, or sick headache, neuralgia, and nervousness. This is a triumph in medical chemistry, and sufferers all over the country are ordering by mail. He prepares it in pills at 50 cents a box. The Doctor is largely known and highly respected in Baltimore.—[*Episcopal Methodist.*]—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the Conditions of the Peace Between Turkey and Russia; Doings of Congress and the State Legislature; the Trial of Superintendent Smyth; Incidents in the Life of the late ex-Senator Wade; Letters from Our Correspondents at Home and Abroad: all the General News; Reviews of New Books; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature; Financial and Commercial Reports, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,256 BROAD

MARCH 7 1878

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 T. & St. Jos. 1st...c. 37
5,000 N. W. C. C. G. ... 95⅛
26,000 do. ... 95⅛
10,000 Erie 2d ... 104¼
5,000 Cent. Pac. 1st ... 96⅜
R. J. Br. ... 88¼
200 West Un. ... 77⅜
200 do. ... 77⅜
50 Ont. Silver ... 35
100 Mich. Cent. ... c. 93⅝
10 do. ... 90½
100 Pac. Mail ... 71⅛
100 do. ... 71⅛
1200 do. ... 71⅛
100 do. ... 71⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. ... 105¾
200 do. ... 105¾
300 Erie Rail ... c. 10
300 do. ... 10
100 do. ... 10
100 do. ... 10
100 do. ... b5. 10
100 do. ... 10
100 do. ... 10
100 do. ... 10
100 do. ... 10
100 do. ... 10
100 Ill. Central ... 74
$40 Lake Shore ... 63
1500 do. ... c. 62⅞
1980 do. ... c. 62⅝
1100 do. ... 62⅜
100 do. ... 62⅜
200 do. ... 62⅜
20 do. ... 62⅜
500 do. ... 62⅜
100 do. ... 62⅜
300 do. ... 62⅜
300 do. ... 62⅜
100 Union Pacific ... 88⅜
250 Cen. of N. J. ... 45½
10 Rock Island ... 100⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$35,000 U. S. 6s, '81, c. ... b3. 104⅛
2,000 do. ... b.c.s. 106⅛
50,000 U. S. 5s, '65 R. ... c. 103⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. ... 103⅛
10,000 do. ... b3. 103⅜
70,000 do. ... 104⅜
40,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R. ... 102¼
200,000 do. ... 103⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 106⅜
10,000 do. ... b3. 106⅛
30,000 U. S. 5-20 R. ... 103⅜
2,000 do. ... 106⅛
35,000 do. ... 106⅜
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. ... 104¾
'65 N. ... 104
30,000 U. S. 4½s, '91. ... 102⅛
R. ... 102¼
50,000 U. S. 4½s, '91. ... 102¼
C. ... 102¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R. ... 103⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 La. 7s, con. ... 82½
1,000 Miss. 6s, new. ... 85
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new. ... 35½
4,000 T. 6s, n. s. ... 35
5,000 T. 6s, J. & J. ... 35
1st. ... 106
50,000 C., R. & Q. 7s. ... 110
5,000 C., B. & Q. 8s. ... 112¾
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s. ... 107
3,000 A. D. Jun. Co. 7s ... 43½
7,000 L. & W. B. con. ... 35½
5,000 E. & Sc. 1st. ... 15
100 Div. ... 107
15,000 M. & St. P. ... 94
c. & f. ... 94⅜
8,000 E. & Sc. 2d. ... 39
conv. ... 83½
14,000 N. W. C. G. ... 95⅝
5,000 do. ... b3. 95⅝
8,000 N. W. C. R. G. ... 98
1,000 Ala. & San. 2d. ... 93½
1,000 do. ... 93½
1,000 do. ... b3. 93½
10 Erie Rail. ... 9⅞
10 do. ... 10
100 do. ... s10. 10
200 do. ... s2. 10
50 Mich. Cen. ... 90½
100 Lake Shore ... 62⅞
100 do. ... 62⅞
200 do. ... s2. 62
300 do. ... 62⅜
100 Rock Island ... 100⅜
100 Wabash ... 14⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:30 P. M.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 106⅛
17,000 U. S. 5-20 C. ... 104⅝
'65 N. ... 103⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. ... 103⅛
'67 ... 103⅜
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. ... 103⅝
10,000 do. ... 103⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. ... 103⅝
3,500 do. ... 104
80,000 U. S. 5-20 R. ... 103⅝
'67 ... s3. 103⅝
20,000 do. ... b.c.s. 103⅝
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. ... 103⅝
50,000 do. ... 103⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 N. J. C. 1st. new. 110¾
10,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s. ... 107
R. ... 107¾
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st, R. ... 118
4,000 O. & M. con. ... 95
2,000 C. & T. s. f. ... 110½
2,000 Tol. R. 1st. ... 80
St. L. Div. ... 72
2 mat. coup. ... 71⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. s. f. ... 93⅛
4,000 N. W. C. G. G. ... 96
100 Canton ... 16
100 Del. & Rar. ... 65½
100 do. ... b3. 46⅞
200 West. Un. ... b.c. 77⅝
1400 do. ... 77⅜
1000 Erie Rail. ... b.c. 10
100 Mich. Cen. b.c.b3. 89½
500 L. S. & M. S. ... b.c. 62¾
2100 do. ... 63¼
1200 do. ... b3. 62⅜
800 do. ... 62⅝
300 do. ... 62⅜
9000 do. ... 62⅜
1800 do. ... 62⅜
2000 do. ... s3. 61⅝
3800 do. ... 63
900 N. Y. C. & H. ... b.c. 105½
100 do. ... 105¾
100 do. ... b3. 105¾
900 C., C. & I. ... b.c. 27½
100 do. ... 27
100 Mor. & Ess. ... b.c. 88½
100 do. ... 68¾
100 St. L., K. C. & N. ... b.c. 4
7 do. ... 4
100 Alb. & S. ... b.c. 74½
100 do. ... 74
100 N. J. Southern ... b.c. 74
1200 do. ... 63⅞
100 do. ... 63⅝
300 do. ... 63⅝
1200 do. ... 63¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$16,000 N. W. C. G. ... 95⅞
15,000 do. ... b3. 96
10,000 do. ... 96
19,000 Un. P. s. f. ... 92½
1,000 D. & H. R. '84. ... 94½
10,000 Tol. R. 1st. ... 64¼
2,000 M. & St. P. ... 94⅝
1. & M. D. ... 98
1,000 Tol. R. 1st. ... 120
1,000 M. & St. Paul. ... 93
c. & f. ... 93
3,000 E. & W. R. con. ... 95½
1,000 N. Y. Ele. 1st. ... 81
100 Erie Railway. ... 9⅞
100 Del. & Rar. ... 65
10 do. ... 46⅝
100 West. Union. ... 77⅜
200 do. ... 77⅜
200 Pacific Mail. ... 72
200 do. ... 72
100 do. ... 72⅛
300 do. ... 72⅛
100 do. ... 72⅛
100 do. ... 72⅛
100

MARCH 8 1878

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange Salesroom, Thursday, March 7:

Van Tassel & Kearney, by order of the Supreme Court—Commissioner, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story stone factory building, with lot 25.10 by 68.5, No. 26 Cedar-st., south side, between Williams and Pearl sts., for $9,800, to L. B. Smith and Edward Ramsay, as Executors and plaintiffs in the legal action.

Louis Meeker, by order of the Supreme Court, the Commissioner, Elliott F. Shepard, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick and frame house and two-story brick stable, with lease of lot, No. 97 Ludlow-st., west side, between Broome and Delancey sts., for $135, to Jacob Karis, plaintiff; eight years' lease.

V. K. Stevenson, jr., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Arthur Johnes, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick factory building, with three lots each 25 by 96.9, Nos. 403, 405, and 407 East 23d-st., north side, 81.6 feet east of 1st-av., for $15,000, to William R. Schemerhorn, plaintiff. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, J. Grant Stralair, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land 60 by 102.2, on East 85th-st., south side, 120.6 feet east of 2d-av., for $5,000, to Joseph L. Gentry, plaintiff in the legal action.

Scott & Myers, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. Edgar, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 25 by 86.9, No. 520 West 39th-st., south side, 300 feet west of 10th-av., for $8,000, to John Watson, plaintiff.

James M. Miller, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, sold the one-story frame dwelling and stable, with plot of land 64.8 by 138.11 by 64.11 by 133.9, on West 252d-st., south side, 300 feet west of 9th-av., for $2,000, to William A. Stebbins, as guardian and plaintiff in the legal proceedings.

C. J. Lyon, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Robert Merchant, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick dwelling-house and store, frame and four-story brick tenement-house, rear, with lot 25 by 60 by 22 by 15 by 3 by 75, No. 253 Stanton-st., south side, 50 feet west of Sheriff-st., for $5,233, to Louisa Weber, as Administratrix and plaintiff.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by James H. Miller of one lot on East 76th-st., west of Avenue A, to March 14, and sale by Louis Meeker of the house, with lot, No. 38 East 104th-st., west of 4th-av., to March 21.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By Louis Meeker, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, G. V. N. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 23.8 by 52, No. 248 East 59th-st., No. 108 East 59th-st., south side, 59.10 feet west of Trinity-place; also, the building, with lot 18.7 by 60.7 by 17.10 by 60.7, No. 111 Cedar-st., north side, in rear of the above.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. J. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick factory building, with lot 22 by 62 by 20 by 59, No. 424 Canal-st., south side, running through to Varick-st., 76.4 feet west of said street.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

NEW-YORK.

By Van Tassel & Kearney.

1 four-story brick factory building, with lot, No. 26 Cedar-st., s. s., between William and Pearl sts., lot 25.10x62.4 ..... $9,800

By Louis Meeker.

1 two-story brick and frame house and two-story brick stable, with lease of lot, No. 97 Ludlow-st., w. s., between Broome and Delancey sts., eight years' lease $135

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

2 four-story brick factory, with three lots, Nos. 403, 405, and 407 East 23d-st, n. s., 81.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., each lot 25x96.9 ..... $10,000

1 plot of land, East 85th-st., s. s., 120.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 60x102.2 5,000

By Scott & Myers.

1 five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot, No. 520 West 39th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., lot 25x98.9 ..... $8,000

By James M. Miller.

1 one-story frame dwelling and stable, with plot of land, West 252d-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., plot 64.8x138.11x64.11x133.9 ..... $2,000

By C. J. Lyon.

1 three-story brick dwelling-house and store, frame, and four-story brick tenement-house, rear, with lot, No. 253 Stanton-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Sheriff-st., lot 23x60x15x2x75 ..... $5,233

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 6.

434-st. s. s., 132.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 17.6x88.9; Nathaniel E. Cornwall to N. E. Cornwall, jr. $15,500

Norfolk-st., w. s., 140 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100; William F. Pfeiffer to William Faust ..... nom.

Same property; Louisa Faust and husband to William F. Pfeiffer ..... nom.

4th-st., s. s., 52.3 ft. w. of Wooster-st., No. 73 South Washington-square, also Wooster-st., 42x irregular; B. L. Jeffries and husband to Joseph B. Mecan 575

60th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 111.5x125; John M. Harper and wife to Philip Mulligan 13,000

202d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x75.9; Elisa Stone and husband to Charles J. Schamberg 10,800

77th-st., s. s., 203.5 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21.7x102.2; Rufus L. Scott and wife to M. L. McCrum ..... nom.

Harlem Railroad, 24th Ward; F. Berger and wife to F. James ..... nom.

Waste-st., n. s., 114.4 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 42x80; W. P. Tice to Mary Mead 5,648

Washington-st., s. s., 96.2 ft. n. of Christopher-st., 17.3x90; L. A. Lockwood and wife to Henry Rausch 5,000

South-st., No. 201; E. K. Bailey to N. F. Bailey; 5,000

47th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 80x100.5; J. H. Dougherty, Referee, to J. H. Alley 10,500

43d-st., n. s. corner West 12th-st., 36.10x99.3; F. J. Collins to A. Black 15,000

38th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; Jacob Schenck and wife to J. S. Buckhout 6,500

Wooster-st., No. 16; Theresa Sidenberg to W. Jacobus 11,000

Avenue D, No. 31; Charles Rosenthal and wife to Moses Sulsberger 6,000

30th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9; G. Salamanda and wife to J. M. Miller 12,500

West Houston-st., Nos. 161 and 163; F. Vanderveer to John Drew 21,000

LEASES.

57th-st., East, Nos. 156 and 158; 10 years; George W. Archer to John Bauer $15,000

2d-av., No. 87; 5 years; Jane Haig to W. J. Nesmith 1,600

2d-av., No. 1,092; 3 years; A. McCann to F. Pastrano 1,000

7th-st., s. s. corner 14th-st.; 5 years; S. B. Herring, Executor, to B. M. Keeney 1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT THREE-QUARTER HOUSE

to for sale on Murray Hill, close to 5th-av.; substantially built; has every convenience, and is in perfect order; would be rent with the beautiful furniture. For parties and further particulars, apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

THE MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE DWELLING

and stable, with lots 102.2x100, Madison-av., southwest corner 77th-st., will be sold at a bargain by

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

ON 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AV., a handsome three-quarter four-story brown-stone house with dining-room extension, completely and elegantly furnished. For particulars apply at No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—FOUR-story brick full-size extension dwelling; price low; terms easy.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

MADISON-AV., AT 61ST-ST.—AN EXQUISITELY FURNISHED 25-foot front four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; price low.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—AT A REASONABLE PRICE, THE full-size high-stoop four-story brown-stone house, No. 19 West 18th-st., near 5th-av. A desirable location for a residence or an investment. Apply on the premises from 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house on Park-av., west side, between 36th and 39th sts., or to rent, furnished; three years' lease. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—TO close an estate, three-story and mansard, high-stoop, brick, modern style; price, $21,000. I. J. CARPENTER, No. 20 2d-av., Bible House.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop house on North-east corner of Park-av. and 34th-st.; two bath-rooms and all modern improvements. Inquire of occupant on premises.

REVISED LIST OF HOUSES, $5,500 TO $45,000, sold this morning. Called to my address ISAAC MOSES, No. 1,111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZED HOUSE, WITH three-story extension, for sale, on 54th-av., above 42d-st.; price reasonable to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VACANT LOT ON 46TH-ST., CLOSE TO 9TH-AV., FOR SALE.—Lot completed and ready for building. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE 21-FOOT house 33 Park-row. For parcels, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST CORNER plots on Madison-av., ("Murray Hill") price reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 168 WEST 47TH-ST. FOR PERmits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 218 WEST 24TH-ST. WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, MARCH 12, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

This is a four-story brown-stone-front house, in first-class order, with the modern improvements, which will be sold subject to a ground rent of $1,200 per annum, redeemable at the option of the purchaser at any time after the first three years on terms to suit purchaser. The lot is 20 feet front by 98.9 feet deep. Title perfect. Sale positive. Terms liberal. Inspection of the premises, which will be sold if desired. On the house before the day of sale. It will be sold as a bargain. ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, THE FOLLOWING numbered dwellings now

29 East 10th-st., 4-story brick $1,000
243 West 13th-st., 3-story brick 900
115 and 118 West 14th-st., 4-story brick, over 70 rooms 5,500
207 West 14th-st., 4-story brown-stone 2,000
325 Greenwich-st., 3-story brick 900
420 West 19th-st., 3-story brick 525
427 West 19th-st., 3-story brick 900
442 West 36th-st., 4-story brick 1,200
287 West 22d-st., 3-story brick 1,200
235 West 23d-st., 3-story marble 1,500
272 West 23d-st., 3-story brown-stone 1,000
39 West 47th-st., 4-story brown-stone 2,500

Viewed by permit only.

Also the following business places:

151 3d-av., store and dwelling $1,500
97 8th-av., store and dwelling 1,200
149 8th-av., store and dwelling 1,200

Would let the above named stores separately if desired. For possession apply to

L. P. JAYNE, No. 368 West 23d-st.

APARTMENTS TO RENT—ALSO SINGLE rooms in the elegant house, No. 205 5th-av., opposite Madison-square, now being put in perfect order; possession very low. For particulars apply on the premises, or of K. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway, near 25th-st.

TWO RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE A second floor, consisting of four rooms, pantries, &c.; hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c. For particulars inquire of

LUCK W. MURRAY,
Bible House, Astor-place.

DWELLING-HOUSES
TO LET.
FULL LISTS AND PARTICULARS AT MY OFFICE.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 PINE-ST.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., WEST OF 9TH-AV.—For sale, 20-foot lot, 100 feet deep; furnished three-story stone high-stoop dwelling. Furnish at offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

PERFECT GEM OF A HOUSE, BEAUTIFULLY furnished; 50th-st., just west of the avenue, to acceptable private family, on three years' lease; per annum only $2,600.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone full-size magnificently-furnished residence; rent low.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, north-west corner Lexington-av. and 36th-st.; will be put in perfect order. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

HARLEM HOUSES.—BROWN-STONE, BRICK, and frame, 2, 3, and 4 stories; also, flats, all improvements. Open evenings. FORTER & CO., No. 178 East 126th-st.

LENOX, NO. 72 5TH-AV.—A VERY FINE house of seven rooms from 1st May; Company leaving for Europe; also office for physician and an apartment for gentleman.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE TO TAKE a furnished house, and board owner in lieu of rent. Christian people preferred. No. 1,112 East 73th-st.

BOARDERS TO LET.
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 51st-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR THE Summer season a large well-furnished house; must be situated on or near the water; ocean preferred; address, stating location, description, and terms, H., No. 30 East 60th-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

JOHN-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Nassau-st.—Valuable large four-story store, lofts, &c. Rent for the whole only $3,000.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine-st.

BREWERY TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY; CAPacity, 200 barrels per day; malt-houses, 85,000 bushels. Apply to JACOB WEABT, No. 260 Washington-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—STORE NO. 28 VESEY-ST., ON THE Broadway block. Inquire I. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY and storage warehouse, near King-st., Brooklyn, on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A MAGNIFICENT FARM AND COUNTRY seat at North Kingston, opposite Barrytown, on the Hudson, comprising 200 acres choice land, with 1,000 feet river front, close to steamboat; large old-fashioned mansion and extensive and good farm buildings; the property is well adapted for stock raising or for a gentleman's farm, and will be sold as a bargain or exchanged on a cash basis for good business property in New-York. G. W. CARRINGTON, care Homer Morgan, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A HANDSOME country residence in the Village of Farmington, Conn., nine miles from Hartford, consisting of large dwelling-house, stables, greenhouse, graperies, poultry and ice houses, with eight acres of land. Apply to WHITMORE & CO., No. 32 South-st., N. Y., or CHARLES WADSWORTH, Room No. 22, Cooper Union Building, 4th-av. and 8th-st., N. Y.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—(VICINITY SPECIALITY)—A Bargain.—Sale, $8,000, easy terms, handsome residence; modern improvements; stable, one-half acre; south-western exposure; 30 South Orange trains daily. EDWARD P. HAMILTON, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.

AT WOODSIDE, N. J.—FOR SALE AT A BARgain, a pleasantly-situated house, containing 12 rooms, convenient to two railroad depots; 20x21.5; chicken-houses, &c. Premises can be seen at any time. Address T. B., Box No. 1,973 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT; 10 TO 80 ACRES; 2 large house, in good repair, well shaded; large barns, &c.; fruit of all kinds; fine location, near depot; 1½ hours' ride from New-York. Apply to WILLIAM MACKAY, Somerville, N. J.

$1,500.—TO LEASE—FURNISHED MANsion, three acres, at Flushing; carriage-house, horses, carriages. Photograph and details, at No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR WILL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn or City property—a large house, with grounds, 80x200, at Elizabeth, N. J.; good location. For terms, &c., apply to H. YOUNG, No. 368 Canal-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—MOST DESIRABLE property to rent for Summer or year. Apply to RANDOLPH BROTHERS, No. 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR satisfactory customers, to rent and for sale, both. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

REWARDS.

$1,000 Reward.

JOSEPH F. LOOMIS,

Formerly Agent of the National Express Company, and the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railway Company, at Sandy Hill Station, N. Y., absconded on the morning of Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1878, taking with him a $3,000 money package, which had been given him to forward.

The following is his description: About 40 years old; 5 feet 7 to 9 inches high; good build; weight about 170 pounds; medium complexion; blue eyes, inclined to be almond-shaped; mustache of dark color, worn long at ends, reaching to his chin; no other beard; wore soft felt hat, dark olive-green vest and pants, black sack coat, much faded. Dark beaver overcoat, or an old gray ulster lined with red.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS reward will be paid for his apprehension and recovery of the money, or FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his arrest and delivery to the Sheriff of Washington County.

E. WINCHESTER, Treasurer,
National Express Company, 65 Broadway, New-York.
Feb. 26, 1878.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXPERIENCED AND RESPONSIBLE party desires to lease a short line of railway doing moderate business; no objections to paying rental in advance. Any person or company controlling such a road, and preferring to lease their line, please address LEASE, Box No. 143 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED WITH TEN THOUsand dollars to put on the market a proprietary article, (not a medicine.) Sold by grocers and druggists, when well known. Consumption rapid; unlimited; pays over 100 per cent profits; not entirely new. Address PROPRIETARY, Box No. 134 Times Office.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN WITH SOME MONEY and much business capacity; advertising department of an established periodical. Post Office Box No. 3,590, New-York City.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LAGER-BEER AND dining saloon. No. 886 Broome-st.

ELECTIONS.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 126 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway,
New-York, Feb. 26, 1878.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 126 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 14, 1878. Polls opened at 11 A.M. and closed at 2 o'clock P.M.

GEORGE S. BROADY, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 Broadway,
New-York, March 4, 1878.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, No. 168 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 12, from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.

E. W. KNOWLTON, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's new first-class steamers, Rydam, MOSEL ..... Sat., March 16 | WESER ..... Sat., March 23
ODER ..... Sat., March 16 | MAIN ..... Sat., March 30
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
First cabin ..... $100 gold
Second cabin ..... 60 gold
Steerage ..... 30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid passage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE R. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course (see all sailing directions).

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM PIER NO. 40, NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF CANAL-ST.
ALGERIA, WED., March 13 | CHINA ..... WED., March 27
PARTHIA, WED., March 20 | ABYSSINIA, WED., April 3

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 4 Bowling Green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, Tuesday, March 26, 6:30 A. M.
CANADA, Thursday ..... Wednesday, April 3, 6 A. M.
PEREIRE, Saturday ..... Wednesday, April 17, 5 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage in Philadelphia, apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WISCONSIN ..... TUESDAY, March 19, 1 P. M.
ERIN ..... SATURDAY, March 23, 5 A. M.
NEVADA ..... TUESDAY, March 26, noon.

Cabin passage, $65, $80, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $30. Drafts.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAVANNAH,

FLORIDA, NASSAU, HAVANA, AND SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 9, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CRESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, March 13, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
69 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam Navigation Company.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. S. R. R.
No. 315 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. S. R. of Ga.
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, Connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports:
Steam-ship CLYDE ..... SATURDAY, March 9
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON ..... Tuesday, March 19
Connecting for Central and South America.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING ..... Monday, April 1
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO ..... Wednesday, May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Monday, March 18

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI, AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CITY OF ATLANTA ..... SATURDAY ..... March 9
GEORGE W. CLYDE ..... WEDNESDAY ..... March 13
JEFFERSON, CONNECTING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued at the office of the Company at

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASKELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ATLAS ..... March 14
TENA ..... April 1
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
AILSA ..... March 16
ANDES ..... March 30
First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior fresh-water passenger accommodation.

PIM, FOEWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 55 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River.
NEW-YORK, HAVANA DIRECT LINE.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new, 2,618 tons.)
Capt. VOORHEES, Saturday, March 9, 10:30 A. M.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. ——, Wed., March 13, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds, Sat., March 23, 3 P. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, Hennessy, Sat., March 23, 3 P. M.
Steamer for this line New-Orleans March 19 and 31 for Vera Cruz, Havana, New-York, and the above ports.
F. ALCALDE & CO., Nos. 11 and 13 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS ..... WEDNESDAY, March 20
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MACLELLAN, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, SATURDAY, March 16, at 3 P. M.
SHIP SAIL MAIL FOR MOBILE, SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, March 13, 3 P. M.
Connects at Nassau with steamer for Inagua, Hayti, Jamaica, Aspinwall, and Pacific ports.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 56 South-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
Sailing THURSDAYS from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.
HENRIETTA, (new) ..... March 14 | CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, March 28
HABANA, (new) ..... March 21 | MORO CASTLE, Thursday, April 4
RATES OF PASSAGE, $75 gold.
JAMES E. WARD & Co., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Pioneburg Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 4:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:30 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9:40 A. M. and 5:20 P. M. From Philadelphia, 2:50, 5:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 3:15, 5:30, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 8:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 6:30 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 116, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA

via

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE

between

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 2 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 11 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 8:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.), 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st. Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 31, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping car for Montreal, via Rutland, Burlington, and St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also sleeping cars for Geneva and Corning, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga and Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

WAY TRAINS AS PER LOCAL TIME-TABLES.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Arrangement of Through Trains, From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see notes below.)

9 A. M. daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

4 P. M. daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:15 A. M., connecting with fast train to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M. daily Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 4, 7:30, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches to Wilkesbarre. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT S. HAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I., via Stonington Railroad, leave Pier 29 N. R. at 4 and 11 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

ST

A BANK CAPITAL IMPAIRED.

THE BREWERS' AND GROCERS'.

RESULT OF AN EXAMINATION OF ITS AFFAIRS BY THE BANK EXAMINER—A QUEER SYSTEM OF BUSINESS—A DEFICIENCY OF $32,332—WHAT THE PRESIDENT AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE BANK SAY.

There have been rumors prevalent during the past two months affecting the standing of the Brewers' and Grocers' Bank, Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, and more recently it was stated, upon apparently good authority, that the late Cashier of the institution, Mr. John W. Hesse, was deficient in his accounts with the bank to the amount of about $15,000. Major Orvis, State Bank Examiner, recently examined the bank, and made an official report on Feb. 28 last, which has just been made public. In his report Major Orvis places the amount of the impairment of the bank's capital at $32,332 79. The bills discounted amounted to $208,607 02. Of this amount the bank held $117,312 44, which was not then due. Among the bills maturing were found 17 notes, amounting to $18,261 36, made by Lehman, Samuels & Brother, maturing from May, 1878, to August, 1879. Mr. Levi Samuels, one of the firm, was formerly a Director in the bank, and had failed in business. Major Orvis declined to accept this paper as being good for its face value, and, upon consultation, each of four of the Directors paid in $2,500, making $10,000, for which they took up the notes having the longest time to mature. The remainder of the notes were secured by 37½ shares of the capital stock of the bank, formerly owned by Levi Samuels, and also by the indorsement of Solomon Mehrbach, one of the Directors, who is also President of the Second-Avenue Railroad Company. The following City banks had notes under discount for this bank, and having its indorsement, as appended:

Chatham National Bank	$19,911 76
Chemical National Bank	31,429 41
Importers' and Traders' Bank	1,750 00
Bank of North America	16,465 12
Mercantile National Bank of Hartford	12,850 00
Total	$82,406 29

The rediscounted paper was found to be good, and Major Orvis reported that there would probably be no loss from that source. Of the discounted paper, $8,888 29 was past due and unpaid, and it was estimated that there would probably be a loss of $4,027 04 upon it. The real estate of the bank consisted of the building which it occupies, and which was formerly the property of the Third-Avenue Savings Bank. The value was entered on the books as $90,000, but Major Orvis valued it at only $75,000. Upon this property was a mortgage of $40,000 held by W. B. Astor's estate. The report says: "The possession of this building is a serious drawback to an institution of so small a capital."

"The business had not been done with that system and regularity which it should have been," continues the report. In the case of Messrs. Samuels & Brother they were indorsers for Hesse, to open an account with this bank with the understanding that they could have sufficient discounts. Their demands were large, and the bank was unable to furnish all the money their business required. The Cashier indorsed the name of the bank on their paper, and had it discounted elsewhere. This appeared to have been a common practice, and had been done at times for the benefit of other Directors and dealers. This resulted unfortunately for the bank when the Messrs. Samuels failed, as an amount of $21,000 was outstanding. Of this sum Samuels paid $5,000, leaving $16,000 which had been paid with the money of the bank. Messrs. Samuels & Brother gave their notes for this amount, which are still in the possession of the bank. The report further says: "Some of the Directors denied all knowledge of the transaction, and said that the Cashier had no authority to indorse the name of the bank on the paper." The manner of conducting the business of the bank, and the desire of its Cashier and some of the Directors to accommodate large borrowers had caused "a good deal of financiering and borrowing, which, together with the unsatisfactory way the Cashier carried the Samuels matter, caused such disagreement in the Board of Directors as to result in his removal." Since then Mr. Hesse (late Cashier) and his wife had paid in $8,400, and Mrs. Hesse had given her note charging her separate estate with $10,000 to make good any deficiency which might ultimately result from his transactions. Some of the Directors had expressed their opinion that Mr. Hesse, with the aid of his friends and the $16,000 of bonds, notes, would eventually save the bank from loss, and Major Orvis placed no value on the claim. Following is the result of the examination in tabulated form:

ASSETS.

Bills discounted—maturing	$117,312 44
Bills discounted—rediscounted	82,406 29
Bills discounted—past due...$8,888 29	
Less for estimated loss...4,027 04	4,861 25
Total	$204,579 98
Call loans	9,700 00
Cash on hand	15,680 34
Cash in Bank of North America	31,162 78
Exchange (items in course of collection)	15,737 20
United States bonds	5,150 00
Real estate, bank building	75,000 00
Due from bank for collections	11,727 43
Revenue stamps on check books	686 50
Rent accrued	195 00
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	5,000 00
Total	$374,619 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$150,000 00
Due depositors	128,885 40
Due to banks	4,660 33
Bills discounted—rediscounted	82,406 29
Bond and mortgage, due W. B. Astor's estate, on bank building	40,000 00
Rebate on bills discounted, estimated	1,000 00
Total	$406,952 02
Deficiency or impairment of capital stock	$32,332 79

Mr. James Everard, President of the bank, stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday, that the rumor that the deficit in the accounts of Mr. John W. Hesse amounted to $15,000, was untrue. The report of Major Orvis of the result of his examination of the affairs was correct, he said, with one exception, and it did not vary to the amount of $10 from the accounts of the book-keeper of the bank, and of a special expert who had been employed to go over the accounts a second time. "The expert finished his work to-day," said Mr. Everard, "and now we shall go to work to straighten up the whole matter with Mr. Hesse." So far as the latter was concerned, Mr. Everard said the bank was perfectly secure. It had his bond for $30,000, well secured; it had the note of Mrs. Hesse for $10,000, as stated in the report of Major Orvis, and Mr. Hesse had besides paid over $3,400 to the bank. The part of Major Orvis' report to which he demurred was that which fixed the valuation of the bank's property at $75,000. It is worth every cent of $90,000, said Mr. Everard, which we are prepared to prove. Subtracting the difference in value—$15,000—from the amount of impairment of capital, as stated in the report, and it leaves the actual impairment, $17,332 79—"a mere bagatelle, which the Directors will at once make good," and in any event, Mr. Everard said, the impairment of capital would be rectified by the Directors before the three months' time, to which they were legally entitled by law to decide whether they would increase or reduce their capital, had expired. They possessed the right to reduce their capital to $100,000. When the Third-Avenue Saving Bank failed, Mr. E. H. Ludlow and another expert real estate dealer had placed the valuation of the bank property at $120,000. The Directors had allowed for the shrinkage in values since that time, and had estimated the present value of the property at $90,000, or a reduction of $30,000, which Mr. Everard said he considered a reasonable depreciation of the value.

Mr. Jacob Shen, the present Cashier, next showed the reporter the proposed improvements the Directors have in view. The room used by the Board of Directors of the late Third-Avenue Savings Bank occupies a full lot in the rear of the bank, 100 feet by 23. It is proposed to remodel this for a store which would rent for $1,600 a year, and the bank has already received an offer for it. This lot fronts on East Twenty-third-street, and forms an "L," with the two lots upon which the bank is located. The majority of the offices in the upper part of the building will be occupied after May 1, and the basement, lately occupied by the bankrupt Brewers' and Malsters' Insurance Company, has already been rented. Mr. Shen was present during the conversation held with Mr. Everard, and fully acquiesced in his statements.

Mr. John W. Hesse, the former Cashier, is the Assignee of Major John H. Horstfall, No. 7 East Eighteenth-street. He has been unwell for several days, and went to his home in Williamsburg early yesterday. He said that he was not prepared to make any statement, but preferred to let matters take their own course. He thought a perusal of the report of the Bank Examiner would sufficiently disprove any statements as to his deficits, and said he wished that he "had all of the money he had ever raised for the Brewers' and Grocers' Bank upon his own indorsement." He knew Major Orvis to be a straightforward man of business, and if he [Mr. Hesse] had been guilty of any criminal irregularity, he would undoubtedly have been locked up in the Tombs before this. He had done nothing of which he had cause to be ashamed, and time would verify his statements.

THE VANDERBILT WILL CASE.

Mr. Frank Work writes to THE TIMES as follows: "In the report of proceedings in the Vanderbilt will case yesterday, contained in your issue of to-day, you make me say that 'I was a broker for Mr. Vanderbilt to within three or four years of his death.' I testified that I acted for him as a broker until within three or four months of his death. The report then goes on to say that 'Mr. Lord proposed to show by this witness that Mr. Vanderbilt was dishonorable in his business dealings.' I can, of course, know nothing of Mr. Lord's intentions, never having seen the gentleman, to my knowledge, before my appearance in court as a witness. It is, however, due to truth and to the memory of the dead to say that no testimony of mine would tend to establish anything but the exact opposite of what it is stated Mr. Lord proposed to prove. My intercourse with Commodore Vanderbilt, during many years on terms of some intimacy, failed to disclose anything but strict integrity and highly honorable dealing."

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

MR. PHILLIPS ALLOWED TO RETAIN HIS SEAT — THE POLITICAL CONVENTION BRIBERY ACT AMENDED AND PASSED—JERSEY CITY'S PAST DUE COUNTY TAXES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 7, 1878.

The Senate sat to-day till nearly 2 o'clock, and then adjourned for the week. The House sat all day and in the evening.

Senator Rabe's bill, designed to compel Jersey City to pay her back county taxes, was called up in the Senate this morning and passed. The Jersey City authorities claim that under the statute as it is the city is obliged to pay the county taxes only as fast as the city itself collects them. The past due taxes are very large, amounting, it is said, to about $800,000.

The bill making it a high misdemeanor, punishable with fine or imprisonment or both, to influence the vote, one way or another, by money, or victuals, or drink, or promises of preferment, or in any other way, of any delegate to a political convention was amended so as to provide for the punishment of the takers as as well as of the givers, and passed in the Senate, every member voting for it except Mr. Ward. His reasons for voting against the bill had the special merit of frankness. "If this bill be passed," he said, "it will be violated by every Senator on this floor if he ever desires another nomination at the hands of any convention." The bill yet needs the concurrence of the House and the signature of the Governor.

Senator Hobart is evidently impressed with the belief that a traffic which puts the State and the taxpayers to such large expense as the liquor traffic should pay a reasonable proportion of the public burden. He introduced a bill this morning taxing the sale of spiritous liquors, the proceeds to be devoted to the payment of the State debt.

The House to-day killed the bill, introduced at the instance, it is said, of the Morris Canal Company, enabling them to abandon some of their franchises. The reason why they desired the bill to be passed was to enable them to make a sale of their water rights to Jersey City and Newark for a water supply.

The reports in the Kelsey case were called up this morning, and made the special order for Wednesday next.

The Phillips-Marsh contested election case was decided in the House this afternoon, after a long contest. The Elections Committee reported in favor of unseating Mr. Phillips, the Republican member, and to give Mr. Marsh the seat. In order to accomplish this partisan purpose, the committee had decided to throw out the whole vote of the Township of Franklin, on the ground that Mr. Phillips had actually intimidated Democratic voters into casting their votes for him. The main evidence against him was the testimony of two witnesses, who declared that they had heard him say he had "put the screws down on" a certain gang of quarrymen whom he controlled. The question of adopting or rejecting the report had been decided in a Democratic caucus in favor of the report; but the bowl made all over the State by the unseating of Cooper, of Morris, frightened them, and action was delayed. In order to get rid of the elephant, the case was sent back to the Elections Committee, and this morning the committee reported again in favor of unseating Phillips. Mr. Matthews and Mr. Gomer warmly advocated the adoption of the report, but their arguments availed them nothing. The report received the votes of only 27 out of the 56 members present. Those who voted to unseat Phillips were: Convery, Duryea, Egan, Gomer, Kennell, Mackey, Malone, Matthews, McDonald, O'Brien, Rider, and Salmon. It was odd to see each Democrat, as he voted against the amount of the report rise in his seat to say, in explanation of his vote, that he had the fullest confidence in the honesty, fairness, and integrity of the Elections Committee, that in every case that has come before it reported in favor of putting the Republicans out and the Democrats in.

FOUR MEN WASHED OVERBOARD.

On the 28th of February, in latitude 51° and longitude 37°, the Anchor Line steamer Bolivia, which arrived here yesterday, sighted a ship evidently in distress, with the American flag, Union down, flying, and immediately bore down on her. She proved to be the ship Bertha, of Portland, Me., bound from Liverpool to Portland. Although a heavy cross sea was running at the time, in which both vessels were rolling heavily, a life-boat was lowered from the steamer and the first officer and surgeon succeeded, after considerable difficulty, in boarding the ship. They found that on the previous day, during a strong westerly gale, she had shipped a heavy sea which washed Capt. Hill and three of his crew overboard. The mate and another of the seamen had received severe injuries, the bulwarks were washed and the crew were consequently unable to navigate the vessel, and begged that one of the Bolivia's officers would take command of her. The life-boat returned to the steamer with the new building, and the officer, William Gillon, and two experienced seamen were transferred to the Bertha. She had a sufficient quantity of food, water, &c., and was making sail when last seen by the Bolivia. The Atlantic line, which also arrived yesterday, reports passing a water-logged vessel with her deck even with the water, on Feb. 25, in latitue 48° 36′ and longitude 25° 43′.

THE LONG ISLAND RUBBER COMPANY.

Judge Gilbert yesterday granted the motion of Mr. Stanbrough, counsel for a number of the stock holders of the Long Island Rubber Company, of Setauket, for the appointment of a Receiver, Mr. Joseph Ridgway being the person selected. Mr. Ridgway was some weeks ago appointed by a committee of the stockholders to take charge of the financial business of the company. There was a meeting of the stockholders at Smithtown on Wednesday, at which Mr. Ridgway reported that the factory, since Feb. 11, when he took charge, had been running with about a hundred hands, and, notwithstanding drawbacks, had been doing a paying business. An arrangement satisfactory to all parties was therefore made, by which the factory was to be continued in operation under Mr. Ridgway's superintendence, the floating indebtedness to be provided for by subscriptions among the stockholders as well as by the current profits. About $8,000 was subscribed at the meeting, which is understood to be sufficient to meet immediate pressing obligations. There will, it is further understood, be ultimately a reorganization of the company, when all its indebtedness will be provided for as it accrues, the appointment of the Receiver being merely in the nature of a guarantee that such indebtedness will be liquidated.

CONFIDENCE IN REV. MR. VOSBURGH.

The Board of Officers and many of the parishioners attending the Madison-Avenue (Jersey City) Baptist Church, whose Pastor, Rev. George B. Vosburgh, is charged with having poisoned his wife, met in the church building last evening to take action in the case. The letter sent by James Sickles to Deacon Miller, in which the first intimation of the charges was given, was read by Deacon Bumsted, and a statement of the evidence taken in support of the charge, was made. A resolution was offered and unanimously adopted expressing the fullest confidence in the integrity and innocence of their Pastor. This is but an indorsement of the action taken by the Board of Trustees at their meeting last Sunday evening. Up to this time, as far as known, the threatened suit against Dr. Cornell, upon whose authority and by whom the charge is said to have been first suggested, has not been commenced, but steps will be taken, as soon as Mrs. Vosburgh shall have recovered, to that end. Sickles still persists in the charge, and some developments may be expected shortly.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Mme. Camilla Urso is at the New-York Hotel.

John E. Owens, the comedian, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

John H. Reynolds, of Albany, is at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

State Engineer Horatio Seymour, Jr., of Albany, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Commander Farquhar, United States Navy, and William G. Fargo, of Buffalo, are at the Astor House.

William B. Leeds, of Philadelphia, and ex-Congressman Alfred Ely, of Rochester, are at the St. James Hotel.

Elmore P. Ross, of Auburn, N. Y., and Henry C. Potter, General Manager of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway, are at the Windsor Hotel.

James F. Joy, President of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railway Company, and Rev. James Allison, of Pittsburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Silas Seymour, of Quebec; William A. Dart, recently United States Consul-General at Montreal; Mayor J. J. Belden, of Syracuse; Lieut. George M. Wheeler, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army; Horace Williams, of Iowa, and William W. Wright, of Geneva, N. Y., are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

A FAMOUS BATTLE FLAG.

A Paris paper says: "The garrison of Bitche, it will be remembered, resisted to the last during the late Franco-German war, and at the conclusion of peace the flag which had floated over the heroic place was given to the Colonel of the Fifty-fourth Regiment of the Line, which was stationed there. The Lycée d'Artillerie here had wisely claimed the precious relic for many years. At last, however, it has been given up to the State, and will be placed at the Hotel des Invalides among the historical flags which hang there. No more glorious rag can be shown in that gallery than the tattered flag of Bitche."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 7.—At a meeting of the Directors and stockholders of the Louisville Base-ball Club to-night, it was resolved to resign their position in the league, and to recommend the

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.

INVENTORY OF THEIR ASSETS FILED.

WHAT MR. CHAMBERLAIN, THE RECEIVER, SAYS CAME INTO HIS POSSESSION—NATURE OF THE PROPERTY — LISTS OF THOSE TO WHOM THE FIRM LENT AND OF WHOM IT BORROWED, AND THE SECURITIES PLEDGED.

Selah Chamberlain, the Receiver of the property of the firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., bankers, filed an inventory, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, of all the assets which have come into his possession. The inventory is very bewildering, inasmuch as it is neither more nor less than a simple catalogue of articles, no values being given. In it things are described as being a package, a lease, &c. Bonds and stocks of various roads form a large part of the list, among them being the leases of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Hannibal and St. Joseph, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Philadelphia and Reading, and other well-known companies, besides some whose names are not familiar, and whose stock is not quoted in the market. S. W. Battershall's life insurance policy for $10,000 also figures among the assets. Among the notes are: Charles S. Jenkins, $3,000; J. W. Orr, secured, $500; E. F. Kendall, $2,500; E. W. Wilson, $1,178 14; Nelson Clements, $2,500; D. B. Dearborn, $2,057 13; Gammerel & Co., $5,003 45; George A. Evans, $3,313 65; L. A. Fuller, $3,500; Williams Brothers, $3,129 53; John C. Hay, $1,000; J. Ledyard Hodge, $833 33; O. D. Ashley, $833 33; J. A. Hoyt, $900; Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company, $3,333 36; John H. Washburn, $2,500; Hungerford & Co., $4,000; E. B. Greenleaf, $4,000; T. H. Perkins, $8,478 08; John J. Berry & Co., $18,000; Greenleaf, Norris & Co., $50,000; W. T. Haught, $4,000. Included in the inventory was a list of balances of ledger accounts in favor of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., containing the names of debtors, and the amounts due by them to the firm. In most cases these indebtednesses were subject to claims against the firm for stocks, which seem to fully counterbalance the claims by the firm, if they do not exceed them. The names of the principal persons, and the amounts of the loans made to them on collateral, are as follows:

S. Chamberlain	$192,236 46
L. P. Bayne & Co	11,283 49
A. W. Greenleaf	1,070 50
J. B. Norris	38,396 11
F. C. Saltonstall, agent	458,319 34
Houghton Brothers & Co	84,322 22
J. J. Berry	30,675 00
A. E. Elmore	36,289 33
Alexander Mitchell	28,919 58
J. M. Van Buskirk	44,566 83
Charles Ray	22,277 55
R. L. Crook	45,230 36
S. M. Breese	31,926 14
L. Harrison	31,271 44
E. Sanderson	13,858 71
A. C. May	22,556 40
J. C. Spencer	16,366 54
Charles Dimon	31,041 43
G. L. Dunlap	12,226 28
S. McCord, agent, special	91,824 55
George C. Swallow	24,705 16
J. Gould	37,312 50
J. M. Mowry	17,625 00
L. P. Bayne	20,812 87
J. A. Walsh	64,471 25
L. J. Mowry	17,600 00
J. J. Berry, Cashier	29,000 00
S. W. Battershall	11,413 15
A. W. Greenleaf and J. B. Norris	54,000 00

The following table gives a list of the securities pledged by the loans here from for advances, the amount of the loans, and the names of the pledgees, the list of securities on each loan being put under the particular item:

Bank of North America	$13,000
7,000 U. S. 6s of '81, 1,000 5-20s, '65; 1,000 Amer. D. T. Co. of N. Y.	
Drexel, Morgan & Co	100,000
500 St. Paul pfd., 925 N. W. pfd.; 500 St. P. com.; 100 Rock Island.	
Home Insurance Company	50,000
400 N. W. pref.; 100 St. Paul com.; 2,000 St. 6 bonds C. S. F.	
W. H. Cox, Trustee	5,000
6,500 Dist. Col. 3.65s; 1,000 St. Jo.	
United States Trust Company	50,000
45,000 St. P. 1st, L and M. div.; 6,000 U. S. 6s of '67; 1,000 U. S. 6s of '68; 4,000 D. C. 3.65's; 100 N. W. preferred.	
Jesse Hoyt & Co	50,000
300 N. W. pref.; 100 St. Paul pref., 500 N. W. com.; 300 Pac. Mail; 100 St. Paul com.; 100 West. Union.	
St. Nicholas National Bank	35,000
20,000 D. C. 3.65s; 30,000 St. P. 1st, J. and M.	
Chemical National Bank	150,000
1,200 N. W. pref.; 800 St. P. pref.; 800 St. P. com.; 300 St. Jo. pref.; 100 Rock Island; 3,900 D. C., 3-65s.	
Lester Mills	2,000
8,000 Central Branch U. P. bonds.	
Geo. H. Broadhead	{ Against balance of his account. }
29,000 N. J. Southern 1st; 500 Tom's River bond.	
Estate of A. Lockwood	{ Against book account. }
180 Am. Dist. Tel. Co., B'klyn; 100 Staten Island Ferry Co.; 3,000 Jolles G's bonds; 10,000 Cent. Br. U. P. bonds.	
Fulton Bank, Brooklyn	5,000
500 A. D. T. Co., Brooklyn.	
Bank of Commerce	70,000
75,000 St. P. 1st L & M.; 200 Canton; 100 St. P. pref.; 100 St. P. com.	
United States Trust Company	78,500
50,000 St. P. 1st L & M.; 50,000 St. P. C. S. F.; 2,000 D. C. 3.65s.	
Chemical National Bank	50,000
29,000 St. P. L & M.; 30,000 St. P., C. S. F.; 2,000 D. C. 3.65s.	
D. C. Beasley, Ex'r	20,000
10,000 U. S. new 4½s; 5,000 6s of '81; 400 Wabash.	
Chemical National Bank	50,000
100 C. L. & G.; 5,000 Land Grants; 300 St. P. pref.; 200 N. W. com.; 200 N. W. pref.; 100 St. P. com.; 100 St. Jo. com.	
Milton H. Thompson	12,000
5,000 St. Jo. Land Grants; 5,000 D. C. 3.65s.	
Mary H. Milford, book balance	1,500
118 Wabash.	
Fulton Bank, Brooklyn	20,000
8,000 Nash. & Chat. bonds; 100 Ill. Cent.; 200 N. W. com.; 100 Pac. Mail.	
Nassau Bank	20,000
100 Ft. Wayne; 100 St. Paul com.; 100 Chic. & Alton.	
Jesse Hoyt & Co	50,000
200 St. P. pref.; 500 N. W. com.; 10,000 Ches. & Ohios.; 2,000 W. U. Tel. bonds; 500 St. Paul com.; 400 Wabash; 100 Pac. Mail.	
Nassau Bank	75,000
15,000 St. P. 1st, L & M.; 550 N. W. pref.; 200 N. W. com.; 200 Ill. Cent.; 200 D., L. & W.; 20,000 D. C. 3.65s.	
Mercantile National Bank	50,000
15,000 St. P. 1st, L and M.; 10,000 D. C. 3.65s; 500 N. W. pref.; 100 C. and Alt. com.	
Babcock Brothers & Co	50,000
200 W. U. Tel.; 500 N. W. pref.; 6,000 N. W. 1st; 10,000 D. C. 3.65s.	
Central National Bank	50,000
500 N. W. com.; 500 N. W. pref.; 100 R. Island; 100 Wabash.	
C. H. Houghton	3,000
25 R. Island; 200 Erie.	
Bank of North America	10,000
10,000 St. P., C., S. F.; 200 Wabash.	
D. J. Garth, Son & Co	10,000
1,000 St. P., 1st L. & M.; 5,000 Mich. P. bonds; 300 Wabash; 2,000 5-20s of '65.	
Babcock, Brothers & Co	25,000
400 N. W. com.; 100 St. Jo. pref.; 100 R. Island; 100 St. P. com.	
Jesse Hoyt & Co	50,000
10,000 Terre Haute In. bonds; 500 St. P. com.; 300 St. P. pref.; 100 C. B. and Q.; 200 Wabash.	
Jesse Hoyt & Co	50,000
300 St. P. pref.; 500 St. P. com.; 4,000 St. P., C. S. F.; 3,000 St. Jo. 8 per cent; 4,000 N. W. gold bonds; 100 Chicago and Alton; 100 Canton; 100 Wabash.	
St. Nicholas National Bank	25,000
300 Ill. Central; 5,000 St. Paul C. S. F.; 100 St. P. com.	
D. Well, Jr., (book balance loan)	28,182
400 Ohios.; 550 Wabash; 27 Bank of N. A.; 100 Gold and Stock Tel.; 300 St. Jo com.; 100 Erie.	
Nassau Bank	50,000
500 N. W. Com.; 100 Pitts. and Ft. Wayne; 200 Chic. and Alton, com.; 300 N. W. pref.; 2,000 St. P. 1st, C. and M.	
Bank of North America	50,000
660 St. P. com.; 700 D., L. and W.; 100 St. Jo. pref.; 100 N. W. com.; 600 Wabash; 100 U. S. Exp.; 100 Amer. Exp.; 200 Pac. Mail; 300 A. and D. T. Co., N. Y.; 10,000 C. S. F. St. P.	
Jesse Hoyt & Co	50,000
10,000 St. P. 1st, L & M.; 10,000 St. P., C. S. F.; 100 Ft. Wayne; 100 Ill. Central; 200 St. P. pref.; 100 N. W. com.; 1,000 D. C. 3.65s.	

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

The completed list of entries for the Spring events of the American Jockey Club, which closed on March 1, gives 42 entries in the Fordham Handicap, one mile and a quarter; 23 in the Jockey Club Handicap, two miles, and 32 in the Juvenile Stakes, for 2-year olds, half a mile. In the Westchester Cup, two and a quarter miles, for all ages, there are but 10 nominations, a great falling off from previous years, but this is doubtless caused by the fear of Tom Gallitzen and Parole, who are both engaged, together with Leamington, Athlone, Pauli, Zoe Zoe, Kingston, Grenada, Fellina, Alarmist, and Joe, in the competition at Crouse's stable, some of the Western establishments have entered their horses.

DAMAGES AGAINST A CHURCH.

A MENNONITE OBTAINS $2,500 FOR THE ALIENATION OF THE AFFECTIONS OF HIS WIFE.

Correspondence of the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

BRYAN, Ohio, Saturday, March 2, 1878.

An interesting case has just closed in the Court of Common Pleas of this county. The case involved the question of the authority of Church or State.

Joseph Lichty brought suit against John Rothsman and others in $10,000 damages for enticing his wife to abstain from marital relations to him. It appears from the evidence that all the parties were members of the denomination called "Church of God," a branch of the Mennonites. In May, 1875, the society, of which John Lichty and his wife were members, for divers reasons not shown in court, excommunicated him and placed him under the ban termed "avoidance." This means that remaining members shall shun and eschew the erring or excommunicate brother until he repent and is again received into the Church. It makes it the duty of the wife, she being a member, to not eat at the same table with her husband; nor talk with him, except when of absolute necessity; neither to sleep with him, under penalty of being expelled from the church, and being forever lost for disobedience. She could, however, keep house for him and family, which consisted of four children. This she did for a year, he, in the meantime, patiently and kindly trying to induce her to set the wifely part with him. But on different occasions, when he had nearly succeeded in winning her back to him, these priests or teachers would step in and warn her that she could not take such a step without the consent of the Church, and that if she did her soul would be forever lost. He then rented his farm and moved away, to be from under this influence, thinking his wife would go with him, but this he was brought to bear upon her, and she would not leave the society.

Thus did these men on the one hand seize upon the strongest chord of the human heart, religious zeal and faith, to keep this wife from her husband, when they might, on the other hand, grasp the chords of human affection and love to make a man bow to the Church in which he did not worship. They were willing to break up a family which had been maintained in peace and love for 16 years, to compel this man to do their bidding. They made their own defense in court, not believing in lawyers. The Bible was their law book, from which they read in parts from Numbers to Revelations. Simon Menuit, of Holland, who lived in the sixteenth century, was their commentator. By the Bible they thought to justify their course, and, under the plea of religious tolerance, guaranteed by the Constitution, claimed a verdict in their favor. It is perhaps safe to say that such a people and such a defense was never before seen or heard in the courts of this country. It was the sixteenth and the nineteenth century face to face. The testimony being all in, and the arguments having been made, the case went to the jury, who soon brought in a verdict giving $2,500 damages to the plaintiff. The case has excited much interest.

THE NEEDS OF ROANOKE COLLEGE.

Roanoke College, at Salem, Va., chartered in 1853, is an institution that has, for several years, in the face of depressing circumstances, succeeded in maintaining the high character which it won before the war, and has advanced, in point of patronage, from the seventh to the fourth place among the Virginia colleges and universities. The college has no endowment fund. Its charges for tuition and incidentals are small, and as a consequence the Faculty receive small salaries. They have labored with great energy and self-denial, amid many discouragements, to build up the college, and their labor has not been in vain. Though competing with nine Virginia colleges and universities, some partly endowed and others receiving State annuities, Roanoke College has extended its patronage until it ranks among the most flourishing educational institutions in the South. While Roanoke College has enjoyed an increased attendance, that of most of the colleges has decreased. The attendance during the session of 1877–8 was 177. The Trustees and Faculty have successfully controlled the price of board, and have reduced the expenses of attending the institution to very low figures. In this respect it meets the wants of the young men of the country, and has a strong claim for public assistance. The fees paid by the students are barely sufficient to support the Faculty and meet the current expenses of the college. In order to erect buildings or make any needed improvements it must depend on the liberality of the public. The needs of the college are contributions to a fund to pay the indebtedness which burdens it, and assistance in erecting a new building for its library and for a college hall and museum. The library of 14,000 volumes, now in a building where it is exposed to danger of destruction by fire, was destroyed by the late President Bittle. A fine, large quarto-centennial reunion will be held, when, by permission of President Hayes, the United States Marine Band will take part in the exercises, which will consist of appropriate literary and social festivities. Hon. Clarkson N. Potter is to deliver the annual oration before the literary societies of the college during Commencement week.

STEAM CARS ON THE BELT LINE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the loud and varied protests against the use of the "Belt" Railroad by cars of the steam roads, and of the fact that, so far as the writer has seen, these protests have been met only by general assertions of the benefits to accrue, without any practical suggestions as to the details of the managements, please allow me to offer one or two ideas on the subject.

Freight cars should never be allowed to occupy the streets while loading or unloading. When a sufficient number of switches and tracks are laid, connecting stores or piers with the tracks of the Belt Railroad, let trains be made up outside of the City, as mail matter is assorted for delivery at railway stations, the number of cars to be left on any block by any train to be limited to a number whose united length shall be less than the distance between the cross streets at such block, and let the whole number of cars to be delivered by any one train also be limited. When a train is brought down let it be followed by an engine that shall immediately push the cars from where it finds them into the stores or piers, as ordered.

The business can be done without obstructing the cross streets, except during the time needed to uncouple the cars of the main train where they are to be left. Delivery from the stores and piers can be systematized in the same way. Separate and exclusive hours can be assigned to each of the roads wishing to use these facilities. If cars are left on the cross streets more than long enough to uncouple the train, a fine for each offense, upon proof of the complaint of any citizen, (one-half to go to the informer,) will be an effectual preventive. The entire system can be managed by one General Superintendent, to whom all orders for movement of cars should be addressed. K.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 5, 1878.

EASTWARD-BOUND FREIGHT RATES.

A convention of railroad managers was held yesterday in parlor No. 22 at the Windsor Hotel, to discuss the matter of eastward-bound freights. The following gentlemen were present: Messrs. H. B. Ledyard and J. A. Greer, of the Michigan Central Railroad; Osborn, of the Wabash; Newell, of the Lake Shore; Spriggs, of the Great Western; Muir and Furry, of the Canada Southern; Sargeant, of the Grand Trunk; White, of the Detroit and Milwaukee; Peck, of the Chicago and Lake Huron; Potter and Edwards, of the Flint and Pere Marquette; Doherty, of the Baltimore and Ohio; McMullen, of the Chicago and Alton; Simpson, of the Vandalia; Hurlburt, of the Cincinnati, Columbus and Indianapolis; Buttes, of the New-York Central; Blanchard, of the Erie; Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania; Bliss, of the Boston and Albany; Mr. Mellis, of the Vermont Central; Mr. Albert Fink, the Eastern Commissioner of the trunk lines, and Mr. N. Guilford, the Western Commissioner. Mr. Blanchard was Chairman and Mr. Guilford Secretary. Two sessions were held, both with closed doors. It was resolved to apply, hereafter, to eastward-bound freights the same apportionment that is now applied to westward-bound freights. The apportionment will be made by Messrs. Fink and Guilford, and it will be made on the basis of 30 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New-York. A meeting was held by some of the gentlemen named above on the 6th of February in Chicago, when a number of plans were suggested to control the rates on eastward-bound freight. Finally a resolution was adopted requesting Messrs. Fink and Guilford to report the proceedings of that meeting to the trunk line Presidents for further instructions.

SUICIDE OF A LADY IN JERSEY CITY.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Gerdts, the wife of the proprietor of the Pavonia House, located on Pavonia-avenue and Prescott-street, Jersey City, committed suicide in a most systematic manner, at her home, yesterday. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon she left her husband in the lower part of the building, and went to her bedroom. At 9 o'clock, when he went to the room to put the children to bed, he discovered her dead body hanging by a rope from a staple in the middle of the wall, from which the mosquito netting is hung. To reach the staple she had carried a step-ladder into the room, and while still standing on it she carefully adjusted the loose around her neck, with the knot under her left ear. The step-ladder was on the floor, she probably having kicked it over when all the preparations for the dead body had been made. Coroner Gannon, who was notified, took charge of the remains. She was 34 years of age, and her domestic relations were evidently pleasant. The motive for the act is not known.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Twenty-five Jersey and Guernsey Cattle, valued at $100 each, arrived here on Wednesday by the Otranto, and were forwarded yesterday morning to Philadelphia.

Mr. Warren E. Greenleaf, the surviving member of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., yesterday formally informed the Stock Exchange of his inability to meet his engagements.

Commissioner Campbell has notified the contractor for laying Croton mains on Seventh-avenue that it he is not more expeditious in carrying on the work his contract will be annulled.

It appears upon investigation that the statement made in THE TIMES yesterday that Receiving Teller Ledingwell is retained in his position in the Bank of North America, was erroneous.

The members of the National Amateur Press Association held a reception and reunion at the Sturtevant House last evening. The attendance was quite large, and the proceedings interesting. Charles C. Henman presided, and speeches were made by several prominent young amateurs.

Receiver Best, of the National Trust Company, was busy yesterday paying off, at the rate of 300 checks per hour, the second dividend to depositors, who crowded the offices of the company. He expects to pay another dividend of 25 per cent., making 100 per cent. in all, next month. The stockholders will probably get 25 per cent. on their investments afterward.

Past Chief Rangers Ernest A. Levy and F. A. Pollard, of Court Robin Hood, No. 16 I. O. F., Harlem, were the recipients of P. C. R. medals on Monday evening for meritorious conduct as the first two P. C. R. of the court. Most Worthy Past High Chief Ranger Caldwell made the presentation in behalf of the court. The medals are of solid gold and elaborately molded and chased with the emblems of the order.

In response to a request from the Committee on Canals and the Board of Managers, the President has called a special meeting of members for Saturday afternoon to listen to an argument by Edward Cauna on the subject of the proposition now before the Legislature to build a railroad on the banks of the Erie Canal for towing and freight purposes. It is understood that Mr. Crane favors the project.

Catherine Hayes, who died in the Alms-house Hospital on the 4th inst., at the age of 104 years, was yesterday interred in Calvary Cemetery at the expense of Mr. John McCar

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8265. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MARCH 1878

WASHINGTON.

USING THE CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS—THE BILL IN CONGRESS LOOKING TO THEIR PAYMENT—ITS CONSIDERATION IN THE HOUSE—THE SPEECH OF THE REBEL POSTMASTER-GENERAL ON FEB. 15—HOW IT WAS ANSWERED BY REPRESENTATIVE WILLITS, OF MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In the House to-day there was a scene of great interest and excitement, growing out of the consideration of a bill to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay contractors for carrying the mails in the Southern States prior to the rebellion. For several years past efforts have been made in Congress to secure payment to mail contractors in the Southern States whose contracts were abrogated by reason of the rebellion. At the last session a clause was inserted in the Sundry Civil Appropriation act appropriating $375,000 to pay mail contractors for mail service performed in the rebellious States before those States engaged in war against the United States, "provided that any such claims which have been paid by the Confederate States Government shall not be again paid." These claims have not been allowed by the accounting officers for the reason that a question arose as to the precise date when the respective States named in the Appropriation act engaged in war against the United States, and because Secretary Sherman decided that the claims must be filed before payment would be made. At the present session, the House Committee on Post Offices reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to distribute the amount appropriated for mail service performed in the rebellious States to May 31, 1861, and that bill was considered in the House last month, and was to-day taken up as unfinished business. Mr. Frye was willing that these contractors should be paid for services rendered to the time when the respective States rebelled, as provided by the Appropriation act, but was unwilling that any payments should be made after the act of rebellion. He read from the records to show that South Carolina passed the secession ordinance in December, 1860; and that most of the other rebellious States passed similar acts in the month of January following. The ordinance of secession was an act of war against the United States, and he moved to amend the bill so that no payments shall be made for mail service in any State after the date of the passage of the secession ordinance.

Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, who had charge of the bill, accepted this amendment, but subsequently some developments were made that forced Mr. Waddell to make an attempt to withdraw the bill, and ask to have it recommitted to the Committee on Post Offices. When the bill was before the House on Feb. 15, Mr. Reagan, who was Postmaster-General of the Confederacy, stated that the United States officially suspended postal operations in the rebellious States May 31, 1861, and that the Confederacy assumed control of postal affairs the day following. He further stated that by proclamation Postmasters and contractors were directed to settle their accounts with the Government of the United States up to the 1st day of June, 1861, and to pay over to the United States the money in their possession, and to return to the United States the postage-stamps of which they were possessed up to the date when the Confederate Government took charge of the service.

Since Mr. Reagan made that speech, Mr. Willits, of Michigan, has been looking over the rebel archives, and made some discoveries whose revelations to-day demoralized the advocates of the bill, and placed Mr. Reagan in a very humiliating position. Mr. Willits found official documents showing that the Confederacy had formally assumed to pay all sums due to the United States by Postmasters, and all sums due by the United States to mail contractors. He also found a proclamation issued by Mr. Reagan, as Postmaster-General, ordering Postmasters to return all United States stamps, but to retain all moneys of the United States in their possession, and a series of printed reports by Postmaster-General Reagan showing that $800,000 had been appropriated to settle this class of claims, and that he had disbursed nearly $600,000 on this account to the very men who are now claiming pay from the United States. During the reading of these papers the time of Mr. Willits expired, and in the confusion that followed he was unable to get an extension to finish reading them.

Mr. Reagan was surprised at the revelations, and stated that he had forgotten all about the transactions. He did not want claimants paid by the United States who had been paid by the Confederate Government, and hoped the matter would be recommitted to the committee for further examination. Considerable sparring occurred over an attempt to have the bill recommitted, and the House finally adjourned, leaving it pending as unfinished business.

The Confederate archives in the possession of the Government have not been used with such immediate and effective force since the time when Caleb Cushing was nominated for Chief-Justice by President Grant, and was prevented from confirmation in the Senate by the unexpected production of a letter from these records.

THE RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

PASSAGE OF THE DORSEY BILL TO BE RECOMMENDED—HOW IT HAS BEEN AMENDED—THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Senate Committee on Railroads to-day unanimously agreed to recommend the passage of the Dorsey Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill, with certain important amendments prepared by Senators Mitchell, Matthews, Dorsey, Ransom, and Barnum, the sub-committee in charge of the subject. The bill as thus agreed to is amended by the entire omission of the section which provides for a reconveyance of 12,000,000 acres of the land grants to the Government, on condition that the sinking fund should be credited therefor at the rate of $1 25 per acre, and the section providing that the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Companies should be given the preference for Government business is also stricken out. The main features of the amended bill are as follows:

"All moneys due to these two companies on the 1st day of next April, for Government transportation, are to form the nucleus of the proposed sinking fund. The amounts so to be made up shall, (by cash payments if necessary,) to at least $1,000,000 for each company. They are, therefore, each to pay into the United States Treasury $1,000,000 per year, in semi-annual payments, until the year 1900, when the bonds indorsed by the Government become due. Interest is to be accumulated semi-annually, at the rate of 6 per cent. per year upon all the amounts thus placed to the credit of the sinking fund, and these payments are to be in lieu of the requirements of the present law as to the annual payment of 5 per cent. of the net earnings, and the retention of one-half of the earnings for Government transportation. The balance found due the United States by the companies in the year 1900 is to be paid in 50 equal semi-annual installments, together with interest on the deferred payments, at a rate of interest which shall equal the rate then being paid by the Government on the majority of its securities."

The recently published statement that the Treasurer of the United States will redeem stolen national bank notes—that is, notes of national banks which have been stolen when unsigned and put in circulation with forged signatures—is incorrect and unauthorized. The Treasurer has no authority to redeem such notes and there has been no change in the practice of his office in this respect.

FORFEITED PUBLIC LAND GRANTS.

AN IMPORTANT BILL REPORTED IN THE HOUSE—THE PROPOSED RESTORATION TO THE GOVERNMENT OF 127,247,048 ACRES FORFEITED BY NON-FULFILLMENT OF THE TERMS OF GRANTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Committee of the House on Public Lands has reported favorably a bill restoring to the public domain more than 125,000,000 of acres of public lands, granted to States and railroad companies, and to aid various public works, which lands have become forfeited by failure to comply with the terms of the grants. It is held that the forfeiture does not take effect without legislation. Most of the grants named were made to States to aid specified enterprises, and several of them date back as far as 1856. The following is the preamble and the text of the bill:

Whereas, More than 100,000,000 acres of the public lands of the United States have been granted by Congress to States and corporations to aid in the construction of certain railroad and telegraph lines, and said States and corporations have failed to perform the conditions of their respective grants, and have failed, in whole or in part, to earn said lands, many of which have been withdrawn and withheld from settlement for more than 20 years, and which lands should be restored to the public domain, and offered to settlement as other public lands; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That all the public lands which have been granted by Congress to aid in the construction of the following-named railroad and telegraph lines, and specified, which have not been earned under said grants, are hereby declared forfeited to the United States; and said lands shall hereafter be disposed of as other public lands of the United States:

The following is the list of grants which the bill declares forfeited:

Name of Railroad.	States in which located.	Estimated quantity of lands g'ted.
		Acres.
Gulf and Ship Island	Mississippi	652,800
Alabama and Florida	Ala. and Fla.	419,520
Coosa and Tennessee	Alabama	132,480
Mobile and Girard	Alabama	840,880
Coosa and Chattanooga	Alabama	150,000
Alabama and Chattanooga, formerly North-east and South-west Alabama, and Wills Valley Railroad	Alabama	897,920
Pensacola and Georgia	Florida	1,568,729
Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central	Florida	183,153
North Louisiana and Texas, formerly Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad	Louisiana	610,880
New Orleans, the Pass Rouge and Vicksburg	Louisiana	3,800,000
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	Missouri	640,000
Little Rock and Fort Smith	Ark. and Mo.	1,009,296
Detroit and Milwaukee	Michigan	355,420
Houghton and Ontonagon, formerly Marquette and Ontonagon	Michigan	552,515
North Wisconsin, formerly St. Croix and Lake Superior and branch to Bayfield	Wisconsin	1,408,455
Wisconsin Central, formerly Portage, Winnebago and Superior	Wisconsin	1,800,000
St. Paul and Pacific, St. Vincent extension, formerly branch to Red River of the North	Minnesota	2,000,000
St. Paul and Pacific, Brainerd branch, formerly branch to Lake Superior	Minnesota	1,475,000
Hastings and Dakota	Minnesota	550,000
Oregon Central	Oregon	1,200,000
Atlantic and Pacific	Various	42,000,000
Texas Pacific	Various	18,000,000
Northern Pacific	Various	47,000,000
Total		127,247,048

The bill is causing a good deal of excitement among railroad men, and will attract pretty wide attention, since it touches a very large number of interests. Some of the lands enumerated are worthless; others are supposed to be very valuable. According to the public records the lands are all forfeited, and only this formal act is needed to restore them to the Government; but there is a supposition that in some cases the works have been completed as provided for, and the lands have not been filed for, because the moment they come into possession of the corporations they are subject to taxation, which is escaped by allowing them to remain as public lands. If such is the fact, the bill above noted will lead the roads to come forward with their claims and show their real condition. It will be noticed that Texas-Pacific and Northern Pacific lands are in the list, which is said to cover all technical forfeitures to date.

WORK IN THE COMMITTEES.

THE CHENEY INVESTIGATION — RAILROAD FROM AUSTIN, TEXAS, TO TOPOLOVAMPO, MEXICO—THE TARIFF—THE WEST POINT BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day concluded the investigation of Thomas P. Cheney, Superintendent of New-England Railway Mail Service. Judge S. W. Rollins, of Meredith, N. H., and John Devereux, of Boston, were examined, but nothing of especial interest was elicited. After the closing argument by counsel for the defense the Commonwealth adjourned until Monday next, when they will proceed to prepare their report.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day heard A. K. Owen, of Pennsylvania, in advocacy of his scheme of a survey under control of the War Department for a railroad from Austin, Texas, through Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico, to Topolovampo Harbor, on the Gulf of California, midway between Guaymas and Mazatlan. The committee subsequently agreed to recommend the passage of a bill introduced by Representative Ward appropriating $20,000 for this purpose.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day considered the tax on sundries. Brimstone, crude, was made free; britannia-ware was increased from 20 to 25 per cent. ad valorem; card cases, pocket-books, souvenirs, and all similar articles of whatsoever material composed, increased from 30 to 35 per cent. ad valorem; chicory root, ground or unground, burned, or prepared, reduced from 5 to 4 cents per pound. The rate on castor beans or seeds was fixed at 60 cents per bushel of 55 pounds; crude cork bark were made free; cork bark manufactured, 30 per cent. ad valorem; chloroform, 50 cents per pound; cream tartar was reduced from 8 to 6 cents per pound; Zante and other currants reduced from 2 to 1 cent per pound; raisins were fixed a 2½ cents per pound; corsets manufactured from cotton reduced from $3 to $2 per dozen. The tax on unwrought clay, pipe clay and fire-clay was fixed at $4 per ton; kaolin, $4 per ton, and fullers' earth, $3 per ton.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day decided to report adversely upon the memorial of Capt. H. Doty, claiming compensation for the use by the Government of his torpedo, which has been applied in the equipment of the torpedo ship Alarm.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day heard Gen. Schofield in explanation of the estimates for the West Point Military Academy and completed the consideration of the bill. It will be reported to the Senate next Monday. The committee will recommend the restoration of the item reported from the House Committee, but which was stricken out in the House, providing for the longevity pay of Professors. The committee also insert items of $221,000 for the hospital building, $38,000 for water supply, and add $6,615 to the amount appropriated by the House for the pay of cadets, so as to make it equal to the sum expended for that purpose last year. The section prohibiting the appointment of graduates of the Academy to Second Lieutenancies in the Army, except where vacancies actually exist in regimental organizations, is stricken out.

RAID ON ILLICIT DISTILLERS.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Collector Cooper telegraphed to-day from Knoxville, Tenn., to Commissioner Raum as follows: "My raiding party have returned here from Johnson County. They seized five distilleries, one horse, a lot of whisky, made arrests, destroyed five copper stills and a large quantity of mash and beer."

EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

REPORTED OBJECTION TO AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA—RUSSIAN TROOPS OCCUPYING BESSARABIAN TOWNS—THE FACT KEPT SECRET BY THE ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, March 9.—A special to the Berlin *National Zeitung* from Vienna says Russia suddenly seems to object to Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and is preparing to assist the Turks to resist it. The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says this sensational news causes much comment, but it evidently requires confirmation.

The *Political Correspondence* publishes, under reserve, the following from Bucharest: "It is said that the Russians on March 6 occupied the Bessarabian towns of Ismail, Cahul, and Bolgrad. The Roumanian Government at present keeps this secret but a Cabinet council is said to have been held under the Presidency of Prince Charles to frame a protest."

SCOPE OF THE CONFERENCE.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND DESIROUS TO CONFINE THE DELIBERATIONS TO THE EASTERN QUESTION, OR QUESTIONS DIRECTLY GROWING OUT OF THE WAR.

LONDON, March 9.—The Vienna special to the *Times* says: "France has expressed a wish that the congress be confined to the Eastern question. This wish arises from a fear that the congress may claim the right to sanction all recent territorial changes. There is little doubt that France will receive reassurances. Prince Auersperg stated in the Richsrath today that every question but the Eastern would be excluded from the scope of the congress. England also, although accepting the Congress, seems averse to the introduction of questions not directly raised by the war, such as the Greek question, the final settlement of which is not yet imperative.

All the other powers being ready to accept any date of meeting, the only question is, will Russia accept that proposed toward the end of the month. Russia's answer is expected immediately, and when it arrives the date will be fixed. The Berlin Government will issue the formal invitations.

A St. Petersburg dispatch to the *Agence Russe* states that Prince Alexis-Sobanoff, formerly Ambassador at Constantinople, is mentioned as likely to accompany Prince Gortschakoff to the congress."

A Constantinople dispatch says: "It is stated that Safvet Pasha will represent Turkey at the Congress."

ENGLAND AND THE CONFERENCE.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH OTHER POWERS REGARDING THE BASES OF PROCEEDINGS—THE ENGLISH POSITION—THE WHOLE OF THE TREATY SHOULD BE SUBMITTED—LORD LYONS TO REPRESENT ENGLAND—THE DELAY IN ACCEPTING THE CONGRESS.

LONDON, March 8.—In the House of Lords this afternoon Lord Derby, in response to an inquiry by Lord Granville, said that the Government is now communicating with the other powers, principally Austria, regarding the bases on which the conference should proceed. The Government had stated their opinion that not merely part, but the whole, of the treaty between Russia and Turkey should be submitted to a congress.

In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question by Lord Hartington, leader of the Liberals, said that the Government had informed Austria that it did not object to Berlin for the place of meeting of the conference. Sir Stafford Northcote also said Lord Lyons will doubtless be the British Plenipotentiary.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "England's delay in accepting a congress results from taking time to consider purely formal points."

AUSTRIA AND THE VOTE OF CREDIT.

OPPOSITION IN THE DELEGATIONS ANTICIPATED—THE STRONG CONTRARY CURRENTS OF RACE PREJUDICE—BOSNIAN OCCUPATION OUT OF THE QUESTION.

LONDON, March 8.—The correspondent at Vienna of the *Daily Telegraph* says that he believes Count Andrassy has abandoned his original intention of making the vote of credit by the Delegations a Cabinet question, and wisely, for the project will encounter strong opposition. The majority of the Hungarian delegates think that the credit is intended to be used for the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which they consider only justifiable in the event that Servia or Montenegro raise pretensions to those provinces. Austria's Polish subjects are also violently opposed to occupation, but favor the credit for opposing Russia and Servia. The Croatian parties are also agitating in the direction of their respective wishes and sympathies. The agitation is probably fomented from without, for the purpose of creating internal difficulties for the Government at a moment when grave decisions may have to be taken. Many well-informed people believe that the occupation scheme must be abandoned, which opinion seems to be substantiated by the fact that the War Office has not yet concentrated troops on any point of Turkish territory.

Reuter's dispatch from Vienna says it is believed in well-informed quarters that the reorganization of Bulgaria will be intrusted to a more moderate politician than the late Prince Tcherkassky, thus removing all suspicion of Russification, or a lengthened stay of the Russians.

A Reuter dispatch from Pesth says: "The *Pesther Correspondens* states that Count Andrassy was present at an informal meeting of the Hungarian Delegation in Vienna on Thursday. Explanations were given which satisfied the delegates almost without exception. It was declared that occupation of Bosnia was altogether out of the question. The vote of credit was only required to provide against the contingency of mobilization. A majority of the meeting supported the view that the demand for the vote of credit be referred to the Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee. They were convinced that it would pass without difficulty.

LONDON, March 8.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* confirms the report that Count Andrassy yesterday told the Hungarian Delegation that the Government had no intention to annex or occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that the powers had now accepted the proposal for a Congress at Berlin.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna dispatch says: "Count Andrassy's statement to the Delegations will be to the effect that peace can only be brought about by an understanding between all the powers. Austria cannot look to this or that power for a settlement. She will defend the interests of Europe with Europe and her own interests, if necessary, alone."

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna says it is expected that the vote of credit will pass the Austrian as well as the Hungarian Delegation, but the former with difficulty."

NOTES OF THE CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Pera says: "Reouf Pasha's departure for St. Petersburg to exchange the ratification of the treaty has been postponed for a few days.

"After the 9th inst. a Police regulation comes into force by which the Police may enter houses in Turkey occupied by foreigners without authority of Consuls."

The *Daily News* states that the Government has taken measures to establish direct telegraphic communication with Beslik Bay by way of Alexandria.

A Reuter dispatch from Malta, dated this evening, says: "The Channel Squadron is still here awaiting orders. The troop-ship Euphrates, homeward bound, with 1,068 soldiers, and the Serapis, outward bound, with 29 officers, have also been detained since March 6. Four smaller men-of-war have gone to the Dardanelles and one to Crete.

Reuter's Athens dispatch says: "By the advice of the foreign Consuls the Cretan insurgents have accepted the armistice offered by the Turks. Thessalian advices state that the insurgents hold all of the province except the towns."

A Cologne dispatch says: "A letter to the Cologne *Gazette* from Pera states that Suleiman Pasha has been drowned. His papers proved that he was contemplating a conspiracy for the overthrow of the Sultan."

A special from Corfu to the *Times* reports that the Turks have driven the insurgents from Ghisak, Lyocarsion, and Chalkybei.

IMPERIALISM IN GERMANY.

THE CHANCELLOR'S SUBSTITUTES BILL—THE SOUTH GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES OPPOSED TO THE FORMATION OF IMPERIAL MINISTRIES—ALSACE AND LORRAINE—THE PRUSSIAN FINANCE MINISTER.

BERLIN, March 8.—The Reichstag to-day passed two clauses of the Chancellor's Substitutes bill. It postponed discussion of the third until to-morrow.

The Saxon Minister supported the bill as constituting the foundation for a good administration of the Empire, but declared himself as opposed to the formation of Imperial Ministries, as were the Bavarian and Wurtemburg Representatives.

Prince Bismarck incidentally remarked that he did not abandon the hope of eventually forming independent provincial representation for Alsace-Lorraine.

LONDON, March 8.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "It is now though that Herr Benningsen will succeed Herr Camphausen as Prussian Minister of Finance."

THE VATICAN AND ITS POLICY.

CARDINAL FRANCHI'S EFFORTS TO LEARN THE TEMPER OF THE CATHOLIC POWERS—LEO XIII. AND KING HUMBERT.

ROME, March 8.—In consequence of the appointment of Cardinal Franchi to be Pontifical Secretary of State, the French Ambassador to the Vatican has applied to be recalled. Cardinal Franchi has sent a circular to the Papal Nuncios abroad requesting detailed information upon the relation with the respective Governments to which they are accredited, and asking how a change in the policy of the Vatican, can, indicating a firm though less aggressive line, would be viewed by the Catholic Governments.

King Humbert having deputed a prelate from Upper Italy to congratulate Pope Leo on his accession to the throne, the Pope thanked the King verbally by the same intermediary.

LONDON, March 8.—A Reuter telegram from Rome announces that Pope Leo has written to the Czar, expressing hope of a resumption of negotiations relative to the Church in Poland. He intends writing a similar letter to the Emperor William. He also wishes to send a special envoy to Berlin, but the Ultramontanes oppose such a measure. The Swiss Guard have renewed the disturbance of Wednesday, and will probably be disbanded.

THE ITALIAN MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—A DOMESTIC SCANDAL THE BASIS OF SIGNOR CRISPI'S RESIGNATION.

ROME, March 8.—The Chamber of Deputies have elected Signor Cairoli President of the House.

LONDON, March 8.—Several special dispatches from Rome to the London journals concur that that Signor Crispi was forced to resign the Ministry of the Interior in consequence of a domestic scandal. It seems that he was married with religious rites at Malta in 1854; that his marriage was registered at the Sardinian Consulate in 1855; that in 1874 he separated from his wife, and on the 25th of January last married again, and is now threatened with prosecution for bigamy. But he claims that in 1854 he was a Neapolitan subject, and that his marriage certificate should have been countersigned by the Neapolitan Consul, failing which his marriage was void.

LONDON, March 9.—A special to the *Standard* from Rome announces that the Ministry has resigned. The King will probably summon Signor Zarandelli to form a Cabinet.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN SCOTLAND.

SEVENTEEN MINERS IN THE PIT AND PROBABLY SUFFOCATED—A SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS.

LONDON, March 8.—A colliery explosion occurred to-day near Glasgow. Twelve miners have been rescued, and 17 are still in the pit, but it is not expected that they will be alive when reached. The rescuers have thus far been prevented from reaching them because of frequent explosions.

AFFAIRS IN THE MEXICAN STATES.

HAVANA, March 8.—The English mail steamer arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz, and brings advices from the City of Mexico to March 2. Peace prevails and confidence is increasing.

Rhaden and Pritchard, claiming to be agents of the Mexican Government to the United States, are repudiated in Mexico.

A project for a general law respecting railways has been published by the Committee of Industry of the Chamber of Deputies. The law, if approved by Congress, will equalize rights and abolish privileges. It is considered very important.

Public gambling in the City of Mexico has at last been prohibited.

GEN. GRANT IN GREECE.

ATHENS, March 8.—Gen. Grant arrived at the Piræus to-day, escorted by three iron-clads. A large crowd witnessed the landing. The General afterward visited the King.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

QUEBEC, March 8.—The galleries of the Legislative Assembly were again densly packed to-day. The ex-Ministers and their followers took seats on the Opposition side, while the few members of the old Opposition who remained in town occupied the Treasury benches.

The Speaker reported the delivery to the Lieutenant-Governor of the address passed by the House yesterday, and the reply thereto.

Mr. Laframboise stated that a new Administration had been formed and sworn in to-day, composed of Hon. H. G. Joly, Premier and Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works; F. Bochard, Treasurer; F. Langlier, Commissioner of Crown Lands; F. G. Marchand, Provincial Secretary; H. Starnes, President of Council; A. Ross, Attorney-General, and A. Chauveau, Solicitor-General. He said, on behalf of the new Cabinet, that they would abandon the bill imposing new taxes, which will be repealed unnecessary by the new system of economy and retrenchment which the Cabinet proposed on meeting with the sid of the House.

Hon. Mr. Angers, late Attorney-General, made a full explanation respecting the dismissal of the late Cabinet from office, and read a voluminous correspondence between the Premier and Lieutenant-Governor, relating to matters which led to the crisis.

The House continued in session until a late hour. As the members of the late Government refuse to vote the Supply bill, the House is almost certain to prorogue to-morrow. The dissolution to follow the later general elections will doubtless take place about May. Of the new Ministers, Mr. Berthaul will be easily re-elected. Messrs. Joly, Marchand, and Chauveau will probably meet with opposition. Messrs. Langlier and Ross will have to find constituencies, not being members of this house.

FREIGHT RATES FROM THE WEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Although the trunk line managers of the Executive Committee of Western Railroad Managers are just now trying to bring the present railroad war on east-bound freight rates to a close, yet the competition between the various roads leading from this city east continues with undiminished vigor, and the rates are still going downward. They tumbled yesterday from 21 to 15 cents per 100 pounds on grain from Chicago to New-York, and the prospects are that they will go still lower if the difficulties are not settled within a day or two. From other Western points the rates are also down.

THE CASE OF SUPT. SMYTH.

SECOND DAY OF THE TRIAL.

BILLS PAID BY THE NEW-YORK LIFE—HOW TITLES ARE EXAMINED—APPEARANCE ON THE STAND OF TWO PARTNERS IN AN ESSEX COUNTY LAW FIRM—A WINDFALL OF OVER $24,000, OF WHICH THEY HAVE SEEN ONLY A PART—ADJOURNMENT TILL NEXT TUESDAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 8, 1878.

The prominent feature of to-day's proceedings in the trial of Insurance Superintendent Smyth, was the appearance on the witness stand of two of the partners of the law firm of "Waldo, Tobey & Grover," of Essex County. This is the firm that extracted from the New-York Life Insurance Company the modest sum of $24,870 53 for six weeks' service in running their legal eyes over abstracts of titles that had already been certified as correct by competent Metropolitan lawyers. Mr. Waldo, the senior partner, surprised his hearers with the remarkable statement that he had nothing to do with the making up or presentation of this bill of $24,870 53, and did not know the amount of it, or that it had been paid by the company, until he saw it in the newspapers. On learning of the windfall that had overtaken his firm, or rather the Tobey portion of it, he naturally made haste to communicate with the aforesaid Tobey and ascertain what it meant. The contents of this letter were not permitted to be given to the Senate, and it is, therefore, left to conjecture whether it was a congratulatory epistle on Tobey's good luck or a peremptory demand for a division of the "swag." The manner of the witness, however, indicated that it was the latter. At any rate, Waldo followed up his letter by going post haste to New-York in person. He found Tobey with his boon companion Naval Officer A. B. Cornell, but so much under the weather as to be unable to give a full account of the windfall, or to make a proper distribution. He did, however, hand over $11,000 to be placed to the credit of the firm, and promised, as soon as his health would permit, to go up to Essex County and "explain the whole matter." The remainder of the witness' story contained a touch of sadness that drew upon the sympathies of the audience. Mr. Tobey's appearance in Essex County, he said, was in answer to a summons to attend the death bed of his child, and of course no "explanations" of business matters were asked for or made. Following this domestic affliction, Mr. Tobey was taken seriously ill himself, and has lien on a bed of sickness in Elizabethport, which it is doubtful if he ever rises. The other partner, Mr. Grover, could give the Senate even less information than Mr. Waldo. He had nothing to do personally with the examination of titles conducted by his firm, and had no hand in making up the bills. He had heard, however, from Mr. Tobey that they would probably exceed $20,000, and when Mr. Tobey told him he had paid over to Waldo $11,000 he did not feel interest enough in the matter to ask him what he had done with the balance. The inference left to be drawn from the combined testimony of the two partners was that the balance went to compensate Tobey for getting the profitable job, or, perchance, it may have been divided among the partners of the political firm of "Conkling, Cornell, Tobey, Platt & Co."

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 8, 1878.

The trial of Superintendent Smyth was resumed before the Senate at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The attendance of spectators was not so large as yesterday. Samuel Hand, one of the counsel for the people, was prevented from attending on account of the death of his father, Judge Hand, and as his associate, Matthew Hale, is also a son-in-law of the deceased, the Senate decided not to go on with the trial to-morrow, as was intended, but to adjourn after the close of to-day's proceedings until next week. The examination of witnesses commenced by recalling to the stand Theodore M. Banta, Cashier of the New-York Life Insurance Company. Witness produced the bills that had been paid by his company for the examination. Among them was a bill of $5,000 for $5,000 for the appraisement of property in New-York; also, a bill of David Williams for $350 for appraisment of property in Kings County. Both bills were approved by the Superintendent of Insurance. Witness was asked if he knew of any other bills that had been paid by his company in connection with the examination except those referred to in his testimony. Counsel for defense objected to the question, and was overruled. Superintendent Smyth, witness said, was not present at any of the interviews he had with Harris: he did not give Harris a check for $5,000 on Oct. 29, 1877, as balance of a bill of $5,000 for services rendered in the examination; the check was given "in reference" to the investigation, but not in payment of a bill rendered. Counsel for defense objected to the inquiry as to what the check was for, and the Chair sustained the objection. Witness said that so far as he knew Smyth was not cognizant of the payment of this check to Harris; the total amount of bills paid by the company in connection with the examination aggregated about $33,000; Mr. Beers, the Vice-President of the company, was in the office on Wednesday of last week. When examined by counsel for defense witness said: I am Cashier of the company, and all payments by the company pass through my hands.

Henry Stokes was next called for the people, and testified that he resided in New-York City, and was President of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; there was an investigation of my company ordered by the Insurance Department last Summer; Harris & Rudd were appointed by the department as attorneys to examine titles; the examination began in October, 1877; Mr. Rudd appeared as the attorney, and was engaged about a month in examining the abstracts of titles; there were about 330 abstracts; Senator Harris came there on one or two occasions, and he stopped perhaps half an hour; the bill was rendered by Harris to Rudd and paid by the company was $6,314 36, [bill produced;] the bill was not indorsed by Smyth, and he was not present when it was paid; two bills for appraisement of property were presented, one from Thomas Murphy and the other from Mr. Henry; Murphy's bill was $9,000; is has not yet been paid; in connection with this bill, Smyth told us that it would be impossible to pay the commission unless bills were paid without the audit of the Controller; that the law requiring the audit of the Controller was unconstitutional, and had been so decided by a Judge in the Supreme Court of the State, whose opinion he would furnish us; subsequently he furnished a copy of the opidion; it was an opinion of Senator Harris.

Q.—Why did you not pay Murphy's bill? A.—Because it was not audited by the Controller; we would not have objected to the amount of the bill if it had been properly audited; the reason I paid Harris & Rudd's bill without audit was because at that time it did not occur to me that the law required the audit of the Controller.

Counsel for people here read a letter from Smyth to the Manhattan Company saying that his Deputy, McCall, he thought, had paid the company objected to Murphy's bill as exorbitant; the letter further states that he [Smyth] had told the company not to pay the bill without his approval, and that he agreed with them that Murphy's bill was excessive. Witness said Mr. Murphy was engaged about a month in making the appraisals; the work was done about the time of the election, and he could not say how much of the time was given to the appraisals and how much to politics. Cross-examined, the witness said: The property appraised amounted in the aggregate to a little less than $10,000,000; during the examination McCall was in the office of the company on an average of five days a week; the bill of Harris & Rudd was presented by Senator Harris and paid on presentation; I thought it a pretty big charge, but did not object to it; I was not present at the time that Smyth had some authority over the bill; he introduced Senator Harris to us; before Murphy's bill was presented, had studied up how we were ascertained that the audit of the Controller was necessary; approved Murphy's bill because I did not desire to come in conflict with the Insurance Department; Harris' bill was made out to our office; Smyth was present; before Murphy's bill was presented I had had a conversation with Smyth, in which he said he would not indorse any bill that did not meet our approval; our company has never been informed by the Insurance Department of the result of the appraisal of our property, except that the security was satisfactory; have heard that there was a reduction in the amount as appraised by us.

Henry Hales was next called. He resides in Orange, N. J., and am Secretary of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New-York; Mr. Rudd was engaged about a month in examining our abstracts; he was occasionally assisted by young Mr. Harris; Rudd was at the office nearly every week day during the month; young Harris was there during the latter portion of the time; Senator Harris came in a few times and staid perhaps half an hour each time; the bill was presented immediately after the examination was finished; was presented when Mr. Murphy's bill was presented; don't know how long Murphy was engaged in the appraisals; think about six weeks; Henry appraised 40 or 50 pieces of property in New-Jersey, and his bill was $350; had an interview with Superintendent Smyth on the subjects of paying bills; after we discovered the condition of the Law of 1873 I talked with him about it, and he said he had been advised by his counsel that owing to a constitutional amendment the law of 1873 was inoperative; he also said that unless bills were paid in the way he advised examinations would have to stop; afterward had an interview with Smyth at his office in Albany; asked him for the opinion on which he relied to authorise payment of bills without the audit of the Controller; he gave me a copy of the opinion; [copy produced;] the indorsement "confidential" on the opinion was made by me; can't state the conversation between me and Smyth, but I got the impression that the opinion was to be regarded as confidential. The opinion, which has already been published in THE TIMES, was then read in evidence.

Witness then continued: The purpose of my visit to Albany to see Smyth was that our company thought it about time to get the report of the department on our examination; also wished to get further information as to the law regulating the payment of bills; he had read the law of 1873, and wanted more light on the subject; don't recollect that anything was said about bills at any interview with Smyth; may have mentioned Harris & Rudd's bill, which we had paid; the only bill unpaid at that time was Mr. Murphy's.

Artemus B. Waldo, sworn for people: I reside at Fort Henry, Essex County, and am senior partner of the firm of Waldo, Tobey & Grover; the firm is engaged in the practice of law; Mr. Tobey is now sick in Aiken, S. C.; was engaged for a short time last Summer in making examination of abstracts for the New-York Life Insurance Company in New-York; it was during Mr. Tobey's absence at Saratoga; we opened an office in New-York about the 1st of May, 1877; may have been there two or three weeks last Summer; spent two, three, and four hours a day at the office; the men engaged in the office were Col. Calkins, of Essex County, F. E. Smith, Mr. F. E. Morgan, and Mr. Simpson, both lawyers in New-York; don't know how much time Mr. Tobey spent in the office; did not know of the making out of the bill for the services of the firm; [bill shown to witness;] it is not in the handwriting of either member of the firm; the signature, however, is Mr. Tobey's; have never seen the bill before or the check for its payment; the firm never kept a firm bank account; whatever money was received on this bill was received by Mr. Tobey; there has been no settlement between the members of the firm; first learned of the amount of the bill when it was shown to me just now; knew nothing about it before except what I had seen in the newspapers; when I first heard about the bill I wrote to Senator Tobey.

Henry Smith, for the defense, objected to this line of inquiry. If the bill was properly paid he did not see what difference it made whether it was properly divided, or whether Mr. Tobey took the whole of it to South Carolina with him. Mr. Hale, in reply, thought it was a proper subject of investigation in connection with the allegation of excessive charges; in this case the charges were so exorbitant that they were even kept a secret from members of the firm. The Chair decided against admitting the evidence, and, on motion of Senator Raines, the question was submitted to the Senate, which decided in favor of its admission by a vote of 14 to 12, as follows, Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italic*:

YEAS—Messrs. Davenport, Goebel, *Hughes, Jones, Lynde, J. F. Pierce*, R. V. Pierce, Pomeroy, *Raines*, Roberts, Sessions, *St. John*, Wagner, Wendover—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Edick, Harris, Hicks, *Hopper*, Hopkins, Loomis, Marvin, McCarthy, *Oakley*, Rockwell, Turner, *Westcott*—12.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. *Ecclesine, Goodwin, Jacobs*, Lippitt, *Morrissey, Payne*—6.

Witness continued: The firm had information that money had been paid to Mr. Tobey by the company; called on Mr. Tobey in New-York, and he gave me $11,625 to put to the credit of the firm; he said that he would be out in a few days, (he was then sick,) and would explain everything; Mr. Tobey was then at the house of A. B. Cornell, in New-York; have paid moneys to the persons employed in the office when the examination was made, but am unable to give the amounts; drafts have been paid at various times when they were drawn. When cross-examined witness said: Mr. Tobey went to Aiken in January of this year; there has been no convenient opportunity to have an adjustment with the firm, owing to Mr. Tobey's sickness.

To Senator Raines—The $11,000 was given to me by Mr. Tobey on the 12th or 13th of October, 1877.

Marcus D. Grover sworn: Am junior partner of the law firm of Waldo, Tobey & Grover; I was not in the office in

gave rise to discussion and much ill-feeling among the Trustees, who finally compromised by paying $2,000. It was this that led to the estrangement between him and Treasurer Chapin. Mr. Orvis applied to Mr. Chapin to "personally advocate his claim for $5,000 * * * and his election on a salary in the bank," and at the same time informed him that he could not afford to go back upon him. Mr. Hatfield, the late President, declared that he "had never been able to find out" the service rendered by Mr. Orvis for this money, and that it was voted to him "for peace sake." Mr. Thomas Nast, one of the Trustees, resigned on this account, saying that he did not care to belong to a "savings bank ring." Mr. Orvis testified that, as an "expert," he had been unanimously selected in the late Fall of 1876, as a member of a committee then appointed by the Board of Trustees to examine "into the affairs of the bank generally." He also claimed to have devoted much time to this work, for which the board voted him the sum of $200. Mr. Best says: "The hints contained in the papers submitted to you in August last were obtained by Mr. Orvis during the investigation in March, 1876, but, evidently, he did not then deem them of sufficient importance to be communicated to the Bank Department. * * * The testimony in the case leads me to believe that in seeking your interference he was actuated solely by a spirit of hostility to the late officers, and a desire, if possible, to force them from the institution through an official examination, made by a party whom he could command. * * * It is safe to assume that they would as never have been called on to you, nor to the public, had the officers of the institution complied with his demands in the matter of the purchase and sale of its securities. * * * The records of the institution contain no evidence of opposition to, or protest against, exorbitant salaries paid to its officers and employes. The same is true in regard to other alleged extravagance and general mismanagement. * * * I believe I could substantiate the statement he made to you. * * * The records show him as clearly culpable as any one." The foregoing is a summary of Mr. Best's conclusions in regard to the various charges contained in the paper above alluded to. The report takes them up seriatim, and shows each to be utterly without foundation. Mr. Orvis' action in each instance is characterized by Mr. Best in the strongest kind of language. The report then considers another phase of the Orvis onslaught. It was a memorandum intended "to implicate ex-Secretary Armore, Treasurer Chapin, and their associates in the Bank, in disreputable relations with Laura Barmore, a notorious courtesan," who was a depositor at the bank. Mr. Best says the scandal had been disproved two years before, and that he is unable to find a shadow of evidence to sustain the accusation. Under oath, both Orvis and Mack acknowledged that they knew nothing that would bear it out.

THE HONESTY OF ORVIS' AND MACK'S MOTIVES.

The report then deals with the honesty of the motives of Messrs. Orvis and Mack in investigating against the management of the Union Dime Savings Institution in 1877. It says: "It is a matter of record that the President's office was salaried in 1873, and that Mr. Mack moved the resolution whereby this result was consummated. This occurred at a time when Mr. Orvis was President and Mr. Mack a Director of the Security Bank, which has since failed. It has been stated by parties familiar with the transaction, that the scheme to pay a large salary to the President of the Union Dime had its origin in the desire to secure the deposit of his funds with the Security Bank * * * Until March, 1877, there is not a word or phrase * * * in the minutes which proves that either Mr. Orvis or Mr. Mack ever sought to reduce the salaries of officers or curtail expenses. On the contrary, their efforts appear to have been in the opposite direction." A report is introduced from the bank records dated Jan. 4, 1875, and signed by Mr. Mack and four others, recommending an addition of $2,000 per annum to the salary of the President and $1,000 to that of the Treasurer, on the ground of their capacity and good management. This was adopted, the yeas and nays having been called, 21 Trustees, including Orvis and Mack, voting for, and 5 against it. To Mr. Best, Mr. Mack testified that he "never considered Mr. Haines' (the then President) services to the bank anything but a sinecure office," and that he had "no confidence in Mr. Chapin," (the then Treasurer.) Mr. Best concludes that "on his own showing, Mr. Mack has been guilty of a gross fraud upon the depositors, whose funds to the extent of upward of $95,000 were paid to the President and Treasurer between January, 1876, and January, 1877." The next report next takes up "the various methods" by which Messrs. Orvis and Mack "have striven to create the impression" that the sale of the old banking-house on Canal-street, to Philip Herman "was fraudulent." Mr. Best says: "A memorandum in the handwriting of Mr. Orvis insinuates the probable occupancy of the premises by Haines Brothers. The utter falsity of this is clearly established by Mr. Orvis' own testimony. The conclusion, therefore, is irrisistable that he had recourse to this trick for the purpose of casting discredit upon President Haines, on whose removal he is believed to have been intent." He gives of the negotiations for the purchase of the property, and the transaction is pronounced by Mr. Best a bona fide one. He even quotes Mr. Orvis himself to show that the price obtained was a good one and that their accusation had no basis whatever. He goes further, and accuses Orvis and members of his family of endeavoring to get the property themselves on terms not profitable to the institution. Similar statements made by Mr. Mack are similarly handled. The report industriously circulated, to the serious injury of the institution, by Orvis and Mack, and brought to Mr. Best's notice officially by Orvis' counsel, Mr. Simeon E. Church, that a bribe, variously estimated from $25,000 to $100,000, had been given to effect the purchase of the property on which the institution now stands, is next considered. Mr. Best investigated this in every possible way and found it utterly false. Orvis himself testified that he never believed it. In regard to the same subject Mr. Orvis told Superintendent Lamb that this property was offered to the institution at $250,000, and could have been purchased for $230,000. To Mr. Best he gave Mr. Beveridge as his authority. Mr. Beveridge under oath explicitly contradicted him. Orvis and Mack both acknowledged that they voted to buy the property, although they knew that these rumors were afloat, and also that they never took any steps to investigate them.

THE BANK'S REMOVAL FROM CANAL-STREET.

In regard to Orvis' and Mack's recent protests against the management involved in the removal from Canal-street," the facts show that Mack was the first to suggest the removal, "as he certainly was the most indefatigable in rushing it forward." It is on the records that Mack moved a resolution for the purchase of a lot for banking purposes at a cost of $450,000. Orvis uniformly voted for the change. Furthermore, on Jan. 20, 1875 Orvis supported a resolution recommending the purchase of additional ground at a further cost of $150,000, and at the same meeting, on his motion, it was resolved to make the building six stories instead of five. In regard to the charge by Orvis and Mack that Trustees were employed in the construction of the banking-house, Mr. Best says that a loss of not less than $50,000 was traceable to this method, but he does not find the charge that either Orvis or Mack ever protested against it. Mr. Best considers the abandonment of the Canal-street property as a grievous mistake, but adds that Messrs. Orvis and Mack greatly aggravated the injury" done the institution by the change "by the persistence of their misrepresentations in furthering their own ends. The report says that, despite the complaints of Messrs. Orvis and Mack of the "suppression" of objection by the Union Dime Savings Institution, the minutes show they were both present with rare exceptions at the meetings when the purchase of these mortgages was authorized, and acquiesced in the "usury;" that they were present when additional "advances aggregating nearly $175,000 were ordered on the Birdsall property, and interposed no objections; that the acceptance of many of these mortgages was either moved or seconded by Mr. Mack; that on one occasion, after having been warned by Mr. Dutcher that the acceptance of a certain mortgage was against the law, Mack insisted earnestly on its acceptance, and that Mack knew of several similar instances of violation on the part of the Finance Committee and did not interfere. For returning to the bank department property which had passed into the ownership of the bank in the form of bonds and mortgages, Charles E. Orvis charged the officers with perjury, and his father also gave expression to much virtuous indignation in the same relation. The latter knew in November, 1876, that "that property was bid off for the bank," yet at the Trustees' meeting, the following month, he voted in favor of Mr. Mack's resolution to charge this property $34,223 07 of past due interest, which was fallaciously described as a "loan on houses, &c." * * * "the same to be applied to payment of interest." Orvis furthermore refused to vote for a motion to reconsider. Morse split, in his testimony before Mr. Best he admitted that, as far back as March, 1876, the general opinion in the board was that the loan then exceeded the market value. The minutes show that Orvis was present at every subsequent meeting when additional advances were made on the property in question, and that he not only voted every time with the majority, but often took a prominent part in the proceedings. Mr. Best says that Mr. Orvis' "perverse and crooked ways" in relation to the mortgage above alluded to "are repeated in rollmess of detail" in the testimony taken regarding all the rest of the bank's so-called "usurious mortgages." The report next takes up the "special fee" made by Messrs. Orvis and Mack of "the defense of usury set up by Thomas L. Stanford" in the foreclosure of the three mortgages executed by Francis J. Clark to Everett Clapp, who assigned them to this institution." Mr. Best gives the history of the mortgages showing that Stanford's claim to the property is a mere pretense, and that his defense of usury was instituted with the hope of compelling the institution to purchase his silence by the payment of black-mail. In fact, says the report, he has, on several occasions, proposed to consent to the entering of judgment on the payment to him of the small sum of $10,000, out of which he was willing to engage to discharge certain mechanics' liens."

OTHER CHARGES DISPOSED OF.

Other charges by Orvis and Mack are disposed of by Mr. Best in this style: "Extended inquiries have revealed nothing to support Messrs. Orvis and Mack's charge that loans upon bond and mortgage, which the board had rejected, were afterward accepted by the Finance Committee. Nor is there anything, even indirectly, corroborative of their other declarations that the Birdsall loan was consummated after the hour fixed by the board. It is a portion that the Trustees' minutes have been falsified," Mr. Best next considers "the representations of Mr. Mack, Mr. Orvis, and his son Charles Eustis Orvis, that, at the date of my investigation, and for some time previous thereto, the institution, if closed, could not have paid its debts." The Messrs. Orvis deny ever having used language capable of this construction. In reply, Mr. Best cites numerous instances from the testimony of various witnesses, in which they are alleged to have said "a run would ruin the bank." The situation was "critical and "precarious." It was "not in a safe condition under the present circumstances," and so on. Mr. Mack is given credit for having, when questioned in this connection, "frankly acknowledged his agency in exciting this rumors as to the insolvency of the institution." The quoted testimony shows that Mack went around in 1876 saying to numerous persons that the bank could not pay 90 cents on the dollar. Once it was in an office before half a dozen clerks. Another time it was in a street railroad car, full of people. Not content with their addresses to the Bank Superintendent and their dark insinuations on the street, Messrs. Mack and Orvis had recourse to the press as a means for hastening the consummation of their plans, by the removal of the officers, to obtain control of the institution. Mr. Best traces attacks in an evening paper of Aug. 21, 1877, and in another of Oct. 6 to Mr. Orvis' paper, both calculated to do serious injury to the bank. Orvis identified the authorship of the latter article, but Mack's testimony on the subject contradicts him. Both acknowledged that the insinuations of the two articles were untrue. Mr. Best next enters into a long analysis of the motives which influenced Messrs. Mack and Orvis in their conduct. He says that Mack sought the removal of Secretary Armore with the object of making an opening for his brother-in-law, Mr. White, whose elevation to the Secretaryship he had twice sought to effect. Whoever opposed him in this not only incurred his hostility, but was misrepresented in a most unscrupulous manner. Mr. Orvis had an old score to settle with Mr. Chapin for refusing to advocate his claims in 1869 for compensation for previous services as a Chairman of the Finance Committee, and also his appointment to a paid office in the service of the institution. Besides these, was the misunderstanding regarding the old banking-house and Mr. Chapin's sale of bonds, which Mr. Orvis claimed should have been made through his firm. Mack in his testimony acknowledged his enmity to President Haines, Mr. Chapin, and Mr. Armore. In short, he could not be at ill-will to these gentlemen, but Mack on oath contradicted him. Mr. Haines incurred his ill-will through an unsavory transaction in Bergen City bonds. The rejection of his offer for the Canal-street property particularly embittered him against Mr. Chapin, and he gave him the lie several times in presence of the Secretary.

A BLACK-MAILING TRANSACTION.

The counsel for the institution, Mr. Arnold, comes in at this point of the report for a severe lecture in connection with the notorious "Bird" case. "Bird-all mortgage." Mr. Best condemns this transaction in unsparing terms. After giving its history in detail and showing that the bank was swindled out of nearly $200,000, he sums up as follows: "Blackmail is an ugly term, and yet, in my opinion, it is the only one which fitly describes this transaction of Mr. Deming. He had no claim against the institution nor the property in question, which had already suffered from his neglect, for which, as Receiver, he should have been held liable. A little resolution on the part of Mr. Arnold would have accomplished this, and it would also have averted the large payment heretofore spoken of. Having permitted this man to mislead or intimidate him, I am of the opinion that Mr. Arnold is responsible to the institution for the money thus wrongfully paid, as well as the amount given to Innes under similar circumstances, in all $28,500." Testimony is given to show that the property covered by the mortgage alluded to was bought under foreclosure by the bank, but was placed in the name of James H. Greenward, an employe of Arnold at $25 per week, to enable the officers to carry them as "bond and mortgage." Mr. Arnold acknowledged that to be his instrument in carrying out the fraud and also that he voted for the various other illegal transactions before detailed with Orvis and Mack. Mr. Best further accuses Arnold of knowingly having taken the initiative in the law.

MONEYS PAID IN CONNECTION WITH LEGISLATION.

Mr. Best next turns his attention to persons, who, while he was making the examination, flooded him with communications insinuating slanders against the officers, and threatened all sorts of things if he did not give the matter his attention. He describes his futile chase after one of these persons—an attorney at law named J. Wade Hughes. He then gives the result of his investigations as to "whether or not moneys had been paid, and if so, how much," by this institution in connection with the savings banks' legislation during recent years." The books, he says, contain the evidences of such payments to the proprietors of a weekly paper called the *Safeguard*, heretofore published in this City by Emerson W. Keyes and Bradford Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes testified that similar payments were made to his firm, or to its members individually, by nearly all the savings banks of this City and Brooklyn, the sums varying from $25 to $250 each. This, according to Mr. Rhodes' bill to the Union Dime, was "for preparation of the Savings Bank law (1875) by E. W. Keyes." For services which he claimed to have rendered in the matter of the amendment to the Savings Bank law (1875) Mr. Rhodes collected from this institution $150. Nearly all the principal banks, as well as the smaller banks," Mr. Rhodes testified, "paid more or less on the same account." Speaking of services rendered for these moneys, Mr. Rhodes said that he "went to Albany a number of times as the Secretary of the committee known as the State Committee on the Amendments." He did not go before the Committees on Banking of the Senate and Assembly "as such," but he "appeared before the respective members of both committees in both houses at various times, and presented the claims of the New-York banks and depositors." In answer to this Mr. Best says: "Hon. M. A. McKee, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Banks, sent me a communication ago an affidavit in which he directly and distinctly averred that Mr Rhodes had performed no service whatever in connection with the passage of the amendments." Mr. Best continues: "In 1876 Mr. Rhodes was paid $100 by this institution, and he claims to have received like payments from other savings banks in connection with the repeal by Congress of the two-cent tax on receipts. Besides his mere statement there is nothing to show that he did anything in return for these moneys, and my belief is that his services were of the same class as those so aptly described by Mr. McKee." Several other similar instances are given in which Mr. Rhodes "compelled the bank to pay him tribute." He took $30 on one occasion for carrying to the *Herald* an item which that paper published as news. He supplied the institution with stationery and blank books at prices fully 25 per cent. higher than others would have charged. He also did a good deal for it in the way of advertising in his paper, which Mr. Best says also appears to have been high in favor with the officers, for they have subscribed for the delivery of as many as 7,000 copies of a single issue. An issue of July last contained a wood-cut of the banking-house, which, with 4,000 copies of the paper, cost the institution $164. These are only specimens of Rhodes' impudence. The last instance was a suggestion that the bank should pay him to get Mr. Best's preliminary report favorably mentioned in the leading papers of the City. The last person who comes under Mr. Best's lash is Charles E. Davis, Mack's son-in-law. He is accused of actively aiding his father-in-law and Orvis in their scoundrelism.

A SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Mr. Best has issued another supplementary report dated March 7, of which the following quotation conveys the substance: "While absent from the City, on Friday last, Mr. John Mack called at my office to sign his testimony in the matter of the special examination of the Union Dime Savings Institution. Before doing so, he took the liberty of erasing considerable portions thereof; but, fortunately, the record is not obliterated. This attempt of Mr. Mack to destroy the evidence of some of his reckless accusations cannot be too severely condemned." Mack's counsel, Col. Wingate, is accused of being accessory to the outrage.

The following letter has been received by Senator St. John:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 7, 1878.

Hon. D. B. St. John, Senator:

SIR: I have carefully read the letter or protest signed by John Mack, addressed to me but sent to you, which I received from you yesterday. I deny each and every allegation which is therein made in respect to my official action. I challenge investigation, and invite Mack to scrutinize carefully all my acts as an officer in the Bank Department from the day I entered it until now. Should Mr. Mack desire any review of my acts, I shall welcome it. Should Mr. Mack, or any person or persons make any statements reflecting on my official conduct, which may seem to you, or to other gentlemen, to impeach either the legality or the integrity of such conduct, I wish that prompt and thorough inquiry shall be made into such statements and the facts. Yours truly,

HENRY L. LAMB, Acting Superintendent.

WHO MACK AND ORVIS ARE.

Mr. John Mack is reputed to be a very wealthy man. He resides at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and is a special correspondent of the Chicago *Times* and other papers. The two little children who won such plaudits in the Hungarian dance at the recent Children's Carnival are his. Mr. Orvis was originally in business in the dry goods line in Troy. He failed, effected a compromise, and coming to this City in 1851 established the firm of Orvis, Newell & Smith. In 1865 the style was changed to Newell, Smith & Co., Orvis being the Company. He went out in 1867. Subsequently he became interested in the firms of Tracy, Irwin & Co. and George Wicks & Co., who failed. While President of the Ninth National Bank he was accused of helping those concerns with the bank's money, and for this he was ousted. He went through bankruptcy, and in 1868 founded the Security Bank in connection with John Mack. The bank afterward failed. He is now the head of the Pine-street banking firm of Joseph N. Orvis & Sons. A few years ago this concern had a branch at Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, under the Fifth National Bank, and it is alleged sold bogus drafts on Europe to servant girls and laboring men. Joseph U. Orvis & Sons afterward offered to redeem these drafts at 50 cent on the dollar.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners met yesterday, and authorized the Controller to issue bonds amounting to $50,000 for the use of the Dock Department. A communication was received from Mr. H. G. Seller requesting the board to allow the old Franklin-street Station-house to be used as a dormitory, in connection with the Leonard-Street Night Shelter. The matter was referred to the Controller. The Secretary then read the resolution of the Board of Aldermen establishing a ferry from Pier No. 1 North River, and Grand-street, East River, to Gowanus Bay, and it was also referred to the Controller.

EXTRADITION OF AN INCENDIARY.

BUFFALO, March 8.—The notorious desperado, John Fraeburg, who on examination some time since was proved to have fired a hotel at Barton, Ontario, last Winter, will be taken to Welland, Ontario, in a few days for trial. Fraeburg was arrested in this city, and was taken to Toronto, where he was committed for trial. Fraeburg has served time in Auburn Prison, and shows

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

TRADE WITH SPANISH AMERICA.

VALUE OF COMMERCE WITH CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA—HOW TO PROMOTE TRADE—HINDRANCES AND DISCRIMINATIONS—VALUABLE FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR AMERICAN MERCHANTS—VIEWS OF AN AMERICAN MINISTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 7, 1878.

In July last Secretary Evarts issued a circular letter to the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in foreign countries, instructing them to "devote attention to the question of methods by which trade with the United States can be most judiciously fostered," and to make such examination as to the demand for different kinds of manufactured articles now used in foreign countries, their nature and prices, and whether they are of the character which it is probable the industry of the United States can supply. Instructions were also given to inquire as to the products of foreign countries in which trade with the United States could be increased, either by legislation, or executive action, or by commercial enterprise. To this circular letter a large number of replies have been received, many of which contain information and suggestions which, if acted upon, will be of inestimable advantage to the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the United States. Those received from Central and South America will be found particularly interesting and valuable at this time, in view of the efforts now being made to increase our commerce with those countries.

VALUE OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

Considering our facilities for an extended and profitable commerce with the American countries south of us, it is astonishing that efforts have not before been made to increase our trade in that direction. The proximity of the United States to Central and South American countries, and the sympathy that naturally arises between the respective peoples in consequence, would, if properly appreciated and industriously cultivated, give us advantages over European competition and enable us to reap the benefits of nearly all that valuable trade which now passes between those countries and Europe.

The value of the foreign commerce of American countries south of the United States is placed by late statistics at nearly $600,000,000 annually, and of this, less than one-fifth is with the United States. Every one who will examine the commercial exports of commodities sent from the United States to Central and South American countries will admit that our list of exports to those countries can be considably increased, and that the commodities now sent there can be largely augmented by proper and intelligent effort. The limited efforts that have been recently made in this direction have produced the most gratifying results, and should serve to encourage our merchants and manufacturers to put forth additional efforts. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the value of commodities received from the six leading Spanish-American countries south of us was about $58,500,000, against about $13,500,000 exported to them; or, in other words, we imported from the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Uruguay, Venezuela, the Central American States, and Mexico commodities four times greater in value than those exported to the same countries from the United States. The returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, show a large increase in the trade both ways, and a proportional decrease in the balance against the United States. The following figures will show the value of the commodities exchanged between the United States and the several countries named during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. The column marked "exports" gives the value of merchandise exported from the United States:

	Exports.	Imports.
Argentine Republic	$1,125,168	$3,434,559
Brazil	18,206,025	43,498,041
Central America	1,804,348	2,883,602
Mexico	4,509,041	15,444,583
Uruguay	1,077,134	2,197,711
Venezuela	3,066,262	7,429,559
Total	$29,292,278	$74,903,655

What is most needed to promote our commerce with South America is reliable information about the domestic habits and commercial requirements of the people. It was to supply this kind of information that Secretary Evarts issued his letter of instructions to diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, and it is the purpose of this letter to lay such portions of the replies received to the Secretary's circular as will be serviceable in promoting the ends in view.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH CENTRAL AMERICA.

By the figures in the statement printed above, it will be observed that we receive in values from the Central American States $2,883,602, and send to those States of our own products and manufactures only $1,804,348, or less than one-half the values received. Coffee is the chief commodity imported into the United States from the Central American States, the amount received last year being 13,446,587 pounds, valued at $2,289,562. The balance of our importations from those States is made up of hides, sugar, india-rubber, and gutta percha.

The total direct foreign commerce of the Central American States is placed by the last official returns at about $23,000,000, and of this about $4,000,000 is with the United States. These States buy annually over $1,000,000 in cotton goods, and while our cotton goods are admitted to be the best offered in South American markets, we only sell to Central America about $50,000 annually, and the proportion of other articles of consumption in Central America furnished from the United States is equally small. Mr. Williamson, American Minister to the Central American States, (which consist of the States of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador,) writing in September last to Secretary Evarts, furnishes many valuable facts and suggestions in relation to the commerce of those States. He expresses the belief that American merchants and manufacturers have, owing to our high tariff and the great commercial prosperity of the United States until within the last few years, found all heavy their hampers. It is easy of acquisition and plentiful in construction."

HINDRANCES TO BE REMOVED.

Among other difficulties and hindrances to the extension of our commerce with Central America are the high rates of commission charged in the United States and the bad manner in which goods are packed for transportation. Insurance from New-York to Central American ports is 2 per cent.; that from European ports 1 per cent. Commissions in New York for buying and selling are 5 per cent., and in Europe 2½ per cent. Interest in New-York and San Francisco is higher than in Europe, and credits for goods and for money are shorter. American packing is notoriously bad, and European packing is most artistically done, with the intelligent view of diminishing bulk and securing the safe delivery of the article packed. Goods received in Central American have to pay very high freights, are subject to the roughest handling, and frequently have to be transported into the interior on the backs of mules. Mr. Williamson gives some valuable hints about the packing of goods intended for shipments to Central America. He says:

"Packages should never be large. They should be as securely put up as possible. The smallest waste in space should be avoided if possible. Cotton goods should be subjected to hydraulic or steam pressure, and then be wrapped in coarse blankets, covered with canvas (which pays no duty), or strong water-proof material, and bagging. I have often been shown American cotton goods that have been damaged by water, but have never yet seen a single instance of the like kind resulting from European packing. The charge for packing in the United States is much higher than in Europe, and I must say from my own personal experience that it nearly deserves the bad name it has in these States. You think, however, we are improving in the art of packing."

NEGLIGENCE OF AMERICAN MERCHANTS.

It seems American merchants are also behind those of Europe in furnishing detailed and specific information concerning the character and prices of their merchandise, and the following observations may be the means of correcting this deficiency. Mr. Williamson says upon this subject:

"The advertisements and circulars and price-lists of our countrymen lack that precise explicitness in respect to details which is found particularly in English and French papers of a similar kind. In house furnishing, and in making purchases of dry goods, groceries, &c., for domestic use, I beg to say that I have been mortified at the difference between the leading New-York dry-goods store and a leading London dry-goods shop, between the leading New-York house-furnishing and a London house-furnishing shop, between the leading San Francisco dealers in canned goods and an English shop dealing in the same class of goods, between a leading New-York clothier and a respectable tailor of Paris or London, not only in the matter of prices, but in the complete and full responses to inquiries one gets of the European market, and the hurriedly-written, incomplete, and often impatient replies from my countrymen. As a general rule, the English and French circulars, illustrated catalogues, and other forms of advertising, are models of thorough exactness and minuteness of details, and are worthy of closer imitation by our manufacturers and merchants who have attempted to follow their lead."

BUNGUS DISCRIMINATIONS IN FREIGHT CHARGES.

From the following statement it will be seen that in the matter of freight San Francisco has a great advantage over any American or European city, and that New-York, notwithstanding her proximity, has no material advantage over London, Havre, Southampton, and Hamburg. The rates given below were furnished Mr. Williamson by one of the most respectable merchants of the City of Guatemala, and are for staple articles of export and import:

"Freight by steamer from San Francisco, to and from San José de Guatemala, is $15 per ton; New-York, to and from same, 85 cents per cubic foot and 1 3-5 cents per pound, or $34 by measurement and $32 by weight; London, to and from same, $37 50 per ton and 5 per cent. primage; Havre, to and from London; Southampton, to and from same, $31 25 and 5 per cent. primage; Havre, to and from same, $36 25 and 5 per cent. primage; Hamburg, to and from same, $35 and 5 per cent. primage. By sailing vessels from San Francisco, freight to and from San José is $8, $10, and $12 per ton, depending upon charter. By sailing-vessels from ports of Great Britain, France, and Germany, to San José, freight is $10, and $15 per ton back to those ports."

The head of a leading German house at Guatemala informed Mr. Williamson that he finds it much cheaper to buy his American goods in New-York and ship them to Hamburg by sail, and thence by sail around Cape Horn to San José, than to pay the steamer freights from New-York, and particularly is this true with reference to kerosene oil.

COMMODITIES IMPORTED BY CENTRAL AMERICA.

The principal articles imported into the Central American States are cotton goods, woven and unwoven; boots and shoes, preserved edibles, stearine, in various forms; flour, iron, in various forms; woolen goods, woven and unwoven; linen, woven; machinery, notions, paper of all kinds, tanned hides, fine jewelry, hardware, empty sacks, silk, woven and unwoven; hats, wine, drugs, crockery and porcelain, lumber, common salt, and kerosene. Mr. Williamson says all these articles can be supplied by the industries of the United States, but he thinks the first step toward supplying them from this country is to reduce commissions and insurances to the European standard, and to study the habits and tastes and necessities of the people of Central America. Our cotton goods are selling well among them, and the trade might be rapidly increased if a little more attention were paid to lengths of pieces and styles of patterns of printed or colored goods. Our machinery, sewing-machines, agricultural implements, medicines, perfumery, soap, furniture, and many other articles are highly esteemed, and some of them are extensively imitated by Europeans, but when insurance and commission are double European rates, and interest is higher, and credit is shorter, and packing is more costly and more imperfect, we cannot reasonably expect to be patronized if our goods are not much cheaper than those of other countries offering equal commercial facilities at less expense.

Mr. Williamson says there are many articles consumed in the Central American States which might be manufactured in the United States and supplied at good profits. He thinks we should be able to supply the people of those States with nearly every article that is made of cotton, or into whose manufacture that staple largely enters. The same remark is applicable to furniture, machinery, agricultural implements, pumps of different kinds, and other products of our iron industries.

AN AUSTRIAN BOND SCHEME.

HOW THE VIENNA CITY TREASURY IS REPLENISHED—BONDS WITH LOW INTEREST BACKED UP WITH A LOTTERY.

An examination took place before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday, in the case of Oscar Baumann, Cashier of the International Banking Association, No. 185 Chatham-street, who was charged with sending lottery circulars through the United States mails. The charge was made by one Isaac Rosenthal, who testified that he had seen the circulars in question, and had bought one of the bonds or certificates, which he produced, in 1875, and that he was now unable to sell it, as no one would find no one who would purchase it. A man named Katz also produced one of the certificates, and said that he had taken it to brokers' offices in Nassau-street, and they told him they would not give him 5 cents for it. It was admitted by the defense that they had sent the circulars through the mails, and that the certificates or bonds produced were of the same character and issue as those they dealt in. Julius Hallgarten, banker, of No. 23 Broad-street, testified that the bond shown him, and which was advertised in the defendant's circulars, was a genuine bond issued by the City of Vienna, bearing a low rate of interest, but guaranteed by the Austrian Government under authority of the Austrian Finance Minister; also that they were marketable in all European cities; he did not deal in them here, however. Its face value was 100 florins. C. S. Richards, of Richards & Bean, bankers, of Broadway, testified to the same effect, and, further, that the market price of the bond to-day was $55. Hugo Fritsch, Consul-General of Austria at this port, testified that the bond was a genuine bond of the City of Vienna, guaranteed by the Austrian Government, and that it was redeemable in 1924; that it bore a low rate of interest; that this disadvantage, however, was, in a measure, offset by a plan devised and directed by the Austrian Minister of Finance, providing for a quarterly drawing, in which a prize of $50,000 is awarded to some one of the bonds; every bondholder would, however, receive his principal and interest at redemption. Commissioner Osborn informally asked Katz what he would take for his bond, and he replied $50. Mr. Bonar, President of the banking company, who was present, instantly said he would take it at that price. The Commissioner stated that any transactions of that kind must take place out of court. Rosenthal then asked Mr. Bonar what he was to do about his bond, and Bauer replied, "You are a black-mailer, and I don't want any dealings with you."

After some further testimony the Commissioner dismissed the complaint against Baumann.

SUICIDES.

ALBANY, March 8.—Sebastian M. Craver, formerly freight agent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, shot himself through the left temple at 7 o'clock to-night, and, although he is still alive, will doubtless die of his wound.

HANOVER, March 8.—Oscar Lockstedt, a prominent citizen, aged, having property in Philadelphia, Pa., and Hanover, Penn., committed suicide by hanging himself in his wife and two children in his absence.

A PENNSYLVANIA RECORD.

THREE YEARS OF DEMOCRATIC RULE.

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA—INVESTIGATION INTO ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES—$19,000 PAID FOR COLLECTING A SMALL CLAIM—TESTIMONY OF TWO CLERKS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 8.—The committee charged with the investigation into alleged irregularities connected with the collection of certain corporation tax due the commonwealth, held two sessions to-day. At this afternoon's session John McMurray, the clerk in the Auditor-General's office, who was instrumental in directing public attention to the matter, continued his testimony and filed his reasons at length, in answer to the question what on the face of the papers in the case or about them gave him reason to suspect that all was not right. This answer was to a captain extract a repetition of his testimony last night. He also testified that, in his estimation, if the Corporation Clerk had performed his duty properly, there would have been no necessity for employing Olmstead and Simonton to collect this claim at so enormous a fee. To the disinterested looker-on it appeared as if the committee (all lawyers) were intent on investigating the witness instead of the irregularities committed by his superiors. At the session this evening, Mr. William J. Bayard, the Corporation Clerk in the Auditor-General's office, took the stand. He had not proceeded far with his testimony until it became evident that the committee and the public were soon to learn whose fault it was that the State officers were led into the trap set for them by Olmstead and Simonton. Mr. Bayard testified that it was his duty to keep the books and attend to matters relating to corporations, to send out circulars calling for annual reports, make settlements, and keep a general record of accounts between the State and the tax-paying corporations. He testified that no record was kept of circulars sent out or of reports received, except the reports themselves, which were pigeon-holed; that if a corporation failed to make a settlement there was no way of discovering that fact except by looking over the ledger, containing about 1,500 names of corporations; that if information should be received of a corporation (name not mentioned) which intended to go into liquidation, there was no way to discover the name or character of the company except by scanning the ledger, which would keep one man busy all the time; that no separate record was kept of delinquencies in reports, settlements, or payments. The last payment made by this company was in January, 1874, when the tax for 1873 was paid, the amount being $13,500. He did not discover this delinquency until 1876. He then discovered that in 1873 it had paid $18,000 of tax for 1872. Upon investigation he discovered by a letter from the Secretary of State with report for 1873 that the company had sold its rolling stock to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and purposed going out of liquidation. He thereupon dismissed the corporation from his thoughts, being under the belief that the company had gone out of existence and owed no taxes. He took no steps to find out whether the company existed or not, but took it for granted. Although Mr. Bayard is the Corporation Clerk, and is supposed to know all about the subject, yet when the proposal was made by the lawyers named to collect this claim he was not consulted. The chief clerk for the office, C. F. Warden, made the agreement without consulting him, and the first intimation he had of the existence of the agreement was when he was called on to give his affidavit with the warrant of fee, the lawyers having refused to turn over the tax collected until their fee was forthcoming.

Mr. Bayard had not got half through with his story when the committee adjourned, but he was told enough to convince any one that business is done in the Auditor-General's office in a manner which would disgrace any private business establishment or corporation in the State. There seems to be utter lack of method or system. The Auditor-General seems to have collected about him a set of subordinates who are incompetency, carelessness, and general unfitness for their positions has long been known to this community and those doing business with the office. Although $19,000 is a large fee for a couple of weeks' work, it will be a cheap job for the people if the present investigation shows that the better is made in the management of the Auditing Department of the Commonwealth. The committee will go to Philadelphia next week to examine the officers of the Railroad Company, Transportation Line and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Whispers of carelessness, incompetency, absenteeism, and other irregularities in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs in the collecting fees and have been current for some time. An investigation of that department will doubtless result in similar damaging developments against the great reform party of the "Keystone." After only three years of Democratic management such a condition of affairs exists in these two departments, what may be expected when the Treasury yet falls under the same control.

DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

CLOSING DAY OF THE SESSION AT CHICAGO—ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The Dairymen's Convention was thinly attended this morning, owing to the absence of several delegations, which are visiting the stock-yards and other institutions. The morning was taken up with speeches by J. C. Rorick, of Ohio, who spoke on melted butter or worked-over butter. Mr. Belknap, of Boston, took up the subject, complaining that melted butter, which is always inferior, is worked off on Eastern markets as first-class, and thus damage is done to all Western dairy products. The subject was further discussed by Eastern and Western delegations.

This afternoon a number of communications were read. The egg interest was debated, and a special committee was appointed to report on handling and shipping improvements. E. M. Wagner, of Chicago, discussed the question of shipping and commission merchants. It was decided to hold an international dairy fair this Fall, and the Vice-Presidents were appointed a committee, in connection with the Executive Committee of Exhibits, to ensure for holding it. It was thought probable that the fair would be held in New-York, and it is intended to make it attractive and instructive. In the evening the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, J. F. Joyce, of New-York; Secretary and Treasurer, Col. E. M. Littler, of Davenport, Iowa; Vice-Presidents, J. C. Rorick, of Wauseon, Ohio; G. W. Chase, of New-York; E. D. Barker, of Pennsylvania; O. S. Bliss, of Vermont; S. W. Tester, of Michigan; W. W. Dexter, of Illinois; William Harris, of Indiana; H. D. Sherman, Iowa; A. Palmer, of Minnesota; A. J. W. Pierce, of Wisconsin; S. B. Chase, of Kansas; S. R. Odell, of Massachusetts; E. W. Whittlesy, of Connecticut; H. L. Parsons, of Rhode Island; J. B. Wooster, of Buhl, of West Virginia; P. C. Botsford, of Kentucky; George E. Perice, New-York; William G. Whitmore, Nebraska; H. E. Soule, Maine; E. M. Stanton, New-Hampshire; J. C. Miller, Virginia and District of Columbia.

The committee on carrying out the resolutions relative to the Paris Exposition will be completed to-morrow. Ex-President Doe, of the Boston Produce Exchange, was appointed a Special Commissioner to act for the association at Paris. Four hundred delegates have attended the convention. Resolutions of thanks to the Chicago Produce Exchange and citizens, the Press, and the officers of the convention, were adopted, and at a late hour the convention adjourned, to meet in New-York City on the first Wednesday in March, 1879.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Navy Department has received a communication from Rear-Admiral LeRoy, commanding the European station, dated aboard the flag-ship Trenton, Smyrna, Feb. 14, 1878, in which he describes the observances there by himself and other foreign officers on the announcement of the death of King Victor Emmanuel. He concludes: "The Italian Consul has conveyed to me his acknowledgments and thanks for the sympathy and courtesy

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—MARCH 8.

SUMMARY.

The Senate was not in session. In the House, the bill authorizing the issue of a long bond for new investment was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, after some controversy as to whether it should not be referred to the Banking and Currency Committee. The bill to pay certain antebellum contracters in the South was discussed, the leaders disclosing some interesting facts connected with the rebel postal service.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. O'NEIL, of Pennsylvania, presented a communication of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, of Philadelphia; James Conners & Sons, and Farmer, Little & Co., of New-York, American type founders, protesting against a certain petition for the "abolition of the tariff duty on type," considering it as scandalously false, as containing statements many of which are utterly devoid of truth, and as in the interest of foreign type founders and their partners. Referred.

GUANO ISLANDS.

On motion of Mr. COX, of New-York, the Senate amendment to the bill suspending the operation of section 4,574 of the Revised Statutes in regard to Guano Islands was concurred in.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from Mr. McPherson, Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, invites the members to view the exhibits of said bureau to be sent to Paris to-morrow for exhibition.

THE LONG BOND BILL.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, moved to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill known as the "Long Bond bill," and refer it to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BUCKNER, of Missouri, said that the Banking and Currency Committee had under consideration a bill embracing the provisions of this bill.

Mr. WOOD said that the bill, as it pertained to the public credit, appropriately belonged to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, said that that committee had always jurisdiction over every question in regard to the issue of bonds.

Mr. EWING, of Ohio, stated that the Banking and Currency Committee had authorized one of its members to report the Postal Stamp bill, which embraced the provisions of the Senate bill.

Mr. WADDELL, of North Carolina, gave notice that when the Postal Savings bill should be reported he would move to refer it to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, where it properly belonged.

Mr. BUCKNER moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency, which motion was defeated, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

"PROVING GROUND" AT SANDY HOOK.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following executive communications, which were referred: A letter from the Secretary of War, asking an appropriation of $12,500 for accommodation at "Proving Ground," Sandy Hook; a letter from the Secretary of War stating that the Post Quartermasters at Chicago and New-York were to be ordered to appear before the Committee on Military Affairs.

The SPEAKER then proceeded to call committees for reports of a private nature.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The morning hour was consumed in a discussion upon a resolution reported adversely from the Committee on Accounts for the payment of laborers employed in the civil service reform, which was finally referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform.

MORE WORK FOR CLERKS.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, offered a resolution calling on the Secretaries of the Interior and War for all information in regard to the geographical and geological surveys conducted by their respective departments during the last ten years. Adopted.

ANTE-WAR MAIL CLAIMS.

The House then, at 2.15, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Price, of Iowa, in the chair) upon the private calendar; the unfinished business being the bill for the payment of certain *ante bellum* Southern mail contractors.

The bill makes available immediately an appropriation of $375,000 already appropriated for the payment of such contractors for services rendered prior to May 31, 1861.

Mr. PETER, of Maine, said that if the United States Government owed a just debt to a man who afterward went into the rebellion, he was in favor of the Government discharging its just obligations. But this bill provided for payments should be made up to May 31, 1861, while in reality most of the States went into the rebellion in the previous January. He therefore offered an amendment providing that no payments should be made to mail contractors for services rendered after their respective States adopted ordinances of secession.

Mr. HYDE, of Texas, argued that inasmuch as the United States did not recognize the insurrectionary condition of the Southern States until the 31st of May, 1861, the Government should pay for services rendered in those States up to that time.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, pursued the same line of argument, and stated that the Confederate Government had employed all Postmasters to account to the United States Government for all moneys, stamps, &c., for the months prior to May 31, 1861.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, read from an order issued May 29, 1861, by the Postmaster-General of the Confederate States instructing the Postmasters of the Confederate States Government of Southern States to retain in their possession, subject to further order of the department, for the benefit of the Confederate States, all mail bags and other property belonging to the postal service.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Michigan, denied the statement made by Mr. Reagan, some time ago, that the Confederate Government had never paid or assumed to pay the contractors, and read from an act passed by the Confederate Congress, in which it assumed to pay every dollar, the only limitation being that such contractors should be loyal to the Confederacy. He had found, upon examination of the Confederate records, that 18 of these claims had been audited and paid; and the Confederate Government had gone so far as to provide that if the United States Government should thereafter pay them, the contractors were to have credit to the Confederate Government for the amounts paid them. He also quoted from a report made by Mr. Reagan, as Confederate Postmaster-General, in which he credited himself with $500,000 effect as to the account of services rendered prior to May 31, 1861.

Mr. AIKEN, of South Carolina, inquired if, because 18 claims had been paid, the Government should commence a proceeding to recover back.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, said that he had not seen any of his reports since the end of the war, but if he had all of his reports he thought he could prove what he previously stated; but if the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Willits] was right, he would concede to an amendment so as to exclude from payment such contractors as were paid by the Confederate Government.

Mr. BLOUNT, of Georgia, felt it to be his bounden duty to say for his section that he would not cast his vote for paying a gentleman for carrying mails in the South who had hitherto been paid by the Confederate Government.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, said that whatever might be the result of the facts which took place during the exciting time of the rebellion, no one on his side of the House would hesitate to accord to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Reagan] entire candor in his position, for no one had ever been charged by his constituents on the floor. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. TUCKER, of Virginia, said that a statement had been made by the gentleman from Michigan, [Mr. Willits,] favorable to the Confederate Government, which had been taken by the conqueror 13 years ago and had been concealed since. He attributed no unworthy purpose in the concealment from the eyes of the Confederate.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan. They were not changed.

Mr. TUCKER.—No one said they had been changed; the gentleman who suggests it must not impute to me a motive which suggested itself in his mind.

Continuing, he said: The gentleman from Michigan, [Mr. Willits,] had not read fully—for he had not time—the documents which he proposed to print in his remarks. He [Mr. Tucker] was not willing that the House should be misled in this matter. It had been reconstituted for examination into the facts, and he believed that such examination would clearly vindicate the honor of the Confederate Government, and of every Southern man who stood on that side of the House. He wanted that vindication made on a clear statement of the facts. He thought he knew the explanation of the whole matter, but he preferred that the bill should be recommitted, and that the facts should come out. He was sure that the gentlemen on the other side, who thought they had passed a vote of censure on the Confederacy, would be glad to see, as present fellow-citizens, that that honor had been vindicated. He therefore moved that the committee rise and recommend the bill.

The committee then rose, but the point of order being raised that the bill was still in Committee of the Whole, the motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads could not be entertained.

The SPEAKER announced that he would be absent to-morrow, and appointed Mr. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, as Speaker pro tem.

The House then, at 4.15 P.M., adjourned until to-morrow.

FAILURE OF A COAL SCHEME.

The Reading (Penn.) Times of the 7th inst. says: "In connection with the announcement of an entire suspension of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's collieries from the 19th to the 23d inst., comes the unwelcome news through the Pottsville correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, that the company has ordered work of all kinds at their Potteville shafts to be suspended indefinitely. It is a fact not concealed from persons who have watched the progress of these shafts that they have proved a bitter disappointment, and an enormous sum of money has been expended in sinking them, and a year ago the belief here was that they would soon prove the richest of the known and best collieries in the anthracite region. The Mt. Carbon shaft, on the other side of Pottsville they pursued largely on the side of progress. They were fitted out with superb machinery, and it was believed that by this date they would be taking out more than 500 tons of coal a day, but they are very little. This difference between the expectation and the reality has exposed the impudence and audacity of every member of the Board of Directors. Ten millions of dollars have been squandered on these shafts, and the property of the company is now in the hands of a receiver, and the stockholders are left to mourn their folly."

LAW REPORTS.

QUESTIONS OF LAW AND FACT.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM, ON APPEALS — JUSTICE FLANAGAN'S INDICTMENT—A YEAR DIVORCE.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday rendered decisions in 53 cases, some of which are of general interest. In the appeal of Saligman *vs.* Hirsch, who was convicted in the General Sessions of receiving stolen goods, it is held that though the pusilanimity of an accomplice should be received with caution it is sufficient of itself to justify a verdict. The conviction is, therefore, sustained. The General Term upholds the will of Dr. Edward J. Seare, who left his real estate to Manhattan College, to found a Latin professorship. In the decision of the appeal of John Murray it is held that in all cases of misdemeanor, unless the accused demands a jury trial, or raises an objection to the jurisdiction of the Court of Special Sessions before pleading, he cannot afterward contest the right of that court to try and sentence him. The decision of Judge Sutherland is sustained, quashing the indictment against Civil Justice John Flanagan, who was indicted for having falsely represented that B. F. Haskin was stenographer in discount for the purpose of unlawfully obtaining money from the City Treasury. The decision is on technical grounds. The General Term affirms the decision in the suit of the People of the State against the Bank of North America, in which the plaintiffs sought to recover over $100,000 embezzled by C. H. Phelps, formerly Cashier in the State Treasurer's office. The judgment in the court below awarded the plaintiffs about $60,000, and both parties appealed.

One of the cases decided was that of the appeal by George W. Smith from the decision of the Special Sessions, which directed him to pay his wife—who had had him arrested for abandonment—the sum of $10 per week. Smith's defense was that he had been divorced from her in Beaver County, Utah Territory. Chief-Justice Davis, who writes the opinion of the General Term in the case, finds that Smith left his wife, telling her he was going to Cincinnati, and that he obtained his Utah decree of divorce on the ground that "the said parties cannot live in peace and union together, and that their welfare requires a separation, and that the plaintiff wishes to become a resident of Beaver County, in the Territory of Utah." The wife did not appear in that action, and Smith never became a resident of the Territory. The Chief Justice holds the divorce was clearly fraudulent, and gave the husband no defense whatever to the abandonment proceedings.

The General Term also rendered a decision in the suit brought by William Herries, as Assignee of the claims for salary of editors and reporters of the newspaper called the *Republic*, against Edward B. Wesley and Thomas C. Platt, who were Trustees of the corporation which published the newspaper. The Supreme Court, in Special Term, at Albany, on the ground that no proof of the latter's being stockholders was given other than the fact that they signed the certificate of incorporation as Trustees. The Supreme Court General Term reverses this decision, and orders a new trial, holding that the proof was at least prima facie that the defendants were stockholders, if not conclusive, as the law required that the Trustees should be stockholders. Denis A. Spellissy appeared for the plaintiff, and ex-Judge Pitman and William Henry Arnoux for the defendants.

REVIVING A DEFUNCT CLAIM.

AN OLD FERRY SUIT INVOLVING $149,000 AND ELEVEN YEARS INTEREST—WHY THE CITY SEEKS ITS DISCONTINUANCE.

Assistant Corporation Counsel E. Henry Lacombe obtained yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, an order to show cause why the suit of Gideon Lee Knapp against The Mayor should not be discontinued or further proceedings in it stayed and a supplemental answer served. The suit was brought by Knapp in 1865, to recover $149,000 damages from the City for not building piers for the use of a ferry at the foot of Fourteenth-street, East River. In 1857 a lease of a ferry franchise at Fourteenth-street to Knapp's father was made to one Schultz, who afterward assigned to Knapp. No accommodations were provided at the foot of Fourteenth-street for a ferry slip, so he was obliged to slip his scow, landing sometimes at one place, sometimes at another. He finally hired a slip at the foot of Tenth-street, paying an enhanced rent for the same. He claimed that the City, by failing to build a pier, violated his express or implied, to build the piers forming the slip. This was disputed by the City, and in 1865 Judge George G. Barnard referred the case to John B. Haskin as sole Referee. It was tried before him from section to section for 10 years, and John K. Hackett for the defendants and in 1866 the Referee reported in favor of the plaintiff for $149,000. The latter, however, did not enter judgment upon this report, but transferred his claim to the Board of Audit, created by chapter 586 of the Laws of 1867, and the board disallowed it. The Corporation Counsel now applies, on affidavits stating that the plaintiff has obtained the judgment on the old report, (for $149,000 and 11 years' interest,) for an order discontinuing the action on the ground that submission to arbitrators after action brought is an abandonment of the action.

THE PROUTY-DAGGETT SUIT.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision on the motion to vacate the order of arrest against Isaac M. Daggett, who, with Rodney M. Whipple, is sued by John S. Prouty for about $250,000 damages. Prouty claims he has been injured to that amount by the false representations of the defendants, by which he was induced to make an exchange of hardware, &c., for certain farms in Illinois and Kansas. The defendants deny all false representations, and showed that the contract of exchange contained a clause to this effect: "It is fully understood and agreed upon that the value placed upon the property exchanged on each side in this trade is the cash value of the same after full and careful inspection and examination, and the value named is intended to be only an approximation." The defendants claimed, on motion, that the order was brought under color and for the purpose of extorting money. An affidavit was presented by one David Hymes, who swore that all of Prouty's material allegations were false and untrue, and that the latter's firm was not insolvent. To make the exchange by Whipple's representations, but that it was made upon an investigation of the Western property. Other affidavits denying the truth of Prouty's statements as to defendants' lack of credibility were presented by the defendants. Judge Donohue, in his decision, says: "On the merits of the case, which have been carefully looked into by me, I have not failed to see the strong interference in the plaintiff's favor, and grounds on the defendants' motion for discharge. I find on the papers no reason to change my views. It seems to me the extent of the charge against defendants established is the exaggeration of the value by defendants, that plaintiff had full opportunity to judge for himself, and that the plaintiff equally exaggerated the property he had sold. On the whole case, I do not think the merits justify the holding of the defendant, and the order of arrest must be vacated."

A BOLD SWINDLER SENT TO PRISON.

Louis M. Davis, alias, George W. Maxwell, alias George W. Matsell, the swindler, was called up in Part I., of the General Sessions Court, yesterday, to stand trial on two indictments for obtaining money by false pretenses. After representing himself as the son of the late Police Superintendent Matsell, and playing the role of reporter, Maxwell, being arrested by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, was sent to State Prison. On being discharged he resumed his former course of life, and obtained various small sums of money from the relatives of convicts by representing himself respectively as Dr. H. H. Adams and Dr. Stephen H. Ferrel, both official physicians at Auburn Prison. When arrested he boldly styled himself George W. Matsell, said he was 35 years of age, lived in Williamsburg, and was a phonographer by occupation. Mr. Peter Mitchell, counsel for Matsell, entered a plea of guilty on one indictment, and said that he was in good faith, that the prisoner's mind was affected. He had been twice in the lunatic asylum in Vermont, and had also been under the care of the doctors in the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum. He was a young man of good family, and unquestionably possessed more than ordinary talent. Counsel asked that he should be sentenced to the Penitentiary, where he could be under the medical care. Recorder Barlow sentenced the prisoner to the full term—three years in the Penitentiary.

A BILLIARD TOURNAMENT INCIDENT.

Oscar Peterson brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover $10,000 from James Burke for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. It seems that the two men were spectators at a billiard tournament on the evening of Jan. 21, and that the defendant turned suddenly around and accused Peterson of having stolen his pocket-book. Peterson was arrested, but was discharged by Police Justice Duffy on the following morning. He then brought the present action, and obtained an order of arrest, which Burke yesterday moved to have set aside. Herman Stiefel, who appeared for him, claimed that there had been no malice, and that none was shown. Burke having believed when he caused Peterson's arrest that the latter had stolen his pocket-book. Judge Lawrence took the papers, reserving his decision.

JOHN REYNOLDS' BITTER ATONEMENT.

On the night of March 27, 1875, Terence Reynolds, of No. 1,329 First-avenue, and some friends entered the lager beer saloon No. 81 Bowery, and called for drinks. After drinking for some time they refused payment, and instructed toward the door. Reynolds at the same time attempted to carry off some beer bottles. The bar-tender, John Hasenbeck, endeavored to prevent him, and was attacked by the young ruffians. Reynolds drew a knife and stabbed him in the side, inflicting a serious wound. Reynolds was subsequently arrested, and held in $500 bail for his trial yesterday. Hasenbeck, who at the time of the occurrence had recognized Reynolds as one of the assailants, changed his testimony, and refused positively to recognize the prisoner. Assistant District Attorney Ball finally elicited from him the fact that Reynolds' father had visited him while he was suffering from his injuries, and had given him $150. The testimony was rejected. His counsel appealed to the Court for clemency on the ground that since the offense was committed three years ago, Reynolds had done all in his power to atone for his youthful error by leading a sober life. Recorder Hackett, after the circumstances, imposed the mitigated penalty of two years in State Prison.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted a decree of absolute divorce to the plaintiff in the suit of Aaron Scheurer against Josephine Scheurer on account of the latter's adultery.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday reserved his decision on a motion to strike out as scandalous certain allegations of the complaint in the limited divorce case of Eliza Jane Walker against "Dr." Joseph Walker.

Thomas J. McBride, proprietor of the Union-Square Hotel cigar-stand, who was charged with selling smuggled cigars, was yesterday discharged by United States Commissioner Shields, the Government having abandoned all further proceedings in the matter.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus to inquire into the cause of the detention of Adam Fery, who is an inmate of the Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum, and who is alleged to be perfectly sane. The matter will be inquired into to-day.

The suit of John Fondir against Owen Murphy, the defaulting Excise Commissioner, is now pending in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff, who is a banker and broker, seeks to recover $3,156.41, paid out on accounts stated and partly on notes, both growing out of stock transactions. Murphy, in his answer, claims that the transactions were in violation of the Gaming act.

An important assessment decision was given by the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, in the matter of the petition of Delafield. The latter sought to be relieved from what he alleged was excessive in an assessment for the paving of the Bouwerie. The court holds that the distribution of the assessment was within the control of the Assessors, and cannot be reviewed except on an allegation of fraud. Though only $3,159 were involved directly in the proceeding, yet the decision really affects about $500,000 of assessments which were about to be contested.

Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday heard argument and reserved his decision on a motion for a stay of proceedings in the suit of J. Rogers Maxwell and others against the Citizens' Fire Insurance Bank. The suit is brought to recover possession of 100 shares of United States Express Company stock pledged by the plaintiffs with Nettar & Co., and repledgeated by the latter with the bank. A few days ago Judge Sanford, on a motion for an injunction restraining the sale of the stock by the bank, and the plaintiffs are now seeking a stay pending an appeal from that decision.

The limited divorce suit of Mary L. Jamison against David F. Jamison was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to compel A. R. Dyett, the defendant's attorney, to give up the papers in the case and consent to some other lawyer being substituted in his stead. Mr. Dyett opposed the motion, claiming that $992 98 are due to his firm for services. One ground on which his removal was sought was that he had not put in as defense that Mr. Jamison is a sewantly-looking man of about 35 years of age, not unconcernedly as one side of the court-room while the case was opened for the plaintiff, whose counsel spoke of his conduct in rather severe terms. The trial will be resumed on Monday. Thomas E. Stillman appears for the plaintiff, and T. F. Gilbert for the defendant.

GREENLEAF, MORRIS & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

Judge Laremore, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday granted an order confirming the appointment of Selah Chamberlain as Receiver of the firm of Greenleaf, Morris & Co., and directing a reference to ex-Judge Bosworth to take and report to the court an inventory and account of the assets and liabilities of the firm. The Referee is to advertise for claims and pass on the Receiver's accounts. On the proceedings before the Referee any creditor or claimant, who shall have filed a claim, is to be allowed to appear and object to any other claimant or creditor. The same liberty of exception is given to the parties to the cause and to the Referee. Upon any such exception being made, the Referee must proceed to hear and determine the matter of the exception, and embrace his conclusion in his report to the court.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Brady and Fapallo.

In the matter of the New-York Protestant Episcopal School.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Hall vs. Hall.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Appeal of the People, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

The People ex rel. Murray vs. Court of Special Sessions.—Writ dismissed; proceedings affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

The People ex rel. Commissioners of Charities and Correction vs. Smith.—Proceedings and order affirmed; certificate of reversal, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Skidmore vs. Hart.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Goodwin vs. Hamblin.—Judgment modified by vacating it so far as it allows the counter-claim, and affirmed as modified, without costs to either party. Opinion by Judge Brady.

People ex rel. Francis et al. vs. Court of Special Sessions.—Writ dismissed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Herrera vs. Wesley.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Sun Mutual Insurance Company vs. Hasbrell.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff for the amount of note, with interest and costs. Opinion by Judge Ingalls. Judge Brady dissenting.

Mott vs. McLaughlin.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Brady.

In the matter of Delafield.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady. Judge Ingalls taking no part.

Lathrop vs. Bramhall.—Motion denied. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Wetmore vs. Smith.—Motion granted. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Seligman vs. Lafayette.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

In the matter of the Guardian Savings Institution.—Appeal dismissed, without costs and without prejudice to further proceedings to be instituted to leave given. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Dickinson vs. Edmonds, &c.—Order granting new trial reversed, with costs. Judgment ordered for plaintiff, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Pacific National Bank vs. Consolidated Railroad Company.—Order modified as to amount in suit, and affirmed as modified, without costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Hoffman vs. Hirsh.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Keely vs. Mooney.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Hoffman vs. Garrison.—Motion so far as it asks for dismissal of appeal denied, but cause stricken from calendar, with direction to submit the case to the Justice who tried the cause in October, 1876. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Stallknecht vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Graham vs. Brainerd.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Ludlow vs. Ludlow, &c.—Judgment modified by striking out the amount of the costs, and affirmed as modified, without costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Hall vs. Schaubacker.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Priebe vs. Murdock.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Decker vs. Drew et al.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Decker vs. Drew et al.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Opdyke vs. Marvin.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff on the verdict, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis. Judge Brady dissenting.

Hilburn vs. Emery.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Bradbury vs. Watson.—Order reversed and motion granted, without cost to either party. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Smith vs. Frankfield.—New trial granted upon defendant paying plaintiff's costs upon the trial at Circuit and on appeal, and $10 costs of opposing the motion at Special Term. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Hofman vs. Connor.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Hirsch vs. Levy.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

People vs. Judge.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Southwick vs. National Bank of Memphis.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Whitman vs. Leslie.—Judgment and order affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

The People ex rel. Phelps vs. Court of General Sessions.—Judgment and order affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Carrere vs. Fanning.—Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

McCaskill vs. McCaskill.—Order reversed without costs. Opinion by Judge Ingalls and Presiding Judge Davis, Judge Brady dissenting.

Osmond vs. Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

The People, &c., vs. Bank of North America.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis, Judge Brady taking no part.

Wickham vs. Fraser.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Hall et al. vs. Waring.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

In the matter of the Department of Public Works.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Sherwood vs. Ribbons.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Costers vs. Costers.—Judgment reversed. Judgment ordered for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to answer over on the usual terms. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Rice vs. Livernore.—Judgment and order affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Tyng vs. Halstead.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs in each case, and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

In the matter of the New-York Protestant School.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Herrick vs. Smith, Jr.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs, to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Hay vs. Star Fire Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Schelly vs. Bark, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Geidel vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Salmon vs. Gerdes.—Order modified so as to direct that judgment be wholly reversed and new trial ordered as well to defendant Gerdes as to Mrs. Allen. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Noe vs. Noe.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Bennett vs. Hearst.—Order affirmed, with costs, but with leave to plaintiff to reply on payment of costs of demurrer in the court below and of this appeal. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Hunter vs. Fort Royal Railroad Company.—Inside vs. *Fort Royal Railroad Company.*—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Williams vs. Gilles.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Dyer vs. Van Zile.—Order modified by the entry of an order appointing Referee for the purpose of taking the examinations directed in the opinion; such Referee to report such examinations to the Special Term of this court for determination; no costs to either party upon this appeal. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

By Judges Brady and Ingalls.

Heavenrich vs. Gardner.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

First vs. Brown et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Van Vorst.

The Philadelphia Steam-ship Dock Company vs. The Lorillard Steam-ship Company.—Motion to advance action denied.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Donohue.

The American Tract Society vs. The Michigan Central Railroad Company.—An allowance of 5 per cent. granted.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Peirson vs. The President, &c., of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.—Case settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Tyelon vs. Slauson.—Order to stand.

Williams vs. Coster.—Memorandum.

Hagen vs. Brown.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Motion Calendar.—Motions granted. Memorandum.

Granted.—Thomas vs. Whitney; The Second National Bank of Newark vs. Arnold et al.

Orders Granted.—Butts vs. Greene; The Attorney-General, &c. vs. The American Popular Life Insurance Company; Quarry vs. Johnson; Van Brunt vs. Tendall.

Injunction vs. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.—Taxation affirmed. Memorandum.

By Judge Brady.

Overruled.—Miller vs. Martin; Morgan vs. Martin; Willard vs. Martin. Exceptions are not well taken, I think, and must be overruled.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—In the matter of A. M. Legg; Young vs. Purvis; Powell vs. Bailly; Kirby vs. Spinzer; Sanger vs. Peterson; Sacco vs. Sacco; Modern vs. Bemerell; Shadbolt vs. Vreeland.

Orders Granted.—Pierson, &c., vs. The Atlantic National Bank; Gregory vs. Prindle.

Further Orders Granted.—Time to be counsel in this case. Bowen vs. Cooper.—Make this supplementary to Connell vs. Town.

The People, &c., ex rel. Joseph Post vs. Mosbolt.—Explanation required.

The Palace Iron Works vs. Hoyt.—I do not think that I have any power to grant this order.

The Imperial Book Drill Company vs. The Mortgage Loan, &c., Company.—Order granted denying motion.

Mayfield vs. Mayfield.—The law always began so long a delay in presenting the Referee's report to the court.

Dolan vs. Dolan.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Williams vs. Williams.—John S. McGill appointed Referee.

Ash vs. Town.—Amendment allowed.

De Sheg vs. Treanor.—New trial granted on terms.

Wyckoff vs. De Wolf.—Order settled.

Orders Granted.—Lyman vs. Reynolds; Gomez vs. Locke; Hennessey vs. Reardon; Acker vs. Cahill; Isaac vs. Maloney; Ash vs. Thalman; Baker vs. Jenkens; Fiegenbaum vs. Simons; Worzonitz vs. Vaughan; Marks vs. Frank; Brown vs. Deyett; Eisenbach vs. Ray; Rowland vs. Davis; Jackson vs. Harris; Weintraub vs. Levy; Jacobs vs. Auchman; Schmidt vs. Kern.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 8, 1878.

Trade is borned Cattle improved slightly in feeling on this forenoon. Arrivals were light and quality from common to coarse, with a few quality toy Steers. At Sixtieth-Street Yards prices were 7c.@10c. ₱ lb., weights 6 to 11 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 7¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ to 7 cwt. Cows 5½ to 5¾ lb. has been allowed net, with 9 head that obtained 6¾ lb. net. Milch Cows reported on nominal values at $35@65 ₱ head, choice, $70@75. Veal Calves in moderate supply and firm at 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb. for Buttermilks and Grassers, and 9c.@9¾c. for City Dressed. Country dressed nominally unchanged. Sheep and Lambs off in feeling; quality from coarse to good. Sheep sold at $4 80@$6 50 ₱ cwt. Bucks at 4c. ₱ lb. Lambs at 7c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs held on sale. City Dressed not quoted at noon, the feeling of trade being dull.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—H. F. Burchard sold for Rankin & Thompson 52 coarse but generally fat Missouri Steers, 80 head at 8c. ₱ lb., 82 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., 15 head at 8c. ₱ lb., 5 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., 9 head at 10c. ₱ lb., weights 6¼, 7, to 7¾ cwt., strong, and 8¾ to 9 cwt. Coon & Thompson sold for selves 3 car-loads of Illinois Steers, mixed lights; Illinois Steers at 8c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. T. Wheeler sold on commission 2 State Oxen at 7¾c. ₱ lb., weight 11 cwt. 1 Bull, 1½ cwt., scant; 1 Bull, live weight 960 lbs. at 3c. ₱ lb., weight 1,240 lb., at 3¾c. ₱ lb. B. Knowlton sold on commission 2 State Oxen at 7½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. 1 Bull, live weight 960 lbs. at 3c. ₱ lb., weight 1,240 lb., at 3¾c. ₱ lb. Hallenbeck sold 226 common Missouri Steers, 17 head at 7¾c. ₱ lb., 141 head at 8¼c. ₱ lb., 68 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weights 6, 6¾, to 7 cwt. C. Kahn for export, 16c.@17c. ₱ cwt., and marino pulled, 28c.@29c.; No. 1 super-pulled, 34c.@35c.; fine and good, 32c.@33c.; fine, 30c.@31c.; coarse, 14c.@16c.; California fine and medium, 20c.@23c.; do. coarse 24c.@27c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 8.—Flour in fair demand; sales of 3,000 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat—A light milling inquiry; sales of 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 27. Corn in fair milling demand; sales of 10 cars new, on track, at 44c.@45c., according to grade. Oats nominal. Barley firm; sales of 1,100 bushels Canada at private terms. Rye inactive. Hitherwises steady; quoted at $1 20@$1 21 for No. 1. Other articles unchanged. Railroad Freights unchanged. Receipts by Railroad—2,900 bbls. Flour, 24,800 bushels Wheat, 31,200 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 8,800 bushels Rye. Shipments—2,220 bbls. Flour, 25,500 bushels Wheat, 28,700 bushels Corn, 13,300 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 8,800 bushels Rye.

MILWAUKEE, March 8.—Flour quiet, but steady; Wheat firm: No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 12 for hard and $1 10¼ for soft; No. 2 Spring at $1 01¼@$1 02; No. 3 at April, $1 05¾; May, $1 08¾. No. 3 do., $1 01. Corn firm; in fair demand: No. 2, 42c. Oats steady; No. 2, 28c. Barley firm; No. 2 extra, 57c. Rye steady and stronger: No. 2 Spring, 53c.@54c. Provisions inactive; weak; Mess Pork, $9 50 cash; $9 62½ April. Lard, 7¼c. Bulk Meats, 5¾c. Whisky at $7; Kettle, $7 50. Dressed Hogs steady at $3 75. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Barley, 13,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—5,500 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—Wheat firm: No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25; Amber Michigan, spot and March, $1 23; No. 1 Red Winter, spot and March, $1 22. Corn quiet; No. 2 Mixed, spot and March, $1 22¾; April, $1 23¼; May, $1 24¾; No. 2 Mixed, spot and March, $1 21. Oats steady; No. 2 Mixed, spot and March, 44c.; May, 41¾c. Rye steady at 51¾c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, 85c. Provisions steady; Pork, $9 50 cash; $9 62½ April. Lard, 7¼c. Bulk-meats dull; Shoulders, 3c.@3½c.; Short Rib Middles, 4¾c.@4¾c. Whisky, $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, March 8.—Wheat firm: No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25; Amber Michigan, spot and March, $1 23; No. 2

MARCH 1878

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At 1:30 P. M.—Rehearsal—Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim, Mr. Charles Adams. Evening—Symphony Concert—Miss Mathilde Wilde, Mr. Richard Hoffman, and Theodore Thomas' orchestra.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Monsy—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan. Matinée—Same—Mr. Lester Wallack.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Dragoil Macqua—Mr. George Clarke, Mr. C. W. Couldock. Matinée.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case—Mr. G. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Bachelors—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger. Matinée.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Exiles—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Presidentiation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller. Matinée.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Eben Plympton, Miss Ida Savory. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Old Homes at the Bridge of Notre Dame. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Conglaistrin. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Farce, Minstrelsy and Variety—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Broncho Horses—Educated Dogs. Day and Evening.

KURTZ GALLERY.—Art Exhibition.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Sunday edition of The Times *can be supplied from the Publication Office to all dealers on the direct line between New-York and New-Haven. A train carrying mail packages will leave the Grand Central Depot every Sunday morning at an early hour.*

The Signal Service Bureau's report indicates for to-day, in the Middle States and lower lake region, rising barometer, increasing easterly to southerly winds and cloudiness, and rising or stationary temperature, followed by falling barometer, and in the former rain areas and possibly extending to the latter at night or on Sunday.

The inconvenience of having in Congress an ex-rebel ex-Postmaster-General was severely felt by the Democrats in the House, yesterday. During the debate on the bill to pay Postmasters and mail-contractors in the Southern States the amounts due them at the outbreak of the rebellion, a week or two since, Mr. Reagan, who was the Confederate Postmaster-General, made a touching appeal in behalf of those long-injured citizens of our common country. Among other things, he said that these Postmasters and contractors were directed by proclamation from the Confederate Government, "to settle their accounts with the Government of the United States up to June 1, 1861, and to pay over to the United States the money in their possession, and to return to the United States the postage-stamps of which they were possessed up to the date when the Confederate Government took possession of the service," —which was May 31, 1861. Unhappily for Mr. Reagan's veracity, as well as for the prospects of the pending bill, there was produced in the House, yesterday, a series of proclamations and reports, some of which were signed by Mr. Reagan himself, showing that the Confederate Government had ordered the Postmasters to retain the moneys due the United States, and that Mr. Reagan had reported $600,000 paid by the Confederate Government, (probably from this stolen money,) to the same men who are now imploring Congress for relief. The romancing ex-rebel ex-Postmaster-General managed to say that he had "forgotten all about it." But his memory was in good order about two weeks since, when he was advocating this typical Southern job.

From Democratic sources there come rumors of an alliance between the "Conkling men" and the nominees of John Kelly in the State Senate for the purpose of retaining Insurance Superintendent Smyth in office and of attaining certain other ends, of advantage to the parties to this alleged political contract. Assuming that the retainers of Mr. Conkling in the State Senate are reckless enough to make open cause with their Tammany associates on the side of administrative corruption, we fail to see that the combination would be strong enough to secure the non-concurrence of the Senate in Smyth's removal. A majority might, indeed, be obtained by the adhesion of half a dozen Republicans not heretofore supposed to be pinned to Mr. Conkling's coat-tail. But we have seen no reason to believe that there is any such number of Senators prepared to subject themselves to the very grave imputations which participation in such a corrupt alliance would involve. It will be time enough to join in the distribes of the Brooklyn *Eagle* against the "moral perjury" of the majority of Senators who are supposed to be prepared in advance to acquit Smyth, when there is some evidence of its existence. When that is forthcoming, the Senators in question will have the benefit of all the notoriety which The Times can give them.

In another column will be found some opinions of Controller Green expressed two years ago in regard to the discretion vested in the Board of Apportionment to transfer balances of "unexpended" appropriations. He fought single-handed in the board against the practice of transferring "apparent" balances in the Treasury for purposes whose necessity was not clearly demonstrated, and he ineffectually attempted to secure the adoption of a resolution by the board providing that no further transfer of appropriations previous to 1876, (the year in which the resolution was offered,) should thereafter be made. This would at once have taken three millions of dollars out of the reach of the tricksters who are perpetually on the watch to grab from outstanding balances the sums required to pay for illegal deficits in their expenditures. Repeated applications were made to the Legislature by Controller Green to "cover" the balances of old accounts into the Treasury, and the Financial bill of last year, like its successors of this session, contained a provision to that effect. It is an interesting fact that Commissioner of Accounts Mooney was paid for lobbying at Albany against that and other reform measures, by the transfer of part of the unexpended appropriation for street-cleaning in 1875 to the account of "contingencies" in the Controller's office.

The assurances just given by Persia, that she has no intention of exchanging her coast-line on the Southern Caspian for Russia's newly-acquired district of Bayazid, may or may not be trustworthy; but it is well known that Russia has long had her eye upon the former, and there can be little doubt of her annexing it on the first convenient opportunity. The proposed change of the seat of conference from Baden to Berlin appears to have been approved by Austria and England; and it seems tolerably certain that the latter, as already predicted, will be represented by Lord Lyons. His lordship has inherited the title gained by his father, the famous Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons of the Crimean war, who was afterward raised to the peerage as Baron Lyons of Christchurch. The Admiral's second son entered the Navy at an early age, and fell in the great bombardment of Sebastopol, June 23, 1855; while Richard, the eldest, adopting the career of diplomacy, represented his Government in various European capitals, including Florence and Athens, and succeeded Lord Napier as British Ambassador at Washington in 1859. For some time past Lord Lyons has held the post of Envoy at Paris, whence he has just been summoned to receive the instructions of his Government with regard to the approaching conference. Born on the 26th of April, 1817, he is now near the close of his sixty-first year; but the fact that he has been thought equal to the duties of so arduous and responsible a mission sufficiently shows that age has as little hold upon him as upon Prince Gortschakoff or Count von Moltke.

The deferred report of Mr. Best on the affairs of the Union Dime Savings Bank contains a number of serious allegations against two members of the Board of Trustees, who are held to have been responsible for the loss of prestige and deposits sustained by the institution during the last two years. These persons, Messrs. Orvis and Mack, are accused of using improper means to prevent the examination of the affairs of the bank by Mr. Best, and to have systematically vilified the character and motives of the Special Examiner since the issue of his preliminary statement of the condition of the institution of whose interests they were nominally the guardians. The obvious moral of the story is that the responsibility for corporate trusts is so lightly regarded in these days, in law as well as in morals, that the interests of hundreds of confiding depositors may with impunity be held of less account than the gratification of personal spite or the pursuit of individual gain. There is practically no law to reach such offenses as those detailed by Mr. Best, and, unfortunately, were the law as clear as it is muddled in regard to the responsibility of Trustees, there is but little reason to expect that it would be resolutely enforced.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE AS AN ILLUSTRATION.

Indifference toward the President and his Administration is one thing; indifference toward events which have a direct bearing upon the future of the Republican Party, is another. There seems a disposition in some quarters, however, to ignore the distinction, and to imperil the interests of the party in order that the President may be snubbed. The feeling which prompts Republicans thus to indicate their dislike of the President's course, and their distrust of his advisers, is not difficult of comprehension. It is so deep-seated, moreover, that its manifestation in the New-Hampshire campaign is an incident for whose frequent repetition we must be prepared unless some marked change speedily occur in the aspect of affairs at Washington. But while admitting that, in the circumstances, it is natural, we must take exception to some of the arguments used for its justification, to the motives by which many of its advocates are actuated, and to the disregard of consequences which its unconditional adoption implies.

We concede that the discontent, not to say the disgust, which is evidently operating powerfully in the Republican ranks, in New-Hampshire and elsewhere, is to a large extent reasonable and right. A judicious man, endowed with the qualities essential to leadership, would have had little difficulty in regaining the ground which Mr. Hayes lost by his Southern measures. He might have pleaded, with some plausibility, that the action of the House of Representatives left no other course open; and he would have recognized his party obligations in a manner that would have mitigated the disappointment and anger which his conduct excited. But Mr. Hayes was not content to rest his case on this basis, or to bend to the requirements of the party whose standard of duty he had abandoned. He extolled as a deliberate policy proceedings that were defensible only on the supposition that they were accidental or inevitable. Instead of endeavoring to regain confidence and heal wounded feelings, he claimed for himself a kind of infallibility, and intimated that the party must go to him, not he to the party. So the breach began. And it has steadily widened ever since. The same coldness and complacency, the same inability to admit that others might be right and he wrong, which fostered alienation in regard to the Southern question, have been apparent in so many subsequent instances that the severance is complete. The President is not in accord with the party, and the party has lost patience with the President. Had he started with a determination to estrange the reform element in the party, and at the same time to infuriate its "machine" politicians, he could not have effected both purposes more perfectly than by his mode of dealing with the civil service. He has discarded his own principles and made the pretense of reform ridiculous, without conciliating those to whom patronage seems the prime object of a party's existence. It were easy to multiply illustrations of these unfortunate characteristics, which are quite sufficient to explain the coolness toward the President that prevails throughout the party, the utter want of faith in his ability to understand its feelings and interests, and the ominous indifference to his future course which reveals itself as plainly in the New-Hampshire canvass as in the doings of Congress.

On the other hand, it is impossible to respect the sinister character of a Republican opposition which quarrels with the Administration because of its appointments, and is prepared to jeopardize party success in State elections because Mr. Hayes has not taken to his bosom the managers of the machine. The latter have appeared to be not unwilling to make terms if they were allowed to dictate them; and we can conceive of nothing more despicable than the readiness to wreck the fortunes of a great organization by way of humiliating the President and punishing those who still uphold the principles which he has failed to carry out. The member of the New-Hampshire committee who journeyed to Washington to urge the appointment of Packard to the New-Orleans Collectorship as a peace-offering of the President to the party, paid a sorry compliment to the principles upon which alone hostility to the Administration can be sustained. Equally pitiful is the call addressed to New-Hampshire Republicans to avenge the removal of Simmons from the Boston Collectorship by staying away from the polls next Tuesday. Simmons was undoubtedly an efficient Collector, and Packard might not be a bad one; but what shall we say of the sagacity of Republicans who use the grievance of either as an excuse for enabling the Democrats to choose Mr. Wadleigh's successor in the United States Senate?

There is no possibility of confounding Mr. Prescott's re-election with the glorification of Mr. Hayes, or of converting a Republican majority in the New-Hampshire Legislature into evidence of the popularity of the Administration in that State. Every one understands that the clause in the platform which injudicious adherents of the President have cited as an indorsement, was simply the price paid for unity in the convention,—that it was, in truth, a concession magnanimously made by the majority to an insignificant minority. With equal certainty it is known that the current within the party, against the President, at first slow and tortuous, is now rapid and direct, and that if the issue to be decided were that of confidence or no confidence in the Administration, the verdict would be adverse. These considerations, however, have no place in the canvass. The merits or demerits of the President are in no degree involved in it, and the worth of his Cabinet will remain unchanged whether Prescott or McKean be the next Governor. Not so the Republican Party. Its future must be fought for with a devotion to principle rendered more imperative than ever by the uncertainties and dangers which rise before the country.

STATESMANSHIP IN THE HOUSE.

The House of Representatives has spent a great deal of time lately in discussing the question of employing clerks, temporary and otherwise. At first blush, this matter would seem too trivial to merit a second thought. The House did not so regard it. The debate on the proposition, first and last, occupies several pages of the official record of the doings (or, rather, the sayings) of Congress. In the first place, there was a demand for so-called expert clerks for the various investigating committees of the House. Then there was also a request for an increased force of clerks in the Treasury Department. The Secretary of the Treasury employs twenty clerks; he wants eighty-five. It is impossible to lift this matter into the region of exalted politics, although the members of the House discussed it with great warmth and feeling. The debate shows to how low an ebb our national politics have run. The employment of a few clerks convulses the House, just as the New-York Custom-house appointments rouse in the Senate a debate which is more exciting than any evoked by any other question lately brought before that august body.

It will be observed that the Democrats in the House are divided in opinion as to the manner of appointing the so-called experts required, or alleged to be required, by the several investigating committees. These experts, it is well known, are guides and smellers for the committees of investigation. Just after the holiday recess, the Democrats succeeded in forcing through the House a resolution to let loose in every department of the Government as many standing committees as could find room to stand. Heretofore, committees of investigation have been appointed for some specific purpose. They have been given power to summon witnesses, send for books and papers, sit anywhere and at any time, and to report when they got ready, only when the object of inquiry was definitely specified and described. Under the leadership of Fernando Wood, a patriot whose purity and honor are not questioned, it was agreed by the House that each committee should be authorized in general terms to find out something. These committees were designated by name. They were about fifteen or twenty in number. Great expectations were entertained of the explorations of these committees. But two months have passed and nothing has been brought to light. Now the managers of the inquisition discover that they have found nothing, not because there is nothing to discover, but because they are not sufficiently expert at discovery. They need detectives. Accordingly, a demand is made on the House for leave to employ experts, so-called. These employes could be made responsible for the probable failure of the investigations. Their employment would make places for a few of the hungry horde of Democratic place-hunters now hanging about the House, whom Mr. Foster, of Ohio, has called "dead-beats." These are just now so numerous and pertinacious than the unhappy Doorkeeper of the House is in a fair way to follow his extinguished predecessor, who was "a bigger man than old Grant," according to his own report.

Here there was a wrestle between two hostile interests in the Democratic ranks. Mr. McMahon, of the Committee on Accounts, demanded that seven experts be appointed and selected by his committee, and assigned by the Speaker to the various investigating committees requiring such service. Mr. Springer, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, and a firm believer in general corruption, demanded that the various committees on expenditures be authorized to employ their own experts, and that the Post Office Committee be empowered to employ two experts. After some ill-natured sparring, in which Mr. Springer cruelly said that he understood that McMahon's committee did not desire the awful responsibility of selecting experts, the Springer faction carried the day. And, as there are eight committees on expenditures, there must be, with the two assigned the Post Office Committee, no less than ten so-called experts delivered into the hands of the grand inquisitors for their guidance. What manner of men these will be may be inferred from the fact brought out in debate that the "expert" appointed to serve the Committee on Printing, in the last Congress, was imported from an Ohio flouring-mill. It may be inferred, however, that his cousinship to the Chairman of the committee was a more powerful recommendation of his expertness than his proficiency as a miller of flour. Curiously enough, Mr. Singleton, who is the present Chairman of the committee, disowned all knowledge of the flour-milling expert in printing, although the aforesaid employe drew pay from the Treasury as an expert, and not as a miller.

Concerning the temporary clerks asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury, there was a still wider divergence of opinion. Party lines were not drawn closely upon this question. To be sure, it was urged that the particular need for more clerks was alleged to be the frequent calls made by the House on the Treasury Department for minute and unavailable information. Any member may ask, for instance, for an exact statement of the number, size, and weight of all the gimlets imported into the United States since the foundation of the Government. One call for information, tossed off lightly in the House, required three years and a half to answer, and the statistics thus collected were never used. But Republicans and Democrats alike urged that the temporary clerkships in the Treasury Department ought to be authorized in the interest of charity. Other Republicans and other Democrats complained that this was making the Government an eleemosynary institution, and that only the necessities of the public service should be considered. The advocates of the Government soup-house theory won the day, however, and, though the extra clerks may be really needed, it was evident that "the sympathy dodge" carried the House. This debate exhausted the session. When the House adjourned at 5:30 P. M. it had closed up the sections of the Deficiency Appropriation bill relating to clerks, extra and otherwise, and had authorized the employment of Springer's ten experts. It was a big day's work. And yet there are those who say that Congress is wasting time.

THE REPUBLICAN REGIME IN FRANCE.

The French Republicans appear to be likely to solve beyond dispute the question which has so long been discussed in that country, whether France is "fit" for a free Government. To Americans it has always seemed absurd to discuss such a question, because it is a fundamental part of our political ideas that a free Government is the only one for which any people is fitted, and however its institutions may be abused and its advantages thrown away, it is the only one under which national character can develop in the direction of temperance, self-control, justice, and firmness. But it has long been a favorite theory in France that in some mysterious fashion—generally involving the political advancement of the holders of the theory—the people must be protected against themselves. "Society" must be "saved," if not from without, at least by the agency of a select few from within. The last political campaign was fought out in France on this issue, and the success of the Republicans was a definite declaration by the French people that they were tired, for the time being at any rate, of the services and pretensions of their volunteer "saviors."

But the success of the Republicans threw an immense responsibility upon the leaders of that party, which it is encouraging to perceive that they have clearly understood and fairly met. The task of bringing the Marshal MacMahon to terms, and of compelling him to accept a Republican Ministry and to act loyally with it, was difficult enough. But it was by no means all. There still remained the consolidation of the Republic, the enactment of guarantees which should protect the nation from such another adventure as that of the "16th May," and which should, as far as possible, keep the people of the country firm, yet rational, in their attachment to Republican ideas. The first step taken was an administrative one, and consisted in steadily weeding out the reactionary officials who had been appointed by the De Broglie Ministry for the express purpose of throwing the political power of the Government against the Republic. This has already been well advanced, and though it has been made the occasion of the most persistent attempts of the party leaders who were defeated at the election last Fall to bring about a rupture between the Marshal and the Ministry, these attempts have failed on account of the essential moderation, candor, and good sense with which the Ministers have conducted the work.

The second step was in the same direction, and even more important. Among the Conservatives or Coalitionists returned to the Chamber of Deputies, there was a large number who owed their elections to various abuses of administrative power, growing out of that crowning abuse of all, the official candidature. The Republicans resolved, in the face of bitter denunciation, to investigate such cases, and to send back to the people such candidates as could be fairly proved to have owed their success to Government intervention. Where the majorities were so large that the official aid, however offensive, was presumably indecisive; the members were to be admitted. But it was determined to show to the French voters, in a way that they had never before known, that the Administration was not all-powerful in an election, that it was the servant, not the dictator, of the electors, and that the suffrage was the inviolate tribunal to which the Government could appeal, but which it must not try to bully or cajole. This part of the work of the Republicans has also been pressed with judgment, but with energy, and so uniformly have the new elections sustained the action of the Chamber by defeating the Deputies invalidated, that it is quite probable that the "400" Republicans promised during the canvass by M. Gambetta may yet be returned.

The remainder of the Republican programme is as yet in abeyance, as it involves the consent of the Senate. It consists in the passage of three measures, known as the bill regulating the state of siege, the Colportage bill, and the Amnesty bill. The first is extremely important. The "state of siege," in France, involves something more than the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in our country, and something less than absolute martial law. Practically, it enables the Commander-in-chief of the Army, while allowing all civil processes to go on where they do not interfere with his purposes, to take matters into his own hands wherever he chooses to do so. Who shall declare a state of siege, what shall be the powers of the Executive after it is declared, under what conditions it shall be permitted, and when and how it shall be determined—all these are points of more or less uncertainty and dispute in the present condition of the law. The Republicans propose to put an end to this uncertainty by defining all doubtful matters clearly by statute. This once done, and a revolution by the Executive—a *coup d'état*—would become practically impossible.

The second measure, relating to colportage, is intended to secure free circulation of political newspapers at all times, except under circumstances in which all respectable parties would agree that the right had been forfeited. The third measure is intended to soften the rigor of the law for offenses which may fairly be called political. The success of these measures has lately been rendered more probable by the withdrawal from the Constitutional group in the Senate of the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier and several others. If this withdrawal is due to the efforts of the Republicans, then we may fairly expect to see the Republican programme carried out—a result which every true friend of France would receive with joy.

THE MYTH OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The world is full of mythical legends that even the most intelligent men mistake for history. They are invented, no one knows by whom, and obtain currency, no one knows how, until at last, no matter how absurd and self-contradicting they may be, they are accepted without questioning. Latterly, certain enterprising critics have undertaken to explode a few of the more preposterous historical legends, such as those of Romulus, and the rest of the alleged Roman Kings; but there still remain scores of other myths which are equally unable to bear a critical examination. There is no country in which the wildest fancies are so readily mistaken for history as they are in the United States. Of all the historical myths which ever obtained currency, there is none which can be compared in importance, and in the extent to which it has imposed upon the public, to the myth of the American civil war. There are probably not a dozen men in the United States who do not firmly believe that about fifteen years ago this country was convulsed with a gigantic civil war in which the North was victorious over the South. And yet the slightest investigation will show that no such war ever occurred, and that the whole story is as baseless as the arguments of an honest bimetallist.

The legend in question asserts that soon after the Presidential election of 1860 the Southern States rebelled against the Government. A long series of campaigns and battles followed, and in 1865 the rebellion was finally suppressed. More than a million of lives were sacrificed, and the negroes of the Southern States who had previously been held in slavery were emancipated and given the right of suffrage under the protection of the Federal Government. This is the substance of the myth of the civil war, and it is gravely repeated by even our most careful historical writers.

Had such a war been waged at so recent a period, it would have left its impress everywhere. Now, it is an incontestable fact that the men who are said to have fought in the war, and the results said to have been accomplished by it, are nowhere to be seen. It is alleged that the Union was saved by the bravery and devotion of its soldiers under the supreme command of a certain Gen. Grant, who was hailed as the savior of his country. No trace is now to be found of those soldiers and that Genral. We have a little Army of 25,000 men, which is the object of the deadliest hatred of our legislators, and there is a person named Grant, now in Europe, who, when he was last in this country, was covered with abuse by the press. No nation could thus conduct itself toward the General who had saved it from its enemies, or toward the Army which had fought on a hundred battle-fields. The complete disappearance of the heroes who crushed the alleged rebellion is a strong evidence that no such rebellion ever occurred, for it is incredible that they should all have died within the short space of little more than a dozen years. There is, it is true, one pretended exception to this unparalleled mortality. The present amiable President of the Union is said to have been a General in the Union Army. To suppose that this mild and modest man would have rudely interfered in a dispute between the North and the South, is to ignore his well-known habits of mind. He would have considered such an interference indelicate and undignified, and, instead of approving of armed resistance to rebels, would have preferred to conciliate them by promptly granting all their demands.

It we look for the results of the mythical victory over the South, we are equally unable to find any trace of them. The rebellion is uniformly characterized by our historians as an atrocious crime, and yet it does not appear that a single rebel leader was punished. On the contrary, the pretended rebels now occupy seats in our Senate and House of Representatives, and hold the balance of power in the Government. Is it creditable that such a result could have followed the suppression of a wicked rebellion? Were Russia to invite the defeated Turks to come to St. Petersburg and govern the Empire, it would be no more absurd than the story that the men whom we defeated in the field are now ruling us in Washington. It is even said that a certain Representative who was recently conspicuous in assailing the national credit by means of the Silver bill was formerly the Vice-President of the Rebel Government. Probably this story was originated as a poor joke upon an eccentric politician, for it is too incredible to deserve serious consideration.

After crushing this imaginary rebellion, we are told that the Federal Government undertook to protect the liberated negroes from their rebellious masters. Had the Government undertaken any such thing, it would have kept faith with its wards. Nothing is more notorious than the fact that the Federal Government declines to exercise the slightest protection over the negroes, and that they are virtually disfranchised in most of the Southern States. In fact, those now in authority in Washington lavish all their attention upon the alleged rebels, and totally ignore the existence of the negroes. This is sufficient to prove that the Government never undertook to protect the rights of the negroes, and that this pretended result of the war is as mythical as all the rest of the story.

It is an insult to human intelligence to ask any man to accept as history this ridiculous myth. We never had any civil war. Intelligent men do not fight for four years and finally conquer their foes, only to throw away all the fruits of victory and to beg the vanquished to come and rule over them. The American civil war deserves to be classed with the Trojan war, and it is quite possible that the former is merely a variation of the latter and older legend.

GENERAL NOTES.

A bill now before the Senate of Ohio prohibits betting on elections under penalty of from $5 to $500 fine, or imprisonment from 10 days to six months.

The Legislature of Mississippi has enacted a law providing the same penalty for rape as for murder—death or imprisonment for life, at the discretion of the jury.

A Toronto telegram to the Ottawa *Free Press* says that "the national anthem, played at the conclusion of the performance in the Royal Opera-house, was hissed."

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* has discovered that "party lines are shattering everywhere," and "nowhere more rapidly than in Mississippi." This comes under the much-embracing head of "Important, if true."

The Indianapolis *Journal* is firm in the conviction that no man who has been prominently before the people is more firmly devoted to Republican doctrines, or more outspoken in his belief in radical Republicanism, than is Gen. Bristow.

Prof. Alexander Hogg, of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, proposes that the Government should appropriate a certain amount of public lands in each State for the maintenance of higher educational institutions for women.

The Louisville *Commercial* claims that the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Congressional Districts of Kentucky are Republican without doubt, and it calls for an early organization of the party and an earnest effort to elect three good men to the next House.

The Board of Trade of Minneapolis, Minn., has adopted resolutions protesting against the re-imposition of an income tax, and requesting the Senators and Representatives from that State to use their best efforts to defeat the passage of the bill.

The people of Winona, Minn., too, were excited on Saturday last by the false report that the President had been assassinated. The story there was that he was shot three times at 9:10 Friday evening by a man named Barron, and died at 11.45.

Gen. J. R. Kerahaw, of South Carolina, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the Association of Survivors of the Virginia Division of the rebel Army of Northern Virginia in October next. His subject, he says, will be "The First Maryland Campaign."

Vermont papers say that Judge Pierpoint and Col. Wheelock G. Veazey will not be candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor, and many of them seem to incline to the opinion that Lieut.-Gov. Proctor will be given the position. The Burlington *Free Press* says that Col. Veazey ought to be now representing his district in Congress, and it doubts not that that distinction awaits him in the future.

The Jamestown *Journal* of the 8th inst. says: "Mr. Henry Clews, whose name has recently been before the public in connection with his arrest by a Deputy Sheriff from this county, arrived in town Tuesday, and on Wednesday, in company with Mr. N. H. Hill, of this city, and Mr. A. A. Abbott, of New-York City, left for Mayville, where, we believe, a motion is to be made in the case before the court, which is now in session."

Mr. Longworth Powers has written to Charleston, S. C., that the original entire model of his father's statue of Calhoun was destroyed some years before his death, but that he has some parts of it, including the head, and also a good daguerreotype of the full figure, and could without difficulty restore it, either in marble or bronze, for £1,500. He says that the marble copy, if ordered, would be executed by the same old workman who did the original.

Judge Sherman Page, of the Tenth Judicial District of Minnesota, has been impeached before the Senate by the House. There are two articles of impeachment, and the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* says that they are all based on cases of arbitrary and illegal perversions of the judicial authority for purposes of oppression, and do not include any of the large number of instances of his meddlesome and malicious abuse of the large discretionary powers of a Judge in which there was any doubt whether he exceeded the technical limits of his authority.

Mr. Pinchback calls Dr. Dumont's claim that he is the President of the Louisiana Republican State Committee an absurd pretense. He says: "Mr. Dumont's membership of the committee rests upon an appointment by myself, under authority from the convention empowering me at my discretion to appoint 10 members of the committee for the State at large, and which action I shall revise if Mr. Dumont and his friends attempt to set up a committee on their own hook." Mr. Pinchback also says that he shall hold on to the Chairmanship of the committee himself, in spite of the effort to depose him, until the meeting of the next State Convention.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Tuesday, March 5, contains two editorial articles. One rejoices in the extraordinary increase in the number of visitors to the city during the Winter, attributes it to the overthrow of the Republican domination in the State and the restoration of the Democrats to power, and says: "There is nothing now in our condition to excite the fears or to offend the tastes of our visitors." The second article begins thus: "The acquittal of a desperado named Jim White, recently tried for the murder of an inoffensive person named W. P. Carter, is another illustration of the weakness of public opinion in this community concerning crimes against the person." As the country knows, any comment is unnecessary

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES

RECENT WASHINGTON INCIDENTS.

THE SILVER DOLLAR OVER THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD—THE SPOKEN STRONGER THAN THE HUB—TWO MISSISSIPPI MEN AND THEIR SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE—MORE REBEL THAN JEFF DAVIS—KIND OF MEN TO WHOM REPUBLICANS HAVE SCREENED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Washington, Wednesday, March 6, 1878.

Since Congress has been and gone and done it, over the head of the President, I have tried to look smilingly on the silver side of the shield to find a sunny side to the inevitable and irremediable. I have read the brief, but not less comforting, argument in favor of remonetization of Hon. James Monroe, of Ohio, a man of unimpeachable integrity, of clear perceptions, and strong convictions—able, fearless, broad, and consistent. I have wrestled again with the gigantic monetary question as presented in the eloquent and exhaustive report of our silver-tongued neighbor, Senator Jones, of Nevada, and refrained from reading the minority report of Mr. Boutwell, lest it should unsettle me again. I have carefully perused—giving my whole mind to it, "though that's not much"—the later speech of our other neighbor, Mr. Butler, which I was only able to hear very imperfectly on account of this speaker's peculiar style of utterance—now high and sharp and ringing, now low and muffled and aggravatingly indistinct. The news of his intention to speak had called together a large and respectable and an eagerly-expectant audience; but though the speech was spirited and spicy, as well as bold and vigorous, very few endured unto the end. After the first half hour most of them gave up in despair and dropped off. But Mr. Butler is an orator little affected by the defection of the galleries or the Democratic side of the House, or any side. He speaks right on, in his own determined, defiant way, driving doggedly at his points, whatever high authorities, ancient precedents, or respectable prejudices stand in his way. There is no Olympus higher than that on which his horse stands.

We were told, oh, so often, that with the passage of the Silver bill there would come immediate financial relief, a universal looking-up and letting-up. An almost instant revival of our languishing public credit was prophesied. "Die not Oh, mine ass, for the Spring is coming and with it clover," says the Turkish proverb. The great helpful, hopeful, millennial measure which should set us all on our feet, by which we should all be "changed in the twinkling of an eye," has become a law, yet we are still cast down and held down. The Spring of the new régime has come, but the ass goes on with his dying. But, on the other hand, the disaster and dishonor, as confidently foretold by the gold prophets, have failed to make themselves felt to any great degree. We are not all yet preparing to take our way "over the hill to the poor-house." We do not yet scorch in the scorn of indignant Germany, or shiver in the shadow of the cold shoulder of virtuous England. If our worldly affairs do not assume a prosperous or progressive aspect, there is at least an air of *in-statu-quo-sity* about them, which makes us feel that we shall still live somehow, if we do not thrive. After all, "our worst misfortunes are those that never befall us."

A certain objection was suggested to my mind, a bar to the possible adoption of Mr. Butler's peculiar scheme of an irredeemable greenback currency, which I will venture to state. He says: "Thus, I would have a currency better than a gold currency; unalterable in value, because founded upon the wealth, power, and property, together with all the gold and silver of the country." In another place he says: "Whether the dollar of the law will have a greater or less purchasing power depends upon the credit, stability, and power of the nation issuing it, and not on the supposed value of the metal on which it is stamped." So it seems that we should have a foundation of faith for our national currency. Lord Halifax once said: "In this world, men are saved by their want of faith;" but we are called upon to make our salvation sure by not only believing hard that anything in paper or coin, stamped by the Federal Government and called a dollar, is a dollar, but that the Government itself is stable as the everlasting hills, and that our patched-up palladium of wisdom, liberty, and union is as symmetrical and sacred as when it came from the original mold, and as strong, solid, and intact as when it was carved from the pure white marble of eternal right, and set up to face the world. Blood does not usually make a very seemly or satisfactory cement. How is it possible, I would ask Mr. Butler, for any one to have absolute faith in the stability and perpetuity of our Government when the source and soul of disintegration and disunion, the pestilent, pertinacious principle of State sovereignty is "alive, and alive like to be," and asserts itself as boldly and defiantly as in the days of Calhoun? This principle, and not slavery, was the original cause of disaffection, of radical and hopeless disagreement, between the North and the South. The war which settled slavery did not settle that. It is as strong as ever, in measures, if not in means, and gaining ground and advocates daily among the Northern Democracy. It long ago took captive a Republican President, and made him march whither it would, for all his seeming independence, by a sort of "Dionædian necessity." What will, what must, this weakening of an already weak Central Government result in but disaster? "When the spokes are stronger than the hub, the wheel will fly to pieces." I should not be alarmed by this revival of these fatal, heretical political doctrines which have wrought us such incalculable injury in times past—so little while past—if I could see any corresponding revival or strengthening of Northern sentiment, spirit, patriotism, and pluck. The dollar of our fathers may be restored to its old value and dignity, but who shall remonetize the principles of our fathers and make them pass current? The speech of Gen. Chalmers, of Mississippi, in reply to Mr. Garfield's on the Louisiana prosecutions, and a more recent speech by Mr. Singleton, of the same State, and the complacent way in which they were received, would seem to be enough to render one not willfully blind and deaf bitter, faithless, and unbelieving as to the perpetuation of the Union as it is. The first speech is permeated by the very spirit of sectionalism which it denounces, by the spirit of revenge and persecution which it deplores. He [Gen. Chalmers] defended the carrying out to the bitter end of the Louisiana prosecutions, but was magnanimous enough to relieve our anxiety in regard to our President by saying that though they were knocking away the underpinning of his fraudulent Administration, they did not intend to bring down the superstructure; that could rest unsteadily on the shoulders of the commission, especially on those of that groaning male caryatid, Judge Bradley. Gen. Chalmers, (we always give these Confederates their military titles; it pleases them, and don't hurt us,) is a fine speaker and a personable man, pleasing so much by his clear, resonant voice and his soldierly presence, that it was really painful to find, on looking up his war record, that he was equally responsible with Gen. Forrest for the massacre and horrible atrocities of Fort Pillow. The Confederate report of that famous "no quarter" victory of chivalric strategy and valor reads: "Gens. Forrest and Chalmers entered the fort simultaneously, from opposite sides, and an indiscriminate slaughter followed. One hundred prisoners were taken, and the balance slain. The fort ran blood."

This "balance" consisted, according to our Congressional Committee Report of more than

soldiers and civilians—men, women, and children." I find also in that report the following little incidents of that glorious day:" One negro, who had been ordered by a rebel officer to hold his horse, was shot by him after he had surrendered; another, a mere child, whom an officer had taken up behind him, was seen by Chalmers, (one of Forrest's leaders,) who at once ordered the officer to put the child down and shoot him, which was done."

If this story be actually, literally true—and I sincerely hope it is not—it will help one to understand more recent Mississippi tragedies, and the failure to punish or even discountenance crimes against humanity itself. Murder and massacre, like *Dogberry's* reading and writing, seem to "come by nature" down there. It evidently came easy and natural for certain Kemper County Democrats to shoot down a brave little boy who tried to shield his father; to fill a young girl's tender body with "blue whistlers," and blacken her fair face with blows and gunpowder. At the worst though, Gen. Chalmers' deed was of another color, he only disposed of a young "darky," a piccaninny, and, perhaps, mercifully, as the best of us get rid of supernumerary kittens, especially if they be black. I know I may be accused of an unforgiving and vindictive spirit in recalling those bloody records of a time of mutual violence and madness; but the speech I am considering like others I hear almost daily, is full of the most fierce and bitter and reckless accusations and prognostications. If they will have by-gones, have at them. Gen. Chalmers accuses the Republican Party of having pursued from the first, a course of vengeful tyranny toward the South—of having been inspired by "envy, malice and all uncharitableness," in dealing with the leaders of the rebellion—especially with the "illustrious President of the Confederacy" and their "loved chieftain," Gen. Lee. He, this Fort Pillow man, compares the treatment he himself has received from the Government he sought to destroy to the tortures inflicted by savages, "howling red devils," on the captives "tied to the stake." He adds: "Our lives, indeed, were spared, but I would remind him [Mr. Garfield] that there are punishments more terrible to a high-minded gentleman than death itself." I doubt not they did suffer—" him that's down all the world runs over"—and if they suffered more than some of us in consequence of the war, they had hard lines indeed; but the gentleman forgets he had always his choice. He could at any time have fallen on the sword he covered with glory and gore at Fort Pillow, and made his own release and quietus. But it seems he preferred, on the whole, amnesty and a seat in Congress. It was in such a fashion that he painted of the woes and wrongs of the South, and not being a Republican Congressional Committee, I will not say it was overdrawn, or too highly colored; but such things are all over and done now. They belonged to our days of pride and power. Have we not for a year or two been canting and conciliating—strewing flowers on the path of your living and the graves of your dead heroes, and doing other works meet for repentance? Is not Republicanism as represented by a most respectable class of our citizens, bankers, divines, and civil-service reformers, as complaisant to her old enemy, Southern Democracy, as though he were the lover of her youth? Does she not sit on the stile, and sing—

"O, whistle, and I'll come to you, my lad;
O, whistle, and I'll come to you, my lad;
Though Butler and Chandler and a shoal o' gas mad,
O, whistle, and I'll come to you, my lad!"

It seems a little odd that during this time of Southern emancipation, this year of Confederate jubilee, we have heard more of the voice of lamentation in Dixie, more proud and mournful reminiscences, more bursts of sorrow over the lost cause than have been heard since two old army friends, brave fellows both, met and talked over affairs amicably and comfortably, under the shade of an apple tree at Appomattox, the time when one of them "sheathed, but did not surrender his sword," simply went out of the military business. This untimely mourning over that lost cause reminds me of a little story I heard the other day. A worthy old lady, when sitting one Winter evening amid a circle of friends and her own happy family, safe and warm by her own fireside, with puss and Tray reposing together on the rug, and a jug of mulled cider steaming on the hearth—in short, with all about her just heavenly—broke suddenly into wild and desolate grieving. On being entreated "for mercy's sake" to tell what was the matter, she sobbed out: "I lost my poor, dear husband 20 years ago. I have borne it all this time, but I can't stand it any longer. I must give way."

Among the grievances cited by Gen. Chalmers is this: "When we have been insulted in the Senate and refused to convert that august chamber into a fish market, but proposed, like gentlemen, to settle our personal difficulties elsewhere, we were denounced for our plantation manners." Yet this very hardship proves a cheering fact. The war has done some good to Southern morals and manners. Time was when high-toned Southern gentlemen were not so scrupulous about desecrating that "august chamber"—when, Billingsgate giving out, the bludgeon came in. Gen. Chalmers is doubtless a scholarly man, yet I am compelled to make a little correction which will spoil one of his points. In his eloquent peroration he says: "Sir, Cromwell sleeps in Westminster Abbey beside England's hereditary Kings."

Sir, Oliver Cromwell, that prince of the common people, that grand old English "mudsill," who had more kingly stuff in him than went to make up all the Tudors, except Elizabeth, was only allowed a short nap in that magnificent charnel-house of royalty. He was hauled out of his grave by noble Cavaliers, carted to Tyburn, and there gibbeted—his body buried under the gallows, his head (which I wonder they were not as afraid of handling as though it had been a shell picked up on a battle-field) stuck on a pike and set up on Westminster Hall, where it blackened in the fog and shriveled in the sun for 19 years. To this day, in England, the descendants of the old Cavaliers, na ural aristocrats and Monarchists, execrate the memory of Cromwell, so we cannot wonder if the Cavaliers of our time hate with a hatred stronger than death Lincoln and Sumner, Morton and Wade, and old John Brown. As for the speech to which Gen. Chalmers replied, Mr. Garfield's, it seems to me an eloquent, but a belated, and altogether vain protest. There was a time when such fine, brave words might have had some effect; now they are mere sound and smoke—blank cartridges all. There is a somewhat rude old proverb which says: "Never show your teeth when you can't bite."

The speech of Mr. Singleton on the Mexican War Pension bill was a very bold speech, even for these times of audaciously disloyal utterances, and contained some strange statements. After saying, "I am not ashamed to say that, if ever there was an original rebel, I was one," he averred that Jefferson Davis was for a long time opposed to secession. "I distinctly remember," he added, "that we believed Mr. Davis was not up to the mark in the matter, and it was only with great reluctance that he agreed that if Mississippi should pass an ordinance to go out that he would then go with her; for he held that his first allegiance was due to the sovereign State of Mississippi." There are those in Washington who as distinctly remember that when Jefferson Davis left here on the eve of the war, he was bubbling and boiling over with secession, and certainly gave people to believe that he believed he was speedily to return with a conquering host to take possession of a conquered city. Being a religious man, he retained his pew in the sanctuary, that it might be all ready for him when he would offer up thanks for victory over the "Yanks." We all remember how some of our Southern cousins abandoned Northern homes and avocations so suddenly as to leave behind them, here and there, little unsettled accounts, which, being "high-minded gentlemen," they would not have done, unless with an honorable determination to return soon and wipe out obligations and creditors together. It will rather be hard to convince his old Washington neighbors that Mr. Davis was at all shy or reluctant about going out of the Union and founding a new empire. He gallantly championed State rights, but with somewhat of the Grand Monarque's understanding—"*L'Etat c'est moi.*" He certainly was not the creature or thrall of his State. *Dundreary* found it difficult for a bird to "flock all by himself," but Jefferson Davis would have seceded and confederated all by himself, if Mississippi had not concluded to pack up and go along too.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

MISREPRESENTED AGAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the report of the meeting of the Commissioners for Licensing Sailors' Boarding-houses, Mr. Wells, among other misstatements, says that I had a remonstrance from the sailors' boarding-house keepers which I kept concealed from the board. This is entirely untrue. Every paper whatever received was filed and put into the box belonging to the board, and sent to Mr. Wells in the box. As to the account in dispute, Peter C. Kline, one of the new Police Commissioners, as my request, to my houses when I was sick. I told Mr. Kline he should settle the matter in his own way, and left it for him to do.

GEORGE W. BLUNT.

EXCITING A MUTINY.

BOSTON, March 8.—Jacob Smith, one of the crew of the ship Brown Brothers, was examined before the United States Commissioner to-day on the charge of inciting mutiny, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

THE VANDERBILT WILL CASE

SICK-BED EXCLAMATIONS.

DANIEL DREW IS CALLED, BUT PROVES TO HAVE A POOR MEMORY—AN OFFER TO PROVE THE COMMODORE A FREE LOVER REJECTED—WHAT A MAGNETIC DOCTOR HEARD AND SAW—A PROFANE AND PETULANT PATIENT.

The trial of the Vanderbilt will case was resumed before Surrogate Calvin yesterday. The first witness was Mr. William M. Parks, who corrected the record of testimony he gave at a previous part of the trial. Daniel Drew was the second witness. He testified that he knew the late Commodore and his son Cornelius J.; he had conversed with the Commodore about his son, but could not recollect the details of any of the conversations. His evidence was of no importance. Mr. Lord then offered to prove by witnesses that Commodore Vanderbilt was a free lover, and provided the pecuniary means for the establishment of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*. Mr. Clinton objected to the introduction of such testimony, and the Surrogate sustained his objection.

Dr. Isaac N. Swazey was then called. He testified that he is a physician of 30 years' experience; resides with Cornelius J. Vanderbilt at No. 342 Fifth-avenue; was requested by Mr. Vanderbilt to live with him as his physician, as he needs constant medical attendance; witness has lived with him for 15 months; he [witness] knew Chauncey M. Depew, and saw him one day in September, 1877, in company with William H. Vanderbilt in the Grand Central Depot.

Mr. Lord here offered to prove by the witness that, upon the day mentioned, he had visited the Grand Central Depot for the purpose of serving a complaint upon Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, and, while waiting in the ante-room of the latter's office, he heard him say to Mr. Depew, "I don't think they can prove a conspiracy by these facts, do you?" Mr. Clinton objected that such testimony was irrelevant, and the Surrogate sustained him.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Clinton, Dr. Swazey said that his proper dwelling-place was Yonkers; that he had not wholly withdrawn from ordinary practice, but had partly given it up about three years ago. He refused to say whether or not he had business with Cornelius J. Vanderbilt other than a physician ordinarily has with a patient. Surrogate Calvin remarked that the cross-examination of the witness as to this was not material, and the witness was then allowed to leave the stand.

Col. W. W. Bennett testified that he had been a Captain, Major, and Lieutenant-Colonel, successively, in the United States Army, and after the close of the war was employed in the revenue service for two years; he is a magnetic physician, having practiced as such for years; has an office in the City, at No. 33 West Twenty-fourth-street, but resided in Jersey City; he was in attendance upon Commodore Vanderbilt during his last sickness; had known the Commodore by sight, but not personally, previous to being called to attend him; witness was sent to the Commodore's house by Mr. De Forest, the Commodore's son-in-law, who gave him a letter of introduction to Mrs. Crawford; the time of his first visit was in May, 1876; could not tell the date, but located it by having been informed that it was the Commodore's eighty-second birth day; when witness arrived at the sick man's house, there were present Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Crawford, Dr. Linsly, and another physician; the day of the week was Saturday, and the time mid-day; when witness was introduced into the sick man's room the Commodore was howling like a wild beast with pain; his howling could be heard all over the house, and he was "moaning" also to relieve his sufferings, and wondering why God should persecute him so; Mrs. Vanderbilt told him that Dr. Bennett had come to relieve him; witness then proceeded to magnetize the Commodore, and while doing so the patient thanked God repeatedly for sending him such relief; the Commodore said that before witness practiced upon him he had to have his urine drawn from by instrument, and was greatly pained thereby, but that now it flowed naturally and easily; witness attended the Commodore three weeks; on several occasions he said to witness that he did not believe the doctors knew anything, as they were all a set of "d——d fools"; Linsly often said in the presence of the Commodore that the effect of the witness' treatment was miraculous; witness said that he had told the Commodore that he was able with his magnetic power to relieve him, but could not without aid raise him upon his feet; the Commodore being a very old man, the work of magnetizing him was very exhausting; witness was told to get aid, but could not; did not know of anybody having sufficient power; recommended Mrs. Danforth, but she did not satisfy the Commodore's family, and was dismissed; she pleased the Commodore, however, for he told witness that she was "a good little woman, and as square as a brick"; witness afterward mentioned Miss Tennie C. Claflin to the Commodore; witness did not know Miss Claflin until just previous to speaking about her to Mr. Vanderbilt; he was introduced to her, and took a letter from her to the Commodore; upon presenting the letter to his patient witness said to him, "You recollect Miss Claflin, the lady who cured you when you were so sick before—here is a letter from her"; the Commodore asked if she was not Mrs. Woodhull's sister, and witness replied that she was; the Commodore said he could not read the letter then, (in the evening;) and asked that it should be given him in the morning; the result of this was that witness was dismissed from the Vanderbilt mansion; he was informed by a letter from Mr. DeForest that his services were not desired any further; he never saw Commodore Vanderbilt afterward. Speaking with reference to the treatment of the Commodore by his relations during his sickness, Col. Bennett said that he noticed that the Commodore was placed in bed upon a sheet, underneath which was a rubber cloth; the sheet worked up, and allowed the patient's body to lie naked upon the rubber; witness spoke of this to both the Commodore and Mrs. Vanderbilt; he recommended that woolen blankets should be used instead of rubber; Mrs. Vanderbilt remarked that they were so expensive and hard to keep clean, whereupon the Commodore roared out, "—— the expense, buy a bale"; the blankets were not bought, and the Commodore continued to lie on the rubber; the Commodore was very fond of a kind of cake which he called a "cookie"; he very often called for cookies, but received them only three or four times during the attendance of the witness upon him; at one time Mrs. Vanderbilt brought a bowl of soup to the Commodore; he took one spoonful of the soup, and then dashed the boat against the further wall of the room, at the same time crying out, "Who in hell salted that soup?" Mrs. Vanderbilt said she did not know who salted the soup, but she would inquire; witness recommended that broken ice should be given to the Commodore, but the person in attendance upon him often forgot to replenish the bowl, which caused Mr. Vanderbilt to inquire a number of times, "Why in hell can't they keep ice in that bowl?" On another occasion, while the witness was in the anteroom, Mrs. Crawford entered the Commodore's room; the Commodore seized her by the hand and squeezed it until she cried, when he said, "Can't I keep some of you here?" A recess was here taken for half an hour.

At the close of the recess Col. Bennett took the stand. In response to Mr. Lord he said: The Commodore told me he had a vision, and that it occurred before I was called to attend him; he said he saw a roadway shaped like a horse-shoe, stretching around his bed; at the further end of the roadway he saw a number of his friends coming to him along the road; from time to time he saw one of his friends go to the edge of the road and fall off; he saw himself pass along the road several times, advance to the edge, return safely, and once more go to the edge of the road; the last time he had the vision he saw himself at the edge, and unable to move back, being likely to fall; he said he was clairvoyant, and had always been able to see the end of any sickness from which he had suffered but the present; he could not see how that was going to end.

Mr. Lord—I offer, after consultation with my associate, [Mr. Ethan Allen,] some remarks of Mr. Vanderbilt bearing upon a new point in the case. The witness heard, being in a position wherein he could not avoid hearing, the words, "The old man must die; I cannot stand this ball any longer."

Mr. Clinton—Does the counsel offer to prove that those remarks were made by Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Mr. Lord—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Clinton—Well, then, to be consistent, I must object.

Surrogate Calvin decided that the witness should not be examined upon that matter. Mr. Lord asked if the Commodore had said anything about Tennie Claflin except what he had already stated in his testimony. Mr. Clinton objected, and Mr. Lord offered to prove that Miss Claflin had presented a picture of Aurora to the Commodore. Mr. Clinton said that the testimony had not a ten-thousandth part of relevancy to the case. Mr. Lord suggested that he should say the one-millionth part, and increase the hyperbole. Surrogate Calvin said he could not see what the introduction of Aurora to the Commodore by Miss Claflin had to do with the case, and excluded the testimony. Mr. Lord next offered to prove that the Commodore had sneered at and rejected flowers sent to him by one of his daughters, thus showing an ill state of feeling toward that daughter. The evidence was excluded. The witness [Col. Bennett] concluded his testimony by saying that he once asked the Commodore if, being better, he would not receive the visits of his children in his room? The Commodore replied: "No, —— them; they are all bastards, but Bill!"

A long argument arose between counsel upon the question of cross-examining the witness. It was ended by the Surrogate allowing Mr. Clinton to waive the cross-examination.

Mr. Lord called over the names of his witnesses, and, as none of them responded, he asked the Surrogate for attachments to compel their attendance, which were granted.

Surrogate Calvin recalled Col. Bennett and examined him at length as to the theory, methods, and results of magnetic treatment of the sick. The case was then adjourned until Tuesday next at 11 A. M.

REV. WILLIAM LLOYD'S NEW CHURCH.

The first devotional and business meeting of the recently organized Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. William Lloyd is Pastor, was held last evening in the church corner of Forty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue. After a brief address of welcome by Rev. Mr. Lloyd, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Richards, of New-York, the first business meeting of the church was held. Mr. Van Dyck presided, and stated that in accordance with the law, notice had been given to the Surrogate Court that on the 27th inst. John Tucker would be elected Trustee, and that the Clerk would be applied for. The corporation then adjourned until the first Monday of which, about $11,000 in expected will pay the running expenses of the church.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

"Rienzi" was sung at the Academy of Music, last evening. After the reviews of its story and music which have already found place in these columns, the opera does not require an extended notice. That it may not enjoy as durable popularity as "Lohengrin" is quite probable, for the work is by no means as exalted in thought or as substantial in treatment. On the other hand, it contains much that is graceful and beautiful and appreciably so, and the composer's treatment of his subject, although scarcely as poetical and delicate as it might have been had the score been written a quarter of a century later, is broad, sonorous, full of dramatic accent, and thoroughly modern, in so far as a complete knowledge of the resources of the orchestra is concerned. Yesterday, as on Monday, when "Rienzi" was listened to for the first time in this country, Mr. Adams represented *Rienzi*, Mme. Pappenheim *Adriane*, Mr. Blum *Orsini*, and Miss Human *Irene*. The performance was smooth and effective, and the large audience marked its progress by hearty applause. Mr. Adams, who has almost wholly recovered from the consequences of overexertion, sang with skill and power, and the noble declamatory music allotted to the *Tribune* throughout the opera lost but little of its charm and eloquence from the occasional traces of illness discernible in the artist's constant watchfulness. Mme. Pappenheim was in excellent form, and her fine aria in the third act was admirably interpreted in point of feeling and style. Miss Human distinguished herself notably in the finale of the second act, and Mr. Blum was efficient as a singer and actor from first to last. While the finale of act the first was loudly applauded, the lovely passage at the close of the second act, commencing, "O last der Gnade," was enthusiastically redemanded, and, after the curtain had fallen upon the scene, all the performers were summoned before the footlights. A similar compliment was paid them after the pageant and vivid lyric dénouement of the third act, and, to be brief, the representation left nothing to be wished for in respect of the impression produced. "Rienzi" is to be given for the third time at to-day's matinée, and is to have two or three supplementary renderings next week, at the end of which the season will terminate.

THE PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.

The public rehearsal preliminary to the fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society this season, took place at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon, the concert occurring this evening. The orchestral numbers of the programme for both occasions are Schumann's opus 52, including an overture, scherzo, and finale, and Raff's "Im Walde" symphony, two very familiar compositions concerning which it is only incumbent upon us to mention that they were exceedingly well played yesterday. Two soloists took part in the performance, Miss Mathilde Wilde, a dramatic soprano, and Mr. Richard Hoffman, pianist. Miss Wilde sang better than we have ever heard her sing before, and her firm and powerful voice and broad and earnest style did ample justice to the *scena ed aria* from "Der Freyschütz," at least until the final allegro was reached, this portion of the air, to be effective, exacting a more brilliant *timbre* of tone and more fluency than Miss Wilde's organ and execution possess. We cannot consider the lady's choice of Liszt's setting of Heine's "Loreley" as particularly judicious, that pretentious work, which, in its entirety, is not worth one of the lines commencing "Ich weiss nicht was soll es bedeuten," being scarcely suited to impressive rendering in so large an auditorium. Nor do we think that Miss Wilde's intonation was, in this number, invariably accurate. Mr. Hoffman performed Beethoven's C minor concerto, No. 3, for piano and orchestra. It may be well to await this evening's concert, for which yesterday's affair was, after all, but a rehearsal, before determining what Mr. Hoffman can do with this exacting piece. But, the rehearsal being public, we cannot avoid putting on record the fact that, although the pianist's style is extremely facile, graceful, and clean, it is far from being expressive or powerful. Some allowance may be made, even, for occasional departure from such strict requirements of time as are connected with music which must be interpreted with unusual reverence for tradition, but we cannot afford to be as indulgent for the want of tone-color, contrast, and feeling, which pervaded, yesterday, Mr. Hoffman's rendering of a work demanding much more than intelligence and drawing-room elegance.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Heller will give two entertainments to-day at Fifth Avenue Hall.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be acted twice to-day at Booth's Theatre.

Niblo's and the Theatre Comique both give afternoon performances to-day.

The San Francisco Minstrels give their usual Saturday matinée performance to-day.

The New-York Aquarium is open to the public this afternoon and evening, as usual.

Two performances of "The Exiles" are set down for to-day at the Broadway Theatre.

The matinée representation of "Our Bachelors" is set down for to-day, at the Park Theatre.

An afternoon performance of "A Celebrated Case" is set down for to-day at the Union Square Theatre.

"School" will be represented at Wallack's Theatre, this afternoon, and "Money" will be played there this evening.

"Our Boarding-house" will have its last representations at the Standard Theatre, this afternoon and evening.

"The Disoul Mangh" will have its last representation at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, this afternoon, and, to-night, Mr. J. S. Clarke will appear at the same house in "Everybody's Friend" and "Toodles."

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE TRIALS.

HARTFORD, March 8.—The Charter Oak Life conspiracy cases against Henry J. Furber, E. R. Wiggin, J. C. Walker, and S. H. White, former officers of the company, came up in the Criminal Term of the Superior Court to-day. By agreement, the cases were put over for trial to Tuesday, June 11. The defendants are chiefly represented by Judge Sweat, of Chicago.

Nothing in the thirty-second annual statement of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company indicates any touch from the waves of trouble which have been beating against so many trust concerns. Its business during last year does not seem to have fallen off. Its assets have increased by about one and one-third million dollars, making their net total forty-five millions, and providing an abundant surplus, even at the low rate for interest with which the State law accredits the investments, to meet future claims. The expenses of this company have always been kept low; last year they were only 7.14 per cent. of the receipts. A great point is made in the annual statement, which is greatly to the credit of the management. Opposite to the line "*Not* premiums in course of collection" there is simply the word "None." Evidently there is no chance here for losses such as too many companies have had to record of balances in agents' hands.—*New-York Tribune.*

SPANISH-AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT TO THE TIMES.

In answer to numerous requests, we have agreed to issue at an early day a supplement to THE TIMES, printed in Spanish, devoted exclusively to New-York interests, and designed to convey to merchants in the principal cities of Mexico and Central and South America some necessary information as to the advantages of New-York City as a centre for the distribution of the products of the United States to the Spanish-American countries, with which our commercial intercourse is capable of great expansion. The distribution will be made through resident representatives in those cities of the United States Agency for the Promotion of Foreign Trade, whose head-quarters is in this City, and which has a direct and special interest in making the distribution as thorough as possible.

The following firms have secured space in

Gold advertisements in the supplement, and others desiring to advertise are requested to send in their notices as soon as possible:

ARMSTRONG BROTHERS, stoves, &c.
ARMSTRONG & ROOT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, sectional steam boilers.
JOSEPH H. ADAMS & SON, hardware.
ANSE IRON WORKS, engines and machinery.
MESSRS. J. F. ANDERSON, JR., & Co., paper warehouse.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & Co., photo materials.
BAILEY WEIGHING MACHINE COMPANY.
BOERICKE & TAFEL, homeopathic books and medicines.
E. M. BOYNTON, SEWS.
BOWNE & Co., stationers and printers.
BRADLEY & CURRIER, sashes and blinds.
BRINKERHOFF, TURNER & Co., cotton sail duck manufacturers.
BULKLEY, DUNTON & Co., paper.
COLGATE & Co., fancy soaps and perfumery.
COLLINS & Co., axes.
H. W. COLLENDER, billiard tables.
CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS COMPANY.
CHAMBERLIN, WHITMORE & Co., manufacturing stationers, &c.
JAMES CONNER'S SONS, type founders.
DEMAREST & JAROLAMAN, cordage and twines.
DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.
DEWITT WIRE-CLOTH COMPANY.
DOOLEY & BROTHER, baking powder.
WILLIAM DUNTZA & Co., starch.
FARMER, LITTLE & Co., type founders.
JOHN FOLEY, gold pens.
GANTZ, JONES & Co., sea foam.
GUILD & GARRISON, steam pump manufacturers.
HAGERTY BROTHERS & Co., druggists' glassware.
PETER HENDERSON & Co., seeds.
HOWE SCALE COMPANY.
HAINES BROS., pianos.
HAZARD POWDER COMPANY.
HUBBS, SMITH & Co., wrapping paper.
H. W. JOHNS, paints and roofing.
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH'S SONS, chemicals.
LANMAN & KEMP, wholesale drugs.
J. G. LIGHTBODY, printing ink.
LALANCE & GROSJEAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, metallic wares.
LEWIS PATTBERG & BROTHERS, velvet and leather goods.
MCKESSON & ROBBINS, wholesale drugs.
J. G. MCMURRAY & Co., broth manufacturers.
MCMULLEN & BROTHERS, wholesale ship chandlery.
MULFORD, CARY & CONKLIN, leather and findings.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY GLOBE GASLIGHT COMPANY, gas apparatus.
NOYES & WOODS, corrugated iron.
EDWARD A. OLDS, medicated soap.
JOHN PARENT & Co., wholesale clothing.
PECK, STOWE & WILCOX, hardware.
JOHN Q. PEEBLE & Co., blank-books, envelopes, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY, nails.
ROBBINS & APPLETON, manufacturers of Waltham watches.
SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, brass and German silver goods.
G. K. SHERIDAN & Co., commission merchants.
STEINWAY & SONS, pianos.
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co., wholesale drugs.
SILLECK BROS., gents' furnishing goods.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, manufacturers of lead pipe, shot, &c.
J. P. TRAVERS & SON, manufacturers of twines.
THE NATIONAL BANK-NOTE COMPANY.
TUCKER, CARTER & Co., cordage.
VANDERBURGH, WELLS & Co., printers' materials.
WILLIAM WALLS & SONS, cordage.

The majority of Wall-street houses and men are as honest as their neighbors, and many of them have a world-wide reputation for soundness and honesty. The old house of Alex. Frothingham & Co., brokers, No. 12 Wall-street, is entitled to absolute confidence. They state that an investment of about $1,200 made recently returned over $1,000 in less than 60 days. Send for their circular, free.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

A Debatable Question.

While much has been written concerning the use of "put-up" medicines, the question is still an open one, and demands of the people a careful consideration. The salient points may be briefly stated and answered as follows: 1st—Are the sick capable of determining their real condition, the nature of their malady, and selecting the proper remedy or mode of cure? 2d—Can a physician, no matter how skillful, prepare a universal remedy, adapted to the peculiar ailments of a large class of people, residing in different latitudes, and subject to various climatic influences? In answer to the first proposition, we would say, diseases are named and known by certain "signs" or symptoms, and as the mother does not need a physician to tell her that her child has the whooping-cough, or indicate a remedy, so people when afflicted with many of the symptoms concomitant to "impure blood," "torpid liver," and "bad digestion," require no other knowledge of their condition, or the remedy indicated, than they already possess. Second proposition—Many physicians argue that diseases are sectionally peculiar, and that their treatment must therefore vary, and yet quinine, morphine, podophyllin, and hundreds of other remedies are prescribed *in all countries* to overcome *certain conditions*. Is it not, therefore, self-evident that a physician whose large experience has made him familiar with the many phases incident to all *intparities* of the *blood, general and nervous debility, liver complaint, dyspepsia, consumption, and catarrh*, can prepare a series of remedies exactly adapted to meet the conditions manifest, wherever and by whatever means it may have been engendered? The family medicines prepared by R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., fulfill the above requirements. Many physicians prescribe them in their practice. His GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY has no equal as a blood-purifier and general tonic, while his FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION cures those weaknesses peculiar to women, after physicians have failed. His PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS, which are sugar-coated and little larger than mustard-seeds, are a safe and certain cure for "torpid" liver and constipation. If you wish to save money by avoiding doctors and keep or regain your health, buy THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, an illustrated work of over 900 pages. It contains instruction concerning anatomy, physiology, hygiene, and the treatment of disease. Over one hundred thousand copies already sold. Price, post-paid, $1 50. Address the author, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

WHEN MIND AND BODY are out of sorts, owing to a disordered liver, try at once DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a sure remedy for all bilious affections, costiveness, &c.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Cure for Consumption.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA, for the cure of Consumption and chronic Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Also General Debility, Dyspepsia, and Poverty of the Blood. Established 20 years.

Price, $1 and $3 per bottle. Prepared only by
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
Sold by Druggists. No. 36 John-st., New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

A Valuable Discovery.

Dr. C. W. Benson, a practicing physician, at No. 106 North Eutaw-st., Baltimore, Md., (who has paid much attention to nervous diseases,) has discovered that EXTRACT OF CELERY AND CHAMOMILE, combined in a certain proportion, invariably cures Sick Headache, either bilious, dyspeptic, nervous, or sick headache, neuralgia, and nervousness. This is a triumph in medical chemistry, and sufferers all over the country are ordering by mail. He prepares it in pills at 50 cents a box. The Doctor is largely known and highly respected in Baltimore.—*Episcopal Methodist.*—*Advertisement.*

IRELAND'S STUYVESANT HOUSE, New-York. Rates reduced. Rooms, with board, $2 50, $3, and $3 50 per day. Rooms only $1 a day and upward.—*Advertisement.*

"GOD BLESS THIS INSTITUTION," was written on our scroll by a grateful patient. ONION DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Bad Specks.

Bad specks on the teeth are almost as unpleasant as red spots in the face. To prevent them or to get rid of them, use SOZODONT. It is literally a specific for every blemish that disfigures the teeth, and whitens them without endangering the enamel.

Holmes' Electric Protective and Central Office SYSTEM is the only real Protector as well as Detective, and more; more than a solicitor can, more than 1,000 witnesses, than is not reported. Main office, No. 218 Broadway.

The Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats Just issued by ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

JESUP—OWEN.—On Thursday, March 7, at the residence of the bride's mother, Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, by Rev. Arthur Mall, D. D., CHARLES M. JESUP to SARAH KATHERINE, daughter of the late Edward H. Owen, Esq., all of this City.

RICHARDSON—THOMAS.—On Tuesday, March 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Geo. Harris, Wm. S. RICHARDSON, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to KATE L., daughter of Hiram Ide THOMAS, of Providence, R. I.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—At Flatbush, Long Island, on Friday, March 8, 1878, MINNIE NEWTON, wife of Homer L. Bartlett, M. D., and eldest daughter of Floyd and Amelia Bailey, of Sparkhill, N. Y.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the late residence, Flatbush, on Monday, March 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROOKS.—At his residence, No. 393 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, WILLIAM BROOKS, in the 73d year of his age.

COLLINS.—At his residence, Flushing, Long Island, on Friday, March 8, BARNEY COLLINS, in the 79th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRONKHITE.—On Friday, the 8th inst., CHARLES CRONKHITE, aged 56 years.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 95 Willow-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DIGGS.—In this City, March 8, of inflammation of the bowels, SADIE LOUISE, infant daughter of Edward A. and Cassie E. Diggs.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her grandfather, C. T. White, No. 37 East 31st-st., Sunday, 10th, at 2:30 P. M.

FRANCIS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 6, in the 73d year of her age, HANNAH CAULDWELL, widow of Norman Francis and daughter of the late Cornelius Cauldwell.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 129 East 59th-st., on Saturday morning, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

GLASSEY.—On Thursday, March 7, in the 44th year of his age, SAMUEL J. GLASSEY.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 177 Lexington-av., on Sunday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

HARRIS.—On Friday, March 8, MRS. MARY A. HARRIS, aged 76 years.

Her funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 226 East 20th-st., on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

HAND.—Yesterday morning, at Elizabethtown, Essex County, N. Y., Hon. AUGUSTUS C. HAND, of that place, formerly M. C., State Senator, and Judge of the Supreme Court, in the 76th year of his age.

HOPPOCK.—On Thursday, March 7, HOWEL HOPPOCK.

Members are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 26 University-place, Sunday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M.

KING.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, of diphtheria, PERCY WALTON, son of Wm. G. L. and Lizzie B. King, in the 10th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his parents, No. 339 Grier-av., on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

KULP.—March 6, MRS. MARY ANN KULP, widow of Henry Kulp, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. W. Short, at Closter, N. J., at 1 o'clock on Sunday, 10th inst. Train, Northern Railroad, Newjersey, Pavonia Ferry, 9 A. M.

MOODY.—On 7th inst., MRS. CATHARINE MOODY, aged 69 years.

Relatives and friends, also the members of the Sixteenth Baptist Church, are invited to attend her funeral from the Baptist Home, 68th-st., near 4th-av., on Saturday, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MURRAY.—On Thursday, March 7, 1878, at Flushing, of typhoid fever, CONSTANCE G., daughter of Joseph R. and Harriet G. Murray.

Interred March 8.

BOWAN.—On Wednesday, March 6, after a short illness of pneumonia, ANNIE C. MOWAN, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives, friends of the family, and members of the New-York Produce Exchange are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 193 Franklin-av., near Willoughby-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday next at 2 P. M.

SPEER.—At his residence, No. 271 Madison-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 7, WILLIAM FREDERICK SPEER, in the 77th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Reformation, on Gates-av., near Franklin-av., on Saturday, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.

St. Petersburg (Va.) and Dublin (Ireland) papers please copy.

STEWART.—On Wednesday, March 6, ROBERT MALCOLM, eldest son of J. McG. and C. Bertha Stewart, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Funeral Saturday at 2 P. M. from No. 349 West 14th-st. Relatives and friends invited.

TOMKINS, March 7, 1878, JAMES TAYLOR, third son of Olivia M. and the late James Taylor, in the 18th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TRAVIS.—At Brooklyn, Long Island, Third month, 7th, of consumption, HANNAH MOTT PIERCE, wife of Mortimer W. Travis, in the 35th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice at Friends' Meeting-house, corner of Washington and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn.

TOMKINS.—March 7, 1878, ELIZABETH H. TOMKINS, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son, James R. Tomkins, No. 309 West 40th-st., on Saturday at 1 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Foreign Mails for the week ending Saturday, March 9, 1878, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 4 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 5 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Labrador, via Havre; and at 1 P. M., for

MARCH 8, 1878

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000 St. Paul c. s. f. 84⅞
10,000 North-w'st'n 1st 106
2,000 N. W. C. C. G. ... 36⅞
1,000 do. ... bs. 36⅞
5,000 do. ... 36⅞
4,000 North-w'st'n ... 32⅛
10,000 U. P. 1st ... 103⅞
32,925 C. St. D. Cer. s. f. 63
5,000 R., C. R. & N. 1st, Ld. Gr. ... 100
1,000 do. ... bs. 63
2,000 Con. P. gold ... 105⅞
5,000 do. ... 106
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917 ... 107⅛
100 C., C., C. & I. ... 100
25 do. ... 99⅞
25 Del. & H. ... 44⅝
100 do. ... 44⅞
800 West. Union ... 77⅞
20 do. ... 77⅝
300 do. ... 77⅞
100 Pac. Mail ... 33
1 61 Mich. Cen. ... 89
100 do. ... 89⅜
100 do. ... 89⅝
200 do. ... 89⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. ... 105⅞
200 do. ... 106
100 do. ... 106⅛
200 do. ... 106⅜
300 do. ... bs. 106⅜
200 do. ... 106⅝
600 do. ... 106⅞
200 do. ... bs. 106
200 do. ... 105⅞
100 do. ... s3. 106
19 Rock Island ... 100⅛
30 do. ... 100⅜
300 St. Paul ... 71⅝
100 do. ... 71⅞
50 do. ... bs. 72
100 do. ... 72⅛
100 Cen. of N. J. ... 93⅛
15 do. ... 93⅜
100 Cleveland ... 51⅝
100 Cen. of N. J. ... 93⅛
19 Rock Island ... 100⅛
30 do. ... 100⅜
300 St. Paul ... 71⅝
100 do. ... 71⅞
50 do. ... bs. 72
100 do. ... 72⅛
100 Pac. Mail ... 33
1 61 Mich. Cen. ... 89
100 do. ... 89⅜
100 do. ... 89⅝
200 do. ... 89⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. ... 105⅞
200 do. ... 106
100 do. ... 106⅛
200 do. ... 106⅜
300 do. ... bs. 106⅜
200 do. ... 106⅝
600 do. ... 106⅞
200 do. ... bs. 106
200 do. ... 105⅞
100 do. ... 106
100 do. ... s3. 106
19 Rock Island ... 100⅛
30 do. ... 100⅜
300 St. Paul ... 71⅝
100 do. ... 71⅞
50 do. ... bs. 72
100 do. ... 72⅛
100 Cen. of N. J. ... 93⅛
15 do. ... 93⅜
100 Cleveland ... 51⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. ... 106
17,000 U. S. 5-20 R. ... 104⅛
5,000 do. ... s10. ... 104⅜
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C. ... 103⅝
do. ... s2. ... 103⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. ... 103⅝
50,000 U. S. 6-20s, '91, C. ... 102
21,000 do. ... 106⅛
6,000 U. S. Cur. 6s ... 118⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C. ... 103⅜
$65 N. ... bs. 103⅜
9,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 ... 103⅜
$65 N. ... 104⅛
2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 ... 104⅛
E. ... bs. 104⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1907, C. ... 103⅛
do. ... s3. 103⅛
$500 U. S. 5s, '81 ... 101⅛
N. ... 102
150,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. ... 102
do. ... bs. 102⅛

SECOND BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 D., C. & E. 6s ... 76
4,000 R. C. R. & N. 1st ... 98
3,000 C. R. I. & P. 6s, 1st ... 106
2,000 C. R. I. & P. 6s ... 107
do. ... 107¼
1,000 N. J. C. conv. ... 83⅜
10,000 L. & W. R. con. ... 35
1,000 L. S. & M. S. 2d ... 87
2,000 C. & N. W. con. ... 107⅞
1,000 N. W. C. C. G. ... 95⅞
1,000 N. W. C. C. G. ... 95⅝
2,000 C. & N. W. con. ... 107⅝
2,000 R. & H. R. ... 94
6,000 Erie 5th ... 104⅛
2,000 R. & St. P. 5s ... 96
conv. ... 83⅛
6,000 Mich. C. 7s ... 107⅜
3,000 Mich. C. 7s ... 107⅝
1,000 do. ... 112⅜
1,000 do. ... 112⅝
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83 ... 105
1,000 R., N. & E. ... 73
4,000 N. Mo. 1st ... 103⅛
1,000 do. ... 103⅜
2,000 do. ... 103⅝
1,000 do. ... 103⅞
2,000 N. Y. C. & St. L. ... 97⅛
1,000 C., C. & I. ... 100
200 do. ... 100
200 do. ... 100
100 do. ... 100
100 do. ... 100
100

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, March 8:

Lewis Tracey, under a foreclosure decree, by order of Edward Wells of Clermont Place, G. V. N. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20.8 by 53.10 by 20.8 by 53.1, No. 136 Lafayette-av., south side, 59.10 feet west of Vanderbilt-av.; and the brick building, with lot 18 by 60.7 by 17 by 60.7, No. 111 Cedar-st., north side, adjoining above in the rear, for $30,000, to the Equitable Life Assurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

John T. Boyd, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, P. J. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick factory building, with lot 22 by 63 by 20 by 60, No. 434 Canal-st., south side, running through to Watts-st., 76.1 feet west of said street, for $15,810, to Alex. S. Kalisky, plaintiff.

Richard Smyth, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Richard M. Hoyt, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick tenement-house and lot of land on the south side of West 26th-st., south side, between 9th and 10th ave., for $9,100 to Gustavus B. Sandford, plaintiff in the legal action, leased March 24, 1862, term 21 years. Ground rent, $600 per annum.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. B. Howland, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 118 Mulberry-st., west side, between Canal and Hester sts.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Douglass Campbell, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 21.10 by 98.9, No. 7 East 31st-st., north side, 171.10 feet east of 5th-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Watson, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 24.6 by 100.4, No. 549 West 45th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 11th-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

NEW-YORK.

By Leslie Hunter.

1 four-story brown-stone-front store, with lot, No. 106 Liberty-st., s. s., 20.10 ft. w. of Trinity-pl., lot 22.8x52.10x22.4x52.1; also, the brick building, with lot, No. 111 Cedar-st., n. s., in rear of the above, lot 18x60.7x17x60.7.....$30,000

By John T. Boyd.

1 three-story brick factory building, with lot, No. 434 Canal-st., s. s., running through to Watts-pl., 76.1 ft. w. of said street, lot 22x62x20x50.6.$15,810

By Richard Smyth.

2 four-story brick tenement-house, with lease of lot, No. 437 West 26th-st., n. s., between 9th and 10th ave., lot 25x98.9; leased March 24, 1862, term 21 years; ground rent $60 per annum.....$9,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 7.

43d-st., s. s., 224.6 ft. e. of 11th-av., .06x100.5; Owen Murphy and wife to Ellen Muldoon.....$5

77th-st., n. s., 94 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; P. McQuade to Frederick Peters.....11,500

Clinton-pl., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x 100; Jacob Schmidt to Catharine Van Buren.....24,000

10th-av., s. s., 50 ft. s. of 155th-st., 25x100; A. B. Millard and wife to W. W. Mills.....8,000

62d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th-av., .09.7x80; James Stuart and others to A. Fowler.....100,000

30th-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; John Glass to M. B. Brady.....17,000

32d-st., n. s., 174 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18x98.10; P. Regan and wife to E. Reardon.....20,500

38th-st., s. s., 315 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x67.6; Helen M. Strong to H. H. Piffard.....28,000

54th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 100.10x175; C. Meyer to C. Evans.....155,000

48th-st., East, No. 211, 25x100.1; Mary C. Calla-han and husband to Thomas L. Butler.....5,100

Lexington-av., e. s., 75.6 ft. n. of 1st-av., 23.6x66.9; C. Brand and wife to F. Tarlow.....17,000

8th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; C. Brandt and wife to F. Tarlow.....19,000

8th-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.6; J. F. Tyne to E. Jacobus.....nom.

36th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; J. Kaiser, Referee, to John Wanson.....8,000

Attorney-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Houston-st., 25x100; Theodore Zoeller and wife to O. Weber.....nom.

121st-st., s. s., 123.8 ft. w. of Madison-av., 16.2 x99.11; Charlotte E. Hall and husband to Anna L. Wilcox.....12,000

Morningside, e. s. corner of Cortlandt-av. and Ben-son-st., 28.3x100; E. Hall, Referee, to B. Fox.....3,000

30th-st., s. s., 456 ft. w. of 8th-av., 32x98.9; John Tracsser and wife to August Bottstett.....12,000

Oak-st., No. 10, 19.2x50; Philo T. Ruggles, Re-feree, to R. Bonnell.....2,900

Frankfort-st., Nos. 35 and 37, 46.6x111.4; Charles Nese to John M. Baldwin.....nom.

97th-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.2; H. Lippenfort to C. E. Partis.....3,500

2d-av., w. s., 72.4 ft. s. of 31st-st., 19.8x 77; George W. Wickes, Executor, to Wm. Neu-schaefer.....3,950

2d-av., w. s., 79.4 ft. s. of 31st-st., 19.8x77; George W. Wickes and wife to C. Newenhouse.....3,950

Exeter-st., s. s., 43.9 ft. e. of Ludlow-st., 43.9x 99; John Dotzauer and wife to S. Niewenhous.....16,325

97th-st., West, No. 17, 25x100.5; L. N. Crew to Henry Harris and others, agreement to sell.....43,000

LEASES RECORDED.

9th-av., No. 322, 2 years; Sophia Link to Hugo Bonn.....$900

Cherry-st., No. 17, 5 years; Thomas Mallenson to John Healy.....420

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE BEST PART OF MURRAY Hill, one 24-ft.-w. four-story and basement brown-stone house, finished in hard wood; fine dining-room and butler's pantry; well arranged and in perfect order; can be bought with the handsome furniture for less than $60,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

ON 39TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 6TH AVS., a handsome furnished four-story brown-stone house with dining-room extension, completely and elegantly furnished. For particulars apply at No. 127 Illinois-place, 9th-st.

FOR SALE—AT A REASONABLE PRICE, THE well-built high-stoop four-story brown-stone house, No. 19 West 18th-st., near 5th-av. A desirable location for a residence or an investment. Apply on the premises from 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house on Park-av., west side, between 36th and 37th sts., or to rent, furnished; two years' lease. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NO. 7-E., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—The high-stoop brown-stone house; perfect order; elegant chandeliers, mirrors and furniture. Owner, H. LORD, 6th-av. and 40th-st. and Murray and 7th sts.

$13,000 WILL BUY A HANDSOME brown-stone private dwelling, west of 9th-av., between 64th and 65th sts.; good location. ZITTEL, No. 1,026 3d-av.

WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—TO sell or exchange, a very good and unusually well-built brick modern six-story house, price $21,000. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 36 34th-st., Bible House.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop house on North-east corner of Park-av. and 53d-st.; has been recently put in all modern improvements. Inquire of occupant on premises.

A FINE EIGHT FULL-SIZED HOUSE, WITH 4-story extension, for sale, on 84th-st., above 42d-av.; price reasonable. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone house, No. 131 East 78th-st. Will be sold for cash, or part can remain on mortgage. Inquire at premises.

A MAGNIFICENT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE on 57th-st., close to 5th-av., for sale. Price reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS PROPERTY NOS. 104 and 106 Chambers-st., south-west corner of Church-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE 21-FOOT 7-story Stores, 63 Park-pl. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 23D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., TWO 3-story-stone Houses, 50x65x100; would make good stores. S. EDDY, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST CORNER houses on Madison-av. ("Murray Hill") price reasonable. Address OWNER, Box No. 3,047 Post Office.

FOR SALE—NO. 168 WEST 47TH-ST. FOR PER-mits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ABRAM H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 160 WEST 34TH-ST. THE LOT WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, MARCH 12, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

There is a four-story brown-stone-front house, in first-rate order, with vaults under the sidewalk for coal and wood, and also one in the yard, three water closets, Baltimore heaters, &c. The house can be seen from 9 to 5 o'clock by a permit from the auctioneers, which will be sent by mail if desired. Or see the house before the day of sale. It will be sold as a bargain. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

VILLA ON THE HUDSON—WILL BE SOLD by order of Executors, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, the valuable residence, Yonkers, brick; 10 rooms, bath, two acres, water, gas, &c.; charming views; cost $100,000; sold positive; terms, half cash. RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A HANDSOME BASEMENT HOUSE ON 57th-st., near 7th-av., to rent furnished at low rent; 10 rooms and bath; gas throughout; set range; apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. or No. 1,130 Broadway.

HARLEM HOUSES, BROWN-STONE, BRICK, 11 and 12 rooms, 2, 3 and 4 stories; also, flats; all improvements. Open evenings. FOERSTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

TWO CHOICE APARTMENTS—TENEMENT, No. 263 West 25th-st.; new, refined, elegant; rooms, play-ground, Summer-house, janitor, cetral steam; elegant gas-fixtures, and mantels.

TO RENT, ON 8TH-AV., A SMALL HOUSE, NEAR 125th-st., containing four large sleeping rooms, billiard and laundry rooms, and parlors and dining-room; rent, $400. Address OWNER, Box No. 3,047 Post Office.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS BUILDING NO. 76 Fulton-st. Apply to A. A. LOCKWOOD, No. 76 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE TO TAKE a furnished house, and board former in lieu of rent, in Brooklyn, within 20 minutes of Fulton Ferry. Address, No. 115 Box 3,047 Post Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LEASE—IN MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMpany's New Building, Union-square, No. 45 East 14th-st., between Broadway and Fourth-av., 4 floors, each 21by288, running through to 13th-st., with passenger elevator on 14th-st. and merchandise elevator on 13th-st; heated by steam and with all modern improvements. Apply to D. G. WILCOX, Meriden Britannia Co., Union-square.

HOTEL, TO RENT—AT HIGH BRIDGE, NEW-York City; contains 18 rooms. Apply to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank Building, or to A. McINTOSH, at High Bridge.

NO. 39 BEEKMAN-ST.—TO LET, THE FOURTH and fifth lofts, each 55x22.6 feet; also 1 to 4 third of basement and sub-cellar in Printing and Publishing. Apply to W. BYFIELD, No. 78 Centre-st., corner Reade.

TO LET—THE MODERN, IRON-FRONT STORE No. 226 Pearl-st., directly opposite to Fulton-st. Apply, before 11 or after 2, to H. S. MUNN, No. 34 West 26th-st.

TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR, and first loft, No. 22 Vesey-st., 25x95. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE NO. 28 VESEY-ST., ON THE Broadway block. Inquire I. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET, NOW.—A VERY ATTRACTIVE HOME, three-story and basement, 10 rooms; all improvements; rental to $1,000 lease to New-York party. Halsey-st. cars. 35 minutes to Fulton Ferry, pass the door; Tompkins-av. cars, (being extended to Prospect Park and Coney Island,) 25 minutes to Ferry to Grand-st., New-York. OWNER, No. 253 Halsey-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—SEVERAL FINE DWELLINGS just completed, within one minute's walk of MOUNTAIN STATION, on the Erie Railway, 30 minutes from foot of Barclay-st. or Christopher-st., New-York; 21 passenger trains each way daily; prices, $4,500 to $6,700 each; terms liberal to suit; will be sold before March 10 will be rented. No situation near New-York combines in higher degree health, beauty, and convenience; very choice neighborhood. For plans and particulars apply to A. D. BALDWIN, Room No. 27, No. 145 Broadway, New-York.

A MAGNIFICENT FARM AND COUNTRY seat at North Kingston, opposite Barrytown, on the Hudson, comprising 200 acres choice land, with 1,000 feet river front, and close to channel; large old-fashioned mansion and extensive and good farm buildings; the property is well adapted for stock raising or for a gentleman's farm, and will be sold at a bargain or exchanged on a cash basis for house or good business property in New-York. G. W. CARRINGTON, care Homer Morgan, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A place on Staten Island, on high ground, about two miles from Clifton Landing, formerly belonging to Herman B. Baltzer; about 15 acres; a good house, gardener's house, and all necessary outbuildings; good garden and good fruit. Apply to WILLIAM B. DIXON, No. 153 Broadway.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—SPLENDID HOTEL, completely furnished, at Nyack-on-Hudson; 10 acres; accommodations for 200; in good order; location beautiful and well situated for large trade; easy of access by steam-boat and two railroads. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT WOODSIDE, N. J.—FOR SALE AT A BARgain, a pleasantly-situated dwelling of 10 rooms, convenient to two railroads; lot 50x215; chicken-house, shrubbery, &c.; can be seen at any time. Address T. B., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR RENT, a furnished, country seat, with modern improvements, 4 to 10 acres; rents from $300 to $2,000; price $6,000 to $50,000. S. EDDY, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS frame house; nine rooms and attic, with garden; lot 50x100; in very good order; cheap; in Tremont, N. Y., near railroad depot. Inquire at No. 224 Grand-st., New-York, in the store, for Mr. UHE.

FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNty.—A farm of 188 acres; new house, three barns; 20 box horse stalls, 30 cow stalls; half mile track; depot on the farm; sold at farming price; terms easy; possession immediately. W. E. WARING, No. 62 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUR FROM Fulton slip, ten minutes from depot, medium-sized house, stables, six or more acres of land. Address Capt. JAMES WATSON, West Chester, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FORT HAMILton, some neat villa-houses; fine sea view; steam motors pass near; terms low and easy. Apply to EDWARD ARENSTEIN, 20 Walker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR WILL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn or City property—a large house, with grounds, 50x200, at Elizabeth, N. J.; good location. For terms, &c., apply to H. YOUNG, No. 368 Canal-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, FOR A RESIDENCE or boarding-house, the elegant place called "LINWOOD,"

near Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, containing mansion-house, two cottages, ice-house, stables, and tenant-houses, with some 85 acres of lawn and shade trees. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Apply to WILLIAM B. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT AT WEST FARMS.

A very desirable Summer or Winter residence, furnished. House has modern improvements; large stable; eight acres in lawn and garden; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to THOMAS MUMFORD, owner, No. 101 Wall-st.

BRUEN HOUSE—AT PERTH AMBOY, TO Bleasse at a low rent; the hotel is in good order and convenient for sea bathing and boating; the station of the Long Branch Railway is near the house. For further information apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

NEWPORT, R. I.—FOR RENT, FURNISHED house on Washington-st., location very fine, overlooking nearly the entire Bay. Apply to SAM'L C. TATUM, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—MOST DESIRABLE property to rent for Summer or year. Apply to RANDOLPH BROTHERS, No. 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR satisfactory customers, to rent and for sale, both. JOSIAH JOEL, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINE, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1878.

THE SUCCESS OF THE SCHEME FOR funding the securities of this Company having been assured by the deposit of more than three-fourths of the outstanding bonds, holders who have not yet converted their bonds into Debenture Certificates countersigned by the Union Trust Company, are notified that it is necessary to make such conversion without further delay in order to secure the delivery to them of the new guaranteed bonds in the month of March. Information furnished and exchange effected at the office of this Company. J. TILLINGHAST, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD Receiver's certificates wanted, also Macoupin County (Ill.) Court-house bonds. G. W. MARKHAM, 196 B'way.

ELECTIONS.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 4, 1878.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 12, between 12 M. and 1 P. M. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., from the earnings of the month of the City Line on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 1st day of April next at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 15, and reopened at 10 A. M. April 2.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 31 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1878.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF Two Dollars per share on the stock of THE AMERICAN Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company has been declared, payable at the company's office on and after March 11. Transfer-books will close on the 5th, and reopen on the 12th of March.

G. GODDARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MOOSE MINING COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1878.

THE MOOSE MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO has declared its regular quarterly dividend of Three Cents per Share, on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst. at the office of the company. Transfer books will close on the 12th inst. and reopen on the 18th inst.

E. S. BRADFORD, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for HAVRE SOUTH. CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER.....Thur., March 14 GELLERT.....Thur., March 28
BURVIA.....Thur., March 21 FRISIA.....Thur., April 4

Ample of Passage Rates, as following:
HAMBURG, via Southampton, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 9:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Elmira, Canandaigua and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited" Washington Express, 4:30 P. M. Express Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9 (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 8:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, and local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Philadelphia, 6:30 and 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 3:40 P. M. daily; 12:10 A. M. and 6:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 8:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:16 P. M. Sleeping cars run through to Philadelphia 2:30 A. M. 4:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 8:50, 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 2:05, 4:50, 8:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; No. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. I. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 31, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping car for Montreal, via Rutland, Burlington, and St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also sleeping cars for Geneva and Corning, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit and for Montreal, except Sunday night, via Saratoga and Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

WAY TRAINS AS PER LOCAL TIME-TABLES.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 952, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's office, No. 7 Exchange place, 783 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Arrangement of Through Trains From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

5 P. M., daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:15 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Excellent dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays. Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave 7-twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. WM. M. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:32 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:19 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

REDUCED FARE!

$3 TO BOSTON, First Class.

EXCURSION TICKETS, $5.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,

FOR ALL POINTS EAST.

NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M. daily (except Sunday).

Hereafter the STEAM-BOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only. Steamers leave Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILLEY, G. P. Agent.

FARE REDUCED.

$3 TO BOSTON. FIRST CLASS. $5

EXCURSION TICKETS

VIA THE FALL RIVER LINE,

MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.

5 P. M. DAILY. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agts. GEO. L. CONNOR, G. P. A.

Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boats leaving foot of Fulton-st. at 4:30 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamer leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1. Steamer leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute.

No. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, Carmel, N. Y.—For both sexes; Spring term, March 20; send for illustrated circular. Geo. Crosby Smith, A.M.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A boarding school for 10 boys under 14. Pleasant location. Send for circular. L. Wilson, A.M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

NO. 336 6TH-AV.—FRENCH LESSONS GIVEN in private families or Professor's residence, by M. GARRAU, formerly Magistrate and member of the University of France.

AUCTION SALES.

BRIG "THETIS" AT AUCTION.

HURLBUT & DENNIS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, By order of DIEGO de CASTRO, Mortgagee, On SATURDAY, March 9, 1878, At 12 o'clock noon, On board, at EMPIRE STORE, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., Whose said Vessel is now lying, and may be seen, Brig "THETIS,"

Built at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1870, as appears by Surveyor's Certificate of Baltimore, April 14, 1871, now enrolled, property and district changed, and duly Registered at the Port of New-York in the Custom-house, in the City of New-York, April 24, 1872.

Said Vessel has 2 Decks and 3 Masts; Length, 123 90-100 feet; Breadth, 27 feet; Depth, 14 53-100 feet; Capacity, 293 94-100 tons, or 2,500 Barrels; Draft—loaded, 13½ feet; not loaded, 8 feet.

For further particulars inquire of DIEGO de CASTRO, Mortgagee, No. 54 William-st., or WM. M. HOES, his Attorney, 391 Broadway, or DOVALE & CO., 26 South-st.

HURLBUT & DENNIS, Auctioneers, 28 Burling-slip, New-York.

SEWING-MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE FOR RENT Call at 707 Broadway, corner of Fourth-pl., Brooklyn, No. 122.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 9:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Elmira, Canandaigua and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited" Washington Express, 4:30 P. M. Express Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9 (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 8:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, and local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Philadelphia, 6:30 and 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 3:40 P. M. daily; 12:10 A. M. and 6:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 8:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:16 P. M. Sleeping cars run through to Philadelphia 2:30 A. M., 4:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 8:50, 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 2:05, 4:50, 8:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; No. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. I. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 8:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 P. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 12, 2, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Tickets offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; No. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. I. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 14
STATE OF TENNESSEE.....Thursday, March 21
STATE OF NEBRASKA.....Thursday, March 28
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, March 28

First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; second cabin, $35; steerage, $28.

Children between 1 and 12 years of age, half price.

Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California, March 9, 8 A. M. | Victoria, March 23, 9 A. M.
Bolivia.....March 16, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia, March 30, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Alsatia.....March 13, noon. | Elysia.....March 20, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $65 to $70. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):

Canada, Thur., Mar. 14, 12 M. | Denmark, Mar. 21, 7 A. M.
Egyp

CRIMINAL USE OF POISON.

A WHOLE FAMILY POISONED.

A GERMAN GIVES HIS WIFE, MOTHER-IN-LAW, AND DAUGHTER ARSENIC IN THEIR COFFEE—DRINK HAD THROUGH DRINK AND WANT OF WORK—THE HUSBAND ARRESTED.

Henry Schmitt, a German, house-carpenter, aged 38, living on the top floor of the tenement No. 97 Pitt-street, attempted to kill his wife, Barbara, aged 33; his daughter, Catherine, aged 13, and his mother-in-law, Elizabeth Schmittler, aged 60, by poisoning them with arsenic yesterday at the dinner table. It is impossible yet to state whether any one of the supposed three victims will recover, each one having drank more or less of the poison. Schmitt is a native of Odenbach, in Rhenish Bavaria. He was married in 1864 to the woman he attempted to destroy. His mother-in-law Mrs. Elizabeth Schmittler lived with him and lately contributed largely to his support. She lost a son in the civil war, and has been receiving a pension of $8 a month, which she drew every three months and turned over to the family support. Schmitt has been entirely out of work since last Christmas, and before that for a long time earned but little, and his wife, in order to do her part toward the support of the family, has since that time taken in washing. The earnings of the wife and the pension of the mother-in-law have constituted the entire resources of the household since the beginning of the husband's idleness. Schmitt having always supported his family comfortably when he had work was readily intrusted by his wife with all her earnings and by her mother with the entire amount of the pension. At first he managed affairs honorably, but he gradually came to feel mean as a dependent "on his women," and began to distract his attention from his condition by drinking. Intemperance grew upon him so strongly that at length he was absolutely refused any more money by both his wife and mother-in-law. Love of liquor had by this time such a strong hold upon him that he would hang about bar-rooms by the hour in the hopes of being invited to drink by some acquaintance. When he could not get his thirst satisfied in this manner he would go home and extort money from his wife by beating her. Things grew so desperate in the house that lately the woman had to resort to all kinds of tricks to conceal from Schmitt the presence of any money in the house. Mrs. Schmitt was compelled frequently to sneak her washing out of the house in order to secure the pay for it, as her husband would loiter around when she had a job of any size until she finished it, and then accompany her during its delivery in the hope of securing some part of the payment for drink. Mrs. Schmittler for several days past was put to her wits' end to devise some way of getting down to the Pension Office to draw her $24, which she knew was due, without letting Schmitt know of it, for he would be sure to fasten himself upon her. Yesterday morning she slipped out before Schmitt was thoroughly awake, and persuading her nephew, John Betsch, a tailor, to accompany her, went and drew her money. At the same time Mrs. Schmitt left the house with a large bill of washing, which she delivered. When Schmitt discovered that his wife and mother-in-law had quietly become estranged, and immediately started out in pursuit of his wife. The poor woman having realized her situation after she had disposed of the washing, was afraid to return home, and took refuge at the house of her sister, Mrs. Lotta Radolph, in the rear of No. 87 Columbia-street. Schmitt went there and found her. He immediately began to scold her, and wound up by giving her a sound beating. Mrs. Schmitt was so exasperated by this treatment before the face of her sister that she retaliated. She picked up a small piece of board that was lying upon a table and struck him with it. This frenzied the man, and, telling her he would "fix her," he ordered her home. She went, and he followed her. When the Schmitts got home old Mrs. Schmittler had returned from the Pension Office, and it was dinner time. Mrs. Schmitt prepared the meal, which consisted simply of bread and butter and coffee. While coffee was boiling, Mrs. Schmitt left the room for a short time, and the husband manifested great concern about the coffee, lest it should not be strong enough, and moved the pot around a great deal more than was necessary. When the coffee was boiled the family sat down to the table. Mrs. Schmittler liked the coffee, and soon drank two cups of it. Mrs. Schmitt drank one, and the girl Catherine drank a little more than half a cup. Schmitt sat at the head of the table in a savage mood and neither drank nor ate anything. But he grinned and laughed demoniacally when he saw the rest drinking the coffee. Every once in a while he would say in a loud and significant way: "I'll get away with you pretty soon—I'll get away with you pretty soon." The women paid no attention to him and thought he was only sulking over his morning's disappointment. It was not long before Mrs. Schmittler began to feel a burning sensation in her stomach and throat. Mrs. Schmitt and Catherine felt the same pains. These pains were very rapidly followed by the most violent vomitings and purgings. Schmitt sat all this time grinning with an expression of fiendish expectation. When he saw the results of his work beginning he jumped from his chair with an air of satisfaction, and told the women to be good to themselves and he would go for Dr. Frohwein, of the corner of Stanton and Pitt streets, who knew the family. The old mother-in-law had by this time fully realised the situation and crawled down the stairs after Schmitt. She saw August Webel, the landlord of the premises, standing at the hall door at the bottom of the lowest flight, and begged of him to not allow Schmitt to escape, as he had poisoned the family. Webel was so amazed that he did not realize what was wanted of him until Schmitt had escaped into the street. An alarm, however, was soon raised. Dr. Frohwein was summoned and the Police of the Eleventh Precinct were notified. Dr. MacClay, the Police Surgeon, hastened to the tenement and found Dr. Frohwein attending the women. Dr. Frohwein was in the house a very few moments after the poisoning. He immediately examined the milk and found that it had coagulated, and had gathered a sediment at the bottom. He concluded that arsenic had been used, and immediately administered powerful antidotes. Capt. Cherry, of the Eleventh Precinct, immediately gave the case to Detective O'Connor, who was not long in putting himself on Schmitt's track, and arrested him just as he was entering the alley of No. 90 Willett-street, at a late hour last evening. The ruffian was ironed and taken to the precinct station-house. There he became perfectly furious and acted like a madman. He tore his clothes, and seizing a strong hold on the water-pipe, wrenched it from the wall, flooding the cell. He was then handcuffed to the cell door. On the prisoner's person when arrested were found a razor and a bottle filled with whiskey strongly impregnated with arsenic. He said he bought it on Saturday last Christmas for the purpose of poisoning rats. He denied having poisoned his family. He admitted, however, that he had put arsenic into the whisky for the purpose of destroying himself, as "every one was down on him."

Dr. Frohwein thinks that Mrs. Schmitt and Caroline may recover, but says that it is very doubtful if Mrs. Schmittler will. Dr. MacClay says that all three would probably have expired in a short time had not medical attendance reached them as soon as it did.

The coffee and milk pots that had been used by the women were secured by the Police.

REV. GEO. B. VOSBURGH ARRESTED.

HE IS ACCUSED OF ATTEMPTING TO POISON HIS WIFE—THE TESTIMONY OF DR. CORNELL AND THE AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES N. SICKLES—THE ACCUSED HELD IN BAIL.

Rev. George B. Vosburgh, Pastor of the Madison-Avenue Baptist Church, Jersey City Heights, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of having attempted to poison his wife Hattie. Mr. Vosburgh is a young man of great ability, and his congregation is one of the richest in the city. He first began the ministry in Stuyvesant, Columbia County, N. Y., where he became acquainted with Miss Hattie Sickles, and after a brief courtship led her to the altar. After his marriage, it is stated, he became infatuated with one of the belles of the little village in which he preached, and his attentions to her are said to have attracted so much notice that it became advisable for him to quit the place. Four years ago the pulpit of the Madison-Avenue Baptist Church became vacant. Rev. Mr. Vosburgh was invited to preach for the congregation once or twice, and acquitted himself in such a manner that they extended him a call, which he accepted, and, moving his family to the dwelling-house in Clinton-place adjoining the church building, entered upon the discharge of his pastoral duties. He has succeeded in winning for himself an enviable position among the preachers in the community.

His wife became seriously ill a few weeks ago, and Dr. George B. Cornell, a homœopathist, was called in to attend her. Mrs. Vosburgh had been previously under the treatment of allopathic physicians, and Dr. Cornell, with the natural prejudices of his school of medicine, conceived it to be his first duty to eradicate the poisons which had been infused into her system with allopathic drugs. She did not improve under his treatment. On the contrary, her symptoms became more and more alarming each day. She was seized with fits of vomiting, which increased in frequency and violence with each recurrence. Her husband became frightened and went to see if he could get her recovery was abandoned. Dr. Cornell was puzzled to understand why his medicines had been so little efficacious, and at length the suspicion that a more active poison than the allopathic drugs had been administered to her took possession of his mind. He consulted with James N. Sickles, a brother of Mrs. Vosburgh, who was then at the house, and the two concluded that the suspicion was not unfounded. "Who could have administered the poison?" asked the Doctor. Sickles suggested that Vosburgh himself had done it, and it was agreed between them that that was probably so. A letter was accordingly sent to the church deacons, requesting an interview, and the matter having thus been brought to their notice the deacons entered upon an investigation. Dr. Cornell was the main witness for the prosecution. He testified among other things, that after his suspicions had been aroused, he looked for proof of them and found them, when, on one occasion, he pressed his eye against a key-hole in the door of the sick-room and saw Vosburgh by the mantelpiece on which the medicine stood, shaking powder into the tumbler which contained it. The deacons declare that they, too, looked through the same key-hole and could not see any point in the room within three feet of the mantel-piece. The deacons accepted the evidence of their eyes, and adopted a resolution declaring the fullest confidence in their Pastor.

Immediately in the wake of this vindication, Mr. Vosburgh declared that he should at once commence suit against Dr. Cornell to recover damages for the slander he had circulated about him. He should not be satisfied, he said, with such a vindication as his church could give him. "The people will only say that another minister has been whitewashed," he declared. "I will challenge a legal investigation, where there will be no display of favoritism or partiality, and where the truth will be rigidly searched out." Mr. Sickles anticipated him in legal action by appearing on Thursday evening before Justice Davis, of the First District Police Court, and demanding a warrant for his arrest. He made a long statement to the Judge of his reasons for his belief in the guilt of the reverend gentleman. Some references were made to the young belle of Stuyvesant, and to the supposition that Vosburgh's desire to make her his wife had impelled him to the effort to destroy the life of his wife. Sickles said that Vosburgh had been systematically endeavoring to put his wife out of the way by administering a slow poison, for some time past; that he had been detected in the act of sprinkling powder in the medicine; that whenever he went to the bath-room to draw a glass of water for his suffering patient, he always took the precaution to lock the door after him. In support of the justice of his suspicions was, he said, the fact, as he stated it, that whenever Vosburgh gave his wife a glass of water, or a cup of tea, or a drink of milk, she would violently and complained of a sensation as of a burning coal in her stomach. A glass of water, or a cup of tea, or a drink of milk, taken from any other hand, was retained by the stomach and digested without pain. To this fact Sickles says that Mrs. Sickles, the nurses, and even Mrs. Vosburgh herself are willing to testify. Sickles also placed in Judge Davis' hand the certificate of Prof. R. O. Doremus, detailing the results of his analysis of a tumbler of medicine which had been prepared by Vosburgh for his wife, and of a quantity of urine taken from the sick chamber. The certificate is to the effect that traces of antimonial poison were present in each. Taking these documents as a guide, Judge Davis drew up a formal affidavit, which Sickles signed, and the Judge yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused Pastor.

Detective McElorney, to whom the warrant was given, apprehended Mr. Vosburgh yesterday morning as he was returning from a ride. Mr. Vosburgh had expected it, yet he was evidently unnerved. He summoned William Robertson, a member of his church, and requested him to become surety for his appearance. Mr. Robertson consented, and rode with the detective and his prisoner in a coach to Police Head-quarters. The party went at once into Chief of Police Nathan's office. The Chief sent for Judge Davis, who soon appeared and the prisoner sent for ex-Gov. Bedle, his counsel, who sent J. Fiavel McGee, his law partner, in his place. The reverend gentleman was not taken into court at all. By advice of his counsel he waived all preliminary examination, and gave bail in $1,000 to answer whatever charge the Grand Jury may make against him. Mr. Robertson and the accused at once re-entered the carriage, and were driven to their homes on "the Hill."

It remains to be stated that Dr. Cornell was discharged, as soon as he had suggested his suspicions against Vosburgh, from further attendance on the patient, and that Dr. Lockwood quietly became ar

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8265. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1878.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

AUSTRIAN AND OTHER INTERESTS.

STATEMENT BY COUNT ANDRASSY—NO COALITION AGAINST RUSSIA YET FORMED—AN ACT OF PRECAUTION—60,000,000 FLORINS ASKED FOR—REOUF PASHA AND GEN. IGNATIEFF—RUMOR THAT LORD LYONS IS TO SUCCEED LORD DERBY IN THE BRITISH CABINET.

VIENNA, March 9.—Count Andrassy, in the statement accompanying the bill for the credit to the Delegations, said: "It is quite natural that in the arrangements made during a campaign political interests are driven to the background by military interests. Under such circumstances the interests of Europe and the individual States cannot come out scatheless. Public opinion has gone from one extreme to another, but at the congress the situation may appear in a less disquieting aspect. Russia has repeatedly declared that she drew the sword, not from selfish motives, but to improve the lot of the Christians. We must demand such a limitation of the results of the war whereby neither our nor European interests will be injured. We must provide the best possible solution, but not a mere postponement of the questions arising out of the relations of the powers. If Russian arrangements relative to one-half of Turkey come into force, what will be the prospect of the other half? To what extent can Turkey be reduced and still retain a chance of continued existence? How guarantee the execution of reforms? Such gigantic difficulties only Europe acting in concert can surmount. A single State seeking to settle them at its own good pleasure must be in a position to reckon with a European coalition, which, however," Count Andrassy was careful to add "did not exist. It was was not to Russia's interest to make sacrifices for things which did not contain within themselves guarantees of stability, and to which Europe was bound to refuse recognition. Consequently there was a justifiable hope that the congress would lead to an agreement. Austria enters the congress to defend Austrian and European interests. Austria has reserved her whole strength for the moment of the conclusion of peace. She asks a money grant to safeguard her interests against any surprise; not relying upon mere political arguments, when one power comes fully armed upon the scene. Our request is not an act of hostility against any power, nor mere idle demonstration, but an act of precaution."

He also said: "In the present position of affairs it is not impossible that the Government might be obliged to take extraordinary measures for the protection of the interests of the Monarchy. In this case the Government must be in a position to cover the expenses, and therefore ask for 60,000,000 florins. It is not proposed to expend this in completing the equipment of the Army, but it is intended to afford the Government means to insure the Monarchy against danger and surprise."

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 9.—Reouf Pasha and Gen. Ignatieff start to-morrow (Sunday) for St. Petersburg.

LONDON, March 9.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Times* says: "The extension of Bulgaria along the Ægean Sea has caused great commotion at Athens, since, if carried out, it would terminate the Greek aspirations in connection with Thrace, Constantinople, and the Dardanelles. Even should the strip from Kavala to Makri only be included in Bulgaria this would interrupt the coast line, possession of which they have long regarded as a rightful inheritance, the majority of the inhabitants being Greeks."

It is rumored in the London clubs and political circles, but it cannot be said on how good grounds, that Lord Lyons is likely to succeed Lord Derby as Secretary of State for the Foreign Department in case affairs between England and Russia again become threatening. It is even regarded as not unlikely that the change may be made before the meeting of the congress, in which case England would be represented by her Foreign Minister.

THE WILL OF EX-SENATOR WADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 9.—The will of the late ex-Senator B. F. Wade was admitted to probate to-day at Jefferson. According to the terms of this will, Mrs. Wade is made Executrix and sole legatee of the entire estate. It was thought by his own family, at the time of Mr. Wade's death, that there was no will, and it was no slight shock, therefore, to the country, but in looking over the papers of the deceased the will as described was discovered.

MUTINY ON A BRITISH BARK.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—The crew of the British bark Gipsey Queen, Capt. Paine, hence for Newry, Ireland, on the 6th inst., mutinied yesterday morning when below Sandy Point, in the Chesapeake, alleging that the bark was unseworthy. Capt. Paine returned to Annapolis Roads, signaled the Naval Academy for assistance, when a squad of marines were sent on board, and the crew (10 in number, including the second mate and bostswain) were arrested and placed in irons. Capt. Paine states that his vessel is in every respect seaworthy, but the men, who had received their advance, wanted to leave the ship and return to Baltimore. He will ship an additional crew to work the vessel, and will keep the mutinous ones in irons until his arrival in Ireland, where they will be tried for their crime.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The Senate has finally passed Dean's Water bill, directing the Water Commissioners to purchase, subject to the approval of the voters of San Francisco, Lake Merced, at a price not exceeding $2,200,000, the Spring Valley Water Company's property and franchises at a valuation not exceeding $12,000,000; the San Mateo Water Company's property and franchises at a price not exceeding $1,000,000, the city to issue 6 per cent. gold bonds, payable in 30 years, for the purchase of the property. The Assembly, after a long debate on various fare and freight bills prepared by the Commissioners of Transportation, passed the bill on the subject known as Hart's bill.

CANADA AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

TORONTO, March 9.—A special cable from *London* to the *Globe* says the Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Commission to the Paris Exposition, transacted business yesterday at the offices of the commission in Paris. He considered, with Hon. Mr. Mead and Sir John Rose, further arrangements for the colonies generally and the colonial trophies. The Prince examined in detail with the Commissioners, the progress of the arrangement of objects sent from Canada, and afterward conferred with the Commissioners upon the arrangements in connection with the Dominion Trophy, which will occupy the centre floors.

PUBLIC DEBT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, March 9.—The public indebtedness of South Carolina has been under discussion in the Legislature for the last 10 days. The Democrats were seriously divided upon the report of the Bond Commission, which rejected a large amount of bonds funded under the consolidation act of 1873. Finally, a Committee of Conference was appointed to reconcile the differences, and a basis was submitted to the caucus this afternoon which was accepted, and will become the action of the Legislature next week. The agreement is as follows:

First—To levy a tax sufficient to meet the interest on the entire debt adjusted under the consolidation act.

Second—To constitute a special court of three Circuit Judges before whom the bonds declared invalid by the commission shall be taken upon test cases, with right of appeal to the Supreme Courts of the State and the United States.

Third—That the matured interest on all the bonds declared valid by the commission shall be paid out of money in the Treasury, and the interest for the current year on such bonds shall be paid out of moneys collected hereafter.

Fourth—That as a final adjudication is reached upon the bonds declared invalid by the commission, the funds levied for interest shall be paid out upon the entire amount of bonds declared a valid obligation of the State.

Fifth—That the floating debt of the State, including bills of the bank of the State, be settled at 50 cents on the dollar, payable in coupon bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest.

COMING NUPTIALS IN HIGH LIFE.

THE ENGAGEMENT OF SENATOR DON CAMERON AND MISS LIZZIE SHERMAN—THEIR ARRIVAL AT CLEVELAND, ACCOMPANIED BY THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 9.—The Cameron party, which it was announced left Washington last night, arrived here this evening from Pittsburg on the Cincinnati and Pittsburg Railroad. It consisted of the following persons: Gen. Sherman and his daughter, Ella; Senator J. Don Cameron, Miss Parsons, daughter of Hon. R. C. Parsons, of this city, and Miss Lizzie B. Sherman. The train halted at the suburban station at the crossing of Euclid-avenue, and the distinguished guests vacated their car. They were met by H. S. Sherman, Esq., and wife, a brother and sister of Miss Lizzie, and Mr. Colgate Hoyt, her brother-in-law. Carriages were in waiting, and the company was driven part to Mr. Hoyt's, on Case-avenue, and Senator Cameron and Gen. Sherman to the residence of Judge C. T. Sherman, on Euclid-avenue. The party seemed to be somewhat fatigued by the journey, and Miss Lizzie was quite lame, being apparently scarcely able to walk from the car to the carriage between the Senator and her brother. This is said to be the effects of rheumatism. Mr. Cameron will stop at the Kennard House until Monday, when he will return to Washington. Gen. Sherman will return at the same time. Miss Sherman will remain at home during the Summer, or, at least, so say her friends. It is understood, authoritatively, that the Senator and she are engaged, and that this is the usual visit made by the coming bridegroom to the house of the intended bride.

SALE OF A WESTERN RAILROAD.

THE CHICAGO AND IOWA RAILROAD COMPANY —THE SALE MADE FOR $900,000 IN TRUST FOR THE BONDHOLDERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 9.—A motion was made yesterday afternoon, before Judge Blodgett, to set aside the decree of foreclosure in the case of Dennison and others against the Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company. This was a suit to foreclose a mortgage on the road, and a decree was entered by default, and the sale set for 10 o'clock this morning. The application yesterday was made on behalf of stockholders representing one-half the capital stock of the company, on a petition filed asking to have the sale deferred and the petition referred to the Master in Chancery to take proof. The petitioners alleged that the Chicago and Iowa Company is wholly solvent and able to pay its indebtedness; that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad owes the Chicago and Iowa Road about $200,000. The matter was argued at great length by counsel, and at a late hour last night Judge Blodgett took the matter under advisement. Judge Blodgett this morning delivered an oral decision, and directed the sale to proceed forthwith. The first bid was made by J. M. Walker for $500,000. This was run up to $800,000 by Mr. J. D. Harvey, when Walker bid $900,000, and the sale was made to William G. Weld, George B. Chandler, and J. M. Walker, who have bought the road to hold in trust for the bondholders. It is generally understood that Mr. Harvey represented the Illinois Central and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads. The Chicago and Iowa Road runs from Aurora to Forston, Ill.

RECEPTION TO EX-GOV. BULLOCK.

HIS RETURN TO HIS NATIVE VILLAGE—THE SPEECH OF WELCOME—THE GOVERNOR'S RESPONSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBION, N. Y., March 9.—The reception given by the citizens of Albion this evening upon the return of ex-Gov. R. B. Bullock, of Georgia, to the home of his early life, far surpassed anything of the kind ever witnessed in this section of the State. He arrived from New-York at 6:30 o'clock P. M., and was met at the depot by a large assemblage of friends. The cheers of the multitude, the playing of the band, and the immense enthusiasm that rang out on the evening air as he stepped from the plat form of his car, but faintly expressed the true feeling of his many friends, irrespective of party. The Governor having been escorted to his carriage, Edwin Porter, a leading Democrat of Albion, stepped up and welcomed him home. He said: "Gov. Bullock, by request of your friends and neighbors, I receive you back to your native village. After an absence of three months you have returned with a vindication of your honor. Your enemies must acknowledge your courage in returning to the State that honored you as her Chief Executive, and to your presence among the people in order to overthrow you. It is gratifying to your friends to know that your enemies have been compelled by weight of evidence to bow down and to confess, to their own humiliation, that they have wronged you. Governor Bullock, this vast multitude speak volumes to you, and in their name I welcome you back to your native village."

The Governor responded with much feeling. He thanked them for this warm greeting, which was a payment in full for the trials and sufferings through which he had passed, and said he, "when I say thank you, I say all that I can." He was then escorted to his father's residence, the street being decorated with flags and bunting.

THE HAYDENSVILLE SAVINGS BANK.

BOSTON, March 9.—A temporary injunction was granted to-day restraining the Haydensville Savings Bank, of Williamsburg, Mass., from the transaction of business. The embarrassment was occasioned by the recent failure of the firm of Hayden & Co., of which Joel Hayden was a member and also President of the bank. The bank held notes of this company amounting to $23,400, while the surplus and guarantee funds of the bank are about $5,000, leaving a deficiency of $18,000, about one-third of which will probably be realized. The Commissioners decided that it was expedient, for the protection of the depositors, to place the bank under an injunction. The deposits amount to $206,880 70, and its investments, with the exception of the Hayden notes, which are considered good, are $117,671 29 loaned on real estate, and $68,416 23 on personal property.

DECISION AGAINST A RAILROAD.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 9.—In the case of the State of Kansas against the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad to require the road to maintain and operate its line from Leavenworth to Lawrence, as provided under its charter and grants of land made by the State and National Governments to aid in its construction, the company having demurred, Judge Foster, of the United States District Court, to-day notified the counsel that the demurrer had been overruled, the court holding that the State had a right, under the charter and land grants, to require the company to maintain and operate this portion of its line.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

INDIANAPOLIS, March, 9.—The application of Allen Campbell, Trustee of the bondholders of the first and second mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, for possession of that road, under the terms of the deed of trust, was heard by Judge Drummond yesterday. He decided that it was in the power of the court to make its own selection of a person to take charge of the property; that Jenn King, Jr., was appointed, with the consent of a large majority of the bond-holding interest, and had given satisfaction. No claim was set forth in the petition that he was not capable, and his policy for the best interest of the property; therefore, the petition was denied, and Mr. King continued as Receiver.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF GASOLINE.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—At Harrison, Ohio, last night, at a meeting in the Town Hall, a new gasoline machine, which was being tested by those unskilled in its operation, exploded. F. Repp, a member of the Town Council, and a little girl were instantly killed. A. Probst and F. Fisher were dangerously injured, and many others slightly hurt. The flames spread and great confusion followed, but the fire was got under control and the building saved in a damaged condition.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN

TWO DAYS BEFORE THE ELECTION.

THE DEMOCRATS FLOODING THE STATE WITH PAPERS CONTAINING REPUBLICAN ATTACKS UPON THE ADMINISTRATION—A DESPERATE EFFORT TO KEEP REPUBLICANS AT HOME—THE PARTY HANDICAPPED BY THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN POLICY, BUT STILL HOPEFUL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, March 9, 1878.

The campaign is within two days of its close, and but comparatively little of the excitement of former years has been noticed. Still things have warmed up a little within the past few days. The rooms of the two State Committees in this city have been visited lately by many politicians and workers from all parts of the State in search of information and advice. The manner in which the two parties have done their work is characteristic. The Republicans for the last week have been holding meetings in various parts of the State, discussing State issues in an open, aggressive way; and also maintaining that national affairs at this juncture require the continued ascendency of the party more than ever, in view of the growing arrogance of the South, the threatened avalanche of Southern claims on the Treasury, and the numerous financial heresies that are cherished and promulgated by the great majority of the Democratic Party. The Democrats, on the contrary, have kept up their "still-hunt" tatics from the first. Up to this time they have not held a single meeting. Their candidate has been towed around from town to town, and exhibited to the people in the hope of his gaining votes by his engaging personal qualities. But if he has any views on any public question the public have had as yet no means of ascertaining them. The Democratic managers all over the State are bending their efforts to secure the Legislature, but are making their operations as secret as possible. In one or two counties the Republicans have made unpopular nominations—not that their nominees are not good men, but because other men who were supposed to have claims to the party support were crowded off the ticket. In these localities the Democrats are making special exertions to excite dissensions among their opponents and further the success of their own candidates. The last device of the Democrats is a fair sample of the way they conduct their campaign this year.

Last Thursday thousands of copies of a broadside sheet headed *The Old Guard Republican* was suddenly and mysteriously circulated in many of the cities and towns. This sheet bore no imprint of any kind to indicate its origin. It was filled with the most bitter attacks on the President that could be found in W. E. Chandler's recent letters; passages reflecting on the conduct of the Administration, taken from the Concord *Monitor* and other anti-Hayes Republican journals; attacks on Gov. Prescott for some judicial appointments made by him last Summer, taken from Republican State papers, and other matter of that kind. Now, Mr. W. E. Chandler has been sending copies of his letters in pamphlet form over the State for some days past. These bear the imprint of the *Monitor* office, and a publishing firm in Washington. Hence, putting the circulation of Chandler's pamphlets and this "Old Guard" sheet together, the inference would be that Chandler and the *Monitor* people were working together to excite an anti-Administration sentiment with a view to secure a Republican defeat as a rebuke to Hayes. These sheets were circulated just after the *Statesman*, (the weekly edition of the *Monitor*,) and all other weekly papers had been sent out, so there was no chance for a reply, save at great expense of money and labor. The *Monitor* of Thursday published a prompt disclaimer of any connection with the circulation of either the *Old Guard* or Chandler's pamphlets. It said Chandler did not control its columns, nor own a majority of its stock. He was not responsible for the utterances of the *Monitor*, neither was the *Monitor* responsible for Chandler's opinions. Chandler had patronized the *Monitor* office for printing, and the appearance of the *Monitor* imprint on his pamphlets was simply a matter of legitimate trade. This sheet, the *Old Guard*, which, by the way, was printed and issued from the office of the Concord *People*—the organ of the Bourbon Democracy—being sent out five days before election, the Republican State Committee took immediate measures to counteract any evil effects it might have had. On Friday they issued a circular and sent out several thousands, explaining that the *Old Guard* originated in the office of a copperhead newspaper; that the *Old Guard* did not work in disguise, and, above all, at this critical time they would not swerve from party allegiance. This trick of the Democracy, showing to what desperate messures they feel obliged to resort, was not played at the right time. If the Democrats had kept their sheets back until Saturday, or until such a time that the Republicans could not have sent out circulars in reply, they would have made a point, and probably kept at least 1,000 Republican voters from the polls. But the game was played too soon. The Republican antidote following the poison so promptly, the effect will be to aid the Republicans and rally their disaffected voters to the support of the ticket.

The general policy of the Democrats for the last two months has been to create a feeling of disgust among the stalwart Republicans. Their papers have kept portions of Chandler's letters on the Southern policy standing, and underneath, declarations of Administration papers in Boston and elsewhere that the Republican platform indorsed the President's Southern policy, which it does not do by any fair interpretation. That there is a deep feeling of resentment toward the President in his Southern policy is useless to deny. It is impossible to find out just how widely this is spread, and it is just this that makes the Republican managers anxious. Men come to their headquarters from various parts of the State, and when asked how things are looking up their way will say, "Oh, everything looks all right; but some of our folks don't say much, and you can't tell how they are feeling." The Republican press of the State, with one exception, have done their best to represent that the President's policy is not an issue in this campaign, but the fear is that some voters will act as though it was.

It is curious to see how the Republicans have to treat the Administration and its acts. Their speakers, with the exception of Mr. O. C. Moore, editor of the Nashua *Telegraph*, glide around the subject, taking especial care not to use any terms of commendation. The last issue of the *Statesman*, which was a campaign number, mentioned Hayes' name in but two or three instances, and then only incidentally. In most of the other Republican papers the same course has been pursued. Mr. Moore, in some of his speeches, has tried to make points on the President's civil service reform professions and actions, but his remarks on that subject fall flat on his audiences. The whole campaign has been a pitiful commentary on the condition to which Hayes has brought those who might have been his friends.

The policy of the President has been made a pretext by a few disgruntled Republicans for going over to the Democrats. One E. B. S. Sanborn, of Franklin, formerly a Republican with some local influence, has written a letter to the local paper, in which he says, as Hayes has adopted Democratic policy, put Democrats in his Cabinet, and the whole country approves of it, he sees no reason why he should work against that party. This letter has been copied widely by the Democratic press, headed "Opinions of a Prominent Republican." But as Sanborn is generally known to be controlled by a leading Democrat of his town, his manifesto will probably have little or no effect.

The Greenback movement recently started in the south-eastern part of the State is a harmless thing. It will draw more votes from the Democrats than from the Republicans. The Temperance question, however, will probably be of some little importance in certain localities. There is a Temperance ticket in the field, as usual. It usually gets about 900 votes. It draws substantially all its strength from the Republicans, and, of course, is encouraged and assisted by the Democrats. In Manchester, the Prohibitory law has not been enforced the past year so strictly as its friends think it should be, and as the Republicans hold the city offices, they have to bear the blame. This Spring the Temperance men have nominated a candidate for Mayor. This, taken in connection with the fact that the Republican candidate for Senator in the Manchester district is rather unpopular, will cause heavy losses in that city it is feared. Manchester gave the Republican ticket 700 majority last year, but the city cannot be depended on. It has a large foreign population, and therefore the floating vote is proportionately large. It has sometimes changed several hundred votes from one year to another.

The friends of McLean, the Democratic candidate, are working hard for him at Nashua. Most preposterous claims have been made as to his popularity in his own city. While he will run ahead of his ticket in that locality, doubtless, yet it is ridiculous to suppose he will draw 500 votes from Prescott, or a number nearly as large, as his friends have asserted. Not nearly as many voters will be brought home this year as formerly. In some years voters have had their expenses paid to come home from places as far distant as Chicago. But those were the times when it was easier to raise money for campaigns than it is now. The expenses of both parties will be comparatively light this campaign. Last year the eastern part of the State was flooded with money by Frank Jones, the brewer, who succeeded in buying his way into Congress by a plurality of about 40 votes over his Republican competitor. Jones has been home this Spring, but, of course, did not care to bleed very freely, as he has nothing at stake, so politics in that section of the State are more quiet than they have been for several years past.

One new feature of the campaign is the formation, in many places, of Young Men's Republican Clubs. These organizations, where they have been formed, have been active, and have done good service. In this city, where there is a large club, several meetings have been held under their auspices, and much enthusiasm excited.

To sum up as to the probable result of the election, the Republicans have been heavily handicapped through the campaign. The Administration has been a clog from first to last. Great care had to be taken in the convention to frame a plank of such a nature as to satisfy the few friends of Hayes, and not to repel those who thoroughly disbelieved in the wisdom and honesty of his acts. Gov. Prescott had offended a certain portion of his party last Summer by the appointment of two Judges to the Supreme Court who were concerned in the famous "Senate steal" of two years ago. The Democrats put a more popular Gubernatorial candidate in nomination than they have for the past few years. Some of the Republican candidates for minor offices have been rather a load than an assistance to the ticket. The Republicans, however, have possession of most of the city governments, thereby being able to prevent the frauds which have invariably occurred when the Democrats have manipulated the check-lists. The Democrats have to overcome the 3,650 majority obtained by Gov. Prescott last year, and a majority of 70 in the Legislature. While the Democrats express great confidence in conversation, yet the tricks and devices to which they are resorting to gain success would indicate that much of their confidence is assumed. Taking everything into consideration, a majority of about 1,000 for Gov. Prescott, a Republican majority in the Legislature largely reduced, and the loss of one or two counties to the Republicans, may be expected next Tuesday.

OBEYING ORDERS FROM BLACK ROD.

A SCENE IN THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE—INTERRUPTING A ROLL CALL—THE SPEAKER OBSERVING THE COMMANDS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

QUEBEC, March 9.—The Quebec Legislature met at 3 o'clock to-day. After the transaction of routine business the Speaker reported that he had received a copy of the explanations and official correspondence read and submitted by Mr. Angers on the previous day. One of the greatest comedies of the session then followed. Mr. Lavoyager rose and made a motion for an address to the Lieutenant-Governor testifying to a desire of the House to record the supplies on the condition that the constitutional principle of the majority governing should be recognized. [Cries of "carried," "carried."]

Mr. Watts said the motion was not going to be carried so easy. He raised a question of order, contending that the principle of the motion was in direct variance with the Constitution of the country and also of precedent. It asserted the idea that the House, after three years' existence, and upon legislation passed and four dissolved on the ground that it still continued to represent the will of the people in the face of the most positive manifestations to the contrary. It sought to make the House superior to the people and disrespected the rights and privileges of the electors at a juncture in a state of affairs which was evident could only be settled by a direct appeal to the country. He maintained that the supporters of the late Government, who were now reserving to cry him down, dreaded the voice of the people. A somewhat farcical scene here ensued, Mr. Watts persisting to speak on a point of order, and accordingly quoted all kinds of precedents and authorities for his arguments, and elaborated the latter to such an extent that as the minutes slipped by the Opposition became impatient for the adoption of their motion, and endeavored by force of lung power to shut him down, holding that he was not keeping to the question. For a few minutes longer Mr. Watts maintained the unequal contest of the rules of the House and his privileges as a member, when the Speaker intervened, and, as usual, ruled that any point of order raised by a political adversary was untenable. Mr. Watts accordingly sat down, and there was yet no sign of the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor to interrogate the House, though the booming of guns and strains of music outside were beginning to herald his approach.

Mr. Laframboise then stepped into the breach, appealing from the Speaker's ruling. [Calls of "question! question," from the other side.] A demand was then made to call on members, and the Speaker had to give the necessary order. Some little delay ensued, as also in taking down the division, in the middle of which, the Clerk was commencing to count the nays (the yeas in favor of the Speaker's ruling being, of course, largely in the preponderance), the summons of Black Rod was heard.

Mr. Angers hesitated, and half rose from his seat to obey the Gubernatorial command, the members of the Speaker and members of the Assembly at the Bar of the Upper House. [A voice from the ex-Ministerial side, "No, no."]

The Speaker rose from his chair, and, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms with the mace, left the chamber, followed by the liberal members, Mr. Angers and his friends refusing to respect the command of the representative of the sovereign, and remaining behind in the Assembly Chamber.

The following is Lieut.-Gov. Letellier's speech at the close of the session:

"Being desirous of ascertaining in a constitutional manner the feelings of the people of this province regarding the present state of public affairs and of the Ministerial changes which have just taken place, I have determined upon the prorogation of the Legislature of this province with a view to its dissolution at an early date. I sincerely hope that the electors of this province will, in the choice of their representatives, exhibit as much judgment as patriotism, in order to secure the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the people of this province."

The Speaker of the Legislative Council then said: "It is his Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor's, will and pleasure that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Thursday, the 11th day of April next, to be here held, and the Provincial Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Thursday, the 11th day of April next.

LOSS OF AN ENGLISH STEAM-SHIP.

NORFOLK, Va., March 9.—The United States revenue-steamer Hamilton, Capt. Irish, arrived here this morning from Chincoteague, and reports, despite the assistance sent her from Philadelphia and this city, the total loss of the English steam-ship North Point and her cargo. The Captain and crew were taken to Philadelphia by the wrecking-tug North America.

WASHINGTON.

TIMBER DEPREDATIONS IN MONTANA

A REPORT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR — STEALING TIMBER FROM THE PUBLIC LANDS FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Secretary Schurz has prepared a report of the seizures of timber stolen from the public lands in Montana, and the action of the department in releasing certain timber upon the payment of $1 per cord, which was called for by the Senate. This report will be presented on Monday, and Mr. Blaine will be surprised at the character of the depredators and the extent of the depredations committed in Montana. The report shows that the wood was seized while in possession of men who had hundreds of cords stored away for sale, and in some instances lumber was seized from parties who are running large mills and turning out 10,000 feet of dressed lumber per day, which they sold for from $25 to $60 per 1,000 feet. Settlers who cut timber for domestic purposes have not been molested, the efforts of the department having been directed to those who have been stealing timber from the public lands for commercial purposes.

AN INVITATION DECLINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The story that Gen. Garfield was invited to New-Hampshire to answer the Chandler letters, and was afterward advised not to go because the proposed discussion would be injurious, turns out to have been a piece of fiction without foundation or excuse, or known parentage. Gen. Garfield was invited and urged to go to New-Hampshire by the proper and competent persons to give the invitation. He declined solely because of the pendency of the Tariff bill in the Committee on Ways and Means, and he did not feel that it would be right to leave the committee at this time for any cause not absolutely imperative. He was never asked to answer Mr. Chandler. The subjects of his speeches were not suggested, and he himself never thought, of pursuing such a course. The story probably came from the Chandler side, and was intended to advertise him and magnify his importance.

THE LOUISIANA PROSECUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A Republican member of the House has received a letter from an ex-member, who lives in Louisiana, which states that the writer knows by authoritative information that the Returning Board prosecutions are to be stopped, and Gen. Anderson is to be pardoned. The recalling of the Legislature has increased the hope that this and other similar assurances may be realized.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE NEW-IDRIA QUICKSILVER MINE—A HEARING BEFORE THE SENATE PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Senate Public Lands Committee to-day heard evidence in regard to the McGarrahan claim for property in California known as the New-Idria Quicksilver Mine. Judge Jeremiah Wilson, Hon. C. C. Ingersoll, and ex-Senator Carpenter appeared for Mr. McGarrahan, and Judge Jeremiah Black, David S. Wilson, of Iowa, and Mr. Curtis, ex-Chief Clerk of the Land Office, for the New-Idria Company. Mr. Jeremiah Wilson offered in evidence papers purporting to be a copy of the order of the California Land Commissioner rejecting the claim of McGarrahan; then a further order of the District Court of the United States for the District of California reviewing, on appeal, the order of the Land Commissioner, and affirming the validity of his claim to the land in controversy; also, a letter from ex-Secretary of the Interior Caleb B. Smith, and a subsequent letter from Secretary John P. Usher, directing a patent to issue to McGarrahan, and also an exemplification of this patent from the records of the General Land Office. Judge Black then asked leave to examine Mr. McGarrahan relative to the steps taken by him to secure these decisions. A discussion thereupon occurred between the counsel, Judge Black claiming that corrupt means had been used by Mr. McGarrahan to secure a patent, and charging that Senator McDougal, Senator Francis P. Blair, D. C. Forney, and other former Senators and members of Congress, had been corrupted by the witness in obtaining his decisions. Ex-Senator Carpenter claimed that, even if bribery had been used and Mr. McGarrahan had improperly influenced Senators, it would not invalidate his client's title to the land in question. As long as he had not corrupted this Congress, the committee's duty and that of Congress was based upon the validity of Mr. McGarrahan's grant. Mr. David Wilson said the defense intended to show that every decision in favor of Mr. McGarrahan had been obtained by the use of money. Some further discussion relative to the admission of evidence of this character. Mr. McGarrahan was asked if he had ever given stock based on his claim to John Hickman, ex-member of Congress from Pennsylvania. He replied that he never had. He heard subsequently that Hickman had stock, but did not know how he got it. In reply to further questions, witness said: Daniel E. Sickles performed some services for me; I did not agree to give him any compensation, but subsequently I gave him an interest in my claim; he would have acted for me if I had never given him a dime; never gave James Watson, ex-member of Congress from Iowa, either stock or money; there was some talk between Mr. Sickles and myself about taking Mr. E. M. Stanton into our business; Mr. Sickles said he did not think it was necessary to have Mr. Stanton's aid; Mr. Stanton was not Attorney-General at the time; I made no attempt to buy up the Attorney-General's office; it was in the possession of my opponents.

Judge Black—It was in the possession of the United States.

Mr. David Wilson offered in evidence several letters from McGarrahan to Mr. Frank. Secretary of the Panoche Grande Company, which he claimed would show that McGarrahan and Sickles attempted to operate upon Stanton while Attorney-General for the purpose of securing his influence. One of them said that he and his friends were willing to take Stanton into the boat with them. The other letters communicated McGarrahan's movements with Mr. McDougal, ex-Senator from California, and others, as to prospects of legislation before Congress in behalf of McGarrahan. The fight would now have to be made in California, that for having Senator McDougal's services 1,000 shares would have to be given him. It would also be necessary to secure the services of a man in the Attorney-General's office here. Another letter states that when an injunction had been served upon the New Idria Company to prevent them from running the mine, arrangements were made here so that an appeal could not be taken in time to prove of service to McGarrahan's opponents. The letters to Mr. Frank number over 100, and cover a correspondence of 10 years. Their reading was discontinued, and it was ordered that they all be printed and go into the *Record*.

Judge Wilson said they were all of a general character, showing that money was paid, Federal appointments secured, and laws changed in the interest of McGarrahan's claim. The committee then adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1878.

The President to-day appointed Frank Millward, of Kentucky, Honorary Commissioner, to the Paris Exposition.

The President to-day approved the joint resolution providing for issuing arms and ammunition to the Territory of Idaho.

The President has signed an act approving of the preparation and publication of a new edition of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The Treasurer of the United States has been directed to cause a transfer of $7,500 in minor coin from the Sub-Treasury at New-York to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia.

Joseph F. Landram was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Seventh District of Kentucky, and Joseph Marquis Storekeeper for the First District of Missouri.

The bill providing a long bond for savings, which passed the Senate on Wednesday last, was discussed at considerable length by the Ways and Means Committee to-day, but no definite action was reached.

The President has approved a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to issue arms to the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C. Also, an act changing the time of holding the terms of the District Court of West Virginia.

At the request of Commissioner-General McCormick, the Secretary of the Navy has directed that another vessel, the Constellation, be detailed to carry goods to the Paris Exposition. She will leave Annapolis in a few days for New-York, where she will be loaded. She will be commanded by Capt. James A. Greer.

Passed Assistant Engineer Warren B. Bayley is ordered to the Monocacy, Asiatic Station. Midshipman Charles A. Gove is detached from the Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Engineer J. P. S. Lawrence, from the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Leave of absence for six months is granted to Capt. Moses Harris, of the First Cavalry; also, for one year, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Second Lieut. Charles F. Roe, Regimental Adjutant of the Second Cavalry; also, for four months, to Capt. Arthur Morris, of the Fourth Artillery. Major J. P. Farley, of the Ordnance Department, is detailed as a member of the Board of Appointment to assemble at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., April 3, in place of Capt. J. H. Rollins, hereby relieved.

The Treasury now holds $346,055,850 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation, and $13,593,000 to secure public deposits; United States bonds deposited for circulation, week ending to-day, $728,000; United States bonds held for circulation, withdrawn week ending to-day, $1,191,700; national bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, $320,453,635; gold notes, $1,432,120; the receipts from internal revenue to-day were $39,102 24, and from Customs, $475,447 06.

The following were the receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:

	1877.	1878.
New-York	$1,058,000	$384,000
Boston	1,258,000	1,173,000
Philadelphia	106,000	94,000
Miscellaneous	1,367,000	764,000
Total	$3,789,000	$2,615,000

Receipts to-day, $498,000.

There are indications that the President has abandoned all idea of harmonizing the factions in the Republican Party in Louisiana by any appointments he may make, and that he has settled on the purpose to appoint some man not identified with either side as Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, to be followed by a sweeping change in the other offices. The object in this course is obviously to make a choice not so much for political reasons as to serve the public good, and to silence animadversions upon the present condition of matters at the New-Orleans Custom-house. Mr. C. A. Lee, formerly a merchant of the interior of the State, now in business in New-Orleans, is favorably thought of in that connection, and is strongly sustained by parties having the Executive confidence. It is stated that there is a coalition of long standing between the Senators of Louisiana in favor of Packard's appointment, but that it will not be sufficient to secure the end sought.

Schedule M of the Tariff bill, which relates to sundries, was further considered by the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, and amended as follows: Bitts, p ates, and blums, reduced from 2½ to 2 cents per pound; epaulets, galoons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, tresses, and rings of gold, silver, or other metal, reduced from 40 to 35 per cent. ad valorem. The tax on essences, extracts, toilet waters, hair-dressings, restoratives and dyes, tooth-washes and pastes, aromatic cachous, or other like perfumeries or cosmetics, by whatsoever name or names known, used or applied as perfumes or applications to the hair, mouth, or skin, was placed at 50 per cent. ad valorem. Cologne water or other perfumery of which alcohol forms the principal ingredient, rum, essence, or oil, and all flavoring extracts not otherwise provided for, and bay rum, essence, or oil, were reduced from 50 to 25 per centum ad valorem. The rate on collodion and others, ethereal preparations or extracts, was fixed at 50 cents per pound; and on pocket-knives of all descriptions, 45 per centum ad valorem.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE NAVY.

PROPOSITION FROM RHODE ISLAND TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT—ACTION OF THE GOVERNOR AND THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9.—There is a movement on foot, as will be seen by the following communication from Gov. Van Zandt, to purchase a location for a training school for the United States Navy, and offer it to the Government:

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, PROVIDENCE, March 6.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c.:

I am informed by reliable authority that the training school for boys in the Navy, established by the United States Government, is well in hand, and increasing yearly in magnitude, and there is an almost immediate necessity for a permanent location for a Winter school in barracks for the complete development of the present system. Narragansett Bay, in the opinion of many experienced naval officers, possesses the greatest advantages for this purpose. I therefore recomm

THE EXCISE QUESTION.

TALK OVER THE DAILY BILL.

HOW ITS DEFEAT WAS RECEIVED BY THE TEMPERANCE PEOPLE AND LIQUOR-DEALERS—THE FORMER DETERMINED TO ENFORCE THE LAW OF 1857—WHAT THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS SAY—THE LIQUOR-DEALERS BELIEVE THAT A FAIR BILL WILL BE PASSED THIS SESSION.

The defeat of the Daly Excise bill in the Assembly has been received with great satisfaction by the advocates of temperance and teetotalism, but it has not apparently cast down the liquor-dealers of this City who desired its passage. Now that all their efforts in its favor have proved unavailing the liquor-dealers say they have the assurance of procuring the passage of an Excise bill satisfactory to them and to the public before the end of the present session. At the same time they bitterly denounce the way in which the Daly bill was defeated, and declare that treachery was used. The temperance people—of whom Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby is the best representative—think now that the danger of legislative interference with the present Excise law is passed, its provisions can and must be enforced by the Excise Commissioners, the Police, and the public prosecutors. For the first time since the law of 1857 was exhumed, they show a determination to compel the enforcement of that law in its entirety. This is what the liquor-dealers have dreaded most. One of the sections of the law of 1857 declares that no license shall be granted to any person to keep a hotel unless his application shall be indorsed by 20 freeholders, who shall certify that there is need for a hotel in the neighborhood in which the applicant proposes to locate. The Excise Commissioners have paid no heed to this provision. They have issued licenses to hotel-keepers upon their personal application, backed by the indorsement of the Police as to the character of each applicant, and have demanded from the latter only two sureties that he would not permit gaming, lewd conduct, or any unlawful procedure in his house. They have paid no attention whatever to the number of "hotels" in each neighborhood, nor to the necessity for their existence to supply refreshment to travelers. The questions then arise: Are not all the licenses hitherto granted by the Board of Excise Commissioners invalid? and are not the members of that board liable to indictment for willfully violating the law? Whether or not these questions will be brought up for judicial settlement does not yet appear from the remarks of Dr. Crosby and the gentlemen who are associated with him in this question. These gentlemen are determined to compel in the future all officials having to do with the matter to enforce the law strictly. "Hotels" must, hereafter, be hotels in fact as well as in name, they say; must have all necessary accommodations for patrons; that is, must prepare and provide meals in their own kitchens, &c. When the Excise Commissioners have licensed all the places that ought to be licensed, the Police must see that the keepers of all low and unauthorized drinking places are arrested. It then becomes the duty of the prosecuting attorneys to procure the punishment of the offenders, and they can no longer avoid that duty by pleading that the laws were in a confused condition.

Superintendent Walling said yesterday that no new orders are to be given to the Captains with reference to the enforcement of the Excise law, in view of the defeat of the Daly bill. The Police, he said, had nothing to do with the Daly bill. Their duty was in connection with laws, not projects. Orders were given a long time ago to the force to arrest persons who violated the Excise law, and they were faithfully carried out. Hundreds, even thousands, of arrests were made. The culprits were taken before Police Justices, who held each of them in $100 bail to answer. The District Attorney did not press the trial of the persons charged with the offenses, and affairs came to a stand-still. The Police found that their work was useless, and, instead of continuing to arrest again and again the liquor-sellers who had no licenses, themselves devoted to arresting whenever they noticed a more than ordinarily flagrant violation of the law. They still had their orders, however, and it would be useless to repeat them. Superintendent Walling also suggested that the Excise Commissioners could procure the complete enforcement of the law by petitioning the District Attorney to press the cases against indicted liquor-sellers. In the event of the conviction of some of those persons, the Police would be once more encouraged to arrest other offenders.

The Excise Commissioners take the view that they are simply a licensing body, and have no right to interfere in criminal affairs. It is their duty, they say, to merely give permission for the sale of liquors, and it is the duty of the Police and they law officers to arrest and punish persons who refrain from applying for such permission. The Commissioners are now issuing licenses for three classes of hotels, and for the sale of ale and beer, and, in their methods, they consider that they are carrying out the law of 1857. It does not matter to them how respectable the applicant for a license to carry on an ordinary liquor-store is they cannot give him one, and all the fancy bar-rooms on the corners of thoroughfares are illegal as the lowest tippling places. The proprietors of some of those places pretend to do business under authority of licenses granted before the law of 1857 was affirmed last year, and which have not yet expired, but such claims are incorrect. The Excise Commissioners do not recognise other than hotel licenses, or those allowing only ale and beer to be sold. A hotel is defined by the Commissioners as a place where there are at least three beds for accommodation of travelers, where a register of guests is kept, and where, on the door of each room is a copy of the hotel laws. The Temperance people, it is evident, will object to this definition, and demand its revision so as to accord with their interpretation of the law of 1857. The discussion of Excise affairs in the Assembly, and the stoppage of Police raids upon the unlicensed liquor-dealers have lessened the number of applicants for licenses during the past few months. The illegal dealers who were so affrighted by their repeated arrests last Summer are now no more engaged in business, and it is estimated that there are now from 1,500 to 2,000 of them doing business without authorization.

The liquor-dealers declare that if they had used the proper means—meaning pecuniary persuasion—they could have procured the passage of the Daly bill. They were determined, however, not to use money, and they have the assurance, from the fact that the Daly bill is white as well as truth when it is read, and they will procure the passage of a proper law. This was, in substance, the statement of Mr. Harry Cunningham, President of the Liquor-dealers' Protective Union. Mr. Cunningham said also that his associates felt assured that the law of 1857 was really unconstitutional, as there were certain features making it unconstitutional which had been passed upon by the Court of Appeals. The Liquor-dealers' Protective Union, he said, accepts the arguments of Assemblyman Grady against the law. That legislator, being a consistent temperance man, could not be accused of working in the interest of liquor-sellers, and his arguments must be accepted as based upon good law and earnest, honest feeling. Mr. Cunningham said that his association had not determined upon the course to be pursued in view of the defeat of the Daly bill. There were other bills before the Assembly which would be acceptable, and Mr. Grady intends next Monday or Tuesday to introduce a bill which will probably be indorsed by the association.

Mr. Sheridan Shook, who, being a brewer, is very much interested in the liquor legislation, felt very indignant yesterday over the defeat of the Daly bill. He felt that there had been treachery shown toward the liquor-dealers, and condemned the course of Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, who, being Chairman of the committee that reported the bill, voted in the House to send it back to the committee with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. Shook added, however, that the defeat of the Daly bill will not prevent the passage of another one before the end of the present session. He was in favor of an Excise law, but of one that was just to everybody. He considered that the bill introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Langner, of Buffalo, with a few amendments, would provide such a law, and he believed it will be passed. The bill has been reported, but is again in the hands of the committee under reconsultal.

THE RAILROAD ON THE ERIE CANAL.

Mr. Edward Crane addressed the members of the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon in advocacy of a freight and towing railroad on the banks of the Erie Canal. He described the former prosperity of the Empire City, which he ascribed to the Erie Canal, and claimed that its trade had now left it because the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the City of Baltimore at its back, holds the reins and controls transportation. The usefulness of the New-York Central is, he asserted, obsolete, as it has to pay interest on $180,000,000, while the Baltimore and Ohio Road has to pay interest on but $50,000,000. Under such circumstances, he said, competition is out of the question. He held that the question of terminal facilities was the first which New-Yorkers would have to meet if they wished a return to the old condition of affairs. What was wanted was a railroad route from Buffalo to New-York, costing inside of $20,000,000, which would be able to place goods at either end cheaper than any other road in the country could do it. Such a road might be constructed on the banks of the Erie Canal. Nine thousand dollars per day are expended on mules, horses, and boys employed on the canal. The proposed railroad would do the work for one-fifth that sum. The remaining $7,000 should be devoted to making the canal free. The railroad can tow five boats three miles per hour, at 6 cents per mile each. The roadway is graded, the right of way is settled, the people own it. Why should they not occupy it? The Canal Commissioners and the State Engineer may say that the project is a feasible one. The speaker thought the Produce Exchange could not do better than it was such a road. They could memorialize the Legislature, favorable views of the project could be shown, and rates might be fixed on grand charges, and not per mile. President Cole suggested, in view of the importance of the subject, that the matter should be left in the hands of the Executive Committee for full discussion. In answer to questions, Mr. Crane admitted that the railroad could not Welland Canal will never be able to compete with or injure the Erie Canal if the latter be properly managed. Mr. Leonard Hazleton protested against any action on the part of the Exchange that might be construed into an indorsement of any measure which had not until it had first been investigated and reported on by the proper committee. He moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on Canal and Trade. Mr. Cole ruled all motions out of order under the call for the meeting. He asked for an informal expression of opinion as to whether the subject should be referred further. The question was decided unanimously in the affirmative.

THE COAL COMBINATION.

ANTHRACITE MINES AND DEALERS—INVESTIGATION BY THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE—THE COST OF PRODUCING AND TRANSPORTING COAL.

Messrs. Prescott, Chappell, and Moller, of the Assembly Committee on Railroads, took further testimony concerning the coal combination, in the St. Nicholas Hotel, yesterday. Mr. Prescott acted as Chairman. John E. Evans, a Welsh miner, of Scranton, Penn., testified that the cost of mining a ton of coal and placing it in a car under the chutes was between 80 and 90 cents. He said further: A miner now averages about eight days of work a month at $1 75 a day; the number of miners has not increased lately; the coal combination during the last few years has, I believe, caused hardships among the miners; the pay of the miners has not advanced and there has been no promise of an advance; they tell us we have no business with the prices of coal in the market; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western pays its miners cash; so does the Delaware and Hudson; some of the other companies pay no money; the miners have to deal at the company's store; the goods are dearer and of a poorer quality than elsewhere. As individual operators have increased in number, the purchase of coal by the railroads has decreased, and their own production has diminished; I don't know that any small operators are forced out of business by the poor prices offered by railroad companies.

James B. Hickey testified: I have worked in the mines and shops of Scranton since 1869; wages have not been changed since the 15th of last March; I worked between 10 and 12 days a month previous to the strike of 1877; we worked on the average on three-quarter time; a notice would be posted each day telling us we were to work so many hours; never heard any one in charge of the works say that the slight demand for coal was the reason for the short hours, but that was generally understood; the company did discriminate against men who agitated the labor question; I happened to be one of those men; my complaint was that my work was not giving me a decent livelihood; that the companies controlled everything, and compelled the consumers to pay their prices, but refused their men living wages; in my judgment it costs between 80 and 90 cents a ton to deliver coal in a car under the chutes; I was discharged last Summer; I don't feel ugly about the companies; I feel like making those people do justice to the producer and the consumer.

James Connolly testified: I live at No. 315 West Thirty-fifth-street, this City, and am a painter by trade; I know nothing about coal trade except what I heard at private mines in Hyde Park, Scranton; I went to mines there with Mr. Hickey and others; I said I was interested in co-operative matters, and was about to start a large foundry in Cortland, N. Y.; I said I would need 50 or 60 tons of coal a week, and asked how much it would cost to have it delivered at the foundry; I was told that all the miners were paid, not to a company—the word "railroad" was not used; finally, they stated that if they sold me coal they would have to give up their contracts; they were debarred from delivering coal on cars; if I wanted to start a foundry in Scranton they would sell me all the coal I needed for $1 75 a ton, or less; people in Scranton told me that a miner is obliged to mine 2,000 pounds of coal to the car, and that there are 2,240 pounds at tide-water; the difference is used by the companies for their engines and stations; that is to say, that miners are not paid for producing the coal which the companies use. Connolly said he would rather not give the names of his informants, but he would furnish them to the committee in time for them to be called as witnesses if that was necessary.

Peter McDonald, a retail coal-dealer, testified that the wholesale price of stove coal had advanced 95 cents a ton since the formation of the Anthracite Board of Control, in January last. He said: I purchase my coal from railroads and individual operators; they say it costs $1 50 to $1 75 a ton to transport coal from the mines to Hoboken; it costs 15 cents to bring it across the river, and 25 cents more to yard it on the North River water-front.

S. W. Healey, engaged in the coal trade at Bridgeport, Conn., testified: I don't think coal has advanced even as far as the circulars issued by the formation of the Anthracite Board of Trade and 44 Pine; is that it could not advance beyond a remunerative price; too great an advance would bring it into competition with soft coals.

Joseph J. McDonnell, a New-York coal-dealer, testified: There has been a general advance of 50 cents a ton on anthracite coal since January; there is no limit to the advance in prices possible with the coal combination; soft coal is held at $4 50 and $4 75, according to its quality; it cannot come into competition with anthracite except for manufacturing purposes; for family purposes soft coal is almost worthless; for steam it is better, and will be generally used if it not more than 35 cents dearer than anthracite; coal for which retailers here pay from $3 50 to $3 75 gives the company a fair profit.

THE MORRIS-PURDY CONTEST.

CONTINUATION OF THE INVESTIGATION—THE INDICTMENT OF "SCOTTY"—A GANG OF PERJURERS SENT TO ALBANY IN THE INTEREST OF MR. PURDY.

The investigation of the claim of Mr. Fordham Morris to a seat in the Assembly occupied by Mr. Ambrose H. Purdy was continued yesterday at the Astaland House by Messrs. Terry, Fish, Kerr, and Piper, of the Committee on Contested Seats. During the forenoon an effort was made to obtain information as to the proceedings before the Grand Jury in connection with the indictment of "Scotty," the leader of the repeaters. Assistant District Attorney Ball testified that he did not have special charge of the Grand Jury minutes, and thought he had no right to produce them before the committee. Oliver K. King, foreman of the Grand Jury which indicted "Scotty," refused to give the names of the witnesses against that individual. The committee ruled that Mr. King could not be compelled to give the names. Judge Gildersleeve testified as to the quashing of the indictment in consequence of the insufficiency of the evidence. Phillip Reilly, formerly a Central Office detective, testified that in December Police Commissioner Nichols sent for him and told him to see Mr. Purdy about the repeaters in Westchester; witness was relieved from patrol duty, and spent some time in tracking and arresting the repeaters, going back to patrol duty on Jan. 31; the men arrested by him were "Scotty," "Paddy" Duffy, "Yallow" Joyce, "Yankee" Farrell, and a fellow named McCrackin. Mr. Peter Mitchell, the lawyer who defended the case of "Scotty," testified that the indictment was quashed because it proved to be defective; he telegraphed the result to Mr. Purdy, who answered: "All right, old man; tell Scott to stand by the right and we will win." Mr. Herring, counsel for Mr. Morris, called a young man named Bartholomew J. Sweeney, of No. 87 Baxter-street, who testified that on Jan. 16 he met "Scotty" in a Houston-street bar-room; "Scotty" asked him and another man named Johnson if they would like to make $25 by going to Albany and making a statement before a committee; they agreed to go, and accompanied "Scotty" to a saloon at Eighth-street and Third-avenue, where several other men were enlisted in "Scotty's" body guard, as he termed it; the following morning they took the Albany train from the Grand Central Depot, and were taken to the room of Gen. Spinola, in the Delavan House; "Scotty" then gave them instructions as to what they were to testify before the committee; they were supplied with a bunch of tickets, and then, being furnished with fictitious names, were to say to the committee that the night before election 30 of them met in a beer saloon in Forty-second-street, between Lexington and Third avenues; that they went across Harlem Bridge to West Farms, and thence in a wagon to the Ossee Hotel at West Chester; that they got up early, and after breakfasting were each supplied with a bunch of tickets, and that they voted twice or thrice, each time for Fordham Morris; they were told that no genuine oath would be administered by the committee, and that, therefore, they would not be swearing. "Scotty" got them to recite their story to him several times, and subsequently appropriated all the money given to be distributed among them. Before cross-examined by Mr. Purdy, Sweeney admitted that he had been in prison several times for theft and assault; he also acknowledged having told Mr. Purdy that he was one of the repeaters, but said that he lied then, and that his statement of yesterday was "Gospel truth." John J. Clerken, a carpenter, of No. 221 Division-street, also testified that he was one of the gang taken to Albany; he said that he accepted the offer of $25 in order to provide his family with the necessaries of life, but he got no money. The investigation will be resumed at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

DEATH OF A VETERAN OF 1812.

Azariah Ross, one of the last of the veterans of the war of 1812, died yesterday at his residence at Nyack on the Hudson. He was born Feb. 18, 1787, and resided in this City until about 40 years ago, when he moved to Nyack, with what was then considered a large fortune. He was a builder by trade. The first building he erected was in 1814, immediately after his return from the war. It is now standing on the southeast corner of Broome and Orchard streets, and is used as a drug store. He occupied that building for many years as his family residence. His wife, with whom he lived nearly 70 years, preceded him only seven two months. Since the 30th of last December he attended the funerals of his wife and two grandchildren. He was a man of great judgment, and was honored and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

DIPLOMAS FOR DENTISTS.

A DISAGREEMENT OF DOCTORS.

THE LEGISLATURE ASKED TO ENACT A LAW COMPELLING DENTISTS TO HOLD DIPLOMAS FROM DENTAL COLLEGES—VIEWS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION—PROTESTS OF DENTISTS WITHOUT DEGREES.

Two bills are now in the possession of the Assembly Committee on General Laws that are of great interest and importance to dentists throughout the State; but outside of Brooklyn, the class of dentists to be affected by the passage of either of them do not appear to have been made aware that any infringement of their liberties is contemplated, or possibly there would have been in Albany before this time an assured throng of members of the profession, and a good deal of hurrying to and fro in search of committeemen to hear arguments. The unknown danger is this: On Feb. 15, Assemblymen Galvin, of this City, for variously assigned reasons, introduced a bill in three sections, providing for the amendment of the act of 1868 for improving and regulating the practice of dentistry. The second section of the proposed bill provides that "any person who shall knowingly and falsely claim, or pretend to have or hold a certificate or license, diploma or degree, granted by any society organized under and pursuant to the provisions of this act, or who shall falsely and with intent to deceive the public, claim or pretend to be a graduate from any incorporated dental college, not being such a graduate, or who shall practice dentistry for fee or reward, or represent himself as a dentist, without having first received such license or diploma, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor." The bill was immediately referred to the Committee on General Laws, and it was only accidentally heard of by a Brooklyn dentist, who immediately saw that the bill aimed a blow at himself and many of his professional brethren. The effect of the bill would be, if it became a law, to compel a large proportion of the dentists of this State to go before the Board of Censors of the State Medical Society and submit to an examination. If the examiners were satisfied of the ability and qualifications of the candidate, he might be permitted to take a diploma; if they chose to refuse him a license, he would be compelled to go out of business, or run the risks attending the practice of dentistry regardless of the law. To do this would expose him to the danger of losing his fees.

As soon as the importance of the proposed measure was ascertained, an effort was made to call the attention of the members of the Committee on General Laws to what the aggrieved dentists characterized as an outrage. Several members of the committee were consulted; the request was made that an opportunity be given for them to make an argument against it, and they finally succeeded in securing an appointment for a hearing, which will take place at Albany on Wednesday next. Soon after the bill was discovered and published, a protest was circulated in Brooklyn for signatures by dentists, of nearly 70 dentists who had been in business an average time of 20 years each. Among the signers were Dr. J. E. Miller, 36 years a dentist; Dr. A. H. Brockway, 24 years; Dr. Thomas Fry, 25 years; Dr. Frederick C. Monroe, 24 years; Dr. C. D. Cook, 25 years; Dr. T. W. Dolbeare, 28 years; Dr. Thomas Manson, 38 years; Dr. A. N. Chapman, 17 years, and many others from 15 years down. Some of these had diplomas, others had none. The passage of the law was opposed for the reason that it was considered unjust. In conversation with several of these dentists a reporter of THE TIMES learned that the movement was begun by members of the profession in Brooklyn who had their own selfish reasons for demanding that no dentist should be permitted to practice without a diploma. They saw that an attempt to frame a similar law was made by the State Society in May, 1877, and that one was then drafted which was not so sweeping as that now before the Legislature, and that it was referred to a committee of which never reported progress. It is not believed by the offended dentists that either Mr. Galvin or Dr. Hayes are the authors of the bills they presented. Dr. Hayes' bill differs from Mr. Galvin's in that it gives to all dentists who do not hold diplomas a year in which to qualify themselves to receive diplomas, from the State Censors. This body consists of eight dentists elected by the delegates from the various dental societies having central organizations in each of the eight judicial districts. The censors obtained full power to give diplomas in 1870. It is asserted, by the dentists in question, that if Dr. Hayes' bill becomes a law passes the examinations by the censors are but informal ones; that any person can "cram" for the occasion and get his diploma. They say that without legislation each dentist stands on his own merits. The good ones secure business, and the poor ones became inspectors of sewers, or find other occupation for which they are better qualified than they are to perform dental operations. Persons who have been in business 30 years remember that in 1840 there was only one dental college in the country, and that there are now only seven or eight. Dentists obtained their education, therefore, acquired their knowledge of the business first from association for three, four, or five years with those who have become skilled by study and practice. Some of the old dentists, men who are gray in the service, laugh at the idea of being called upon to appear before censors, some of whom have not had half the experience of the men they propose to examine. It seems ridiculous and humiliating to them in order to provide his family with the necessaries of life, but he got no money. The investigation will be resumed as to compel them to submit to such an ordeal. Nothing of the kind, they say, is required in Europe, and it is said that such dentists find employment in Brooklyn. Such men are obliged to employ better dentists than themselves to do their more difficult work. It is admitted that there are many dentists who do not hold diplomas who are undoubtedly qualified to practice. To make it possible for them to secure legal standing, the provision giving them a year in which to qualify before the State Censors is considered a fair one. The assertion that the examination by the Censors is an informal one is emphatically denied. The board now consists of Dr. Norman W. Kingsley, of New-York; Dr. William Jarvis, of Brooklyn; Dr. S. D. Tyrrell, of Troy; Dr. C. F. Rich, of Saratoga; Dr. S. B. Palmer, of Syracuse; Dr. S. H. McCall, of Binghamton; Dr. P. Tyrrell, of Rochester, and Dr. J. P. Southwick, of Buffalo. These gentlemen are all well known in the profession. Dr. Jarvis says that the examinations held by them are made with the view of ascertaining the knowledge of the persons examined in the following points: Anatomy, physiology, pathology, and therapeutics, operative dentistry, mechanical dentistry, growth and formation of the teeth, and diseases of the gums and teeth, and their treatment. It is well known by the friends of the bill that some dentists in high standing have received the medical degree in colleges and have afterward drifted into dentistry from preference, without going through a dental college, and the hardship of compelling these men, and equally skilful dentists who have not taken any degree, to go through a humiliating examination before a board of censors is maintained that the examination need not be humiliating, while the benefit to the profession and the public will, it is claimed, be very great.

The two sides are warming up to the subject, and both those who favor and those who are opposed to the bill will be well represented at Albany on Wednesday, when interesting arguments will be presented for and against the proposed measure.

MEETING OF AMATEUR OARSMEN.

An adjourned meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Amateur Oarsmen, consisting of delegates from various local clubs, was held last evening at the Sturtevant House, Mr. A. L. Warner, of the Arrowsmith Rowing Association, presiding. A substitute for the old constitution and by-laws was reported by the Executive Committee. It provided that the association shall be composed of regularly organized amateur boat clubs located within a radius of 50 miles of the City Hall of New-York City, but that regattas shall be open to all. The object of the association is the promotion of the art of rowing among amateurs by giving regattas, wherein all amateurs may meet in amicable contests. Each of the 16 clubs belonging to the association is represented by one member in the Executive Committee. The report was laid over, as the following amendments to the old constitution and by-laws were taken up for consideration. Ollo provided for the addition of a Commodore and Vice-Commodore to the list of officers, making them ex-officio members of the Executive Committee was adopted. The amendment, with the others proposed and considered, were ordered to be inserted in the constitution, and the whole will be taken up for final action at the next meeting. On motion of Mr. J. R. Busris, of the Athlantis Boat Club, it was resolved that in view of the regatta proposed by the Yonkers Boat Club, to be held on the Hudson River, on the 2d of June, the Executive Committee be instructed to make such regulations relative to rowing over the course as they may deem necessary, and that the action of the Yonkers Club in the matter be indorsed. After some discussion relative to the Regatta Association regatta was taken by the Executive Committee, which decided to give it on the Fourth of July. A committee was appointed to wait on the Commodore of the Parkside Boat Club to ascertain upon what terms the Parkside Club would extend the course from the Willitock entrance to Prospect Park, thence straight to the Coney Island terminus. This route will require some bridging and tunneling, but it is almost direct. The road is to be a broad-gauge, with double track, laid throughout with steel rails, and it is expected that the first train will run over it about the 1st of April. A heavy force is now at work on the line grading and cutting. Full-sized locomotives are to be used, and large, airy cars, of the regular pattern, besides a large number of excursion and open cars. The route will thus make one of the most safe and pleasant ways of reaching Coney Island.

The new company having a capital of $1,000,000, its plans include the building of a magnificent hotel, to surpass in size and elegance anything now to be found upon the sea-coast of America. Notice was given to a number of architects some time ago that plans would be received for a frame building, to rest upon a brick foundation, the whole to cost about $150,000. Several plans were submitted, and at a meeting of the company, held last week, the drawings made by Mr. John G. Prague, of this City, were accepted, and the hotel is to be built after his plans. As shown by the architect's drawings, the building will be a marvel of beauty and grace. A high brick basement, affording a substantial brick foundation for the hotel, will contain servants' quarters, kitchens, and a billiard-room. The remainder will be frame. The building itself will be of frame, three-stories high, surmounted by a tall mansard roof, the height of the whole being increased by a very large and high observatory and eight pavilions. The large open piazzas will extend entirely around the building at every story. In the first story will be the offices, parlors, main dining-room, picnic dining-room, ladies' parlor, concourse, reception-room, concourse parlors, and many other fine, high rooms, besides a grand hall 40 feet wide, extending entirely through the building from front to rear. The second story contains the large private dining-room for permanent boarders, a number of additional parlors, and 75 sleeping-rooms. The third story will be nearly a counterpart of the second, except that it will contain no dining-room or more sleeping apartments. There will also be sleeping-rooms in the mansard-roof story, and the house is intended to accommodate not less than 500 permanent boarders, besides many transient guests. The entire building is to have a frontage of 450 feet on the ocean, and to be more than 100 feet deep. The building contract has been given to William H. Hazard, of Brooklyn, with the stipulation that the hotel shall be finished by the 15th of June; and it will be opened immediately upon its completion. The trains on the company's road are to run directly to the hotel. The building is to stand in the centre of a fine park, embracing the entire space of 30 acres. Work upon this is to begin as soon as the weather will permit, and in a few weeks the barren waste lying at the end of the Concourse will be transformed into a beautiful green sward, with ponds, gravel walks, rustic arbors, and everything that goes to make a park attractive.

The officers of the new company are: President, John A. Lott; Treasurer, Charles C. Betts; Secretary, Monroe B. Washburn; Directors, John A. Lott, Henry C. Murphy, Thomas Sullivan, James How, William Marshall, Tunis G. Bergen, Benjamin G. Hitchings, John T. Martin, A. B. Baylis, Henry D. Polhemus, A. W. Benson, S. B. Chittenden, John Lefferts, John H. Burtis, John M. Phelps, James Mc-Laughlin, Benjamin T. Tracy, William C. Kingsley, H. T. McCoun, Robinson Gill, William Tuttle, James N. Smith, Albert Daggett, Charles Storrs, and Frederick A. Schroeder.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The creditors of James L. Gay, dealer in fancy goods, at No. 247 Sixth-avenue, met yesterday before Register Little and accepted a composition at 15 cents on the dollar, cash.

At a meeting of the creditors of Moritz Leipziger, wholesale dealer in cloths, at No. 16 Walker-street, held before Register Fitch, a composition of 20 cents on the dollar was accepted.

A meeting of the creditors of Morits Grose, dealer in furs, at No. 430 Broome-street, was held yesterday, before Register Little, and a composition of 30 cents on the dollar, one-half cash and the balance in notes payable Nov. 1, was confirmed.

H. B. Cooper, dealer in naval stores, at No. 38 Burling-slip, has failed and made an assignment in Brooklyn for the benefit of his creditors to James H. Taylor. He had fair credit, and transacted mainly a jobbing business. His liabilities are estimated at about $15,000.

At a meeting of the creditors of Powers, Gaston & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, at No. 124 Duane-street, held before Register Ketchum, a composition was confirmed at 60 cents on the dollar, in indorsed notes at three, six, and nine months, on liabilities of $251,000.

The creditors of Dr. Clemence S. Lozier, of No. 238 West Fourteenth-street, met yesterday at the office of Register Allen. Mr. William H. Carlisle, representing the principal unsecured creditors, filed the claims of John Todd, Wicklow Sayles, Joseph L. Henning, and John A. Weeks, and W. Hamilton Dunscomb, elected Assignee in bankruptcy. As the value of the securities or the real estate mortgages cannot be ascertained, the claims of the second creditors were not proved.

Julius Dinkelspiel and Samuel Disbecker, proprietors of the New-York Button Company, of No. 73 Franklin-street, have gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Dayton. The liabilities amount to about $100,000, the principal creditors being Wendt, Steinhauser & Co., $18,000; Spellman, Wolf & Co., $6,600; Central National Bank, $500; Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company, $4,100; Merke & Francke, $4,000; Obercaffer, Abegg & Co., $3,300. The assets are valued at $50,000, consisting of the factory in Brooklyn, machinery, fixtures, stock, and book accounts. The creditors met yesterday at the office of the company, and appointed a committee of five to investigate the affairs of the concern.

"ED" GALE'S LATEST PERFORMANCE.

"Ed" Gale, Jamaica's representative in Tammany Hall, and one of John Kelly's faithful henchmen, has been "celebrating" himself in a way altogether peculiar to himself. Mr. Henry Johnson, a quiet Jamaica farmer, residing on Liberty-avenue, was driving across the railroad track in the village on Wednesday afternoon, when Gale, with his wife, drove up behind, and in a boisterous tone ordered Johnson out of the way. The latter remarked quietly that the road was wide enough, and that Gale could drive past if he wanted to. Gale, however, chose to get enraged, and, driving to his home near by, left his wife and followed Johnson up the main street of the village, swearing loudly, calling him vile names, and striking at him with his whip. As Mr. Johnson was protected by his buggy-top, which happened to be up, the blows had little or no effect; and Gale, now thoroughly enraged, attempted to run into Mr. Johnson's horse. There were a number of witnesses of the proceedings, who came in indignant crowds to the assistance of the quiet farmer, and Gale was finally driven off. It is understood that Mr. Johnson proposes to prosecute the

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 1,533.

Five hundred smuggled cigars were seized on the bark Florence E. Genover, from Havana, at Brooklyn yesterday.

The congregation Rodoph Sholom, Clinton-street, Simon Goldsmith President, have collected $400 for the suffering Israelites in the East.

Daniel Drew, a vagrant, was taken sick while in the lodgers' room at the Thirtieth Precinct Police Station, yesterday morning, and was removed to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital.

Superintendent Walling has received 19 applications for permits to carry pistols, chiefly from porters, messengers, and watchmen in the employ of banks and other moneyed institutions.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during last week: 571 deaths, 461 births, and 295 marriages, showing an increase of 49 deaths and 58 marriages, and a decrease of 83 births, as compared with the preceding week.

Mr. Silas B. Dutcher started for Washington on Friday evening. His family do not credit the rumor telegraphed from Washington yesterday afternoon that he had resigned his position as General Appraiser of Merchandise at New-York.

The Police were informed yesterday that George Louis Walthers, a disabled pensioner, is missing from his home in Orchard-street, near Stanton. He was at the Pension Office on Wednesday and drew his pension, since which time he has not been seen.

Deputy Collector Phelps consented yesterday to adjourn the investigation relative to the overcrowding of the steam-boat Blackbird, of the North Shore (Staten Island) Ferry Line, on condition that the boat be withdrawn from the line pending final action.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to-morrow, in the case of Lottie Temple, the young woman in whose behalf an abortion was performed, and who is held as a witness in the House of Detention.

At the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in Forty-fifth-street, the first of their fourth series of recitations of the "Stabat Mater" will be given this evening, when Gordigiani's "Stabat Mater" will be sung by the full choir, with organ and piano accompaniment. Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be sung on March 24, and Rossini's, with orchestral accompaniment, on April 7.

The funeral of ex-County Clerk William Walsh will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, from St. James' Church, James-street. The following will be the pall-bearers: Mayor Ely, Controller Kelly, Commissioner Wheeler, County Clerk Cunningham, Coroner "Shang" Tan Assessor Mullaly, Jeremiah Murphy, Patrick Hayes, Andrew J. White, John Von Glahn, James Dunphy, and Martin Kavanagh.

Officer C. Fellows Jenkins, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, yesterday morning arrested John J. Melton and his wife Julia, who, in company with their two children, Sarah, aged 10, and William, aged 5, were begging from door to door. The family were taken before Justice Hilderpaugh, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and the parents were committed for trial in default of $300 bail each, and the children were sent to the Catholic Protectory.

The McAuley Water-Street Mission, better known to many as "Jerry McAuley's prayer meeting," in Water-street is to have a benefit in the shape of a lecture to be delivered by Mr. John R. Gough in Steinway Hall, on the corner of Fourteenth-street and Forty-fifth-street, on Tuesday evening, 12th inst., on "London, or Lights and Shadows of City Life," the proceeds of which Mr. Gough has kindly consented to devote to the mission. The mission has had a remarkable success in spreading the influences of the Gospel among a class not easily reached by ordinary means, and its good work commends it to public confidence and support.

BROOKLYN.

Corp. James Tanner, Collector of Taxes, will lecture on "True Bins" in the Grace M. E. Church, Stirling-place, near Seventh-avenue, on Thursday evening next.

Rev. Archibald McCullagh, of Germantown, Penn., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Ross-Street Presbyterian Church. The new Pastor will begin his duties on the 17th of this month.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday ex-Alderman Robert Hill, of the Twenty-fifth Ward, was appointed inspector of the pipe-yard at Gowanus, in place of D. H. Snell, removed. Mr. Hill is a Republican.

A sneak-thief entered the residence of Mr. A. P. Chase last evening and stole $50 in money, three gold watches, a gold breast-pin, and a cashmere shawl, all of the value of $450. The thief gained entrance to the house by scaling a veranda to a second-story window.

Surrogate Dailey yesterday appointed Catharine E. Haynes Executrix and James Pilling Executor of the estate of the late Hannah Cooper, of Bushwick-avenue. The estate is valued at $100,000. The late Miss Cooper was a daughter of one of the first residents of Brooklyn and a relative of Peter Cooper.

In the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, Mrs. Maria Pfizer, who attempted to shoot Detective Corwin, in Brooklyn, a few days ago, was arraigned before Judge Moore on two indictments, one for grand larceny and the other petit larceny. The prisoner through her counsel, Mr. F. Keady, pleaded guilty to both charges. Sentence was deferred.

Last Sunday evening James Bohen, of No. 76 Hall-street, knocked down, kicked, and severely beat a young man named Albert Tremper, of No. 285 Park-avenue. Tremper has commenced a suit against Bohen, laying his damages at $1,000. The cause of the trouble is said to have been the fact that Tremper had wronged a female member of Mr. Bohen's family.

At a meeting of the managers of the Brooklyn Dist Dispensary the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: Mrs. George Stannard, President; Mrs. F. B. Fisher, Vice-President; John F. Hunter, Treasurer; Mrs. J. C. Monaghan, Secretary; Treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Thompson, Secretary; Mrs. A. H. Stevenson, Corresponding Secretary.

The firm of Eaton, Cole & Burnham has recovered a verdict of $1,636 60 against Robert Avery for goods sold by them to the defendant under the impression that he was worth $20,000. An agent of Dun, Barlow & Co.'s Mercantile Agency testified that Avery had told him that he was worth $20,000 in cash. It was on the report of the agency in question that the plaintiffs sold the goods, for which they were never paid, Avery having failed.

A. C. Aubery, a lawyer, and his client, A. H. Tifft, were arrested yesterday on a charge of assaulting C. H. Phelps during an examination in bankruptcy before Register Wheeler. The alleged assault consisted in an attempt to take the horse from Mr. Phelps, who appeared for the creditors, the invoice book. A leaf was torn out of the book during the struggle. Justice Walsh admitted the defendants to bail, and adjourned the examination of the charge for the 16th inst.

District Attorney Catlin received a letter yesterday from Anthony Comstock, on behalf of the Society for the Suppression of Crime, thanking the prosecuting officer of this county for his successful effort to convict Dr. Hawker, alias West, alias Perry, the abortionist. The indictment against Hawker was found several years ago, but a nolle prosequi was entered in the case by Winchester Britton, Mr. Catlin's predecessor. The latter at much trouble hunted up the facts in the case and secured the necessary evidence to send Hawker to the Penitentiary for 10 years. Mr. Comstock's letter concludes as follows: "You started the ball in motion against the destroyers of criminals, which, I trust, will not stop until every scoundrel in this damnable business of child murder gets his deserts. The public owe you and his Honor Judge Moore more than congratulations or thanks in this case."

LONG ISLAND.

The shooting season was opened yesterday by the Jamaica Rod and Rifle Association, with a practice match preparatory to a match to take place at Creedmoor some time between the 10th and 20th of April, a challenge to similar clubs having been issued by the Empire Rifle Club of New-York. Ranges to be 200 and 900 yards. Any rifle within the National Rifle Association rules; rounds, 2 sighting and 10 scoring at each range; teams, 8 or 10, as may be agreed upon. The association regular matches will probably begin in May.

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CURRENT LITERATURE.

NEVER AGAIN.

She wandered by the lonely shore,
And listened to the moaning sea,
And sad and weary was her wail,
"O waves, give back my love to me!"

But the wide billows rose and fell,
And took no heed of her sad pray'r,
And bright the moon above her shone,
And grinned on her fixen hair.

The light of love within her heart
Was darkened by the murky lee,
And ever came a wailing cry,
"O waves, give back my love to me!"

They rippled till they reached her feet;
She did not feel the touch of death,
But looked to see her own true love,
And feel the kisses of his breath.

She knelt upon the cold wet sand,
The rising tide she did not see,
But clasped her hands, and wildly cried,
"O waves, give back my love to me!"

They never saw sweet May again,
Although they sought from east to west;
The waves had borne her to her love,
And gently stilled the weary breast.
—Tinsley's *Magazine*.

THE BELL-RINGER.

IN FOUR CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—THE DUMB PEAL.

Over hill and dale, over woodland and moor, over fields and hedge-rows, the snow has thrown her mantle of purity, concealing all defects with a skillful hand, and making a landscape of fairy-like beauty, enhanced by the rays of the sun. On the church belonging to the village of Linden its beauty was strikingly revealed, as it lay upon every molding, and clothed the ivy clustering the tower, contrasted by patches of dark-green leaves where the wind had relieved them of their snowy burden, and tracing the outline of each narrow pointed window and jutting buttress. The graves were thickly covered with Nature's winding-sheet, and even the mossy tombstones in this village "God's acre" were whitened by the same pure covering, for the wind had ceased for some hours, and a ghostly silence pervaded the resting-place of the dead, until the striking of the village clock in a dull muffled tone warned the occupants of some adjacent cottages that it was four o'clock. Clouds of a light gray color hung low over the earth, and Nature reposed in a silence that is often the precursor of a storm.

The village of Linden was situated in a valley, picturesquely green in Summer, but subject to heavy snow-drifts in Winter, which at times rendered the road nearly impassable; a fact which was painfully apparent to a solitary traveler who was toiling wearily on his way at the time my story opens. As he drew near the church-yard, which was situated at the entrance to the village, he paused to rest on the low wall surrounding the inclosure, and drew his plaid around him, as a protection from the cold, for he shook in every limb, and his breath went and came in short uneven gasps. A laborer returning from his work gave him a countryman's "good e'en," but he made no reply; an urchin clambered over the stile to take a short cut through the sacred precincts, and stared hard as he brushed past the muffled form; still he moved not, although the fast-deepening gloom of the short December day was sufficient to urge him to hasten to a shelter for the night. At last, as the church clock struck the quarter past four, the stranger rose, and mounting the stile, stepped down into the church-yard. Removing his plaid from his face, he looked earnestly around, without fear that he should challenge recognition; he was alone with the dead. Stumbling with some uncertainty among the graves, he made for a distant corner, where a door in the ivy-covered wall and a neatly-kept path (from which the snow had been lately swept,) leading to the chancel door, showed it to be a private entrance to the church-yard. In this corner stood a cross of Scotch granite, decked with wreaths of *immortelles*, and still discernible in the twilight was the inscription:

In Beloved Remembrance of
ALICE, Wife of CHARLES PEREGRINE,
who died August 12, 18—, Aged 52.
Her End was Peace.

With eyes which seemed to strain themselves in his eagerness to read this inscription, the traveler gathered in the meaning of what he read, and with cold benumbed fingers painfully traced each carved letter, to make the dread assurance doubly sure. Clasping the cross, he sank upon his knees, and indulged in an agony of grief; at last his emotion overcame him; the fatigue he had previously endured augmented his suffering; his arms released their hold, and he slid from his kneeling position on to the ground, lying in an unconscious state on the verge of a newly-dug grave, side by side with the one over which he had been weeping; and in this dangerous position for a time we leave him.

At a quarter to eight Nathan Boltz, who was master of the belfry, the bells, and the ringers, who rung the curfew at eight o'clock, and the morning bell at five in Summer and six in Winter, who was sexton and parish clerk, and one of the principal members of the choir, came to perform his usual duty. The tolling of the curfew over, Nathan turned aside to inspect the grave he had lately dug; his astonishment was intense at stumbling over a prostrate form, and but for his activity he would have been precipitated into the narrow house so lately prepared by him. Putting down his lantern, he raised the insensible figure, and bore it in his arms to his cottage, close at hand; once there he managed to unlock the door, and placed the stranger gently on the floor. Running back swiftly for his lantern, Nathan returned with it, closed and locked his door upon intruders, and brought its light upon the face of his guest. No sooner had he done this than he started back in dismay. He knew the man, although he had not seen him for fifteen years, and time had worked startling changes in that solid impassive face.

"'Tis he at last!" whispered Nathan, as if fearful of being overheard, although he was alone. For a moment he felt as David might have felt with Saul sleeping before him; then the passion in his face died out, and he used every means to restore the sufferer. For some time his efforts were in vain, but at last he was successful; and the first glance bestowed upon him by the stranger showed that he, too, was recognized, although neither of them spoke.

Nathan was at his post next morning when the funeral cortége came quietly through the grounds surrounding the hall, and was met by the vicar near the chancel door; but Nathan's mind was preoccupied, and he scarcely heard or saw anything which took place. He went through his duties mechanically, even to filling up the grave in silence, although many lingered near him to speak of her who lay beneath. They thought him strange, but held him in too much respect to venture a remark.

Squire Peregrine, of Linden Hall, had been a widower only a few months, having been left with seven daughters, who might have been termed the widower's garland. Alas! for that fragile beauty which, fading rapidly, droops into an early grave. The funeral of one fair girl had just taken place; and for Hilda Peregrine, the bell-ringers would on that evening ring a dumb peal, which should speak to every heart in its sorrow, and prove their sympathy with the bereaved. Six months before, they had rung for the mother, little anticipating the early removal of one of her children; she had passed away from them beloved to the last. Was it any wonder that the men took their way to the belfry in silence, guided by the rays of the lantern flashing on the snow-covered paths? The bell-ringers of Linden could boast of no slight skill in their manipulation of the splendid chime of eight bells which were wont to speak their stirring language to the villages for miles around. The sweet and musical bells of Linden had been a recent gift from the ladies of the Hall, and each bell bore upon it the name of the giver. Nathan Boltz preceded the ringers into the belfry. See him as he stands there divested of his wraps, and revealed by the light of candles burning in sconces fixed in the wall. He is a tall and stalwart man of thirty-five, with a muscular development rarely excelled, inherited from his father, a Dutch sailor. His face, of a true Saxon type, is remarkable for its repose and forces of expression; firmness without obstinacy in the mouth and chin; benevolence written on the expansive forehead; forgiveness and charity in the clear dark-gray eye.

Nathan Boltz was truly one of Nature's gentlemen; a self-educated man, a great reader, a deep thinker, a humble imitator of the Divine Master. This was the man who, unaware of his true greatness, lived a life of real enjoyment in zealously performing his duties and working for his daily bread. He had no desire to extend his sphere beyond his native village; the simple drama of his life had been played out amid its rural scenes, and it had been destitute of pathos and variation. Nathan had had a deep sorrow, which had washed his soul in its tumultuous waters and left it stranded upon the Rock of Ages; and when the memory of this sorrow came upon him, his voice took a deeper tone in the chants and hymns; and a shadow would obscure the brightness of his face. He had, like all his fellow-creatures, many faults; but the good in him outbalanced the evil.

"Now!" cried Nathan. Instantly the men were at their posts. Every hand grasped its respective rope; and there echoed forth on the night air the solemn far-sounding peal, carrying the melody down to earth, catching it and bearing it to heaven above.

"Hark to their dull unchanging roll!
As heavily on it floats,
And speaks of the dead to the mourner's soul
With its wildly solemn notes."

The cottagers opened their doors, and every heart answered its response of regret and hope as the bells rang on. At last it was over; the solemn sound died gradually away, and the silence which followed seemed the more expressive from the contrast.

Old Father Time tells many changes; hour by hour and day by day they steal upon us, imperceptibly but surely; and we mark their advent but slightly, until at our yearly gatherings, when friend meets friend and long-severed ties are reunited, the missing links show many a vacant chair, and faces filled with joy in meeting their beloved ones more, ever and anon cloud over, as memory recalls departed joys which never can return.

We return with the mourners to the Hall, where the sisters can scarcely realize the loss of her who has so lately been taken from them. Patricia, the eldest, possesses her father's hauteur of disposition and commanding manner. Gertrude, the second, resembles her mother in person and disposition. Of the four younger sisters, two of them were twins, and were a counterpart of their elder sister. The remaining two had been trained by her whom they lamented, and were, like her, beloved by all who knew them. The sisters sat together in the drawing-room, awaiting the entrance of their father and another member of the family regarded in the light of a son—their cousin, Oliver Peregrine, whose coming with decision and yet kindness in his tone; "you must tell me the whole of the particulars, either here or in a court of justice; for I am determined to search them out, for reasons which I shall hereafter explain."

Nathan gazed at his visitor inquiringly, then gathering his resolution together, he said: "It is your object, Colonel Lindsay, be to bring the offender to justice, I must utterly decline either in this place or any other to open my lips upon the subject. I will never betray him. I mean that I will give no evidence, not even if I am punished for withholding it." He spoke under considerable excitement, but still with caution in his manner.

This was not lost upon the Colonel, who answered: "Would you shield your sister's betrayer, the man who beguiled her, and then left her to sustain herself as best she might!"

"He did not do that," replied Nathan; "she received an allowance as long as she lived. But I promised her on her dying bed never to reveal anything concerning her; and can I, ought I, to break that promise?"

"Yes!" answered the Colonel, decidedly. "Nathan Boltz, you may trust me not to make use of my knowledge against the author of all this sorrow, for the sake of my old friend, for the sake of his son. Can you not trust me?"

"Yes, Sir, I will trust you; but you will not." He paused.

"I will do nothing without your consent," said Colonel Lindsay. "And now let me hear it, for time passes. Please begin at the beginning."

"My father," began Nathan, "was a Dutch sailor. My mother died when Ruth was thirteen and I two years older. After her death—which happened at a time when my father had returned from a voyage—he did not go to sea any more, but became a laborer under Squire Peregrine, and took a house for me and Ruth. The Squire was very kind to my father and his orphans; and after a time Ruth learned the dress-making, and I was appreticed to the head gardener at the Hall. My sister was a beautiful girl, the belle of the village, and as modest as she was pretty. We were very happy, until the Squire's son came home from college, and began to notice Ruth in a manner which led my father to warn her to beware. She smiled in her innocence, and told him he was mistaken; and as we saw little or nothing of Mr. Bertram, the feeling died out. Thus matters remained for more than a year. But when I was twenty and Ruth eighteen, the blow fell with crushing effect upon us all. We rose one morning to find her gone, and to hear that Mr. Bertram had also disappeared, after forging his father's name for five hundred pounds. It was useless to pursue the fugitives, even if we had any clue to their flight; and our desire was frustrated by orders from Squire Peregrine to abandon all search. Day after we waited and hoped. But it was some months before poor Ruth made her way to us, footsore and weary, and begging forgiveness for her sin. Then we knew that she had married her; and my father went nigh mad with anger. We had been poor, but free from shame. He thanked God that my mother was dead; and followed her soon after the death of Ruth's baby, which lived only a few weeks. From time to time Mr. Bertram sent her money, and when I mentioned him, she always answered: 'Have patience, Nathan. He will marry me soon. Do not question me; only trust me.' I was very bitter against him then, and would have killed him if we had met. I told Ruth so, and she shuddered and prayed we might never meet until he had done her justice. So the weary time went on; poor Ruth hopeful and patient—so patient, that I used to wonder how she could live alone year after year and not try to find him, not to go mad with grief and disappointment. But so it was. I could never understand her. We cannot all bear trouble alike, Sir—"

Nathan stopped suddenly, and turned his face away.

"Go on," said Colonel Lindsay, rather anxiously, consulting his watch; and Nathan obeyed.

"My sister and I lived together in this manner for more than ten years. She supported herself by dress-making, and was fully employed for her history was known, and she was deeply pitied. As she received a regular allowance from Mr. Bertram, she must have known at such times where he was, but never allowed me to see or hear anything of her proceedings. Sometimes my violence frightened her. I know now how blind and wrong I was. The Squire, who is a true gentleman, gave me the office of bell-ringer and sexton, and made us many valuable presents; and it was understood that no mention should ever be made by either of us of the blight and sorrow in our life. But one day, when my sister heard from Mr. Dobson that his young master's name was struck out of the will, and that the young ladies were to be brought up in ignorance that they had a brother, she came home in distress; and one evening soon after, when she had been with some work to a distant farm, she fainted on the spot where I now sit, causing me great alarm. She would not reveal the cause of her illness; and from that time, which was two years from the date of Mr. Bertram's flight, I said nothing to her of her sorrow and its cause. Ten years after that her health gave way, and I saw that her sickness was unto death. Inwardly, I vowed vengeance on the man who had wrought this foul wrong; outwardly, I remained calmly waiting for the end. Every luxury was sent her from the Hall; but Mrs. Peregrine did not visit her; no doubt she was forbidden, as her nature was too gentle and forgiving. However, when the end was near at hand, Ruth implored me to fetch her, and I did so. The urgency of my manner prevailed, and she came immediately, alone and on foot. It was too late; Death had arrived before her, and after a few kind words to me she left. I found all the money Ruth had received from Mr. Bertram put by, and used a portion of it for funeral expenses. From the day of her death I was a changed man. Ruth had besought me, charged me, as I would meet her hereafter, to conquer even a desire for vengeance, and had commended Mr. Bertram to my care and protection, should he ever return, and so vehement was her manner and so solemn her tone, that I made a vow to obey her dying injunction, and have kept it. I have forgiven, as I hope to be forgiven."

Again Nathan paused, while a strange peacefulness gathered over his face.

"Have you finished?" inquired his visitor, much moved.

"Not quite. Soon after the date of Ruth's death all remittances ceased; and I concluded that he who had sent them was dead. This was one circumstance worth notice. The other, that shortly before her death Mrs. Peregrine sent for me, and charged me that should her son return I would neither do nor say anything to widen the breach between him and his father. For I had full convinced that, sooner or later, some day he *will* return. Therefore, for the sake of poor Ruth, who is gone, and for my sake, who will soon follow her, promise me that you will do what you can to bring them together; promise me, Nathan! I have always been so grieved that I was too late to hear what your sister had to say. Poor girl, she had a claim on us, although the world would have smiled at the idea. It is just possible that she might have been married to my son. What do you think?"

"I told her I thought not; but added that my sister had been very secret in all that she had said and done.

"'Tis a great relief to speak of my poor boy,' said Mrs. Peregrine, who seemed to forget all difference in rank; 'and this will be the last time, Nathan, that we may meet on earth. Bear my words in mind. My end is peace, but one cannot have peace without forgiveness.'

"I left her most awe-stricken; it was so wonderful to have had this lesson twice repeated. Neither had said a word of the wrong done to them; it seemed to have faded out before the joy and peace which filled their hearts, and which now fills mine."

Nathan paused, and again the bright look stole into his face.

"Well?" said Colonel Lindsay.

"That is all, Sir," answered Nathan, evidently relieved that his visitor rose to go.

"Nothing more?" pursued the Colonel, as he buttoned his cloak. He looked straight at Nathan, whose eyes fell before the soldier's searching glance.

"No," he hesitated—"nothing."

There was silence. Suddenly a voice from a room above called "Nathan!" twice.

"Whose voice is that?" exclaimed Colonel Lindsay. "I thought you lived alone?"

"So I do; but this is a friend who is ill, and is staying with me for a time. Excuse me, Sir, but I am wanted."

Again the call for Nathan.

"Go to your friend," said the Colonel; "I will not detain you. After you have attended to his wants come back to me."

Very unwillingly Nathan opened the staircase door; but no sooner had he turned to go up stairs than he found his visitor behind him.

"Go on," he said, as he paused. "I can read you like a book." Another moment and Colonel Lindsay had clasped the hands of Bertram Peregrine, and Nathan had left the two alone.

Alone with Bertram, the Colonel heard his story, sympathized in his trials, related all that had been told him by the Squire, and promised to act as mediator between father and son; for the gentleman soldier's authority made known who he was, and that he came for the purpose of hearing the sad story of his sister's life, in order to forward the ends of justice, then Nathan's hands trembled, his lip quivered, and in a low voice he begged to be excused.

"No," replied Colonel Lindsay with decision and yet kindness in his tone; "you must tell me the whole of the particulars, either here or in a court of justice; for I am determined to search them out, for reasons which I shall hereafter explain."

Nathan gazed at his visitor inquiringly, then gathering his resolution together, he said: "If

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specific to give, and whether is shake the bottle. He loses his presence of mind before danger, has never foreboughtt to smooth things likely to go wrong, and is always ready to take refuge in a kind of fatalism, which sometimes relies on Providence, and sometimes asserts the unsuitability of the impossible. He is often known to take up crotchets, chiefly historical, and when he gets hold of a stray fact presses it too far. He believes that the power of England is on the decline, that her ships are insulted abroad and her foreign policy laughed at on the Continent, and is fond of demonstrating that the French beat us at Waterloo and won all the Crimean battles without our help. He believes in our Israelitish origin, thinks there is a good deal to be said for Prof. Smyth's theory about the Pyramid, and has great faith in the influence of the moon on the weather. He heartily objects to statistics, and cannot be made to understand drainage, ventilation, zymotic diseases, decimals, or the mean temperature. All such things he classes together as rubbish, and is convinced that the world did much better without vaccination or the Contagious Diseases (Animals) act. He has, in his own way, many such views and theories, and is always a "praiser of past times." When he obtrudes his opinions and is openly egotistical he becomes a bore, and when he is unctuous he is a scandal-monger and a mischief-maker; but happily for the world he is sometimes kindly enough in his own way. He does much hard work, occasionally, of a plodding kind, and gives us dictionaries and catalogues, bibliographies and classifications. On the whole, when he is properly repressed he is a useful if not an ornamental creature, and would be easily borne did he not always take the wrong side of the pavement, give money to beggars, and suffer from a dreadful cold in his head.—*The Saturday Review.*

LONG AGO.

He gave me his promise of changeless truth,
(Down in the wood where the ivy clings:)
And the air breathed rapture, and love, and youth,
(And you tree was in bud where the throstle sings.)

He said he was going across the sea,
(Far from the wood where the ivy clings,)
And would bring back riches and jewels for me;
(But brown leaves shake where the throstle sings.)

Hope made Life like a Summer morn;
(Sweet was the wood where the ivy clings;)
Now my heart is cold, and withered, and worn,
(And the bough is bare where the throstle sings.)

Days are dreary, and life is long;
(Yet down in the wood the ivy clings.)
And the winds they moan a desolate song,
(And there's snow on the bough where no throstle sings.)

Spring will come with its buds and leaves
(Back to the wood where the ivy clings,)
But 'tis Winter cold for the heart that grieves,
(And I hear not the song that the throstle sings.)
—*Chambers's Journal.* J. C. H.

HEADS, JAWS, TEETH, AND NOSES.—"Head-hunting," says St. John, "is not so much a religious ceremony among the Pakalans, Borneo, as merely to show their bravery and manliness. When they quarrel, it is a constant phrase, 'How many heads did your father or grandfather get?' If less than his own number, 'Well, then, you have no occasion to be proud.'" The head of an enemy is of inconvenient bulk; and when the journey home is long, there arises the question—cannot proof that an enemy has been killed be given by carrying back a part only? In some places the savage infers that it can, and acts on the inference. This modification and its meaning are well shown in Ashantee, where "the General in command sends to the capital the jaw-bones of the slain enemies;" and where, as Ramseyer further tells us, "a day of rejoicing occurred on July 3, when 19 loads of jaws arrived from the seat of war as trophies of victory." When first found, the Tahitians, too, carried away the jaw-bones of their enemies; and Cook saw 15 of them fastened up at the end of a house. Similarly of Vate, where "the greater the chief the greater the display of bones," we read that if a slain enemy was "one who spoke ill of the chief, his jaws are hung up in the chief's house as a trophy"—a tacit threat to others who villified him. A recent account of Papuans in Dutch New Guinea, Triton of Lattemezes or grace. His actions and words always bore the impress of a harsh arrogance, making his superiority always felt, but by making others ill at ease. As he was going away the Marquis Henry somewhat happily expressed the painful feeling he had experienced. "General," was his departing speech, "why cannot men love you as much as they are compelled to esteem and admire you?"—*Recollections of the Marquis de Beauregard.*

ENGLISH AND NATIVES.—The effects of the mutiny and its suppression upon the native opinion of us have no doubt been complex. But perhaps they may be summarily expressed in the statement that we are regarded with more fear, but also (although the annexation policy has been abandoned) with more disfavor than before. It is very doubtful, however, whether the irregularities and cruelties committed by our officers and soldiers, and which have been so much reprobated in England, were not trifling in their influence, compared to two other points which have been less dwelt upon. Previously to that awful episode we were, so to speak, associates, though leaders, of the native States and peoples, in most of our war-like enterprises. Even the last Mahratta war was connected with the popular object of putting down the Pindaries. And we became involved in hostilities with the Peishwa as avengers of the murder of the Guikwar's envoy, whose safety we had guaranteed. Thus, except in our first war, we were with the natives against a power really Oriental in great European contests, and in some provincial affairs, such as the reduction of Sinde, we never fought directly and exclusively for the establishment of English rule. We were, so to speak, co-conquerors with our native allies, for the general good of India, or of a considerable portion of India. Native self-respect was thus so far saved, and a sort of mutual polite understanding assumed, that we were confederates in a quasi-national struggle. But on the last occasion the blow was aimed singly against English ascendency, and, though aided by native allies, we emerged from the contest asserters simply of that ascendency; chastisers, certainly, of a military revolt, but of one that took the form of a popular revolution on behalf of the resuscitated phantoms of Mogul and Mahratta sovereignty. It was a direct issue between the British and the native *raj*. Thenceforth there could be no mistake, no amible fiction; we re-conquered a large part of India by the sword, and directly on our own account; by the sword we must thenceforth secure our sway everywhere. And our largely-increased European Army is the best proof how little we ourselves believe in the sentimental phrases about a grateful people gladly submitting to our beneficent authority.—*The Contemporary Review.*

ORKNEY AND THE ORCADIANS.—The people of Orkney, and especially of Kirkwall, are almost a race to themselves, morally, if not physically. They are peculiarly radical in their notions, and think the world should be governed on the principles of equality and fraternity. In many of the shops the air they assume seems to intimate that they confer an honor upon you by serving you. A gentleman living near Kirkwall had occasion to ask several questions of the Postmaster, and received a reply intimating in polite terms that he was to mind his own business. As it happened to be his business, as much as it was the Postmaster's duty to give the required information, the gentleman in question referred the matter to the chief office in Scotland, and the Postmaster was brought to his senses. But this peculiar condescension, this idea of equality, was very much more apparent in Shetland. There it became occasionally offensive; in Orkney, never. And there is an element in the Orcadian shopkeepers, as in the Scotch, that is generally lacking further southward. Everyone among them seems to be a gentleman in his own way, and after his own fashion. Many of them would not be out of place in any society in which they might find themselves. There is an absence of vulgarity about them; of that element which grates upon the refined senses of more ethereal mortals. All have received some education, many an advanced one; and they all know how to speak their own language. The greatest kindness I received in the town of Kirkwall was from a shopkeeper; a man who was in every sense a gentleman; a member of the Antiquarian Society, who lent me curious old books connected with the islands, and showed me every possible attention in pointing out every object of interest, and in making me acquainted with the place. On the other hand, one of the chief magnates of the town, hearing that I was staying at the hotel, sent a message through the medium of a third person that he should be happy if I went to see him; but neglected the courtesy of first calling upon a stranger. The loss of this acquaintance was mine undoubtedly. The aspect of the whole town of Kirkwall is dreary and melancholy in the extreme. Many of the houses are very old, and their gable ends face the street after the Danish fashion. This is the distinction between the old and the new houses. The gables of the old houses face the road, the new ones are at the side. The houses are most of them ugly and ill-looking. You see a plain, very unadorned looking tenement, and are surprised to hear that it is inhabited by one of the chief people in the island. Poverty-stricken as the outside may look to a Londoner, the inside is made warm and comfortable. The poorer class use peat for fuel. Much of the land is good for nothing else, though every year sees an improvement in the drainage and cultivation of the islands. This peat smell goes out into the air with delicious incense. In the interior of the huts scattered over the islands it becomes too strong to be pleasant. Very frequently the smoke has to find its way out in the same way that the people find their way in—by the door. Yet, desolate as the huts are to look at, except among the poorest and lowest, they are comfortable and quaint in their interiors. In the town of Kirkwall itself coal is more frequently used than peat. But the coal is not a very cheap commodity, as it all has to be brought by boat. Thus there is less smell of peat in the town than as you pass a cottage on a country road. The one street of Kirkwall, which forms, as it were, two sides of a triangle, is narrow and ill-paved. Opposite the cathedral it opens out, and here comes the only little bit of cheerfulness that exits in the town. In front of this noble edifice, which would be an ornament to any town in the world, rising on a gentle eminence, and surrounded by grave-stones which perhaps add nothing to its beauty, you forget yourself for the moment. You are carried back in spirit to the days of the Norsemen and the Sea Kings, to the jarls of Orkney who held sway for so many centuries; to Magnus of Norway and Ronald, to Sigurd the first jarl or earl; to Magnus the martyr, whose heart is inclosed in one of the pillars of the choir; and to that Ronald who first founded the cathedral and dedicated it to his martyred uncle. You trace the two styles of architecture—the Norman and the early English—and are somewhat puzzled at the manner in which they seem to be interlaced. You come down in imagination to the time of Bishop Reid, who added the four most westerly pillars, and you gaze in admiration at the beautiful west doorway. Turning upward you pass on to the ruins of the Earl's and the Bishop's palaces, ruins which ought to have been so much better prized and preserved than they are. You bemoan the bad taste which has just built a large concert hall in closest proximity to these ruins, when acres of land hard by might be had almost for the asking. But it is much to be feared that the Orcadians, though in advance of the Dutch in the art of frying, are like the Dutch in their passion for thrift. And when thrift becomes a passion, it has to be distinguished by another name. Every landed proprietor, small or great, in Orkney or Shetland is styled a "laird," and a laird's son the "young laird." This, to our English ears, sounds somewhat comical and pretentious: and if a "young laird" were to go to Eton, and received one kick for himself and one for the "old laird," he would probably return to his possessions with less exalted notions of the importance of his "lairdship." It must, however, in justice be stated that the title is thought more of by newcomers and latter day folk than by those who, like the fine old Udaller in Scott's *Pirate* have, by centuries of possession, become small monarchs among the people.—*The Argosy.*

PRINCE ALBERT'S IDEAS IN 1854.—"We supported Russia," he writes, "in her demands at Constantinople, until it became clear that she was bent on annihilating the independence of the Porte. It was not from mere selfishness, and, with a view to making a cat's-paw of other powers, but in order to meet the possibility of war, that England pressed for the *concert Européen*. Austria and Prussia's faint-heartedness, and regard for Russia, made our efforts in this direction fruitless; therefore England and France alone took upon themselves the burden of protecting the Porte. It is quite time that our stupid club-house politicians and journalists understood Russia's strength. But every statesman knew how heavy was the task we had undertaken. A military European concert might even now bring the war to a speedy close, restore peace, and put the Porte under proper conditions. But if England and France have to carry on the war single-handed against Russia, it must become a war of extermination; just as, if 20 men have to arrest a criminal, it is a simple affair to seize and bind him and carry him off to prison; whereas if one man has to do it, he does so at the risk of a struggle for life or death. All Europe, Belgium and Germany included, have the greatest interest in the integrity and independence of the Porte being secured for the future, but a still greater in Russia's being defeated and chastised. For it is to weak States, above all others, of importance as a precedent, that if a strong neighbor seeks to oppress them, all Europe shall come to their aid and repel the oppressor. This is the true state of the case, and the politicians of the Continent should not be misled by their soreness of feeling at the rough and unmeasured terms in which it has been expressed by the English journals. To be plain-spoken, perhaps not over-scrupulous, is their vocation. Another mistake which people abroad make is to ascribe to England a policy based upon national interest and calculation. Her policy is one of pure feeling, and therefore often illogical. The Government is a popular Government, and the masses upon whom it rests only feel and do not think. In the present instance their feeling is something of this sort: 'The Emperor of Russia is a tyrant, the enemy of all liberty on the Continent, the oppressor of Poland. He wanted to coerce the poor Turk. The Turk is a fine fellow; he has learned the proper lesson, has come to his assistance. The Emperor is no gentleman, he has spoken a lie to our Queen. Down with the Emperor of Russia!' Napoleon for ever! He is the nephew of his uncle who was defeated at Waterloo. We were afraid of his invading us! Quite the contrary! He has forgotten all that is past and is ready to fight with us for the glorious cause against the oppressor of liberty. He may have played the French some tricks, but they are an unruly set and don't deserve any better. —— all the German Princes, who won't go with us against the Russian, because they think they want him to keep down their own people. The worst of them is the King of Prussia, who ought to know better."—*Life of the Prince Consort.*

NEVER MORE.

O sweetness that can never more return!
Thou art passed out of life,—and whither flown?
The hard-pruned bough may heal, and sprout anew,
And some light hearts may all too quickly learn
To spare the brave, and live without the true.

But was some painter that yet seeks in vain
The long-wooed color for his hungry eye,
And dreams it woven on some foreign loom,
To wake and find it missing 'neath his sky,
So have we lost a glory to the tomb.

Spring shall come round, and all her sounds be dear,
And sweet her lips with all ambrosial dew,
The wooing sun shall set earth's heart astir,
And she relent, unwon too,
But one hushed chord shall no more answer her.

Out of life's sunny woof one thread is drawn,
Death's face hath bleached for us her fairest dye;
One flower that bloomed is fallen,—later flower
Will never shine as sweet against our sky,
Fill this blank place, that fragrant scent restore.

Ah, painter! take thy brush, for life is short,
And use the colors left thee—they are fair—
But carry still the hunger at thine heart
For that which is not there.
Henceforth, upon thy palette and my life
One unfilled place lies bare. —*The Spectator.*

OUR TAME RAT.—During the Winter evenings, when the children were engaged with their lessons, our tame rat, Billy, was usually to be found on the table rummaging among their books and catching at their pens; which latter amusement he enjoyed very much after the manner of a kitten running after a knitting-needle drawn quickly up and down the table; but as these amusements rather interfered with the studies, Billy would occasionally be dismissed to the kitchen, to which he had a great dislike. He never stayed there longer than he could help, but on the first chance would rush up the stairs and scratch, or rather I should say gnaw for admittance. Speaking of this knawing leads me to observe that one objection I had to receiving him was the fear that he would be very mischievous; but fortunately I never found him so. He had free access to a pantry where a variety of eatables, usually considered dear to a rat's heart, were to be found; but I never knew him to injure anything or even to cut the paper covering of any parcel, no matter what it contained. No doubt it was partly owing to his being so well fed that he was not driven to theft by hunger. I generally gave him on the shelves some grains of rice or pickles of starch, and to these he helped himself when inclined. From soap or candles he turned away in disgust, being far too well-bred a rat to indulge in such low tastes; but he dearly loved a bit of plum-cake; and, shall I confess it, he was by no means a stoic in the matter of fish for dinner, he would rush eagerly about the glasses until he was supplied with some in a spoon. I believe, before he came to us, he had been accustomed to even stronger potations, in which, however, we did not indulge him. I have said he was not mischievous, neither was he, as mischief usually understood; but there is no rule without exception, and Billy had a decided penchant for kid gloves. If any were left carelessly about, he was sure to get hold of them and have the fingers eaten off in a few minutes. I cannot tell how many gloves he destroyed, until repeated lessons of this sort introduced more tidy habits. I must not omit to mention his love of music; when he heard the piano he would rush to the drawing-room and spring to the performer's knee, where he would remain perfectly quiet, evidently listening with much pleasure. When he first came he was very restless, seeming to live in a state of perpetual motion; but he soon learned to come upon the knee to be caressed and have his head rubbed, which operation afforded him intense enjoyment. He would have lain in a state of supreme delight for an hour if any one would have rubbed his head for so long. —*Chambers's Journal.*

PRACTICAL NATURALISTS.—It is to that English sympathy with country tastes that we attribute the comparative richness of our literature in pleasant books by practical naturalists. We know that the Continent can boast of some of the greatest lights of science. But a Linnæus deep in systematic classification; a Buffon sitting down to solemn composition in court costume and lace ruffles; a Cuvier overcharged from his learned researches in state libraries and elaborate collections, is no writer for the people, even had there been a people among their countrymen to write for. Our own Yarrells and Jennings are only known to a few as invaluable books of reference. Even the most spirited narratives of those adventurous naturalists who have braved death and hardships in an infinity of shapes that they might study the marvels of the tropical fauna, excite but an ephemeral and limited interest. Narratives like those of Bates' *Voyage Up the Amazon*, or Wallace's chases after butterflies in the balmy groves of the Spice Islands, are the books of a season to be forgotten too soon. Yet nothing can be more intoxicating than those gorgeous pictures of tropical nature in her most lavish luxuriance and her gayest garb, which it is well-nigh impossible to overcharge. We are transported for the time to an earthly paradise, where the barriers that fenced its prototype are thrown down, and free admission is given to ferocious monsters. We are among trees of giant growth and foliage, locked in the embrace of mammoth parasites, and festooned with the wealth of hanging vines that fall in flowery curtains and floating veils. There are thickets interwoven of the primeval undergrowth, impervious to anything but the muscular reptiles that worm their way among the roots. There are quiet forest sanctuaries in natural clearings, where, beneath the dense masses of the umbrella-like leaves, is a chill that sends a shiver to the marrow and the darkness that may almost be felt. Yet overhead the sun is glowing like an orb of fire, in a sky that for weeks or months has been scarcely flecked by the semblance of a cloud. There are black, slimy pools, the haunts of the alligator and water-snakes; while in the open the landscape is alive with forms of grace and beauty, and brilliant with the most fantastic specimens of animal and vegetable life. There are flights of gayly-plumaged birds, and troops of chattering monkeys, the changes in their voices warning you from time to time that some savage skulker of the forest is passing below them on the prowl. Groups of delicately-tinted waders stand fishing in the shallows and on the spits of land that fringe the course of the mighty rivers. Sensation of one kind or another waits upon every step of the hardy explorer. It is at the peril of his life that he plunges into those jungles for the ferns that dwarf and nearly stifle him. He may be crushed in the coils of the anaconda or caught in the spring of the jaguar. Venomous things whose sting is mortal lie hidden among the moss and stones he is scrambling over. In many places there is a fair chance of a flight of poisoned arrows from an ambush. And, above all, there is the omnipresence of the fatal climate, where a drenching may mean an attack of ague; where the changes of temperature are swift and sudden, and where you may have to choose your camping ground when the body is wearied out, in the very shrine of the demon of fever.—*The Edinburgh Review.*

THE RELIGION OF ISLAM.—Islam is not a religion of humanity. It is essentially anti-human. Its vaunted monotheism is unreal. Its Allah is not the father of all, but the single divinity of a conquering horde turned into a sect. It is not industrial, but military and predatory, as its most genuine representative, the Turk, through the four centuries of his history has amply proved. "To fight in the way of the Lord" is its expression for doing God service. Its surest road to Paradise is death in battle. Its Koran breathes a war spirit, and contains war precepts and a prize law. Allah in his mercy and goodness gives up the unbelieving world as lawful plunder to the true believer. Mr. Lane in his *Modern Egyptians* gives us the closing prayer of the boys in the schools at Cairo. "I seek refuge with Allah from Satan the accursed. In the name of Allah the Compassionate, the Merciful. O Lord of all creatures! O Allah! destroy the infidels and polytheists, thine enemies, the enemies of the religion! O Allah! make their children orphans, and defile their abodes, and cause their feet to slip; and give them and their families, and their households, and their women and their children, and their relations by marriage, and their brothers, and their friends, and their possessions, and their race, and their wealth, and their lands as booty to the Moslems. O Lord of all creatures."—*The Contemporary Review.*

SICILIAN BRIGANDAGE.—Whatever form the sentiment generally inspired in Sicily by the brigands may assume, the ground of it is respect for force, mingled with a feeling of dread. Indeed, it sometimes happens that if a band is dispersed and its chief taken or killed, his disbanded followers are refused food and shelter even by the peasants; but none, not even a man of social position, will dare to utter a word of blame against a *Capo-Brigante* in power. It often happens, indeed, that you will hear persons who have every appearance of being honest and well educated speak with indulgence and sympathy of the deeds of a brigand. It forms part of brigand polity to win the support of the poorer classes by doing now and then some generous action. The legend of the brigand benefactor is handed down from generation to generation, and no *Capo-Banda* of any worth fails to avail himself of some occasion to give a dowry to some poor girl, to pay the debts of some peasant, or publicly to reproach one of his followers for having waylaid a poor muleteer, and to condemn him to restore the plunder. Thus is explained in part the peculiar power of the brigands, and how a *Capo-Banda* in the territory where he dominates is the recognised authority, and plays the part and performs the offices of a regularly-constituted Government. It is, in short, no exaggeration to say that the relations of a *Capo-Banda* with the persons on whom he levies taxes are as regular and peaceable as those of a governmental tax-gatherer—even more so. When sending to ask the land-owners for produce or for money, he often makes known his demands in the most courteous terms, and the land-owners in equally courteous forms respond to them. Thefts, ransoms, and appropriations in the form of common crimes are far less frequent than is generally supposed. The task of the brigand at the present day reduces itself mainly to the sequestration of rich proprietors. A prisoner is usually treated with the greatest courtesy, and his table is furnished with the most dainty food. In every capture it naturally follows that the family of the poor prisoner is constrained by love or by force to furnish the sum demanded by the chief of the band. There are still extant many traditions of the *Capo-Banda* Giuseppe, who for several years (until 1875) domineered over a large portion of the province of Messina, a province considered one of the most tranquil and happy in the country. He exercised brigandage and smuggling to the advantage and with the connivance of citizens of every class. He smuggled on a large scale, he unloaded vessels, and found no lack of proprietors who offered him places of concealment for the goods. He and his band, moreover, had undertaken to protect certain industries, and had thus acquired such power over the population that even in private affairs they performed the part of the public authority, and exercised quite a tyranny. The *Gazzetta d'Italia*, in 1875, gave some interesting particulars concerning them: "They formed a well-constituted organization. They gave themselves out as men who made war against Government, and they exercised in the districts where they had sway a strange and cruel despotism. Not only had they a chief, but also spies and accountants. They levied taxes on the bakers, on the confectioners, on the millers, on the shepherds, affording them in exchange protection against whomsoever it might be necessary. Those who were taxed for such protection made up for it in their turn by levies upon other people's property, being certain of defense in case of need. They acted the part of Judges, and, under condition that nothing should be revealed to the authorities, appeased offended parties with money which they obliged the offenders to disburse under the law of retaliation. They obliged them to return stolen goods, and to repair any damage caused. They prevented marriages that did not please them, and brought about those which they approved. They acted as peace-makers between father and son, husband and wife, and betrothed lovers, and pacified them by fear. They acted as custodians, obliging proprietors to pay them a certain sum for guarding fruits, which their own people stole by themselves. They took women, and by force gave them in marriage to whomsoever they pleased. The number of the brigands, properly so called, compared with that of the *facinorosi* of every kind, is much less than is usually imagined through hearing so much said of the *Brigantaggio* in Sicily. Even when the most flourishing, the *Capi-Bandi*, are but five or six in number. But the secret of their power lies in its being inextricably combined with that of other malefactors of every kind.—*The British Quarterly Review.*

RUNNING A MUCK.—Every one has a notion of what this horrid "an amok" frenzy means, but we fancy Major McNair is right when he says that probably few persons are aware of the extent to which the practice which has come to be called "running a muck" really obtains. The Malay is of an extremely nervous temperament, and it is a common thing to see a man "whose will is under the influence of those he meets, and who seems bound to imitate every gesticulation or movement that is made." The nervous excitement reaches its climax in the "amok." Even while the author's work was in process of printing, Rajah Mansur, one of the sons of Yusuf, the present ruler of Perak, during a strange fit of excitement, drew his kris and rushed off, striking right and left, killing six and severely wounding two persons, and finally making his escape into the jungle. He was only 20 years old. On occasions of this kind, the "amok" may be the cause of death or severe injury to 20 or 30 people. Generally he is literally hunted down and destroyed like a mad-dog. The Malay, speaking of amok, says, "My eyes got dark, and I ran on." Major McNair gives a terrible description of the scene when the cry of "Amok! amok!" is raised, and the Police turn out, (for the object is now to take the man alive, try him by civil power, and punish him for murder,) armed with a huge short-pronged pitchfork, to catch the madman by the throat and pin him to a wall, where he is driven to bay. Generally speaking, the amok is killed by the crowd of his pursuers, though occasionally, as in the case of the son of Sultan Yusuf, he escapes to the jungle. Very few are brought to trial. Major McNair does not believe the amok is the result of opium-eating, which is an important custom among these people; he holds it to have had its origin in the deed of some desperate Malay, to have been handed down by tradition to his highly-sensitive successors, and since then "regarded as the right thing by those who are excited to frenzy by apprehension or some injury that they regard as deadly, and to be washed out in blood."—*The Spectator.*

THOSE WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES, &c.—The proverb, "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones," dates back to the union of England and Scotland, at which time London was inundated with Scotchmen. This did not please the Duke of Buckingham, who organized a movement against them, and parties formed, who went about nightly to break their windows. In retaliation, a party of Scotchmen smashed the windows of the Duke's mansion, which stood in St. Martin's Fields, and had so many windows that it went by the name of the Glass House. The Duke appealed to the King, who replied: "Steenie, Steenie, those who live in glass houses should be careful how they fling stanes."—*Chambers's Journal.*

NETTING SALMON IN SCOTLAND.—Even the beginning of the netting season is not without excitement. The opening days are often significant of the measure of success to be looked for through the rest of the season, and accordingly the fishermen are proportionately excited. The watchman from his commanding hut of stone and turf keeps a bright lookout on the pool. A boat's crew of his comrades are clustered meanwhile round a fire under a similar defense against the weather below. The sentinel reads the signs in the water of a fish working up the current. The signal is given; the men are on their toes; the coble is shoved over the shallows into the deeper water, and is pulled rapidly out from the shore, while the net, fold after fold, slips gently out over the stern. A horseshoe curve is steadily described, and the boat is brought back nearly to the point whence it started. Then the ropes, and next the net, are coiled up hand over hand, while all eyes are riveted fixedly on the approaching bag. Shouts, or at all events subdued congratulations, are heard even from phlegmatic Scotchmen when the flash of the silvery scales is seen reflected among the meshes. Then comes the heavy blow on the snout that puts an end to the dying struggles of the creature; and then follows the packing in the cases which ought almost as much interest as the railway station as boxes of grouse on the 12th of August. And the chances are the solemn

LIVE TOPICS IN LONDON.

CRIME, THE WAR, THE THEATRES.

THE STORY OF MME. RACHEL.—A GLANCE AT THE MARIO FAMILY.—ENGLAND'S PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—LATEST THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1878.

"Fools as has money were made for them that's got brains and no money," is the sentiment the spirit of which the Tichborne Claimant copied in his own language into his common-place book from a popular novel. He is now languishing in jail. One of the difficulties in the way of a profitable working of this idea is for a person to know when he or she is clever enough to manipulate the fool without another factor intervening. Fools are plentiful, no doubt; not more numerous than their natural enemy; but "them that's got brains" seem to come to grief just as often as their dupes. When Arthur Orton, alias "Sir Roger Tichborne," wrote that highly moral sentiment in his diary, he had only a mad old lady to exercise his wit upon. Alas for a successful application of his philosophy, she died and he was not permitted to select her successor. Madame Rachel, who makes you "beautiful forever," has been living all her life on fools, but she cannot be said to have been eminently successful. Mr. Benson and his detective friends—they had a good time for several years, and found fools plentiful in the upper and wealthy ranks of society; but the game is evidently more difficult the longer it is played. The genteel "operator" and his companions are now interesting convicts. Their heads have been shaved. They wear unpicturesque clothes. They are only known by their numbers, and they no longer drink wine and smoke cigars.

"Beautiful forever" was an attractive advertisement 10 years ago. Mme. Rachel declared she could restore to the most wrinkled witch the bloom of her youthful days. She had an imposing establishment at the West End, and did a fine business in cosmetiques, powders, rouges, enamels, and more particularly in Oriental baths of mysterious waters, that snatched fading beauties from decay, gave new light to eyes dimmed with age, fresh roses to withered cheeks, and graceful curves to the most angular figures. No beautiful woman likes to get old; every lovely lady would be glad to arrest the sure decay of nature. There are fools among women as well as among men. I say this with all respect. To Mme. Rachel many clients bent their steps. Some of them discovered, to their chagrin, that it was possible some scoundrelly men had, during their ablutions, by Mme. Rachel's connivance, played the part of those classic youths who used to repair to the bathing haunts of the nymphs of ancient story. But that discovery was only part of the more serious exposure which eventually fell upon the Temple of Renewed Youth. Mme. Rachel lured into her baths of *elixir vitæ* a more foolish fool than usual in one Mrs. Borrodail, whom she rouged, and enameled, and bathed, and cheated on a scale of magnificent audacity. Finally, she black-mailed her dupe with such heartless cruelty that the third factor stepped in. The intervener was a policeman, and Mr. George Lewis, our famous criminal lawyer, prosecuted Mme. Rachel, and she was sentenced to five years penal servitude. Having served her full time, the wonder is that Mme. Rachel shouldn't have learned some wisdom. No doubt the American journals contain reports of the second trial of the returned convict for a similar offense to that committed upon Mrs. Borrodail. It seems that Madam returned from prison straight to her old haunts, and recommenced the "beautiful forever" business. Among her clients was Mrs. Godfrey Pearce, a pretty young married woman of 23, who, fearing that she was losing some of her charms, called on Mme. Rachel. Every five years, it is said, brings up to London a new harvest of fools with time to arm. America, similarly situated, would never endure the worry and harass of neighbors who are always just beginning to fight or just leaving off. If the Old Country had not been an island, Dover would have been occupied by an enemy 20 times ere this. Supposing our frontiers were exposed like those of Austria or Germany, they would be crossed and the capital bombarded while Gladstone and such like were dividing the House of Commons on the question of supplies. I have told you from the first that England will stand by her declared policy as to the Dardanelles at whatever cost. She is sufficiently united on that point to make a war for it as popular as the Crimean campaign was, for she regards it as a necessary point in the maintenance of her Eastern Empire. I don't say whether she is right or wrong. I state the fact. The preparations for war, now that they have fairly commenced, go on apace. Ninety thousand tons of steam coal have been ordered in the South Wales district, to add to Mediterranean and other stores. Another Turkish iron-clad, making the third, has been taken off the hands of the builders for £400,000. Her burden is 5,349 tons, and she will require a ship's crew of 600 officers and men. The Invincible, one of the most powerful ships afloat, has made her trial-trip. She is to carry 80-ton guns. Orders for 150,000 Martini-Henry rifles are being distributed among a number of private firms. Private ships continue to take stores to the Cape of Good Hope. Another 100 tons of miscellaneous stores have been sent from the Royal Arsenal at Gibraltar. The Royal Lanarkshire Volunteers have offered their services for garrison duty. The Royal Monmouthshire Militia have volunteered for foreign service. Other volunteer forces are holding meetings to consider what offers they shall make of their services to the Government. The volunteer review at Easter will be on an unusually extended scale.

THE THEATRES.

The Queen's has revived "The Lancashire Lass," one of the two successes which alone have signalized the unfortunate history of this handsome theatre. "The Spectre Knight" at the Opera Comique has improved the already excellent business of that house. "Our Boys" is still going on, and bets are being made that it will run into 1,500 nights. "Jane Shore" is expected to keep the stage of the Princess' until close upon Easter, when "Elfin ella," a poetic piece hardly suitable to the house, will be performed. Mr. Harry Jackson, whose experience is chiefly American, has obtained a good deal of credit for his excellent stage management of this house under the enterprising management of Mr. Walter Gooch, the new lessee. "Diplomacy" continues to fill the Prince of Wales', and Burnand has burlesqued it successfully under the title of "Diplomacy" at the Strand. Mr. Toole has a real success in Byron's "A Pool and His Money" at the Globe. "Irish Hearts" is the greatest success at "Our Boys" in its run at the Criterion. "Turn of the Tide" has brought good fortune, they say, back again once more to the Olympic. A scheme is again under the consideration of several capitalists for building a theatre on the opposite corner to the new hotel at Northumberland-avenue, charing Cross. Mr. Charles Wyndham has made an offer to lease the house at a remunerative rate. A model theatre has yet to be built in London. Old-fashioned Londoners cannot believe that America is so far ahead as it is of this metropolis in the beauty and convenience of its theatres. Herr Neville, whom I mentioned recently, is known in America as Carl Morits. He will play *Othello* at the Queen's next month. Miss Ward will play *Iago's* wife, and Miss Hodston is to be *Desdemona*. Carl Moritz was, I believe, a great favorite at Philadelphia. Mrs. Osgood will sing at the Cincinnati Festival, but she has not fixed the date when she will leave England for that purpose.

A BLIND LEGION-OF-HONOR KNIGHT.

An interesting ceremony took place recently at the Institution des Jeunes-Aveugles, Boulevard des Invalides, Paris. The inmates assembled to the the recent appointment of Mr. Sion, one of their professors, to the rank of knight in the Legion of Honor. As this is the first occasion in which a teacher of the institution has been the subject of such a distinction, the Director, Mr. Piven, summoned the whole staff of the establishment early to them the letter from Mr. De Marcère, Minister of the Interior, in which he stated that the appointment of Mr. Sion was one of those which he had presented with most pleasure for the signature of the Marshal President. The statement was received with unanimous applause, for Mr. Sion himself blind, has been engaged for more than 30 years at the establishment, and, charmed with giving lessons in musing planes, has trained a number of pupils in the art whose classic zeal is equal to that of operatives who are in receipt of their overalls.

MARIO'S FAMILY.

In the course of the cross-examination of Mrs. Pearce it turned out that Mme. Rachel lured her deeper into the recesses of the rejuvenizing temple by affecting to organize a concert in which some member of Mrs. Pearce's family was to sing. One of the weekly papers has discovered that Mrs. Pearce is a daughter of Grisi and Mario. It may, therefore, be easily understood that the introduction of a musical interest into that of artistically improving nature would have an attraction for the child of the handsomest parents, perhaps, the world ever saw, (excepting Col. Ingersoll's friends, Adam and Eve,) and two of the finest singers we know anything about since the days of Apollo, whose existence Col. Ingersoll seems to doubt, as well as that of the occupants of the Garden of Eden. I remember some 10 years ago being taken by a friend to Mario's house, not far from Streatham, near London, where I was introduced to two of his girls. They were lovely creatures, with dark hair, olive complexions, and great lustrous eyes, uniting in their own beauty that of their parents. It was of these children, the story goes, that Mme. Grisi walking out with them in Paris met Napoleon III., who exclaimed, "Ah! These then are our grisettes?" Grisi replying, "No, Sire, they are marionettes." There were three girls. I only saw two. Their names are Rita, Cecelia, and Clelia. Rita is still unmarried. Cecelia married Mr. Pearce, and Clelia is the wife of Mr. Vaughan, the son of a Brighton clergyman. Grisi and Mario had no son. Grisi had one; the father was Lord Castlereagh, and the child was born shortly after the duel which her husband, De Melhi, fought with that nobleman. That son is now a Captain in her Majesty's Army, a promising and respected officer. De Melhi survived Grisi, and may still be alive; but I think he died, as did the famous Anber, during the siege of Paris. After Grisi's death Mario used to spend the anniversary of the sad event in the neighborhood of her grave, and no engagement for any sum of money would induce him to set aside this pilgrimage of love and adoration.

"The grim warrior, Death," who conquers all, has been singularly busy recently in connection with two big lawsuits. An action for libel was recently commenced against the editor-proprietor of a well-known weekly journal. The case was set down for trial. It involved tremendous issues. The lawyers said it would not be fought under a cost (apart from damages) of $35,000. Last week when the trial was about to come on, and the defendant expected to have to look in the face a large loss whether he were successful or not, the plaintiff disappeared. He had committed suicide. The famous action of Twycross against Grant is down for hearing by the Lords. Twycross vowed he would complete Grant's financial ruin. How brilliantly Grant defended himself when his counsel deserted him will live as a romance of the law courts. One day this week Twycross died. The other man who is devoting his life to Grant's ruin is Mr. McDougall. He bought the *Hour*, and attacked Grant every day. Grant lived, the *Hour* died, and McDougall is fighting actions against him for claims upon the defunct journal. McDougall, however, has still energy enough left to go on with his summonses in "re the Emma Mine," and the Lombard-street financier stands to his guns, distributing in the intervals of the battle "cards to view" his palace at Kensington, for which Mr. Mackay, the California millionaire, has made him an offer, outbidding two English Earls by many thousands. Why doesn't Mr. Mackey come to London? This is the place for a golden idol. Wouldn't he set "the clever people with no money" at work. "a-hexcavatin' for him," as the Jew has it in the play.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The Russian journals complain that England is preparing for war; and Lord Granville professes that it is wrong to go to a congress armed. During the conference at Constantinople, Russia moved her armies on the Turkish frontiers. To-day she is daily adding to her forces. I saw a distinguished Polish gentleman yesterday who told me that the allotted number of troops which had been ordered to be supplied by his unfortunate countrymen to the new Russian levies would practically exhaust the men between 20 and 60 years of age. Russia is concentrating troops to meet Austria if necessary, and to crush her ally, Roumania. The abject appeal made to Russia by a Roumanian statesman to spare at least the ally who shed her blood before Plevna, is something to grieve over. In return for Roumania's sacrifices, Russia has seized her railways, and insists upon tearing from her the most fertile of her lands. Is it to be wondered at that England with her peace army and in her said-to-be unpreparedness for war, mistrusts the new champion of the cross? What a chance Russia is losing of a real and lasting influence, of a genuine and glorious progress! If she adhered to her original programme, and made peace in the spirit in which she professed to make war, her moral influence in Europe would be greater than even her military power can be. Does she desire to win England? That is the way to make Britannia her ally. Does she wish to take her place as a guiding power in Europe? That is her one chance of influence, her opportunity of undying fame. Does she expect to gain her ultimate end by the arts and artifices, by the cruelties and wrongs which Poland and Khiva conjure up to the memory? She will be disappointed. There is too broad a sense of justice growing up in the world to permit thrones any longer to be cemented in blood. Among many intellectual classes in England there is to me a curious exhibition of international sentiment in the desire that America should not think that England has any mean or unworthy jealousy of Russia, and that America should not think that the mere question of prestige will induce England to enter up

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION....MARCH 9.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order to-day by Mr. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, as Speaker pro tem.

On motion of Mr. WEBBER, of New-York, a night session of the House was ordered for Monday next for debate only.

THE KELLEY-GARFIELD DISPUTE.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, then rose to reply to the speech made by Mr. Garfield a few days ago. He said that Mr. Garfield's allusion to his [Mr. Kelley's] communistic speech at Youngstown, Ohio, and to his threat that "labor would take capital by the throat," that statement, which had appeared in a Cleveland or Cincinnati paper, was like Garfield's own statement—the creation of a distempered and ill-governed imagination. As to the interference of members of the House in favor of his renomination, he asserted that no man sat in the House who had ever, to his knowledge, written such a letter. If there were, he asked him to say so.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, made a movement as if to rise.

Yes, said Mr. KELLEY, one letter was written. My friend Foster and I were most intimate then by reason of the proximity of our seats. I laid before him and before my friend Danford a good many letters which I had received in connection with efforts to nominate another man than myself. My friends who wrote to me seemed to be troubled with the fact that those who were seeking to oust me (and who were but a small portion of my constituents) were representing that Gov. Hayes desired my defeat for having gone into Ohio, as they said to Pleasington for William Allen. It was arranged that my friend Foster, who represented in Congress the Republican candidate for President, should write a letter that would assure a doubting people. A ripple of laughter started at these last words, and soon spread throughout the Democratic side of the chamber, extending also to the other side.] I pray you, Mr. Speaker, to observe that, if dirty linen is to be washed here to-day, I did not introduce the bundle. [Laughter.]

Mr. CHIPMAN, of Missouri—Let the washing go on. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLEY—My friend, Mr. Foster, wrote a letter to a gentleman whom I named—Mr. Southworth—a confidential friend of my own, saying that he had no authority to speak for Gov. Hayes, but that he had been Congressional representative. [Laughter.] that he knew the friendly relations between the Governor and Mr. Kelley, and that he had reason to believe (and was free to say) that Gov. Hayes desired the re-election of Mr. Kelley. [Laughter.] That letter was given to me. I can recollect but one gentleman to whom it was shown, and that was the gentleman to whom it was addressed, who read it, and, as my memory teaches me, returned it to me.

Mr. FOSTER said that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Kelley,] had stated correctly the substance of the letter he had referred to. He only desired to say in reference to it that he was not the writing that letter. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had seemed to be annoyed at an effort that was being made in his district by certain parties to prevent his renomination, because it was alleged that he had gone to Ohio in 1875 and had stumped the State against Gov. Hayes, and they charged that it would be a discourtesy to renominate him as a Republican candidate in Pennsylvania. Mr. Kelley and himself had had a good many talks about it, and the conversation, he thought, had extended to Mr. Garfield, certainly to Mr. Danford, of Ohio. The first suggestion was that he [Mr. Foster] should go to Philadelphia, which he was to visit on his way to New-York, and while there he was to be serenaded. [Great laughter.] His duties in Washington had prevented his going and being serenaded [laughter] by a band of music and being called out by a large crowd. Subsequently he was the gentleman from Pennsylvania had originally belonged. [Laughter.] However, he had always had, and still had, a high respect for the gentleman, who had always been his friend here. He did not believe that Gov. Hayes had cared two cents whether Mr. Kelley were nominated or not, or that he would have felt unkindly if that gentleman were nominated. He [Mr. Foster] had desired that Mr. Kelley should be elected, and he had therefore written the letter and had since been glad to learn from that gentleman that it had been of good service to him. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLEY said that at the request of the State Committee of these United States, he had consented, as a Republican member of Congress favoring greenbacks, to go to Indiana, Ohio, and the infected districts of Pennsylvania. [Laughter.] but he denied that he had exercised any hostile control over the Democratic town, and, in connection with that, he would say the leading people of Youngstown had appealed to him, within the last six weeks, to address them on tariff and kindred questions.

Mr. MCKINLEY, of Ohio, who represents the Youngstown district, stated that the citizens of that place had asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Kelley] to address them on the subject of the tariff.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan—Was there any serenade about it? [Laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, disclaimed any reflection on Mr. Kelley growing out of the state of his health, and said that it was only a little curious to him that long illness (which usually brings gent eness) had not softened a little Alley spirit of gentleness in the two hours' personal attack upon him. If he had misrepresented one word or thought of the gentleman, he owed him an apology, and would make it anywhere, and at any time. He now quoted from a remark of Mr. Kelley on the bill to demonetize silver, showing that that gentleman did at the time know the purpose and effect of the bill, his words being: "It has become impossible to retain American silver dollars in this country, except in collections of curiosities." To show that he had not "drawn from his inner consciousness" (as Mr. Kelley asserted,) what he had said about the "Sans-Culotte" communistic speeches in Ohio, he procured from the Library and sent to the Clerk's desk a volume of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from which the Clerk read a special dispatch describing the meeting at Youngstown which was addressed by Mr. Kelley, in which the correspondent says that an abstract of the speech would give a tolerably fair idea of it, with the exception of the peroration. In that he entered on a defense of the Ohio Democracy against the "Sans-Culotte" editorial of the New-York *Tribune*. Nothing, says the correspondent, but a treacherous regard for justice to his communistic violence. Its conclusion was: "I warn you, bankers and bullionists, that unless you desist from your plundering and robbing a mob will arise in your streets, as they did in Paris." The correspondent remarks that Mr. Kelley's stenographer ceased to write when he reached this part of his speech, and the correspondent's own criticism was: "And he never lived to utter a more rejoiced to see this day, although he might be ashamed of so much stupidity in his disciple. [Laughter.] He [Mr. Garfield] submitted whether, on that statement of the facts, the gentleman from Cleveland papers, he was not justified in speaking of the gentleman's communistic speeches in Ohio. As to the last campaign, he knew that it was generally understood and considered that in favor of the gentleman was solicited. He [Mr. Garfield] had been consulted on the subject, and if he had had the same faith in the restoration of sound principles that others had, he would have been glad to join in the efforts made by those gentlemen. He apologized to the House for occupying its time on a subject personal to himself.

Mr. KELLEY stated that a dispatch in the Cincinnati *Commercial* had been written by a man who had not seen the light since he was 3 years old; that the own stenographer had taken no notes, and that the reports of the speech were made by independent reporters.

CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

The personal discussion here closed, and the House at 2 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, Mr. Cox, of New-York, in the chair. The bill appropriates $1,036,935, a reduction of $102,439 from the appropriations of last year, and a reduction of $177,402 from the estimates of the State Department. The salaries of Ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia are fixed at $15,000 each; to Spain, Austria, Italy, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, and China at $12,000 each; to Chili and Peru at $6,000 each; to Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Venezuela, Hawaiian Islands, Argentine Republic, and United States of Colombia at $7,500 each; to Bolivia, $5,000; to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua (one Minister) at $10,000; to Hayti at $5,000; to Liberia at $2,500.

After a speech by Mr. Hubbell, of Michigan, in favor of an extension of our foreign commerce, the committee rose and the House, at 4:35, adjourned.

MRS. TOM-RI-JON'S COMPLAINT.

Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon, attired in her ridiculous costume, appeared yesterday before Superintendent Walling, at the Central Office. She was evidently greatly excited, which was probably due to the crowd which followed her on her way from the Post Office to Police Head-quarters. She informed the Superintendent that Patrolman Daniel H. Quinlan, of the Broadway Squad, refused to arrest a drunken man who had assaulted her. She said that on Friday, while promenading Broadway, followed by the usual crowd of idlers, a man, apparently intoxicated, staggered up to her, struck her on the head, and pulled her hat over her eyes. The officer was standing near by, and she pointed out her assailant to him and asked the policeman to arrest him, but he refused. The officer claims that he had not witnessed the assault and the women did not show any marks of violence. Tom-Ri-Jon made an affidavit of the facts of the case, and the matter will be investigated. In signing the affidavit she used the name of Susie H. Elliott, and gave her residence as No. 50 Frankfort-street.

JULIAN NITSCHKE'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Nothing has yet been heard of Mr. William Nitschke, the young German, who was employed as salesman in the wine store of his brother, Albert Nitschke, at No. 84 Fulton-street, in this City, and who disappeared mysteriously on the night of Feb. 22. On the afternoon of that day Mr. Nitschke told his brother that he intended to take the 4 o'clock train for Philadelphia, and after paying a brief visit to his cousins, Louis and Fritz Eickoff, to return by the midnight train. He since has been ascertained that Mr. Nitschke did visit his cousins and parted with them about 11 o'clock on the same evening, stating that he intended immediately to return to this City. Since that time there have been no tidings of him, and his relatives fear that he has been either foully dealt with or that he met with some accident by which he lost his life. Mr. Albert Nitschke said yesterday that he could not form any theory as to the cause of his brother's disappearance. Up to about several months ago he had carried on a restaurant in Front-st., in which business he sold out and entered Mr. [Albert's] employment. Mr. Nitschke has always held such a man, and, as far as known, had no pecuniary difficulties, as he had left his effects in a perfectly proper condition. He was a young man of unusually steady habits, and was not in any way intemperate. He was never known to remain out at night, and had no vices. Mr. Nitschke said that his brother lives with him at No. 23 Sixth-street, Hoboken. When he left the store on Feb. 28 he did not think he had in his possession more than $100. The following descriptions, with portraits of the missing man, have been sent to each of the police stations in this City and Philadelphia, and the Chief of Police of the latter city has assigned detectives to investigate the case: Missing, William Nitschke, aged 26 years, height 5 feet 7 inches, and about 150 pounds, brown eyes, dark hair, dark whiskers, and sandy mustache, and black hat, stiff brim, dark brown Spring overcoat, blue flannel dress coat, dark vest and pants, gaiters, silver watch, and gold chain, with monogram "W. H." Mr. Nitschke, who is a native of Germany, had been in this country about 14 years, and was unmarried.

MISSION WORK AMONG THE NEGROES

WHAT SOME OF THE SEOTS ARE DOING IN BEHALF OF THE FREEDMEN — EPISCOPALIAN AND ROMAN CATHOLIC EFFORTS.

From the Baltimore Sun, March 4.

A meeting in aid of the mission work among freedmen, under the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was held last night in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Lanvale-street and Druid Hill-avenue. There was a large assemblage, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. Rev. Dr. J. E. Grammer, Rector of the church, presided, and introduced Rev. George W. Peterkin, Bishop-elect of West Virginia, who spoke of the large proportion of the colored people of this country, numbering about 5,000,000, and of their special claims upon the white population. They were allied to the whites, he argued, by social, domestic, and national ties.

Rev. Dr. Leeds said that since the war about one-third of the 5,000,000 of colored people had risen to a higher civilization, and a higher life; one-third had gone down to a lower plane, and one-third were left victims of circumstances. There were 37 chapels in the South for colored worshipers of the Protestant Episcopal denomination. 67 clergymen and teachers, five of whom are colored, and one colored evangelist. Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, had given assurance that he would stand by the religious instruction of the colored people of that State. Dr. Leeds advised his audience to listen to the appeal of these 5,000,000 of colored people, and to do something for them.

Rev. Dr. Crummell, Rector of St. Mary's Colored Church, Washington, made a long appeal on behalf of his race. The colored people of this country, he said, were placed in critical conditions. They had been under the direction and control of men of their own race who were without education. Their system of religion consists of fragments of Scripture, bits of paganism, emotion, &c. There was a class of enlightened colored people, but the emancipation of the race. Being enlightened and sensitive, they would not go to the churches of the white people, and they would not go to the churches of the colored people, because they could not endure the rant and fanaticism exhibited there, and where there was shrieking and screaming enough almost to make one crazy. The Catholics, he argued, had been fortunate in taking the situation. That denomination was the only one as a body that went against the colored race before emancipation. Now they have changed, and were wont to say that the way to black population was open to the Pope of Rome. The colored people, he said, were not Romanists, and they had no tendency to Romanism, but they are anxious for education. The danger was that if they did not go to Intelligent they would go to Romanism. The Episcopal Church, Dr. Crummell argued, was specially fitted for the colored people. They were a people who needed worship, and they were a people who naturally loved duty. It was a great mistake to suppose they were distinguished by their fanat ical qualities. In Washington there was a division between old Africa and young Africa; the young were after enlightenment and the old were clinging to the plantation religion. The colored people preferred going to large gatherings. If two political meetings were announced, one in a large place and the other in a small one, they would go to the large meeting. He argued that there should be four large churches in different sections of Baltimore for them to worship in, and colored men should be sent to college and prepared to work as presbyters among their own people.

Dr. Grammer argued that the colored people ought to have a nationality of their own; should have a land, preachers, churches, and schools for themselves. God intended Africans to be Africans as much as He intended Americans to be Americans. What they wanted was Christian Africans.

THE OHIO SENATOR'S HELPMEET.

THE GREAT ASSISTANCE RENDERED BEN. WADE BY HIS WIFE DURING HIS PUBLIC CAREER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburg (Penn.) Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Wade was not an acknowledged leader of Washington society during her husband's long Senatorial term of service, from 1851 to 1869, but she was not an unimportant member thereof. She was a lady of wide, though not remarkable accomplishments. Her general reading had been extensive. On passing literature and political gossip she was thoroughly posted. Her linguistic accomplishments were meagre, but sufficiently strong to enable her to turn easily and with grace many an abrupt corner that she, like other prominent ladies, so frequently meet with in life. She was a social, genial, and opinionative looking lady. One can almost see her now as she was 20 years ago, either presiding over the unpretentious household of the Senator, or leading and managing some charitable institution or fair, or attending a public reception of a celebrated personage. The same tallish, well-proportioned figure, full, beaming face, sufficiently colored by life's blood to show that she had as much of its warm current as good health can use. Her dress was never remarkable for anything except that of neatness. She never dressed in the fullest fashion nor wore the richest goods or the most extravagant colors. She most luxuriated when her hair was long, waving, and beautifully golden hair. Of all the ladies that have moved in the upper circles of society in Washington for the last 20 years none have appeared to more good advantage in the beauty of her magnificently beautiful golden hair. It was the one strong personal mark of her appearance—the first important thing that met the eye and the last to linger on the mind after distance had separated the seer and seen. She had a commensense that always gave indication of strong hope touched with a sensible feeling of resignation if the fond anticipations of the moment were not realized. Such a mind building on should be forever annihilated. She conducted nearly, if not quite all of the Senator's private correspondence, as he bitterly disliked to touch his pen to paper. In the preparation of his speeches she was an invaluable assistant, for he as much disliked to pour over books as to transcribe his thoughts to paper. She read and compiled and digested and fixed the materials for his "cramming." His was the giant original mind, but hers was the studious and painstaking one. He had the courage and self-reliance to "fill up" for and "let out" in a speech, but she had the methodical application to arrange the materials for the effort. She was more of a wife than anything else. While others were flirting and dancing and playing, she was at home studying, working, and waiting. She was domestic to an extreme. She was a Yankee in taste, application, and demeanor; she had no motives but what were pure, and she always carried them into execution. She did not marry Mr. Wade until he was 30 and she was only four years his junior. She is a native of Connecticut. Her maiden name was Rosencrans, and Mr. Wade first met her at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. E. Parsons, at Ashtabula, Ohio. For 37 years she was her husband's constant companion, through good and evil report. She staid by him through some of the most eventful scenes in American history, and at a time when he was one of the great prime factors of the contests. She is now 74 years old.

A MAMMOTH EXCURSION STEAMER.

The Grand Republic, which is now in course of construction at the yard of John Englis & Son, Greenpoint, Long Island, for E. Cornell White, is to be a sister ship to the popular steamer Columbia, built last year, and is intended to join the fleet of steamers making excursions daily to Rockaway Beach during the Summer season. It is the intention of the management of this line to make the Grand Republic one of the most elegant excursion boats ever built. She will be one-quarter larger than the Columbia, and her appointments will be of the best description. The hull, built of oak, and whether owned, will be of the following dimensions: Length on deck, 300 feet; breadth, 72 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; draught of water, 9½ feet. Estimated speed, 20 miles an hour. The engine, to be built on the Quintard iron Works, will be of the vertical-beam pattern, with 76-inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke of piston. There will be two boilers, placed under the main deck, each 28½ feet front, 20½ feet long, 11½ feet diameter of shell. Attached to the boilers will be a surface condenser, built by William A. Lightfull. There will also be an independent steam boiler and engine, with pumping, fire hose attachments, which will give additional facilities to guard against accident. The joiner work, to be erected by John E. Hoffmire, will be in style somewhat like that of the Columbia, with numerous mirrors, and trimmings to make an elegant and attractive finish, and will include three decks, running the whole length of the vessel. The Grand Republic will accommodate 4,000 passengers, having deck-room and furnished with seating capacity for that number, and she will be completed during the month of June, and will be placed regularly on the Rockaway Beach route on the 30th of that month.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. S. E. Marion, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Surgeon-General William Grier, United States Navy, is at the Starrevant House.

Major L. L. Dawson, of the United States Marine Corps, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

James H. Howe, of Wisconsin, and Congressman Benjamin A. Willis, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and H. H. Jones, Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SPRING TURF PROSPECTS.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR FIXED EVENTS.

MOST PROMINENT COLTS ENTERED FOR THE WITHERS AND BELMONT STAKES—THEIR RECORDS AND WHAT THEY HAVE IN THEIR FAVOR FOR THE COMING RACES.

There is no lack of good material to make the leading turf events of great interest during the coming season. The 2-year olds that were shown last year were an uncommonly fine lot, and the many stubborn contests resulting in close finishes, especially at Saratoga, will tend to enhance the value of the 3-year-old events of 1878. They presage a brilliant series of the fixed events. In some instances 2-year-old performances are apt to mislead many people when unskillful hands direct the movements of the youngsters during their early tuition. It is different, however, when the public performers were known to be under the care of men whose scientific attainments in breeding and training have won them renown.

There are several colts whose performances as 2-year olds have paved their way into public favor, but it is yet too early to indicate which of them has the best chance to carry off the "blue ribbon." For the English Derby, one colt, Beaudesert, has been singled out as possessing the requisites for winning, but for the Belmont there is great uncertainty. Several colts have been strongly backed in the betting-books since last August, when the book-makers first announced the odds, and several of them, who were at first quoted at twenty to one, are now down to short prices, according to the amount of money invested on their several chances.

One of the most promising colts entered in the Withers and Belmont Stakes is Mr. George L. Lorillard's Duke of Magenta, by Lexington, out of Magenta, by imported Yorkshire, who showed a great turn of speed and an ugly temper. His performances justify the high regard in which he is held by the attaches of the Islip Stable, and coupled with the fact that he has grown and thickened wonderfully since last October, it would be strange indeed if he failed to obtain a large troop of followers. His price is now four to one in the Withers and seven to one in the Belmont, his opening price in the latter event being fifteen to one. He started seven times last year, won three times, made a dead heat, and was second three times. His first essay was in the Juvenile Stakes, half a mile, in which a dozen youngsters started, and Perfection beat him, after a very close finish, in 0:51. This race, however, did not satisfy his owner, and he again met Perfection in the Flash Stakes at Saratoga, also half a mile, and beat her by a head in 0:49½, a very fast race, with 110 pounds up. A week afterward came the Saratoga stakes, and the Duke then showed what a wonderfully good colt he was. There were many false starts, and the Duke showed his resentment by rearing on his hind legs, balking and kicking, and finally straddling a rail fence. Finally a very bad start was given, the Western colt Bramble having by far the best of the start, but the finish was a desperate one. Bramble won by a head from the Duke, while the latter beat Pride of the Village by a nose, and Perfection was less than a head behind Mr. Astor's filly. This race attracted great attention at the time, and the Duke of Magenta's reputation suddenly received an impetus which carried his name far and wide as a worthy son of the greatest sire America has produced. His subsequent defeat by Pride of the Village in the Kentucky Stakes came as a surprise, but he he worried himself at the post again, and the time was three-quarters of a second slower than the preceding race. In the Grinstead Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, the Duke and Spartan ran a dead heat in 1:16¾, the best race of the year with the weights. His next appearance was in the Nursery Stakes at the Fall meeting at Jerome Park, and for the first time, he got the best of the start, and won; and wound up his successful "baby" career by winning the Central Stakes at Baltimore. His total winnings were $9,887.

After the Duke of Magenta, one of the most prominent candidates for the Withers and Belmont is his stable companion Albert, a chestnut colt by imported Australian, out of Victoria, by Lexington, who came late in the season and gave indications of turning out a real clinker. So thoroughly had his trainer been convinced of his superiority that he straightway backed him for the Belmont, and he has been at the short price of five to one for both events. To those who believe only in two-year-old performances Albert will not be a favorite, but he is more likely to carry off the Belmont than Magenta, who is "booked" for the Withers. Albert started but four times last year, and was once bracketed a winner. He made his début in a dash of three-quarters of a mile for maiden two-year olds at Saratoga, Aug. 6, and was annexed. Pique, Clifton, and Telephone being before him. This was not a promising commencement, as he was six lengths behind the winner, and gave little encouragement to the stable for his next engagement, which was the Kentucky Stake, in which he was unplaced. His third effort was in the Nursery Stakes at Jerome Park, won by Magenta, Albert running fourth; but a few days afterward he made a favorable impression by winning a Chamberlain purse, worth $1,900, in good style, which rejoiced the heart of Walden, his trainer, with whom he was a favorite, and who had waited patiently for the colt to work off the effects of the purchase of opinion which is infamously false. Not even a crain has been sold to any of the schools during the entire year. In referring to the use of opium in the lunatic asylums, he says: "Opium is not used to the same extent in any similar institution in the United States; that other remedies, better adapted to the condition of the unfortunate inmates, are resorted to. As drugsists in this community, we have had no complaint in city, county, and section with which we trade, we feel called upon to deny every assertion of this correspondent, and to express the belief that no people have so little use for opium as the people living in the territory above stated. And what is true of this county is true of the entire Valley of Virginia. In this opinion, we are satisfied, the medical faculty of this city will generally concur with us. It is safe to state that no such persons as Dr. Murphy, Dr. Dilkes, Mr. Lloyd, the pawnbroker, Mr. Markland, the Elder, or Mr. Benner, the druggist, live in Staunton, and he is not aware that there was ever the fact of the assumed facts of the *Enquirer* correspondent. were coined for the occasion without a shadow of truth to sustain them.

This statement by the druggists is indorsed by 10 physicians, who say: "From actual observation in the premises, we can fully indorse the statement made by the druggists of the city in denial and corroboration of the unwarrantable published assertions of the excessive use of opium in this community and valley."

QUAINT STORY OF A TOURNAMENT.

THE AMUSEMENTS OF BACHELORS AND BENEDICTS IN OLDEN TIMES—THE VIRTUES OF MARRIED AND UNMARRIED WOMEN.

A correspondent of the *American Register* translates the story of a tournament, which took place before Duke Charles of Savoy and the Duchess and the ladies and lords of his court, the record of which is still preserved in the archives of Turin. At a royal banquet one of the lords of Blonay, he being a married man, asserted that the married man was as gallant and as formidable in deeds of arms, and in all things, as the unmarried man, and that the married woman was as virtuous and worthy of praise as the unmarried woman, and offering to prove it by the lance or sword, if there was any one who wished to contradict it. De Corsant, of Savoy, an unmarried man, then presented himself as champion for the unmarried. Duke Charles seeing that the question was not provoked by hatred or malevolence, and that they wished to fight to pass the time and for their pleasure, as well as for the exercise of arms, gave his consent. There were to be two trials with the lance, and 15 strokes only with the sword. If the married man was conquered, he must beg for mercy of Mlle. De Savoy and of all the unmarried ladies of that house add from one lady out of the house of Savoy, who should be appointed by his conqueror. If the unmarried man was conquered, he was to ask pardon of the Duchess of Savoy, and of the wife of Lord Blonay. The arrangements completed, the two champions met on the 12th of May, 1504, on the square before the Castle of Turin. On the first trial they fought with such ardor that the lances were broken to pieces. Having received new lances, De Blonay broke his boldly, and Corsant, encountering the shock, breast-piece, girth, and saddle, all were carried to the ground with him. Corsant in her in such a way that every one believed it was all over with him. Not so, however; Corsant sprang immediately to his feet, ready to do his duty with the sword. The second trial ended long and hard. Corsant and it would have continued longer if Duke Charles had not ordered them to desist. Duke Charles accorded the honor of the day to the married lord, but acknowledged that the champion of the unmarried had done his duty bravely. Following the conditions of the combat, De Corsant knelt for pardon before the Duchess of Savoy and the married ladies of the court, and then set out for the Castle Blonay, which, after a long and perilous journey, he safely reached, and asked grace of Lady Catherine of the Castle; and now having paid the penalty of the vanquished, he asked for his discharge. On the same day Lady Blonay gave a grand banquet, and invited the lords and ladies, married and unmarried, of the neighborhood. Then De Corsant met the beautiful Yolande, cousin of Lady Blonay, and he concluded that by taking a wife he should better sustain the cause of the married than he had done that of the unmarried at the tournament of Turin. Lord Blonay remained four days after and giving his conquest the nuptials were celebrated in the good Castle of Blonay, when De Corsant bravely cried: "If any one says that against the married man, he must decide it with me, and I will be to him what was agreed to pay in the tournament at Turin!"

LAW REPORTS.

SUIT OF A GREENBACK ADVOCATE.

HOW PLINY FREEMAN SAYS HE WAS DEFRAUDED OF $400 BY AN ADVERTISING AGENT—THE ANTECEDENTS OF JOHN KELLY'S NEWSPAPER—G. W. CHATER CLARKE'S AGENT.

A rather odd suit was before Judge McAdam, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday on a motion to vacate an order of arrest. The plaintiff in the action is Pliny Freeman, the Greenback advocate, the defendant being George W. Chater Clarke. Mr. Freeman, in his complaint, says the defendant is indebted to him in the sum of $400, and interest, on two written promises. One of these bears date Aug. 25, 1876. In it Clarke acknowledges the receipt of $200 for two shares in the *Star* Newspaper Printing and Publishing Company, which he undertakes to return on receiving a transfer of the shares. In the other, bearing date Aug. 28, 1876, Clarke acknowledges the receipt of $200 more as a loan to the company, but which he "personally and individually" agrees to repay within eight days. By way of answer, Clarke says that on June 30, 1876, an association was formed under the name of the "New-York *Star* Newspaper Printing and Publishing Company, limited," to give expression to certain political views through its newspaper. Freeman, he says, was one of the members of the association and was to share in the profits or losses of the venture. Clarke says he was solicited to act as the company's agent in conducting the newspaper, and that he signed the two receipts in pursuance of his duties as such agent. It was understood, he says, that the $400 were to be used for running the newspaper, and the money was so applied.

In the affidavit on which he obtained an order of arrest against Clarke, Mr. Freeman says he was applied to on Aug. 25, 1876, by Clarke, for a loan of $200, which the latter represented was to be applied to the support of a paper then advocating Mr. Freeman's financial views. Mr. Freeman says Clark represented to him that the *Star* Company was solvent and in a flourishing condition, and that few of its shares were on the market, and those were selling at par. Clarke represented himself, Mr. Freeman says, as being a large owner of the stock, and as one of the editors of the paper having especially the control of its political and financial opinions and sentiments, and that if affiant would lend him the said $200 it should be appropriated to the support of the paper, and that the shares of stock should be deposited with Mr. Freeman as collateral. Mr. Freeman gave him the $200, and a few days later received a note asking for another $200, which he also gave. On Sept. 6, 1876, an article appeared in the *Star*, warmly commending Mr. Freeman's paper money scheme, and shortly afterward he made a third demand for money. Mr. Freeman, not having received any shares of stock nor having been paid any money, as he says, though it was now as unpleasant to him and his financial views editorially indorsed, began to suspect that all was not right, and endeavored to regain his money, in which effort he was not successful. He says Clarke's answer is a tissue of falsehoods, and that after diligent inquiry he is unable to learn that such a company ever existed. He believes that Clarke never did. He never received any stock, he says, and believes that Clarke never owned any, and did not have the power "to control the political and financial sentiments," &c., of the *Star*. He charges Clarke with having appropriated his money to his own use, and with having made false representations for the purpose of obtaining money. The defendant, he says, is insolvent and destitute alike of means and morals; that he employed assistance in making all this debts good-natured people will allow him to make, but never paying one."

In moving to vacate the order of arrest against him, Clarke has a number of affidavits in which he seeks to show that the obligation was not a personal one. Clarke, in his own affidavit, says he is an advertising agent for the *Express* and the *Star*, and that he bought in the latter paper in 1876, just after it had been sold to a Mr. Webb at Sheriff's sale. The purchase, he says, was made by him as Trustee for the purpose of forming a corporation. A sufficient number of responsible persons were obtained, he says, but articles of incorporation were not filed because it was deemed best first to get more subscriptions to the capital stock. Freeman, he says, subscribed for no stock for the purpose of having a paper through which to divulge his financial theories. Clarke says that because of financial and other embarrassments the paper was turned over to John Kelly and Tammany Hall. For that he has made any misrepresentations. Judge McAdam, after listening to a long argument in the case yesterday, took the papers, reserving his decision on the motion.

THE POWERS OF CIVIL JUSTICES.

JUSTICES PARKER, GEDNEY, AND M'GOWAN DECIDE THAT THEY HAVE NO JURISDICTION AS JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—THE CIVIL DAMAGES ACT RENDERED INOPERATIVE IN THIS COUNTY.

After careful deliberation, three District Court Justices have decided that they have no jurisdiction under the provisions of the Civil Damages act. As was exclusively reported in THE TIMES of the 1st inst., a woman brought a suit before Judge Parker, of the Third District Court, against a liquor-dealer for selling liquor to her husband and thereby working her an injury. Ex-Judge Culver appeared for the plaintiff, Hannah Smith, who alleged in her complaint that Joseph Kock, notwithstanding her repeated remonstrances, persisted in selling liquor to her husband, Christopher Smith, at his [Kock's] liquor saloon, corner of Beach-street and West Broadway, causing her husband's intoxication repeatedly, and that in consequence she was deprived of his "aid, assistance, support, society, and earnings," and suffered great cruelty from him in the form of "kicking, pushing, and brutal language." For the injuries thus caused and received she claimed the sum of $500 damages. In answer the defendant put in a general denial. On the presentation of the case ex-Judge Culver claimed that the Justices named as those in charge of the Posse within the meaning of the Civil Damages act. Judge Parker, who was in doubt on this point, called in three other Justices, the statute requiring that two Justices shall sit in the trial of cases in such a suit of this character shall be brought shall associate with himself two other Justices. The differing opinions, in substance, of the three Justices, Parker, Gedney, and M'Gowan, who sat together, will be found in the adjournment of the case, were published in THE TIMES. Meanwhile, briefs were submitted, and the Justices consulted the best authorities, and gave much thought to the subject. Certain language in the law creating District Justices, and in the Civil Damages act, the similarity of their duties in many respects with those of Justices of the Peace in the County, and certain facts in regard to proposed legislation for their removal by the Committee of Seventy, at the time the Police Justices were removed, showing that they were regarded by the convention as Justices of the Peace, seemed to imply that their functions were identical with those of the latter. The conclusion finally arrived at by Justices Parker, Gedney, and M'Gowan was that inferior tribunals have no jurisdiction by implication. The persons concerned in the suit and their lawyers appeared before the court yesterday. Judges Parker and Gedney were on the bench. Judge Parker stated that he and his associates had concluded that they had no jurisdiction under the act. Even if the question was doubtful, he said they could not assume to act, especially after the Court of Common Pleas had decided that they were not Justices of the Peace. If they acted upon the assumption that they had jurisdiction, and awarded damages, and it was afterward decided by a higher court that they had no jurisdiction, it would be shown such surprising speed that he passed all but Pride of the Village, with whom he made a dead heat, and Magenta, who beat them both by less than a length. Being out of the race at the start, this display of Spartan's was a revelation. The book-makers immediately shut down on him, but not until his owner had well placed himself. Should he reach the post in proper form he will be hard to beat. His winnings amounted to $2,060.

The next prominent candidate for the Wither's Stake is Mr. Astor's magnificent filly Pride of the Village, by imported Glencoe, and a full sister to the famous Joe Daniels. She is quoted as eleven to two, but as she is engaged in the principal fifty stakes, we doubt whether her owner will consent to start her and run the risk of the Withers. Pride of the Village has a fine record, as out of seven races in which she appeared she proved four victorious. She won three of them at Long Branch, however, and they were only purse races. Unplaced in the Juvenile Stakes; third in the Saratoga Stakes, she won the valuable Kentucky Stakes, and on the same day carried off second place in the Nursery Stake, her winnings for the year amounting to $4,500.

Another good filly in the Withers, also quoted at eleven to two, is Lorillard's Parthenia, by imported Leamington, out of Black Slave, by imported Eclipse, who started four times and won once, was second twice, and once unplaced. She was a rapidly-improving colt last October, and worthy the record. The combe was established long and hard, and it would have continued longer if Duke Charles had not ordered them to desist. Duke Charles accorded the honor of the day to the married lord, but acknowledged that the champion of the unmarried had done his duty bravely. Following the conditions of the combat, De Corsant knelt for pardon before the Duchess of Savoy and the married ladies of the court, and then set out for the Castle Blonay, which, after a long and perilous journey, he safely reached, and asked grace of Lady Catherine of the Castle; and now having paid the penalty of the vanquished, he asked for his discharge. On the same day Lady Blonay gave a grand banquet, and invited the lords and ladies, married and unmarried, of the neighborhood. Then De Corsant met the beautiful Yolande, cousin of Lady Blonay, and he concluded that by taking a wife he should better sustain the cause of the married than he had done that of the unmarried at the tournament of Turin. Lord Blonay remained four days after and giving his conquest the nuptials were celebrated in the good Castle of Blonay, when De Corsant bravely cried: "If any one says that against the married man, he must decide it with me, and I will be to him what was agreed to pay in the tournament at Turin!"

SUIT FOR A PAID-UP POLICY.

Elizabeth Wagner presented a petition to Judge Sanford, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, saying that on Dec. 15, 1868, she insured the life of her husband, Jacob Wagner, in the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company. The policy, received by her, provided for the payment of premiums annually for 10 years. She says she paid such premiums for about nine years, and that by the terms of the policy she would have been entitled to a paid-up policy if unable to continue paying the premiums. On April 28, 1877, she says, the company without her knowledge or consent—she being ignorant of insurance matters, as well as of the English language—changed her policy for one bearing that date. Although this new policy, she says, contains a clause reciting the payments of the former policy, and although it also provides for a paid-up policy after two annual installments, the company has refused to issue to her a paid-up policy. She asked leave to prosecute as action, as a poor person, to compel them to do so, alleging that she and her husband are not the possessors of liability worth property. Judge Sanford granted the petitioner's request.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following business was transacted during the past week in the Kings County Surrogate's Court, before Hon. Abram H. Dailey, Surrogate:

Wills proved—Sally Van Houten, of the town of Flatlands; Garret C. Rumph, of the town of Flatbush; John Mulvihill, Emily Mattocks, John N. Schneider, Elizabeth K. Graham, Anna Wilhelmina Bres, and Ellen Murphy, all of the City of Brooklyn; Ludwig Hold, of the town of New-Lots.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Ann Stillwell, of the town of New-Utrecht; Tunis V. W. Elder, of the town of Flatlands; Julia Weymann, formerly Julia Kanzer, of the town of New-Lots; Mary L. Edwards, Julius Simons, Henry Rosencrans, Louise Marie Martin, Margaret Anthrop, Bridget McCormack, formerly Bridget Kearns; Emanuel Anderson, Louisa J. Stone, formerly Louisa J. Merritt; Felix W. Simeon, Abbie P. F. Cook, Emelia Horzen, formerly Emelia Ptarzyszka, Margarette Dryer, James Heath, Rachel Brinkerhoff, Joseph J. Burke, John McFadden, and Sylvester Houdlow, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the estate of William A. Kuster and Eveline M. Kuster were granted to the Brooklyn Trust Company.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Schwarzchild vs. Michelson et al., (No. 1 ; Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)

Orders Granted.—Shepherd's Fold vs. Jackson; Smith vs. Bennett; Smith vs. Denoyer.

Granted.—Bauer vs. Hermann.

Sessions vs. McCarthy.—I want the complaint and order of reference in this case.

Mulchy vs. O'Donovan.—I do not see any ground for granting the injunction applied for.

Stern vs. Cranston.—I do not find any provision of the Code of Civil Procedure which authorizes a plaintiff to be arrested on the application of the defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Duncan et. Duncan.—Order appointing R. Hamilton gu

MARCH 1878

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1878.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for New-England and the Middle States, falling, possibly followed by a temporary rise in barometer, stationary or rising temperature, and increasing cloudiness, with increasing southerly to easterly winds, and followed by rain during the night in the latter, and with south-westerly winds, shifting to easterly, in the former.

A NEGLECTED DUTY.

The Forty-fifth Congress has been so busy in passing repudiation measures and in quarreling over personal politics that it has utterly ignored one duty which at the opening of the session was regarded, and justly, as of pressing importance. Early in the Winter each house adopted a resolution directing its appropriate committee to consider the law for determining and announcing the result of Presidential elections, and power was given to the respective committees to operate together, in order that the work might be more carefully and completely as well as more promptly done. Since then nothing has been even commenced, so far as the public have been informed. This is not a partisan matter; but it is one which even from a partisan stand-point, ought to receive the attention of the Democrats. They claim to be largely in the majority in the country. They insist that they were cheated of the Presidency at the last election by the Electoral Commission. They know that that Commission was made possible by the fact that the law provided for settling disputed Presidential elections no method so clear and precise that all parties were willing to abide by it. The "cry" of the Democrats in the next campaign will be largely, if not altogether, the fraud of the Electoral Commission, but they will have nothing to rest their charges upon except that the Commission did exactly what it was appointed to do, namely, declared its determination of a dispute which the Democrats said should not be settled in any other way. Under these circumstances, it is certainly very short-sighted for the Democrats to go stumbling on toward another Presidential election, with the certainty that if the country gets into another such muddle, it will break its way out in some similar awkward, but, for the time being, sufficient manner. Perhaps the Democratic leaders think that in another case like that of the Commission they will come out ahead. But they ought to remember that they thought that in the last instance. If they had not, they never would have voted for the Commission.

Nor will the Republicans be wise if they allow the country to drift into another campaign without this question having been settled. Whatever force there may be in the denunciation of the President's title would be largely done away with by a law fixing definitely and completely what should be done in a similar dispute. The whole issue would then be nearly, if not entirely, a dead one, and people would care very little for it one way or the other. We do not apprehend that in any case the Democrats can take much from their cry of fraud, if for no other reason than that they have really benefited much more from Mr. HAYES securing his seat than the Republicans have done. But in the variable moods of a political campaign, no one can weigh beforehand the influence of even an apparently unimportant side issue, and there is enough discontent with the President in the Republican ranks to make it unsafe to let the question of his title enter into the canvass any further than is necessary.

But, as we have said, the question is not a partisan one. Whatever considerations of a partisan nature may enter into it, it claims attention from Congress on higher grounds. No one will dispute that we were very near a most dangerous crisis a year ago, and though we at the time believed that there was in the hands of the Republican Senate power to resolve the difficulty without recourse to extra-constitutional measures, it remains true that that power was not used. The Electoral Commission was created, with very much the effect which was dreaded by its opponents. It got the country out of its immediate troubles, but it did not silence the grumblers; it did not command cordial respect; it did give rise to a brood of ugly suspicions and pernicious scandals; it weakened the influence and position of the Supreme Court Judges who took part in it; and it accustomed the country to rely on contrivances instead of on well-considered and matured provisions of law. The resort to this make-shift has made it still more hard than it was in 1877 to make a practical use of the powers involved in the general law. The Commission bill was a confession that, with a President's election in dispute, and the two houses of Congress belonging to different parties, there was no conclusive means of reaching a settlement. Having made this confession, it is the plainest possible duty of both parties to supply the defect which is admitted to exist in the law.

If this is not done at the present session of Congress, there is very little chance that it will be done at all before the next election. The next session is a short one, at which it is very unlikely that any general legislation can be perfected. At that session, moreover, the usual embarrassment and indifference arising from the fact that a new Congress will have been chosen will be felt. Then will come the first session of the Forty-sixth Congress, beginning in December of next year, and with that will reopen the interminable and barren "manœuvring for position" with reference to the next Presidential campaign. It is, therefore, extremely improbable that anything will be done in this matter if it be not now taken up. If it be taken up, even at this late hour, something may be done in getting the facts into shape, in sounding the purposes and opinions of the leaders of both parties in each house, and in adjusting conflicting views. If a well-digested plan, or even the general features of one, could be presented by the joint or concurrent efforts of the two committees having the matter in charge, we might hope for some action at the next session of Congress. We shall certainly seem to be a nation with a short memory for sharp and momentous lessons, if we go into another Presidential election without any adequate provision for settling any dispute which may arise in connection with its result.

POPULAR GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

It is one of the most common and dogmatic of the assertions current concerning civil service reform that under "our form of government" such a reform is both impracticable and undesirable. It is assumed that under a popular government the people's representatives ought to be consulted about appointments in the public service, and that to exclude them from consideration would impair to that extent the representative character of the Government. We believe this to be a mistaken and mischievous theory, both of the public service and of our system of government. The functions of the executive and legislative branches of the Government are, under the Constitution, separate and distinct. The power of appointment is lodged with the executive branch as absolutely as the law-making power with the legislative branch, and there can be no doubt that it was the earnest desire of the framers of the Constitution to secure entire independence, within its sphere, to each. There is no warrant either in the Constitution or in the early practice of the Government for the interference of Congressmen in appointments. Such an interference is as flagrant a violation of the Constitution as if the President were to use the power of his office to secure such legislation as he might desire. He may, indeed, recommend such measures as he thinks proper to the consideration of Congress, and Congressmen may undoubtedly properly recommend persons to the President for appointment, but the right of each stops here. The Congressman has no more right to force appointments on the executive branch than the President has to force legislation on Congress. So far then as "our form of government" is concerned, the old practice is a direct violation of it, while civil service reform aims only to restore to the Executive his Constitutional rights.

The argument which we are combating does not, however, plant itself on the exact language of the Constitution, but it assumes that there is something in the nature of popular government which requires that the selection of the agents of the Executive shall be controlled by the representatives of the people. This is a naked assumption, without color of reason, precedent, or law. For more than forty years succeeding the adoption of the Constitution, when the influence of its framers was most directly felt, the opposite practice prevailed. Is it claimed that an inherent tendency of popular government was in abeyance all that time? If the true theory of "our form of government" is to be sought out, why not turn to that period when its administration was the purest, and the influence of its founders strongest, rather than to the time when it has confessedly fallen away from the principles and practices of its earlier statesmen? The argument or assumption when analyzed simply amounts to this: that a certain practice has prevailed for forty odd years, and that therefore it must have some warrant in our form of government. It is plain that any seated abuse could be defended by this reasoning, which, if accepted, would defeat all improvement and reform. But aside from the Constitution or the practice, we deny that there is any such necessary or inherent tendency in popular government as that assumed. There is no reason whatever why the subordinate executive agents of the Government should be appointed at the dictation of the legislative branch, but every reason why they should not be. To secure efficient administration, the agents of the Executive should be responsible to him alone, subject, of course, to the power of Congress to investigate or inspect. If they are virtually selected by the members of the legislative branch, they necessarily feel that their first allegiance is due to the power to which they owe their appointments. Under such a system the efficiency of the service and the harmony of its administration are impaired, and what is even worse, the independence of the two branches is destroyed. When the President appoints at the dictation of Congress, the natural concomitant is, that Congress legislates at the dictation of the President. The President does not surrender his functions without a *quid pro quo*.

The honorable gentlemen who become beggars for office at the hands of the Executive, and receive his favors, are expected, when the Executive in turn presents his request for legislative favors, to be equally complaisant. Every one knows to what abuses this practice has led in times past. It has been the great fountain-head from which all recent abuses unearthed in the public service have flowed. Congress has made extravagant appropriations of the public money with the tacit but perfectly definite understanding that the nominees of Congressmen should be the beneficiaries, and the appointing power has made appointments for Congressmen with the equally definite understanding that they should, in good time, vote for the continuances of the appropriations. Such a practice is not only not warranted by anything in "our form of government," but is a direct and flagrant violation of it. If it were so warranted, it would be high time that that portion of "our form of government" which breeds such abuses were changed. The pernicious effect which it has had even on the minds of intelligent and upright men is illustrated by the frantic appeals made to the President of late to use the patronage to defeat the Silver bill. The fact that the end sought is one which we desire does not blind us to the enormity of the plan proposed.

The civil service has become degraded, not through any tendency of republican institutions, but chiefly through the failure to provide any means by which the appointing power could intelligently select the public servants after the public service became so extended as to pass beyond the range of direct supervision by the President and heads of departments. This failure civil service reform aims to remedy. The result would be not to violate the principles of the Constitution and the true theory of popular Government, but to restore to them their pristine vigor.

THE GAINS OF CONQUEST.

The chief foreign event of the past week has been the signature and publication of the twenty-nine articles of peace, which have excited much comment, but less dissatisfaction than might have been expected. Of Russia's allies, Roumania is the only one that appears to be discontented, the proposed exchange of the Dobrudscha for Bessarabia being as unpopular as ever, and rendered additionally so by the recent unauthorized occupation by Russian troops of the Bessarabian towns of Kaghoul, Bolgrad, and Ismail. Servia and Montenegro, on the other hand, seem perfectly contented with their shares of the spoil, as, indeed, they have good reason to be. The former, having temporized and withheld her aid till it was practically worthless, now finds herself rewarded with an extension of frontier comprising the district of Little Zvornik, on the left bank of the Drin, to the north-west; that of Nissa, (Nish,) at the head of the Morava Valley, on the south-east, and those of Sienitza, Vranja, and Novi-Bazar on the south-west—the latter annexation extending the Servian border as far westward as that of Montenegro, and cutting Bosnia completely in two. The far more valuable services of the Montenegrins have been deservedly repaid by the Herzegovinian district of Gatchko (Gasko) on their northern frontier, the border fortresses of Spuz and Nicsics, and the section of Albania lying between Lake Scutari and the Adriatic, including the ports of Dulcigno and Antivari.

The anti-Russian excitement in Vienna is fast effervescing, and the Hungarian delegates seem to have accepted graciously enough the explanation tendered them by Count ANDRASSY on Friday last, respecting his recent cautious policy. Whether Austria will really venture upon so decided a step as the military occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina may be questioned, but that she is well disposed to accept territorial compensation in that quarter there can be no doubt whatever. The opposition offered by England has vanished in like manner, the British Government contenting itself with a protest against the withdrawal of any points in the treaty from the consideration of the conference. In a word, the only remaining symptom of possible trouble is the construction of intrenched lines by the Russians across the neck of the Galipoli peninsula, which, having given the Turks their first foothold on European soil in 1356, seems destined to witness the extinction of their last combined effort in 1878.

The advantages gained by Russia, though falling short of the enthusiastic visions of the Pan-Slavists, are undoubtedly very great. The stipulated "razing of the Bulgarian fortresses" relieves her of the formidable quadrilateral. The surrender of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum makes her mistress of the whole of Northern Armenia, as well as of one of the finest harbors on the Black Sea. The cession of Bayazid strengthens her foothold on the Persian frontier. The opening of the Straits to merchant vessels "in peace, or war" gives her Black Sea trade the very outlet which it has so long wanted. Even the acquisitions of her allies are really her own, for the two Adriatic ports ceded to Montenegro, which has no Navy whatever, will virtually give to Russia a naval station from which to observe either Austria or Italy, and whose proximity to Dalmatia will open to her secret influence the very province which mans every iron-clad in the Austrian Navy.

The seat of the conference has been transferred from Baden to Berlin, and the various plenipotentiaries are expected to meet there about this day fortnight. Prince BISMARCK, despite his failing health, seems disposed to act on behalf of Germany. It appears tolerably certain that Lord LYONS, the British Ambassador at Paris, and Lord Derby's probable successor as Foreign Secretary, will be chosen to represent England, and rumors, which are still unconfirmed, point to SAFVET Pasha as the probable delegate of Turkey. Despite Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's announcement of his intention to take no part in the council, his unmatched diplomatic skill, and the absolute impossibility of finding a worthy substitute, are so well known as to render it all but certain that he will be the envoy chosen by Russia. The names of the Austrian and Italian Plenipotentiaries are still unannounced, and the demand of Greece to be represented likewise has as yet received no answer.

The report that Russia has conceived a sudden objection to Austria's contemplated occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that she is preparing to aid the Turks in resisting it, savors strongly of a *canard*, especially as Count ANDRASSY has just disclaimed any such intention in his speech to the Hungarian delegates; but the alleged indignation of Greece at Bulgaria's territorial enlargement is probable and intelligible enough. The western shore of the Sea of Marmora, inhabited as it is chiefly by their own countrymen, has always been an object of deep though covert longing to the Greeks of the South; and now, just when Russia's triumph and Turkey's complete prostration have excited vague hopes of the possible realization of this cherished project, as well as that of freeing Thessaly and Epirus, comes the announcement that the port of Kavala, and with it a large section of the coveted seaboard, is to pass into the hands of their Bulgarian rivals. What effect their remonstrances will have upon Russia remains to be seen.

The erroneous views held respecting Turkey and everything Turkish by a large party in England are strikingly exemplified in the recent utterance of the London *Times*, to the effect that Turkey, when compressed into narrower limits by the pending annexations, would be thus concentrated, and made "ten times stronger than ever." A more fallacious inference could not easily have been made. Amputation may be wholesome in cases where the mischief is confined to the diseased limb itself; but not so when the whole body is tainted with a chronic and incurable distemper. The unquenchable vitality of France has again and again defied the pressure of seemingly hopeless ruin; but France is not Turkey. Austria bore the loss of Silesia, Russia of the Lower Danube, England of her American colonies; but none of these instances furnish a parallel to the present case. A State founded and sustained purely by the sword must necessarily give way the moment the sword loses its power. Ancient Rome began to fail as soon as she ceased to conquer; and the last day of Ottoman invasion was the first of Ottoman decline. So long as the Mohammedan remains what he is—in other words, so long as he continues to be a Mohammedan at all—Turkish misrule, Turkish rapacity, Turkish oppression, will be as rampant in one province as in a score; and to regard circumscribed limits as a sure agent of conversion is to expect that a tiger, when shut up in a cage with nothing to eat, will promptly become a nice, quiet, domestic animal, wholly weaned from the unpleasant carnivorous habits which characterized him in the boundless jungles of Bengal.

THE "BUTTER WEEK" FESTIVAL IN RUSSIA.

The time is at hand again for another of Russia's characteristic festivals, which, if less important than Easter or New Year's Day, is celebrated with equal heartiness by the holiday-loving population of the great Empire. The festival of "Maslenitza," or Butter Week, takes its name from the custom of feasting unstintedly upon butter and other dainties during the seven days immediately preceding Ash Wednesday (old style) as a kind of anticipatory compensation for the prolonged abstinence of Lent. Whether the fable of the Russian peasant's passion for eating candles may not have arisen from the fact that "*maslo*" (butter) also signifies tallow and wheel-grease, it is hardly worth while to inquire; but this particular celebration is undoubtedly one into which he enters *con amore*. The mere enumeration of the various dainties which mark this season of universal good cheer would make a formidable catalogue; but the real *pièce de resistance* is always the traditional "*Blinni*." These are small, round, flat cakes of buckwheat flour, something between a crumpet and a pancake, served up hot, and eaten with fresh caviare, or butter, or "*smetana*," (sour cream,) or all three together, as taste may direct. During its appointed season the new delicacy is seen in every quarter, from a street stall up to the table of a Cabinet Minister; and Ivan Durakoff, the street-sweeper, enjoys his *Blinni* with their seasoning of rancid butter as luxuriously as the millionaire Count Veriphriski who is flavoring *his* with caviare from Astrakhan in the largest house of the Sadovaya Ulitza.

Even in the remotest villages of the interior, the coming of Butter Week is a signal for general rejoicings, giving and receiving of presents, jovial gatherings round the evening *samovar*, (tea-urn,) and bringing out of holiday clothes and cheap finery from the huge red iron-clamped *soondook*, or chest, which is the Mujik's greatest pride. But it is in the great towns, and more especially in Moscow, or St. Petersburg itself, that one really sees "Maslenitza" in all its glory. Toward the middle of February, (or end of it according to our calendar,) any chance visitor to the capital who may happen to be crossing the great waste of the Admiralty Plain, sees the usually empty space littered with poles, logs, and pieces of plank, amid which rises here and there the half-shaped outline of a building. In the midst of this chaos a swarm of human ants are hurrying to and fro with beams and ropes, or laboring at the nascent structures with axe and hammer, keeping up a perpetual clicking and tapping, like the sound of a dozen huge clocks ticking in chorus. These planks form the first outline of the great "Balagan," or public fair, which is the leading event of Butter Week; and as the booths and platforms grow toward completion, the popular interest in the work rises to a height. Aristocratic Petersburg eyes it complacently through the window of his passing carriage, and middle-class Petersburg stares at it with a delight not a whit abated by the fact of his having seen it a dozen times already; and unwashed Petersburg walks around it admiringly, with an inward hope that the weather may be fine when the great day arrives.

It comes at last, bringing with it thousands of visitors from the surrounding districts, and Vanity Fair is in all its glory. One can almost imagine Christian and Faithful coming marching around the corner of the Isaac Church or past the Alexander Column, and halting to look meaningly at each other as the whole of the motley scene bursts upon them at once—the long rows of painted booths spanning the wide, level space, the many-colored fronts of the wooden theatres glittering in the sunlight, the polished slides of the ice-hills shining like silver, the countless gaudy flags and colored hangings fluttering in the fresh breeze, and a flood of eager merry-makers in every variety of costume, from silk to sheep-skin, eddying ceaselessly through every channel of the timber archipelago. Around the far-extending line of buildings circles the long succession of showy carriages which forms the "dress circle" of the entertainment; and beneath it riots a medley of all ranks and all ages—French bonnets jammed against Finnish kerchiefs, greasy sheep-skins jostling gold-laced uniforms, and ragged blouses side by side with priestly cassocks. Round-faced children, with bine overcoats down to their heels, devour with insatiable eyes the indigestible beauty of the surrounding cakes and sweetmeats; brawny grenadiers in gray frieze survey with professional admiration the deadly single combats depicted on the sides of the amphitheatre; and grimy artisans halt at the stalls to munch tough pancakes that look like rolled-up copy-books. The whole air is loaded with a mingled uproar of shouts, laughter, trampling, the ringing of bells, the clamor of trumpet and tamborins. All is life, motion, bustle—every one entering zealously into the spirit of the moment, as if conscious that the holiday must be a short one.

The ice-hills are, as usual, the great attraction, and sledge after sledge shoots down their polished sides, roars of laughter breaking forth as some unskilful charioteer loses his balance and rolls over into the snow. Further on, a shout of merriment bursts suddenly from a group of rough fellows, one of whom has just had his cap snatched off by a tame bear on the top of the nearest booth, who is now munching it at his leisure. Pantomimes, of course, abound, but all are acted according to the original meaning of the word, entirely in dumb show. The largest theatre holds out the attraction of a startling medley of firing and sabring, entitled "The Russians in the Caucasus," the last scene of which, however, is sufficiently striking. The shadowy gorge, half revealed by fitful gleams of moonlight—the dead silence broken suddenly by the thunder of charging hoofs—the wild yell and headlong rush of the Circassian cavalry—the iron firmness of the gray-coated ranks behind their hedge of steel, from which bursts ever and anon the flash and crack of the fatal musketry—the sudden scattering of the mail-clad horsemen, and their spectral disappearance into the shadows of the mountain—are all picturesque to the last degree, and draw a look of friendly recognition from a grizzled, stern-looking man in tarnished uniform, with a tell-tale sabre-scar across his swarthy cheek. As the last volley flashes in the eyes of the staggering assailants, the old fire-eater rubs his sinewy hands with grim satisfaction, and growls approvingly, "*Khorosho! tak i slaidaet!*" (Good! that's the style!)

And so, day by day, the week of "the nation's holiday" runs its course, and the Mujiks enjoy their brief season of feast and frolic with all the boyish unthinking gayety of their strangely-mingled nature. But with the evening of Shrove Tuesday all is changed. The universal merriment dies out like an extinguished lamp; the once-crowded booths lie silent and deserted; theatres and opera-houses close their doors, to open them no more till the "Open Sesame" shall be spoken by the joyous peal of bells that ushers in the morning of Easter Sunday.

EXTEMPORANEOUS DEBATING IN COLLEGES.

The recent revival of the old Linonia Society, for extemporaneous debate, in Yale College, has called forth glowing expressions of satisfaction from graduates of thirty, forty, and fifty years' standing, who recall the animated verbal combats in which they took part in their college days, and in which some of them tasted for the first (and, possibly, for the last) time the sweets of public applause. There were formerly two main societies in that college—the Linonia and the Brothers in Unity—of about equal strength, and their good-humored contests over the matter of their relative antiquity and claims to the respect of Freshmen, culminated in the grand "Statement of Facts" at the beginning of each academical year, in the presence of the whole body of students, when chosen representatives harangued for hours in behalf of their respective fraternities. The prolific topic of contention was the question to which of the societies JOHN C. CALHOUN had belonged. His name stood on the records of both. After years of stormy controversy on this grave subject, it occurred to some ingenious mind to settle the dispute by an application to Mr. CALHOUN himself. The great Nullifier replied that he could not recollect; so that the matter was as far from adjustment as before.

Somewhere about fifteen years ago, Brothers and Linonia, which had long shown symptoms of decline, expired. Their valuable libraries were combined and joined as a kind of "annex" to the Library of the University. But every year there has been heard at Commencement some lament from the older graduates, of whom Mr. EVARTS has been among the most earnest, and a call for their revival. The cause of their demise was the rise of the various secret societies (in the formation of one of which Mr. EVARTS was prominent) and the preference of students for the literary exercises and social enjoyments of these smaller sodalities. In truth, it was a craving for a larger play of the social element, which chilled the interest of students in the old debating societies. This, however, is only a partial explanation of their decay. Forty or fifty years ago there was a far more general taste for public debates than exists at present. Every village had its debating club, and its orators who delighted in the sound of their own voices, and who, moreover, did not lack interested auditors. They were ready to take up either side of any question, and, whichever side they took, they were equally voluble and impassioned. The times have changed, and we have changed with them. There is no longer the same eagerness for disputing, or for public speaking of any kind. It is not to be denied that some of our best educators looked upon the old debating societies at Yale as of questionable advantage. There was too great stimulus to the rhetorical tendency. The late Mr. BRISTED *(Carl Benson)* relates, in his book on Cambridge University, that when he graduated at New-Haven he never saw a group of people in the street without a conscious willingness to make a speech to them on anything about which they were willing to hear. Not a few college orators who were regarded by their fellows as prodigies of eloquence never fulfilled the predictions which their college popularity evoked. A glib and graceful elocution was made the substitute for the more solid qualifications of an orator. The applause which was so heartily rendered by their undiscriminating companions, and which, con-idering the youth of the speakers, was not undeserved, proved a snare. Becoming older men, and tried by severer standards, they sometimes exhibited *vox, et præterea nihil*. Others, of a deeper cast of mind, and who were not dazzled by a momentary success, acquired in the college debates a presence of mind, a power of thinking on their feet, and an effective style of speaking, which have no doubt contributed materially to their advancement. If, as ARISTOTLE has said, a republic is an aristocracy of orators, it is surely well for thoughtful and educated men to learn to speak impressively before a public audience. One is confirmed in this feeling when he observes occasionally how an empty-headed orator, with nothing to commend him but manner, is able to gather around him large auditories.

It is desirable that if the debating societies are to experience a resurrection, they should come forth in a somewhat improved form. Generally speaking, it is preferable that young men should speak on the side where their own convictions lie, and that questions should be selected which, while they are important, admit of honest differences of opinion.

DULLNESS SOCIALLY.

Clever talkers often get a reputation for brilliancy, unless they talk too much and too constantly, when they are apt to be voted bores. No amount of brilliancy can or will compensate for a tendency to bore, or even for an occasional lapse of such sort, since a person who has bored once may become an habitual bore, and is, therefore, held in ceaseless dread merely from his formidable possibility. It is never quite safe for a man or woman to be a good and fluent talker, because he or she is perpetually tempted from within and without to carry the talent to excess, and any excess of talk is social spoliation. Clever talkers are prone to become, if not to be, monologists and monopolists; and when they are neither, they are likely through envy of their gift to make enemies.

Everybody knows the advantage in society of judicous self-restraint in speech as well as manners, and the excellent though exaggerated effect it produces on a variety of people. Clever persons can exercise it, of course, though they seldom do; for cleverness is usually self-conscious, and not inclined to assist at its own suppression. Dullness, especially of a well-ordered kind, is so frequently mistaken for self-restraint that it may be regarded as a capital substitute for it. It is not exposed to any temptations to shine, for shining is one of its absolute incapacities, and it feels this, though it may never be induced to any such avowal. Dullness, odd as "it may seem, and contrary to the general belief, appeals to the imagination, and in many cases appeals to it powerfully. Where nothing is found, everything may be supposed; where there is a blank, blankness may be fashioned into any shape. It is our nature to see in anybody or anything either what we have in ourselves or what we want or need; and dullness, which is negation or vacuity, presents a fine field for the feeling and fancy of others.

A dull man can make very little of himself; his acquaintances can make of him what they like; and so be discreetly dull is to meet a large portion of the social requirements. Very few have any notion of the extent to which discreet dullness is employed in society. It is never so called, but passes current as tact, delicacy, worldly knowledge, intellect, sagacity, discrimination, deference, modesty, and sundry other nice, desirable qualities. Who are the socially successful? Who are the best liked, the most praised, the greatest favorites in general society? The famous, the gifted, the self-sacrificing, the learned, the brilliant? Not they. The famous are envied; the gifted are criticised; the self-sacrificing are misjudged; the learned are pronounced wearisome; the brilliant excite opposition. As a rule, it is the discreetly dull who carry off and wear the social laurels. They are not envied or criticised or misjudged; they are not wearisome; they are not opposed. Like neutral tints, they wear well because they are inconspicuous, and for the same reason they are restful. They fit into other and very different natures; they soften asperities by diffusing a spirit of common-place, which is believed to be a compound of gentleness and harmony; they keep down intensity and aggression by giving these nothing to act upon, by negatively destroying their motive for exercise. Having no individuality of their own, they are apt to restrain in others the individuality which by active assertion hurts the symmetry and conformity essential to well-regulated circles.

Even when dullness is without discretion, it is a valued and valuable part of society. The majority of persons must be dull by the economy of nature. Dullness is to society what background is to a picture; paradoxical as it may seem, it imparts tone and character to the whole; sets off the figures, necessarily few, occupying the foreground, and shows them to advantage. Consequently, people who count themselves clever—among these are inevitably many of the dull, and not a few of the dullest—should not find fault with those they consider less clever, because to these they owe both their eminence and their reputation. Indeed, the clever rarely offer any open objection to the dull. They may have a lofty sort of pity for them; but they are apt to be patient and charitable with them, from the absence of any feeling of jealousy or rivalry, and from a secret consciousness that the dull are their desirable foils.

Our inextinguishable self-love, our irrepressible egotism, prevents any and every one of us from thinking that we are, or can be, dull. We may not suppose ourselves to be brilliant or clever exactly; but we are pretty certain to hold the opinion that dullness of any kind does not belong to us, and to be comforted as to our personality by some reason, theory, or illusion evolved from within. But the recognition of dullness as a social agent and really beneficent principle has a tendency to render us tolerant and catholic, and without tolerance and catholicism, society, notwithstanding pretensions, can never be what it should. Such recognition, too, prevents us from inordinate ambition, from feverish desire to scintillate, from overindulgence of egotism, in society, which are so often its bane. Remembering that the dull have their place, and serve their purpose, we can more easily practice the self-restraint and moderation which social duty should enjoin. Having, with such remembrance, less fear of being regarded as dull ourselves, we shall be more apt to cultivate the repose in which our society is often so sadly deficient.

MAYOR ELY'S VOCATION.

As things go nowadays, twelve thousand dollars a year—one thousand dollars a month—is a very handsome salary for any man in any position. This sum is regularly and conscientiously drawn from the public Treasury by Mayor ELY. People of late have asked themselves what services, if any, our estimable chief magistrate renders the City as an equivalent for these twelve thousand dollars. We know that theoretically he is in favor of economy, reform, and clean streets. Like Don Quixote, he is animated by the best intentions, but his attack on the Police Commissioners was a greater *fiasco* than that of the chivalrous Knight of La Mancha on the windmills, inasmuch as it costs the city $6,000 for lawyers employed by the Police Commissioners to conduct their defense. As a member of the Board of Apportionment, Mayor ELY, no doubt, means to do "what's right"—at least Mr. JOHN KELLY thinks so; yet, so far as the interests of taxpayers are concerned, he can, even in this board, hardly be deemed a success. While preaching economy and reform, he is somehow always pulling stroke oar in the boat rowing in the opposite direction. If Mayor ELY, a member of the Board of Apportionment, apparently stultified himself by voting $6,000 out of the City Treasury to pay legal expenses incurred by the Police Commissioners in defending themselves against his amiable attack, it was simply because Controller KELLY had convinced him it was his duty so to do. To be sure, he might have paid those legal expenses out of the $12,000 received by him from the City—but he did not see it in that light. Mayor ELY, in his executive capacity, has done nothing—absolutely nothing—for the cause of Municipal reform. While preaching economy on every occasion outside the Board of Apportionment, he has, as a member of that august council, faithfully and cheerfully voted with his boss, Mr. JOHN KELLY.

But in another line Mr. ELY rendered eminent public services to the people of this City. On Tuesday, March 5, the flags were displayed on the City Hall in honor of the Caughnawaga Indians, who came to this City from Montreal to give, at Gilmore's Garden, a grand lacrosse tournament; admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. It had been arranged that Mayor ELY should, as the chief magistrate of New-York, welcome these distinguished visitors to our City. They drove to the City Hall in an express wagon, having on its sides an advertisement of the exhibitions to be given, and followed by another wagon containing a brass band. These mountebanks, dressed in cheap clothes and looking very little like Indians, though their faces were streaked with blue or red paint, or spotted with patches, were ushered into the Mayor's room and presented to his Honor in due form. In welcoming to this City Standing Bull, Big Johnny-Jump-Over-The-Sky, &c., Mayor ELY won golden opinions from all those interested in the success of this Gilmore's Garden show. His Honor was particularly happy in his remarks. "He was glad to see them in this City and hoped they would enjoy themselves. There was much in civilization that was feeble, and he was pleased to see before him men who were so simple, innocent, and strong." Just so. We know of nothing more "feeble in civilization" than this disgraceful exhibition at the City Hall. Mayor ELY and his office have been used for the purpose of advertising a show at Gilmore's Garden.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Detroit *Post* calls Judge William D. Kelley the Bombastes of Inflation.

Connecticut's horse railroads made but $17,338 in 1877, on a reported capital of $773,445.

Nebraska has over 100,000 school children, indicating a total population of at least 350,000.

John Brown's soul does not seem to be marching on in these days. It is taking a rest, as it were.

Mrs. Emily G. Vaux, of Philadelphia, bequeathed $4,000 to benevolent societies of that city.

Maine and Massachusetts, as well as New Hampshire, are to have their annual fast on Thursday, April 11.

A Maryland Democratic paper runs up the name of ex-Senator William T. Hamilton for Governor of the State.

Hon. William Knowlton has made another gift of $2,000 to the Free Institute of Industrial Science in Worcester, Mass.

The waters have flooded the Sacramento Valley for miles, and "The Deluge" is drawing great crowds to a San Francisco theatre.

The Albany *Argus* is counting up the victories of the Democrats "and" the Nationals. It seems to think inflation successes as cheering as Democratic triumphs.

Among those present at a wedding in a church in Lexington, Ky., on the 5th inst., were Mr. John B. Payne, father of the bridegroom; Mr. Lewis Payne, his grandfather, and Mr. Asa Payne, his great-grandfather.

Waltham, Addison County, Vt., has neither doctor, lawyer, merchant, post-office nor pauper, and it is painful to be told by the Burlington *Free Press* that there are only 250 inhabitants to enjoy all this luxury.

The Kentucky Senate appropriated $10,000 for a monument to John C. Breckinridge, but rejected, 23 to 1, a proposition to give a like amount for a monument to a Union officer from that State. Thus are we conciliated.

The Selectmen of Rutland, Vt., were authorized by vote of the townspeople to furnish transportation, by rail, to and from town-meeting, to the voters in West Rutland, Sutherland Falls, and other outlying settlements.

Two young men and a young woman were accidentally locked in a church in Rochester after the services on Thursday night last, and their calls not bringing assistance, they were compelled to make their way out through a window.

The Detroit *Free Press* says: "The Adrian *Times* doesn't take kindly to the National Party under the Generalship of Moses W. Field. It republishes the salient points of the case in which Field was sued for a soldier's bounty, and speaks of Field as 'a nice man to teach honesty to honest men.'"

A member of the Kentucky Legislature described John C. Breckinridge as "altogether the highest type and expression of Southern manhood—the most magnificent as well as the fondest memory of the lost cause. 'Lost!' As was the cause of Christianity lost by the death of the martyrs." Let us do some more conciliation at once.

A Bath school-boy has written a composition on "Kindness to Animals." He begins: "The first thing that ought to be stopped is whipping a horse for nothing. The other day I was near the railroad wharf and I saw a man driving oxen forward & backward, and I see he did it cruel to one and the other he wouldn't do anything, but this one he would when they went back hit him acrossed the head & legs, if that is not cruel what is?"

A bill is before the Senate of Ohio which, according to the Dayton *Journal*, will enable judgment debtors to hold their property sold under execution for two years after such sale, without interest or cost, in order to give them a chance, at the creditor's expense, to redeem their property at the expiration of that period. It will not be easy for Ohioans to borrow money if that bill passes.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* expects to see all the Democratic State Conventions, outside of New-York, New-Jersey, and New-England, imitate those of Indiana and Illinois "in adopting resolutions looking to the driving back of the Federal Courts from the advanced positions they have gained since the war in their attack upon the rights and prerogatives of the State." This, it anticipates, will be the leading feature of the future policy of the Democratic Party.

According to the Detroit *Free Press*, a clergyman who was annoyed by the impertinence of some noisy youth on the Great Western Railway the other day, tried to avoid them by changing his seat. They followed him, however, and at length one of them seized him by the collar, and another knocked his hat from his head. At that moment the clergyman whirled rapidly, and knocked two of his assailants down. The other members of the crowd retreated.

The following comes from Vermont, and the reader can believe it or not, as seems to him advisable: "Recently a young son of John Anderson, in Craftsbury, got about half an inch of a sewing needle into his side, near the short ribs, which a doctor failed to remove. [the needle, not the ribs.] A woman said that the tongue of a fox would extract it, and, sure enough, when one was procured and applied, the bit of steel was drawn out in about 24 hours."

AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY.

President Smillie, of the flourishing society of American water colorists and a prominent member of the new Etching Club, has declined continuing in office for another year. His letter of regret is given below. The regular ticket for the coming season is as follows:

For President—T. W. Wood.
For Treasurer—F. H. Smith.
For Secretary—J. C. Nicoll.
For Board of Control—Samuel Colman, Horace Robbins, R. S. Gifford, F. S. Church.

AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY, }
No. 51 WEST TENTH-STREET. }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1878.

To Messrs. Reinhart, Satterlee, and Silva, Nominating Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Your note of to-day presenting my name as candidate for the Presidency of the American Water Color Society for the coming year is just received. I appreciate fully the honor of the position and the compliment of your offer, but must positively decline to allow my name to be used in the coming election.

Since the formation of the society, 11 years ago, I have been continuously in office, either as Treasurer or President. I am very proud of this record. To the society my best energies have been ungrudgingly given. I am as warmly as ever interested in its progress, but the time has come when it is best for the society to have a change and for me to have a rest.

Confident that your selection of candidates will be made with wisdom, promising my hearty support to the coming administration, and thanking you for your note, I am, very respectfully,

JAMES D. SMILLIE.

THE CURIOSITIES OF FREIGHTING.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of the 7th inst. says: "A curious fact has been developed in connection with the present railroad freight war. To ship flour to New-York from Milwaukee by lake and rail costs at present 40 cents per barrel, and the all-rail rate 45 cents per barrel. At the same time flour is shipped through from

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

YESTERDAY'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The fifth Philharmonic concert of the present season took place at the Academy of Music last evening. Its programme was the same as that offered at the rehearsal on the previous afternoon, and its rendering did not differ materially from its earliest public interpretation, alluded to in this place yesterday. The orchestra played with admirable precision, delicacy, and graduated force Schumann's Opus 52, with which the concert began, and Raff's "Im Walde" symphony, with which it closed. The symphony is, as to speak, the prettiest of Raff's compositions, and, although its plan and tone-pictures are not marked by great originality or breadth, the design is clear and the work full of suggestiveness, variety and color. The second part of the symphony is by far the best, the "réverie" and "dance of the wood-nymphs," being extremely poetical in thought, and the themes exquisitely treated in point of orchestral combinations. The soloists of the evening were, as on Friday, Miss Wilde—who sang the grand air from "Der Freyschütz" and "Loreley" exceedingly well as to correctness and tastefulness of phrasing, and expressiveness—and Mr. Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman performed Beethoven's piano concerto in C minor, No. 3, just as he did at the rehearsal. He took several liberties with the text, he substituted for the legato touch required again and again in the adagio a crisp but inexpressive staccato, and such a thing as a crescendo at all worthy the name was never once listened to. Mr. Hoffman, who renders Moscheles and Hummel with ease and elegance, is, in brief, quite unequal in power of conception and executive talent and strength to Beethoven, and it is rather surprising that Mr. Thomas should not have chosen another piece or another pianist when making out the programme for last evening.

OPERA AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. Max Strakosch will commence a series of representations of Italian Opera at Booth's Theatre, on to-morrow evening week. The performances will extend over three weeks, and six will occur weekly. The principal artists are Miss Kellogg, Mlle. Marie Roze, Miss Cary, Miss Annie Montague, Signor Frapolli, Mr. Tom Karl, Signor Verdi, and Mr. Conly, and Mr. Behrens is to conduct the orchestra. "Aida" will be the first opera produced, with Misses Kellogg and Cary and Signor Frapolli in the leading rôles. Signor Frapolli was one of the *primi tenori* in Mexico during the season just ended, and his record in Europe speaks well for his voice and talent. On the second night of the series, "La Favorita," with Mlle. Marie Roze as *Leonora*, will be sung. Mr. Strakosch has had abundant success with his performers and répertoire throughout the United States, and it is to be hoped that his good fortune will not forsake him in this City of operatic quicksands, maelstroms, and disasters generally.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. John S. Clarke entered upon an engagement at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre yesterday evening. He acted in "Everybody's Friend" and in "Toodles," and his performances in the two pieces elicited hearty merriment from a large audience. "Everybody's Friend" and "Toodles" are ultra-familiar works, and Mr. Clarke's personations of *Major de Boots* and *Toodles* are almost as well known as the plays. They were somewhat richer in detail, last night, than when last seen in this City, and Mr. Clarke's rather dry humor has become, we are inclined to think, somewhat more communicative, but in respect of plan, and light and shade, the representations do not differ much from those with which the public has long been acquainted. Mr. Clarke's reception was very cordial yesterday, and the assemblage was in sympathy with the actor, apparently, through all the angular eccentricities of the *Major* and the comic inebriety of *Toodles*. More than this we need not say. The same programme will be offered at the Fifth-Avenue nightly during the current week.

GENERAL MENTION.

"A Celebrated Case" is still announced for nightly repetition at the Union-Square Theatre.

Mr. De Cordova will commence a course of humorous lectures at Chickering Hall on Wednesday evening next.

The San Francisco Minstrels offer their hilarious representation at their Broadway Opera-house this week, as usual.

The broncho horses, the chimpanzee, and the miscellaneous wonders of the Aquarium can all be viewed to-day, as usual.

A new play "by an American author," called "Serpent and the Dove," will be made known at Niblo's Theatre to-morrow evening.

Mr. Rowe's drama of "The Exiles" draws crowded houses to the Broadway Theatre. It is announced for nightly repetition until further notice.

Miss Marian Mordaunt will to-morrow enter upon a week's engagement at the National Theatre, in a new melodrama called "The Workmen of New-York."

"Sullivan's Christmas," with Messrs. Harrigan and Hart as its principal expositors, will be represented until further notice at the Theatre Comique.

"Money" will be acted every evening this week at Wallack's Theatre, and "School" will be performed there on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Lester Wallack appearing in both pieces.

Mr. Heller's announcements promise a continuance of his delightful entertainments at Fifth-Avenue Hall. They are very amusing, very puzzling, and both witty and refined in tone.

Mr. George W. Morgan will give a concert in Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, when the programme recently interpreted by the Misses Phillipps and other artists at Chickering Hall will be rendered anew.

Messrs. Robson and Crane act nightly in "Our Bachelors" at the Park Theatre. Their representations are most amusing, and the hilarity of the audience literally commences with the first scene of the piece and continues until the final fall of the curtain.

The programme for Mr. Thomas' fifth extra public rehearsal, which will take place at Steinway Hall on Thursday afternoon next, includes a new fantasia by Rhinebarger, Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, and Liszt's first piano concerto, in C flat, with Mr. Max Pinner as the pianist.

Mr. N. S. Wood will act at Booth's Theatre to-morrow evening and during part of the week, in a new adaptation from Dickens' *Bleak House*, called "Tom-all-alone." He will also represent *Hamlet* on Thursday and Friday evenings and at the Saturday matinée.

The intended matinée performance of "Rienzi" at the Academy of Music, yesterday, did not take place, and it is pretty certain now that the season of German opera has come to a rather abrupt but final close. There are rumors, however, that several representations of "Rienzi" will be given at the Stadt Theatre.

The run of "Our Boarding-house" at the Standard Theatre came to a close with last evening's performance. Mr. Grover's very successful comedy brought together large audiences, and yesterday night the house was crowded. To-morrow Mr. John E. Owens enters upon an engagement at the Standard Theatre, and appears there in "The Victims" and in "Solon Shingle."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mme. Patti had reached Rome.

Herr Joachim has reappeared in London.

Frau Essipoff is giving piano-forte recitals in Berlin.

M. Pasdeloup has been granted his subvention of $5,000 a year.

Maria Wieck, sister of Mme. Schumann, is giving piano-forte recitals at Genoa.

A Stradivarius was lately sold at the Hotel Drouot for the absurd price of $4,200.

Charles van der Does, pianist to the King of Holland, died lately at The Hague, aged 60.

At the Milan Scala Gomez's "Fosca," a failure in 1873, has been revived with little success.

Hofmann has written a new opera, "Aennchen von Tharau," for the Hamburg Theatre.

At the Vienna Opera, Glück's "Armida" has been revived, with Frau Materna in the chief part.

Mme. Emilie Guyon, a well-known French actress, and a *sociétaire* of the Comedie Française, is dead.

An American baritone singing at Ancona has adopted the curious *nom de guerre* of "Georgio Bweee."

At the Berlin Wolterstorff Theatre Weber's "Abou Hassan," (performed at Drury Lane in 1870,) has been revived.

Cherubini's "Requiem" and Mendelssohn's Forty-second Psalm formed the programme of the sixteenth Gewandhaus concert at Leipzig, Feb. 7.

The new Dresden Opera-house was inaugurated with "Fidelio," performed, of course, with spoken dialogue as Beethoven wrote it.

A dramatic legend, by Gade, entitled in the French version "La Fille du Roi des Aulnes," was to be performed at the Châtelet concert in Paris, on March 3.

The jury appointed to decide on the best musical composition for the prize of 10,000 francs, offered by the Municipality of Paris, recently met under the Presidency of M. Ferdinand Duval, Prefect of the Seine. Among the members present were MM. Ambroise Thomas, Charles Gounod, and Francois Bazin, members of the Institute; MM. Bandersali, Ernest Boulanger, Léo Delibes, Hérold, Ortolan, and Emile Perrin. After five scrutin-lists, the next one gave nine votes to the composition marked No. 4, "Paradis perdu," and the same number to that designated 17, "La Tasse." The jury, after having deliberated, resolved that the prize should be divided between M. Théodore Dubois and M. Benjamin Godard, the respective authors of the compositions.

The two latest dramatic novelties in Paris have some resemblance to each other. Both are in three acts, and both are of the lightest conceivable description. "Niniche," however, by MM. Henri-quin and Millaud, produced at the Variétés, is announced as a vaudeville, while its rival at the Gymnase, "La Femme de Chambre" of M. Paul Ferrier, claims to be a comedy. The piece last named describes the fortunes of a wife who takes into her employment a pretty and seductive chamber-maid, in the hope that her husband will fall in love with her, and thus leave his wife to prosecute at leisure a nascent intrigue. It is the lover, however, not the husband, who is conquered. Mlle. Alice Regnault played the *femme de chambre*, and M. Saint-Germain the husband before whom her charms were vainly exhibited. "Niniche" is an absolutely indescribable piece of absurdity, of the same class as "Bébé" and "Les Dominos Roses." It is interpreted by MM. Lassouche, Baron, and Dennis, and Mlle. Judic.

BREAKING UP A COCK FIGHT.

A POLICE RAID ON AN IMPROVISED COCK-PIT IN THIRTEENTH-AVENUE—TEN SECOND-RATE SPORTING MEN ARRESTED.

In a small dining-room in the rear of Barney Goodwin's bar-room, on the ground floor of the building situated on the north-east corner of Thirteenth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, a group of 25 or 30 second-rate sporting men were assembled at midnight last night witnessing a contest between two game cocks. A cock-pit had been improvised by removing all the furniture from the room, and a piece of carpet in the centre of the apartment marked the arena in which the birds struggled for the mastery. The contestants were a large "red" cock and a mush smaller one of a color known as "ginger." The birds were, as usual, armed with bright steel gaffs. The contest had lasted upward of half an hour, and was on the point of decision by the defeat of the "red" bird, when Capt. Allaire of the Sixteenth Precinct, followed by a posse of officers, walked through the bar-room into the small room in which the brutal fight was going on. As Capt. Allaire entered the big "red" bird keeled over on his side, pierced through the brain by the gaff of his opponent, and died. The other cock, which was badly wounded, was still alive, though in an apparently used-up condition. He was being handled by John T. Irving, an old cock-fighter, and was too much exhausted to crow, or even flap his wings, in triumph at the death of his antagonist. The advent of the Police was a complete surprise, and the interested spectators made a rush for the windows to escape. The back door leading to the yard was carried off its hinges, and the alarmed cock-fighters scrambled over the rear fences into the yards of the adjoining houses. In this way a majority of those who fled succeeded in making their escape, as the Police were compelled to leave the rear of the house unguarded, as no force could be placed there previously without betraying their presence. Ten of the men in the cock-pit were arrested, however, and taken to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, where they were locked up for the night. Their names and residences are as follows: John T. Irving, No. 436 West Twenty-fifth-street; William Daw, No. 167 Seventh-avenue; Thomas Galbraith, No. 514 West Twenty-seventh-street; Patrick Barker, No. 311 West Twenty-fifth-street; Robert W. Seffern, Thirteenth-avenue and Twenty-third-street; Roger J. Daily, of West Twenty-third-street; James Nugent, of Rondout; Francis Dunn, No. 47 Thompson-street; William Johnson, No. 417 West Twenty-sixth-street, and John Enright, No. 403 West Twenty-seventh-street. In the possession of Irving were found $260 in greenbacks and an extra pair of fine steel gaffs. The dead bird and his living opponent were taken to the station-house and held as evidence against the prisoners.

The police interference with the fight was brought about under the following circumstances: The officer on post discovered an unusually large number of persons entering Barney Goodwin's place, and knowing the sporting proclivities of Barney, he suspected that some unlawful game was on foot. He hastened to the station-house in West Twentieth-street and informed Capt. Allaire. The reserve platoon was aroused, and with Capt. Allaire at its head marched by the most circuitous route to the place, and the front and sides of the building were surrounded. Not a sound could be heard in the street, and after waiting for a short time for some indications of a quarrel it was going on inside, Capt. Allaire marched boldly in and surprised the cock-fighters as described above.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 10—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest along the Middle Atlantic Coast. Generally clear weather is reported from the Atlantic States to the lower lakes and Michigan, with southerly to easterly winds, and from Texas with north-east to north-west winds. An extensive barometric trough now reaches from Mississippi to the North-west, in which high winds and gales, rainy weather, frequently very heavy, and occasional thunder-storms are reported. The temperature has slightly fallen in New-England, and from the South-west to the Missouri Valley. Snow has occasionally fallen in Wyoming and Western Nebraska. The river has risen 13 inches at Pittsburgh, 5 at Pittsburg, 94 at Boonville, 6 at Shreveport, and probably 43 at Little Rock, and fallen 8 at St. Louis and 10 at Cairo.

For New-England and the Middle States, falling, possibly followed by a temporary rise in barometer, stationary or rising temperature, and increasing cloudiness, with increasing southerly to easterly winds, and followed by rain during the night or late tomorrow, and with south-westerly winds, shifting to easterly in the former.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature, easterly to southerly winds, stormy and rainy weather with thunderstorms, followed in the latter and in the Southern portion of the former by rising barometer, diminishing westerly winds, and cooler, clearing weather.

For the lake region, rising, possibly followed by a temporary fall in barometer, increasing southerly to easterly winds, stationary or rising temperature, generally cloudy weather, with rain and lower temperature in the upper lake region, and probably extending to the lower lakes.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, generally rising barometer, southerly to easterly winds, except shifting to north-westerly in the latter, stationary or lower temperature, generally cloudy weather and rain areas.

The Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Rivers, from Keokuk to St. Louis and Memphis to New-Orleans, will rise.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Ludington, Grand Haven, Indianola, Galveston, New-Orleans, Mobile, St. Marks, Key West, Jacksonville, Tybee Island, Savannah, Charleston, and are ordered for Smithville, Wilmington, Cape Vincent, and Cape Hatteras.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Prof. Othniel C. Marsh, in the March number of the *American Journal of Science*, describes new lizard-like monsters, which have been added to the fossils in the Cabinet of Natural History at Yale. They belong to the group called *Dinosauria*.

—The March number of the *American Journal of Science and the Arts* contains a notice from Prof. Peters, of Hamilton College, of the discovery of still another "planetoid," for which he proposes the name *Eunike*, in honor of the victories won by the Russian Armies.

—The New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has issued its thirty-fourth annual report for the year 1877, with constitution and list of members. Howard Potter is President, E. B. Minturn Treasurer, and John Bowne Corresponding Secretary and Agent. In 1877 the number of visitors was 371; the visits made where relief was furnished, 28,643; number of persons relieved, 82,397, and disbursements, $47,842.

—A book of scholarly research into a topic of the day has been written by Dr. Edward Beecher, the author of *The Conflict of Ages*, and published by D. Appleton & Co. The *History of Opinions on the Scriptural Doctrine of Retribution* contains Dr. Beecher's efforts to "trace the development of thought and language from the outset to the days of Christ, then to inquire into the import of His words, in the light of all preceding ages; and, lastly, to trace the development of opinion downward through the Christian ages."

OPEN ON SUNDAY.

The painters who form the Society of American Artists have generously resolved to open their exhibition in the Kurtz gallery on Madison-square during the afternoon of each Sunday while the exhibition lasts. The doors will be open to the public, free of charge, from 12 M. to 6 P. M.

ONE OLD BRIDGE LESS.

JERSEY LIGHTED UP BY ITS FLAMES

THE OLD WOODEN BRIDGE OVER THE RARITAN RIVER AT NEW-BRUNSWICK DESTROYED—LOSS ABOUT $100,000—ACTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

At about 6 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the timbers of the wooden bridge which carries the Pennsylvania Railroad over the Raritan River at New-Brunswick, and two hours later the last foot of the old structure had fallen into the water. The bridge, put up in 1837, was originally a toll bridge, but was soon afterward employed exclusively for the transportation of trains over the river. It was over 2,000 feet in length, and was what is known as an "open bridge," the rails being laid on the deck. The cost of keeping it in repair recently induced the railroad company to come to the conclusion that the wiser course would be to erect an iron structure in its place, and several weeks ago a contract for the erection of a new bridge was made with the Keystone Bridge Company, of Philadelphia. A force of men was put at once at work, and the demolition of the old wooden structure was commenced. West of the central point one-half of the bridge was torn down, leaving but one track for the carriage of trains. The portion of the bridge left standing was firmly braced under the supervision of competent engineers, but, as an additional precaution against accident, the engineers were instructed to run their engines at the minimum of speed while going over it. The deck of the bridge is 50 feet above the level of the river, and an accident occurring there would have been attended with very disastrous results. As soon as the trestle had been sufficiently cleared away, the masons were set at the task of erecting new piers for the support of the heavier structure, and they had progressed so far that the new iron draw which has been built, was to have been swung into position this morning. Whether this can be accomplished to-day or not, could not be learned last evening, but it is probable that it will be delayed for a brief time. Since the work upon the new bridge was commenced several accidents have occurred by which the employes have suffered. Two lives were lost during the week which closed yesterday. Sunday evening last Peter D. Garretson, a watchman, fell between the stringers and was instantly killed. Thursday evening Daniel Kelly, an employe of the Keystone Company, fell from the scaffolding and received injuries which resulted fatally in a few hours. So when the flames broke out in the timbers yesterday morning, the supposition that they had been started by incendiaries gained much credence. Investigation failed to substantiate these charges of incendiarism, and it is now thought that the fire was purely accidental. The workmen employed on the new bridge used a large float, with a steam hoisting apparatus on it, and the sparks from the smoke-stack were belched up among the timbers. The falling of these sparks on the wood, with the full sweep of wind through the rafters, may account for the breaking out of the flames, while it is not impossible that burning cinders dropped from the ash-pan of a locomotive may have caused them. The latter supposition is hardly tenable, however, since the deck of the bridge was covered with a substantial roofing of tin and gravel-cement. Whatever their origin the flames spread rapidly from the canal bank, where they were first discovered, along the whole length of the timbers. The engineer of train No. 6, which passed over the bridge shortly after 5:30 o'clock, noticed some smoldering fire as he approached. Giving his locomotive steam he put the train over at a sharp rate. Looking back, when he had crossed the river, he saw three of the spans fall into the river, and the whole structure in a blaze. An alarm was at once sounded. The New-Brunswick firemen answered promptly, but could do nothing to stay the progress or abate the fierceness of the flames.

The light from the burning was seen for many miles around, and looked so fierce at Bound Brook, seven miles distant, that the operator there inquired of the Elizabeth operator if the whole Pennsylvania Road was on fire. At 8 o'clock the last span fell, with a hiss, into the river, and nothing remained of the mammoth bridge but the bent and twisted rails, which hung, like so many festoons, over the piers, and the ruined structure of the pumping-house, which was located at the foot of the eastern abutment. The portion of the bridge destroyed includes all from the east end of the canal bank over the river and the flats to the eastern abutment. In this portion there were three spans, each three hundred of 250 feet, thus making the total length of the part destroyed about 1,800 feet.

Superintendent Barber was early at the scene of the conflagration, and by his newly established telegraph communication with the railroad shops on the meadows, and made preparations to put a force of men at work on a new structure. Arrangements were made with the Camden Railroad Company to run their passengers, and the express trains are running from Elizabeth over the Central and Bound Brook route to Philadelphia. The route is somewhat longer than the Pennsylvania one, but the "Limited Express" ran over it last evening with a loss of only about 10 minutes in her schedule time of arrival in Jersey City. Local passengers are taken by the ferry-boat and driven in omnibuses and wagons to and over the Albany-street bridge, and through the city to trains in waiting on the west bank of the river. The time consumed in the transfer of local passengers is about 30 minutes. Superintendent Watts said last evening that the destruction of the bridge will not interfere with the running of trains, but that they will leave on their schedule time.

A temporary bridge will be at once put up. The company have in their employ 600 bridge carpenters. These were summoned from all points yesterday, and bridge-timber is being forwarded rapidly to the river front. The company have on hand all the materials for a new bridge, and keep duplicates of all such structures. Train Master Watts thinks it is not impossible that the temporary bridge will be ready for use and trains running over it by Wednesday.

The loss is not known. Some of the railroad official roughly guess that it will reach $100,000. It is not probable, however, that it will be as large as that.

This is not the first time the bridge has been on fire. The company have always looked upon it as liable to be burned, either by accident or design, and during late years have had it patrolled by watchmen, and kept water-tanks placed at short intervals of space, along the top, and had besides, a water-pipe laid through it. Twelve years ago it became ignited, but the flames were extinguished before they had done much damage. During the late labor riots the structure was guarded against attempts to burn it by a company of Militia.

AN ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

A very largely attended athletic tournament was given last night at the Empire Skating Rink, Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, for the benefit of Mr. George Punchard. The exhibition was opened with a 75 yards race, which was run in trial heats. The first heat was won by J. W. Gascoigne, of the Philo Boat Club, in 0:8; the second by T. Holohan, of the Concord Club, in the same time; the third by G. F. Train, Jr., of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, in 0:8½; the fourth by A. Rare, of the Friendship Athletic Club, in 0:8¼, and the fifth by M. McFall, of the Fanwood Athletic Club, in 0:8. The next event was a mile walk, for which there were five starters. It was won in fine style by J. W. Goodwin in 7:12½, E. C. Minzesheimer, of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, being only about 100 feet behind. T. E. H. Smith was third, in 7:39. John Mack and James Lynch, both amateurs, then gave a creditable display of Greco-Roman wrestling. After a struggle lasting 9:30, the bout was won by Mack. The winner then wrestled with Oscar Schneider, and was thrown by the latter in 4:30. A five mile bycicle race between William De Noielle, his son C. H. De Noielle, and Thomas Walsh followed, and was won by the former in 18:49½. His son was second in 19:48½, and Walsh last, in 20:13¼. The next event was a handicap half-mile run in which seven started. It was won by Charles F. Doane, of the Fanwood Athletic Club, who had been allowed 80 yards start, his time being 2:40½. A 220 yards run between Messrs. Odell and Parr was won by the former in 0:25½. Messrs. Heygster, "The Oak of the Rhine," and Arpan, professionals, then gave an interesting display of their skill in Greco-Roman wrestling, the former, after a struggle of a few minutes, winning a fall. A two-mile walk came next, in which there were several starters. It was won by J. W. Goodwin in 15:17. Several other events, among them a three-mile walk, followed, and the programme was not completed till long after midnight. John Wendell, Jr., was referee, and J. B. Story and W. C. Marshall, Jr., judges.

NARROW ESCAPE OF TWO OFFICIALS.

District Attorney Downing, of Queens County, and Supervisor Clark, of North Hempstead, while returning from the meeting of the Board of Supervisors at Barnum Island, on Friday evening, met with a serious accident. The island is connected with the main land by a drawbridge over the creek, which is approached on either side by a narrow causeway, at some points considerably elevated above the meadow, and protected at the sides by a slight railing. As they approached the bridge on the island side, in a light hop-wagon, the horse suddenly shied at a barrel by the roadside, and breaking through the railing, horse, wagon, and men were precipitated into the mud below. It was low tide at the time, and there was no danger of drowning; but Mr. Clark fell partly under the wagon, and was imbedded in the soft bottom and somewhat bruised, while Mr. Downing was cut about the head and face. The wagon was wrecked. The officials were soon rescued from their perilous position, and the horse was subsequently drawn out to dry land, not much injured.

JAPANESE ART.

A NEW FEATURE—JAPANESE BROCADES, EMBROIDERIES, AND WOVEN FABRICS.

We thought that all that could be said had been said about the art of Japan. Metal work, earthenware, porcelain, and lac work have been discussed at length in all the printed publications of Europe and America. And it was hoped that Japanese silks, at least, would remain to the domain of dry goods and make inexpensive dresses for the better half of mankind without necessitating an examination of them as works of art; but such is not the case; for Messrs. Tiffany have just opened an exhibition of textile fabrics just received from Japan, and which are wonderfully interesting to connoisseurs and students. This invoice consists of temple hangings and embroideries, robes and dresses, which were worn by the Daimios or Princes in the days when foreigners were unknown, and when the snow of Fusiyama was unsullied by alien foot-prints. The craftsmanship of the Japanese weavers is as incomprehensible as their other arts. Long before the "Jacquard" loom was invented in Europe, they wove the most intricate fabrics, and their peculiar method of ornamentation is more plainly visible in this than in any other of their production.

The part of Tiffany & Co.'s bronze department which is nearest the corner of Fifteenth-street has been fitted up to show these peculiar goods in the most artistic manner. At the "Loan Exhibition" last December, some pieces of stuff of a similar nature were exhibited, but they suggested to the casual observer rather more the look of a clothes-line than that of an artistic display. The Tiffanys, with their usual tact, have avoided any attempt at re-producing the effect produced at the exhibition, while they have also avoided the dry-goods shop appearance. Their goods are shown on high frames of black wood on which are hung the robes and embroideries in such a manner that they can be examined in every detail, while the *tout ensemble* produces the most artistic effect. One of the remarkable pieces is a strip of embroidery about 20 feet long and a yard wide, representing the sacred dragon in one of his most cork-screwish evolutions. The head is plainly visible and ornamented with a glass eye, and the claws are of silver, but the rest of the animal is so twisted up into graceful curves that it would require several threads from a Japanese Ariadne to find the way from the head to the tail. One gorgeous dress is so heavily embroidered with gold that a very strong man only could carry it, while some of the embroideries on crepe are so light that a very young zephyr might carry them away. Long strips of stuffs of most exquisite texture are called "obis"; they were used as sashes by the "exquisites" of the country, and are most artistic; one is a gold cloth, with here and there a rose embroidered on it, and these rose leaves are sprinkled over it just as if Flora had thrown them down herself. Many hearts must have fluttered years ago when the young men of the cities wore these fine clothes, and now they are offered for sale in a New-York store. Such is the progress of civilization, for if we believe the reports of travelers, nothing can be more grotesque than the figures of Japanese fashionables wearing swallowed-tailed coats and opera hats, for though the costume is changed they retain the old customs of sitting on the floor and falling on all fours when a Prince comes in.

Their dresses, if one may judge from what is to be seen at Tiffany's, are all cut square so that they can be taken apart and used for decoration or upholstery, and the introduction of them in our household art can be made most pleasing, for their art is simple, and whatever fault may be found with their designs, their use of color has never been surpassed. Some of the silks from this collection have already been purchased and sent to Worth in Paris to be made up into dresses.

THE STORY OF A LUNATIC.

HE SURRENDERS HIMSELF FOR THE MURDER OF HIS COMRADE—HIS ACCOUNT OF THE TRAGEDY AND HOW HE DISPOSED OF THE BODY.

About 9 o'clock last evening a young man giving his name as James O'Donnell entered the Police station in East Thirty-fifth-street, and informed the Sergeant that he had committed a murder in Boston about two years ago, and desired to surrender himself to the authorities. On being questioned, O'Donnell said the man killed by him was John O'Brien, who was at the time an inmate of a lunatic asylum in Boston, and that the murder was never discovered. O'Donnell was sent to the Central Office, where he told so rambling and incoherent a story that Inspector Thorne soon came to the conclusion that he was a lunatic. O'Donnell said that he was born in Australia, and married and died at the age of 15 to a young girl whom he had betrayed. His wife died in 1867, leaving birth to a child, which died three days after birth. Soon after he came to this country, and was employed, he says, as a detective on the New-York Central Railroad. He subsequently went to Boston, where he worked in conjunction with a United States detective from Philadelphia, named John O'Brien. This man O'Brien was arrested for picking pockets on St. Patrick's Day, 1876, and was sentenced to the House of Correction for eight months. While O'Brien was confined there O'Donnell visited him, saying that the prisoner's friends would disclose some damaging particulars of his past life, he says that he shot him with a revolver and killed him. He then, according to his account, dissected the body of his victim, put the doctor's clothes and disposed of the body by "shoving it through the keyhole." He served out the balance of O'Brien's term, and at the expiration of the term was discharged, every one believing that he was O'Brien. He also said that O'Brien had on a "reefer jacket" when he killed him. Since his discharge from prison he has been wandering about the country, continually haunted by the ghost of his comrade whom he had so foully slain, and determined to give himself up, hearing that officers were after him. He admitted to the Inspector that he had been an inmate of a lunatic asylum, and as his insanity was apparent, he was sent to the station-house, where he will be detained until to-day, when he will be sent to Bellevue Hospital for examination.

MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

At the meeting of the Liberal Club last evening in Republican Hall, West Thirty-third-street, near Broadway, the large audience listened very attentively to a lecture on "Municipal Suffrage for Tax-paying Women," delivered by Lillie Devereux Blake, one of the ladies who lately appeared before the Senate committee on behalf of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution erasing distinction of sex from suffrage. "Men," said Mrs. Blake, alluding to the difficulties encountered by the advocates of the female suffrage movement, "after complimenting women in the ball-room and scolding their wives at home, straightway walk out in the great world of action, and forget that women have any existence;" and having described the existing laws of the State of New-York as respects tax-paying and property holding women, she proceeded to show the injustice of taxing the sex without investing holders of property with political functions. She had been unable to obtain any accurate statistics as to the amount of property held by women in this City. An expert had told her that about two-thirds of all the real estate was recorded in the names of women, but she would not make the statement as large as that. In many instances, as she had ascertained by examination, only the initials were given, and the sex of the holder could not be determined except by special inquiry. This, however, was not relevant to the issue of the case; if a single woman was taxed without representation, the injustice was just as grievous as though a majority were so taxed. She believed that a woman was now legally prosecuted in the possession of money separately earned by her, but to this day she had no legal claim to any property acquired under the family relation. The lecturer was once consulted by two women in this City who had some grievance in regard to taxation, and wanted to secure the influence of the State Senator from their district to obtain legislative relief. So the two petitioners called on the august Senator at his office, and, after waiting some time in the ante-room, were informed that he never saw women. That Senator was the Senator from the Sixth, and now for a good many months adorned Ludlow-Street Jail. Mrs. Blake then gave a racy account of the Suffrage Convention at Washington and the appearance of the leaders of the movement before the Senate Committee, observing that men of both political parties had vied with each other in courtesy to the ladies who had urged the cause, and predicting that the day was near at hand when there would be no sex distinction in the exercise of suffrage. Mrs. Blake retired from the desk amid general applause, and Rev. Mr. McCarthy and others took part in a general debate, with an allowance of 10 minutes each.

A CARD FROM SEÑOR M. DE ALDAMA.

Señor Miguel De Aldama has addressed the following card "To the Public" in reference to certain letters which have appeared in the *World*, and which purported to have been addressed to him:

NEW-YORK, March 9.

To the Public:

The *World* has published a batch of letters nominally addressed to me. I have already, through the press, stated that none of these letters were ever received by me. The inference is clear that when letters nominally addressed to a man never reach him, but are published in a newspaper, the object in writing such letters was not their reaching the person to whom they are nominally addressed, but their publication.

I have challenged the editor of the *World* to an investigation of the source of these letters, which he must know because he says it is a "reputable" one, but he prudently declines to accept my challenge.

MIGUEL DE ALDAMA.

DEATH OF A PHYSICIAN.

BOSTON, March 9.—Dr. John E. Tyler, Superintendent of the Somerville Asylum for the Insane, died last night. He was one of the most distinguished physicians in the country in that branch of the profession.

AN ABANDONED DAUGHTER.

Heartless indeed must be the parents who could cast an innocent and beautiful girl upon the cold charity of an unfeeling world. And baser still must the parents' conduct appear when it is known that they had plundered their own child of wealth left her by an affectionate relative. May Heaven pity poor "Nora, the Irish Charity Scholar," whose touching story is just begun in No. 19 of the *New-York Weekly*, now ready.—*Exchange.*

The Queen of Sheba would wonder at a casing of diamond on a pure crystal base; these are Parisian diamonds. For sale only at Humphrey's (Jeweler,) No. 819 Broadway, corner Twelfth-street, New-York.

Send for the "Cirelet of Gems." Mailed free.—*Stan.*

That Husband of Mine

Will be astonished to see that the freckles are removed from my face, and my complexion is clear, smooth, and beautiful, thanks to the use of LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH. It is sold by all druggists. Price, 75 cents.—*Advertisement.*

LELAND'S STUYVESANT HOUSE, NEW-YORK.—Rates reduced. Rooms, with board, $2 50, $3, and $3 50 per day. Rooms only $1 a day and upward.—*Advertisement.*

NORFOLK DEVILED CRABS.—The genuine article at Maltby's Oyster Depots and all first-class restaurants.—*Advertisement.*

Isaac Smith's Superior Umbrellas.

GINGHAM, any size $1 00
GUANACO, patented 2 00
SILK, patent frame 2 50

FINE SILK UMBRELLAS in great variety.
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS to order and repaired.
Retail ..... 703 BROADWAY, corner 26th-st.
104 BROADWAY, near Wall.
77 FULTON-ST., near Gold.
Wholesale ..... 405 BROADWAY, near Canal.
Established 1802.

DIBB'S Tasteless Cod-Liver Oil, Lime, and WILD CHERRY supplies to nature the ingredients necessary to heal diseased lungs, and, being combined with lime, the preparation is made doubly efficacious. It can be taken by the most delicate individual without the slightest nausea. Consumptives, or those having symptoms of consumption, should not trifle with the deadly disease, but conquer it at once by this valuable remedy. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 6 Bowery, New-York.

Skin and Scalp Diseases.—Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, cures Falling, Loss of, and Premature Gray Hair; Dry, Moist, and Scaly Dandruff; Untimely Wrinkles, Redness of the Nose, Pimples, Black Heads, Moles, Moth Patches, Freckles, and all eruptive and other Skin Diseases. For Moth Patches and Freckles ask your druggist for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Alkathrepta.

A pure preparation of cocoa. A delicious beverage for all; an excellent diet for nursing mothers, and a nutritious diet for infants. Sold by all grocers, who will furnish sample packages.

Miles' & Co.—SUPER CROTON ALE received the highest award at the Centennial Exposition. 1876; bottled expressly for family use, price $1 per dozen pints, by P. MARTIN, No. 17 City Hall Place, New-York.

Holmes' Electric Protector and Central Office SYSTEM is the only real Protector in New-York for vault, safe, or money; with this nothing can be moved out of business hours that is not reported. Main office No. 518 Broadway.

Rupture Cured.—DR. MARSH'S RADICAL CURE-TRUSS is the only reliable cure for rupture. Thousands have been cured by this. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Amidon's Standard Silk Hats, of Newest Spring design, reduced to $7. 220 6th-av. March 1, 1878.

To Make the Gums Hard and Healthy. Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. 25c.

The Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats Just issued by ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, 118 Nassau-st.

DIED.

BROOKS.—On Thursday evening, March 7, WILLIAM BROOKS, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence, No. 392 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BULL.—On Friday evening, March 8, 1878, at Elizabeth, N. J., CAROLINE BULL, widow of the late John B. Bull, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 12, at 11:30 A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. H. Foote, 20 Monroe-av. Carriages will meet train leaving Liberty-st. at 10:15 o'clock.

CLEVELAND.—In Paris, on Friday, March 8, 1878, LOUISE CLEVELAND, of New-York.

CORSE.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Friday, March 8, BARNEY CORSE, in the 79th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence on Monday, March 11, at 12 M. Trains leave Long Island City at 11:30 A. M., and return at 2 P. M.

DIGGS.—In this City, March 8, of inflammation of the bowels, SADIE LOUISE, infant daughter of Edward A. and Cassie Digges.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, C. T. White, No. 37 East 51st-st., on Sunday, 10th, at 2:30 P. M.

DOTY.—Suddenly, on Saturday afternoon, March 9, LEWIS DOTY, in the 87th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GARDNER.—In Rahway, N. J., on March 8, 1878, SARAH M. GARDNER, in the 75th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Monday, 11th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

GILMORE.—On Saturday, March 9, JOHN GILMORE, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, also Bethell Lodge, No. 733, F. and A. M., from Fairwright Memorial Church, corner of 11th-st. and Waverley-place, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock.

GLASSEY.—On Thursday, March 7, in the 44th year of his age, SAMUEL J. GLASSEY.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 177 Lexington-av., on Sunday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

VETERAN ASSOCIATION
NEW-YORK REGIMENT, N. G. S

MAGIC IN ANCIENT TIMES.

OLD FOLLIES AND SUPERSTITIONS.

ORIGIN OF THE MAGICAL ARTS—THE DIVINE ASTRAL SPIRIT WHICH PERMEATES THE UNIVERSE—THE MAGICIAN'S POWER AND THE PRACTICE OF DIVINATION—ASTROLOGICAL PREDICTIONS AND THE ROMAN METHOD OF AUGURY—MAGICAL MEDICINES, INCANTATIONS, AND WITCHCRAFT—ANCIENT MODES OF ORDEAL.

Magic is the name which has been given to all wonderful effects produced in some mysterious way. In ancient times whatever was apparently opposed to the ordinary course of nature, and could not be explained according to the existing philosophical theories, was regarded as miraculous, and the term magic was used to designate the art of performing wonders by supernatural means. From the earliest period in the history of the human race to the present time pretenders to this art have existed, whence it would seem that a belief in magic is inherent in man. Among the early Oriental nations all the higher branches of knowledge were confined to the magi or priests, who were the recognized theologians, physicians, philosophers, and astronomers of the people. This priestly knowledge was originally termed magic, but the word soon came to denote the practice of all the occult sciences by means of which it was claimed that the secrets of nature could be successfully penetrated. Subsequently the term was applied to witchcraft and necromancy generally.

Before exact sciences was understood, and while students in searching into the mysteries of mind and matter were constantly bewildered by the wonders of nature the belief arose that there must be some primary clue by which a perfect knowledge of the material and spiritual world could be acquired. The first assumption was that the mysterious and spiritual were subject to the same numerical and geometrical processes which represented positive matters. As the study of astronomy was closely allied to mathematics, it became a valuable auxiliary in this work of investigation. The influences of the heavenly bodies on the inanimate objects of creation being observed, they were gradually exaggerated until it was positively asserted that the planets had peculiar effects on individuals. Hence came astrology, which, being brought into connection with the principles of chemistry, gave rise to alchemy. By the first of these it was pretended that an illimitable knowledge of the governing power of the stars could be obtained, while the second conferred on man the ability to develop any of the later forms of matter out of the few elements which were then supposed to exist. The next attempt was to bring these principles into harmony with the religious idea of the time, and so the spirits were classified according to this amalgamated philosophy. Besides the four so-called elements—fire, air, earth, and water—each of which had diverse mighty characteristics, there was a fifth essential element introduced, superior to all the others. This was the *primum mobile*, called also the "divine astral spirit" and the "soul of the world." The powers of this spirit, according to Agrippa, are full of wonders and mysteries, and from it "proceed the bindings, loosings, and transmutations of all things, the knowing and foretelling of things to come, the driving forth of evil and the gaining of good spirits." This element abounds in the celestial bodies, and, descending in the rays of the stars, conveys occult properties to the material and inanimate objects of nature. Everything human is represented in this element; thoughts are realized in it, and by it are preserved images of persons and things which have passed away, so that they can be evoked when necessary. From this belief followed, as a natural consequence, the art of necromancy, by which communion with the dead was held, and the spirits of the departed were called up to converse with the living. This astral light becomes in man the great magic power which enables him to comprehend and control all the mysteries of nature. To have perfect command of this spirit is the highest attainment and the profound secret of the magician. But only the most worthy can ever hope to acquire this power. It demands from its votaries superior intelligence, close study, unflinching courage, indomitable will, wise discretion, and habitual silence. Therefore the strength and fitness of the candidate for the mysteries of magic must be tested and demonstrated by the terrible ordeal of initiation. As soon, however, as the art has been thoroughly mastered, the magician is invested with the most absolute power over nature. He can command the elements, solve all secrets, foretell future events, manufacture charms and talismans which shall protect their owners and sway the will of others, heal the sick, evoke the dead, and, in fine, constrain the very devil in his service. To possess the philosopher's stone and the elixir of immortal life are among the highest objects of the magical art.

The practice of magic originated in the East, where it is still in vogue to a considerable extent. The heathen nations which were contemporaneous with Moses had several distinct kinds of magic, all of which were prohibited to the Israelites by their leader and legislator. In the religious doctrines and ritual of the Persians it played an important part, and it is probable that when the Jews returned from the Babylonish captivity they secretly practised the forbidden arts. In Egypt and Assyria magic was the principal study; the Chaldeans, Greeks, and Romans were thoroughly imbued with it, and the mythologies of the Germans, Slavs, and Celts show that those nations also were influenced by it. Christianity likewise interdicted it, but was unable to suppress it. The Knights Templar are supposed to have brought the magic of the East to the West, and at a later period a Church controversy arose as to whether magic was lawful if practiced under celestial influences. Many high ecclesiastical dignitaries were among the most renowned practicers of the art. During the Middle Ages it was greatly studied in Europe. Sovereigns maintained magicians at their courts, and many distinguished persons in Church and State regarded it as a great and noble science. The Reformation, which made the Bible common property and encouraged general religious discussion, also popularized the study of magic, and translations in the vernacular were made of the works treating on the subject which hitherto had been kept in Latin for the learned. Until the eighteenth century its reality as an art and a science was scarcely doubted, although its legitimacy was always a matter of dispute. Since then it has fallen into disrepute among the educated Western countries, but reappeared in a modified form as mesmerism, spiritualism, clairvoyance, Rosicrucianism, and the kindred mysticisms of the time. The Mohammedan and pagan nations, however, still believe in its reality, and its professors in those parts of the world are therefore still very numerous.

The belief in magic has assumed different forms according as its votaries increased in philosophical and metaphysical knowledge. Perhaps the earliest form, and the one which has accompanied magic through all the stages of its history is divination. This is the act of discovering the hidden, but more especially the future, in a supernatural way. Among the nations of antiquity there was a maxim that if there are gods they must care for men, and if they do this they must assuredly send them signs of their will. Indeed, with some slight variation, this seems to have been a universal sentiment in all ages, and with all nations, and even what has been termed civilized and rational religion is made up chiefly from this idea. The great difficulty which presented itself was in the first instance, and which to a considerable extent still besets the path of the inquirer, is, how was man to know the will of the gods? The answers to this question and the modes employed to arrive at the desired knowledge give the history of divination and the development of magic.

Astrology was one of the oldest and most favorite methods of divination, and was practiced very generally in the Middle Ages and to some extent until recent times. Originally the science meant simply "the knowledge of the stars," and is to astronomy what alchemy is to chemistry or legend to history. It soon, however, undertook to predict future events and, especially, the fortunes of men from the position of the celestial bodies. It prevailed among the Egyptians, Chaldeans, Greeks, and other Eastern nations from the very commencement of history. After the captivity the Jews became addicted to it, and about the beginning of the Christian era it spread all over the World, according to which was the predestinarian doctrines of Mohammedanism it was enthusiastically cultivated by the Arabs and the other followers of the "prophet" between the seventh and thirteenth centuries. The Catholic Church tried in vain to suppress it, for many zealous churchmen were open cultivators of the art. Cardinal D'Ailly, one of the greatest of the French prelates in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, used to have calculated the horoscope of Jesus Christ, and seriously maintained that by the means of astrology the deluge might have been foretold. For many centuries the most learned men pondered in study this delusive science, till at length the Copernican system revealed its fallacy. Yet even to-day the ignorant of all countries believe in astrological predictions, as may be seen from the number of such prophecies which appear in farmers' almanacs, while in the East and among Mohammedan nations they still exercise full sway.

Augury was a system of divination brought to perfection by the Etruscans, and exercised considerable influence in their religious and political life. Like all primitive nations they believed that every unusual event had a supernatural significance, and that the will of the gods were hidden therein. To interpret this will was the prerogative of the augur, who obtained the desired revelation from observing the flight of birds and other phenomena. Five modes of divinatory were employed by the augurs. The first, called *auspicium ex cœlo*, related to heavenly phenomena, such as lightning and thunder, and was doubtless of Etruscan origin. The second, *auspicium ex avibus*, was the principal method, and related to the noise and flight of birds. Not all birds, however, were considered as sure monitors of the gods. Those generally consulted were the eagle, owl, vulture, raven, crow, and the domestic hen. The eagle and vulture revealed the will of the gods by their flight, the others accomplished the same purpose by their voice. The third mode, called *auspicium ex tripudiis*, referred to the feeding of chickens. The fourth, *auspicium ex quadrupedibus*, related to the motions of four-footed animals. Thus, for example, if a Roman were startled by any unusual motion of a dog, hare, or cat that ran across his path, he would mention the circumstance to an augur, who would tell him its signification and advise him what to do. The fifth mode, *auspicium ex diris*, related to the trifling accidents and occurrences of life, such as stumbling, sneezing, breaking the crockery, spilling the salt, and the numberless superstitions which, despite the intelligence of the present age, are yet believed in by thousands, even of those classes who cannot properly be regarded as ignorant. At Rome the auguries were taken on the Capitoline Hill, and to neglect or slight the importance in which they were held that nothing of any consequence could take place without the sanction and approval of the augurs. Before the election of any national ruler, or the office is guided to stationery the auguries were held, and this, too, was the case before any public act could be considered valid, or any General lawfully engage in battle. The augur, standing on the highest part of the hill, was able a wand and mark out a portion of the heavens in which his observations were to be made. This was divided into right and left, and, according as the birds flew in either of the two angles the auspices were declared favorable or otherwise. Besides this famous method of divination, the sacrifice of beasts, the observation of the constellations, and the casting of the horoscope were also made use of which the Romans sought to discover the future. The belief in divination, however, was not confined exclusively to the Old World, for the Araucanians, a South American nation, placed implicit faith in the flight of birds and practiced augury much in the same way as the Romans.

Incantation was one of the most powerful modes of magic, and rested on a belief in the mysterious power of certain words when uttered with peculiar intonations of the voice. These incantations were generally accompanied by the concocting of drugs. The effects, both good and bad, produced on the bodies of men and animals by these drugs, and which originally were discovered accidentally, came in time to be exaggerated, until all manner of imaginary attributes were ascribed to them. Medicine, therefore, in its early form, was intimately allied to magic, and while it was thus in its mystic stage animal substances were considered the most valuable. If the juice of a plant mysteriously affected the human body, the blood of another animal would surely be more efficacious, and the rarer the kind of blood the more virtue would there be in it. The hearts of animals were held to be the most potent drugs because they were the seat of life. Magical medicines, therefore, came into vogue, and in their use incantation was a general and almost necessary accompaniment. But the operation of these drugs and incantations was not confined to the physical effects on the living bodies to which they were applied. They could do more wonderful things than cure sickness; in fact, they could produce any desired effect. They could kill or cure a person, absent as well as present; they could make the dead speak and reveal the future; they could fertilize a field or blast it; they could darken the sun or moon; raise storms or allay them; blunt or sharpen swords; burst fetters and bonds of iron and even mountains fly open. The Romans used incantations for curing wounds and dislocations. In Shetland, to this day, there is a form of words used for healing a sprain which can be traced to the tenth century, and is of German origin. The operation is performed by tying around the sprained limb a thread spun from black wool, on which are cast nine knots, and while this "wresting thread," as it is called, is being applied the operator says, in an almost inaudible tone of voice, the following lines:

"Our Lord rade,
His foal's foot slade;
Down he lighted,
His foal's foot righted.
Bone to bone,
Sinew to sinew,
Blood to blood,
Flesh to flesh.

Heal, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."

Medicine-worship has been and is still the religion of the tribes in Southern Africa, and packets of medicine are worn as charms to ward off all kinds of evil and harm.

From this belief in the power of incantation arose witchcraft, which was really the form that magic assumed under the action of certain notions introduced by Christianity, which, in the form of a pure, wicked spirit, who was the enemy of God and man, having been introduced, it was reasonable that all supernatural powers not proceeding from God should be ascribed to him. Therefore black magic or sorcery, which gave an entirely new aspect to the magical arts, for now, as they became associated with heresy, those who had anything to do with them, must have renounced their baptism, and entered into a compact with the devil. The witch, therefore, had to be punished, not because she was accused of producing actual mischief, but because she was a witch, was in league with the evil one, and, of course, had only the power to work evil. The Catholic clergy, and afterward the Protestant, fostered this feeling of hatred to the witch to such an extent that the popular frenzy filled Europe for four centuries with bloodshed and the most shocking cruelty.

An important exercise of the diviner's art was to determine the innocence or guilt of accused persons by means of ordeal. Throughout Europe, during the Dark Ages, this practice was sanctioned by most of the law and the Church. The favorite kinds of ordeal were those of fire, water, and the wager of battle. In the first of these, which was only allowed to persons of high rank, the accused walked nine feet in his hand a piece of red-hot iron, or to walk barefooted and blind-folded over red-hot plowshares. If the accused escaped unhurt on the third day after the ordeal he was innocent; if otherwise, guilty, and was accordingly punished. Water ordeal was the usual mode of trial for the populace, and was of two kinds—boiling water and cold water. The ordeal of the first consisted in taking a stone out of boiling water, while in the second the person was thrown into a river or pond, and if he floated he was guilty, but if he sank he was acquitted. This last was the usual mode of trying witches. In the wager of battle, the challenger faced the west, the challenged person the east; the successful party was the innocent one, the defeated, guilty, who was, however, only deprived his life, allowed to live as a "recreant." Other kinds of ordeal were practiced, among which may be mentioned that of the bier, the Eucharist, the cursed bread, and the ordeal of the cross. The suspected murderer was required to touch the body of the murdered person, and if the blood flowed from the wounds he was pronounced guilty. In the ordeal of the Eucharist the accused party took the sacrament in token of innocence, it being believed that if he were guilty Divine punishment would immediately be visited on him for sacrilege. This easy mode was, of course, confined almost exclusively to the clergy. The cornsed was the ordeal by which the accused swallowed consecrated bread and cheese; if the dose went down easily the party was innocent, but if it stuck in the throat he was guilty. Under the ordeal of the cross the accuser and the accused stood upright before a cross, and the one who first shifted his position was declared guilty. The ordeal by lot depended on the throw of a pair of dice, one marked with a cross, the other plain.

It would be impossible, however, to enumerate the many modes of divination which obtained during the practice of the magical arts. Besides those already mentioned, the most important seems to have been hydromancy and pyromancy. Divination by the cup and by the rod is spoken of in the Bible, and seem also to have been favorite modes among the ancients. The study of magic in its various forms has engrossed the attention of many learned and distinguished persons, and will doubtless long continue to interest the students of antiquity, if for no other reason, than because of the insight it affords into the follies and superstitions, which, throughout all ages and in all countries, have marked the growth and progress of the human race.

A BOSTON WOMAN'S PETS.

The Boston *Herald* of Sunday says: "Most ladies choose a dog, a cat, a canary, or pony for a pet, and often 'set their lives upon them,' but rarely does one hear of a lady attaching herself to such strange pets as the writer saw at Mrs. Lincoln's, No. 54 Howard-street, a day or two ago. Living in the family are a couple of lions, 21 months old, brought up by the hand of Mrs. Lincoln. They are African lions, a species not easily reared in this country, but Mrs. Lincoln has succeeded, by the exercise of great care, in rearing them to their present age and size. The male weighs about 250 pounds, and the female perhaps 50 pounds less. They have been at the house since last September, and, until within a month, have had 'the run of the place,' going about the rooms with considerable freedom. As a measure of caution, the Police thought the creatures should be confined, and their quarters are now more limited than formerly, although they have a safe outdoor run and a room adjoining the kitchen, with only a strong wire door separating the apartments. Mrs. Lincoln is as free with her pets as ladies are with their poodles. She plays with them, feeds them from her hands, and has taught them various tricks. They will kiss her at her bidding, jump through a hoop, &c. Before the Police restrictions were placed upon them, the animals were accustomed to walk into the kitchen or parlor among guests, and go back to their quarters without offering harm to any one. They will eat the bones used to clean off the same couch with the lady at night, but now she has grown full large to be taken upon a common bedstead. The animals are quite a curiosity, and, in their gentleness, show plainly how pertect is the law of kindness, even with the brute creation."

HOW MADISON WAS HOAXED.

The Madison (Wis.) *Journal* of the 2d inst. says: "Consternation fell upon the crowds in the hotel corridors soon after midnight by a rumor that dispatches had come over the wires to the effect that President Hayes had been shot by the British Secretary of Legation, and Mary Hooper, private secretary, Rogers, had becomes suddenly insane and assaulted the President with deadly result. The stations all along the line were rapped by Superintendent Haskins, and at 3 o'clock this morning a wire came from Chicago that the rumor was true. Intense excitement prevailed throughout the city in the morning, as soon as the news spread around, and the newspaper and telegraph office bulletins were besieged by eager inquirers; as those points, however, the story was believed to be a hoax, and telegraphic investigation finally proved it to be so. As soon as such was ascertained, the story was charged by some humanis of a contraband character to the Democratic party, and those interested are now in search of the author."

GOV. ANDREW'S LETTERS.

THE BAY STATE'S WAR GOVERNOR.

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE UNION PRISONERS TO MR. LINCOLN—SHARP CORRESPONDENCE WITH GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The Boston *Herald* prints some interesting extracts from the correspondence of the late Hon. John A. Andrew, Massachusetts' famous War Governor. First is an appeal (the second Gov. Andrew wrote, the first being unanswered,) in behalf of the Union prisoners. It read thus:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1861.

To Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: I beg leave again respectfully to urge upon your consideration the necessity which I conceive exists for immediately organizing a system for the mutual exchange of prisoners with the rebels, instead of the evasive and inadequate action heretofore had, which, in my humble opinion, is unworthy of the dignity of a great Government; for, being practically an exchange, it seems to seek to evade any of the diplomatic consequences pending such exchange as a recognized and regular exchange, by being spasmodic and imperfect. As the chief magistrate of that Commonwealth to whose regiments the large portions of the city prisoners are in the hands of the rebels have the honor to belong, I respectfully urge the interposition of the Federal authority to procure their immediate release; and, especially do I urge this, in view of the very decided contrast between the treatment which they receive from the rebels and that which the rebel prisoners of war and political prisoners at Fort Warren, in the harbor of this city, receive from the officer in command of that fort. I am informed from trustworthy sources that our soldiers who are prisoners of war at Richmond are neither well fed nor well clothed, and they are subjected to the most military and surveillance, and occasionally exposed to the insulting language and demeanor of the inhabitants of that city. Some of their number, among whom I may mention Lieut. Lee and Major Revere, of the Massachusetts Twentieth Infantry, and Capts. Bowman and Rockwood, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, (all of them gentlemen and soldiers who have no superiors in any rank in the army, but who have qualities which ought to command respectful treatment,) are imprisoned in felons' cells on felons' fare in a common jail; huddled together in a space so narrow that there is not air enough for health or comfort; allowed for exercise but one hour and a half an hour each day on a narrow pathway surrounding their prison, and especially exposed to disease by the fact that some of their companions, who are grievously sick, are not removed to hospitals, but are left to share the same privations and breathe the same foul air with those whose physical vigor is not yet broken. In contrast, allow me to state that the prisoners at Fort Warren are allowed, certainly, equal fare with the garrison, which consists of five companies of loyal Massachusetts troops, and are permitted all liberty consistent with retaining them on the island; and a dozen or so of stalwart blacks were smuggled away on the pretense of going to Maryland to chop wood, but half of these were captured at Baltimore and sent back. In this state of affairs the writer addressed to Massachusetts had an interview with the Governor, and told him frankly that the time had come for him to make an urgent demand upon the President to interpose the high prerogatives of his position as Commander-in-chief against his servile subordinates who denied the colored man the right to travel northward, even at his own expense. The Governor heard with patience, and with the remark that, after all that had been done, he feared nothing he could write would avail to "pull down the bars," he took his pen and addressed the President as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, Feb. 12, 1864.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: I respectfully introduce to your Excellency Mr. ——, who, on many occasions during the past three years, has been detailed to visit various camps and hospitals of the Army as a messenger of charity and relief to Massachusetts soldiers. I have learned, through Mr. —— and otherwise, that persons of color, both freemen and refugees from slavery, desiring to pass northward from Washington, seeking to better their fortunes and support their families by reaching Massachusetts, are forcibly and against their will detained. I am at a loss to understand by what color of pretended authority persons not charged with crime, and not being engaged in the military service, and being in the peace of the law, are thus subjected to hardship and wrong. Aside from the oppressiveness of such treatment, against which I respectfully remonstrate, I appeal in behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose right to receive immigrants from all parts of the Union choosing to come to her has thus unlawfully interfered with. Suppose the passage of German or Irish men seeking to buy land and make their homes in the great land States of the West was denied, and they were compelled to remain in New-England, and on New-York; low long would such an embargo on population be endured by Illinois and her neighboring States! A universal outcry would be heard in which every man would join, from the Lakes to the land to sell. The industry of Massachusetts imperatively demands every laborer now on her soil or willing to come. The people of Massachusetts, in addition to furnishing her quota of soldiers, manufacture one-third of the woolen goods in the country, without which the Army cannot live a day; and, notwithstanding the shoe contracts in which she directly participates, many of the shoes worn by the Army and by that of other States are farmed out at a profit to her shoemakers, and stitched by the hands and hammered out on the lap-stones of Massachusetts. The earnings of their industry are invested in the supports of the Government, for we hold at least one-twelfth of the national loan. How long can we then continue to furnish soldiers, help clothe our Army, fabricate ships, and, in many instances, pay and subscribe to the national loan, and furnish integral revenue if persons desiring to make their way hither are forbidden to come? Every man and woman capable of labor is wanted here. The Federal Government furnishes rations to men and women, both black and white, where war has suppressed the regular industry, who, if allowed to visit Massachusetts, could earn wages to help support that Government by their labor and their arms. At this very moment our Legislature is passing a resolve giving $100,000 to the suffering people of East Tennessee, out of the earnings of the people of Massachusetts; and yet, in the capital of the nation Federal officers forbid Southern refugees to come to Massachusetts. I respectfully remonstrate against the policy, the justice, and the inhumanity of this prohibition, and appeal to the President, by whom I cannot believe they can ever be approved, and in whose power it is by an executive order to apply the remedy. I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

The presentation of this letter gave to President Lincoln the inspiration of a new scourge, and he only asked that Gov. Pierrepont, of Virginia, who then had the head-quarters of his peripatetic Government at Alexandria, should write him a letter, stating that there were numbers of refugees in his bailiwick who desired to go North. The letter was obtained, Mr. Lincoln perused it, carefully folded it, as for filing, and wrote upon the back:

I understand from the within that there are a hundred colored men in Alexandria who desire to go to Massachusetts and enlist in the United States service. Let them go. —A. LINCOLN.

A MOST REMARKABLE FAMILY.

From the Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 4, 1878.

I notice in yesterday's paper an account of a mixed family, and I thought I would tell you of my own. My grandfather, Peter B. Brown, now living in New-York, married at 20, and was duly presented with a son, William, and next with a daughter, Martha. My first grandmother died, and Peter married again; this time he had two sons, Jacob and John. William married at 20, and was the father of three sons, Peter, Jr., Henry, and Stephen. Martha married at 19, and had one daughter, Frances, and John married at 20 and 21. Jacob had a daughter, Fanny, and a son, Harris. John had two daughters, Annie and Kate. I married my cousin Annie, and have two sons now. My grandfather, Peter, lost his second wife when he was 48, and married again, and this time had two daughters, Virginia and Alice. My brother Peter married his aunt Alice, and Stephen, my other brother, married my other cousin, Kate, my wife's sister. They have two daughters. Jacob's son, Harris, married Martha's daughter Frances, and Jacob's daughter Fanny is an old maid. My Aunt Virginia married a nephew of old Peter, named George Brown, and they have two children. We had a recent gathering of the family in New-York, and all were present—not one dead in the family excepting the two first grandmothers, and there were 26 of us present, and every one named Brown, all the descendants of one man—Peter B. Brown, of New-York. This may be of interest to you. I know it is to me. Yours respectfully,

HENRY BROWN.

A PETRIFIED BODY.

The Seneca (N. Y.) *Courier* says: "About six weeks since, L. O. Boardman, of this place, was engaged by D. V. Benedict, of Buffalo, to disinter his wife, who was buried in the Canoga Cemetery four years ago this month, and forward it to Buffalo for reinterment. The coffin came apart in the operation, and the corpse was found to be as natural as when buried, and as hard and heavy as stone. The clothing had rotted and lay in folds upon the form, which was as white as marble. The deceased was a sister-in-law and wife of Mr. Boardman, and the features were perfectly natural and full as when in life. The body had turned to stone, and weighed 400 pounds. This is a genuine case of petrifaction, and no mistake. The remains were forwarded to Buffalo, but it is not known that any further examination was made."

TRIPLETS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

In its birth column on Monday morning, 4th inst., the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* published the following announcements:

"At Holyoke, 28th ult., two daughters and one son (triplets) to John Kennaler.

"At Millbury, 24, two sons and a daughter, (triplets,) weight 15 pounds, to Henry Devine. The mother is not yet 18 years old."

The *Republican* then comments: "The announcement suggests that the coming diversion for the women of Western Massachusetts is to be triplets. The fothle is not entirely worthy to be encouraged. It increases the expense and risk of keeping a family of one's own, and does not give much chance for the exercise of feminine fancy. One of these triplets, it will be seen, consisted of two girls and a boy, and the other of two boys and a girl; by the only other possible variations they are all boys or all girls. Consequently a woman who has such experiences four times exhausts all the possibilities of motherly variety. The father of the Millbury trio is a shoemaker, 37 years of age, at work in Marlboro. He was away from home when the affair happened, and his neighbors were at a loss whether to send him a dispatch or break the news in person. The Holyoke father is fireman in one of the South Holyoke mills, and the neighbors describe him as being 'as fat up as a country grocery store.' The boy of this trio unfortunately died at the end of two hours."

TRAGEDY IN ILLINOIS.

A MAN MURDERS HIS WIFE AND SIX CHILDREN, FIRES HIS HOUSE, AND COMMITS SUICIDE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—A reliable physician of this city, who has just returned from Monroe County, Ill., gives all the particulars thus far known of the shocking tragedy which occurred near Joy Landing, on the Mississippi River, 15 miles south-west of Waterloo, yesterday morning, just before daylight. This was the death of Moritz Kaiser, his wife, and their six children, the burning of the house in which they lived, and the almost entire consumption of the bodies by the flames. The Coroner visited the scene, viewed the remains, and decided that the deaths were accidental. The theory of the calamity is, however, that Kaiser killed his wife, then his children, then fired the building, a frame structure, and then killed himself. The woman's head was found to have been terribly crushed, as by the blow of an axe, as was that of the youngest child. The other theory is greatly strengthened by the fact that the family lived in the single room on the ground floor of the building, and not one escaped.

Kaiser was a high-strung sort of German, with considerable pride and spirit, industrious and temperate, but of ill-starred luck in his farming operations. His financial reverses had seriously affected his mind, and had been the occasion of his threatening suicide more than once. His wife had several times deterred him from the execution of this resolve by picturing the woeful condition in which such an act would leave her and the children. Kaiser was heard to say that if he killed himself he would not leave his loved ones behind him. He was 50 years old, and had been in America 25 years. Eleven years ago he married an orphan girl in Monroe County, who was but 14 years old, who bore him the children whose terrible fate is thus recorded.

A MISSING SHIP.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of Feb. 28 says: "The ship Grace Darling is now 55 days out from Departure Bay for this port, and it is almost certain that she is lost. She left this port on the 14th day of December, 1877, and the following is a list of her officers and crew: A. Harrington, master; Jerome B. Jones, first mate; August Anderson, second mate; Patrick Hume, carpenter; John Wallace, cook; Thomas Call, steward. The seamen are Kenneth McKenzie, Nova Scotia, age 33 years; August Johnson, Sweden, age 30 years; William Matterson, Denmark, age 22 years; William Burns, American, age 24 years; William Dawson, Norway, age 28 years; Stanislaus Willand, England, age 40 years; John Nelson, Norway, age 22 years; Albert Thompson, Sweden, age 28 years; Charles Mek, Norway, age 25 years; F. McCorbrick, Prince Edward's Island, age 25 years; Thomas Roach, Newfoundland, age 37 years; William Reese, Sweden, age 25 years. The Grace Darling had a cargo of coal consigned to a firm in this city, and was owned by Thomas B. Cole, of San Francisco, and was partially insured. On the night of the 20th of January the ship was seen in a fierce storm, which was then raging, and spoken by the barkentine Mohanchion, which arrived here from Portland on the 9th inst. The vessels were very close together at one time, but at daylight no trace of the ship could be discovered, and it is believed that she was wrecked in the terrible gale. The Grace Darling was an old vessel, her timbers were considerably decayed, but it is possible that she may be still afloat, although her owners and consignees do not expect to see her again, and in all probability her officers and crew have perished."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of the 8th inst., says: "The quantity of coal produced by the Schuylkill region for the week ending March 2 was 70,251 tons, against 1,657 tons the previous week and 68,931 tons for the corresponding week of last year. The total production of anthracite is steadily falling off from that of last year, and in that particular the plan of the combination is working well. The production is being toned down to the demands of the market, and there is a prospect of that equilibrium between supply and demand being reached which is beneficial to both parties. It is, however, too soon to calculate the working of the system in busy times. Just now there is little doing in the trade. 'The season has not yet opened, and though sales are reported as 'fair,' prices are not maintained. In other words, business is unsettled, and will continue so until the surplus coal now in the market is worked off and a healthful condition of the trade restored."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON

21st-st., Gramercy Park, four-story brown-stone.
21st, 23d sts., near 8th-av., brown-stone.
38th-st., Madison-av., 22-foot brown-stone.
54th and 55th-sts., near Lexington-av., brown-stone.
5th-av., corner, 25x100, brown-stone.
8th-av., on Park, elegant brown-stone.
Madison-av., elegant four-story fine.
Madison-av., near 54th-st., four-story house.
Madison-av. and 75th-st., a gem, four-story.
RICHARD V. HARNETT, 17 Broadway, basement.

NO. 2 WEST 51ST-ST, ADJOINING 5TH-AV.—This magnificently-furnished, located, and decorated full-size four-story high-stoop dwelling, complete with every possible improvement, for sale very reasonably, by order of

JULIUS WEHL, ESQ.,
Assignee of Messrs. Nevitt & Co.
Permits from ——
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.
Offices 631 5th-av., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE, HOUSE AND LOT on the East 50th-st., between 2d and 3d Centre Park: house 20x55; full ios; brown-stone front, high stoop, three stories and basement; for $15,000; small amount can remain. Apply to owner, MRS. I. ROBERTS, No. 864 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN! 50 YEARS' LEASE hold, four-story store and dwelling on 8th-av.; good location; rents well; 25x50:100; in good order; ground rent very low; would take in part payment small house in side street, if in right location: no agents. Apply to L. H. TERRELL, No. 260 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE—AT BARGAINS—300 ELEGANT FURniture, comprising parlor, dining-room, chamber, New-York, Brooklyn, and country. Also, $750,000 to loan, 5 years, at 6 per cent. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, No. 30 Pine-st., corner William. P. 267 Broadway, near 32d-st.

FOR SALE—AT A REASONABLE PRICE, THE full-size high-stoop four-story brown-stone house, No. 19 West 18th-st., near 5th-av. A desirable location for a residence or an investment. Apply on the premises from 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 36TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5th-av., a superb first-class full-size house, with three-story dining-room extension; in elegant order throughout; price, $52,500. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 31ST-ST., CLOSE TO 5th-av., a fine, medium-size dwelling, in good order, and containing every convenience; price, $25,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 51ST-ST., CLOSE TO 5th-av., fine, medium-size dwelling, in good order, and containing every convenience; price, $26,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—TWO NEW and elegantly-furnished three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front houses, containing all the modern improvements, on 93d-st. near 4th-av., close to Elevated railway. Apply to OWNER, No. 15 Platt-st.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—FOUR-story brick full size extension dwelling; price low, terms easy.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

MADISON-AV., AT 61ST-ST.—AN EXQUIsitely-furnished 25-foot-front four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling. Price low.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

WEST 25TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—For sale, an extra-wide four-story dwelling, with two-story dining-room extension, 20x35 feet; price, $36,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A VERY PLEASANT home at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson; splendid water view; 7 rooms and upward. Apply at office, No. 139 East 12th-st.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PIECE OF BUSINESS property. 40x75, Broome-st., near Wooster, suitable for building for investment.

MYERS, No. 619 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WELL-BUILT THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, 22 by 55 by half block, on 11th-st. near 6th-av.; very low. FRED. S. MYERS, No. 619 Broadway.

WEST 23TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—TO close an estate, three-story and mansard, high-stoop, brick, medium size; price, $21,000. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 36 3d-av., Bible House.

NO. 48 EAST 29TH-ST.—FOR SALE—FOUR-story high stoop brown-stone, in complete repair, 22 x52x100; price, $26,000. Terms to suit.

N. A. COWDREY.

NO. 126 EAST 78TH-ST.—FOR SALE—THREE-story high-stoop brown stone, in complete repair, 18 x45x100; price, $14,000. Terms to suit.

N. A. COWDREY.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone house, No. 131 East 78th-st. Will be sold for cash, or part can remain on mortgage. Inquire on premises.

$37,000.—FINE FULL-SIZE HOUSE, NEAR 5th-av., Murray Hill; new elegant houses; 46 West 40th-st. 24 East 45th-st., (very cheap;) others, $20,000 to $50,000. J. Sargeant, W. F. Seymour, 171 Broadway.

REVISED LIST OF HOUSES, $3,500 TO $100,000, out this morning. Mailed to any address.
ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway,
Rooms G and H, basement.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 82D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house; price very low. Also five new houses, 5th-av., very cheap. W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NEW, ELEGANT EXTENSION HOUSE, NO. 146 West 40th-st., (price very low;) open daily.
W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THREE LOTS 40 GANSEVOORT-ST., near Verv, to lease, or for sale at a low figure. Apply to M. LITTMAN, No. 249 West 51st-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 51 E. 37TH-ST., MURRAY Hill, between Madison and Park-avs., 18 ft. 2 in. front, 4 stories and basement, high stoop, in perfect order, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE DWELLING and Stable, with lots 102.2x100, Madison-av., southwest corner 77th-st., will be sold at a bargain by

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices: 661 5th-av., near 52d-st.,
4 Pine, and 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER.—Will sell at auction THURSDAY, March 28, 1878, at 12 o'clock, Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Josiah Ayer, Esq., owner, valuable improved choice Broadway real estate:

BROADWAY, TWENTY-SEVENTH AND SIXTY-AVENUE, NORTH-WEST CORNER—84 feet 9 inches on Broadway and surrounding three fronts, with new substantial four stories and basement Philadelphia brick stores and complete apartment houses, with steam heat.

BROADWAY AND THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, NORTH-EAST CORNER—An extra large superb plot of ground, with improvements thereon, 92 feet on Broadway, 146 feet deep on 36th-st.

BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND-STREET, SOUTH-EAST CORNER—Now occupied by Acker, Merrall & Condit, and Standard Club. This magnificent business property is sold entirely improved and sold subject to present unexpired leases; 104 feet 3 inches on Broadway.

BROADWAY AND FORTY-SIXTH-STREET, NORTH-WEST CORNER—125 feet 6½ inches on Broadway, with building thereon; an extraordinary large plot. These four parcels will be sold separately.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, basement.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL

THE HOUSEHOLD.

LENTEN SUPPLIES IN MARKET.

People who keep Lent strictly will find no lack of good edibles other than meats in the markets. Eggs are in liberal supply. A prodnce dealer, who is a close observer of the market, said jocosely the other day that, judging from the large amount of eggs received here now by railroad and otherwise, there would be no famine in New-York "if there was a good run of fish." Of the latter there is an abundance. The following prices were ruling in Washington Market yesterday: Codfish and haddock, per pound, 6 to 8 cents; frozen Kennebeck salmon, 30 cents; striped bass, 20 cents; lake bass, halibut, cels, frozen mackerel, and white fish, 15 cents; carp and smelts, 10 to 12 cents; flounders and small pan fish, 8 to 12 cents; haddock roes, 10 cents; Southern shad, 40 cents to $1 each, according to size and quality; shad roes, 25 to 40 cents; scollops, 25 cents per quart; oysters and clams at the rates of last week. Eggs sell at the rate of 12 to 18 for 25 cents, the lowest rate being for Western eggs. Fresh Southern and Southern hothouse vegetables are in pretty good supply. Prices for the chief delicacies of this kind are as follows: Tomatoes, per quart, 50 cents; new Bermuda potatoes, per half-peck, 50 cents; cucumbers, each, 40 cents; mushrooms, per pound, 50 cents; radishes, per bunch, 6 cents; celery, per bunch, 15 cents; spinach, per half-peck, 15 cents; kale, per half-peck, 20 cents. These rates are for the best articles in Washington Market. Spring lamb is scarce and dear, choice hind quarters selling at $4 50 and forequarters at $3 50. Other meats, with the exception of very choice cuts, are cheaper than they have been for some time. Good poultry is not plentiful. Choice ducks and chickens sell at 22 cents per pound, and good to choice turkeys at 15 to 18 cents. Tame squabs sell at $4 50 to $5 per dozen, and capons at 25 cents per pound. There were no good wild pigeons in market yesterday; some of inferior quality were sold at $1 50 per dozen. For wild ducks, prices per pair were as follows: Canvas-back, $2 50; redhead, $1 50 to $1 75; mallard, 60 to 75 cents; common, 40 to 50 cents. English snipe are in the markets, and were sold yesterday at $6 per dozen. There is a good supply of fruits in season, and prices are about the same. For all staple articles of food prices are unaltered.

THE COST OF LIVING.

ONLY $16 52 FOR TABLE EXPENSES FOR A FAMILY OF SIX, AND ONE SERVANT, FOR A WEEK—THEIR BILL OF FARE.

SUNDAY.—*Breakfast*—Tea, coffee, porter-house steak, fried potatoes, hot corn cakes, boiled oatmeal. *Dinner*—Boiled cod-fish, (oyster sauce,) roast chicken, boiled onions, squash, potatoes, boiled tongue, roly-poly jam pudding, plum tart, farina pudding, oranges. *Supper*—Tea, coffee, toast, sponge cake, marmalade, and preserves.

MONDAY.—*Breakfast*—Broiled bacon, hashed turkey, (from Saturday,) tea, coffee, boiled oat-meal and rice. *Dinner*—Cold roast chicken, squash, mashed potatoes, baked rice pudding, mince pie, stewed apples. *Supper*—Tea, toast, tongue, cake, preserves.

TUESDAY.—*Breakfast*—Codfish cakes, hot rolls, tea, coffee, boiled oat-meal. *Dinner*—Roast beef, (eight pounds porter-house,) carrots, (German style,) boiled onions, potatoes, sago pudding, jam, (raspberry,) tarts. *Supper*—Tea, toast, crackers, cake, marmalade, and preserves.

WEDNESDAY.—*Breakfast*—Tea, coffee, graham gems, codfish steaks, oat-meal. *Dinner*—Oysters, (on the half shell,) cold roast beef, mashed potatoes, boiled onions, tapioca pudding, blackberry jam, oranges. *Supper*—Tea, toast, cake, fruit, bread and butter, &c.

THURSDAY.—*Breakfast*—Broiled mackerel, boiled eggs, tea, coffee, oat-meal, bread and butter. *Dinner*—Roast shoulder of mutton, boiled squash, onions, potatoes, baked bread pudding, plum tart. *Supper*—Tea, toast, bread, butter cake, crabs.

FRIDAY.—*Breakfast*—Tea, coffee, codfish steaks, boiled hominy with milk bread, butter. *Dinner*—Hashed mutton and fricassee chicken, potatoes, celery, onions, farina pudding, Charlotte Russe, preserved peaches. *Supper*—Tea, toast, cake, fruit, bread, and butter.

SATURDAY.—*Breakfast*—Tea, coffee, broiled bacon, eggs, oat-meal bread, butter. *Dinner*—Broiled mutton chops, currant jelly, potatoes, baked rice pudding, blackberry tart. *Supper*—Tea, stewed eels, toast, cake, bread and butter, marmalade.

Cost of above:

Tea and a half quarts milk	$1 05
Three pounds butter at 32 cents	96
One and a half pounds best lard at 17 cents per pound	26
Three and a half pounds white sugar	33
Three and a half pounds brown sugar	31
One pound coffee	35
Half a pound tea	25
Fifteen loaves bread at 8 cents per loaf	1 24
Sixteen pounds chicken at 12 cents per pound	1 92
Tongue	50
Eight pounds beef	1 75
Eggs	1 25
Oranges	35
Lemons	5
Six pounds cod at 8 cents per pound	48
Crackers and cake	50
Seven and a half pounds shoulder of mutton at 6 cents per pound	50
One and a half pounds bacon	25
Two pots marmalade	50
Potatoes (about)	75
Onions (about)	10
Squash	20
Celery	18
Farina pounds steak	60
Charlotte Russe	40
Crabs, eels, &c.	40
Total	$15 52

As it is impossible to get at the exact cost of flour, farina, oat-meal, hominy, &c., say $1, which makes $16 52. In my list all the jams and preserves are home made. Vegetables I buy by the barrel in the Fall, so I get them much cheaper than they cost at the present time. I always market at Washington Market, and by so doing we are able to treat ourselves to a bottle of champagne for Sunday dinner. Perhaps some may think my *menu* not sufficiently varied, but it suits the tastes of those for whom it is prepared. I could make many substitutions for just the same cost, even less.—AMY.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

LUNCH BILL OF FARE.—The midday meal should be light, as several hours of active employment follow it. We always have tea at lunch, hot at this season, iced in Summer, with a slice of lemon in hers or milk in mine; bread, biscuits, cake of some kind; cold meat, if any to spare, if not, stewed oysters; ham and eggs; potato or lobster salad; preserves, cheese, and any fruit in season. Nothing in our house is wasted. Vegetables left from dinner the day before are warmed up or prepared in some way for lunch. You will find your chafing-dish very useful for stewing oysters, warming meats, &c. Always buy large oysters for stewing; 25 will be sufficient for a family of four; dry each oyster in a soft napkin before putting in the chafing-dish; strain the liquor and pour over the oysters, adding butter, salt, pepper, and a cupful of milk or cream. Do not cook too long. Potato and lobster salads are good lunch dishes. To make the former, mix sliced or minced cold boiled potatoes, cut in slices about the size and thickness of a silver quarter, two cold boiled beets chopped fine, (pour over the beets two or three tablespoonfuls of the dressing you will have required, that the vinegar may become colored;) one raw onion chopped very fine, a tablespoonful of capers, a dozen or two olives stoned and cut fine, salt, and a little cayenne pepper; mix all well together, and add plenty of mayonaise sauce. Lobster for salad should be cut tolerably fine; do not add the dressing (mayonaise sauce) until ready to serve it. We then have a bowl of hard boiled eggs and lettuce with it. Dress your lettuce as the French do. Separate the head, drying each leaf in a napkin; be careful not to break them. When about to serve it, put a tablespoon a little more than full of pepper; fill with vinegar; stir with a fork, and pour over the lettuce; add two or three tablespoonfuls of best olive-oil; mix all well together. Never cut your lettuce, and be sure and add the dressing just ready to serve. Orange marmalade is a nice relish for lunch. It costs 25 to 30 cents per pot, and will last several days. In providing for a small family do not buy small pieces of meat or poultry; there is false economy. A 13-pound turkey will be sufficient for two days' dinner, whereas a smaller one will be too much for one day and not enough for two. So of mutton and beef. As the fruit season is now coming on, you will find great economy in putting up pruneaux, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currant jelly, quince marmaisade and jelly, &c. A pickled walnut is very nice with cold roast mutton.—SOUTH CAROLINA.

TO USE UP COLD MEAT, I.—Prepare your meat as for hash; fill a deep dish with boiled maccaroni; on top of that place the hash; cover it with tomatoes, over which sprinkle bread crumbs, with a little butter. Set until nicely browned.—MRS. V.

TO USE UP COLD MEAT, II.—Prepare meat as for hash; make it in rolls (like a sausage) by binding it with raw egg; tie each roll carefully in cabbage-leaf, and boil one-half to three-quarters of an hour in weak stock.

BEEF TEA.—One pound lean beef, chopped fine; put in clean vessel, with a cover; add one pint cold water and four drops muriatic acid; stand on back of range one hour; then simmer two hours; strain and add four drops and one teaspoonful salt.

MINCE PIES.—One pound meat chopped fine, two quarts apples, one quart cider, one pint molasses, one-half pound brown sugar, one-quarter pound raisins, salt, and all kinds of spice to taste; put on the stove in a porcelain kettle, and let boil slowly for half a day.—HOUSEKEEPER.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S BREAKFAST CAKE.—Two pounds flour, one quart milk, one ounce butter, one teacupful thin yeast, three eggs, one teaspoonful salt; warm the milk and butter together, and pour it lukewarm into the flour and add the other ingredients; mix this at night, and put in a pan three inches deep; in the morning bake in a quick oven three-quarters of an hour. Nothing in our house is wasted. Vegetables left from dinner the day before are warmed up or prepared in some way for lunch. You will find your chafing-dish very useful for stewing oysters, warming meats, &c. Always buy large oysters for stewing; 25 will be sufficient for a family of four; dry each oyster in a soft napkin before putting in the chafing-dish; strain the liquor and pour over the oysters, adding butter, salt, pepper, and a cupful of milk or cream. Do not cook too long. Potato and lobster salads are good lunch dishes. To make the former, mix sliced or minced cold boiled potatoes, cut in slices about the size and thickness of a silver quarter. two cold boiled beets chopped fine, (pour over the beets two or three tablespoonfuls of the dressing you will have required, that the vinegar may become colored;) one raw onion chopped very fine, a tablespoonful of capers, a dozen or two olives stoned and cut fine, salt, and a little cayenne pepper; mix all well together, and add plenty of mayonaise sauce. Lobster for salad should be cut tolerably fine; do not add the dressing (mayonaise sauce) until ready to serve it. We then have a bowl of hard boiled eggs and lettuce with it. Dress your lettuce as the French do. Separate the head, drying each leaf in a napkin; be careful not to break them. When about to serve it, put a tablespoon a little more than full of pepper; fill with vinegar; stir with a fork, and pour over the lettuce; add two or three tablespoonfuls of best olive-oil; mix all well together. Never cut your lettuce, and be sure and add the dressing just ready to serve. Orange marmalade is a nice relish for lunch. It costs 25 to 30 cents per pot, and will last several days. In providing for a small family do not buy small pieces of meat or poultry; there is false economy. A 13-pound turkey will be sufficient for two days' dinner, whereas a smaller one will be too much for one day and not enough for two. So of mutton and beef. As the fruit season is now coming on, you will find great economy in putting up prunes, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currant jelly, quince marmaisade and jelly, &c. A pickled walnut is very nice with cold roast mutton.—SOUTH CAROLINA.

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TO USE UP COLD MEAT, II.—Prepare meat as for hash; make it in rolls (like a sausage) by binding it with raw egg; tie each roll carefully in cabbage-leaf, and boil one-half to three-quarters of an hour in weak stock.

BEEF TEA.—One pound lean beef, chopped fine; put in clean vessel, with a cover; add one pint cold water and four drops muriatic acid; stand on back of range one hour; then simmer two hours; strain and add four drops and one teaspoonful salt.

MINCE PIES.—One pound meat chopped fine, two quarts apples, one quart cider, one pint molasses, one-half pound brown sugar, one-quarter pound raisins, salt, and all kinds of spice to taste; put on the stove in a porcelain kettle, and let boil slowly for half a day.—HOUSEKEEPER.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S BREAKFAST CAKE.—Two pounds flour, one quart milk, one ounce butter, one teacupful thin yeast, three eggs, one teaspoonful salt; warm the milk and butter together, and pour it lukewarm into the flour and add the other ingredients; mix this at night, and put in a pan three inches deep; in the morning bake in a quick oven three-quarters of an hour. This cake was always on Gen. Washington's breakfast table the last few years of his life.—M. A.

SOUTH CAKE.—One pound brown sugar, one pound flour, one-half pound butter, two eggs, one teaspoonful of cream; roll very thin and bake.—M. A.

SUGAR BISCUIT.—To a pint bowl of wheat sponge mixed over night add about a quart of warm water, half a capful molasses, salt, and stir in as much sifted graham flour as you can with a spoon. Do not knead it, but put each loaf in a separate pan. When raised, bake in a quick oven.—HESTOS.

GRAHAM MUFFINS.—A penny's worth of yeast, three pints warm water, salt, half a cupful molasses, and graham flour enough to make a thick batter; set it in a warm place to rise; have your muffin-pan hot, and bake in a hot oven.—HESTOS.

GRAHAM GEMS.—Mix your graham flour in a thick batter with warm water; a tablespoonful of lard to about a quart of water; one-half a cupful of molasses with one-half teaspoonful of soda beaten in; stir the mixture briskly, put it in a hot pan, and bake in a very hot oven.—HESTOS.

BUTTERMILK MUFFINS.—One quart buttermilk, two eggs, butter the size of an egg, two flat spoonfuls soda mixed in a little water, or one spoonful saleratus, two teaspoonfuls salt, flour to make a thick batter. Bake in rings in a quick oven.—M. A.

WAFFLES.—One pint sweet milk, 4 eggs, one large cupful cold rice or hominy, a little salt, flour to make a stiff batter, baking powder in the proportion of three teaspoonfuls to a quart of flour.—M. A.

APAQUINIMIRS.—Yolks of two eggs, one pint flour, one-half pint milk, two teaspoonfuls butter, a little salt; roll very thin like wafers, and bake.—M. A.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

PICKLING GREEN PEPPERS.—Cut off the top of the pepper and take out the seeds; chop fine one cabbage, one cauliflower, and one dozen onions, (small;) put in whole 100 gherkins, two ounces of mustard-seeds, sufficient salt to season; fill the peppers full; place the top on and tie with a cord; stand upright in a stone jar, not more than one deep; cover with cold vinegar and put in a cool place. It will be ready to use in a week. This will pickle 50 large peppers.—ANDIE PARKER.

TO STUFF GREEN PEPPERS.—Take one-half a cabbage, two onions, two tablespoonfuls of white mustard-seed, a little horse-radish, and a portion of the seeds taken from the peppers; salt it well and chop very fine. Cut out a round piece where the stem of the pepper is and stuff full of the chopped mixture. Have good vinegar very hot in which you have thrown allspice, cloves, and mace, and pour over the peppers. This must be done five or six mornings.

CRAB-APPLE SWEET PICKLE.—Heat a pint of vinegar and a pound of sugar, mace, and cloves together, and pour over the crab-apples for six mornings. Plums, cherries, and peaches make delightful pickles done in that way.—HESTOS.

TO WASH A SCARLET AND WHITE WORSTED AFGHAN.—Take one-half teaspoonful of "Strong's patent detergent" and dissolve in a tub of warm water; let it lie five minutes before washing; then squeeze through the water without rubbing, and rinse through clear warm water. When dry it will leave it nice and soft.—MRS. V.

TO WASH CHAMOIS SKINS.—Wash in cold water with plenty of soap, and rinse well in clear, cold water; thus treated the skins will never be hard, but soft and pliable.—M. A.

MEDICINAL USE OF CHALK.—Seeing in your paper dated Feb. 20, 1878, a recipe for the cure of "Neuralgia and Bilious Headache," also many other complaints, by simply taking a teaspoonful of whiting in half a glass of water three times a day, I was induced to try the remedy, having suffered very much lately with headache; but I found every time I took a dose of the chalk and water, my head felt worse, and my chest ached, as though I had swallowed so much lead; after taking it three times I was obliged to give it up, for the pain in my head and chest was so bad that I became quite alarmed. My husband and daughter took two or three doses, and it had a similar effect on them. I should be glad to know what was the cause of these symptoms. Was it the fault of the chalk not being good, or the dose too large?—Perhaps "T. C. T., Lima, Peru," will kindly explain.—G. B.

REMEDY FOR OBESITY.—*Fucus Vesiculorus*, a marine plant commonly known as "bladder wrack," a kind of sea-weed, has been found to be an effectual remedy in the treatment of morbid corpulence, without suffering or disturbance of the general health. A fluid extract of this article has been prepared, and can be obtained from the druggists. The usual strength of one grain to the minim is followed, and the dose for an adult is one-half to two drachms, taken before each meal. See *New Remedies*, an illustrated journal of materia medica, &c., the number for Nov. 15, 1877, pages 322 and 347, where the subject is treated at length.—F. K. N.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A receipt for Julien soup. Also consommé.

Full directions for cooking and serving calf's head.

How to have onions boiled so that they will be tender outside as well as inside.

How to make good light corn-bread with and without sour milk.

Receipt for rolled jelly cake.

Receipts for different sorts of candy.

Whether there are two kinds of beet-root. The one white and the other red? If not, how can one cook them to keep them red?

Results—either failure or success—in using the "Sulphur cure" for diptheria.

A recipe for making and scenting toilet soap. Are oils or extracts used, and in what proportions?

How to take ink-stains out of linen.

How to clean a scarlet felt skirt.

How to clean or bleach Parian marble figures.

A receipt for a first-rate French polish.

Is it best to set pots of plants that are used as house plants in the ground in the Spring, or plant them and repot in the Fall?

BAD CIGARS AND WORSE TOBACCO.

THE USE OF THE "WEED" IN ITALY—RUBBISH ROLLED UP AND SMOKED BY THE NATIVES — THE BEST CIGARS THREE CENTS EACH—THE KIND OF SMOKING-TOBACCO USED.

King Humbert has been fortunate enough at the beginning of his reign to have to approve two unpopular measures. The first was the amnesty, which let loose many bad characters. The second was an increase in the price of tobacco. It is true this increase is of no great account; but it represents some 20 per cent. on the old price, and in a land where the unit of currency is the fifth part of a cent to pay 6 centimes instead of 5 for a cigar seems a great hardship. What rubbish those cigars are, too! All sorts of extraneous and unlooked-for substances find their way into them—long hairs, nails, pins, bits of rags, splinters of wood. At various times enterprising individuals have tried to make collections of the worst specimens, but their chamber of horrors has never been large enough to hold them all. Each province has its special fancy in tobacco. In the North, the kinds of cigars most affected are the Cavours—perhaps the best sort made, small, almost black, tight-rolled cigars, not so very bad after they have been kept a good while—and Sellas, which, like the Cavours, are called after the Minister who introduced them. Tuscany prefers "Toscane," (long, thin cigars of uncertain shape, but never straight, considerably stronger than Cavours;) or "Virginias," still longer, still more uncertain in shape, with a straw running through them, which is kept plugged by a grass stalk till the cigar is lighted. This class is so well known to require careful treatment that the cigars are never smoked till about an inch of the end has been burned off in a candle to get rid of some of the gas. Rome had, and has in a debased form, its "scetti," or picked, and its "forti," or strong cigars—the former of straw colored, insufferably weed; the later tight-rolled at each end, not belying its name, and requiring instant drawing to keep it alight. Sicily, which only last year came under the general monopoly, smoked very short and strong cigars made of native-grown tobacco of the coarsest description. Bologna had its special manufacture too, and when Italy became united the Government found itself in possession of some millions of cigars, which were eventually sold at a ridiculously low price on condition that they were not to be retailed in the Kingdom. They passed from hand to hand, leaving each holder a small profit, and samples were sent all over the world to find out where they could best be sold. But they found favor nowhere till South America was tried. One large Italian colony there, tempted by the low prices and the flavor of home about them, bought up the lot.

In 1875 Signor Minghetti, when in power, tried to introduce a better class of cigar, something between the wretched sorts already in vogue and the Havana, and the result was the "Minghetti" at 15 centimes, (3 cents.) But these cigars did not take, they were issued before they had become seasoned, and the tobacco of which they were made, being new, as they disgusted people at starting, and it is since proved that keeping scarcely improves them. The new ones to be issued now will no doubt be called Magenta's; they are to be lighter in weight for an unaltered price.

Of tobacco for pipes there are only one or two sorts, the "trinciato," or chopped, the light, and the strong. The light resembles one of chopped; the strong of hay with nasty weeds in it. Then there is the so-called Turkish, which is of better quality, but best in cigarettes, and the commonest sort, composed of chopped-up cigar-stumps, which it must require some courage to venture on. Between the legs of men at out-door cafés, and wherever smokers congregate, small boys dodge about in search of cigar stumps. Working men passing home through the streets keep a sharp look-out for the wherewithal to provide for the evening pipe, and at night men with lanterns at the end of sticks hunt for cigar ends as much as for anything else. Down in the Ghetto one may see for sale baskets full of them. Perhaps if the tobacco were better pipe-smoking would be more common; as it is, none but the working classes venture on a pipe out of doors. But bad as it is, an enormous quantity is consumed, as the returns tell us. In 1873, 16,900 tons of tobacco were consumed; in 1876, 17,180 tons, and 1877 surpassed that quantity. The money value in 1876 was over 135,000,000 francs.

A CAPTAIN DIES AT SEA.

Capt. David Price, of the iron bark Maxima, which arrived from Amoy with a cargo of teas late Friday night, died at sea on the 12th of December last of dropsy, in latitude 36° 40′ south and longitude 23° 10′ east. His funeral was held on the following day. Mr. Salaw, the chief officer, reading the burial service. The ship was hove to, and the crew, who manifested every token of respect for the deceased, were dressed in their best clothes. It was blowing a gale at the time, and the vessel was laboring heavily. The chief officer put the bark into Cape Town, where Mrs. Price, the Captain's widow, landed.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanagh commanding, will drill in fatigue uniform, at the State Arsenal, to-morrow evening.

Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, and his staff enjoyed their annual dinner at the Lotos Club last Friday evening.

Company G, Seventy-first regiment, Capt. Abram L. Webber commanding, will give a ball and reception at the Lexington-Avenue Opera-house on Thursday evening, March 21.

The second annual "sociable" of the Seventeenth Separate Company of Infantry, Flushing, Long Island, was well attended last Monday evening, and gave satisfaction to its promoters.

Battery K, Artillery, Major A. Hoelzie commanding, is under orders to drill in fatigue uniform, at the State Arsenal, Seventh-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, on Thursday evening, the 28th inst.

A lecture will be delivered by Major-Gen. James Shields, under the auspices of the Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, at Steinway Hall on Sunday evening, the 17th inst., "St. Patrick's Day."

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter commanding, will assemble at its armory in fatigue uniform next Friday evening, and on Friday, March 22, at 8 P. M., in full dress uniform, for drill and instruction.

Company C, Ninth Regiment, "City Guard," met last Monday evening and elected the following non-commissioned officers: First Sergeant, Julius B. Arnold; Sergeant, James B. Prescott, and Corporals, John B. Nelson and John Maguire.

The final concert in the series given by Mr. C. S. Grafulla, at the Seventh Regiment Armory, will take place next Saturday evening. The programme will be carefully selected, and will undoubtedly be as satisfactory as those interpreted at preceding concerts of the series.

The Twenty-third regiment, Brooklyn, Col. Rodney C. Ward commanding, will have a review by Brig.-Gen. Ira L. Beebe, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, at its armory, Clermont-avenue near Myrtle, next Wednesday evening. During the ceremony the "marksmen" will receive their badges for 1877, and a promenade concert will afford amusement to many.

Company H, Fifth Regiment, Capt. Henry Wilker commanding, held its thirtieth annual invitation ball at Teutonia Assembly Rooms last Thursday evening. There was a large attendance from other companies of the regiment and a merry time was enjoyed. A reception, guard-mounting, dress parade, and review will be given by Companies A, B, E, and K at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, on Monday evening, April 1.

At a meeting of Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, last Wednesday evening, Corps. John G. Weigold and Gustave A. A. Zobel were elected Second Lieutenants, vice Basden and Müller, resigned. Lieut. Weigold enlisted in the troop Feb. 23, 1874, and was promoted Corporal in December, 1875. Lieut. Zobel enlisted on Feb. 14, 1877, and was promoted Corporal on the following May 8. He is now First Sergeant of Co. G, 2d Battalion, and is President of the "Schwabischer" Sangerbunde.

A rifle match will be commenced at Conlin's Gallery to-morrow for the "Short Range Championship," and three "team" medals presented by the *Forest and Stream, and Rod and Gun*. The conditions are as follows: Each team to consist of 10 men representing various clubs; 2 sighting and 10 scoring shots by each competitor; distance, 200 yards; (target of reduced pattern.) No practice to be allowed on the day of the match. A Ballard rifle, presented by Messrs. Schoverling & Daly, will also be put up as a prize to the team mated.

Major E. A. McAlpine, of the Seventy-first Regiment, has tendered his resignation. When the papers reached Second Brigade Head-quarters, Gen. Ulmar sent them back, with the following indorsement: "Respectfully returned disapproved, as Major McAlpine is such a valuable officer to the Seventy-first Regiment, the Second Brigade, and the National Guard generally, that his services cannot be dispensed with, and the Brigade Commander therefore asks that he reconsider his resignation." Capt. William Milne, Jr., of Company F, in the same regiment, has also resigned.

A meeting of the Military Order Loyal Legion of the United States was held at Delmonico's last Wednesday evening, when the following new members were elected in the first class: Assistant Engineer Alexander Pollock, late United States Navy; Col. Edward H. Wright, late aide de camp United States Volunteers; Capt. William H. Sterling, late First United States Infantry; First Lieut. Charles O. Shepard, late Eighty-second New-York Volunteers; Capt. Julius W. Porter, late Second Louisiana Cavalry; and Capt. Edmund A. Morse, late Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. D. E. Austen commanding, will drill at its armory to-morrow evening. Civil officers have been elected in Company E, for the ensuing year, as follows: Recording Secretary, Sergt. J. W. Davis; Financial Secretary, Private T. J. Churchill; Auditor, Sergt. Chas. Keogh; Treasurer, Color-Sergt. Wm. Ferral; Property Clerk, Private Michael Cohen; Finance Committee, Corp. J. G. Beebe, Privates W. G. Bancker, and J. W. Beach; Recruiting Committee, Sergt. Francis Coleman, Privates J. D. Ayres and J. H. Murphy; Court-martial, Lieut. T. E. Moran, Sergt. F. Coleman, and Private W. G. Bancker. At the tenth rifle competition for the "Briggs" medal, Private E. D. Dervaux was the successful competitor upon the score of 40 out of a possible 50, at 200 and 500 yards. Second Lieut. George Bynner, of Company H, has resigned.

It is hardly generous at so long a period since the Fall prize-meeting of the National Rifle Association, to question the right of a prize-winner to his trophy, but a rifleman of an investigating turn of mind has discovered that if the conditions governing the "Inter-State Military" match had been strictly complied with, the Connecticut team would now be in possession of the "Soldier of Marathon." One of the members of the California team was Brig.-Gen. McComb, who was not, consequently, a member of "any one or more of the regularly organized regiments, battalions, or companies of uniformed Militia," as set forth in the conditions, apparently, no one noticed at the time that Gen. McComb was not qualified to be a member of the team, and probably the Connecticut team will not at this late day dispute the title of the California team to the trophy.

Col. J. H. A. McDonald, M. P., of the Queen's Rifle Brigade, who was Captain of the Scottish rifle team in the great Centennial long-range match at Creedmoor, recently read a paper "on the best detail formations for infantry attack," at the Royal United Service Institution, London. The principle of the system advocated is the formation of each company in four ranks, each file being at one pace interval from those on its right and left. Such a formation is effected by the command "fours deep" to a company standing in line in two ranks. Then when the attack is to commence, the men of the first rank advance and form the fighting line, the second rank forming a support, and the third and fourth the main body. When the fighting line has to be reinforced, the supports pass up four and four, and the main body fall between the men of the first rank, thus forming, in fact, the first rank of a two deep formation, and, if necessary, the main body also, now in one rank at close intervals, advances in two of them, and the "two-deep" line is ready for the final charge. There is no admixture of companies, or even sections, either in advancing or in retreat, and the Captains can always lighting line from files at once, and give personal interval to superintend, and can bring up their own supports, men of their own companies, whenever they deem it necessary, without the intervention of a superior officer.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger, commanding the Twelfth Regiment, has issued orders directing his command to drill as follows: Right wing, Companies A, B, G, and H, on Thursday, March 21; left wing, Companies E, F, I, and K, on Friday, March 22. Lieut.-Col. Wilson will command the right wing, and Major James H. Jones will make his début as commander of the left wing. Major Jones is by no means a novice, and the chances are in favor of his being a little more strict than National Guard officers generally are. He was educated at West Point, from which he graduated in 1868. He then went into the Fourth Regiment Cavalry as Second Lieutenant, where he remained until 1870. He was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. McDowell almost this time, and was subsequently promoted to be First Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment. In the year 1873 he served on Gen. Stanley's staff in the Yellowstone Expedition. He is a native of this city, and both Jones and First Lieut. Eugene G. Cruger passed the Brigade Examining Board last Tuesday evening. First Lieut. Williams and Second Lieut. John Kapp, the best-conditioned boy in the Twelfth, then time. Lieut. Jethro Mosher, of Company K, has been detailed to command Company A until a Captain shall have been elected, for which no election has yet been ordered. Lieut. Mosher should be promoted to that position the company would gain a good commandant, while Capt. Fackner would lose a good officer. The fourth social reunion of this command will take place at the regimental armory next Tuesday evening.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY OF FRANCE.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* announces the calling out for drill of the Territorial Army. The whole of the classes of 1866 and 1867 will be called out during the years 1878 and 1879. This year only the troops of the infantry and artillery will be called out. All the officers will be convoked. The call will begin in the Spring, the infantry by battalion and the artillery by battery, and the period of drill will not exceed beyond 15 days. In 1879 all the undrilled men of the infantry and artillery belonging to the two classes will be called out, and the length of service may exceed 25 days; the officers and cadets convoked in 1878 will not be called out in 1879. The official note says in conclusion: "The excellent results obtained by the calling out of the reservists make us feel assured that the troops of all ranks belonging to the Territorial Army will show themselves equal to their duties."

THE RESTORATION OF COL. PULFORD.

The Detroit *Free Press* of the 6th inst. says: "A dispatch received in this city yesterday from Gen. Williams announced the passage, by the Senate, of the bill to reinstate Lieut.-Col. John Pulford, of Detroit, as a Colonel on the retired list of the Army. Col. Pulford went out as a First Lieutenant of the Fifth Michigan Infantry, was appointed Captain May 15, 1862, Major Jan. 1, 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel May 3, 1863, Colonel July 12, 1864, and Brevet Brigadier-General June 15, 1865, to rank as such from March 30, 1865. He participated, with his command, in 25 engagements, 12 of them while Colonel commanding a regiment, 2 while Colonel commanding part of a brigade, and 2 while Colonel commanding a brigade. He received six wounds in action, the last when Colonel commanding part of a brigade. Col. Pulford was retired in 1870 on the rank of Colonel, United States Army. In March, 1875, he was reduced to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel under the act of March 3, 1875, which reduced the rank of all retired officers from the rank of their command to their actual rank when they received the wound under which they were retired, excepting those officers who had lost an arm or leg, or were totally and permanently disabled by resection. Col. Pulford claimed that he came within the spirit of the exceptions, although not within the letter, on the ground that his wounds were severer, more dangerous, and more disabling than those in favor of which exceptions were made. The War Department, however, repeatedly rejected his request to be restored, and would not refer the question involved to the Attorney-General for decision. Col. Pulford then appealed to Congress, and his claim was recognized as just. Gen. Williams made the report from the House Military Committee in favor May 20, 1876. The bill was passed by the House June 30, 1876, and sent to the Senate. It was amended and reported favorably by the Senate committee Feb. 21, 1877, and passed by that body March 4, 1877. In the hurry of the closing hours of the Forty-fourth Congress it was not reached again by the House to act on the Senate amendments, and therefore failed. It has now been passed, however, and restores Col. Pulford to the full rank of Colonel upon the list of retired officers of the Army, with the pay of such rank from the date of the passage of the act. By the passage of this measure Congress performs a simple act of justice to a gallant officer."

AFTER THE BATTLE OF WORTH.

A correspondent writes to a London newspaper as follows: "The castle of Frœschweiler is the home of Count Durckheim. Frœschweiler was the key of the position at the battle of Wörth. On a sofa in the château, MacMahon spent the night of the 5th of August, 1870, where a rent in the satin damask made by his spur still attests the fact. By evening on the 6th the village was almost destroyed by shot and shell, and the château and grounds were full of wounded and dying men. Nearly every trace of these horrors has passed away. Handsome monuments rise on the vine-clad hills, marking the sites of fiercest conflict; the houses of the villagers look picturesque, comfortable, and well-ordered; and, but for white crosses marking graves freely dotted over the hop-gardens, orchards, and vineyards, there would be little to recall the sanguinary battle of Wörth. A few blemishes to family pictures, resulting from shell explosions in the drawing-room, and the head of a shell firmly imbedded in the wall of the dining-room, which last came from a retreating French field-piece, are almost the only visible injuries that remain to the château, though at the time every pane of glass was shattered by bullets, and at the date of my first visit the doors were all stained with blood. The Protestant Church adjoining the château was used as a point of observation by the French staff, and in the end was burned to the ground. On its site there now rises a handsome edifice in a pure Gothic style, the gift of Germany, to which nearly every Prince and city have contributed. A Roman Catholic church, in a plainer style, has also been erected by the victors. As far as can be seen, the wounds that war made have been healed, and smiling peace and prosperity reign."

TORPEDOES IN THE BRITISH SERVICE.

A London newspaper of a recent date says: "The production of carriages for the Whitehead or 'fish' torpedoes is occupying a great many men in this department, while the Royal Laboratory Department is turning out very rapidly the torpedoes themselves, and the officials whose duty it is to examine and try them are engaged all day at the Royal Arsenal Canal in making experimental runs and correcting any tendencies to error which may be discovered in the machines. The improvements recently introduced into this torpedo have increased its speed to between 27 and 30 miles an hour, and any one which has passed examination is guaranteed to run a course of half a mile with absolute accuracy. Three ships belonging to the Mediterranean fleet are provided with these torpedoes, viz., Alexandra, Agincourt, and Téméraire; while the Channel fleet has two vessels—the Minotaur and Shannon—which discharge their torpedoes, broadside on, in full sail, and make excellent practice. It is calculated that with the speed now attained by these torpedoes no man-of-war within 500 yards of the point of discharge could get clear in time to avoid them, while the explosion of one in contact would prove certain destruction to any ship afloat. The Admiralty have been informed of the reason why two Whitehead torpedoes launched by the Russians against the Turks at Batoum failed to act, the reason being that the Russian officers omitted to remove the safety pin. They were also set to run at a depth of 25 feet, which would take them some feet under the keel of the ship aimed at. The Turks, into whose hands the derelict torpedoes fell, have since taken them to pieces and discovered the secret of their manufacture; but the secret will be of little service without skilled workmen to take advantage of it, the torpedo being made up of some very délicate and intricate mechanism.

A TEAR'S CRIME IN GLASGOW.

The criminal returns for last year published by Chief Constable McCall, Glasgow, show that from the 1st of January to the 31st December the number of crimes reported was 9,998—an increase on the previous year of 1,429; while the apprehensions for crimes and Police offenses amounted to 45,461. Of these 4,316 males and 2,230 females were charged before the magistrates with crimes, while 26,360 males and 12,525 females were charged with Police offenses. Contrasted with the number of crimes in 1871, last year shows a considerable increase. Indeed, there has been an almost gradual rise from that period, when the number was 7,521, up till the present time. In 1868, when the estimated population was 463,000, there were 47,329 persons apprehended in the city, while last year, with an estimated population of 560,000, the total apprehensions only amounted to 45,461. But, on the other hand, the number of crimes has gone on steadily increasing. In 1868 there were 4,726 persons charged under this head; in 1871, 5,043; while last year there were 6,576, and a almost similar increase has taken place in Police offenses. From a table referring to those engaged in the liquor trade, it appears there are 1,892 licensed places in the city against 1,822 in 1868. There are on an average 2,031 shops of various kinds open in the city on Sundays. Of the criminal prisoners remitted by the magistrates to the Sheriff, 2,055 could neither read nor write. There were 2,696 street children found on the streets during the year and given up to their parents. The total strength of the Police force is 1,044, 43 persons having been added to it during the year, while two new Police stations had been opened.

*THE REST C

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOSEPH COOK.

BOSTON MONDAY LECTURES. TRANSCENDENTALISM—ORTHODOXY. By Joseph Cook. Two volumes. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. 12mo, pp. 305, 343.

Mr. Cook says that "Theodore Parker appeared in New-England at a time when we were all in the sophomore year. Large parts of New-England are in their sophomore year and do not know the fact. Much of the rest of the country has not come to college. There never was on the globe as large a community of men as now exists in New-England, all thinking for themselves, and pushed to a height of haughty isolatism by the law of individualism inhering in democracy. The sophomoric disease is mental unrest mingled with omniscience." He could hardly have better described himself as he exists in these lectures. He is essentially a rhetorician, and his language again and again has the sophomoric redundancy and gush. Passages need not be quoted, but they are thickly strewn everywhere. Whether it be due to the imaginative richness of a suggestive mind, to the unconscious overflow of feeling, or to a mannerism which clings to the best men among us, Mr. Cook swoons away, again and again, into a style of expression which no man in his senses should indulge in, which may not always seem too florid when a man's personality supports it, but which has no place in what comes to us as sober literature. In nearly every lecture there is something of this sort. De Quincey used to employ the same style of expression, but there was always in De Quincey a certain happiness and magnificent elegance of phrase, a something between Johnson and Goldsmith, which brightened and advanced his thought. With Mr. Cook, we regret to say, the language is often simply the spawn of rhetoric. This is what his cultivated audiences applaud, and the insertion of their marks of approval is the worst reflection possible on the culture of his hearers. It is said that his audiences include "representatives of the broadest scholarship, the profoundest philosophy, the acutest scientific research, and generally of the finest intellectual culture of Boston and New-England," but the testimony as to their appreciation of his sentiments inclines one to question what the theology show the danger to which he is liable. He is open to the criticism of attempting to explain the unexplainable. The two volumes of lectures in hand are nothing else than a restatement of New-England theology, according to the scientific method. It is an attempt to put old wine into new bottles to accommodate a religion which is narrow and partial in its views of truth to the enlarged requirements of modern thought. In the lectures on Biology, he was not much concerned with the statement of these theological dogmas, but in the present lectures this is the only object in hand. Bright and fresh, therefore, as Mr. Cook makes this discussion, we cannot but feel that he is by temperament inclined to so much overstatement and exaggeration that he is hardly a safe teacher for his own communion. He may well remember the lines of Dante which Mr. Parsons thus translates:

"He is but mad who hopes this incomplete
Reason of ours may track the infinite way
Which of three persons holds the substance one."

Mr. Cook uses the term "transcendentalism" not in its local New-England sense, but in the wider and higher meaning of spiritual teaching. Whoever is desirous of seeing this term explained by one who has lived through the New-England movement, and risen above what is local to the full compass of spiritual philosophy, will find great satisfaction in reading Mr. Samuel Johnson's article entitled "Transcendentalism," in the November number of the *Radical Review*. It is a complete monograph on the subject. But in order to put his Christian rationalism under a shield of defense, Mr. Cook passes over this larger exposition and makes these volumes the vehicle of an examination of Theodore Parker's opinions. There is much in his criticism which is just and deserved, but Theodore Parker was neither a philosopher nor a theologian. He was a rationalist and iconoclast, and Mr. Cook in his methods of attack upon what he disagrees with, bating the rhetoric, is a man after Mr. Parker's own heart. The defiance, the attack, the glow of combat, the exultation of victory, the shaking of the fist in the face of the retreating foe, are the same in both, and we are not sure but that the logical outcome of the teachings of both will be pretty much the same. But we object decidedly to the partial statement which Mr. Cook makes of Mr. Parker's teachings. He exposes the weak points continually in a style which might be applied to Mr. Cook's own lectures, but to which Mr. Cook himself would decidedly object. Mr. Parker is held up to ridicule as the partial exponent of liberalism, and fault is justly found with him because he savagely caricatured evangelical teachings, but Mr. Cook does not once quote Parker's *Ten Sermons of Religion*, which contain the cream of his moral teachings, nor does he have much to say for the moral and mental qualities which made him a characteristic and representative American. We object to the making of Mr. Parker a foil for an attack upon liberalism. If Mr. Cook had subjected Channing and Gannett and Norton to the same critical analysis, and given the present teachings of Rev. E. E. Hale and Dr. James Freeman Clarke a more through examination, and discussed the liberalism of to-day instead of that of a generation ago, we should feel that he had used the Monday lectureship to a good purpose; but, except as a foil for setting forth the truths of natural religion, as disclosed by reason and conscience, we cannot see why this savage attack upon Mr. Parker was made.

Mr. Cook is not able in the half hour given to the discussion of any particular point to deal with it always to his own satisfaction, doubtless; there is a necessary fragmentariness in his work; it is not the best form for the publication of matured opinions; the incessant divergence for rhetorical purposes is a serious obstacle to orderly thought; but he deserves warm and hearty praise for his definitions. They can seldom be found fault with. They are clear and pointed, and are frequently so well stated that the statement itself is its own best argument. Here again Mr. Cook is strong, and his definitions are often in marked contrast with the arguments by which they are maintained. For examples of his clear statement and definition here is one: "Perfect moral and religious winnowedness exists in the Bible, and in no other book in the world." Here is another: "Saving faith, rightly defined, is a conviction of the intellect that God is, or God in Christ is, and an affectionate choice of the heart that God, or God in Christ, should be both our Saviour and our Lord. The first half of this definition is belief; the whole is faith." There is a wholesome freshness in the following statement:

"Christianity would stand on the basis of revelation—that is, on the self-manifestation of God in his works, including the facts of the New Testament history—even if the doctrine of inspiration were all thrown to the winds. We have no right to assume often that Christianity stands or falls on the truth of the doctrine of inspiration, whereas the nature and the degree of inspiration are questions between Christians themselves. Christianity, as a redemptive system, might stand on the great facts of the New Testament, if they were known as historic only, and the New Testament literature were not inspired at all. Religion based on axiomatic moral truth would stand on revelation thus defined, even if inspiration were given up as a dream."

Again:

"There is a soul and there is a God, and since law is universal there must be conditions of harmony between the soul and God. Since the soul is made on a plan, there must be natural conditions of its peace both with itself and with God, and these conditions are not altered by being revealed. Newton did not make the laws of gravitation by discovering it, did he? The Bible does not create, it reveals the nature of things."

There is something luminous and suggestive in these quotations, and they are fair specimens of the bright and aptly-worded definitions or statements which are scattered through these pages with a liberal hand. In the following passage he applies the scientific method to a practical exposition of the Trinity, and furnishes a characteristic illustration of his style of argument. Taking for granted the fact of the Divine Personal immanence in matter and mind, he says:

"Since a personal God is immanent in all matter and mind it follows that in the nature outside the soul we look into God's face. For the same reason it is incontrovertible that in the soul we call Christ and in His influence in history we look into God's face. For the same reason it is certain that in the intuitions of conscience we look into God's face. These three spheres of his self-manifestation embrace all of God that can be known to man. In each of these spheres of the self-manifestation of the Divine Nature something is shown which is not shown with equal clearness in either of the other spheres. In each of them the ineffable Immanent Person says something new. In external nature He appears chiefly as Creator; in Christ, chiefly as Redeemer; in conscience, chiefly as Sanctifier. These are all facts scientifically known. A scientific scheme of religious thought must look at all the facts. When all the facts known to man are taken into view, a Trinity of Divine manifestations is, therefore, scientifically demonstrable. But according to the admitted proposition that a Personal God is immanent in all matter and mind, He reveals Himself in each of these manifestations as a person and yet as one. A Personal Trinity, of which Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier are but other names, is therefore scientifically known to exist."

It is in logical processes of thought like these that Mr. Cook appears to an advantage; it is in the flights of enthusiastic rhetoric that he puts his worst foot forward. There are those who say that he is simply a rhetorician or charlatan, because of his frequent extravagance of statement; but a thorough study of these volumes has convinced us anew that beneath much worthless there is substantial thought, and that in many respects the thought is closely related to what is going on in men's minds to-day. If Mr. Cook attempted less he would accomplish more. The clay and iron enter into his composition as well as the bronze or gold, and his strength in thought and proposition and analysis is not always obvious in the thunder and rattle of his oratory, or in the frequent fulsomeness of the printed page.

We have purposely abstained from the criticism of detail, though such volumes deserve it in some particulars, as for instance, where he makes the law of gravitation by discovering it, did he? The Bible does not create, it reveals the nature of things.

where he ever stated some proposition or puts it blindly; and we have not attempted a synopsis or summary of the lectures. It is better to indicate where Mr. Cook's strength and weakness lie, and to make a moral study of the man as he reveals himself in his writings; and, while there are some drawbacks, there is, on the whole, very much to praise. Mr. Cook's heart and intellect move in the right direction, and we have no doubt of his sincere purpose to dedicate all his strength to Christ and humanity, but his danger lies in his gifts and in the success which he has been permitted to attain. It is that he shall consider himself to be bigger than he is, and that he shall remind us of the career of Edward Irving in the exaggerations of what he says and does. No man is safe when many men praise him. Few men can bear eulogy without showing that they consider themselves the necessary adjuncts of the universe, and Mr. Cook has yet to show that he can carry all his weight of learning lightly like a flower and keep a level head. In this country he has certainly done more than any man of his generation to stimulate religious thought and turn the rising rationalism of the day in the direction of positive religion. If he shall prove himself, in his own grasp of the truth and in the wisdom with which he teaches it, to be able to lead men to a reasonable belief in Christianity, which is the evident purpose of his lectures, he will accomplish a great and lasting work. He has certainly been able, in an unusual degree, to arrest the attention of the general public. He uses the popular method in the investigation of religious truth. He has already done so much, and done it, on the whole, so well, that we believe that there are possibilities in him which have yet to be unfolded, and yet no man can attempt to teach the teachers without feeling at every step that he holds his treasure in an earthen vessel, and without often finding that where he thinks himself strongest he is often weakest. We hope and tremble for Mr. Cook. It is easy to see and feel his strength, but it is not less plain that a thin partition separates him, in his use of the scientific method, from mistakes which would seriously impair his usefulness.

GEN. SIMON CAMERON.

CELEBRATION OF HIS SEVENTY-NINTH BIRTHDAY ON FRIDAY LAST.

From the Harrisburg (Penn.) Telegraph, March 8.

To-day Gen. Simon Cameron is 79 years old—perhaps the most active man of his years in the country—with not a single physical faculty impaired, with mental powers as active as they ever were—with a flow of spirits as magnetic as those of a man of 40; taking a lively interest in affairs public and private, he stands at three score and ten, a true type of the American gentleman and statesman in retirement, having the respect of his friends and neighbors, and of reliable degree, the confidence of the people of the State whose trusted representative he was for so many years in the highest branch of the councils of the nation.

During the morning a number of personal friends, who recalled the past, called on the General. All the members of his family, his own children, and their children, who were in Harrisburg, called at the family mansion on Front-street to pay their respects to their father and grandfather. There was nothing of a formal or ceremonious character in their visits, as of all our illustrious men, both in public and private, the General most detests ceremonies. A number of telegraphic dispatches from gentlemen in this and other States and from Washington were also received during the morning at the mansion. Among these dispatches were congratulations from some of the Senatorial colleges, now, like himself, in retirement, who show by this remembrance how highly they appreciate the record of their association with the veteran ex-Senator.

A brighter sun than this birthday never broke on any gentleman—bright in its magnificence beneath the glorious sky which bent its arch above the earth, and brighter still in the satisfaction which it must have afforded the man who finds his birthday it is, as he took a retrospect of the stirring times in which he was so prominent an actor. Out of public life, the public still cherishes him as one of the best of living representatives of our free institutions. He bids fair to pass still another decade. Though 79 years old, he does not present a single element so peculiar to old men. Long may he live in this condition, the recipient of the love and devotion of friends, and the rallying object of lofty purposes identified with his country's good and the triumph of Republican principles.

VALUABLE SCIENTIFIC COLLECTION.

The Philadelphia *Times* of the 8th inst. says: "Among the many interesting relics of the Centennial Exposition still remaining in this city is an exceedingly valuable collection of iron, steel, iron ores, coals, cokes, and chemical products, presented by several foreign Governments to the Institute of Mining Engineers. This society was founded in 1871 by three Pennsylvanians, and, while extending in its membership to all parts of the United States, it has greater numerical strength in this State than in any other. When the authorities of the Centennial Museum and School of Industrial Art got hold of Memorial Hall they offered to house the collection for the engineers, and the offer was accepted. The institute then set to work by subscription among its members the sum of $2,100, with which a portion of the minerals, occupying two large apartments in Memorial Hall, were arranged for the inspection of visitors. The collection is packed away in five smaller rooms, which, from their disordered condition, are necessarily closed. The museum authorities have offered to assist by a small sum in installing the unarranged portion of the collection, but what further steps they may take in the matter will depend, says Mr. J. C. Knight, upon a great many contingencies. Meanwhile, there come two bids for the collection—one from the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, the other from the Metropolitan Museum at New-York City. To most of the 500 members of the Institute of Mining Engineers outside of Pennsylvania, it is a question of little importance whether or not these minerals remain in Philadelphia. The prospect is, therefore, that the collection will go either to New-York or Washington, and Philadelphia will suffer a loss which, say those who are associated with the subject, will be incalculable for a similar collection is to be found certainly not in the United States, and possibly not in the world."

THE CONNECTICUT TOBACCO-GROWERS.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* of the 8th inst. says: "For several years the tobacco-growers of the Connecticut Valley have failed to 'make money' on their crops, and for the last two years, at least, they have as a general thing sold at a small but actual loss. The best wrapper-leaf grown in the United States is the Connecticut Valley article; and the best leaf in the valley is grown on a narrow strip of territory, averaging not over three miles wide and perhaps 16 miles long, mainly all in the Townships of East Hartford, Glastonbury, and South Windsor. For the finest products of this limited region—a section thoroughly well known by farmer and seedsman—the highest prices have been obtained. There have been years—but they have gone now, and gone never to return—when for the best lots of this tobacco half a dollar a pound has been paid, and for one or two favored lots a round dollar. But even then seven 75 cents was obtained. It was no unusual thing, 10 years ago, for growers to get 30 to 40 cents for good lots. Now it is known by communication, elsewhere published, from the first dealers in the era, tells the story. They have scarcely averaged over 17 cents. But they have mostly got rid of the 1877 crop—a remarkably good one, by the way—and there are now few stocks of any size in the valley. If they have not actually cleared expenses, counting labor and interest. Nor does the future promise a much better return. The next three years are likely, even with crops of the superior quality to be no better for the grower than this. And the farmers are wisely considering the propriety of abandoning the cultivation of tobacco, and devoting their land and labor to other and possibly better-paying crops; crops certainly more trustworthy and uniformly equal in their returns."

SIX MONTHS OF WEDDED LIFE.

A telegram from Davenport, Iowa, to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated 6th inst., says: "Something of a commotion has been created in social circles here by the announcement that the wife of Col. M. Price, formerly of Davenport, has left him. Price is the eldest son of Congressman Price, of this district, and brother-in-law of United States Circuit Judge Dillon. He was formerly Consul-General to Marseilles, France, and is at present clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Eastern Missouri. Price was married last September to one of the most accomplished ladies of St. Louis, she jilting a devoted lover to marry him. Now she has returned to her father broken-hearted. Price is very dissipated, it is said, and not only selfish but egotistical. This was his second marriage. The causes of the separation are kept a secret."

THE VALUE OF DOGS IN VIRGINIA.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* of the 7th inst. says: "Mr. Hunter's Dog bill passed the House without a dissenting voice. This bill allows owners to value their dogs at $100, and to pay to the Commissioner the tax on that amount, which is $1 for the first dog and 50 cents for all others. After the dog is so listed for taxation he becomes as much personal property as a cow or a horse. Of course no dog is exempt from the tax; he is merely assessed. It will have the effect of stopping the killing of valuable dogs, and a stolen dog will be as easy to recover again. This tax will bring some thousand dollars into the State Treasury. Accordingly, it will

A REPUBLIC IN BANKRUPTCY

THE DOWNFALL OF PERU.

CAUSES OF HER SUDDEN COLLAPSE — HER GUANO DEPOSITS EXHAUSTED AND HER GOLD MINES AND NITRE BEDS PAYING SMALL PROFITS—THE BLOODY REVOLUTIONS SINCE 1868—RUINOUS RAILROAD CONTRACTS—POLITICIANS THE CAUSE OF THE SUCCESSIVE DISASTERS.

The present bankrupt condition of Peru is a forcible illustration of the result of the suicidal course of rule and government which obtains in most of the republics in Central and South America. No country in the world is richer in natural resources than Peru, and, notwithstanding the many faults of commission and omission perpetrated through a long course of years, these had preserved her credit unimpaired until very lately. Peru has now fallen from her high estate; the collapse has been very sudden; the causes are not remote; and it may not be without interest to trace them.

Peru has existed for many years in a normal state of revolution. Certain leading men choose to consider themselves as the natural guardians of the State, and these, divided by party lines, keep the country in a constant state of excitement. It is a remarkable fact that the Peruvian gentleman is seldom found in business as a merchant. His education is for the law, and his career is politics. The merchants in Peru are mostly foreigners, and the banks are controlled by foreign houses. The developers, (so far as they are developed,) of the agricultural and mineral resources of the country, are foreigners. It is foreigners who raise the cotton, who cultivate the sugar-cane, who export wool and hides, who work the mines and nitre-beds, and who reduce the ores, and it is this element in the population which gives what stability there is to society and to the useful institutions of the country. Foreigners are now found occupying positions in local boards and in city councils, thus giving aid in municipal affairs; and in times of revolution it is the money of the foreign merchant which pays the troops during the struggles of parties for the possession of the Government, thus insuring order and protection to property which could not be rendered if the soldiery were to disband and to take sides with the different candidates.

Whatever party is temporarily in power must have control of the troops, and these cannot be held together for a day unless their pay be secured to them; hence the necessity of money, without which the success of a revolution is impossible. In such cases the foreign merchant is appealed to for a loan. Care is taken not to demand money as a forced loan, for treaties preclude such a course; but the merchant is made to see that without money the preservers of order will disband and will inaugurate chaos; so, for self-preservation, he is constrained to supply funds, trusting to being reimbursed on the success of the party.

The guano deposits of Peru have for many years acted as a powerful stimulant for exertion on the part of contending factions to possess the Government. The case with which this valuable fertilizer could be collected, and the rapid manner in which its value could be realized, has for years dazzled the eyes of contestants for office; it was a more sure source of wealth than gold mines, and as long as there seemed to be no limit to the supply no serious thought was entertained by the Government of developing the mineral or agricultural resources of the country. But at last, like spendthrifts, they found that they had been living on their principal; that the great wealth of the Chincha Islands was exhausted; that they could no longer depend on this ready means of raising revenue for the State and wealth for office-holders, and it became necessary to look around for other sources from which to draw means for the support of the State.

Up to the time of the exhaustion of the guano deposits on the Chincha Islands, the credit of the Government of Peru was perfectly sound. Peruvian bonds were considered a good investment, and perfect confidence was entertained in the integrity of the Government and in its ability to fulfill all its obligations. This state of affairs existed up to a very few years ago. Peru is now bankrupt! This sudden collapse is unique in history.

With the failure of the guano deposits on the Chinchas, the Government of Peru had before it two sources of wealth from which to draw, each of which required time and money to develop. These were agriculture and mining. The soil of Low Peru, that portion of the country which is generally referred to as Peru, signifying the land extending from the sea to the foot of the Cordilleras, has all the appearance of a desert, but it possesses in itself fertilizing elements which, called into action by water, render it the most productive of all soils. The germ of life remains in it, ready to assert itself on the slightest provocation. This is sufficiently apparent on the banks of the few streams which, flowing from the mountains, meander along the table-land until lost in the soil before they reach the sea. No rains fall over this region of country, and in the dry season, when the beds of the rivers are uncovered, these are planted with vegetables, of which a large crop is raised, sufficient to last until the next season for planting. This peculiar soil requires irrigation, and this was one reason that was open to the Government in planning a method to develop the resources of the country. There would have been nothing new in the idea, and it could hardly have been regarded as an experiment, for the wise Incas hundreds of years ago, fed their people by these means, and the wrecks of their great works still exist to show the modern civilizer how far he is behind his predecessor in his knowledge of what constitutes a solid basis on which a country must stand. A country that neglects agriculture, and that cannot feed its people, must be dependent on others. Peru refused the course that would have made her independent, and embraced the more glittering temptation held out to her in the development of her mineral treasures.

The mines of Peru have been worked more or less from the earliest days of which we have any record of the country. Anterior to the occupation of the land by the Incas we have only tradition to inform us, but the precious metals were used by the Incas in large quantities for purposes of ornamentation, and it was the value of these treasures that served the arm of the Spanish conquerors to achieve their deeds of daring. The work of mining has been continued to the present day, but it has never been developed to a large degree, in consequence of the distance of the mines from the coast and the difficulties of transportation. The expense attending the working of the mines is in consequence of the mountainous and desert character of the country, which makes it necessary to transport from the coast even the daily food required to support the lives of the employes. At short distances from the small streams water is rarely found that is fit to drink, and even on the coast fresh water is produced by condensation. Droves of mules and donkeys, imported by the Spaniards, traverse the land to and from the mines like fleets of the desert, and much time is consumed in a voyage of these caravans. The price of labor is low, but animals are considered very valuable property. When a balance is struck between expenses and receipts, the margin of profit is not large. The chief operators in mining, as in all other industrial pursuits of the country, are foreigners.

The method decided upon by the Government to develop the resources of the country was to inaugurate an extensive system of railroads in order to open the interior country to the seaports, and so to induce immigration to the rich valley beyond the Western Cordillera, which is but sparsely settled by Indians. It is from the moment when this decision was acted upon that the financial prosperities of the country dates. The names of Col. Balta and Mr. Henry Meigrs are inseparably linked with this turning-point in the history of Peru.

It was at the time of President Balta's accession to power in 1868 that it was made known publicly that it was the intention of the Government to institute a railroad system for the purpose of developing the interior of the country, and of affording transit to the coast for its resources. It was determined to make the work a Government work, and at the end of the year 1868 President Balta made his contract with Mr. Meiggs for the building of the following railroads:

PERUVIAN RAILROADS.
Contracted with Henry Meiggs.

Names.	Miles.	In Bonds, Soles.	In Cash, Soles.
Mejia to Arequipa	107	.....	12,000,000
Juliaca to Cuzco	212	.....	25,000,000
Chimbote to Huaraz and Recuay	172	.....	24,000,000
Pacasmayo to San Pedro and Guadalupe	93	5,000,000	2,100,000
Chilaifique to Magdalena	.....	.....	3,750,000
Ilo to Moquegua	63	8,700,000	5,025,000
Arequipa to Puno	317	53,000,000	29,250,000
Callao and Lima to Oroya	145	27,600,000	21,804,000
Total	1,042	71,300,000	118,959,000

The funds for this enormous expenditure were raised by foreign loans, which were readily negotiated, up to this time the credit of Peru being unimpeached. Messrs. Dreyfus & Co. became the agents of the Government, and a certain amount of guano was hypothecated. Work was commenced on the roads, money became plenty, corruption grew, enormous sums were squandered, a ruinous course of extravagance was run, and Peru found herself, in 1876, with a foreign debt of £37,000,000, with an annual charge of 5 per cent. for interest, 1 per cent. for sinking fund, or together equal to about £2,590,000; also, with an internal debt exceeding £1,000,000. The budgets for 1871 and 1872 accomplished shows an average annual revenue of $5,599,300, and an average expenditure of $5,791,400. From this exhibit some idea may be formed of the financial condition of the country.

The Government of Mr. Pardo, which came into power in 1872, after the bloody termination of the Balta rule, had difficulties with Messrs. Dreyfus & Co., and being in want of money for current expenses, raised funds on guano security from the Société Générale in Paris, which enabled it to pay the interest due on bonds to the end of June, 1876, and arrange with the house of Raphael, Raphael & Co., of London, have supplied money lately for the most pressing necessities of Government, but the payment of interest on bonds has ceased, and work on the railroads has been discontinued. Some of the roads are completed, but they yield no revenue to the State.

Meantime the Government has decided for cash, and has declared the guano deposits the property of the Government, a Government monopoly, and has from the 15th of January, 1876, taken possession of same of them, proceeding to pay a valuation to the owners high as to make it prohibitory, with the object of forcing all owners of the valuable article to surrender their lands at Government valuation. The above presents, in as concise a statement as possible, the financial condition of Peru; the political phase of the country is not more encouraging.

The frequent recurrence of revolutions, and the effort to retain the military simply as the preservers of order and the protectors of property, have led to an anomalous condition of things which obtains at elections. By legal enactments the Police and military are forbidden to approach the polls, on the ground that opponents to a Government candidate might be debarred from voting. It results from this that for the possession of every voting stand there is a bloody struggle between the partisans of the rival candidates, and these must be supplied with arms and money; in fact they constitute an armed force under the command of their respective leaders, and no candidate for office has any chance of success at an election who cannot raise money to meet this demand.

The election of Col. Balta in 1867 was no exception to this rule, and much money is known to have been expended. It is cited as a coincidence that, about the time of the election of Col. Balta in Peru, Mr. Meiggs was engaged in winding up his business in Chili, where he had been a successful contractor for railroads, and made his residence in Lima, and the award of the contracts to him for the construction of the Peruvian railroads has led many to suppose that any efforts that he may have made in favor of the election of Col. Balta were not disinterested. After receiving the contracts for the roads, Mr. Meiggs became a great power in the state, which he continued to be until his death. He has been styled the Railroad King.

During the Presidential term of President Balta, he and his Ministers, partisans, &c., became enriched. A abundance of money, the result of prosperity to the country, and it was thought that President Balta would be able to complete his term of office (four years,) which would have been an exceptional circumstance in Peru; but after the elections of 1871 had resulted in the choice of Mr. Pardo to succeed Balta in the following year, a revolution was inaugurated by three brothers Gutierrez, who, having resisted the Government, were in prison, and assumed the Government, one of the brothers being styled Dictator.

The revolution, though for the time successful, could only maintain itself by friends of Balta were powerful and rich, and were opposed to the change, the troops were bribed, and many were induced to drop off from their allegiance to the revolutionary Government, and the indignation that was felt against the family of Gutierrez began to show itself. Finally, one of the brothers was shot at the Callao Railway Station. This act was avenged by the remaining brothers, who, with their own hands, assassinated President Balta in the prison where he was confined. This act of barbarism so infuriated the populace that the inhabitants of Lima rose en masse, and, seizing the three brothers, hanged them from extemporised scaffolds projected from the roof of the cathedral. The bodies were afterward cut down and buried in the public square of the city.

A striking illustration of the danger arising from a want of unanimity in the action of the troops occurred during the Gutierrez revolution. The troops are the real preservers of order, and it has been shown that foreign merchants are so well aware of this that they do not hesitate to subscribe money in times of excitement for the purpose of preserving intact this armed Police, which alone can insure protection to life and property. In the short period embraced in the Gutierrez tragedy, events followed each other so rapidly that the features of a revolution were being enacted before it was perfectly apparent that such a crisis was imminent, and the troops, confused between their duty to the Government and their obedience to their officers, were found on different sides arrayed against each other. A collision occurred in Callao, where one party held the forts while the other party occupied the city, in which for several days chaos reigned supreme. Whatever was needed for the wants of the party was seized, stores were sacked, and indiscriminate firing in the streets kept the people close prisoners in their houses. Many residents left the inhospitable shore and went afloat on sailboats, the men-of-war of foreign nations and merchant vessels in the harbor were filled with refugees who had deserted their property, and who sought protection for life alone. Such a state of affairs has not been obtained, but it is likely to occur at any time if the cohesion of the military is disturbed. In the instance under consideration, the subsequent outrages committed by the Gutierrez brothers so incensed the populace of Lima, that their spontaneous action repaired the error that had been committed in neglecting to provide against a separation of the military force, and the moral effect of the action in Lima, coincident with the death of the instigators of the rebellion, restored order in Callao.

This occurred in 1872 near the time when Mr. Pardo would have regularly succeeded to the Presidency. This gentleman was summoned to Lima, and assumed the Government, his advent being hailed with every demonstration of joy. Patriots who were truly interested in the progress of the country congratulated themselves and each other on the character of the man who, in this moment of anxiety and doubt, had taken the helm of the ship of State. As far as it is possible to unite parties in Peru, they were united at the time of the commencement of the rule of Mr. Pardo; unlimited support was given to him, and he was a sufficiently smart statesman to establish himself, at an early day, in his term of office so firmly that his influence continued to preponderate over all that could oppose it to the last day of his Presidency. The general voice of the conservative people of Peru sounds the praises of Mr. Pardo. Whatever of embarrassment now weighs upon the country cannot be charged to him. He is directly concerned in any way in the negotiation of the ruinous loans which have impoverished the land, and he has done all that man could do under the circumstances to palliate the evil. It is claimed that in the many points that were raised between urgent claimants and the Government he showed great judgment and ability in repressing their rapacity, and in a most determined way guarded the interests of the State.

A serious revolution occurred during Mr. Pardo's administration, and it is asserted that much of the money to bear the expenses was contributed by Balmaceda, the then President, in hopes of removing Mr. Pardo from office. These assertions cannot, of course, be proved to be true, but it is equally impossible to prove their falsity. The revolution was headed by Piérola, who is recognized in the country as a standing revolutionist, always ready to take advantage of an opportunity, and always sustained by the Church party; in fact, he is the leader and representative Ultramontane Party in Peru. The revolution was inaugurated by the arrival on the coast of an English steamer called the Talisman, which had been armed and equipped, and loaded with munitions of war in England. The character of her mission having been discovered, her Captain, an Englishman, who had gone on shore in one of the small ports on the coast, was seized and detained by the authorities, and the Captain of the Peruvian war-steamer seizes the vessel; but, on his arrival on board, the Talisman put to sea, carrying him off as a prisoner. The landing of the arms and ammunition took place at a small anchorage near the terminus of the railroad to Arequipa, where the head of the revolution was established.

In this crisis, Mr. Pardo acted with great energy and promptness. He ordered the Navy to the coast in search of the Talisman, while the President, with all the troops that he could raise, embarked in steamers, and moved rapidly to the scene of action. The Talisman was discovered, and was captured by one of the Government vessels, but not before she had succeeded in landing the greater part of her cargo. The revolutionists, being thus equipped, were able to make a formidable resistance, but on the Government forces arrived, under the command of President Pardo himself, the fight was obstinate and bloody, resulting, however, in the complete discomfiture of the revolutionists, who took refuge in vessels, escaped to Valparaiso, Chili.

The above statement of the political occurrences since 1868 brings us to the time of the accession to office of Gen. Prado, elected to succeed Mr. Pardo as President in 1876. Gen. Prado was regarded as the Government candidate, and notwithstanding a strong opposition ticket, headed by Admiral Montero, he was elected by a large majority, who looked forward to his Presidency as a continuation of the beneficent rule of Mr. Pardo. In a few words, the condition of affairs at this time was as follows: There were still due to the late fiscal agents of the Government, Dreyfus & Co., some hundreds of thousands of tons of guano, the delivery of which would not be completed until 1878. During this interval the Government of Peru is bankrupt, without means to pay current expenses or interest on her bonds. The house of Raphael Raphael & Co., of London, to the quantity of 2,000,000 tons of guano hypothecated to them, agrees to supply the Government with £700,000 per annum for four years from 1876. It is hoped that before the termination of the third year the returns may begin to be rendered to the new agents from the sale of the guano, and that at the end of the fourth year a sum may be accumulated with which to pay incurred indebtedness. It is doubtful if the efforts to realize from the nitre-beds is continued by the Government. This arrangement has been indorsed by the bondholders in France and England, and, though the terms are hard, it is thought to be better way by which they could hope to get any interest on their investment.

On the 2d of August, 1876, the term of President Prado expired, and Congress having decided that Gen. Prado was the elected successor, he was inaugurated in accordance with constitutional ceremonies. During the electioneering campaign Gen. Prado was supported by the Government, and, as has been stated, the principles of the Pardo party were supposed to be identical with those of the Prado faction, but, notwithstanding the community of principles, that of interests did not harmonize.

Gen. Prado has been in office a consecutive second term of office there is no doubt that he would have been the President elect, but by the Constitution he was not eligible until a subsequent canvass. Mr. Pardo was elected, in 1872, the strongest man in the country, and was also regarded as the most able. Thus it was that the new Congress was made up of men who were more Pardist than Gov, ernment supporters. In the distribution of the spoils of office personal interests were introduced as an element of discord. In passing judgment on contested elections of members, the favor was given to the personal friends of Mr. Pardo, even to the exclusion of those bound to Gen. Prado by the strongest ties, private or public. The Army was officered by men who were all personally Pardistas, the Judges on the bench were all Pardistas, and the Congress was Pardista to a man.

Such a state of affairs was sufficiently annoying to the President himself, but to his personal adherents it was intolerable. The President was so hampered that he could not reward his personal supporters, and these, looking upon office as their right, grew loud in their complaints. The dissatisfaction of the Prado faction increased daily, and several public meetings were held in Lima, where the wrongs of the faction were presented in eyewise. These had the effect of arousing party feeling to the cause a moderate disturbance, which took place on the 30th of August. On that day a meeting was held in the Plaza at Lima, at which an orator was reciting the objections that had been raised in the Congress to Gen. Prado's nominee for Secretary. The meeting was held in the neighborhood of the Union Club, and as a point of the speech Gen. Prado was named for the Presidency, and the cry was raised, "Down with the Union Club," and an attack was made upon it. The mob then proceeded to the office of the *Comercio*, a Pardo newspaper, which they gutted in like manner. An advance was then made in the direction of the private residence of Mr. Pardo, but by this time the troops had been called out, and on the arrival of the mob at the house, it was found defended. Gen. Prado himself appeared on the scene, and succeeded in quieting the disorder. The above illustrates the state of feeling that existed at this early day after the inauguration of the new President.

The Congress was filled with "Civilistas," and Gen. Prado, being indebted to the late Government for his election to office, endeavored in the formation of his Cabinet, to combine with his own preferred adherents a certain number of "Civilistas." The middle course did not suit the Congress, in which condemnatory resolutions were introduced reflecting on those members of the Cabinet who were not "Civilistas." It was the passage of these resolutions which led to the riot already described. The riot became the subject of heated discussion in the Congress, the Senate taking it up at once as a subject of "urgency." The speakers attacked the private dealings of the catastrophe to the newly-appointed Cabinet, particularly directing their remarks against the members not "Civilistas," making them the target for their censure. They were charged with encouraging the revolutionary spirit of the mob, with permitting the delivery of inflammatory public speeches, and with not taking measures to guard against such an outbreak of passion as occurred in Lima on the 30th of August. At the end of a three days' discussion, the Senate passed a vote of censure on two of the members of the Cabinet. The entire Cabinet then sent in their resignations, which the President refused to accept. At the next Cabinet meeting, however, the members who had been censured by the Senate insisted on the acceptance of their resignations, and the President was constrained to yield to them.

Peace was thus established between the Government and the "Civilista" Congress, and legislation of a conservative character was carried on, the Congress and the President seeming to work harmoniously with the view of reducing expenditures, and of assisting in the restoration of order and prosperity.

In October, 1876, a revolution was started at Arequipa by the irrepressible Pierola, which was promptly suppressed, but not without entailing expenses on the Government which it could not afford.

Pierola, the irrepressible, has again been heard from during the present year, his movement being inaugurated by the capture of the Huascar, the most formidable vessel in the Navy of Peru, in the harbor of Callao, from which port she steamed out in broad daylight, a striking illustrating of the merit of *audacia* in war. Her career is familiar to readers of the daily papers. Pierola joined her at the first port at which she stopped; then came the engagement with the small squadron of two British men-of-war, under Rear-Admiral De Horsey, and her subsequent surrender to the Peruvian man-of-war sent in search of her.

One result of this fiasco is a serious difference with the English Government, with which power the affairs of Peru are already sufficiently complicated, arising out of the treatment by the Peruvian Government of the Captain of the Talisman, an Englishman, whose capture on the coast has been referred to above.

But the result most fraught with evil to the stability of the present Government in Peru is the extraordinary and anomalous position into which Pierola is now forced upon the mind of the Peruvian people. Instead of being regarded as an unsuccessful revolutionist, or as a suppressed rebel, he now stands forth as a hero. The Government declared the Huascar a pirate, and on this Admiral De Horsey acted, having been also informed that coals had been taken by her from an English coasting steamer; but Pierola, the pirate, was flying the Peruvian flag, and it was under this flag that he repelled the attack of the English squadron. Pierola is, for this, regarded as the defender of the honor of the flag, and on the return of the captured revolutionists to Callao, the Government found itself unable to deal with them as offenders without running directly in the face of public opinion. Such a condition of things can hardly be considered favorable for the stability of the affairs of the country, and without this Peru must go from bad to worse.

THE CALIFORNIA FLOODS.

A GRAPHIC PICTURE OF ONE MAN'S LOSSES.

A private letter from Mr. Charles F. Reid, of Knight's Landing, Cal., written Feb. 22, to a gentleman of Sacramento, is published in the *Record-Union*. He writes: "On Wednesday evening the water and high wind raised the river and water in the tules so high that I was fearful my house would wash away. No boat could get to us, and the water was over the floors and dashed against the house as high as the windows of the second story. At this time my two large tanks, containing 5,000 gallons of water, and full, toppled over and came against the house, taking with them the engine and works, and dashing the water to the top of the house. At this period one of my chimney flues took fire, and, bursting the caps on the side of each room, a fearful sheet of flame shot out into all the rooms, enveloping everything with clouds of smoke. The north wind was blowing a hurricane, and the waves were fully 10 feet high. My hay barn is washed away, also my blacksmith and carpenter shops, with their complete sets of tools; my milk-house, wash-house, and storehouse are all gone with everything in them. I have also lost six wagons; a bridge, 80 feet long and 20 feet wide, which was built over a dry slough near my house; my smoke-house, with the product of 16 head of hogs; over four miles of fencing and gates; three of my large camps, one of which was a very nice house; over 1,000 tons of splendid straw; all of my turkeys and

DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th-st.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A MAGNIFICENT AND EX-TENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS GOODS

AND

NOVELTIES

FOR

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR,

Comprising exclusive and ORIGINAL STYLES in BOURRETTES, SPRING CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS, and GRENADINES, in COLORS, PRODUCING the MOST ATTRACTIVE and NOVEL COMBINATIONS, many of which are ENTIRELY ORIGINAL in DESIGN and have NEVER BEFORE BEEN SEEN in this MARKET.

Also, a large and carefully selected stock of

Popular Dress Goods,

Embracing everything CHOICE and DESIRABLE for the COMING SEASON, from the LOWEST PRICED to the FINEST IMPORTED FABRICS, in every possible DESIGN and COLORING.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th-st.

SPRING OPENING

IN

MOURNING GOODS.

Grenadines,
Cachemeres,
Henriettas,
ENGLISH CRAPES,

ATTRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE QUOTED IN THIS CITY.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th-st.,

HAVE JUST OPENED SOME VERY CHOICE

INDIA VALLEY

Cashmere Shawls,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD MUCH BELOW ANY EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

The Up-town

LACE, EMBROIDERY, AND SMALL WARE STORE.

NEW STOCK, GOOD VARIETY, REASONABLE PRICES.

DIGGLES & JAMES,

NO. 788 SIXTH-AVENUE,

BETWEEN 44TH AND 45TH STREETS.

Accredited Agents for Mme. Demorest's Patterns.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, March 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 21, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, March 30, 2 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 108 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, (NEW).....Wednesday, March 26, 9.30 A. M.
CANADA, (FRANCE).....Wednesday, April 2, 6 A. M.
PEREIRE, (DANS).....Wednesday, April 17, 7 P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
LORENZO MOTTET, Jr., No. 2 Chestnut-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 19, 11 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 26, 4 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 26, noon.
Cabin passage, $65, $85, or $75, according to state-room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAM M'G. GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA, NASSAU, HAVANA, AND SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHISHOLM, WEDNESDAY, March 13, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.
62 South-st.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, March 16, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.
Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.
E. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, March 19
Connecting for Central and South America.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 1
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Monday, March 18
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 8 Bowling Green, New-York.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....March 14
ETNA.....April 6
For Aspinwall, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall):
ATLAS.....March 16
ANDES.....March 30
First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
FIR, FOSWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 58 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
Sailing THURSDAYS from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA (new), Capt. Sam. Sandberg, THURSDAY, March 14.
MORGAN, Capt. Jos. Curtis, Thursday, March 28
JAMES E. WARD & Co., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CHARLOTTE will sail April 9, at 2 P. M. STEAM-SHIP MAY QUEEN, from SAVANNAH, April 10, TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA. Office 22 Broadway (new), 2 Stone, Sandberg, & Co., No. 20 Broad-st.

DRY GOODS.

Le Boutillier Bros.,

ARE OFFERING THE FOLLOWING

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

LYONS BLACK SILKS,

of the celebrated manufacture of

MESSRS. BONNET, MAYER & CIE.

At $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.

THESE SILKS COST A YEAR AGO $1 80 AND $2 PER YARD TO IMPORT. HAVING CLOSED OUT THE ENTIRE LOT, WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER THEM GREATLY BELOW THE PRICES AT WHICH THEY CAN BE REPLACED.

THEY WILL BE DISPLAYED ON THE CENTRE TABLE, NEAR THE 14TH-ST. ENTRANCE.

PRINTS,

Yard Wide, at 5 1-2 Cents,

FAST COLORS, REDUCED THIS WEEK from 7 cents per yard.

PRINTED CAMBRICS,

At 7 1-2 Cents Per Yard.

5 Cases ASSORTED SPRING PATTERNS. This is an EXTRA QUALITY, and WOULD BE VERY CHEAP at 10 cents.

HOSIERY.

LADIES' HOSE, FULL REGULAR, at 15 cents per pair, USUALLY SOLD at 25 cents.
MISSES' HOSE, DARK COLORS, FULL REGULAR, at 37½ cents, WOULD BE CHEAP at 62½ cents.
GENTS' HALF HOSE, SUPER STOUT, at 15 cents. THE CHEAPEST JOB LOT EVER OFFERED.

KID GLOVES.

CLOSING OUT 50 dozen 3-BUTTON KIDS, DARK COLORS, at 75 cents per pair.

We are opening daily NOVELTIES in LAWNS, ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, and other SPRING FABRICS, which we will take pleasure in exhibiting.

Le Boutillier Bros.,

No. 48 East 14th-st., N. Y.

MOURNING Department.

NOW OPEN, a choice selection of

NOVELTIES

In SPRING and SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
SILK, and SILK and WOOL GRENADINES,
FAÇONNE, and STRIPED
SILK and VELVET GRENADINES,
"COURTAULD'S" ENGLISH
VEIL and TRIMMING CREPES, &c., &c.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

FOR SALE.—PEA GREEN SILK PRINCESS DRESS train, 62 ball dresses. No. 100 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., over printing-office.

DRESS-MAKING.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY THE SHOULDER AND breast combination: French geometric system; we cut dresses that fit like gloves; cutting and basting done. No. 866 Broad-st.

DRESS-MAKING.—IMPORTED PARIS styles, princess dresses, suits, made as ordered prices. Address Britton, 100 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.
CAPITAL, $6,200,000, PAID UP.
President, the Hon. JOHN HAMILTON.
Vice-President, JOHN McLENNAN, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager.
WM. J. INGRAM, Assistant General Manager.
BANKERS:
London, England—The Clydesdale's Banking Company.
New-York—{The Bank of New-York N. B. A. / National Bank of the Republic.
The New-York Agency buys and sells sterling exchange, cable transfers, and gold; issues credits available in all parts of the world; makes collections in Canada and elsewhere, and issues drafts payable at any of the offices of the bank in Canada.
Demand drafts issued payable in Scotland and Ireland, and every description of foreign banking business undertaken.
New-York Agency, No. 52 William-st.,
with Messrs. JESUP, PATON & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER OF THE National Trust Company of the City of New-York, having been authorized by an order of the New-York Supreme Court to dispose of the securities owned by said Trust Company, will receive offers, in writing, at his office, No. 261 Broadway, to and including the 16th day of March, 1878, for the whole or any portion of the following described securities, viz.:
200 third mortgage bonds of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company of $1,000 each.
91 first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri (Carondolet Branch) of $1,000 each.
78 first mortgage bonds of the Wallkill Valley Railroad Company of $1,000 each.
WILLIAM J. BEST, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1878.

CINCINNATI 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
JERSEY CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
SAN FRANCISCO 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
AND OTHER CHOICE 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages: same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. ESABROOK & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

TO LOAN—$21,000 ON FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED City real estate. Address W. SCOTT JARVIS, Trustee, No. 221 Canal-st.

A LOAN OF $10,000 WANTED ON ST. Louis property worth $30,000.
NATHAN LEWIS, No. 294 Broadway.

$10,000 WANTED—TO EXTEND AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business in this City. Particulars at No. 139 Broadway, Room No. 7.

ELECTIONS.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1878.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the office on TUESDAY, March 12, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
New-York, March 7, 1878.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., from the earnings and profits of the City Line on the preferred and common stock, payable on the first day of April next at this office.
The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 15, and reopened at 10 A. M., April 2.
E. V. W. ROBSTER, Treasurer.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS SEDMAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Louis Sedman, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, within said District of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 139 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1878, at twelve o'clock at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
LOUIS F. PATH, Marshal—Messenger.

SEWING-MACHINES.

SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE FOR RENT or for cash—Manhattan for Lock Stitch. No. 197 West 23d-st.

DRY GOODS.

LONDON STYLE

Suitings, Trouserings, and Coatings.

MELTONS, "Carr's" Manufacture.
WORSTED COATINGS, "Clay's" Manufacture.
HOMESPUNS, &c., &c.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Sale of French Cashmeres.

100 PIECES, 65c., 75c., and 85c.
FORMER PRICE, 85c., $1, and $1 10.
THE MOST CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE,
AND ARE REAL BARGAINS.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NOVELTIES IN SPRING GOODS, INCLUDING

Grenadines, Silks, &c.

JACKSON'S,

777 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE STEWART'S.

Dress Trimming Novelties.

NEW MARABOUT DRESS-TRIMMING.
SPECIALTIES IN BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS, &c.
FLOWER EMBROIDERY IN BRONZE AND BRIGHT COLORS.
ORDERS TAKEN TO MATCH ANY NEW COLORS IN DRESS GOODS.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

LACE PATTERNS, BRAIDS, &c.
NOW READY. PRICE 25c.
Illustrated Book of Patterns, comprising over one hundred Collars, Cuffs, Barbs, Fichus, Neck-ties, Tie-Ends, Necklaces, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.,
Mme. GURNEY & CO.,
No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES COPYING TO do at home. Address J. G., Box No. 271 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH Lady, highly educated and refined, an engagement to go to Europe with a family as companion and maid; good dress-maker; speaks language; accustomed to; traveling; references. Address M. D., Box No. 270 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COMPANION, &c.—AS TRAVELING COMPANION or to wait on an invalid, or as nursery governess, by a young woman of unexceptionable character, with excellent references. Address J. C., Box No. 264 Yonkers, N. Y.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a very respectable young girl; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine thoroughly; will wait upon a lady and sew; is a willing and obliging girl; no objection to going in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 330 East 34th-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN Industrious and capable Swedish girl; City or country. Address Mari Charlotte, Box No. 321 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG English person; has good City references. Address C. T., Box 321 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook in first-class family; understands fine cooking and marketing; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 278 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN FROM BALTIMore as first-class cook; understands all kinds fine cooking; excellent baker; City reference. Address B. L., Box 305 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK AND ASSIST WASHING AND IRONing; baker of bread and biscuit; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 222 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., shoe store.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; plain cook; country preferred; good City reference. Call, on Monday, at 134 West 17th-st., basement.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman; best of City references; City or country. Call at No. 320 East 36th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, who thoroughly understands cutting and fitting a few engagements by the day. Address Dressmaker, Box No. 309 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—LADIES', CHILDREN'S; 15 cents per day and board; understands cutting; operates all machines; $1 per day. Address J. G., No. 703 3d-av., Advertisement Office.

GOVERNESS OR HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A Widdy rarely qualified for such experience; is a very neat sewer, and willing to make herself useful; reference given and required. Address M. J. L., Box No. 306 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for house-work; good plain cook and laundress; City or country; best City reference. Call Monday at No. 454 West 52d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AGE 16, to do light house work or take care of a child. Call or address, all week, Archibald, No. 115 West 15th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—ANY respectable party desiring a reliable, energetic woman as housekeeper, or companion to an invalid, may address E., Box No. 284 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG Swedish girl: is a very good seamstress; has a good knowledge of dress-making; no objection to travel; best City references. Address, immediately, Box No. 325 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS Lady's maid or nurse to go to Europe. Call, for three days at No. 59 West 12th-st., present employer's, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German person; best City references. Address No. 525 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID, OR WOULD GO AS CHAMber-maid and seamstress. Address, for three days, Hotel Brunswick, Room No. 34, present employer's.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young Swedish half-foreign girl; best City reference. Call, on Monday, at No. 216 East 36th-st.

LADIES GOING TO EUROPE WISHING the services of a respectable young English woman, address Miss M. P., No. 26 Bond-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS GOOD LAUNDRESS; WILL assist in cooking; good City reference. Address, for two days, Alice, Box No. 272 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; UNDERstands putting, fluting, and polishing in neatest possible manner; City or country; City reference. Address C. D., Box No. 324 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address A. L., Box No. 276 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress in a private family; assist with chamber-work if required; best City references. Address E. P., Box No. 281 *Times Up-Town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN; CAN take entire charge of baby from birth and bring it up on bottle; willing to do sewing and make herself useful; best City reference. Address F. S., Box No. 274 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—CLARENDON HOTEL, (PRESENT EMployer's.)—A reliable person as nurse for growing children; willing and obliging. Call between 12 and 2 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A LADY WHO HAS HAD LONG EXperience in all kinds of sickness; recommended by physicians. Call or address, for two days, J. M. Redding, No. 249 Madison-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse for invalids or would take care of a baby from birth; best of City references. Call or address M. D., No. 230 West 18th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL; CAN assist the children with their studies; excellent City reference. Call at No. 23 West 60th-st.

NURSE OR COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG ENGlish girl as nurse or companion to an invalid. Call or address M. N., No. 347 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWISS PERSON, SPEAKing French and German, with grown children. At Room A., No. 234 West 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN, MIDDLE-AGED, VERY experienced in first-class diamond work, who has been foreman in one of the largest jewelry establishments in this City for 10 years and lately in business for himself, desires a situation as foreman; references unexceptionable. Address D. S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER; TWO years out from London; best references. Apply at Continental Market, No. 1, 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, aged 28; lived with some of the best families in City; highly recommended: 2½ years' best City reference; strictly temperate and trustworthy. City or country. Address, two days, T. B., Box No. 252 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands the care of harness and carriages, the breaking of colts for saddle or road horses; is a careful driver, and can act as footman. Address James Byrne, care J. B. Brown, Esq., Fordham Heights, Morrisania Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands the care of harness and carriages; has been steady and trustworthy; City or country. Address John G. Simmons, No. 239 West 20th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE man; competent man; thoroughly understands his business in all respects; seven years' excellent testimonials as to sobriety and honesty; will be civil and obliging. Address Business, Box No. 311 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS no further use for his coachman, is also a good gardener, desires to procure him a situation; can recommend him as honest, sober, and competent. Address John B. Manning, No. 14 Wall-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, married, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; will make himself useful; round 4 gentleman's places; first-class City or country references as to capability. Address J. S. S., No. 219 East 53d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY SOBER, STEADY, HONEST, trustworthy, single man; best City references; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; first class City driver. Address S. L., Box No. 264 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly competent; will make himself generally useful; strictly temperate; careful driver; five years' unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Address George, No. 212 East 63d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTestant man of 30; understands the care of horses and fine carriages thoroughly; also garden and flowers if required; first-class City reference. Address William, Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands and is his business; is honest, sober, willing; has the best of City reference; no objections to the country. Address A. C., Box No. 260 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GENERAL USEFUL MAN.—Can milk, and is temperate in his habits; best references; City or country. Call or address Wall, at Mr. Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has 10 years' reference from his former and seven years' from his last employer. Call or address, for two days, A. E., No. 144 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHMAN; married; thoroughly understands his business; can give first-class City references. Address G., No. 1,351 Broadway, near 38th-st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman; five years in present situation. Address Owen, No. 15 East 59th-st., Mr. Lamb's stable, or No. 23 West 58th-st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Coachman, (an Englishman,) who has been with him five years; a first-class man in every respect. Address Mr. Clark, Post Office Box No. 1,163, New-York City.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—OF LONG practical experience; reference excellent. Address Bernard Fagan, Union-av., Morrisania, New-York City.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT MAN; a Protestant; married and without family; understands care of flowers, grapes, and vegetables, and all improvements on gentleman's place; can furnish best reference from last and previous employers. Address G. M., Box No. 302 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN; THOROughly understands his business; grapes, pines, vegetables; four years' reference from his present employer. Address M. S. R., Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., or his present employer, office No. 139 East 12th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN LATELY MARRIED; thoroughly understands the business in all branches; can take entire charge of gentleman's place; seven years' reference from last place. Call or address, two days, Gardener, No. 543 7th-av.

GARDENER.—BY FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, married, small family, who has had 23 years' steady practice; understands grapery, and keeping of private estates; first-class reference. Address C. M. W., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN AGED MARRIED MAN, no family, whose character will bear the strictest investigation; understands every department; wants not an object, but a No. 1 place. Address Post Office Box No. 142, Astoria, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; COMPETENT in all branches; four years' reference from one of the finest places in Westchester County. Address Thomas, seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH gardener; single; 20 years' experience in this country. Address A. S., No. 136 Bleecker-st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, grape-grower, and florist; single; undoubted reference. Address D., Gardener, No. 284 West 19th-st.

USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, slightly colored, employment of some kind; makes himself useful; good penman; highly recommended; wages low. Address John G. Simmons, No. 239 West 20th-st.

VALET OR COURIER.—BY A FRENCHMAN speaking English, as valet or courier with family going to Paris Exposition; City references. Address A. J. T., Box No. 291 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 18, A PLACE in a wholesale commission house; wages no object; resides with his parents; first-class reference. Address V. S., No. 144 Perry-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) as first-class waiter in private family; understands every kind of salads, &c.; understands his duties; four years' reference from last place. Address J. L., Box No. 313 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; understands a little English; best City reference. Address No. 164 5th-av., fruit store.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A private family or boarding-house; good reference from last place. Address P. M., No. 304 East 39th-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.—FIRST-CLASS SERvants of all nationalities supplied; references carefully examined and satisfaction guaranteed reliable.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN AS florist and gardener; must thoroughly understand flowers, propagating, forcing, hot-beds, graperies, &c.; wages $25 per month and board; must have best of references. Call at place, 84th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A STOCK COMMISSION HOUSE, a book-keeper thoroughly familiar with the business. Address, with reference, stating salary expected, BANKER, Post Office Box No. 1,523.

INSTRUCTION.

NORMAL SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.—AT Amherst College, under the direction of L. Sauveur, Ph. D., LL. D., opens July 9. Circular at No. 1,491 Broadway. See *The Nation*.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH LESSONS BY PARISIAN LADY, with pure pronunciation; in private families or as residence; terms moderate. Mlle. GLEY, 405 5th-av.

SEWING-MACHINES.

SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE FOR RENT or for cash—Manhattan for Lock Stitch. No. 197 West 23d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PARTMENTS TO LEASE, 39TH-ST., CLOSE to 5th-av.; three floors, fully furnished, with baths, &c.; will suit family or gentleman; no other; only reference required; unexceptionable parties; wanting strictly first-class accommodations and willing to pay liberally. Address Box No. 270 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A FRENCH FABRISTAN (RETIRED LADY) wishes to dispose of rooms to gentlemen who could appreciate her home; with or without board. Address Miss A., Box No. 312 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV.—HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR, UNexpectedly vacant, with private table or without board; convenient to Hotel Brunswick and Delmonico's. Address G. L., Box No. 269 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH-ST.—Three large, handsome rooms, front; together or separately. Private table, if preferred. Reference.

EXTRA LARGE HALL ROOMS, WITH CLOsets, to rent, with or without first-class board. No. 13 East 32d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351.—BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF rooms; also one single room; excellent table; terms very moderate.

NO. 194 MADISON-AV.—SUITE OF HANDsome furnished rooms, on parlor floor, with or without board.

NO. 52 WEST 33D-ST.—PARLOR AND BEDroom, also large room and hall-room, with board; references.

THIRD-STORY BACK, SUNNY ROOMS TO rent, with board; also, a back parlor and other rooms; no moving; references. No. 108 East 23d-st.

NO. 28 WEST 23D-ST.—THIRD AND FOURTH floor rooms, with first-class board; table board; references.

NO. 54 WEST 34TH-ST.—A LARGE HALL room, on second floor, to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 315 WEST 52D-ST.—LARGE FURNISHED room, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also hall room.

NO. 119 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Rooms on second floor, together or separately; first-class board; references.

NO. 101 WAVERLEY-PLACE, OVERLOOKING WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—One elegant and one medium room; uniformly good table.

A AMERICAN WOMAN WOULD TAKE A child to board, or baby to bring up on bottle, where are no children. Call at No. 458 4th-av., second bell.

NO. 47 WEST 22D.—BOARD; HANDSOME rooms, large and small; third and fourth floors; hall, second floor.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 134 EAST.—Large communicating rooms; also, single rooms, with superior board; terms moderate; references.

NO. 13 WEST 16TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, large rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 42 WEST 19TH-ST.—SECOND-STORY, 3 sunny rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife; private house; references.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NO. 46 WEST.—With board, a nicely-furnished hall room; appointments first class; reference.

NO. 45 WEST 35TH-ST.—TWO LARGE AND one small room on fourth floor, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOME SECOND floor front rooms, with board; also single rooms; references.

A SECOND STORY HALL ROOM TO LET with board; references. Call at No. 45 West 39th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

SECOND-STORY ROOM, WITH BOARD, in a private family, wanted by a gentleman and wife; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, F. B., Box No. 308 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and daughter, (12 years;) square and small room; terms, $65 per month. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 306 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, without board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also a large hall bedroom. Apply at No. 117 East 28th-st.

HANDSOME LARGE PARLORS (TOGETHER or separate) in private house, newly furnished, to first-class parties only; references given and required. Address Box No. 2,295.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT room (southern exposure) to let to a gentleman, without board, at No. 37 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 81.—A SUITE OF THREE large, handsome rooms; third floor, front. References.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH-ST.—BEAUTIFUL SECond floor, newly painted, &c., furnished, en suite or singly, to gentlemen.

NO. 19 5TH-AV.—CONNECTING WITH THE Brevoort House by passage-way.—Two furnished front rooms, connecting; also one single room.

NO. 47 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, without board, for the Summer or year; references required.

NO. 34 EAST 29TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR; handsomely furnished; private bathroom; also, single rooms for gentlemen; references.

HOTELS.

"GLENHAM HOTEL." EUROPEAN PLAN.
5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.
Newly painted and renovated; elegant suites of rooms fronting on 5th-av. at prices to suit.

HOTEL BRANTING, MADISON-AV. AND 58TH-ST.—American plan; nearest first-class hotel to Central Park; no extras for heat, baths, or corkage.

WE ARE RENTING ROOMS VERY LOW at Grand Union Hotel, Fourth-st. and Park-av. Restaurant prices reduced. Call and examine.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A LADY, LIVING 16 MILES IN THE COUNtry, wishes several children to board; will give her entire attention to their welfare and happiness; terms, $12 per month. Address Mrs. H., Box 118 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ARCHER PLACE, DOBB'S FERRY.—WILL be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st April. Application to Mrs. DE GRAFF, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE LONG ISLAND.—Now open. Address Mrs. E. J. RATNOR, as above.

STEAM-BOATS.

REDUCED FARE!
$3 TO BOSTON, First Class.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $5.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR ALL POINTS EAST.
NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)
Hereafter the STEAM-BOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at office of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
Freight only. Steamers leave Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates. J. B. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE

TRAVELING PUBLIC

AND

Shippers of Freight.

The Steamers of the People's Line,
DEAN RICHMOND AND ST. JOHN,
will commence their regular trips to Albany, connecting for all points North and West,
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH INST.,
from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M. State-rooms warmed by steam.
W. H. DREW, President.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN-TROY BOATS.—Citizens' Line will resume their regular trips for the season on WEDNESDAY,

MARCH 10 1878

FOUND, A POCKET-BOOK.

MANY APPLICANTS FOR LOST MONEY.

A TIMES ADVERTISEMENT ANSWERED BY 58 PERSONS WHO HAD LOST POCKET-BOOKS —MANY QUEER DESCRIPTIONS AND SOME BOLD GUESSES AT A VENTURE.

An advertisement in THE TIMES a few days ago announced that a pocket-book containing a considerable sum of money had been found, and that the owner could have it by describing the property, on applying at a certain number in one of the cross-town streets of the West Side. It has long been a matter of curiosity, to persons who have given the subject any attention, the amount of money that is lost and stolen every day in a large City like New-York. Hardly a morning passes without one or more advertisements in the newspapers inquiring for pocket-books lost or stolen, and offering rewards for their return. To throw a little light upon this question, and to learn something about the people who endeavor, honestly or otherwise, to possess themselves of pocket-books that have been found, a TIMES reporter called at the residence indicated in the advertisement, and being invited to stay, sat through the whole of an afternoon with the gentleman who was honest enough to advertise a found pocket-book. This gentleman, whose name might have been Smith, had had some previous experience in advertising in the New-York newspapers, and had wisely engaged a district telegraph boy to answer calls at the bell. Although the advertisement announced that claimants for the pocket-book should call after 12 o'clock, it was some minutes before that hour when the first visitor arrived.

This applicant was a young lady dressed in the deepest of mourning. She had lost, she said, a small red morocco pocket-book of the envelope style, containing two $5 notes, a newspaper slip about the Flower Mission, and several other newspaper clippings. She was afraid, she added, that her pocket had been picked in a large dry-goods house several days before. The pocket-book she described was not the one that had been found, and she went sadly away.

The second caller was also a lady, much older than the first, but, like her, dressed in a sombre suit of black. She had lost, she said, a Russia leather pocket-book, containing four $5 notes. Her description was given in as general terms as possible, and might have answered for any pocket-book made of Russia leather, as nearly all those now in use are. She was very far, however, from describing the pocket-book in question.

The door-boy had hardly taken his seat again before there came another ring at the bell. There came in another lady in black. It seemed to be a sort of funeral procession, and this third applicant was shedding tears enough to be one of the principal mourners.

"I'm afraid it's no use," said she, making a very small handkerchief absorb a great quantity of tears; "but I had to come, though I think my pocket-book was stolen."

Another flood of tears interrupted the conversation. The woman was poorly dressed, and it was too evident that what she had lost, however small the sum, was a great loss to her.

"Were you in a saloon in Sixth-avenue, below Forty-sixth-street, last night?" she suddenly asked.

The gentleman assured her that he had not been there.

"Then," said she, crying again, "you haven't got my pocket-book, for I lost it there, I'm sure. I think it was stolen. I am a Scotch woman, and a poor, hard-working woman, and make my living by washing. I had $31 in my pocket-book, to pay my rent. I had been saving it up for a long time, and I don't know what I'll do without it."

She went on to explain that, with a party of friends, she had attended a little Scotch concert the evening before. On returning home, late in the evening, the party stopped in the Sixth-avenue saloon to get a glass of ale. She took out her pocket-book to pay her bill, and put it back in her pocket, but in a few minutes after she had left the saloon she discovered that it was gone. When she went back to look for it the saloon-keeper acted suspiciously, telling her very emphatically that he had not seen it, and slapping his pockets, to show her it was not there. Besides the $31, the pocket-book contained an English sovereign and some small silver change, all the money she had. The poor woman was almost heart-broken when told that her description did not correspond with the pocket-book found, and she went away intending to follow Mr. Smith's kindly-given advice, to lay her case before Superintendent Walling.

The next visitor was a stylish young man, so sleek and smooth that he must certainly just have stepped out of a band-box kept in a secluded corner in one of the club-houses. He came to inquire for his wife's porte-monnaie, a Turkey leather one, which he feared had been stolen from her pocket in another of the large dry-goods stores. It fastened with a steel clasp, which was broken, and contained $80 and several newspaper advertisements of real estate for sale. He also went away without the pocket-book.

Another young lady, very handsomely and stylishly dressed, was the next claimant. "I am afraid," said she, "that the pocket-book you have found was not mine, for mine contained only a small amount of money. It had $4 and some Staten Island and Jersey City ferry-tickets."

She was assured that the found pocket-book contained no ferry-tickets, and did not in any way correspond with her description, here being, as she said, a small shell purse.

"I guess," said she; "that this is the pocket-book you have found," exhibiting, as she spoke, a newspaper in which was advertised a reward of $20 for the return of a pocket-book lost the evening before, between the Brevoort House and Sixth-avenue, marked S. B. H., and containing $62. But she went away without learning whether this was the pocket-book, or not.

All of these applicants came and were disposed of before 12:30. The door-bell kept up a continual jingle that made the little messenger boy earn his money. Nobody, so far, had given anything approaching an accurate description of the found pocket-book.

There was no cessation in the ringing of the bell. The second half-hour's business was begun by a call from an elegantly-dressed young lady, wearing a handsome seal-skin sacque. She had lost a red morocco pocket-book containing $80, perhaps a little more, some newspaper advertisements of a house to let, and a railroad ticket to Westfield.

"I am 'most afraid," said she, "to ask you whether this is mine, that you have found. I have come 25 miles this morning to inquire about it, so you will see how anxious I am." She was terribly disappointed when told that the pocket-book was not here.

Next came an elderly lady, all out of breath, and, if she was not the leading spirit of a boarding-house, appearances go for naught. She had come, she said, to inquire about a red morocco pocket-book that her daughter had lost in One Hundredth-street two weeks before, containing a quantity of silver. Her daughter, she said, lives in Fiftieth-street, but as she herself lived in Bank-street, she called to save her daughter the trouble, although she could not give an accurate description of the pocket-book. She went away unsatisfied.

A handsome carriage rolled up in front of the door. The bell rang again, and two ladies, handsomely dressed in black, were ushered in. One of them had lost a small black pocket-book, well worn, two days before. They described it very minutely. It contained $95, a latch key, and a milk ticket. They treated the circumstance as unimportant, and were not greatly disappointed when told that theirs had not been found by the advertiser.

Some of the tricks resorted to by the swindling fraternity to get possession of found pocket-books were well understood by the advertiser. It is a common thing for three or four swindlers to band themselves together and watch the newspapers for advertisements of pocket-books found. First, one of the confederates visits the advertiser. He has lost a pocket-book. Where did he lose it? Well, he was walking through so many streets yesterday that he could not say positively. He names a dozen or more streets in any one of which he might have dropped it. It was a Russia-leather pocket-book, with a strap of the same material, and contained so many notes, of such and such denominations. It also contained some newspaper clippings, for nearly everybody has some newspaper clippings in his pocket-book.

No, this is not the right description. The advertiser sympathizes with him, and the claimant is very much disappointed. He tells the advertiser what a hard time he had to gather this money he has lost; what he was going to do with it, and how his family will suffer for its loss. The advertiser sympathizes with him still more. The swindler tries once more to describe the pocket-book, telling of little things it contained, gradually making himself acquainted with the advertiser, till the latter, if he is not uncommonly shrewd and wide-awake, will, in his sympathy, drop some little hints of what the pocket-book is, and what it contains. No, it is not of Russia leather; it is a black one, and has a clasp, and it contains more money than the applicant has mentioned.

Even if the advertiser is too shrewd to give any hint of the character of the pocket-book, the sharper has learned that it is not Russia-leather, with a strap, and that it does not contain the kind and amount of money he has described. Then, after a short interval, the second sharper calls. He has lost a morocco pocket-book, with a steel rim. It contained so much money, of such a kind. He is wrong, too, in his guess, but he gets one or two little hints in addition to what he knew before. He goes away disappointed. There are only a few different kinds of pocket-books in common use, not more than three or four, and the third visitor, with his knowledge of what it is not, has a very good chance to guess what it is. If he fails, the chances of the fourth man are better yet. In nine cases out of ten the third or fourth man in the conspiracy gets the money. Then, of course, it is divided.

While the advertiser and the reporter were talking about this little game, the bell rang again, and a very flashy young lady entered. Her cheeks were covered with powder—that is, the part of them that was not covered still more apparently with rouge; and even her lips were stained with a deep red. She bore every indication of being a sharper. Her dress was very showy, but looked as if it might have come, the most of it, out of candy prize-packages. Her jewelry, undoubtedly, did. She had lost her pocket-book, she said—a small lady's pocket-book—(the exact size of the small lady was not mentioned)—in Canal-street. It contained $60, which she could not afford to lose, and she was very disconsolate about it. She described it as minutely as she dared. When told that her description was wrong, she grew confidential. Had there been many applicants for it? And did it contain much money? And where and when was it found?

The fraud was apparent, and the advertiser evidently knew it well, for, in reply to her many questions he told her, as if by accident, that the pocket-book was a large brown one. With this piece of information she seemed satisfied and soon withdrew.

"We'll see," said the advertiser, after she was gone, "whether she was a sharper or not. I told her it was a large brown pocket-book (which it isn't) to see whether we wouldn't soon have a customer for a large brown pocket-book. I think we will."

Half a dozen more people came and went. As many different pocket-books were described as could be found in Broadway show-windows. All shapes, sizes, colors, shades, and all imaginable sorts of contents. Not long after the departure of the painted woman her confederate called, as was anticipated. She had lost a large brown pocket-book and was in great distress over it. It was her husband's, so she could not tell its contents exactly, but she gave, as nearly as possible, the same description that had been given her confederate a few minutes before. To confuse her, and to put her confederates, if she had any more, off the track, she was told that the pocket-book was a small black one. She looked greatly surprised, tried to get more information, and failed, and went out.

A very stylish lady, clad in black, was the next visitor. She wore a heavy black crape veil, almost concealing her features. She had lost, she said, a small black pocket-book, containing a $5 note, four ones, and some small change, and, what she regretted most of all, a receipt for partial payments on a wringing-machine that she was to pay for by installments, a new bill having already been presented for money receipted for on the lost paper. She was disappointed, of course, like the rest.

Another carriage drove up to the door and a fashionably-dressed gentleman was shown in. He was one of the proprietors of a leading New-York hotel.

"I have called," said he, "in answer to an advertisement in THE TIMES—perhaps in reply to a mutual advertisement. One of the guests of our hotel, a lady who is not acquainted with the City, lost her pocket-book last evening, containing $62. It was marked with gilt letters on the inside of the flap, 'S. B. H.' It is advertised for this morning, and $20 reward is offered. The pocket-book is not exactly described in the advertisement, as it is an old trick, for some sharper to read the advertisement, describe the pocket-book, pay the reward out of its contents, and disappear with the remainder."

This, however, was not the pocket-book that had been lost by the strange lady.

A stylish young lady and gentleman called. They were evidently a newly-married couple. The young man had lost a small Russia-leather pocket-book, small enough to be carried in the vest-pocket, containing $90 and three theatre tickets. A poorly-clad woman had lost a pocket-book in Seventieth-street a few days before. It contained $85 and two milk tickets. She would also inquire for one lost by a gentleman friend of hers, down town, about two weeks ago. But both cases failed. Applicant followed applicant, keeping some stranger in the room constantly, sometimes two and three at a time. But no one described the pocket-book.

In the first afternoon there were 32 applicants. Of these 24 were women and 8 were men—most of the men very young. In the evening 7 more women and 2 more men called, making 41. On the second day there were 3 female and 2 male applicants before 9 o'clock in the morning. By 6 o'clock in the evening there had been 6 more women and 3 more men, making 55 in all, and two letters from gentlemen saying that if it was such a pocket-book as they described please drop a line to their address and they would call for it. On the morning of the third day there was one more applicant, a woman, completing the list, and making 56 in all—41 women and 15 men, besides the two letters. The amount said to have been lost by these persons exceeded $1,700, and every pocket-book had been lost within a few days.

The large proportion of female victims indicates the ease with which pickpockets remove pocket-books from the soft, loose folds of women's apparel, and the great number of applicants for a single pocket-book will give some idea of the immense amount of money lost and stolen from pockets in this City every year.

THE UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Contrary to the expectation of the officers of the Union Dime Savings Institution, there was no unusual excitement at the bank yesterday, and not the slightest indications of a run in consequence of the publication of a report of Special Examiner Best. Early in the day the President, Mr. John H. Britton, called a special meeting of the Board of Directors, in anticipation of any emergency which might arise. The meeting was held at 4 o'clock, but as nothing had occurred during the day calling for any special action, nothing whatever was done, and the meeting adjourned. It was thought that there would be no trouble, and that the ordinary business of the bank would proceed without interruption. The Directors were unanimous in expressing their satisfaction at the condition of affairs. President Britton expressed himself highly gratified with the fact that their customers and people generally had been able to discriminate between the past and the present management. The salary account, he said, had been reduced to $21,000, against $55,000 12 months ago. The hope was generally expressed by the Directors that there would be no more "reports" of the Special Examiner in reserve. The bank was kept open until 7:30 o'clock last evening, instead of being closed at 7 o'clock, as is usually the case on Saturdays, in order to give all the depositors an opportunity to obtain money. At 4 o'clock, when THE TIMES reporter entered the bank, there was no one present except those behind the railing, and at 5 o'clock the same state of affairs existed. The President said the business of the day had been no larger than usual on Saturdays, and that at no time had there been any crowd.

EXTENSION OF THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

A party of gentlemen interested in the extension of the New-York Elevated Railroad above Fifty-ninth-street, accepted an invitation from Mr. Lawson N. Fuller to take a carriage-ride over the various proposed routes above One Hundred and Tenth-street. The party assembled yesterday at the South Ferry Station, and took the Elevated Road to Fifty-ninth-street, whence they proceeded in carriages through the Boulevard to One Hundred and Tenth-street. The charter of the company grants it permission to run its road up Ninth-avenue to One Hundred and Tenth-street, thence along any avenue west of Eighth-avenue excepting the Boulevard or St. Nicholas-avenue. This leaves but one choice—to run along Newavenue, a thoroughfare running parallel to Eighth-avenue, on the western side. To reach this avenue it will be necessary for the road to make a turn to the eastward at One Hundred and Tenth-street and Ninth-avenue, while, by continuing straight ahead, through Morningside Park, a continuous line may be had to Manhattan-street, thence deflecting westward to Tenth-avenue, and along that thoroughfare to One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, High Bridge. Having inspected the proposed routes pretty thoroughly, the party drove to the High Bridge Hotel, where luncheon was had, and a drive was then taken to the various noted points of interest about Fort Washington.

HUDSON RIVER TRAVEL.

The People's Line of steamers for Albany and Troy will commence running Wednesday next, the boats leaving their dock at 6 P. M. The St. John, which is the first boat to sail, has been thoroughly overhauled and entirely refitted, including new carpets, furniture, chandeliers, china, &c. The Dean Richmond, also repainted and refitted, follows the St. John, and sails on the following day at the same hour. The Drew is yet on the dry dock unfinished, but will be ready in a few days. The company has built a new ticket office and passenger-room, giving better accommodations and much pleasanter surroundings for the passengers, and also increasing their facilities for the speedy checking of baggage. Freight will be received on Tuesday morning next.

THE WASHINGTON PARK ARMORY SCHEME.

A communication has been addressed to Mayor Ely and Controller Kelly, on behalf of the Public Parks Protective Association, protesting against the building of an armory in Washington-square. The writers say that they express the views of a large body of citizens of both political parties and of all professions and classes, who, to the number of over 7,000, have signed protests against the proposed armory. They assert their friendship for the National Guard, but are resolved to resist every scheme for diminishing the area of the parks, and appeal to the Mayor and Controller to abandon the project in question. Various economic and sanitary considerations are urged in support of the appeal, which have already been laid before the public. The letter is signed by the members of the General Committee of the Public Parks Protective Association, and by a committee composed of the following-named gentlemen: Jenkins Van Schaick, Charles P. Daly, Willard Parker, Thurlow Weed, Edward Seguin, Henry E. Howland, Henry G. Chapman, Charles A. Post, Thomas Egleston, James Otis, Francis R. Reeves, John Jay, John T. Johnston, John B. Ireland, Frederick Kernochan, Perry Belmont, William R. Stewart, Edward Tailer, Louis P. Ribbert, Lucius Tuckerman, William Morgan, Henry H. Anderson, John Morris, Edmund M. Robinson, William Redmond, Lispenard Stewart, Thomas B. Coddington.

MILK TRANSPORTATION.

The committees of New-York and Brooklyn milk-dealers, who went to Albany last week to appear before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly in behalf of the bill pending before that committee reducing the cost of transportation on milk, returned home yesterday morning. They had a hearing before the committee on Thursday, and express themselves quite embarrassed with the prospects of success for their errand. They are to have a final hearing on Tuesday, an adjournment to that time being granted, to allow Mr. Blanchard, the representative of the Erie Road, an opportunity to be heard.

A BAD CASE OF DEFECTIVE SEWAGE.

SICKNESS CAUSED BY FOUL GASES TRANSMITTED FROM AN ADJOINING HOUSE—THE PROPRIETOR ARRESTED, BUT DISCHARGED ON PROMISING TO REMEDY THE EVIL.

Another case of defective sewage, resembling, somewhat, the Buddenbach case, the particulars of which were recently reported in THE TIMES, was brought to light yesterday in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. The facts are as follows: Some time ago Mrs. Looney, residing at No. 405 East Fifty-second-street, made complaint to the Board of Health that sickness prevailed in her family owing to the existence of foul gases in the house. The foul odors mentioned were particularly perceptible in the rear basement, so much so that it has been impossible for any member of the family to stay down stairs any length of time without being affected by the impurity of the atmosphere. Investigation revealed the fact that the noxious gases emanated from the next house, No. 407, and passing through crevices in the party wall were transmitted up through the basement floor and, as a matter of course, circulated through Mrs. Looney's house. The brown-stone front, No. 407, as well as some houses adjoining, is owned by Mr. Isaac E. Valentine, who lives at No. 477 in the same block. He was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice Otterbourg on the complaint of Dr. Hamilton, who is a Sanitary Inspector attached to the Health Department, and arraigned on the charge that the soil pipes connected with the water-closets in the house No. 407 East Fifty-second-street were of defective construction and were consequently prejudicial to health. It was also alleged that Valentine had been previously warned to abate the nuisance, and had taken no heed of the warning. Valentine stated to Justice Otterbourg that he did not build any of the houses owned by him, but acknowledged that he owned Nos. 407, 409, and 411 in the same block, and added that the present charge against him was all a matter of feeling and arose from a spirit of vindictiveness on the part of the Board of Health. Justice Otterbourg said he did not see the matter in that light, and remarked that it was a very serious charge, because if the facts were as stated the lives of several people were imperiled. Dr. Hamilton expressed himself as willing to withdraw the complaint if the defendant would promise to remedy the evil spoken of. Valentine consented to this arrangement, and on his promise to make the necessary repairs, Justice Otterbourg paroled him for a week. The portion of the flooring adjoining the party wall of No. 405, through which the deleterious odors escaped, has been torn up during the present week and replaced with cement. The atmosphere in the house is still impure, however, as foul gases are still perceptible. They come from chinks in the walls on the upper floors from No. 407. Both of Mrs. Looney's daughters have had diphtheria, and her brother-in-law, who was an officer of Police, attached to the Thirty-third Precinct, died in the house of malarial fever. The lady has at times been sick herself, and she claims that the illness of her two children, at least, was due to the injurious odors which existed, and to a certain extent still exist, in the house.

THE NEW STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT.

Proposals for cleaning the streets of the City and collecting ashes and garbage will be received by the Board of Police Commissioners until March 19, on which date the bids will be opened and read publicly, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder. The successful competitor will be required to furnish sureties in the sum of $150,000 for the faithful performance of the work. The contract to be awarded provides that the following streets shall be swept daily: Broadway, from the Battery to Fifty-ninth-street; Third-avenue, from its intersection with the Bowery to Forty-second-street; Fifth-avenue, from Washington-square to Fifty-ninth-street; Sixth-avenue, from Carmine-street to Forty-second-street; Eighth-avenue, from Hudson-street to Forty-second-street. The following streets are to be swept three times a week: West-street, from Castle Garden to its intersection with Tenth-avenue; Tenth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street; the entire length of Washington-street; the entire length of Greenwich-street; Ninth-avenue, to Fifty-ninth-street; Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street; Seventh-avenue, from Greenwich-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street; Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street; Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-sixth-street; Madison-avenue, from Twenty-third to Eighty-sixth-street; Fourth-avenue, from its intersection with the Bowery to Thirty-second-street; Irving-place; Lexington-avenue, from Twenty-first to Sixty-sixth-street; Third-avenue from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street; Second-avenue, from Houston to Eighty-sixth-street; First-avenue, from Houston to Eighty-sixth-street; the entire length of Avenues A, B, C, and D; Bowery, Chatham, Nassau, and Broad streets; the entire length of South-street; Wall, Fulton, and Cortlandt-streets; Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to North River; New Chambers-street, from Chatham to Cherry-street, and the entire length of Canal, Grand, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, Forty-second, and Fifty-seventh streets. All streets not mentioned south of Fourteenth-street are to be swept twice a week, and all those north of Fourteenth-street once a week.

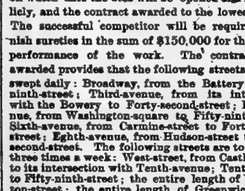
FUNERAL OF EDGAR L. HUDNUT.

Edgar Lamartine Hudnut, son of Alexander Hudnut, the druggist, died on Thursday last, suddenly. His health had been failing for many years, and his decease was not, therefore, entirely unlooked for. He was buried yesterday, the funeral taking place from the Hudnut villa, in Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. The funeral services were celebrated by Rev. Dr. William Yoemans, of the Presbyterian Church, of Orange, in the presence of a large number of the friends of the family. The remains were inclosed in a rich rosewood casket, heavily mounted with silver and trimmed with sunlax and the choicest cut flowers. A silver plate upon the lid bore the simple inscription beneath a crest:

EDGAR LAMARTINE HUDNUT,
Aged 20 years.

At the close of the service Dr. Yoemans spoke a few words of consolation to the friends and relatives, and the body was then removed to the hearse by Messrs. Charles Hedges, Thomas Cantine, Albert Wallace, William Gellatly, James Timpson, Rodger Whitlock, Thomas Chrise, and Severno Todd, Jr., all of whom were young friends and associates of the deceased. The funeral cortège then proceeded to the Rosedale Cemetery, where the body was interred in a vault in the family plot.

THE CENTENNIAL JURORS were unanimous in their decision that the manufacturers of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER were entitled to the highest and only award given to porous plasters. We warrant BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER to be far superior to all other plasters, and to all liniments. For lame and weak back and rheumatism is simply the best remedy known. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents. —Advertisement.



IS THERE A LADY READER OF THE TIMES WHO HAS NOT PAID A VISIT OF EXAMINATION TO OUR

UNDERWEAR

DEPARTMENT WITHIN THE LAST FOUR WEEKS? IF SO, DELAY NOT A DAY LONGER.

WE DO NOT WISH TO APPEAR IMPORTUNATE, BUT WE CERTAINLY THINK THAT ANY LADY WHO PURCHASES LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING WITHIN OR NEAR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK BEFORE FIRST EXAMINING WHAT WE OFFER, COMMITS THE HIGHEST KIND OF EXTRAVAGANCE, FOR THE VERY WORST EXTRAVAGANCE IS TO PAY ONE DOLLAR FOR WHAT YOU CAN OBTAIN AT SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

THIS WEEK WE SHALL AGAIN OFFER SOME REMARKABLE INDUCEMENTS.

THE GOODS WILL BE SPREAD ON EIGHT LARGE TABLES ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE FACT THAT WE KEEP NOT ONLY THE CHEAPEST BUT ALSO THE FINEST UNDERCLOTHING IN THE UNITED STATES. OUR EXQUISITE DESIGNS OF CHEMISES, NIGHT-DRESSES, TRAIN AND DEMI-TRAIN SKIRTS, AND MOST PARTICULARLY OF BABY CLOTHING, DELIGHT ALL WHO SEE THEM.

EHRICHS',
EIGHTH-AVENUE,
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

R. H. Macy & Co.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
PARASOLS
AND SUN UMBRELLAS NOW OPEN ON CENTRE COUNTER, 14th-st. Store.

R. H. Macy & Co.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.,
ARE SHOWING in Their MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
SPRING NOVELTIES,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and TRIMMING MATERIALS. CHIP and STRAW HATS and BONNETS, TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED. ALL THE NEW SHAPES.

R. H. Macy & Co.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.,
ARE OFFERING GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN DRESS
TRIMMINGS AND FRINGES.
SPECIAL ORDERS FROM CUSTOMERS TO MATCH THE NEW DRESS GOODS WILL BE FILLED VERY PROMPTLY.

R. H. Macy & Co.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.,
are receiving every day additions to their Spring stock of
BOYS' CLOTHING.
OUR OWN DESIGNS, TO BE FOUND IN NO OTHER HOUSE, AND AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

R. H. Macy & Co.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
GENTS' DRESS SHIRTS.
THE BEST COMPLETELY MADE SHIRT in New-York for 84 cents.
OUR ORDER SHIRT DEPARTMENT IS NOW UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF ONE OF THE BEST CUTTERS IN NEW-YORK. A FIT GUARANTEED.
A FULL LINE OF BOYS' FIGURED SHIRTS.
WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR SHIRTS ON THE PREMISES.

R. H. Macy & Co.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
NOTWITHSTANDING ALL THE SPECIAL SALES IN THE CITY WE SHALL
CONTINUE TO LEAD
The market in price of
BLACK
DRESS SILKS
AND
BLACK DRESS GOODS.
OUR CUSTOMERS MAY FEEL ASSURED OF ALWAYS FINDING IN THESE DEPARTMENTS AS GREAT INDUCEMENTS AS HAVE OFFERED DURING THE PAST WEEK, WHICH ATTRACTED SO MUCH ATTENTION.

LORD & TAYLOR.
CONTINUATION SALE.
SPECIAL MESSAGE
TO
THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY. A VETO ON THE EXISTING PRICES OF
BLACK SILKS
HAS CREATED A PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ENTIRE SHIPMENT.
42 CASES, WHICH FORMERLY SOLD AT $2, ARE NOW REDUCED TO
$1 25 Per Yard.
N. B.—FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS, THESE GOODS WILL BE EXHIBITED IN CENTRE SECTION, BROADWAY ENTRANCE.
LORD & TAYLOR
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR
Ladies' and Misses' Suits.
MONDAY, MARCH 11,
AND DAILY THEREAFTER, WILL OPEN LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS AND MANTLES IN ALL THE PARIS DESIGNS. MATERIALS SUITABLE FOR SUMMER-WEAR.
ALSO,
THE BALANCE OF STOCK NOW IN STORE AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.

Elegant Carriages
BY A. S.
FLANDRAU & CO.,
NOS. 372 AND 374 BROOME-ST.
PARIS STYLES
VICTORIAS AND CABRIOLETS.
LONDON AND PARIS STYLES OF
BROUGHAMS.
LIGHT FASHIONABLE CARRIAGES FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY, SUPERBLY FINISHED.
Lowest Prices for Prompt Cash.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
The oldest and most reliable brand, full weight, uniform, and wholesome. It goes further, and makes better rolls, biscuit, corn bread, muffins, cakes, &c., than any other preparation. Analyzed and indorsed by the Board of Health of New-York.
Sold by Grocers in Tins Only.

LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND, CHRYSTIE, AND FORSYTH STS.
FINE MILLINERY GOODS.
STOCK NOW COMPLETE.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 11TH INST., AN INVOICE (RECEIVED PER STEAMER WISCONSIN) OF
English Straw Hats and Bonnets
THE LATEST EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.
A FULL LINE OF LEGHORN, CRIP, MILAN, AND OTHER POPULAR BRAIDS, IN EVERY FASHIONABLE STYLE, FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.
MILLINERY SILKS AND SATINS, ALL SHADES.
DOUBLE-FACED SATIN, GROS GRAIN, AND FANCY
RIBBONS,
IN ALL WIDTHS, COLORS, AND QUALITIES.
FRENCH FLOWERS, OSTRICH, MARABOUT, AND FANCY
FEATHERS,
LACES, ORNAMENTS, TIES, &c.
TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS
FOR
Ladies, Misses, and Children,
NOW READY.
PRODUCTIONS OF MMES. VIROT, CHERALIER, TUVEE, AND OTHER PARISIAN MODISTES ON EXHIBITION.
INFANTS' LACE NORMANDYS, LADIES' DRESS, BREAKFAST, AND MOURNING CAPS.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HATS.
THIS DEPARTMENT IS ON SECOND FLOOR, AND IS NOW REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR SPRING WEAR.

LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND, CHRYSTIE, AND FORSYTH STS.
Great Clearing-Out Sale.
CARPETS.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH-AV.,
WILL OFFER
FOR THE ENSUING 10 DAYS,
Previous to removing to our
NEW WAREROOMS,
Cor. SIXTH-AVENUE, and 13th-st.,
A large variety of CARPETS in styles and patterns that we do not intend duplicating, at prices that must insure their immediate sale. We call the special attention of intending purchasers to the above, as the goods offered are of good quality, and many of them in very desirable styles.
Will be sold at less than the price of inferior goods.
A large stock of OIL-CLOTHS, (well seasoned,) ranging in price from 25 cents per square yard.
Astonishing bargains in LACE CURTAINS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 and 185 SIXTH-AV.
ARTISTIC
FURNITURE
AT
LOW PRICES.
A very extensive variety of patterns of the newest and most elegant designs, comprising
Queen Anne and Japanese Styles
in Ash, Walnut, or Ebonized woods, at prices unapproachable in cheapness, the workmanship being of the highest class.
FOR EXAMPLE:
Fine Bed-room Suits, complete, $30 and upward.
Substantial Marble-top Sideboards, $25 and upward.
Strong, handsome Dining Chairs, $2 and upward.
Elegant Parlor Suits, in Raw Silk, $55 and upward.
&c., &c., &c.
The Furnishing of Summer Residences a Specialty.
"BUY OF THE MAKER."
GEO. C. FLINT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS.
Stores: 104, 106, & 108 West 14th-st.,
Between 6th and 7th avs., one door west of 6th-av.

LORD & TAYLOR,
SPRING OPENING.
BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FROM FORMER SEASONS.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF

BOYS' CASSIMERE SUITS	$4 00 to $12 00
BOYS' DRESS SUITS, 2 pieces	8 00 to 12 00
BOYS' DRESS SUITS, 3 pieces	9 00 to 18 00
BOYS' KILT SUITS, 2 pieces	5 00 to 12 00
BOYS' KILT SUITS, 3 pieces	8 00 to 16 00

SPRING OVERCOATS.
SHIRT WAISTS IN COLORED CAMBRIC, MUSLIN, AND LINEN, 50c. to $2 50.
NEW SHAPES IN HATS AND CAPS.
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-STREET.

A FEW
DESIRABLE
OFFICES
TO LET,
IN THE
Times Building,
ON
MODERATE TERMS.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

BLUXOME & CO.
J. A. BLUXOME. S. C. HARRIS.
Respectfully announce, in consequence of enlarging our various DEPARTMENTS, and many new ones, we will, on
MONDAY, March 11,
And for ONE WEEK ONLY, have a
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE.
PLEASE LOOK AT THE PRICES!
HAMBURG
EMBROIDERIES.—5,000 yards at 1 cent per yard; worth 5 cents.
5,000 yards at 5 cents per yard; worth 10 cents.
5,000 yards at 8 cents per yard; worth 15 cents.
5,000 yards at 25 cents per yard; worth 45 cents.
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
THE LOWEST PRICES YET QUOTED.
100 dozen Nine Tuck Skirts at 39c.; worth 50c.
100 dozen Five Tuck, Ruffled, at 48c.; worth 75c.
Also a large lot of choice Embroidered Skirts at Extraordinary Low Prices.
100 dozen Plain Band Chemises at 25c.; worth 50c.
100 dozen Three-row Insertion, with Ruffling, at 48c.; worth 75c.
100 dozen Night Dresses at 75c. to $3 50; worth double the money.
100 dozen Drawers at 19c.; worth 45c.
100 dozen Drawers, Corded and Tucked, at 48c.; worth 75c.
INFANTS' WEAR.
Closing out balance of LONG and SHORT SLIPS at
Extremely Low Prices.
DECIDED BARGAINS. 100 dozen LINEN COLORED EMBROIDERED
HANDKERCHIEFS
at 25 cents; worth 50 cents.
100 dozen PLAIN LINEN at 10 cents; worth 25 cents.
A LARGE LOT OF FINE GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.
5,000 yards Ruffling at 10 cents, five inches wide. 500 yards Double Crepe Lisse at 18 cents; worth 35 cents.
Antique Lace.
5,000 yards Choice Goods reduced 25 per cent. | 250 Antique Lace Tidies at 50 cents; worth $1.
CORSETS.
100 dozen Colored and White at 45c.; worth 75c.
100 dozen 60-bone Corsets at 50c.; worth $1.
100 dozen Fancy Colored and Embroidered at 75c.; worth $1 50.
100 dozen 100-bone Corsets at 85c.; worth $1 25.
100 dozen 125-bone Corsets at $1; worth $2.
Also, a large assortment of FINE FRENCH COUTILLE.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN
HOSIERY.
50 dozen REAL BALBRIGGANS at 21c.; worth 35c.
50 dozen REAL BALBRIGGANS at 25c.; worth 50c.
A large assortment for LADIES AND CHILDREN in PLAIN AND FANCY COLORS at
LOW-LOW-LOW-PRICES.
A fine assortment of FRENCH JEWELRY and
FINE FANS,
Closing out regardless of cost.
New Department SUITS AND CLOAKS, which we purpose to establish quickly, by offering positive Bargains for Fine, Stylish Goods.
BLUXOME & CO.,
Nos. 339 and 341 Sixth-av., corner 21st-st.

The Wonderful Telephones
NOW IN OPERATION AT THE
KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
STORES,
NO. 623 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK.
NO. 323 SIXTH-AV., }
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, STRANGERS, AND EVERY ONE INVITED TO SEE AND TEST THEM.
VOICES DISTINCTLY HEARD AND RECOGNIZED.
KEEP'S SHIRTS
BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.
All made in the most superior manner from Wamsutta muslin and best Irish linen. Bosoms three-ply; all linen.
KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY MADE DRESS SHIRTS, 6 FOR $6, ONLY PLAIN SEAMS TO FINISH.
KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS TO MEASURE, 6 FOR $9. WARRANTED PERFECT FITTING.
KEEP'S COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.
Four-ply Linen Collars; very best, 6 for 75 cents.
Four-ply Linen Cuffs; very best, 25 cents per pair.
English Super-Stout Half Hose, $1 50 half dozen.
Hemstitched Pure Cambric Handkerchiefs, $1 50 half dozen.
Canton Flannel Drawers and Vests, 75 cents each.
White Twilled Flannel Vests for Spring wear, $1 50 each.
KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.
Best Gingham, Patent Protected Ribs, $1 each.
English Boiled Silk, Paragon Frames, $3 each.
SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS MAILED FREE.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.
N. B.—Gentlemen waited on at their residences.

LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND, CHRYSTIE, AND FORSYTH STS.
House-furnishing Dept.
CARPETS.
ARE NOW RECEIVING INVOICES OF ALL THE BEST AND MEDIUM GRADES OF CARPETINGS, WHICH WE OFFER AT PRICES LOWER THAN ANY PREVIOUS SEASON.

AXMINSTERS	$2 50 TO $3 00
VELVETS	1 75 TO 2 25

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8266. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MARCH 10 1878

THE NEW-IDRIA SCANDAL.

THE INTERMINABLE CASE REOPENED

M'GARRAHAN'S PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE PANOCHE GRANDE MINING COMPANY PRODUCED BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—WHAT THEY DISCLOSE AND HOW M'GARRAHAN EXPLAINS THEM—THREATS OF COUNTER EXPOSURES BY HIM—WHAT KELLOGG AND WILSON SAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The curious and romantic case of McGarrahan against the New-Idria Quicksilver Mining Company has, after 20 years of litigation, legislation, and lobbying in Congress, come up once more, and is attended with some interesting and rather sensational developments. McGarrahan, defeated in courts, defeated before the departments, defeated in Congress, has returned once more to the assault upon New-Idria, and was met with his own correspondence to his most confidential agent, which has been secured from the estate of the agent, who is now dead. The long list of hundreds of letters tell of the schemes of an utterly unscrupulous man—vigorous, rough, uneducated, and vulgar. They tell how he planned to secure the ownership of a rich property, which he never doubts is his of right. He uses names with great freedom, stating his dealings with prominent politicians of the time, showing how he never hesitated to use the most corrupt means to secure his ends. The best evidence either that his gossip about public men and their services to him is imaginative, or that the New-Idria Company was more successful in corruption than himself, is the fact that he did not succeed. Either he did not succeed in reaching any of the responsible officers acting on his claim, or the other side presented larger inducements. The facts either clear the high officials or convict the New-Idria of worse practices than McGarrahan's.

The Panoche Grande Quicksilver Mining Company was organized in July, 1861. Before that time the claim was held by McGarrahan alone. McGarrahan deeded to the company his title to the Panoche Grande property, which was in the usual manner divided into shares. It appears that McGarrahan held over 40,000 of the shares, and these were distributed or held in trust for other people, in the manner supposed to be most useful to his interest. A private paper is shown which professes to give the names of outside holders of stock, and there are about 20 names on the list, mostly of persons who were in Congress at that time. All of them are now politically or physically dead, with two or three exceptions. Stokes, of Tennessee; Dewees, of North Carolina; Kellogg, of Louisiana; Wilson, of Iowa; Blair, of Missouri; Stewart, of New-York; Forney, of Pennsylvania; Sawyer, of South Carolina; Eldridge, of Wisconsin; Lincoln, of New-York; McDougal, of California; Ross, residence not given; Clark, of Kansas, and Harris, of Kansas, are the names of Congressmen, and there are the names of five or six attorneys, including Paige and Dent, whose memory is still fragrant. Kellogg, of Louisiana, is the only one now in Congress. Wilson, of Iowa, is the only man who ever had much influence. For the most part the names are such as one would expect to find in such a list. Frank Blair is represented as holding 3,250 shares, and Hickman 3,200. The amounts given to the others are not stated. McGarrahan in his letters to his agent, Franck, writes with great freedom concerning all the persons with whom he is intimate. The letters have been arranged with reference to the important persons who are mentioned. One of the first names is that of Daniel E. Sickles, at that time a member of the lower house. McGarrahan refers to Sickles for the first time in the Fall of 1859. In January, 1860, he speaks of an interview to be held between Gwin, Gould, and Sickles, and says: "Sickles' influence with 'Old Buck,' [that is Buchanan,] as I have told you, will, in my opinion, in the end save us." He complains of Jere, Black having discovered his plans, and has the impression that he learned them from Gwin. He says: "Be this as it may, we have concluded to trust him in the future with very little of our secrets. We will, however, not break off with him, as it would not be policy to do so, he having Mandeville's brains in his pocket." Mandeville was the Surveyor-General of California.

In speculations concerning the formation of Lincoln's Cabinet, McGarrahan writes that Dix, of New-York, is likely to be Secretary of the Interior, and that they would have an excellent chance of getting an order for a survey, as Dix was a very warm friend of Sickles; at the same time McGarrahan represents Sickles as daily at the President's, impressing himself upon the entire Cabinet. This was in the stormy period of January, 1861. He says: "Sickles faithfully and devotedly pursues, with the most unerring exactitude, his laborious support of 'Old Buck' and his Cabinet through the almost overwhelming difficulties that beset him." He further states: "He is daily making additions to the obligations which he is placing Stanton and every member of the Cabinet under to him, all of which he will use for our especial benefit by and by, with what success God only knows." He says in February, 1861, that Sickles has had a talk with Stanton, who was then Attorney-General, and thinks he will get a settlement of the whole case, but if not he will engage him to act as counsel for the claim after the end of his official term. He also represents Sickles as saying that the appointments to Annapolis are invariably sold for $3,000 to $5,000 each, and Sickles having one at his disposal gave it to Stanton, who accepted it with the warmest acknowledgments and gratitude. The inference is that Stanton was to get $3,000 for the sale of it.

A good many of the letters relate to the connection of Hickman, of Pennsylvania, who was one of the private stockholders, and McGarrahan calculates upon Bates being made Attorney-General by Mr. Lincoln, and that Hickman could control him through the Blairs. He says: "If Bates is to be the Attorney-General, Hickman, through the Blairs, of Missouri, can, I think, accomplish all we want." About the same time he expresses his opinion of Jerry Black, whom he calls "the black-hearted old thief." McGarrahan says: "To Hickman I always say that from Black or Stanton we can get nothing which will necessarily have the effect of keeping him closer after it." He is afraid the Blairs, who were to be of such great use, will ask some money in hand. This is stated in a way that indicates the suggestion a troublesome one, and that he desires to get on by using the stocks. Hickman is represented as having secured, after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, the appointment of Edward F. Beale, of California, to be Surveyor-General of that State. Hickman could get Beale to do anything he pleased; in fact, Hickman figures very extensively in the transaction, and at one time is represented as having received $200 from McGarrahan with great reluctance. Hickman is dead, and it is said his estate now holds 2,625 shares of the mining stock.

McGarrahan rejoices at the appointment of Bates, and writes several letters showing how constantly the McGarrahan interest labored for that result, because the Blairs could control him. In March, 1861, he says: "Blair has taken the Attorney-General under his special protection, as well as our friend Sullivan." He represents the Blairs in April, 1861, as getting signatures to a petition to have Edwards appointed United States Attorney for California. With a touch of egotism he writes of his intimacy with Frank Blair as follows: "I am sure it astonishes everybody here that I have so far succeeded in, I may say, absorbing almost to myself the entire time of our truly devoted friend, Frank Blair. This I will have to explain to you when I next have the pleasure of meeting you, for, write it, I cannot." Montgomery Blair, the Postmaster-General, appears more especially as the friend of McGarrahan, on account of the connection of Frank Blair with the matter. Montgomery's influence is used to manage the appointment of District Attorney so that a friend of McGarrahan may secure the office. Forney, and through him Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War, are employed in the same efforts. The most direct statement as to Frank Blair's corrupt connection with the business is a request to have duplicate drafts prepared and forwarded at Blair's request, who had not received a certificate of deposit sent him at St. Louis before he left that City. Frank Blair appears in the correspondence to have taken great interest in the business up to a certain point, when he seems no longer to appear. McGarrahan gets discouraged sometimes, and in one of his letters expresses his despondency as follows: "I look with great confidence for success, but God only knows, as it is impossible for any ordinary mortal to penetrate the unfathomable labyrinth of the politician's heart." McDougal, of California, was at last depended upon to secure the appointment of a favorable District Attorney, but McGarrahan became disgusted with him, and said if Blair could only get Edwards' appointment he would throw McDougal overboard. John W. Forney, who soon became Secretary of the Senate, was drawn into the case early in 1861, and McGarrahan thus explained his limit of usefulness: "As for Forney, he is no lawyer and knows nothing of the merits of the case at all, and his only knowledge of it was in assisting us to procure the appointment of some of our friends who would likely be officially connected with it." His influence with Cameron was supposed to be of value.

James F. Wilson, of Iowa, is in the list of outside stockholders, but the correspondence does not show any undue interest in the case on his part. McGarrahan expressed great gratitude to Wilson and his other friends for the favorable report from committee in 1868. It was in 1867 that McGarrahan makes the first mention of Wilson, who was then Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House. He expresses the opinion that Wilson will be of infinite service. There is no expression which, of itself, indicates improper connection of Wilson with the case. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, is mentioned in the correspondence of the same year, as were also Mr. Beck, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Bingham, and others. Stewart, of New-York, also on the list of stockholders, is referred to as a gentleman of refined feeling, very respectable, who must not be offended or repelled in any way. McGarrahan expresses the opinion that Stewart would be useful in enlisting the support of Senator Morgan. Beyond the fact that Stewart's name is on the list of stockholders there is nothing in the letters in any way discreditable to him.

In 1871, the matter being in the Senate, the manipulation of the committees there became the subject of correspondence, and McGarrahan thinks it all important to secure Kellogg and Sawyer. He says the large increase of Democratic members in that Congress was a great help. "Somehow or other they lean naturally toward us." At this period the correspondence seems to have become dull and uninteresting, and nobody of any consequence is mentioned as his friend.

The letters that were placed before the committee were bought from the Executor of Franck's estate, it is understood, at a cost of about $2,000. Of course, such parts are used as are considered useful to the interests of the New-Idria Company. Copious extracts are made of violent abuse of persons opposing McGarrahan's claim. The letters are not considered as affording any testimony which affects the legality of the various claims of the Panoche Grande property; neither can they be considered in any degree evidence against the parties whose names they mention as his friends, except as in those instances cited, where they show an active and enduring interest in pushing the affair to a favorable termination. Of course, if he had succeeded, Mr. Sickles, Frank Blair, and various others would have had large fees, whether as attorneys or otherwise. The story is chiefly interesting as showing the means by which this great interest has been kept before Congress and the country for a period of 22 years.

McGarrahan and his counsel say the letters do not in any way affect his title to the land, and that they are given a significance which does not belong to them. McGarrahan says that Gen. Sickles, Hickman, Blair, McDougall, and other prominent parties named, were his regular counsel; that they were retained to prosecute his claim before the California courts, the Interior Department, and the Attorney-General's Office long before he ever dreamed that he would be forced to seek in Congress that justice which was denied him through the employment of corrupt methods in the courts and executive departments, and that the fact that those gentlemen were his counsel is shown by the records of the departments long before the case was introduced in Congress. The letters submitted yesterday were written to Franck, who had an interest with McGarrahan in the property, in the fullness and confidence of private correspondence, and he denies that he used corrupt means to influence any official. He says the courts of California and the executive departments at Washington were closed against him through the corrupt efforts of the New-Idria Company, and that in consequence he naturally felt strong interest in having men appointed to vacancies, as in the case of the officers in California, referred to in one of his letters to Franck. He says no appointments that were made in California or elsewhere benefited him in the slightest degree, because the New-Idria Company obtained possession of all officials who in any way were called upon to act in the case within a short time after their induction into office. McGarrahan laughs at the allegation that he bought the gentlemen named in the correspondence, because it is notorious that since the beginning of the controversy, 20 years ago, he has not had the pecuniary means to buy anything so costly as an average Congressman or Federal official. In this connection he says: "Those who have known me since I have been in Washington know, whatever my disposition, I have not had the means at any time to purchase one man, much less the numerous gentlemen named. Now, if I had been possessed of the wealth of the New-Idria Company, and every Attorney-General of the United States, from and including Jerry Black, had passed from the Attorney-General's office right into my employ, as they have done into the pay of that company, that would be reason for believing that I had successfully employed corrupt means to further my interests. My one great trouble and hindrance has been the lack of ability to do the thing which these people charge that I have done. I know they will make desperate efforts to prejudice my case by commenting upon and distorting my private letters; but I will be able to prove, by the public records, my own actions, and those of the New-Idria Company and the officials in their pay, in connection with this case, and when I have done there will be a chapter written in the life of Jerry Black that will amaze the American people."

McGarrahan does not seem disconcerted by the publication of his letters, and says he can make everything clear and satisfactory. He says Jerry Black is charged with his cross-examination before the committee, and his only fear is that Black will not be as searching in his questions as McGarrahan would like him to be.

Hon. James Wilson, of Iowa, who has been in Washington for some weeks past, was interviewed at length this evening regarding the charge that he was corruptly connected with the claim, and that he was to profit by McGarrahan's success. He speaks very freely regarding the matter, and denies in the most distinct and unqualified terms that he ever expected to receive, or was promised any consideration for his action in Congress regarding the claim. He says that in 1865 or 1866, while he was a member of the House and the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the McGarrahan claim was before him and his fellow-members for consideration. It was discussed by the Judiciary Committee at great length, and finally, with only one dissenting voice, it was decided to report a bill which would enable McGarrahan to buy the lands in dispute at what might be regarded as a nominal figure. This action was taken because the committee did not like to be put in the position of attempting to override the decision of the Supreme Court. The bill so reported passed the House, but by a parliamentary trick was defeated in the Senate. So, Mr. Wilson positively declares, commenced and ended his connection with the matter. He states further, that any papers, letters, or lists of stockholders which in any way make it appear that he was personally interested with McGarrachan, are forgeries, pure and simple. The object of such statement he believes is to break down his character, and so destroy the force of the report of the Judiciary Committee, which has from time to time been a stumbling-block in the way of the New-Idria Company.

Senator Kellogg, who is also named in connection with the claim, denies that he ever, directly or indirectly, received a dollar for his action regarding it.

DEMOCRATIC RULE IN OHIO.

CONVICTS IN THE PENITENTIARY DISPOSED TO REVOLT—A SPIRIT OF INSUBORDINATION—HOW A DEMOCRATIC BOARD OF DIRECTORS MANAGE AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—Dispatches from Columbus state that the Ohio Penitentiary has been in a very turbulent condition for the past two days, in consequence of the policy pursued toward that institution by the Legislature. The Penitentiary was the last of the State institutions to be put in the hands of the Democrats by the General Assembly. It was honestly and ably managed when in Republican hands, and in order to provide a plausible excuse for turning it over to the Democrats a violent campaign against the management was deemed necessary. Sensational stories, gathered from ex-convicts and discharged employes, were published. The Republicans forced an investigation, but even the Democratic Legislature committee could find no ground for the charges of cruelty and other irregularities. A Democratic Board of Directors was, however, appointed by the Governor, and they have turned out the entire force in charge of the institution. One of the five Directors first appointed was a Republican, but he was instantly rejected by the Senate. The result of these proceedings has been to create a spirit of insubordination among the prisoners, who declare that punishment is played out, and insist on having their own way. Several outbreaks have occurred, and one or two inmates have escaped. The present Legislature has been in session over two months, and has done nothing but partisan work.

THE NATION AND ITS CREDITORS.

LETTER TO CONGRESSMAN GARFIELD FROM 120 LEADING BUSINESS MEN OF CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—The following letter, signed by 120 leading business men and firms, has been sent as directed:

To Hon. James A. Garfield, Member of Congress, Washington:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, citizens of Cleveland, who believe that the "coin" contemplated in the nation's contract with its creditors is gold or its equivalent, and that all efforts by Congress or otherwise to debase the national coinage or pay the public debt in light-weight silver or paper are an infraction of a solemn obligation and a compromise of public faith which must ultimately entail unfortunate results, take this method of expressing to you our thanks and admiration for the courage, ability, and fidelity with which you have, during the recent financial debates, defended the public faith and advocated the true interests of the country.

This would seem to be indirectly going back on Congressman Townsend, of this district, who voted for the bill.

PHILADELPHIA FAILURES.

WHOLESALE PROVISION-HOUSES IN TROUBLE—EFFECTS OF THE DOWNWARD TENDENCY IN PRICES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—At the close of business hours on Saturday it was rumored on 'Change that a number of wholesale provision-houses were in trouble. Investigation into the matter showed that the extensive commission and packing house of Ashael Troth & Son, at No. 39 North Water-street, had suspended, and that other houses which indorsed their paper were temporarily embarrassed. These are Collins & Beagary, William B. Millar & Co., and Troth Brothers. The suspension came so suddenly that none of the firms involved are able at the present time to state the amount of their liabilities or probable assets. Mr. Ashael Troth stated that the cause of the failure of his firm was the downward tendency of prices, which had fallen as low as they were in 1836. Hams which had been purchased in the West two months ago for 10 cents per pound would not bring in the market on Saturday 8½ cents per pound. In the face of these facts there was nothing left but to suspend. A meeting of the creditors will be held some time during the present week. A large number of the creditors are in the West, where the loss will be most heavily felt. The firms named are among the leading ones in their particular line, and their suspension has caused great uneasiness among the dealers on 'Change, as it is believed other parties will be involved.

A $140,000 CHURCH DEDICATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, March 10.—Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, of this city, just finished at a cost of $140,000 was dedicated to-day. Bishop Simpson delivered the dedicatory sermon this morning, and Dr. Newman, of Washington, preached in the afternoon. Between $30,000 and $40,000 was subscribed to-day toward paying the balance of the cost of construction.

WASHINGTON.

LIGHTENING THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

SYSTEMATIC MODES OF DOING BUSINESS OR LONGER SESSIONS NECESSARY—PROPOSITION TO CHANGE INAUGURATION DAY TO MAY 4—A GOVERNMENT BUDGET OR SUPPLY BILL EMBRACING THE ABSOLUTE EXPENSES SUGGESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The time spent by Congress upon the annual Appropriation bills has become so much extended since the great increase in the amount and number of items of the Government expenditures that some change in the method of legislating upon them must soon be considered. It is coming to be practicably impossible for Congress to consider the long list of estimates item by item, each subject to amendment and to debate. In the closing session of each Congress, which ends at noon on the 4th of March, it generally happens that there is great doubt during the last few days whether the appropriations will be completed. More than once it has happened that they were passed too late for enrollment, and such a bill complete, as the "omnibus," one of the very longest, has been presented to the President for his signature with only the first and last sheets properly copied upon parchment. The formal certificate being attached just in time to escape defeat by the expiration of the session, the body of the bill would be written within the next day or two. Sometimes several bills have been left in this way, and nobody but those interested in keeping the secret were permitted to know it. It should be said that in these cases the enrolling clerks finished the bills with the most scrupulous care, so that no mistakes have ever been traced to their work. But, of course, opportunity is offered for the perpetration of fraud. It is almost physically impossible, under the present system, to complete the bills by the 4th of March. It has been proposed to change the date of inauguration day (by an amendment to the Constitution) from March to May 4. This would be a good thing to do on many accounts. But the great difficulty is deeper.

The appropriations are nominally estimated for by the Secretary of the Treasury, but he, in fact, does nothing more than to arrange in prescribed form the items presented from the other departments. The aggregate is made many millions larger than necessary, because it is known that however exact and economical they might be made, Congress would cut them down. It is a sharper's business on both sides, between Congress and the departments, to see which will get the best of each other. It often happens that the House will spend an hour's time in cutting off a hundred dollars from the salaries of some clerks, or the contingencies for clean towels and soap. Each year a committee of new, or newish, men take up the appropriations and exercise their inexperience upon them, and make an ado about economy, often to the actual detriment of the whole service. Line by line, word by word, week after week, the Committee of the Whole House goes on examining the bills, the debate being extended to politics, law, finance, morals, public scandals and private griefs, and any other subject that can be imagined.

One method of meeting the situation is to change the rules of both House and Senate so as to have certain classes of appropriations excluded from amendments, and voted on all together. The Executive should present for the regular and usual expenditures of the Government a Budget or Supply bill. Most of the items of these expenditures are authorized by explicit statutes. Some are necessarily variable, such as contingencies and sundry expenses that cannot be fixed by permanent laws. The strictest responsibility should be fixed upon the Government for this bill, whose aggregate should be made such before its presentation as the Executive is fully willing to stand by as necessary and right. This Supply bill should be submitted to the careful examination of the committee as now, and every member of Congress would have ample opportunity to examine it and prepare for debate. The bill being before the House for general debate, it would be mercilessly criticised by the opposition if they found opportunity in its provisions. If proved to be outrageously extravagant, or in excess of law or custom or public need, it could be rejected as a whole, in which the English result of a change of Cabinet would not take place, perhaps, but the Supply bill would go back to the Executive for revision and reduction, and the debate would show the necessary changes to render the bill acceptable. They would usually be passed in a body, and Congress would be left free for other work. The probability is that appropriations would be much more economically and intelligently made than under the present system.

There is a class of extraordinary and unusual expenditures, such as for river and harbor improvements, public buildings and the like, which, if estimated for at all by the Executive, should be grouped so as to admit of separate consideration. But Congress could be better employed year after year for two or three months at a time than in wrangling over the number and pay of clerks, messengers, charwomen, and watchmen in the public buildings at Washington.

BUSINESS IN CONGRESS BEHIND.

THE HOUSE TO BLAME—THE WEST POINT BILL THE ONLY APPROPRIATION BILL SENT TO THE SENATE—A MONTH'S TIME LOST BY THE HOUSE—PROSPECT OF THE SESSION RUNNING INTO AUGUST—TIME WASTED ON THE TARIFF BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—It has been notorious for a month that Congress was behindhand with the business of the session. Nobody expects an adjournment before July, and August is privately talked of as the probable end of the session. A little examination of the condition of business that must be attended to before adjournment, and of the work that has been done, shows that the situation is even worse than is generally supposed. The fault lies chiefly with the House, of course, because the Tariff and Appropriation bills cannot be touched in the Senate until the House has passed them. The Senate should have received by this time three or four of the least important bills, and the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial bill besides, but the House has passed only the West Point Academy bill, which is now before the Senate Committee. Only three of the regular bills have been reported to the House by the Committee on Appropriations. These are the West Point, the Fortifications, and the Consular and Diplomatic bills. It is said that the committee will be ready to report all the remaining bills within the next two weeks. This is very doubtful, but if true is of little importance because the House has lost a month's time, and if the bills were all reported next week three months is the very shortest time in which they could probably be passed through both Houses. This judgment is founded on the ordinary experience of Congress, and while a shorter time might be sufficient the prospect is that the very last days of June will come before the work is concluded, and even then much of it will be hurried to avoid running over the end of the fiscal year. The time has already passed when the short sessions of Congress are adjourned, and in those sessions the work now scarcely begun must be completed before the 4th of March.

The delay could be excused and even justified by showing that the time had been spent on other important and necessary business. Looking back to the beginning of the extra session, one cannot call to mind that the House has acted on anything important except the Silver bill and the bill to repeal the Resumption act. Nothing else indeed has been accomplished which affects in any considerable degree the interests of the public. There have been many long speeches on political subjects, and several days were spent in talking upon the finances when the Resumption Repeal bill was before the House. The mass of speeches on the Silver bill printed in the *Record* after its passage shows the misdirected industry of a large number of members. The political discussion has been directed to no purpose, and has had no result. The acts passed and approved since the beginning of the session number less than 40, and the only one of any consequence in the list is the Silver bill. The Senate, of course, has spent its time mostly in discussing this bill and the Matthews Silver resolution. It is clear that nothing has been accomplished or attempted which can justify the neglect of the Appropriation bills.

The work already prepared and reported from committees is scarcely more important than that which has been considered. The House has about 40 bills from the Senate, being mostly bills for pensions in particular cases. The most important matters reported and awaiting action are the Fortifications Appropriation bill, the Consular and Diplomatic bill, a bill to appropriate funds for the detection of timber-stealing, a bill for the new District government, and a bill transferring the Indian Office to the War Department. The private bills pending number about 150, and more than a third of them are for pensions. There is also pending the Massachusetts election case. The Senate has even less business before it. Most of the bills thus far reported are of a private or local nature. The only subject in which the country takes much interest is the Railroad Sinking Fund bill, reported by Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on the Judiciary. This he will endeavor to call up next Tuesday, and he has a speech ready to deliver at that time. If the Senate will proceed with the consideration of that measure it will at least be engaged usefully, and upon a genuine public matter. The rest of the subjects upon which Congress has been expected to take action are still unprepared by the committees. They are principally subjects relating to railroads and to the revenues of the Government. The most important bill of all is that which undertakes to revise the tariff laws. Mr. Wood confidently expects its passage. Nobody else can be found who believes such a result possible. It is now certain that the great mass of legislation which was planned for this session will have to be left without action, because the Appropriation bills and the Tariff bill will render it almost impossible that time should be given to the consideration of other measures that will not unite at once sufficient strength in the House to call the previous question and prevent debate. While Congress will certainly remain in session till far into the Summer, it is now almost equally certain that little beyond the enactment of those laws actually necessary for keeping the Government in motion will be accomplished.

THE CONSULATE AT TORONTO.

ASSUMED SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RECENT CHANGES—CIVIL SERVICE AGAINST POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The appointment of Mr. E. D. Webster to be Consul at Toronto in place of Senator Conkling's henchman, Shaw, who has been named for Manchester, has created considerable comment in political circles here, and a number of usually well-informed persons have gone so far as to predict that this is only the first of a series of changes which are to be made in the interest of what is called Mr. Evarts' candidacy for the United States Senate. Such reports are without foundation, at least in so far as they concern Mr. Webster. It is true that he has for many years been a friend and admirer of Mr. Evarts. He has accepted the Toronto Consulate, however, not for any political consideration, but because it is within three hours' ride of his home in Buffalo, and for other reasons of a purely personal character. It is not likely that there will be any opposition to his confirmation.

THE PROPOSED DUTY ON WOOL.

PRESENT STATE OF THE WOOL SCHEDULE OF THE TARIFF BILL IN THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The wool schedule of the Wood Tariff bill, as amended and completed by the Committee on Ways and Means, stands as follows:

SCHEDULE I.—WOOLEN GOODS.—WOOL.

All wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, shall be divided, for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon, into the following classes:

Class I.—Clothing wool—that is to say, merino, mestiza, mets, or metis wools or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote, Down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have heretofore been usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New-Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in Classes II. and III.

Class II.—Combing wools—That is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals.

Class III.—Carpet wools and other similar wools—Such as Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and elsewhere.

The duty upon wool of the first and second class which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed. And the duty upon wool of all classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which it would be subject if imported unwashed; and the duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the alpaca, goat, and other animals which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character and condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject.

Wool of the first class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in said port, shall be 16 cents or less per pound, shall be 6 cents per pound.

Wools of the same class the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in said port, shall be over 16 and not over 32 cents a pound, 10 cents per pound.

Wools of the same class the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in said port, shall exceed 32 cents a pound, 12 cents per pound.

Wools of the second class, and all hair of the alpaca goat, and other animals, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in said port, shall be 32 cents or less a pound, 8 cents per pound.

Wools of the same class the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in said port, shall exceed 32 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound.

Wools of the third class the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in said port, shall be 12 cents or less per pound, 2½ cents per pound.

Wools of the same class the value whereof at the port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in said port, shall exceed 12 cents per pound, 5 cents per pound.

Wools on the skin the same rates as other wools, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks, 10 cents per pound.

Woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, or of which wool shall be a component of chief value, not herein otherwise provided for, 50 per centum ad valorem.

Flannel, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods, balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns, and all manufactures of every description composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, except such as are composed in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 25 cents per pound; valued at above 40 cents per pound, and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 38 cents per pound; valued at above 60 cents per pound, and not exceeding 80 cents per pound, 50 cents per pound; valued at above 80 cents per pound, 60 cents per pound.

Endless belts or felts for paper or printing machines, 40 cents per pound.

Bunting, 20 cents per square yard.

Women's or children's dress goods, and real or imitation Italian cloths, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, valued at not exceeding 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at above 20 cents per square yard, 12 cents per square yard. But on all dress goods weighing four ounces and over per square yard and costing over 20 cents per square yard, the duty shall be 80 cents per pound; provided that on merinos, cashmeres, poplins, and mousseline de laines, composed wholly of wool, imported in the gray or undyed state, weighing less than four ounces per square yard, the duty shall be 10 per centum ad valorem less than when imported in the dyed or finished state.

Clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, and balmoral skirts and skirting, and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except knit goods, 40 per centum ad valorem.

Webbings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords and tassels, dress-trimmings, head-nets, buttons or barrel-buttons, or buttons of other forms, for tassels or ornaments, wrought by hand or braided by machinery, made of wool, worsted or mohair, or of which wool, worsted or mohair is a component material, 50 per centum ad valorem.

Aubusson and Axminster carpets, and carpets woven whole for rooms, 50 per centum ad valorem.

Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine, 50 per centum ad valorem.

Brussels carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine, 50 per centum ad valorem.

Patent velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise, 50 per centum ad valorem.

Tapestry Brussels carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise, 50 per centum ad valorem.

Treble ingrain, three-ply, and worsted chain Venetian carpets, 40 per centum ad valorem.

Yara Venetian and two-ply ingrain carpets, 40 per centum ad valorem.

Druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise, 50 per centum ad valorem.

Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not otherwise herein specified, 30 per centum ad valorem, and mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, and other portions of carpets or carpeting shall be subject to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of like character and description, and the duty on all other mats (not exclusively of vegetable material,) screens, hassocks, and rugs, shall be 35 per centum ad valorem.

Oil-cloths for floors, stamped, printed, or painted, and all other oil-cloth (except silk oil-cloth,) 30 per centum ad valorem.

Hemp or jute carpeting is made six cents per square yard and transferred to Schedule G.

MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED TRANSFER TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT—VIEWS OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY DELEGATES ON THE SUBJECT.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The delegations of the Cherokee, Creek and Seminole, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations, of the Indian Territory, have sent to Congress a memorial against the pending proposition to transfer the management of Indian affairs from the civil to the military arm of the Government. They say: "Whether so intended or not the inevitable consequence of the transfer will be a wholesale breaking up of the work of civilizing and christianizing as now organized and prosecuted among the Indians by the churches of the country. It means disintegration and dissolution of the working force in the agency office, in the mission, school and chapel upon the farms, and in the shops at every Indian agency. Dissatisfaction and endless confusion must follow, resulting in discouragement and hopeless despair to the Indians and their friends, and in the abatement and eventual abandonment of all organized well-directed effort at Indian civilization. We do not think that Congress can afford to ignore the intelligent judgment and earnest desire of the millions of good men of the country whose eyes are now turned to Washington, and whose voices are heard everywhere in earnest protest against the relegating of Indian management to the War Department."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1878.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed a committee consisting of Assistant Secretary French, Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, and Treasurer Gilfillan to consider all propositions under his circular for the purchase of silver bullion, and to report the result to him. He has also directed Messrs. French and Linderman each to keep a detailed account of all propositions received and their action upon them.

Within the past two or three weeks hundreds of petitions have been received from printers and publishers in all parts of the country asking for the abolition of the duty on type. There seems to be a general movement to this end, and now petitions of type founders of New-York and other cities of the United States are being received. They ask that in order to prevent fraud in the introduction of foreign type the duty may remain a specific one and not be changed to an ad valorem duty. They also express themselves against a reduction of duty. These petitions have been referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE CHANCELLOR'S SUBSTITUTES BILL IN THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT—SPANISH FINANCES.

BERLIN, March 10.—In the Reichstag on Saturday the remaining clauses of the Chancellor's Substitutes bill passed the second reading. The amendments proposed were rejected. The third reading is fixed for Monday.

MADRID, March 10.—In the Cortes yesterday the Minister of War presented a bill fixing the military contingent for 1878 at 100,000 men. The Minister of Finances introduced the budget, showing a deficit of 8,000,000 pesetas, which, however, is expected to be balanced by the sale of State property. The budget proposed a special duty on petroleum and other mineral oils imported from countries not having commercial treaties with Spain. The Minister of the Colonies announced that Spaniards who remained abroad did so voluntarily, as the amnesty was general.

LONDON, March 11.—A special to the *Standard* from Constantinople states that 700 Circassians perished on the steamer Sphinx, which was burned near Cape Ellis.

The *Post's* Berlin dispatch says the Government is preparing a bill to authorize the raising of 75,000 marks to assist German artists in sending their works to the Paris Exhibition.

The *Daily News* dispatch from Madrid says the Budget abolishes the surcharges and extraordinary duties established in 1877 in favor of all nations having commercial treaties with Spain, except England and the United States. Coal-oils and foreign sugar, however, will continue to pay the surcharges, and Cuban sugar will pay 9 shillings.

HARD TIMES IN CALIFORNIA.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A letter has been received by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics from Watsonville, Cal., in which the writer says: "The present general business depression has been felt here. Capital has found it impossible to pay present rates of wages, and many laboring men have been unable to obtain employment. Many lay the blame for this upon the Chinese, which is not the case. Chinese labor here, I think, is higher than white labor in the East. Chinese laborers obtain 90 cents to $1 per day. The Central Pacific Railroad Company have recently employed 300 or 400 men at $1 a day—the first white men ever employed at that low rate here. We have never had a finer season for grain and grass on this coast than the present."

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

AUSTRIAN INTERESTS IN THE EAST.

THE VOTE FOR EXTRAORDINARY ARMY AND NAVY PURPOSES—PLEDGES DEMANDED BY THE HUNGARIAN DELEGATION RESPECTING BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA—THE DEBATE ADJOURNED—THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS' VISIT TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

VIENNA, March 10.—A demand was presented to the delegations on Saturday for a grant of 3,720,700 florins on account of extraordinary and urgent Army and Navy requirements.

The Sub-committee of the Hungarian Delegation to-day discussed the bill for a grant of 60,000,000 florins. M. Falk, who reported the bill from the committee, said he coincided in the Government's views, but as there were rumors of an intended occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, he desired guarantees that if action should prove necessary the Government would immediately seek the co-operation of the constitutional bodies.

Count Andrassy replied, and the debate was adjourned until Tuesday.

LONDON, March 10.—The Constantinople dispatch to Reuter's agency dated Sunday says: "A report is again current that the Austrians are about to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is unconfirmed, but it is understood that the Austrian plenipotentiary will, with the consent of Russia and Turkey, bring the question of the future position of those provinces before the congress."

A Reuter telegram, dated Constantinople, Sunday, says: "Reouf Pasha and Gen. Ignatieff started for St. Petersburg to-day. Hobart Pasha will leave for Crete on Tues

THE HAZING AT PRINCETON

A LETTER FROM DR. M'COSH.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE MAKES A STATEMENT REGARDING THE RECENT TROUBLES—EXAGGERATED REPORTS CORRECTED—THE FACULTY DETERMINED TO ERADICATE HAZING.

The following letter from President McCosh, of Princeton College, is meant to the recent riotous proceedings at that institution, corrects many exaggerated stories that were not afloat, and shows that the Faculty have taken decided measures to prevent a recurrence of the disturbance:

PRINCETON, N. J., March 9, 1878.

While we were conducting our investigations no member of the Faculty felt himself at liberty to address the public press, even to correct the gross exaggerations and caricatures that were published. Now that the decisions of the Faculty have been pronounced, I may give the parents of students, and the numerous friends of the college, a plain statement of the events which took place and the order of their occurrence.

I had reported to the Board of Trustees which met a few weeks ago that, since the opening of the academic year in September, we had had a quieter season among the students, and more intellectual life, reading, and research than at any previous time since I became connected with the college. This was true at the time I wrote it, as will be acknowledged by all who live in Princeton. But immediately after we had to suffer a humiliation. We had first one hazing by several Sophomores, and then in retaliation another on the part of the Freshmen. All hazing is, in its very nature, an interference with the God-granted rights of man, and is mean and cowardly. The hazing here, so far as my knowledge goes, was the same as in other places, neither better nor worse. I have done everything in my power to prevent the base practice in this college. Shortly after I became President I took, in concert with the late Chancellor Green, every decided steps to suppress it, being about to call in the civil authority, when the classes pledged themselves to discontinuance it. For years we had very few cases, and these did not take a violent or offensive form. I am prepared flatly to contradict the statement made in some quarters that hazing is a peculiarity of Princeton, or that it is a prevalent evil there. The story told of a Freshman being taken to the river and flung in was a pure invention of a student wishing to get fun at the expense of a reporter, as we happen to have no river at Princeton. The story has been reported in dozens of papers, some of the more knowing ones making the dead dome in the usual instead of the river. Many of the other statements as to the acts perpetrated on the young men are equally groundless and false. We had scotched the serpent and imagined we had killed it. But there is a fearful vitality in these old college customs, brought over from England and handed down from generation to generation. When we least expected it, at the middle of the session the virus burst out. The disgraceful acts stirred up the younger classes, and have occasioned all our trouble.

We had to take immediate steps to find out the guilty, and to restrain excited youths bent on avenging the supposed wrongs of their comrades. I wish it to be distinctly understood that I did not oppose, directly or indirectly, any action of the civil authorities. We do not claim that our students are independent of State prosecutions. Our college law (a law proposed by myself) is: "It is to be distinctly understood that any student violating the laws of the land shall be liable to the penalties imposed by public law, and the Faculty will not interpose to save him from penalties." I have acted throughout on this principle. The offense that roused us was committed on Monday night. When I heard of it on Tuesday morning. I would have rejoiced to learn that the civil authorities were instituting an investigation. But meanwhile the Faculty felt that prompt action was demanded in the circumstances, and undertook an investigation, certainly within their power, for the purpose of determing what they should do with the offending students. To the credit of the students we got confessions freely from no fewer than 50 individuals. On Thursday, at noon, the Prosecuting Attorney of the State called on me and asked the names of the offending students. I told him that I was most willing that he should make the investigation for himself; that I would give him all information as to general facts, but that the Faculty had brought about peace, and that I could not, in honor, give him the names of those students who had put confidence in me as standing in *loco parentis* and frankly confessed what they had done. The Mayor called on me on Saturday and asked me what steps I had taken.

Painful scenes such as have come up here will be apt to appear wherever there is a large body of young men collected together—in Princeton we have 500. I am not sure to what extent the college authorities are to be blamed for an occasional unexpected outburst of class feeling fostered by old tradition. But they are responsible for the way in which they treat it when it appears. Colleges are tempted on such occasions, in order to avoid odium, to hush up the whole matter, and they thus encourage a repetition of the offense. The Faculty of Princeton College set itself manfully to face this difficulty and repress the evil. Some have taken the advantage of our hour of weakness and have been doing their best, or their worst, to lead timid parents to think that their sons are exposed to danger in college, especially in Princeton. I am able to say that during the five years I have been here, and as far back as the memory of the oldest Professor goes, no one has been seriously injured. The authorities have been able to meet the emergency. We have cut off from the college those who were guilty of the grosser offense, and inflicted a mitigated penalty on those who joined in the disturbances. We feel quite competent to meet it, and we mean to take advantage of this sad occurrence to put down hazing. Other colleges are equally interested in this result, and we may, by a united effort, wipe out this standing disgrace of the higher educational institutions in our country.

Another evil has appeared, and it, too, has been exaggerated so as to alarm parents and guardians. I allude to the use of fire-arms. One of the Sophomores who took part with a mob in front of the Freshman who hazed him and fired blank cartridges. One of those pursued, believing he was in danger, discharged his pistol, as he supposed, in self-defense. Very little harm was done, though it might have been otherwise. There is nothing in all this to show that students pursuing their course orderly and keeping from prohibited nocturnal meetings are in more danger than ever. Our college laws forbid students from carrying fire-arms. But there are pistols so small that it is difficult to find them except by ordering a personal search, from which my whole nature shrinks as applied to a student. If parents will deal with us and not allow their sons to keep fire-arms at an early age, we hope that this evil will also disappear and leave our college as quiet and safe as it usually is, and as it is at this moment.

JAMES M'COSH.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE GREENBACKERS.

Hon. Samuel Flint has accepted the Greenback nomination for Governor of New-Hampshire in a queer letter, which the Boston *Traveller* prints, as follows:

LYME, N. H., March 8, 1878.

Messrs. George B. Hodgdon, M. F. Austin, and George E. Hutchins:

GENTLEMEN: I this morning received your communication announcing that I obtained the nomination for Governor at the National Greenback Convention held at Portsmouth on the 6th inst. I consider a nomination by your convention on such a platform a greater honor than an election would be by either of the old corrupt parties in the State, but I am an old man. My natural place in society is that of a pioneer, and if there were time between this and the day of election to bring forward another candidate, I would certainly decline. Success would ruin me, but I can bear defeat like a martyr. Thanks to the convention or this unlooked-for honor. In great haste and most respectfully,

SAMUEL FLINT.

A BIG FEE FOR CALEB CUSHING.

The Boston *Traveller* of Saturday evening says: "Hon. Caleb Cushing (according to the Newburyport *Herald*) has a big thing in his legal practice in the case of Don Joaquin Garcia de Angarica, a Cuban, who died, in New-York last Monday, at the age of 68 years. The Don left Cuba in 1868, on the breaking out of the insurrection, he being with the Cubans. He left a very great estate, which fell into the hands of the Spanish Government. Mr. Cushing recovered for De Angarica his plantations, and received for his services one-third of the estate, which is more than $300,000," and another claim for $2,000,000 has been made, and, if established, will make Mr. Cushing a rich man. The claim is one which probably can be collected, and Mr. Cushing will profit largely as well as the heirs to the estate."

POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The following were the postal changes for the week ending March 9, 1878:

New-England.—Office Established—Sewall's Bridge, Middlesex County, Mass., George W. Hill, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Sarah E. Robinson, Centre Sidney, Kennebec County, Me.; Mrs. Emma A. Sylvester, Northport, Waldo County, Me.; Robert Price, Parkville, Hartford County, Conn.

New-York.—Office Established—Wood Mines, Columbia County, Martin L. Smith, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Anson Ingraham, Centre Cambridge, Washington County; M. C. H. Barker, East Chester, Westchester County; Charles H. Neely, East River, Cortland County; Josiah Howard, Grovenor's Corners, Schoharie County; F. A. Mosher, Le Roysville, Jefferson County; William F. Cleveland, Morrisville, Madison County; Samuel Westbrook, Baldwin Bay Point, Warren County; Wallace S. Foster, Somerville, St. Lawrence County; Uriah Scoundy, Spafford, Onondaga County; Sanford Nellis, Stillwater, Saratoga County; Philip Beadnash, Wayne Corners, Wayne County.

New-Jersey.—Postmaster Appointed—Isaac A. Stacey, Bainville, Ocean County.

Pennsylvania.—Office Established—Liberty Run, Union County, David C. Johnson, Postmaster; Solsberry, Bucks County, Enoch Stapinski, Postmaster. Names Changed—Braddock's Field, Allegheny County, to Braddock; Lime Valley Station, Lancaster County, to Bellevue. Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Mary Bradford County, William Allen; Exeter, Luzerne County, Jesse F. Sterling, Harrisville, Butler County, William Boyce; Layton's Station, Fayette County, Isaac E. Cooper; Lakeside, Erie County, Charles M. Wheeler; Pine Township, Venango County, E. M. Stabik; Seven-by-Six, Beaver County, William C. Shannon; Sunnyside, Allegheny County, Alexander Enz; West Mill Creek, Erie County, George W. Brindle.

Maryland.—Office Established—Pomona, Kent County, William Seone, Postmaster. Office Discontinued—Rock Springs, Cecil County. Postmasters Appointed—Bachman's Mills, Carroll County, Alfred C. Bachman; Double Pipe Creek, Carroll County, John H. Angell.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSES AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest in New-England and along the Middle Atlantic coast. It is lowest in the Northwest. Threatening and rainy weather, frequent heavy high winds and gales have prevailed from the Gulf States to the North-west and upper lakes. Generally clear weather and southerly winds are now reported from the Gulf States to Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas. The pressure is increasing in New-England, with brisk northerly winds and falling temperature. The rivers have fallen five inches at Pittsburg and Cincinnati, 14 inches at Nashville, and nine inches at Cairo, and risen 18 inches at Keokuk and St. Louis, five at Shreveport, and 25 at Little Rock.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, rising barometer, colder northerly winds veering to easterly or warmer southerly, partly cloudy weather, and possibly rain areas, followed by falling barometer.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, falling barometer, except possibly a temporary rise in the eastern portions, increasing easterly to southerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, cloudy weather and rain areas.

For the South Atlantic States, falling, possibly followed by rising barometer, winds mostly from the south-west to south-east, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, and in the eastern portions rain areas.

For the upper lake region, rising, followed by falling, barometer, easterly to southerly winds, stationary or rising temperature, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

The Missouri River below Leavenworth, and the Mississippi from St. Paul to St. Louis and from Memphis to New-Orleans, will probably rise.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Ludington, Grand Haven, Key West, Jacksonville, Tybee Island, Savannah, Charleston, Smithville, Wilmington, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, and Sandy Hook.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A.M.	29°	42°	3:30 P.M.	31°	47°
6 A.M.	41°	39°	6 P.M.	30°	43°
9 A.M.	34°	45°	9 P.M.	27°	38°
12 M.	29°	61°	12 P.M.	26°	34°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 34°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 29°.2

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in the Central Building at Great Falls, N. H., yesterday morning, caused the following losses: J. Y. Wingate, druggist, $7,000; insurance, $5,700; on the building, which is owned by the estate of H. R. Roberts, $2,000; insured; Wimpfheimer & Co., dry goods, and other goods, $8,000; insured for $12,000; M. Bates & Co., dry goods, $3,000; insurance, $6,000.

The Maryboro Flouring Mills, at Moorefield, Ontario, were burned yesterday. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $12,000.

W. M. McElnee's house, at Rochesterville, Ontario, was burned yesterday morning. After leaving the house Mr. McElnee returned for the purpose of saving some valuable papers, and perished. His daughter was severely burned while attempting to save clothing.

MARINE DISASTERS.

ST. GEORGE, Bermuda, Feb. 23.—The British man-of-war Beta, from Halifax, arrived to-day. Capt. Snow reports that on Wednesday, 20th inst., the Beta passed a derelict vessel in latitude 36° 50' north, 64° 07' west, and he ascertained that it was the Orlando, of Prince Edward's Island. The derelict was water-logged; had main lower mast, bowsprit and jibboom standing; had been bark-rigged, and was apparently a new vessel.

On Wednesday evening last the Ackerman towed the barkentine Satellite, from Hamilton, into this port. When near the Convict Wharf, through the carelessness of the anchor in the proper time, the Satellite grounded upon the new piers which are being built by the Engineer Department at Convict Bay. The tug made several attempts to tow the Satellite off the piers, tore out the barkentine's head and carried away part of her starter, but without rendering her off. The barkentine came off at the next high tide.

SNOW BLOCKADE ON PACIFIC RAILROADS.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, March 10.—The Union Pacific Railroad is still blockaded by snow. The Western Division is open beyond Laramie, but nothing has passed that point eastward. The Eastern Division is open east of Sidney. Nothing has passed Antelope westward, where No. 3 passenger train, due here Friday, still remains awaiting relief. Several hundred men with shovels, together with a number of snow plows, have been engaged to-day between Sidney and Laramie in an endeavor to lift the blockade. The heaviest plow on the road left Laramie this morning but is now stuck at the Hidden. The snow in the cuts is packed very hard, and the plows which left here eastward-bound at 7 o'clock this morning have not made much headway, returning here at 7 o'clock this evening. The Colorado Central train is at Taylor's Station, 18 miles south, with the snow-plow in the ditch, while the Denver Pacific train is 10 miles south in a similar predicament. Relief has started from the south for both these trains. No news from the north yet. Reports from Colorado state that the Kansas Pacific Road is badly blocked, and that a wrecking train is in the ditch at Box Elder.

DEATH OF WARDEN QUINN.

John Quinn, Warden of the City Prison since 1874, died yesterday morning at 10:45 o'clock, after an illness of three weeks, in his home, No. 165 West Tenth-street. His malady was Bright's disease of the kidneys. He leaves a wife but no children. He was a native of this City and was 52 years of age. He was a Bowery boy, and lived in his youth and early manhood according to the methods of his class. While frequenting the various sporting places that abounded on the East Side, years ago, he became acquainted with most of the notorious bank thieves and burglars, and the information he then acquired was extremely valuable to him while he was in charge of the Tombs. Quinn was known familiarly throughout the City as "Nosey," on account of his prominent nasal organ. He was somewhat of a politician, and was rewarded in the Ring days with a $1,200 sinecure in the Controller's office. In 1873 he became a Reformer, and was appointed janitor of the rooms of the Council of Political Reform. When Mr. Havemeyer became Mayor he chose Quinn as his attendant, and for months was escorted to and from the City Hall. Desiring to reward him for his services he induced the Charity Commissioner to remove Warden Johnson of the City Prison, and to appoint Quinn to the place. This was done on May 12, 1874, and the new Warden took charge of the Tombs on Jan. 27, 1876. Although not a model prison-keeper, Warden Quinn acted well enough not to draw harsh criticism upon him during the four years he had charge of the City Prison.

THE STORM ON THE PLAINS.

SIDNEY, Neb., March 10.—A severe snow-storm set in Thursday night, extending over 400 miles, from Bitter Creek, Wyoming, to Ogallalla, Neb., and has raged until this morning with great fury, filling cuts on the railroad with snow. All trains have been laid up at convenient points for safety and comfort. The storm has somewhat subsided, and the track will soon be cleared to admit the passage of all trains.

SO-CALLED PEDESTRIANISM.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 10.—The pedestrian contest between Henry Schmehl and Ellen Wickers, at Grunewald Hall, in which Schmehl was to walk 400 miles in 120 hours, and Miss Wickers to walk 250 miles before Schmehl walked 400, was won by Schmehl by 2m. 30s. Schmehl's time, (400 miles,) 119:41:5. Wicker's time, (250 miles,) 119:46:25.

MURDER OF A MINER.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., March 10.—A Swede, whose name is unknown, stabbed Mike Gibbons, a miner, at Crown Point, last night, killing him instantly. The act has caused great excitement among the miners at Port Henry and Ghoyer.

ST. LOUIS JOCKEY CLUB.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 10.—The full programme for the June running meeting, the inaugural of the St. Louis Jockey Club, was announced to-day, and includes nine stake races, with $6,100 added, and six purse races, for which $1,800 are offered.

AN ORANGE-CATHOLIC RIOT.

MONTREAL, March 10.—A disturbance occurred this evening on Papineau Road, in the east end of the city, between Orangemen and Catholics, which resulted in the stabbing of a young man between the ribs. [illegible]

MAKING SILVER DOLLARS.

THE PROCESSES OF MINTING.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK FROM THE MELTING TO THE STARTING—HOW THE SILVER IS ALLOYED—THE CAPACITY OF THE THREE MINTS.

The capacity of the various coining Mints and Assay Offices in the United States will be fully tested during the coming year. The law of Feb. 28, 1878, demands that between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 of the new dollars shall be turned out every month. The officers of the Mints think that 2,000,000 will be the maximum of production for the present, and to coin so many silver dollars as that a month will require brisk work at the Mints. It has already been announced in THE TIMES that the dies for the new dollar are to be made from the design of Mr. Morgan, an English draughtsman. The coin will undoubtedly be one of the handsomest that has ever been circulated in this country. There will be, as a matter of course, no lack of silver in the Mints to work upon. On the 11th of December last 11 tons of silver were sent to Philadelphia from the Assay Office in this City; seven and a half tons were sent on the 31st day of the same month, and at least 12 tons more have been sent during the last fortnight. Most of the silver received at the Philadelphia Mint passes through the New-York Assay Office. There are two coining Mints besides the one in Philadelphia, one in San Francisco and the other in Carson City, and assaying and refining are done in Helena, Montana; Boise City, Idaho; Denver, Col., and at a few other points in the far West. The Philadelphia Mint is capable of turning out about $1,500,000 in coined money a month: the San Francisco Mint $1,000,000, and the Carson City Mint $500,000. The Mints cannot, of course, be given over exclusively to the coinage of silver dollars. The subsidiary coins must be struck, and a certain amount of gold coinage goes on all the time. Gold is needed by the Government to buy silver with, aside from all other purposes. It is coined mostly in the form of double eagles. During last month 21,210 double eagles were coined in Philadelphia, and 20 eagles, 20 half-eagles, 20 three-dollar pieces, 20 quarter-eagles, and 20 one-dollar pieces were coined in the same time. The other coinage of the Philadelphia Mint during February comprised 200 trade dollars, 375,000 half-dollars, 1,461,800 quarter-dollars, 200 twenty-cent pieces, 964,200 dimes, 600 five-cent pieces, 600 three-cent pieces, and 910,800 cents.

Silver is sent from the Assay Office to the Philadelphia Mint pure, or 999 fine, which is about as pure as silver can be. It is sent in large bars, and, when received at the Mint, is melted and alloyed with copper. Coin silver is 900 fine. After being melted and alloyed, the metal is cast into ingots, which are simply bars of a convenient size for handling. The metal is then assayed, to determine whether it is exactly of the standard fineness. Assaying is done by what is known as the dry or humid process. Samples for assay are taken while the silver is in a fused condition, and two assays are made of every specimen. The silver ingots are then go to the coiner. They are first rolled into strips, and as the rolling proceeds it apt to make the metal brittle, it is annealed to soften it. Silver is annealed simply by heating in an open wood fire, and then being allowed to cool gradually. The silver dollar must be rolled down through the rolls nine or ten times before the first annealing and four or five times afterward. Then the process of annealing is repeated. After the last annealing the strips are run through cutters which divide them into drafts of the proper thickness for the coins; and these, in their turn, are run through a steam punching machine which cuts planchets the proper size for the coins. Four 150 to 200 coins are cut in a minute. As the metal gets greasy during this process, the planchets are then dipped into a bath of diluted sulphuric acid, which is too weak to act upon the silver, but effectively removes the foreign matter. The planchets are then adjusted; that is to say, they are carefully weighed, and all that are lacking in weight are cast aside; such pieces are called "clippers" or "bearers" are the pieces which weigh too much and are filed off. The adjusting is done by women. It is a process which requires much delicacy, and scales are used which are sensitive to one-sixty-fifth part of a grain. After the adjusting is finished, the next operation is the milling, which is done with a curious sort of machine. The edges of the coin are thrown up and grooved by this process. After another cleaning with sulphuric acid the coins are ready for the die. The stamping is done on a screw press, and both sides of the coin are stamped at the same time. The dies are cylindrical blocks of steel upon which are carved the designs to be stamped by pressure upon the coins. A pair of a high order as well as fine mechanism is conspicuous in this part of the coining process. The designer, in the case of the new silver dollar, Mr. Morgan, first draws his design on paper, from which is made a model in wax, and from which a plaster cast is taken, and from this cast an electrotype is taken, upon which careful revision is made with the graver. This electrotype, like the model and cast which preceded it, is cut in bas relief, that is to say, in reverse impression which appears on the dollar. The design is transferred to a steel die by using Hill's reducing machine, constructed on the principle of the pantograph. In using this instrument, which is a delicate point, follows the lines on the electrotype, while the other arm, to which is attached a strong and rapidly revolving drill reproduces the same lines on a smaller scale upon the steel die. By means of a transfer impression is transferred to another block in intaglio and thence upon another block, which is the parent die. After each transfer the lines are carefully improved with the graver. Steel of the same quality as that of which the parent die is made is used for the coining dies. They are annealed, and trued on both ends. Two or three blows in the screw press, which is worked with a lever, serve to produce the impression, and both the obverse and the reverse of a coin are struck at once. Machinery places the planchets between the dies, and afterward drops the completed coin in a box. The finished pieces of each coinage are reserved for the annual Government assay.

The processes of melting, refining, and assaying gold and silver are carried on in the Assay Office, in this City, only, and in the Philadelphia and Carson City Mints. Not only Government work is done here, but large deposits are made daily of gold and silver bullion by private individuals. Gold is always found alloyed with silver, and it is never found with any other alloy. When the silver from the gold supply, the bullion is boiled in sulphuric acid, which removes the alloy; the gold is then refunded and reduced to a coarse powder resembling clay. Its purity then is 898 or 899. The silver, mixed with copper, is run into vats on a lower floor, and is purified and granulated, when it resembles pipe-clay. The granulated gold and silver are pressed into a hydraulic press in a pyramidal form. A cheese of gold, 12 inches in diameter and 3 inches thick, is worth $20,000; a silver cheese of the same size is worth $900. The sulphuric acid, after it is used, produces a sediment of selenic acid, which is much prettier than either the gold or the silver seen in the Assay Office. The vitriol and the weak acid are both sold for as much money as the original acid cost. The sulphuric acid for nitric acid for nitric has caused a saving to the New-York Assay Office alone of $100,000 a year. Depositors receive their gold and silver separately at standard purity, 900. Pure metal is also sent to the Assay Office from the various refineries to be alloyed. From United States

Jew's Island, Edward Dillis, Jackson Riley, and William Tryon, sailors belonging to the Dutch Reform ship Hope, upon which were forgeting sheep in the Newcastle, were arrested, and all acknowledged that they were concerned in the robbery. James Wallace, the Captain of the vessel, identified the land, which is about 9,000 acres, belonging to the cargo of the vessel. The prisoners were held for trial.

BREAKING A MILK MONOPOLY.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN MILKMEN GOING OUTSIDE OF ORANGE COUNTY FOR THEIR SUPPLY—DELAWARE COUNTY THE NEW FIELD—THE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES—WHAT THE DEALERS EXPECT TO GAIN.

Orange County has long enjoyed an almost undisputed monopoly of the business of supplying the City of New-York and surrounding cities with milk, and, owing to its proximity to the City and its facilities for the production and transportation of the article, it has seemed almost impossible to interfere with the monopoly. Sussex and Putnam Counties, it is true, have contributed largely to the supply, but Orange County has taken the credit, just as she has for the production of all the choicest butter consumed in the City, while it is a well-known fact that for years the finest grades of butter have been the product of dairies much further from New-York than Goshen or Middletown. Recently, the attention of those dealing in milk has been attracted to a milk-producing section second to none in the State, and from present indications it seems likely that before many years the source of supply will be changed. The section referred to is Delaware County—a section which has heretofore converted the products of its dairies into butter, the quality of which is acknowledged on all hands to be the finest in the market. Delaware County is almost exclusively a mountainous region, and is filled with springs of the purest and coolest water, the temperature of which never changes, Summer or Winter. Her pastures are unsurpassed in richness; her cows are of the very best breed, and the skill of her farmers is perfect. It is easy to see, therefore, that she can successfully compete with Orange County, and send to New-York as good milk, though, perhaps, in a smaller quantity. The quality of Orange County milk has materially deteriorated in recent years, and but for the fact that no other source of supply was known the trade of that county would have suffered severely.

A TIMES' reporter yesterday had a conversation with Mr. John Pinckney, a Brooklyn milk-dealer, who consumes in his business about 15 cans, or 600 quarts, of milk daily. Mr. Pinckney has just returned from Delaware County, and is the first of the Brooklyn dealers who has visited that locality for the purpose of making arrangements for obtaining a supply of milk. He was very much pleased, he said, with the appearance of the country, and not a little surprised at the richness of the land and the evidences of thrift and prosperity among the farmers. There was, he said, plenty of milk there, but most of the farmers looked upon the experiment of sending it to New-York as doubtful, and were waiting until their neighbors had made the trial before venturing themselves. He said there were obstacles to be overcome, and the pioneers in the business, both farmers and dealers, would be compelled to conquer them. The most serious drawback was the distance, and the question as to whether the milk could be transported so far, a portion of the way by boat and arrive here in good condition. Mr. Cornell, the owner and manager of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, by which the milk is to be brought as far as Rondout on the line of boats from Rondout to New-York, has, however, guaranteed that the milk shall arrive in New-York in better condition than any which is received here now, and to this end he has made ample provision, in the way of refrigerator cars on the railroad, and ice and canvas on the boat. Mr. Pinckney has made a contract for the milk of a dairy of 25 cows at Stamford, and expects to secure the contract for another dairy of the same size at Roxbury. He will thus be assured a supply of at least 400 quarts per day. He pays, he says, the same price for milk as in Orange County, and the freight charges will be the same. Mr. Pinckney does not expect to get cheaper, but he does expect to get better milk; and in his opinion the milk sent into Brooklyn from Delaware County men learn "the tricks of the trade" in which the Orange County men are so expert.

The other milk-dealers in Brooklyn are standing back and watching Mr. Pinckney's move, and if he is successful they will imitate him at once. There are still others who will make the venture this Spring. Among the latter is Mr. Covert, the Vice President of the Kings County Milk Exchange. He intends to visit Delaware County next week. In this City there are several dealers who have already secured their supply from Delaware County. Among these is Mr. Woodhull, who has long have contracted for the milk of the dairy of Judge Gilbert, of Stamford, who owns between 100 and 200 cows, many of which are full-blooded Alderneys.

The dairymen of Delaware County desire the success of the present experiment, although most of them stand by and watch its course. They all agree, Mr. Pinckney says, that it would be much less laborious and troublesome to send their milk to market, direct, than it is to manufacture butter, and most of them are of the opinion that in the end it will be more profitable. At present they have money only twice a year—in the Fall, when they are paid for their Summer butter; and in the Spring, when they receive money for their Winter supply. As a consequence, all their financial operations are carried on on a credit basis. Under the new system they will receive money once a month, and will always have money and be perfectly independent. This is probably the strongest argument that could possibly be brought to bear in favor of the new plan. There is practically no limit to the milk-producing capacity of Delaware County. Present and prospective railroad facilities are likely to open up a much wider and equally valuable field, extending into Schenango, and possibly Otsego and Broome Counties. There seems, therefore, to be no reason to doubt that the day is not far distant when New-York and the surrounding cities will not be compelled to rely upon what has heretofore been looked upon as the only available source of milk supply—Orange County. At present, the daily receipts of milk over the Erie, Hudson River, Harlem, and New-Haven Railroads is said to be 8,300 cans of 40 quarts each, or 332,000 quarts.

SHERMAN ON KELLEY.

THE AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES NOTES TO BE REDEEMED—WHAT WE HAVE TO MEET THEM.

The Canton (Ohio) *Repository* of the 9th inst. prints the following letter from Secretary Sherman, having reference to Judge Kelley's recent speech on resumption, in which that gentleman said that we have $700,000,000 to redeem, with only $65,000,000 of gold to redeem it with:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 8, 1878.

DEAR SIR: The extract which you quote from Kelley's speech is but a part of the diatribes which such men as Kelley have used to excite the popular mind and create a war between capital and labor. The amount of United States notes to be redeemed is less than $350,000,000, of which more than $50,000,000 are constantly in the Treasury in some form. The $65,000,000 available are now nearly $90,000,000, with some months further to accumulate. The Silver bill, in one respect, makes resumption easier by broadening the basis of coin resumption. What is driving the people to paper-ism, &c., is the insane warfare upon capital, which destroys confidence, and prevents prudent men from embarking in new enterprises. Could any one expect possible people, having property or money, to embark it in the hazards of trade in the face of such appeals as are now quite common, and of which this is a specimen? At this moment our country is more prosperous than any in the world, though many are idle and out of employment. What is needed most is confidence in the stability of values, and this can only be secured by a resumption of payment in coin. Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

WILSON J. VANCE, Esq., Canton, Ohio.

IN COLLISION WITH A MONITOR.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 10.—The steam-boat Shannon, from Onachita River, with 900 bales of cotton, at 3 o'clock this morning collided with the United States monitor Canonicus, and sank in a few minutes. Capt. Dehart, of the Shannon, thinks no lives were lost. The Canonicus is at anchor in the river, at the foot of Canal-street. This is the second steam-boat that has been sunk by collision with the Canonicus. It is claimed on the part of the steam-boat that the light displayed by the monitor is insufficient. The Shannon will be a total loss. A portion of the cargo may be saved in a badly damaged condition. The boat and cargo were valued at $50,000.

DEATH OF A SANDY HOOK PILOT.

Mr. Alexander Cochrane, an old Sandy Hook pilot, died at a late hour on Saturday night at his residence, No. 357 Pearl-street, Brooklyn, of inflammation of the stomach. Deceased had been engaged as a Sandy Hook pilot for over 35 years, and was on active duty up to Tuesday of last week, at which time he went home and complained of being ill. He was shortly afterward attacked with a severe hemorrhage, followed by inflammation, which resulted in death. Mr. Cochrane was about 50 years of age and leaves a wife and four children. He was well known in this City.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. Thomas L. Crittenden, United States Army, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge William R. Taylor, of Wisconsin, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Lieut.-Commander Charles J. Train, United States Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Congressman D. M. Van Auken, of Pennsylvania, is at the New-York Hotel.

Controller A. G. Porter, of the Treasury Department, and Alanson R. Page of Oswego, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE PARIS WORLD'S FAIR.

LIST OF AMERICAN EXHIBITORS.

THE CATALOGUE OF ART WORKS NOT READY FOR PUBLICATION—NO MORE PERMITS FOR SPACE TO BE GRANTED—THE LAST LOAD OF GOODS TO BE SENT TO PARIS BY THE CONSTELLATION—A TIMELY NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS WHO DESIRE FREE TRANSPORTATION FOR THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following is a list of the American exhibitors (artists excepted) at the Paris Exposition of the present year, to whom space has been allotted by Commissioner-General McCormick. The list of articles and of their works, as selected by the Advisory Art Committee, of which ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan is Chairman, will be made public in a few days. The United States ship Supply was the first vessel to sail with goods for the Exposition. She left this City Feb. 25. The United States ship Constitution sailed from Philadelphia Feb. 26. The United States ships Wyoming and Portsmouth, now loading at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, will sail on the 16th inst., and the United States ship Constellation on the 23d inst., offering exhibitors the last opportunity to send their goods free of cost for transportation. No goods will be received at the Navy-yard after the 20th inst., and no more permits for space at the Exposition can be granted.

The number of exhibits and houses exhibiting, according to this list, is 578, representing 24 States of the Union. New-York heads the list, having 224 of the entire number of exhibitors, 196 of whom are from this City, and 45 are from other parts of the State. Pennsylvania has 104 exhibits, the majority coming from Philadelphia, although Pittsburg is represented. Next in importance, according to the number of exhibits, is Massachusetts, with 41 exhibits. Thirty-eight exhibits come from Connecticut, New-Jersey sends 20, and all the Western States together enter but 50 exhibits. Louisiana sends 14 entries. By far the larger part of the list is an enumeration of machinery for almost every conceivable purpose to which machines can be put. Of agricultural implements and machinery there are 32 entries, the number of mowers and reapers being 10. The leather manufacturers have made a combined effort, and they are to be represented by 27 exhibits, prepared by the leading firms in all parts of the country. American hardware will be exhibited by 18 firms. The absence from the list of the names of well-known piano-forte manufacturers is noticeable, and very few sewing-machines are entered. Among novelties are vulcanized wood, anti-friction metal, toughened glass, speaking telephones, the Lord's Prayer in 500 languages, a revolving boot-heel and type-writing machines. There are nine entries of canned provisions and fruits.

Name.	Address.	Character of Exhibit.
Allen, J. F. & Co.	Richmond, Va.	Manf'd Tobacco.
Archer, R. P.	Richmond, Va.	Manf'd Tobacco.
Albert, Chas. F.	Philadelphia, Penn.	Manf'd int's, &c.
Adams, Andrew J.	Meriden, Conn.	Agricul Tools.
Abbey, Ch. & Sons.	Philadelphia, Penn.	Gold Foil.
Allen & Roeder	302 Broadway	Pn'matic Riveter.
Allen, Wm. H.	Washington, D. C.	Maps.
Am. Val. Lmb'r Co.	40 Broadway	Vulcanized Wood.
Abendroth Bros.	Beekman-st.	Stoves.
Adams & Westlake	Philadelphia, Penn.	Leather.
Adriance, Platt & Co.	165 Greenwich-st.	Mowers & Reapers.
Aultman, C., & Co.	Canton, Ohio.	Agricul Machinery.
Appleton, W. Watkins & Co.	Meriden, Conn.	Watches & Move'n.
Appleton, D., & Co.	549 Broadway	Books.
Am. B'tzn Hole S. M. Co.	Philadelphia, Penn.	Sewing-machines.
Am. Fence M'f. Co.	86 Mangin-street.	Fence.
Ansonia Clock Co.	19 and 21 Cliff-st.	Clocks.
Am. Wine Co.	St. Louis, Mo.	Wines.
Am. Sc. Civ. Eng'rs.	104 East 20th-st.	Plans & Models.
Allen, Lambert & Co.	12 Maiden Lane.	Gold Pens, C's, &c.
Allen, J., & Sons.	7 West 33d-street.	Artificial Dentures.
Albright, Andrew J.	Newark, N. J.	Rubber Cont'd Hair.
Adams & Shaler.	85 Gold-st.	Leather.
Am. Bookseller.	39 Chambers-st.	Books.
Allen & Drum-mond.	Louisville, Ky.	Molding Machine.
Adams & Taggarts.	Pittsburg, Penn.	Paper Bag Machine.
Am. Grape Sug'r Co.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Grape Sugar.
Avery, Wm.	New-Iberia, La.	Rock & Coarse Salt.
Andrews, W. D. & Bro.	414 Water-street.	Pump and Engine.
Allen, R. H., & Co.	191 Water-street.	Warehouse Trucks.
Blabon, G. W. & Co.	Philadelphia, Penn.	Oil-cloths.
Batcheller & Sons.	Wallingford, Vt.	Garden & Farm T'ls
Bacon & Raymond	449 Broadway	Pianos.
Bliss & Williams.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mach. for Sh't Mtl.
Barney & Berry.	Springfield, Mass.	Skates.
Baeder, Adamson & Co.	Philadelphia, Penn.	Hair, Glue, Emery.
Bolen & Byrne	423 E. 54th-street.	Mineral Waters, &c
Brown Cal. Eng. Co.	57 Lewis-street.	Caloric Engine.
Bergner & Engel	18 Spring-street.	Lager Beer.
Bruce, G., Son & Co.	Chambers-street.	Spec. Bk. of Types.
Bagger, Louis.	Washington, D. C.	Glass Bearings.
Stevenson & Co.	1 Murray & 71 st.	Gas Meters.
Brown, E. Parmly.	Flushing, L. I.	Artificial Dentures.
Barnum, Richard.	Lime Rock, Conn.	Car-wheels, &c.
Benkert, C., & Co.	Philadelphia, Penn.	Books and Shoes.
Banner, G. E. & Co.	18 Park-place.	Steam Engines.
Barry Bros.	97 Chambers-st.	Mass. Hay Rake.
Bracher, T. W.	3 Park-row.	Ventilators.
Bien, Julius.	16 and 18 Park-pl.	Maps and Charts.
B

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LITERARY NOTES.

—G. W. Carleton & Co. announce *Mr. Gluic's System.*

—Mr. La Fontaine edits Sothern's new book, *Birth of a Brother.*

—Victor Hugo's *Histoire d'un Crime* will not be completed for some time.

—The latest English novels are: *Saltburat*, by Miss. Arthur Lewis, and *Thro' the Shadows.*

—Macmillan & Co. will shortly publish *First Principles of Agriculture*, by Prof. Tanner.

—The author of the *Buccaneers* has another work in hand, the *Buccaneers of* 1690.

—Dr. Henry Dunbar is preparing a concordance to Homer's *Odyssey and Minor Works.*

—*Claude Lorraine* is Mr. M. F. Sweetser's next volume in the series of "Artist Biographies."

—Ward & Holbrook have in press a volume by Marion Stanley, *What Our Girls Ought to Know.*

—J. Whittaker announces *The Boston Lectures for* 1878, by Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D.

—A volume of sermons by Dr. Henry A. Boardman, *Earthly Suffering and Heavenly Glory*, is in press.

—A study of "April Days," made up from the journal of the late Henry D. Thoreau, will appear in the April *Atlantic.*

—The next issue by the National Temperance Society, No. 58 Reade-street, is T. S. Arthur's *The Mill and the Tavern.*

—Lee & Shepard will soon publish a small volume, by Rev. John A. Cass, entitled *Is There Such a Place as Hell?*

—Rev. H. G. Batterson, D. D., of Philadelphia, is engaged upon a work to be called *A Sketch Book of the American Episcopate.*

—The Rose-Belford Publishing Company, of Toronto, is vigorously pushing its American reprint of the *Fortnightly Review* at $5 a year.

—Algernon Swinburne's next volume will be a *Translation of François Villon's Poems*, to which he will prefix a critical study of that poet.

—Charles Edgar Spencer's forthcoming volume of poems will include the "Viking," "Gay," "Legend of the Mozabala," and other poems.

—The latest thing from Chicago is a new work by R. S. Dement, entitled *Ingersoll, Beecher, and Dogma*, which S. C. Griggs & Co. have in press.

—Rev. Alexander Burgess, D. D., the Bishop-elect of Quincy, Ill., is the author of the *Life and Letters of Bishop Burgess*, the first Bishop of Maine.

—James Carson Brevoort contributes to the March *Magazine of American History* a critical study of the question, "Where are the Remains of Columbus?"

—Still another of Clementine Helm's stories, *Child and Woman*, translated by J. E. Cooke, will be published by James A. Moore, Philadelphia, about May 1.

—Henry Holt & Co. are about to bring out an edition of the *Letters of Chauncey Wright.* The edition printed for private circulation was quickly exhausted.

—Mr. Cassino, of Salem, Mass., the naturalists' agent and publisher, has lately brought out the second part of Prof. D. G. Eaton's *Ferns of North America.*

—A. D. F. Randolph & Co. have just issued the fifteenth thousand edition of *Royal Commandments*, a little volume of daily thoughts suitable to the Lenten season.

—The seventh volume of the historian Freeman's "Historical Course for Schools" entitled *European Colonies*, by E. J. Payne, has just been published by Macmillan & Co.

—The *Western* has become a bi-monthly, and has nearly doubled its former size. Its characteristic is that it depends exclusively upon Western writers for its contributions.

—The title of H. M. Stanley's book, which will not appear till May, is *Through the Dark Continent; the Sources of the Nile; Around the Great Lakes, and Down the Congo.*

—The next volume in the "No Name Series," according to the *Bookseller*, will have the title *Gemini*, and will be a New-England story of the lives and adventures of a pair of twins.

—The leading paper in Iceland, *Thjodolfr*, pronounces Anderson's *Norse Mythology* "the most scholarly, the most instructive, and the most complete work of the kind in existence."

—Dr. Dorchester's *Concessions of "Liberalists"* to *Orthodoxy*, which the Boston University School of Theology warmly indorse, is just ready in a small 16mo. D. Lothrop & Co. are the publishers.

—The new thing from England most eagerly looked for is Matthew Arnold's recent lecture on "Equality." It will probably be in the March issue of the *Fortnightly Review*, or of the *Nineteenth Century.*

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. have just issued *The Epoch of the Mammoth.* The author is James C. Southall, whose first book, *The Recent Origin of Man*, made some mark a year or two ago, and was severely criticised.

—*Heroes of South African Discovery* is the title of a new volume of travels, prepared by N. D'Anvers, and fresh from the press of Marcus Ward & Co., London, which will include some account of Mr. Stanley's recent explorations.

—Prof. Francis Gerry Fairchild has in preparation a volume of the masterpieces of Edgar A. Poe in poetry, fiction, and criticism, and will prefix to it an authentic photograph of Poe, taken at Providence, R. I., during the episode with Mrs. Whitman.

—Canon Pullan, of Salisbury Cathedral, England, the author of *The Fight at Dame Europa's School*, and of *Modern Christianity and Civilized Heathenism*, has conformed to the Church of Rome. Is he putting the teachings of his second book into practice?

—Rev. R. W. Memminger is said to have written a juicy book, which Clarton, Bonsen & Hafflehinger will bring out in a few days. It will be called *Reflections of a Recluse*, and was partly planned while the author was Summering among the mountains of North Carolina.

—Few men have withdrawn from the book trade about whom kindlier things have been said than those published concerning Benjamin H. Tickner. He started and carried on the "Vest Pocket Series," and did countless other things besides. Houghton, Osgood & Co. will also miss him.

—New-York has now its semi-monthly illustrated magazine (the *Nordiske Blade*) in the Norwegian language. It is published by M. Nilsen, and is devoted partly to sketches of prominent citizens of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, and partly to the important events taking place in those countries.

—The *Church Eclectic*, edited by Rev. W. T. Gibson, D. D., Utica, N. Y., has been enlarged, and has brighter prospects than ever. It presents some of the best current writing in the Church of England, and gives original essays on religious and ecclesiastical subjects. In the March number the recent address of Bishop Doane on the General Convention is printed in full.

—Every subject has its organ these days, but Mr. S. C. Hall, of London, is announced as the editor of a new weekly publication to be entitled *Social Stories*, which is to be the organ of everybody. It will discuss the social topics which agitate the public mind, and call in eminent writers, social reformers, and advocates of social progress to speak the well-considered word on different topics.

—Some authors multiply books, and are hardly known beyond a bookseller's shelf. Here is one, whose name is Henry Dunn, and these are the titles of his books: *The Churches—A History and an Argument; Organized Christianity—Is it of Man or of God; The Destiny of the Human Race; The Study of the Bible; The Righteousness of God; The Kingdom of God*, and *The Limitations of Christian Responsibility.*

—In the present rage for old things, a work, translated from the French of Albert Jacquemart by John Percy Pellicer, and just published by Chapman & Hall, London, is likely to be widely circulated, both in England and in this country. It is called *The History of Furniture*, and is filled with reminiscences and notes on objects of art which forms articles of furniture, and would be interesting to collectors. It make a large octavo volume, and is richly illustrated.

—A work of much interest to Professors in colleges and their students is a volume of the lectures of Alexander J. Ellis, Fellow of the Royal Society, on Greek. He considers the English, Dionysian, and Erasmic pronunciations of Greek, in reference to which and to other points, and finds that the Erasmic

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what the probable changes have been in the pronunciation of Greek during eight periods. He also gives a translation of the chapters in Dionysius, *De Collocatione Verborum*, relating to pronunciation, with exegetical comments.

—William Cushing, Assistant at the Harvard College Library, has prepared an *Index of the North American Review*, which will be published as soon as the subscriptions will warrant it. It will consist of two parts—Subjects and Authors—and will be a careful and reliable work. Its value is apparent from the fact that the *Review* contains the productions of nearly every man who has made his mark in American literature, and that this index will reveal the old secrets and put the contents of the venerable *North American* where they can be utilized. Mr. Cushing's address is No. 70 Antrim-street, Cambridgeport, Mass. The *Index* will make 200 pages of the same size as the *Review*, and will be sold at $2 50.

—What publisher will give us a reprint of James Platt's *Morality!* Its contents are: "Introduction;" "Are Men Moral?" "Why Men Are Not Moral;" "How Men May Become Moral;" "Concluding Remarks." It is but a shilling pamphlet, and, though it has only been issued a few weeks, and the author is his own publisher, at No. 77 St. Martin's Lane, London, E. C., it has already reached a circulation of 10,000 copies. The *Whitehall Review* says of it: "The latest sprinus of modern immorality are here exposed to view, without measure and without mercy, and the sound maxims that 'honesty is the best policy' and 'virtue is its own reward' are made as clear as the sunshine by a bright genial writer."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*The Mill and the Tavern.* By T. S. Arthur. New-York: National Temperance Society. 1878.

—*The Bride of Landeck.* By G. P. R. James. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. Half Hour Series.

—*A Shadow on the Threshold.* By Mary Cecil Hay. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. Half Hour Series.

—*Leo XIII. and His Probable Policy.* By Rev. B. O'Reilly, L. D. New-York: Peter F. Collier. 1878. Paper.

—*French Poets and Novelists.* By Henry James, Jr. London: Macmillan & Co. 1878. 8vo, linen, 438 pages.

—*Brother Jacob. The Lifted Veil.* By George Eliot. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. Half Hour Series.

—*The Kingdom of Judah.* By the author of *The Wide, Wide World.* New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1878.

—*Putnam's Library Companion. A Quarterly Summary.* Vol. I. 1877. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878.

—*Poems in Company with Children.* By Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. 1878. Square 12mo, cloth.

—*The Aneroid Barometer.* Its Construction and Use. "Science Series." New-York: D. Van Nostrand. 1878. Boards.

—*Take Care of Number One.* And Other Narratives. By Rev. P. B. Power. New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1878.

—*The Race for Wealth.* A Series of Letters. By a Brother and a Sister. New-York: The Author's Publishing Company. 1878.

—*The Life of His Royal Highness The Prince Consort.* By Theodore Martin. Vol. III. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878.

—*Star-gazing; Past and Present.* By J. Norman Lockyer, F. R. S. London: Macmillan & Co. 1878. Royal 8vo, cloth, 496 pages.

—*A Hand-book of Phonetics.* By Henry Sweet, President of the Philological Society. Oxford: Clarendon Press. London: Macmillan & Co.

—*The Future of Sanitary Science. An Address.* By Benjamin Ward Nicholson, M. D., F. R. S. London: Macmillan & Co. 1878. Pamphlet.

—*Pascal.* By Principal Tulloch. "Foreign Classics for English Readers." Edited by Mrs. Oliphant. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878.

—*The Wreck of the Grosvenor. An Account of the Mutiny of the Oreo and the Loss of the Ship.* New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. 8vo., paper.

—*Seamen; Past and Present. A General Compilation of Opinions on their Condition, &c.* By R. B. Forbes. Boston: James F. Cotter. 1878. Pamphlet.

—*The Life of Christ.* By F. W. Farrar, D. D., Canon of Westminster. New-York: Cassell, Petter & Galpin and E. P. Dutton & Co. Parts 17, 18, 19, and 20.

—*School History of Rome. Abridged from Dean Merivale's General History.* By C. Pelley, M. A. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. Thirteen maps in text.

—*M. Tullii Ciceronis Tusculanarum Disputationum ad Brutum.* Libri V. Recognovit Reinholdus Klotz. Novi Eboraci: Apud Harperos Fratres 1878.

—*Reminiscences of Levi Coffin, The Reputed President of the "Underground Railroad."* Cincinnati, Ohio: Western Tract Society. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*A New Testament Commentary for English Readers.* By Various Writers. Edited by Charles John Ellicott, D. D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. 4to, cloth, 563 pages.

—*The Life of John Milton.* By David Masson, M. A., LL. D. Volume IV., 1649–1654; Volume V., 1654–1660. London: Macmillan & Co.. 1878. Crown, 8vo, cloth, 642 and 707 pages.

—*International Exhibition, 1876. Reports and Awards.* Edited by Francis A. Walker. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877. Pamphlets, Groups XI., XIII., XVI., XIX., and XXII.

—*The Constitutional History of England. In its Origin and Development.* By William Stubbs, Regius Professor of Modern History. Vol. III. Oxford: Clarendon Press. London: Macmillan & Co. 1878. 8vo, 653 pages.

—*Primitive Property.* Translated from the French of Emile de Laveleye. By G. R. L. Marriott, B. A., LL. B., with an introduction by T. E. Cliffe Leslie, LL. B. London: Macmillan & Co. 1878. Crown, 8vo, cloth, 356 pages.

—*The Bibles in the Caxton Exhibition, 1877; or, A Bibliographical Description of Nearly 1,000 Bibles, &c.* By Henry Stevens, G. M. B., F. S. A. London: Henry Stevens. New-York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong. 1878.

—*China. A History of the Laws, Manners, and Customs of the People.* By John Henry Gray, Archdeacon of Hong Kong. Edited by William Gow Gregor. In two volumes. London: Macmillan & Co. 1878. Crown 8vo, cloth, 140 illustrations.

A WOMAN'S LABORATORY.

A Boston letter to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, dated March 5, says: "Four years ago, nowhere in Massachusetts was there an institution where women could satisfy their love for science by practical work. In 1876–7 a great change has come about. During this period the Technological Institute offered its scientific course to women, the Lawrence Scientific School opened its doors, and the Boston Natural History Society voted to admit women as members. With the constantly increasing interest in science, it had long been felt that better opportunities should be placed within the reach of women. The Woman's Education Association, acting upon this feeling, earnestly appealed to the Institute of Technology, which, in response, gave one end of the new building, erected in 1876, for a woman's laboratory. Funds for fitting it up were then placed by the association in the hands of Mrs. Richards, wife of Prof. Robert H. Richards, and the one woman who has been through the institute and taken a degree. There are five rooms, in all, devoted to the laboratory. The first, as you enter, is devoted to advanced chemical work, or qualitative and quantitative analysis, with determinative mineralogy. Leading from this is a large industrial room, also an optical room, where microscopes aid the students in the study of biology and vegetable physiology. The spectroscope has here its dark corner, affording opportunity for spectrum analysis. There are, besides these, a weighing room, with delicate balances, a library, and a reception room. The laboratory is highly favored in having plenty of light, an important element in chemical work. Cheerful and convenient, with an air of busy life about it, it invites rather than repels the visitor. The present year has one hundred students, some taking chemical analysis, others microscopy. Among these and the students of last year there have been married ladies working independently or to assist their husbands, teachers of public schools and private seminaries, and others whose names, through various attainments, are familiar to all. Prof. John M. Ordway, of the institute, and Mrs. Richards devote their time to the care of the rooms, and have taken charge of the

CURRENT FRENCH TOPICS.

GENERAL NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION UNDER DISCUSSION BY THE PRESS—EX-PRESIDENT THIERS AND THE PAPACY — AN INCIDENT OF 1872—KILLED IN A DUEL—THE SURVIVOR IN COURT—SHOP-LIFTING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 22, 1878.

The journals of Paris are principally engaged in discussing the speech of Prince Bismarck in the German Reichstag, and the conference that is to meet at Baden. One of the questions that will occupy this conference is certainly that of Roumania. France sided largely in the creation of that Principality, and hence the French must feel some sympathy for its recent misadventures. The original idea was that Roumania should act as a buffer, or fender, to prevent violent shocks between Russia and Turkey. That was its sole *raison d'être*, and the question now is whether or not Roumania has done what was expected of her. No one will pretend that she could have stopped the Russian invasion had she been disposed to make the attempt, but between that and joining the Russians voluntarily there is a distinction. In so doing she undoubtedly thought that some honor and profit were to be gained by going upon the side of the strongest. The result has not justified these expectations. During the past 20 years Russia has not ceased to regret that part of Bessarabia which was taken away from her by the Treaty of Paris and given to Roumania. To retake this territory and to regain her foothold upon the Danube must have been one of the objects of the present war. When joining the Russians, the Roumanians could not have supposed that their services would be recompensed by the loss of the finest portion of their country, and they are now depressed and confused to find that Russia intends to take Bessarabia and give a portion of the Dobrudscha as a compensation. They do not want this low, marshy, unhealthy country, and Bulgaria does. When the pretensions of Russia became known to the public there was great excitement in Bucharest. The Senate and the Chamber united in secret session, and M. Cogalnicano was asked to tell the truth about the matter. With tears rolling down his cheeks and with all the symptoms of profound despair, he confessed that Russia had announced her intention of retaking Bessarabia. He had protested with all his force, and had sent a special appeal to Emperor Alexander, stating that he could not believe in the possibility of such a demand, but he had been obliged to believe, in the end, and had to confess that such were, in reality, the intentions of Russia. What was to be done? Deputy Cantili said that a formal protest had to be entered; and he wanted the three Roumanian divisions now before Widdin, immediately recalled and sent into Bessarabia. He knew very well that these divisions could not resist the enormous power of Russia, but would Europe stand by with folded arms and see Roumania crushed, simply because she wished to defend the integrity of her territory? The Senate and Chamber could not come to any resolution, for they did not know what to do. There is no doubt that Russia intends to take Bessarabia at all hazards, and even if the question is brought before the conference of Baden, she will in nist upon the necessity of this step. The fruits of the war are greater than we supposed, for she has not only destroyed the effects of the Treaty of Paris, but has regained her influence and power upon the Danube. The whole of the Dobrudscha could not recompense Roumania for the loss of Bessarabia.

I spoke the other day about the prophecies regarding the Popes, and particularly that of St. Malachi, who designated the Pontiffs by certain devices. Thus far the prophecies have been fairly enough fulfilled. The successor of Pius IX. was designated as *Lumen in Cœlo*, and Leo XIII. has a *comet* in his arms. This comet is the chief thing, in fact, and hence St. Malachi may be said to have hit the mark again. Thus far, during a long series of years, he has been sufficiently accurate in his designations to satisfy those who are fond of prophecies. Not less curious, perhaps, is the prophecy of M. Thiers, who would be satisfied with Leo XIII. were he alive to-day. In 1872 Pius IX. was in very bad health, and no one supposed that he would live for many months. M. Thiers, who was then President of the French Republic, began to occupy himself with the question of the expected Conclave. When news came that the health of the Pope was visibly failing, he sent to M. De Corcelles, Ambassador at Rome, some secret instructions to guide him in case he was suddenly called upon to assist in the election of a Pope. His first idea was that the Sacred College should be left perfectly free in its choice, and he only foresaw one or two cases in which the veto of France might be regarded as necessary. The case which M. Thiers would not admit, and against which he should not hesitate to invoke the privilege of the ancient Monarchy, was the elevation of a monk to the Papacy. "No monk!" he wrote emphatically to the Ambassador: "No monk, but a Bishop of the secular clergy." He then went on to develop his reasons, and the reader will remark the sterling good sense of the aged statesman upon this point.

"A monk," he said in substance, "knows nothing of the world and its diverse necessities. He is accustomed to live in an isolated manner, where ideas sometimes ferment, and his mind occupied with small intrigues is not prepared to embrace in a broad way the great interests of a Pope in charge. On the other hand, a Bishop who has governed a diocese for a certain number of years has been initiated into the secrets of administration, mixed up in political affairs, and is familiar with the obligations of civil life. He has been in contact with men; he has felt the imperious necessity of certain conciliations, of certain transactions. In short, the second is a practical man, while the first belongs solely to the contemplative domain. Consequently, no monk! a secular priest!"

Sense of these Southern Republicans had shed their own blood, dragged the mutilated bodies of their murdered friends from muddy ditches, and had suffered capture, threats, and blows while endeavoring to soothe those loved ones, and been robbed, and mercilessly whipped for supporting this new Freedom. They had thought such sufferings and peaceable fidelity to law a recommendation to the support of the General Government, and did not suspect that an Administration for which they had endured such hardships could give the State into the hands of the minority of voters having only a majority of murderous weapons. They were under the delusion that the United States would guarantee to every State a republican form of government," and that that meant government by a majority of votes, not pistols and "sixteen-shooters." What wonder if henceforth they believe the oft-repeated assertions of the Ellenton murderers: "You will find out that the Republicans of the North are not your friends!" Perhaps it is well that the lamb should "lick the hand just raised to shed its blood," but all the worse for the hand, even though the lamb become a peace offering.

H. N. K. GOFF.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 5, 1878.

THE COAL COMBINATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Feb. 26 contains a report of the examination before the Assembly Committee on this subject. The object of the investigation appears to have been to discover substantial reasons, if any existed, to justify such combination or Board of Control. If just, it deserves the sanction of the Legislature and of the people; if unjust, its condemnation. No intelligent, thoughtful, patriotic citizen can view the further tendencies in State or National councils to aid monopoly without alarm. Legislation, State or national, fostering it, or the lack of legislation to prevent it, has been the efficient cause of converting capital from productiveness to nonproductiveness. The fruit of this monopoly whereby coal, that has become a necessary of life, has been kept at $8, $10, and $12 per ton retail, has been to produce revenue which has induced the most extravagant investments and indorsing of securities. This morbid tendency has continued until the reaction in 1873, with its reverse currents in the stock market, proved to the monopolists that the laws of nature, which govern the laws of trade, cannot be governed absolutely by an unnatural and wicked monopoly. This morbid tendency to investment has been the efficient cause of rendering $3,000,000,000 of capital in the county unproductive; and this unproductive quality of so vast an amount of capital that should be productive has destroyed confidence in further investment and brought some of the powerful monopolies to the verge of bankruptcy, till the plea now made is astounding as it is fallacious, to wit: that the combination is necessary to limit production and increase the price to a living rate. This is the plea of Mr. Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, before the Assembly Committee. There is nothing more astounding in the records of civilized life. The morbid tendency to monopolize railroads has occasioned investment in those securities under the show of whitewashed dividends reading like a fable, but verified by the oath of the Clerk of Court of each county, to which any one could have access, it is absurd to suppose that a declaration of an election made upon a return which had been altered would not have been instantly discovered. When the returns were canvassed, a committee of Democrats, with a clerk selected by them, was present and examined every return, and, for myself, I can say that I had no knowledge of the result of the canvass until the public announcement of it was made.

The Democratic members of the House committee which visited South Carolina last Winter had access to every paper submitted to the Board of State Canvassers, and they agreed in a report which admitted that the Hayes candidates for Electors had been chosen by fair majorities, after making changes which they thought it their duty to make proper to make. Neither they nor any one else, to my knowledge, asserted that any return had been falsified or altered, and the facts showed the contrary.

WILLIAM STONE,
Late Attorney-General of South Carolina.
NEW-YORK, Monday, March 4, 1878.

COOPER INSTITUTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am truly gratified at the honor paid to Mr. Peter Cooper by the extensive notice that the press of the country have taken of his movements in reference to this place. When a gentleman of his national reputation takes a step of this kind, the people and the press are so anxious to learn the details that they are ever in the alert for news, and as rumor, like a snow-ball, increases as it travels, so his merely making some private business arrangements with a prospect of doing something in the educational line in the future has grown into an accomplished fact.

Will you allow me to correct some mistakes copied into your paper from the Atlanta *Constitution*? Mr. Cooper has not yet purchased Limestone Springs, he has not yet endowed an institution of learning here, and consequently not placed me at the head, and lastly, my name is not G. H. Bonner, but Thomas H. Bonner.

Besides his arrangements for carrying out his beneficent designs, I do propose, with the assistance he has given me, to carry on an institution here, a high school, for the education of women, not alone from the South, but from any section of the country, and while it will not be free nominally, it will be nearly so in reality, as I propose to charge only $12 50 a month, or $125 a year for tuition, board, fuel, washing, and lights.

The climate is all that can be said of it. As a Winter resort for Northern invalids it is superior to Florida, (on the testimony of an accomplished physician from Florida who is now with us here.) As a Summer resort it is equal to any in the United States, even for Northern people, on account of its free, bracing mountain air, which, as I say, ago will be received in the Female High School, and teachers who desire can obtain board near their daughters at the most reasonable rates, or they can board together if preferable.

THOMAS H. BONAR.
LIMESTONE SPRINGS, S. C., March 4, 1878.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A SUGGESTIVE REMINISCENCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial this morning, "The President's First Year," suggests the possible aspect of the picture, or panorama, as seen by the majority of Southern Republicans, and brings vividly before the recollection of the writer a scene he witnessed on the day of inauguration, one year ago. It was in a large, old church on St. Helena Island, off the South Carolina coast. Probably 400 persons, of all ages and both sexes, were assembled there, only five or six of whom were of the white race. At the close of the exercises of the occasion, as newspapers are scarce there and no telegraph nearer than Beaufort, announcement was made that the National Republican candidates had been declared elected, and Hayes was then being inaugurated. There was not a Democrat within those walls, but there were some who had been driven from the upper counties for Republicanism. The manifestations of satisfaction will never be forgotten by the writer of this article. Smiles, laughter, hand-shakings, huggings, and tears of joy, while not a few, with clasped hands and upturned faces, offered fervent thanks to heaven. Poor, simple souls, they thought, (as we did then,) as the negroes at Rouse's Bridge, surrounded by the Ride Clubs, thought when the United States troops came —"that means our protection."

Some of these Southern Republicans had shed their own blood, dragged the mutilated bodies of their murdered friends from muddy ditches, and had suffered capture, threats, and blows while endeavoring to soothe those loved ones, and been robbed, and mercilessly whipped for supporting this new Freedom. They had thought such sufferings and peaceable fidelity to law a recommendation to the support of the General Government, and did not suspect that an Administration for which they had endured such hardships could give the State into the hands of the minority of voters having only a majority of murderous weapons. They were under the delusion that the United States would guarantee to every State a republican form of government," and that that meant government by a majority of votes, not pistols and "sixteen-shooters." What wonder if henceforth they believe the oft-repeated assertions of the Ellenton murderers: "You will find out that the Republicans of the North are not your friends!" Perhaps it is well that the lamb should "lick the hand just raised to shed its blood," but all the worse for the hand, even though the lamb become a peace offering.

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THOMAS H. BONAR.
LIMESTONE SPRINGS, S. C., March 4, 1878.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 9.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 U. P. 1st	104⅜	600 Lake Shore	s3.	62⅜
5,000 So. Pac. 1st	74⅛	1,000		62⅜
1,000 Can. So. D. Cer.	66⅛	600 D., L. & W.		97½
200 West. Union	97⅜	300		97
1500	do.	s3. 97⅜	600 Rensselaer		97
500	do.	s3. 97⅜	700	do.	97½
200 Pacific Mail		20	300	do.	97½
200	do.	20	100	do.	s5. 96½
300 N. Y. C. & H.		106⅜	100	do.	s5. 96½
7 R., C. & I. W.		22½	700	do.	96⅝
500 North-west.		39¾	200	do.	96⅝
300	do.	s3. 39¾	300	St. Paul	71⅝
100	do.	s3. 39⅞	200	do.	s3. 71⅝
200	do.	s3. 39¾	100	do.	s3. 71⅝
100	do.	39⅝	200	do.	70⅞
200	do.	s3. 39⅝	500	do.	s3. 71⅛
100	do.	s3. 39⅝	300	do.	70⅞
500	do.	s3. 39⅝	400	do.	70⅞
200	do.	39⅞	700	do.	70⅞
900	do.	39⅞	300	St. Paul pf	71⅝
200	do.	39⅞	100	do.	s3. 71⅝

MONDAY, March 11—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last showed an increase of $1,002,875, which raised the amount held by the banks above the 25 per cent. legal limit to $13,983,820. The changes in the different items were a decrease of $2,482,000 in legal tenders and $135,400 in loans, and an increase of $3,790,500 in specie, in which the Treasury payments for the week are represented; $1,222,500 in deposits, and $46,600 in circulation.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	March 9.	March 2.	March 10, 1877.
Loans	$246,456,200	$246,320,500	$253,365,700
Specie	33,926,400	37,116,700	27,543,300
L'l t's	33,137,900	30,655,900	42,768,600
D'p'ts	213,933,400	215,155,900	223,187,400
Cl'g's	19,838,500	19,885,100	15,585,400

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$33,326,400	$37,116,900	Inc. $3,790,500
Legal ten.	33,137,900	30,655,900	Dec. 2,482,000
Total res.	$66,464,300	$67,772,800	Inc. $1,308,500
Sen've required	53,483,350	53,788,975	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	12,980,950	13,983,825	Inc. $1,002,875

The Money market worked easily throughout the week, and capital was in ample supply at 4@5 ₱ cent. for call loans, and as low as 3 ₱ cent. in the final dealings. In discounts it was difficult to negotiate any mercantile paper below the grade of prime, but for the latter the demand was good, with the rates ranging from 4½ to 6½ ₱ cent., according to time of maturity.

The foreign advices reported a strong market at London for United States bonds, which advanced 1@1½ ₱ cent., and closed firm at 103⅜ for new 4½s, 107⅞@108 for 1867s, 106⅞ for 10-40s, and 104⅜@104⅞ for new 5s. In American railway shares, Erie common rose from 9½ to 10½, reacting to 10; preferred from 22½ to 24, reacting to 23½, and Illinois Central from 75 to 76¼, reacting to 75⅝. The coal shares were weak, Pennsylvania loosing ¼, Reading ½, and New-Jersey Central 1½ ₱ cent. on the week's transactions. Bar Silver declined from 54⅞d. to 54⅜d. ₱ ounce, English standard, and recovered to 54 3-16d. The Bank of England lost bullion to the amount of £61,000 during the fiscal week ending Wednesday; the proportion of reserve to liabilities was 39 3-16, against 42⅜ a week previously, and the bank rate of discount remained 2 ₱ cent., while the rate in the open market for three months' bills declined from 2 to 1⅞ ₱ cent. Consols were strong early in the week, and advanced from 95⅛@95¼ to 95⅜, but afterward reacted to 95⅜@95½ for both money and the account. French Rentes were also strong, and rose over 2 ₱ cent., to 110f. 57½c., closing at a slight reaction. The Bank of France gained 16,000,800 francs specie on balance for the week, and the Imperial Bank of Germany 8,404,000 marks.

The Sterling Exchange market was generally steady. The business was not quite so large as that of the previous week, nor were the rates so much disturbed, the quotations at the close having been about the same as the closing rates on March 2. The nominal asking rates remained $4 84½ for bankers' long, and $4 86½ for demand sterling, while actual business was on the basis of $4 83½@$4 84 for bankers' 60-day bills, $4 85½@$4 86 for demand, $4 86¼@$4 86½ for cables, and $4 81½@$4 82 for commercial bills.

The Gold speculation continued weak and the price declined steadily from 101⅜ to 101, a point which has not been touched since the establishment of the Gold Room, except in an exceptional transaction on April 8, 1862. On gold loans the rates ranged from 2 to 5 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were strong in the early dealings, and afterward reacted a fraction, but subsequently recovered and closed firm at a slight reaction from the best prices of the week. The market was active and the demand brisk, especially from small investors all over the country. The only exception to the general strength was a decline of ¼@1⅛ ₱ cent. in the new 4s, which became weak on the passage of the bill by the Senate for the issue of $100,000,000 long 4 ₱ cent. bonds of small denominations, the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of 5-20s. Railroad bonds were very active, and for the most part strong, particularly the Union and Central Pacific issues, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Consols, North-western gold coupons, St. Paul consolidated Sinking Funds, Rock Island 6s, Erie First 7s extended, and Iron Mountain First 7s. New-Jersey Central Consols, New-York Central coupon Firsts, and Ohio and Mississippi consolidated Sinking Funds were weak and lower. State bonds were dull. Louisiana Consols, Missouri 6s of 1889 or 1890, and Districts of Columbia 3.65s declined about ¾ ₱ cent., while North Carolina 6s, old, and Tennessee 6s, old, improved a fraction, Virginia consolidated 6s remaining steady.

The stock speculation was active throughout the entire week, and was characterized by a very buoyant tone. Nearly all the leading shares recorded higher prices, and the indications were abundant that the improvement was not entirely due to speculative manipulation. The Wisconsin stocks were conspicuous in the upward movement, and it is evident that the largely-increased earnings of the companies have stimulated investment in these securities. Among the influences calculated to favorably affect the course of speculation was the settlement of the question regarding eastward-bound freights, reached at the meeting of the railroad representat

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Money—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. E. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case—Mr. C. P. Cochlan, Mr. Parselle.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Tom-all-Alones—Mr. N. B. Wood.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—A Widow Hunt—Toodles—Mr. J. S. Clarke.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Bachelors—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

STANDARD THEATRE.—The Vendetta—Solon Shingle—Mr. John E. Owens.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Exiles—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Serpent and the Dove.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Farce, Minstrelsy and Variety—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Bronco Horses—Educated Dogs. Day and Evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—Lectures, "Roman Life and Art," Rev. E. G. Spaulding.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES *can be supplied from the Publication Office to all dealers on the direct line between New-York and New-Haven. A train carrying mail packages will leave the Grand Central Depot every Sunday morning at an early hour.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle States and lower lake region, falling barometer, except possibly a temporary rise in the eastern portions, increasing easterly to southerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, cloudy weather, and rain areas.

Our law-givers at Washington are not getting on very fast with the work which they have to do. So far, only one bill of importance, and that one of very evil importance, has become a law, while none of the more considerable Appropriation bills are even fairly under way. The general expectation is that the session will last until July at the earliest, and may stretch into August, as, after the appropriations are attended to, the Tariff bill must be taken up and attended to. The latter bill, whatever may come of it, will give rise to long debate. Thus we have still a prospect before us of five or six months of Congress—an outlook which is not cheering, because no one can tell what that remarkable body of patriots may do in the intervals of their personal disputes and their political manœuvres. That they will do anything to make up to the country the shame they have already brought upon it is past praying for.

We give in our columns this morning a complete list of the exhibitors from the United States at the Paris Exposition, those exhibiting works of art being alone excepted. The latter, with the possible exception of the names of American artists at work abroad, will be published in a few days. The list given this morning shows a good variety in the exhibits, and our readers will recognize the names of many of our best known business men. Two vessels have already been sent out: the *Supply*, which left this City on the 25th of February, and the *Constitution*, which sailed from Philadelphia the next day. The *Wyoming* and the *Portsmouth* are now being loaded at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and will sail on Saturday. One week later the *Constellation* will leave this port. Goods will be received at the Navy-yard up to the 20th, inclusive, but not later. On the whole, we believe that the exhibit of the United States will be as creditable as could be expected. Considering the manner in which the subject was dallied with, Gen. McCormick has done the utmost that was possible with the limited time at his disposal.

According to the opinion of the officers of the Mint, about $3,000,000 per month is the maximum which may be expected from the coinage of the new silver dollars for the present. This would give us, in round numbers, the $30,000,000 anticipated by Dr. Linderman before the close of the calendar year, i. e., before the date fixed by law for the resumption of specie payments. As we have already pointed out, this sum is one which may be very fairly expected to find employment in the payment of duties in such fashion that the new coin can be kept nearly at par. But its issue may produce an effect on the currency interesting from another point of view. Unless the withdrawal of bank-notes should be more rapid than it has been for the past few months, and unless gold should be taken from the country, we may see a considerable expansion of the currency. What influence will be exerted upon prices it is difficult to forsee at present. The process will be so gradual, and so many other forces may intervene to counteract the influence of the expansion, that it would be rash to expect any special change in prices.

Our readers will notice some considerable changes in the section of the Tariff bill relating to wool, as finally accepted by the Ways and Means Committee, both as compared with the present law and with the bill as it was at first presented by the sub-committee. The classification of the existing law is considerably modified and extended; double duties are dropped, and either specific or ad valorem duties are fixed instead; and there is in many items a decided reduction of duty. Probably no portion of the bill has more direct and extensive relation to American industries, and it will be closely scanned and vigorously criticised.

The McGarrahan claim, which has been one of the sensational features of Washington gossip for years, has come to the surface again, long after every one had supposed that it was dead and buried. It seems that McGarrahan's confidential agent died leaving in existence a vast number of letters from his principal, which have now been brought to light. They throw a good deal of light on the "ways and means" of influencing Congressional action. While it would be unfair to condemn the men who are apparently involved in the unscrupulous claimant's dirty work without hearing their side of the case, it is only too improbable that such a correspondence as is now unearthed was without basis. McGarrahan himself, however, with characteristic impudence, looks at the whole matter only as affecting his chances of success, and promises to make things excessively lively for his opponents when the notorious Jerry Black begins to cross-question him.

The law-abiding populace of London amused themselves yesterday with cudgelling the famous Bradlaugh, not because of his offenses against decency and public order, but because he had the impudence to address a peace meeting and to present resolutions in which there was no assertion of Britain's inborn capacity to flog the universe. It is in London, we may add, that the profound popular respect for the Sabbath revolts at the idea of opening on that day the museums of industrial art. Consistency is a jewel which does not shine in the moral crown of the average Londoner.

SUBSERVIENCY TO SOUTHERN DEMANDS.

"The chief opponents of further drains upon a bankrupt treasury," remarks the Washington correspondent of the *Sun*, "are found in this session upon the Republican side of the House." The testimony comes from a source which cannot be suspected of partiality toward the Republicans, or of any disposition wantonly to injure the Democrats, and it indicates one of the most obvious dangers connected with the acquisition by the latter of complete control of the Government. The revelation sprung upon the House on Friday, by Mr. Willits of Michigan, shows what the tax-payers of the country might expect if the Democratic majority in that body were able to disregard Republican criticism. The bill directing the payment of the claims of Southern mail contractors for months after the States covered by the contracts had by secession declared war against the Union, is in many respects a specimen measure. There is a general measure before Congress designed to antedate the legal closing of the war, and so to open the door to large additions to the claims which the South is prepared to press upon the Treasury. In this way it is proposed to add seventy-five millions to the five hundred millions which the Southern people seek as compensation for losses brought upon themselves by the rebellion. The bill relating to the Postmasters aims at shortening the duration of the war by fixing its commencement at the 31st May, 1861, although most of the ordinances of secession were passed in the previous January and at least one in December, 1860. This alone should be a conclusive reason for its defeat. It is not the only one, however. For by a diligent search of the Confederate records it was found that the outstanding accounts of the Southern Postmasters were settled with the Confederate authorities, who took assets rightfully belonging to the Union, and paid the very sums which formed the basis of the claims provided for in the pending bill. Had a Democratic Secretary occupied Mr. Sherman's place, the payment would have been made without question under an act already in the statute-book. Mr. Sherman demurred, and Mr. Willits proves, not only that the claims are fraudulent, but that to secure their payment Mr. Reagan, the Texan member of Jeff Davis' Cabinet, boldly made statements which the rebel records show to be false.

Now this scheme, infamous as it is, has had the undivided support of the Southern Democrats and also the support of the great majority of their Northern allies. As the *Sun* correspondent puts it, "nearly every Democrat and every Southern member has been clamoring" for its passage, and it would undoubtedly have passed the House had not Republicans unveiled the truth. The only difference between the fraud so opportunely exposed and the mass of frauds which lie hidden under the cloak of Southern claims, is one of degree. The mail contractors are small fry compared with the interests which make up the grand total of $575,000,000,—the amount of claims embraced in schemes now known, and in part before Congress, for enriching the South at the expense of the North. They are brought up in detail, and the submission of Northern Democrats to Southern Democrats, as evinced in their joint support of the bill reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, is the price of party unity. The Southerners dictate and the Northerners yield, precisely as they were wont to do in the days before the war. The only hope of the Democracy is in the power of a solid South, and the South understands too well its value to the party to be over-modest in the presentation of its terms. Here and there a Northern Democrat appears who refuses to bow the knee to Baal, but the exceptions are so rare that they only increase the significance of that subserviency to Southern demands which is characteristic of Democracy at the North. The time is not come for the compact to yield all that is expected from it. The majority in the House is too narrow to admit of the success of claims in spite of proof that they are fraudulent, and even if it were not, the Senate is still an obstacle to the projected raids upon the Treasury. But the claims are there; an organized South compels the acquiescence of Northern Democrats; and whenever the party obtains absolute mastery, the proofs of paying for rebel losses will begin in earnest. It is one of those perils ahead which exemplify the work in store for the Republican Party.

But the Southern claims, enormous as they are, are only one of the matters that are contingent upon the ability of the South to manipulate at will the Northern Democracy. Subsidies are claims in disguise. They are not itemized accounts, but they rest upon a general demand for help to the South. The contest, so far as subsidies are concerned, is undisguisedly sectional, and Northern help is relied upon to conduct it successfully on this ground without reference to the effect on general interests. The question, "Can the country afford the drain which it is proposed to establish?" has not been heard from Southern lips. The proposition, reduced to its essence, is, that the South shall be compensated for all its financial losses, and that its interests shall be stimulated by vast expenditures of public money, with the view of "making things even" with the North. Every argument, every appeal, points to this conclusion. A calculation is made, for example, to show that by grants of money and land, or by loans of credit, the North and West have been benefited to the extent of hundreds of millions. The statement is an exaggeration on its face, and it takes no notice of the fact that the results of the system have fallen so far below their cost that both North and West discard it as an abomination. The South says simply, "We insist upon the expenditure of an equal sum for our benefit." The demand is strengthened by other pretensions still more preposterous. They were frankly stated by the Vice-President of the Texas Pacific Railroad in his argument for the Scott subsidy. Georgia, he said, in effect, ceded to the Union territory now forming prosperous States. Virginia did the same. She is the mother of States as well as of Presidents. What then? Have not Georgia and Virginia shared the greatness and prosperity of a policy which, in the nature of things, was inevitable? But this is not enough, ex-Gov. Brown declares. They are entitled—as he presents the case—to liberal financial aid from the Government of the Union because they originally embraced a great deal more territory than they now possess! The plea is used in behalf of the Texas Pacific, but, if it have any virtue, it is just as available in support of any other demand which Georgia and Virginia may make. At this rate, evidently, the South may press all its present demands, outrageous though they be, and may still have a balance at its credit in the books of the Treasury. The only trouble would be that long before the compensatory process ended, the country would be obliged to compound with its creditors, and the claims of the South would be wiped out by bankruptcy.

In this direction, nevertheless, the country will travel if the Democratic "doughfaces" at the North be so strengthened in Congress as to rid the party which the South rules despotically of the checks and obstacles that meanwhile prevent the entire success of its plans. Let the Republican Party be yet further weakened by divisions, or disheartened by the incompetency and faithlessness of its leaders, and the South, with the assistance of its Northern allies, will quickly cast off the pretense of moderation.

LOG COURT LEGISLATION.

That the veto of the Scranton Court bill will be sustained, during the coming week, we cannot doubt; but Congress owes the country a great deal more than simply sustaining the veto. It owes a vote so emphatic that the original act of folly will never be cited as a precedent, unless in rebuke of the perilous sort of legislation it contained. The President, deriving his points from Mr. Schurz's letter to the Senate Judiciary Committee, cautiously based his veto on the narrow, though sufficient, ground of the impossibility of giving due legal notice, under the bill, and the Government's lack of time and money to prepare its suits. He might well have gone further, and challenged the vicious principle of the bill. Obstacles of time and money are overcome by amendments; but that specified civil suits should be removed by act of Congress from the usual places of trial to localities where public opinion is presumably overwhelmingly in favor of the defendants, has never yet been made one of the tricks of law. Compared with establishing such a precedent in legislation, the $200,000 at issue in the forty-nine Mississippi log suits which Congress has tried to make the Government lose, is a trifle.

The Government's timber suits in Mississippi are few among many. It has had them, and still has them, in Florida, Louisiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and has grounds for additional suits in Alabama, Arkansas, Michigan, Colorado, California, Oregon, Montana, and Utah. In Minnesota alone nearly eighty civil suits, besides more than a score of criminal suits, have within the past twelve months been brought to trial, every one, we believe, resulting in judgment for the Government. The civil suits begun under Mr. Schurz's long-needed timber crusade aggregate about two hundred, besides a couple of score of criminal suits; the amount of money involved in them is probably a million dollars. Are the defendants in these pending suits, and in the hundreds of suits yet to be brought, also to claim bills from Congress to remove the courts into their saw-mills or their logging camps? They certainly have as much right as the Scranton lumbermen to this privilege; indeed, before the Scranton Court bill was voted on in the Senate, Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana, offered an amendment that a Special Term of the Circuit Court for Louisiana should be holden on the second Monday in April, at Lake Charles, in the Parish of Calcasieu, for the trial of alleged lumber thefts, his reason being that in this very Parish of Calcasieu, 80,000 logs had been seized by Agent Carter. Only on the assurance that this amendment would embarrass the original Mississippi bill, did Mr. Eustis withdraw it for subsequent presentation as a separate measure, so that we see whither this legislation is leading.

Suits for logs, charcoal, resin, and turpentine form but one class of Government litigation. In whisky cases, in Congress lamentforth to order United States Judges to move their courts to the mountain stills, so that the cases may be tried by communities of distillers? Such legislation not only destroys the theory of impartial trials, but must discourage Government officers from attempting to prosecute plunderers of public property. For, though a criminal suit is sometimes removed, by judicial action, in consequence of local excitement or peril, to a region of greater impartiality, when was it ever known before that Congress peremptorily removed a civil suit from the impartial to the prejudiced locality? Under the plea of a speedier and more convenient trial, Congress has been offering shelter to public plunderers.

The reasons given for this unprecedented bill were little better than flimsy. The first was, that it would bring a speedier trial. It is true that these cases must await their turn on the docket; but when, as now by law, every year two terms are held of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, and one of these terms is to begin on the first Monday in May, there can be no such unusual delay in justice as to justify this extraordinary interference. The eloquent advocates of the bill drew pictures of mills stopped, communities idle, poverty and despair staring a whole county in the face, through these suits. But, as a fact, the Government, in order that the mills might go on, eventually took neighboring mill-owners as security for the replevined logs, and the logs were then generally released, so that presumably most of the mills are now merrily at work with their sawing. For a double reason, therefore, the plea of a speedier trial will not hold.

It was also urged that the distance from Scranton County to the State capital made it a hardship for the poor lumbermen to attend court there as witnesses. The distance to Jackson is two hundred miles; but, as Senator Davis has noted in the lumber trials of Minnesota and Wisconsin, the timber lands were three or four hundred miles from the place of holding court, and no defendant pretended to ask the court to come to him. The notion of a United States court gadding about a State to the residences of defendants, because it may save them from traveling two hundred miles, is preposterous. Besides, there is no question of "poor people" here. The persons concerned are mill-owners whose business, if we may credit Mr. Hooker, amounts to $4,000,000 a year. Mr. Lamar reckons that there are about twenty-five mills concerned, who pay wages to about 2,500 operatives. Is it not absurd to say that capitalists and employers, doing such an annual business, with its implied profits, (especially if it be true that the timber only costs the price of cutting and floating,) cannot afford, in a set of cases where their interests are allied, to hire witnesses to go 200 miles? In fact if, as the advocates of the bill urge, the replevin suits are illegal on their face, obviously there is no need of any witnesses, for the court will dismiss the suits.

Senator Merrimon made the point in debate that, by law, special terms of the Circuit Court could now be ordered by the Judges, to expedite cases, in certain States, notably in Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, and North Carolina; and that the desired legislation for Mississippi rested on the same general basis. But, by the statute which he cited, the special terms are to be held "at such times and places as the court may direct," and it is specially added: "*Provided*, That no Special Term of the Circuit Court for either district shall be appointed, except by and with the concurrence and consent of the Circuit Judge." In the Scranton Court bill, Congress robs the Judiciary of this power, and leaves neither time nor place discretional with it. Thus the parallel proposed does not hold, and the log court legislation remains wholly without precedent. There is no virtue in timber-stealing to warrant such a perversion of settled law and obvious expediency, and we repeat that Congress owes to the country such a vote on the veto as will remove the ill effects of its hasty and vicious original act. Even with such a vote, it may not escape a harvest of petitions and projects, in the future, to alter the usual course of justice in suits to which the Government is a party.

ADVENTURERS IN DISTRESS.

During the progress of the Cuban revolution there were frequent bickerings among the "managers" of that affair who resided in New-York. Now that the fires of the rebellion have flickered and gone out, these gentlemen are accusing each other of having hastened the end. The cannonading has ceased in the mountains of Cuba, but a fierce fusillade is carried on in the newspapers. The famous Trocha, across which the insurgents were constantly being driven, is now peacefully silent; but New-York is agitated with the charges and counter-charges of the agents of the Cuban Republic, who, having long subsisted on their handsome commissions on collections and disbursements, are suddenly left to pursue their livelihood in other vocations. For the last two years or more the real belligerence of the Cuban struggle has existed only in New-York. There have been occasional collisions between the Cubans and the Spaniards, and a duel was at one time promised for the diversion of the opposing parties. But, for the most part, actual hostilities have been carried on between the various branches of the Cuban Junta in the newspapers of the United States.

One would suppose that the desperation of the Cuban struggle would have united the friends of Cuba in this country as one man. There was need of unanimity and harmony in their case if there ever was anywhere. But, as soon as there were moneys to be collected, supplies to be bought, and expeditions equipped and organized, dissensions arose. It would seem as if the money question was one of discord. The rivalry was not to settle who should be of the most service to struggling Cuba, but to decide who should handle the funds and keep the key of the treasure-chest. The agents of the Cuban cause, whether volunteer or otherwise, so long as they remained in this country, were beyond the reach of official surveillance; they were not held to strict pecuniary accountability by anybody. Enthusiastic and devoted friends of Cuba, American and foreign, gave liberally to the revolutionary fund, and much money was collected and made away with somehow. Of course, there were other causes of dissension besides those immediately connected with the management of the finances. But the main difficulty, although there were sharp disputes over various warlike plans, was that the Cubans in New-York could not agree as to the disbursement of the relief and assistance funds.

Now that all is over, the long-smoldering contentions have broken out with great violence. The controversy has taken the usual form—that of publishing old letters. One side publishes a series designed to damage the other side; and this wing retorts with a broadside of equally destructive epistolary ammunition. One section shows, by printing semi-official correspondence, that the other faction was engaged in vast and ruinous enterprises and speculations, and that the laws of the United States were habitually defied. The other section of the party denies all knowledge of the letters alleged to have been written by their agents and friends, and retorts with counter-charges of forgery, dishonesty, and general faithlessness. From this ruck of crimination and recrimination the general public derive only one conclusion. The war in Cuba is over, and the unselfish patriots who have heretofore conducted hostilities from their New-York offices, are engaged in a fruitless wrangle over the fragments of the wreck of their schemes. If these refugees and plotters had turned their united energies upon one common object, they might have accomplished something. Now they have lost their occupation and their opportunity.

The case of the Cubans in the United States, so far as their dissensions are concerned, is not unique. The Fenians were not a whit more harmonious. While the money lasted, and while there was anything to do, a full quarrel existed between at least two opposing factions. At one time there was really more bitterness existing between the rival camps in New-York than there was between the average Fenian and the Anglo-Saxon oppressor. The casual observer would have supposed that the first real object of the war-breathing Fenian was the extermination of "the other fellows." The hated tyrant on the other side of the ocean would be settled when the rival faction in the United States was fairly deprived of power. At this moment, although neither Canadian raids nor Fenian expeditions are thought of, our courts are sought by suitors who are quarreling over the avails of the so-called "skirmishing fund." And one party, who have carried to Ireland the remains of a deceased Fenian, for the purpose of firing the hearts of the oppressed Irish people, vainly sue for the expenses of what they claim to have been "an iligant funeral entirely." Somebody keeps the money, just as somebody always has been keeping the money from those who believed that they had a just claim upon it.

On both these classes of insurrectionary enterprise, Fenian and Cuban, our easy-going people have looked with a languid interest which has not been unmixed with amusement. A few crazy, or dishonest, people have urged that the cause of the plotting refugees was the cause of universal freedom, and that the United States Government ought to declare war, if necessary, in defense of the rights of the vociferous "patriots." But those who have urged this course with such vehemence have been howling in a wilderness. There was no response. The people of the United States "have not enthused worth a cent" when they have seen the American management of foreign revolts chiefly in the hands of selfish adventurers. The war, when there has been a war, became hopeless when its sources of foreign aid were monopolized for the sake of the pecuniary gain of irresponsible agents. We have had enough of making war on the slender purses of refugees, sympathizers, servants, and day-laborers. On the whole, insurrectionary hostilities, projected from New-York upon foreign shores, have not turned out well.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE.

There is, perhaps, no quality which is more desirable than robust and inexhaustible credulity. The more a man believes, the wider is his world and the vaster are his intellectual possessions. Just in proportion as we grow skeptical we grow poor; and Pyrrhonism is simply intellectual pauperism. It is hence always painful to an intelligent man to hear of things which he cannot believe, and, unfortunately, this is a trial to which we are often subjected. No matter how much we may believe, there always comes a time when something is brought to our attention which we sadly pronounce to be incredible. Such, for example, is the marvelous tale of the "Single Woman's Co-operative Aid Society," of Clinton, Ill. It is one of those stories of which an incredulous, but fair-minded seafaring man would remark that he "could take it alongside, but that he could not hoist it in." The earnest reader of THE TIMES may yearn with a passionate longing to believe it, but he will in all probability be compelled to look upon it with more or less doubt. Doubtless, there are twenty-three single ladies of mature years in the village in question, but the human mind will find it well-nigh impossible to believe that they have banded themselves together for the purpose—. Indeed it is difficult to find words in which to tell the harrowing tale.

There is nothing incredible in the assertion that those single ladies wanted husbands. Of course they did. All properly-regulated single ladies desire husbands, though the testimony of their married friends ought to convince them that when the novelty of having a man to pay milliner's bills has worn off, a husband, in the great majority of cases, loses his charm. Women rarely consider that a husband is a delicate and fragile flower, and that his bloom is quickly brushed off with the broomstick, and his petals are readily crushed by the rude contact of the stove-lid. The truth is that most women are incapable of appreciating the beauty, sweetness, and delicacy of a husband, and soon become discontented with a possession that they cannot properly prize. Still the twenty-three single women of Clinton wished for husbands, and fancied that they could fully appreciate them. This desire was an innocent one, but when they bound themselves together in a secret society, and undertook to—. But the story is far too painful to be easily told.

What becomes of the men who in this and other cities are constantly reported by the Police as "missing"? This is a question which must often have occurred to every thinking man. If these missing men have simply run away, where have they concealed themselves? and if they are dead, where are their bodies? There is a great mystery here, and, though we may not be able to unreservedly believe the terrible tale that reaches us from Clinton, it cannot be denied that it casts a flood of light upon this dark subject. Let us suppose that eighteen men who, at various times, have been "missed" from New-York, Chicago, Cincinnati, and other cities, should be found altogether and in the same place. Would not their discovery have some bearing upon the mystery of their previous disappearance? The mind of man is so constituted that when it puts two and two together, it is prone to believe that the result is approximately equivalent to four—that is, as a general rule. When we put eighteen missing men and eighteen found men together, the same law compels us to expect a similar result.

The Single Woman's Co-operative Aid Society ought not to have committed its constitution and records to writing, if it had any hopes of keeping them secret. It was the discovery of these documents which led to the painful developments to which allusion has been made. While it is perfectly proper for twenty-three single ladies to pledge themselves to collect a supply of husbands and to distribute them by lot, it does not follow that all means employed to accomplish this end are equally innocent. Husbands should be purchased fairly, either in open market or by private agreement, but they should not be seized by force. It is all very well for the single women of Clinton to speak in magniloquent terms of "levying upon society a forced loan of husbands," but names cannot alter the character of deeds. When the secret agents of the society captured unsuspecting men, and shipped them—marked with the false brand "glass, with care"—to the Secretary of the society, a great wrong was done, and the fundamental principles of matrimonial trade were trampled under foot.

After all, happiness cannot be obtained by dishonest means. The eighteen husbands that the society captured and apportioned among its members were no real comfort to them. Of what possible use is a surreptitious husband who cannot be flaunted in the face of the public and who cannot pay for bonnets? We are told that the secret collection of husbands discovered among the archives of the society at Clinton was in a most deplorable condition. Without an exception they testified that they had been grievously maltreated. Their owners tired of them almost as soon as the marriage ceremony was over, and they were daily subjected to vituperation and pokers. Much allowance must, of course, be made for the inevitable disappointment that a woman must feel on finding the utter worthlessness of a secret husband for all purposes of display and bill-paying. Each one of the successful single women must have been oppressed day and night by the awful consciousness of having a concealed husband, of whom she could not safely rid herself, and who might at any time be discovered by the Police. Nevertheless, she had no right to "take it out of him"—as one of the single women expressed herself—with language and clubs. It would have moved the heart of a stone weighing from one to two tons to have witnessed the condition of the society's hoard of husbands when they were released, and it is in some respects a comfort for us to be able to feel some doubts as to the strict truth of the story.

If it is true, it is a forcible warning against the folly of hoarding husbands. Whether a story told at length with minuteness and every appearance of candor, in a respectable newspaper, does not become *ipso facto* true, is a question that it would, perhaps, be difficult to answer. Nevertheless, whether the story of the "Single Woman's Co-operative Society" is true or not, we should heed its lesson, and endeavor so to live that others may not fail to do their duty.

GENERAL NOTES.

Reagan thinks bygones ought to be bygones.

Somebody poisoned a $100 dog in Norwich, Conn., the other day.

To bring up those old Confederate records in such a sudden way is a thing that Reagan despises.

Ex-Congressman Charles P. Thompson is mentioned as likely to be the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

The Democrats everywhere hate the national banks, and up in New-Hampshire they are running the Cashier of one of them for Governor. This is on a par with their usual consistency.

New-Hampshire is flooded with money, energy, lies, enthusiasm, fraudulent circulars, and an undoubted majority for Prescott and McKean—if one can believe the papers of both parties.¶

The Republican State Committee of New-Hampshire predict a Republican triumph in the State election to-morrow. But cautious readers of THE TIMES can tell better on Wednesday morning.

The Rhode Island Legislature is initiating an effort to regain possession for the State of the Narragansett royal burying-ground in Charlestown, intending to inclose it in a manner indicating a proper respect for the old sachems whose bones lie moldering there.

Somebody predicts that George S. Boutwell will succeed Benjamin F. Butler in Congress, and that Butler will run as an independent candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. But all that isn't to happen until next Fall, and there may be changes before then.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* reminds Sunset Cox that there is no sense in the saying of offensive things for the mere purpose of giving senseless offense. Being "smart" is not a great achievement anywhere, and certainly not in the Congress of the United States.

New-Hampshire will elect to-morrow Governor, Railroad Commissioner, five Councilors, and 12 Senators, and it is asserted that there is not one lawyer among the Republican candidates for these offices. Perhaps the legal profession will make it up in the membership of the House of Representatives.

A telegram from Warsaw, Wyoming County, N. Y., to the Rochester *Express*, dated 9th inst., says: "The bank of Pike, in this county, (Horace Blodgett, banker,) was broken into last night and robbed of all its contents. This Blodgett is a brother of the Blodgett at Hermstag, whose bank was robbed of $12,000 two years since."

The Legislature of Mississippi adjourned on the 5th inst. Many of the Democratic papers of the State condemn it as a disgrace to the Commonwealth, but the Jackson *Times*, a Republican journal of rather mild temperament at present, does not think it was positively bad or fully sustained the reputation of the Democratic Party for folly.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* has this piece of domestic intelligence: "A young man recently married, who has been an enthusiastic collector of coins, found that his wife, with the charming freakiness characteristic of brides, has been drawing on his cabinet for change, and among other things had passed out an old penny, for which he paid $2 50, for a cent's worth of yeast. That yeast raised" more in that household than any previous investment of the same amount of money.

OUR MANHATTAN TREE.

Readers of THE TIMES who take the trouble to notice Municipal affairs, may remember that, a year ago, we gave several minute analyses of the always interesting subject of City salaries. The pressure of these trying years, the abortive "talks" held over the matter, and the equally abortive attempts at reform, have given the subject unusual interest, and we have compiled from the official journal of Jan. 31 the following schedule, compared with the two previous years, the amounts in the column of salaries being stated in thousands:

Department.	No. Employes. 1876.	1877.	1878.	Tot'l Salaries. 1877.	1878.
Legislative	33	36	36	$109	$109
Executive	11	21	20	41	42
Finance	145	151	152	237	238
Law	40	43	40	118	110
Police	2,607	2,844	2,666	4,119	4,120
Public works	264	*297	232	451	727
Charities	546	305	257	255	278
Fire	770	838	854	1,140	1,049
Health	112	89	81	137	115
Parks	150	148	153	236	297
Docks	86	88	72	293	222
Taxes	54	55	51	117	109
Buildings	66	73	72	98	78
Miscellaneous	25	29	19	45	44
County Clerk	24	24	24	41	41
District Att'y	22	22	20	73	70
Education	52	41	40	106	106
Excise	24	27	32	42	53
Judiciary	350	377	354	1,090	1,055
Total	5,383	5,508	5,175	$8,744	$8,854

For some reason, the Board of Education does not appear in the schedule, and we have taken last year's figures, concerning it. The Street-cleaning Bureau is included in the Police Department; it has 109 named employes, and we have estimated it at $837,798, the same as last year, the pay of the laborers under it, this item also being omitted from the present schedule. The teachers are not included at all, nor were they last year; and if we add the figure we gave last year, less 10 per cent for estimated reductions, we have a total salary account of $11,188,345, against $11,337,247 last year. The unnamed laborers and employes—of whom there are probably 2,500, exclusive of the teachers—are not included in the number of employes as given above, although their pay is included in the last column; and although precise accuracy cannot be claimed for the table, because some items are necessarily estimated, it may be taken as a very close approximation.

Some changes have been made during the past year. The "legislative" department, i. e., the Common Council, remains as before; the Mayor drops one $800 clerk, but offsets this economy by doubling the salary of a $1,500 clerk, so that his pay-roll increases $700; Mr. Kelly cuts down his own office seven employes, and saves thereby $1,721, and he makes reductions in three of his bureaus, against an increase in the remaining four; the Law Department shows reductions; the Central Office of the Police Department shows an increase of one employe, and $15,430 in salaries, mostly by raising the pay or the 18 Police Surgeons from $1,500 to $2,250; the Public Works Department shows a heavy increase, chiefly in the account of laborers, their number and pay-roll increasing from 283 and $122,000, to 549 and $402,000; the Health Department is cut down eight employes, and $22,346 in salaries; that of Parks adds 6 to the named list, and 59 to the list of laborers, raising its pay-roll $60,297; the Excise Board adds 5 persons and $11,260 to its lists; most of the other departments show a decline.

In total, there has clearly been some reduction, but a ridiculously inadequate one. There are 52 persons drawing $5,000 and over, who take $354,500 in all; there are 255 persons drawing more than $2,000, who take $924,160 in all; on this latter amount the proposed 25 per cent. reduction would be $231,040, only a little more than 2 per cent. on the total pay-roll. Although trifling when compared with what ought to be effected, and what would be if Municipal affairs were managed upon business principles, it is large enough to be worth having, not only for its own sake, but for the very great advantage of the blow the reduction would deal to the prestige of Tammany Hall. Moreover, a reason, additional to that existing in the intrinsic justice of such a change, may be seen in the following comparison, why the tallest stalks in the Municipal field should receive the blow:

255 persons, at over $2,000, draw a total of	$924,000
123 in Judiciary, at over $2,000, draw a total of	735,000
7,300 persons, at $2,000 or less, draw a total of	7,300,000

In this statement the teachers and their pay are not included. The point is to show the enormous disproportion between the few hundreds of persons who may be supposed to be connected with running the political machine, and the number of those who cling to it for support drawn directly from the Treasury. Not more than 378 persons at over $2,000—and this number must really be reduced to the 108 drawing $5,000, and then to the handful who move the levers and wires, in order to get at the governing number—rule over 7,000 persons, of whom about 3,000 are firemen or policemen. The tendency, of course, is to increase the horde of tide-waiters and hangers-on, and thereby retain and extend a voting power which does not stop with the vote of the employe himself. The burden of salaries is swollen mainly by this army of retainers. The salaries of $2,000 or less, excluding the teachers, exceed 80 per cent. of the whole pay-roll; and if the policemen and firemen are omitted from consideration there remain 4,300 persons (teachers still not included) at $2,000 or less, who draw $3,740,000, or 42 per cent. of the entire pay-roll given in the schedule above. But the value of their positions to the governing few, and their interest in maintaining the present situation of things—excepting, perhaps, Mr. Kelly and a few others who have independent fortunes and would prize their power even if it were made less profitable on salary account—depend upon their salaries; hence, although the proposed 25 per cent. reduction would strike at less than one-eleventh of the whole pay-roll, and the more far-reaching reform would be to lessen the number of low-priced retainers, by as much as the better offices decline in pay the cohesiveness of the whole machine necessarily diminishes. Notoriously, the salaries above $2,000 are disproportionate to reason, to justice, to the decline in prices and in the City's ability to pay, and utterly disproportionate to the quality of the service performed, so much so, in fact, that the City would be vastly the gainer in the quality of her civil service and the improvement of her local politics by such reductions in the salary-list as any man of average intelligence could indicate, even if she were obliged to contribute to the hospitals of a foreign city every dollar of the saving.

Any saving of account and not intended to last solely until popular agitation of the subject "blows over," must be forced upon the City Government; those who feel the knife would be untrue to human nature did they not writhe and resist; though they may be willing to go through the broad farce of holding a "conference" on the subject as often as the dear public desire, and may protest an earnest longing for retrenchment, none the less will every man of them cling to his full salary to the last. A horizontal reduction of 25 per cent. is not the best and most equable way, for the largest salaries could bear the largest rate of cutting; but it is a way, and better than none. Counties over the

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yet, we find that the Common Council salaries could be reduced $34,000, the Finance Department, $20,000; the Law, $33,000, and the others from $3,000 to $20,000 each, making a total of $220,000, which could be cut off without touching salaries under $3,000, and without doing injustice or impairing efficiency. Some salaries are utterly indefensible. The Mayor, with his present duties, is largely overpaid at $12,000; so are the Controller at $10,000, the Corporation Counsel, Public Administrator, and Corporation Attorney, at $15,000, $5,000, and $6,000; so are the Police Commissioners at $6,000; so are all the heads of departments; so are the District Attorney and his assistants; and the climax of absurd excessiveness is the $15,000 to Mr. THOMAS DUNLAP, Commissioner of Jurors, whose place at one-third that salary would be dearly held, and would be jumped at by a thousand competent men.

It is the duty, and it lies within the power, of the Legislature, which has been instrumental in effecting the development of this huge banyan tree that is draining the life from the soil into which it strikes its shoots, to cut into the monstrosity, for no figures of speech can do justice to the fact that the City and its commerce and values have come to exist practically for the support and benefit of the Tammany organization. Economy, comfort, morality, commercial development, are choked under this load; they are impossible, and the question is one of the length of time the process can go on before turning the past course of growth into one of decay. Already the merchants complain of the diversion of trade to competing cities, and reproach the Central Railroad with permitting, if not with aiding, this by its freight schedules; and Mr. VANDERBILT replies by pointing to the terminal facilities furnished by the rival ports, and the terminal charges saddled on freight by this one. If the politicians are killing the goose, the process of exhaustion must continue until eggs are no longer laid before they will notice it. It is quite time business interests took up the question of how much longer we can go on doing without many things a great city needs, including, among them, an efficient administration, and in return getting only the development of a political organization which is everything it ought not to be.

DEMOCRATIC MISRULE.

RESULTS OF TWO YEARS' ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS IN PENNSYLVANIA—INEFFICIENCY AND CORRUPTION IN THE STATE AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, March 10.—The Senate Committee of Investigation into the management of the Auditor-General's office held a meeting yesterday morning, at which the examination of William J. Bayard, the Corporation Clerk, was continued at length. Few new facts were elicited, but these were of a character to justify and deepen the impression created by his first testimony as to the carelessness and incompetency prevailing in the Auditor-General's office. He testified that the sum collected by Olmstead & Simonton was the tax on the capital stock of the Union Transportation Company; that this was the only case he knew of. The books were well kept, but would not show the indebtedness of a corporation. It is almost impossible to keep up with current business. In his opinion the State would not have received a cent of this tax but for information received from outside sources. He did not know of a law that compels corporations to file notice of intention to go into liquidation. The present system of keeping the books of the office did not show what companies were liable to pay. He never received money or anything of value from Olmstead. The books did not show on their face that the company in question had gone into liquidation. When the question was asked Bayard why he failed to send notice to the company requiring yearly reports and settlements, as the books did not show that it had liquidated, he seemed unable to reply, and only after the question had been sharply pressed did he finally answer that he guessed it was an oversight," and a costly oversight it was to the State.

At about 1 o'clock, at a critical period of the investigation, and before Mr. Bayard had concluded, the committee adjourned at the call of the Chairman. When it will meet again is uncertain. Senator Davies, one of the members, will be absent at the week at the Supreme Court in Philadelphia, and as he desires to be present during the whole investigation, "to see how the witnesses look," as he expresses it, there will be no meeting until his return. There are those who express doubts as to whether it will meet again until after the final adjournment of the Legislature. The impression prevails in some quarters that Bayard told too much; has let drop facts, which, if followed up, threaten to involve in ruin persons whom few imagine are connected with this affair. One of the best evidences of crookedness in this transaction, notwithstanding the observations of those interested that "it is all right," is the extreme nervousness manifested in certain quarters where one would imagine only satisfaction at the investigation should prevail. This aspect of the case was pithily expressed by a gentleman who said to THE TIMES correspondent "that it was a big Democratic funeral, at which the chief mourners are Republicans." A large number of witnesses are yet to be examined, among them Auditor-General Temple, Attorney-General Lear and his deputy, Lyman D. Gilbert, State Treasurer Rawle and his cashier, William B. Hart, besides a number of clerks in the Auditor-General's office and the Department of Internal Affairs.

THE FREIGHT POOL.

OPPOSITION OF WESTERN PRESIDENTS AND MANAGERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—One of the novelties of the new pooling arrangements projected at the late meeting of managers in New-York, and which is to be carried into effect by the Freight Commissioners, who have authority to perfect all necessary details, is that it shall embrace all east-bound business originating at Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and all common Mississippi River points, such as Rock Island, Burlington, Davenport, Winona, and St. Paul, and thus covering all the principal railways running west from Chicago. None of these roads were represented at the New-York meeting, and the Presidents and Managers were not a little surprised to learn that their lines had been included in this sweeping arrangement. Their assent to the plan was asked by telegraph yesterday, and of course they declined that they could not be expected to give a decision regarding a matter of which they were totally ignorant. They were without information touching the scope, nature, or details of the arrangement, and were hardly prepared to give their assent to it. In fact, they will probably not care to be included in the pool, as their lines do not prorate with the Eastern roads, except from one or two points on the Mississippi. It begins to look as if the Eastern Managers, in their zeal to form a big combination, rather overreached themselves, and may have to curtail their scheme somewhat.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, March 10.—The political parties of the State will hold their conventions early this year. The Republican convention will meet in this city about the middle of May. Chairman Wilson, of the State Executive Committee, will be in this city during this week to make arrangements for the convention, when the time will be fixed. The Democrats will hold their convention about a month later, and will be preceded by the Labor-Greenback Party, which will meet at Philadelphia in the first week of June. The Prohibitionists will hold their convention at Altoona about the same time.

HON. MARSHALL JEWELL'S ILLNESS.

HARTFORD, March 10.—Dispatches which have represented Hon. Marshall Jewell as very dangerously ill are incorrect. While he has suffered severely, he has not been considered dangerously ill by his physician and family. Mr. Jewell is now recovering, and will probably be out again before [illegible]

WORTHLESS ADVERTISING.

METHODS OF THE CO-OPERATIVES.

A CATALOGUE THAT CONTAINS TOO MUCH—INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPERS CLASSED AMONG PATENT OUTSIDES—THE MISREPRESENTATION INDIGNANTLY RESENTED.

Since the absurdity of advertising in cheap and trashy patent outside newspapers has been pointed out in these columns, it is probable that few persons will suffer from the illusive promises of the managers of this sort of humbug. It may be well to put the unwary on their guard, by exhibiting a few more of the pretenses of the co-operative publishers, as discovered by a comparison of two of their catalogues with the Newspaper Directory. A catalogue was issued by them in January, which was described as containing a complete list of all the newspapers of the union printed in December, 1877, and the total number of titles of newspapers on the list was 1,099. A second list appeared early in February, and for a reason not apparent there was a large reduction in the number of newspapers upon which the patrons of the concern were offered the privilege of wasting their money. Upon examination the shrinkage is discovered to have taken place entirely in the New-York division list, which included the newspapers published in all the Eastern States, Middle States, and Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and several in Canada. The explanation of the shrinkage is not creditable to the union of patent outside publishers. It seems that the list of 1,099 names of newspapers was made up very much at random, and titles were appropriated from the books of advertising agents and boldly announced as those of the patent class. A protest was made against this sort of misrepresentation, a large number of papers being pointed out that were not patent outsides at all, and the majority of them were known to all advertising agents as newspapers which had never been published half in New-York and half at home, but always and entirely in the place in which they were dated. Mark the result: In the February catalogue the New-Hampshire list was shorter by 1 paper—not a patent outside. One paper—not a patent outside—had also been dropped from the Vermont list. The Massachusetts list had suddenly become shorter by the loss of 10 journals. In New-York State it was found that the co-operative list had advertised 15 newspapers as of the patent description, when they were not of that order; and the list of State papers had shrunken from 106 to 82 in a short month. In New-Jersey 2 newspapers had been claimed to which the patent publishers had no right, and three independent papers in Pennsylvania were discovered in a situation which would have enraged their proprietors if they had learned that the names of their journals had been taken in vain. There were a number of publishers, at more or less remote points, who did hear of the impertinence of the co-operative people, and they did not hesitate to speak of them as they found them. In the January list the *Tribune*, at Medina, N. Y., was mentioned as one of the newspapers in which the advertisers on the co-operative plan would appear. On Feb. 12 Mr. Frank H. Hurd, the publisher of that paper, wrote: "The *Tribune* is not now published on the co-operative plan, and never has been, and we have not authorized the American Newspaper Union to use the name of the *Tribune* on their list. Have not seen the list referred to, but if the *Tribune* has been placed thereon as one of the papers published on the co-operative plan, we denounce the act as a barefaced fraud." From Poultney, Vt., there came a more prolonged howl of indignation. The publishers of the *Journal* wrote: "The revised catalogue of the American Newspaper Union contains a deliberate falsehood when it places our paper among the list of so-called newspapers published on the co-operative plan. The Poultney *Journal* never was, and we trust never will be, a party to any such fraudulent business. We are in favor of an act of Congress prohibiting them newspaper rates through the mails, believing that they are no more entitled to newspaper privileges than are the quack circulars, &c., which flood the country." The publishers of the Malone (N. Y.) *Palladium* also declared that it was not in the co-operative arrangement, and wrote that "when we find it necessary to come down to this cheap level we shall go out of the business. Denounce the fraud in our name as vigorously and as often as you desire." From Meadville, Penn., the publishers of the *Crawford Journal* spoke out emphatically. They declared that they "could not afford the co-operative plan," and asked that the fraud perpetrated upon their paper by the unauthorized use of its name should be exposed. The publisher of the Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Gazette* was surprised to find his paper on the list, and wrote to his agent in this City to say that it had been printed in its own office for 45 years, and was likely to be for 50 years to come.

The examination of the list has not been extended beyond the New-York Division. If inquiry were made, it is highly probable that the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Cincinnati, and Southern lists would be found to contain a great many names that do not belong among the co-operatives, and that the shrinking process would reduce the whole union list to much less than its already badly shrunken proportions. The facility with which new sheets with high-sounding titles can be issued under this plan ought to enable the managers of the business to keep the lists up to the maximum. Any politician who can spend money enough to pay for the freighting of a quire of outsides can have them sent to the neighborhood of the town in which he desires to exert an influence. He can have an inside supplied by some printer who can fill up the blank side of the patent, and can then spread the completed sheet through the village he desires to influence. The opportunity for making a new title in order to swell the length of the list of advertising mediums is never lost. A publisher of a newspaper in one of the towns of New-Jersey, not far from New-York, had become alarmed at rumors he had heard of the starting of a new paper in a neighboring village. To occupy the ground before a rival, the publisher decided to use the patent outside. He did not want many copies, as he intended to make no effort to secure circulation for his new paper. Upon applying at the co-operative office, he desired to know how small a number of sheets they would be willing to print. "Well," he was answered, "we don't like to print less than a quire!" The 24 copies were printed and sent to their destination. The name of the new paper appeared on the list, and it holds its place there to-day, but no one can be found who knows anything further about the sheet. A convenient Newspaper Directory gives all of these sheets a high "estimated" circulation, or it reports them as objecting to state circulation when they have none worth speaking of. It seems that the shrinking of the catalogue did not exclude all the papers that ought to have been dropped, for even the Directory which takes such good care of the patent outsides omits 28 titles of them, so that there is good reason to doubt whether more than 222 of the alleged 250 papers have an existence. Advertisers who expect to see the completed newspapers are disappointed. When they go into this foolish business they are shown a file of "blanks," the outsides or insides of 222, or 362, or 82 sheets on a rack, and this is all. They can never tell whether the blanks are samples of nonsense or not. The object is accomplished if the exhibition of the blanks brings a contract. How many of them are ever developed into newspapers, printed front and back, only the co-operative managers can tell, and there seems to be every commercial reason why they should not.

COMMENTS BY REPUTABLE JOURNALS UPON THE TIMES' PREVIOUS ARTICLE.

From the Boston Post, March 7.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES exposes the emptiness of the "co-operative advertising," or "patent outside" business, in an article of which we present the chief points in another column. THE TIMES analyzes the lists of so-called newspapers in which advertisements are inserted by the "Newspaper Union," showing that while many of them have no apparent existence outside of these lists, those which are bona fide publications are of the class which reach the smallest number of readers, and can hardly be said to have a circulation at all. This is to be distinguished from business of the regular and well-known advertising agencies; and it is in the interest of advertisers, who ought to get the value of their money, as well as of publishers, that the exact standing of this enterprise should be understood.

From the New-York Evening Post, March 5.

One of the chief mistakes of advertisers is in trusting to journals which are printed, not with a view of obtaining the largest and most desirable class of readers, and thus of becoming a practical means of disseminating information, but to journals whose main object is to secure advertisements, and which trust to them and not to their subscription list for support. The uselessness of this kind of advertising is obvious. The publishers of such journals expend their energies, not in search of many readers, for they know the difficulty of success in this direction, but in search of individual advertisers, a little calculation enabling them to compute how many advertisements they require to give them a net profit. Among journals of this kind may be reckoned a majority of those which are devoted to certain trades. Some of these journals serve a useful purpose in giving information on the subjects to which they pay attention; but the majority of them go into waste baskets as soon as their wrappers are removed. As means of advertising they are utterly useless, so far as the public are concerned. They rarely get into the hands of retail purchasers, and the firms which seek no other means of publicity might as well put their names on the backs of their signboards.

From the Lockport (N. Y.) Journal, March 5.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES in yesterday's issue publishes interesting facts in regard to the system of "co-operative" advertising, which are of importance to business men and to the general public. From the stereotypicon to the street-car there are numerous varieties of delusive advertising, but perhaps the most ingenious method of extracting money to insure a merely nominal publicity for business announcements is to be found in the system of selling space on the "patent outsides" of newspapers which are not newspapers at all. These journalistic hybrids are only circulated in thinly-peopled or poverty-stricken districts of the country; their circulation may be reckoned by the hundred, and unless for medical quacks or other petty swindlers the publicity they secure is worse than useless. The legitimate business of well-established and respectable country newspapers is seriously interfered with by these "patent outside" shams.

From the Pottsville (Penn.) Miners' Journal, March 5.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday devotes two columns to an exposition of a device especially gotten up to entrap the unwary advertiser. It is denominated the "co-operative" system, but is more generally known among newspaper people as "patent outsides." The plan originated with some one who saw the immense profits that could be made by producing a half-made newspaper for a purchaser who had little capital. * * * Respectable advertisers cannot afford to waste their money in this way when they can reach the same readers by means of good newspapers at about the same cost. It is only catchpenny business that finds its way into them, and so generally is that fact becoming known that all advertisers in these journals are looked upon with distrust. In all, if the representations of the union are true, that all the journals on its list have an existence, the circulation of the 250 newspapers is about 50,000. For advertising in these sheets $17 is charged. The same amount of money invested in the weekly editions of almost any one of the reputable papers of the country would reach an infinitely larger number of readers.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

CANDIDATES TO BE VOTED FOR IN THE GRANITE STATE TO-MORROW.

New-Hampshire will hold the last of its Spring elections to-morrow, as, under recent amendments of its Constitution, another general election will be held in November next, and biennially in that month thereafter. There are only two State officers to be elected on the general ticket to-morrow, the Governor and the Railroad Commissioner. For each of these there are four candidates placed in nomination, as follows:

	Governor.	Railroad Commissioner.
Republican.	Benjamin F. Prescott.	David E. Willard.
Democratic.	Frank A. McKean.	Hadley B. Fowler.
Prohibition.	Asa S. Kendall.	Warren G. Brown.
Greenback.	Samuel Flint.	Nathaniel Wiggin.

There are also to be elected five Councillors, the Senate of 12 members, the full House of Representatives, and county officers. Whether this Legislature shall elect a United States Senator as successor of Mr. Wadleigh is a disputed point, the preponderance of testimony being in favor of his election by the body to be chosen in November.

The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.
1877	Governor	40,755	39,721	397
1876	President	41,539	38,509	172
1876	Governor	41,761	38,133	425

The Council last year consisted of four Republicans and one Democrat, and in the Legislature there was 73 Republican majority on joint ballot.

THE BURNING OF THE RARITAN BRIDGE.

The scene of Saturday morning's conflagration at the Raritan River, at New-Brunswick, by which the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge was destroyed, was visited yesterday by large crowds of people from the surrounding country. They lined the river on both banks, looking idly upon the debris of the burned bridge, and upon the labors of the large force of men engaged in putting up the new structure. The railroad company have 600 bridge carpenters at work upon the new trestle, and they are prosecuting their labors vigorously. They were at work during all of Saturday and last nights, and the company's officials are making every effort to have the structure completed so that trains can be run over the river again by Wednesday night. It is doubtful, however, if this can be accomplished. Last evening the men had about completed one of the spans on the east side of the river. The main difficulty so far experienced is in securing the needful supply of bridge timber. The company keep, as already stated, duplicate timbers of their bridges on hand, but some of the timbers thus duplicated have been employed recently in replacing bridges at other points. The arrangements for the transportation of passengers continue to be substantially as reported yesterday. Trains run as near on schedule time as the circumstances permit. The company had made arrangements with some local hackmen to carry their passengers from one side of the Raritan River to the other. But the officials were not satisfied with the way in which their temporary employes discharged their duties. The consequence was that a number of Dodd's transfer coaches were sent to New-Brunswick, and passengers are now transferred in them. Freight trains ran in and out of the depot at the Jersey City terminus all of Saturday night, and most of yesterday. A serious accident occurred in the morning at Hopewell, N. J. The axle of one of the freight cars of a Pennsylvania Railroad train snapped and threw seven cars completely from the track. The débris choked the passage for some time, but a large force of men were put to work, and in two hours cleared the track sufficiently to permit the passage of trains.

INSTALLING A PASTOR.

Rev. Alexander McKelvey, formerly of Elizabeth, N. J., was formally installed Pastor of the Canal-Street Presbyterian Church last evening. An appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. S. M. Hamilton, of the Fourteenth-Street Presbyterian Church, in which he showed what qualities were requisite for a faithful minister. He should have firm convictions of Christ's reality, he said, and if a man had doubts, however honest, his place was clearly not in the pulpit. A faithful Christian minister must be an evangelist as well as a Pastor, and should love his work for its own sake. Rev. Dr. Hall, of the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, in charging the Pastor as to his duties, said that if a Pastor was not himself a pure and good man the less he associated with his flock the better; but if he were good and pure such associations would prove a mutual benefit. Rev. Dr. H. B. Chapin, of the Collegiate School, charged the congregation as to their duties, mentioning at the outset that they should be careful to minister to their Pastor's temporal wants. After the services the congregation pressed forward and warmly greeted Mr. McKelvey.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in the *Evening Post* of Saturday that "it is said" that I am a candidate for the judicial office so long and eminently filled by Judge Blatchford. I have not sought or desired the place, nor could I accept it if tendered to me. I am about to resume the practice of the law.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

No. 102 FIFTH-AVENUE, Sunday, March 10, 1878.

A JERSEY CHURCH FIGHT.

THE PASTOR OPENLY CALLED A LIAR.

EXPELLED CHURCH MEMBERS PERSECUTING THE MINISTER—SEVEN CONSTABLES AND A SEXTON TRYING TO KEEP A WOMAN OUT OF THE BUILDING.

HAMILTON SQUARE, N. J., Sunday, March 10.

Within 10 minutes after the Baptist Church in this place was opened for service this morning every seat in it was filled, and many persons, unable to gain admittance, crowded about the doors and windows. There was every appearance of a great revival, a large number of people having come from neighboring towns, and some even from Trenton. But the cause of the crowds collecting was a less meritorious one. Everybody expected to see an outbreak, in which the Pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Case, and Mrs. Vincent Mount, were to be the principals. Mrs. Mount, who was expelled from the Church Society some time ago, has long been a bitter enemy of Mr. Case. An aged relative of hers, familiarly known throughout the neighborhood as "Aunt Willy," died some time ago leaving $8,000. This woman was a peculiar character, being very masculine in appearance, and having such a growth of whiskers and mustache that she was compelled to shave frequently. She was a carpenter and blacksmith, and had a shop, in which she practiced both trades. She had a wagon that she had built for herself, and in it she frequently drove to Trenton, with garden produce of her own raising. She had also built a boat, and was a good shot and an expert fisherman. The gun with which she often went shooting, and which was a terror to trespassers on her little grounds, she made entirely herself, both wood and iron work. A short time before her death this woman, Wilhelmina Hutchinson, sent for Mr. Case, Pastor of the Baptist Church, of which she was a member, and asked him to draw up her will. She left $4,000 of the $8,000 she had to the church and Sunday-school, and endowed the Baptist Society for the Education of Candidates for the Ministry, disinheriting the members of her own family. Her relatives contested the will, on the ground that the clergyman had exercised undue influence over the old lady, but the decision was in favor of the will. During the trial, when Mr. Case was asked whether he did not tell some of the members of his congregation that he could have made "Aunt Willy" do as he pleased, he replied that he did not remember. This led to high words with Mrs. Mount, the principal claimant, and each called the other liars. From that time Mrs. Mount has carried on unceasing war against the Pastor. In the Spring of 1876 a church council was held, mutual explanations were made, and everything was thought to be smoothed over. Afterward, however, Mr. Mount demanded a copy of the minutes of the council, and, as no minutes had been kept, more trouble followed. Another council was held, and both Mr. and Mrs. Mount were expelled from the church.

At the Hamilton Square centennial celebration, in 1876, Mr. Case was one of the orators. Mr. and Mrs. Mount occupied the first seat from the platform, and the speaker was so annoyed by their continued snarling that he refused to go on with his oration until they were turned out by a constable. The next time Mrs. Mount met Mr. Case in the street she abused him roundly, and every Sunday she worried him as he went through the streets to church. Last Summer the preacher complained against her, and she was arrested under the "Corner-Loafer" act and fined. Two weeks ago to-day Mrs. Mount attended Mr. Case's church. He preached from the text, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." He stopped short in the midst of the sermon, pointed to Mrs. Mount, and said: "This woman is making faces at me; I can't stand it any longer!" "You lied me out of the church," replied Mrs. Mount, "but I'm back here in spite of you!" She called the Pastor a liar several times more during the service, and tried to get at him after church, but he evaded her. Next day the Trustees met, and resolved not to admit her to the church again, and when she presented herself at the door, last Sunday, she found the sexton, a Constable, and several of the Trustees ready to keep her out. She tried to get in, but failed, and went away, vowing that she would make trouble for Minister Case to-day.

Before the services this morning, five of the Trustees, Enoch Smith, Alfred Fagins, Samuel Smith, James Robbins, and David S. Hutchinson, held a meeting, informally, in front of the main entrance, to determine upon a plan for avoiding trouble, if possible. They decided that Mrs. Mount should not be allowed to enter the church, and that if she tried to force her way in, as she had done on several previous occasions, they would lock the doors. Constable Robbins had previously sworn in six deputy constables, and they were stationed inside the church, immediately behind the doors. An immense crowd surrounded the outside of the church, waiting for Mrs. Mount's arrival, and gazing at her house, which is in plain sight from the church doors. At 10:45 o'clock, some time after the services had begun, half a dozen freckled and bare-footed boys ran breathless up to the church, crying "Here she comes, here she comes!" She soon came in sight, much to the amusement of the crowd. She was at the head of a little procession, her husband being second, and her adopted daughter bringing up the rear.

As Mrs. Mount approached the church, Constable Robbins and his deputies hurried out and took their places in front of the door. They were closely followed by the sexton, who had the key in his hand, the lock and fastened the door. Instead, however, of making any effort to enter the church, Mrs. Mount and her family opened the door of the adjoining grave-yard, and went in among the mounds, carefully scattering themselves over the cemetery. They remained there for about 20 minutes, walking about among the graves, but carefully abstaining from looking at the church. When they got through with the inscriptions they crossed the road to the residence occupied by "Uncle Jimmy" Allen, one of their warm sympathizers. They remained there for about an hour, and in the meantime the usual services went on in the church. A student from Peddie Institute, of Hightstown, named Wilson, officiated. Rev. Mr. Case, the Pastor, was present, but was unable to conduct the services, on account of an attack of quinsy. Mr. Wilson preached for 40 minutes, but did not, of course, mention the scandal. After they had spent an hour at Mr. Allen's, your correspondent called upon Mr. and Mrs. Mount. Mrs. Mount said that she was determined to gain admission to the church by peaceable means, but that she did not want to violate the law, and that she could not see what law could keep her out of it, the door in her face. Mr. Mount said that if the church party wanted to go to law he would spend money to meet them, but that they would have to take the first step. Mrs. Mount says that she wants a disinterested jury of five men to hear the case, and that she is confident of a verdict in her favor. She does not want the church members, she says, emphatically, for her judges, as they are prejudiced against her. The church had written her down a liar on the book, she says, and she is determined to have it wiped out. She never insulted Mr. Case, she adds, until he insulted her. She did not sat to be taken back as a member of the church, but merely wanted to worship there because she belonged to that denomination.

The happy couple and their adopted daughter left Mr. Allen's house and walked quietly down the street, not looking at the church until they reached the house of E. R. Good, Esq. Mr. Good says that he has made a complaint against Mr. Case before a Justice of the Peace, accusing him of slander, and that Mr. Case will be arrested to-morrow. The alleged slander consists in a statement made to a reporter last Tuesday in reference to the will of Wilhelmina Hutchinson. In the statement Mr. Case, it is alleged, called Mr. Good an unprincipled man and a liar. Good is very bitter against Mr. Case. He has been, he says, a Justice of the Peace for 15 years, a church member, and an officer in the Army, and his character is good. The feeling of the people, particularly the church members, is very strong against the Mounts, and much indignation is expressed at the proposed arrest of the Pastor.

SPANISH-AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT TO THE TIMES.

In answer to numerous requests, we have agreed to issue at an early day a supplement to THE TIMES, printed in Spanish, devoted exclusively to New-York interests, and designed to convey to merchants in the principal cities of Mexico and Central and South America some necessary information as to the advantages of New-York City as a centre for the distribution of the products of the United States to the Spanish-American countries, with which our commercial intercourse is capable of great expansion. The distribution will be made through resident representatives in those cities of the United States Agency for the Promotion of Foreign Trade, whose head-quarters is in this City, and which has a direct and special interest in making the distribution as thorough as possible.

The supplement will be a full-sized, eight-page sheet, and will contain about 28 columns of reading matter devoted to an exhaustive and interesting treatment of the various classes of manufactures which will be represented in the advertising part of the paper, and to other general details calculated to give it a permanent value. As only a limited amount of the space available for advertising is now open, it is desirable that intending advertisers should send in their notices within the next few days.

The following firms have already secured space for their advertisements in the supplement:

ARENDROTH BROTHERS, stoves, &c.
ABENDROTH & ROOT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, marine steam boilers.
JOSEPH H. ADAMS & SON, hardware.
AMES IRON WORKS, engines and machinery.
Messrs. J. F. ANDERSON, JR., & Co., paper warehouse.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & Co., photo materials.
BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY.
BOERICKE & TAFEL, homeopathic books and medicines.
E. M. BOYNTON, saws.
BOWNE & Co., stationers and printers.
BRADLEY & CURRIER, sashes and blinds.
BRINKERHOFF, TURNER & Co., cotton sail duck manufacturers.
BULKLEY, DUNTON & Co., paper.
COLGATE & Co., fancy soaps and perfumery.
COLLINS & Co., axes.
H. W. COLLENDER, billiard-tables.
CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS COMPANY.
CHAMBERLIN, WHITMORE & Co., manufacturing stationers, &c.
JAMES CONNER'S SONS, type-founders.
DEMAREST & JAROLAMAN, cordage and twines.
DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.
DEWITT WIRE-CLOTH COMPANY.
DOOLEY & BROTHER, baking powder.
WILLIAM DUNTZE & Co., starch.
FARMER, LITTLE & Co., type-founders.
JOHN FOLEY, gold pens.
GANTZ, JONES & Co., sea foam.
GUILD & GARRISON, steam pump manufacturers.
HAGERTY BROTHERS & Co., druggists' glassware.
PETER HENDERSON & Co., seeds.
HOWE SCALE COMPANY.
HAINES BROTHERS, pianos.
HAZARD POWDER COMPANY.
HUBBS, SMITH & Co., wrapping paper.
H. W. JOHNS, paints and roofing.
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH'S SONS, chemicals.
KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.
LANMAN & KEMP, wholesale drugs.
J. G. LIGHTBODY, printing ink.
LALANCE & GROSJEAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, metallic wares.
B. W. MERRIAM & Co., mirrors &c.
MCKESSON & ROBBINS, wholesale drugs.
J. G. MCMURRAY & Co., brush manufacturers.
W. H. MCMILLAN & BROTHER, manufacturers of ships' tackle, blocks, &c.
MULFORD, CARY & CONKLIN, leather and findings.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY GLOBE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, gas apparatus.
NOYES & WINES, corrugated iron.
EDWARD A. OLDS, medicated soap.
JOHN PAREY & Co., wholesale clothing.
LEWIS PATTBERG & BROTHERS, velvet and leather goods.
PECK, STOWE & WILCOX, hardware.
JOHN Q. PREBLE & Co., blank-books, envelopes, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY, nails.
ROBBINS & APPLETON, manufacturers of Waltham watches.
SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, brass and German silver goods.
G. K. SHERIDAN & Co., commission merchants.
STEINWAY & SONS, pianos.
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co., wholesale drugs.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, manufacturers of lead pipe, shot, &c.
J. P. TRAVERS & SON, manufacturers of twines.
THE NATIONAL BANK-NOTE COMPANY.
TUCKER, CARTER & Co., cordage.
VANDERBURGH, WELLS & Co., printers' materials.
WILLIAM WALL'S SONS, cordage.

AN ABANDONED DAUGHTER.

Heartless indeed must be the parents who could cast an innocent and beautiful girl upon the cold charity of an unfeeling world. And baser still must the parents' conduct appear when it is known that they had plundered their own child of wealth left her by an affectionate relative. May Heaven pity poor "Nora, the Irish Charity Scholar," whose touching story is just begun in No. 19 of the *New-York Weekly*, now ready.—*Exchange.*

FINEST OLIVE OR SALAD OIL.

Expressed from the choicest *selected olives*, especially imported and *bottled* by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., druggists, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL BUILDING, and 6th-av., corner 39th-st.; also, No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I. As we bottle this oil ourselves, we can guarantee every bottle to be superior to any other salad oil in market. Our only places of business are as above.—*Exchange.*

WHEN MIND AND BODY are out of sorts, owing to a disordered liver, try at once DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a sure remedy for all bilious affections, costiveness, &c.—*Advertisement.*

NORFOLK DEVILED CRABS.—The genuine article at Maltby's Oyster Depots and all first-class restaurants.—*Advertisement.*

Holmes' Electric Protector and Central Office SYSTEM is the only real Protector in New-York for vault, safe, or store; with this nothing can be moved out of business that is not reported. Main office, No. 518 Broadway.

Do You Want Your Consumption Cured? If so, commence at once to use PHILLIPS' PALATABLE COD LIVER OIL, in combination with PHOSPHO-NUTRITINE. All druggists. Depot, No. 2 Platt-st.

Pomeroy's-Water Pads for Hernia are comfortable when nothing else can be worn. 746 Broadway.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—On Saturday, EMMELINE, widow of Hiram Ackerman, in the 60th year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, F. L. Vantassel, No. 150 East 124th-st., at 7 o'clock this evening.

BARTLETT.—At Flatbush, Long Island, on Friday, March 8, 1878, MINNIE NEWTON, wife of Homer L. Bartlett, M. D., and eldest daughter of Floyd and Amelia Bailey, of Sparkill, N. Y.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Flatbush, on Monday, March 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Grace Church, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. It is particularly requested that no flowers be sent.

STEBBINS.—On Sunday, March 10, of inflammation of the brain, AGNES BAIRD STOBO, daughter of Robert and Margaret E. Stebbins, aged 2 years and 10 months.

STUDDIFORD.—On Monday, March 7, Mrs. ELLEN W. STUDDIFORD, wife of the late Rev. Peter O. Studdiford, D. D., of Lambertville, N. J.

Funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Lambertville, on Tuesday, March 12, at 2 P. M.

SUYDAM.—On March 10, DANIEL R. SUYDAM, aged 69 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, West Farms, on Tuesday, March 12, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

TOMPKINS.—On Sunday morning, March 10, CHARLES R. TOMPKINS, in the 36th year of his age, son of Theodosia R. and the late Gilbert Tompkins.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 105 East 60th-st., Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, March 8, JAMES TAYLOR, third son of Olivia M. and the late James Taylor, in the 18th year of his age.

Funeral services at No. 469 West 34th-st. on Tuesday, 1 P. M.

VILAS.—On Saturday, March 9 inst., at midnight, BERTHA WARD, wife of Royal C. Vilas.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. 151 West 47th-st., on Tuesday morning, 12th inst., at 11:30 o'clock. Interment in Nyack. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

WILBUR.—At Newark, N. J., Monday morning, March 4, JAMES FAYROT WILBUR, son of M. Denman and Mary W. Wilbur, and grandson of Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D., aged 12 years.

WILKES.—On the 9th day of March, after a short illness, in the 82d year of her age, ANN G. WILKES, widow of Henry Wilkes, and daughter of the late George Turnbull.

The friends, relatives, and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday next.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN EXCITING STORY OF LOVE AND MYSTERY

ENTITLED

NORA, NORA,
NORA, NORA,
NORA, NORA,
NORA, NORA,
NORA, NORA,

THE

IRISH CHARITY SCHOLAR;
IRISH CHARITY SCHOLAR;
IRISH CHARITY SCHOLAR;
IRISH CHARITY SCHOLAR;
IRISH CHARITY SCHOLAR;

OR, THE MISSING HEIR.
OR, THE MISSING HEIR.
OR, THE MISSING HEIR.
OR, THE MISSING HEIR.
OR, THE MISSING HEIR.

Is Now Ready in No. 19 of the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

DON'T FORGET NORA,
DON'T FORGET NORA,
DON'T FORGET NORA,
DON'T FORGET NORA,
DON'T FORGET NORA,

THE

THRILLING IRISH STORY
THRILLING IRISH STORY
THRILLING IRISH STORY
THRILLING IRISH STORY
THRILLING IRISH STORY

JUST BEGUN IN THE

NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

FRANCIS S. STREET, } PROPRIETORS.
FRANCIS S. SMITH, }

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, March 16, 1878, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 9 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 10 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 11 A. M., for Ireland, by steam-ship City of New-York, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed;) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Hevier, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 11:30 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Oder, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed;) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Adriatic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland to be forwarded by this steamer must be spec

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 9, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	353	Leather, sides	12,661
Cotton, bales	1,710	Molasses, hhds	459
Dried Fruit, pkgs	28	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,726
Eggs, pkgs	2,600	Pork, pkgs	1,661
Flour, bbls	11,954	Beef, pkgs	50
Corn-meal, bbls	400	Oat-meals, pkgs	3,884
Corn-meal, bags	104	Lard, tes	3,890
Wheat, bushels	132,850	Lard, kegs	140
Corn, bushels	77,322	Butter, pkgs	2,335
Oats, bushels	33,020	Cheese, pkgs	967
Rye, bushels	10,000	Dressed Hogs, No.	27
Malt, bushels	1,962	Quicksilver, flasks	100
Barley, bushels	11,000	Sugar, hhds	519
Peas, bushels	5,300	Skins, bales	8
Oat-meal, bbls	53	Starch, pkgs	825
Oat-meal, bags	2,770	Stearine, pkgs	50
Stream, pkgs	262	Tallow, pkgs	134
Grass-seed, bags	230	Tobacco, hhds	301
Hides, No	100	Tobacco, pkgs	4
Hides, bales	292	Whisky, bbls	297
Hops, bales	226	Wool, bales	90

COFFEE—Has been held with rather more confidence and has been in more request; Rio quoted within the range of 14¼c.@17¾c., gold; other kinds as before. Sales reported of 4,000 bags Rio by the Gamaliel, at 15¾c.; 3,000 bags do., by sundry vessels, at New-Orleans, at 15c.@15½c., gold, and 1,700 bags Maracaibo, here on private terms.

COTTON—Has been dull for early delivery at former rates. Sales reported, for prompt delivery, of 238 bales, (of which 175 bales were on last evening,) including ——bales to shippers, 238 bales to spinners, —— bales to speculators, &c. And for forward delivery business has been unusually tame, but left off rather more firmly.....Sales have been reported since our last of 17,350 bales, (of which 8,600 bales were on last evening, and 11,700 bales to-day,) with 1,300 bales on the spot, on the basis of Middling, March closing at 11.12c.; April, 11.13c.; May, 11.21c.; June, 11.31c.; July, 11.39c.; August, 11.44c.@11.45c.; September, 11.27c.@11.28c.; October, 11.03c.@11.09c.; November, 10.95c.@10.96c.; December, 10.86c.@10.97c., showing an advance of 2@6 points, closing steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,710 bales. The exports from all ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 2,397,713 bales, including 1,365,177 bales to Great Britain, and 944,541 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Or.	Texas.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Strict Ordinary	9	8¾	9	9
Good Ordinary	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 7-16	9 7-16
Strict Good Ord	9¾	9¾	10	10
Low Middling	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Strict Low Mid	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Middling	11	11	11¼	11¼
Good Middling	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
Strict Good Mid	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Middling Fair	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Fair	12 11-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	8	Low Middling	9 7-16
Strict Good Ordinary	8 13-16	Middling	10 1-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally in liberal supply and quite moderate request, mostly on home trade account, at weak and somewhat irregular prices, especially for other than favorite brands of regular shipping Extras and the better qualities of Superfine, which latter class and choice family stock have not been offered with much freedom or urgency.....Sales have been reported since our former of 11,500 bbls., all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $2 50@$3 50; very inferior to fancy No. 2 at $2 60@$3 75, mainly at $2 90@$3 50 for ordinary to choice Winter, and $2 60@$3 50 for Spring; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 10@$4 65, mostly at $4 15@$4 50; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 50@$5 10, mainly at $4 90@$5 10; good to choice do. at $5 10@$5 50; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for the West Indies, $5 55@$6 35 for fair to strictly fancy, mostly at $5 85@$6 10; do., for South America, $6 35@$7 25 for fair to strictly fancy, and $7 30@$8 for fancy; Minnesota Clear, (of which 1,100 bbls. for export at $4 90@$5 50;) 1,400 bbls. do. straight Extras; 850 bbls. Minnesota Patent Extras, (of which 600 bbls. for export at $5 50@$6 25;) 400 bbls. Patent Extras, 550 bbls. Superfine, 750 bbls. Low Grades, small lots of Rye Flour and Corn-meal in lots, at quoted rates.....Southern Flour has been in comparatively moderate demand, and has been quoted dependent on the value, closing very dull and weak at 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$6 75 for ordinary to strictly choice shipping Extras, and $6 50@$7 50 for about choice to fancy do.....Sales reported since our last Extras up to $7 50@$7 75 for fancy. Rye Flour has been very moderately dealt in, within the range of from $3 15@$4 25 for poor to fancy Superfine Western, $3 65 for Superfine Western and Pennsylvania, and $2 25@$2 90 for poor to choice Fine.....Corn-meal quiet for prompt delivery of 500 bbls. Kiln-dried at $3 35@$3 85 for Superfine State.....Corn-meal quiet within the range of from $2 50@$2 90 for ordinary to fancy New, and $3 05@$3 15 for Brandywine.....Sales have been reported of 325 bbls., including Yellow Western at $2 55@$2 60, and Brandywine at $3 05@$3 15.....Corn-meal, in bags, has been in light request within the range of 75c.@$1 18 for coarse to very choice $ 100 lb., with the main dealings reported in coarse to choice on basis of 90c.@$1 for City Mills, and 80c.@90c. for country product.....Oat-meal generally dull within the range of $4 25@$5 75 for about fair to fancy $ bbl.....Buckwheat flour inactive, with State and Pennsylvania quoted, as to quality, at $1 25@$2 for poor to very fancy, selling mostly at $1 50@$1 85 for about good to choice country; and also $1 85@$2 for choice and nominal.

GRAIN—Under a decided pressure to sell, almost wholly on speculative account, prices of Wheat in the option line fell off 1c. $ bushel, leading an active business, which, toward the close, was followed by a sharp rally in values, especially on Spring Wheat, which was in urgent request, mainly to cover outstanding contracts, the market leaving strong at about the final quotations of yesterday. In the way of early delivery, movements were very light, opening with a fair degree of weakness, but without important changes, the principal holders refusing to yield, and closing rather more firmly, on restricted offerings.....Sales have been reported to-day of 340,000 bushels, (of which about 45,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 4,400 bushels White State, at 36@36½c.; 38,000 bushels (closing with boat loads held much higher;) 15,000 bushels Amber, Southern indians (for milling) at $1 30; 2,200 bushels Rock, in 2 lots, at $1 21@$1 31; 50,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 31⅞@$1 31⅝; 8,000 bushels do., April, in store, at $1 31; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 30; 9,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring at $1 29½@$1 27; 1,200 bushels No. 1 North-west Spring at $1 25; 800 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring at $1 23; 1,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, in store, at $1 21½; 2,800 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, at $1 20½@$1 21½; 104,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 22⅝@$1 23⅛, closing at $1 22⅞@$1 22½; 50,000 bushels do., April options, at $1 21⅞@$1 21⅜, and 50,000 bushels do., May options, at $1 21½@$1 21⅝ $ bushel. The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, March, at $1 31 bid and $1 32 asked, (against $1 32@$1 32½ yesterday;) do., April, $1 31 bid and $1 32 asked; May nominal; do., June, $1 30 bid and $1 31 asked; do., July, $1 29@$1 29½; (as against $1 29@$1 29½ yesterday;) April, $1 21½@$1 22¼, (as against $1 22@$1 22¼ yesterday;) May, $1 21½@$1 22, and No. 2 North-west Spring, March option, at $1 22@$1 24; do., April, $1 22@$1 24; do., May, $1 22@$1 24.....An active business has been reported in Corn, chiefly in the option line, but at generally weaker prices, in instances ½c.@1c. lower.....Sales have been reported of 255,000 bushels, (of which 45,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, new, in lots, at 54½c.@55c.; New-York No. 2, old crop, prime, 6,000 bushels, at 59c.; New-York No. 2, April option, 8,000 bushels, at 55¾c.; do., do., in store, 8,000 bushels, at 55¼c.; do., May, 48,000 bushels, at 55¾c.; do., June option, 72,000 bushels, at 55½c.@56c., closing at 55⅞c. asked; New-York steamer Mixed at 51¾c.@51¾c., closing at 51¾c. bid and 52c. asked for boat-loads; do., March option, 16,000 bushels, at 51¾c.; do., April option, 40,000 bushels, at 51¾c.@52c., closing at 52c. bid; do., May, 40,000 bushels, at 52¼c.@53c.; New-York No. 3, 49¾c.@50c., nearly all at 50c.; Mixed Western, 49¾c.@52c., closing at 50c.; Southern, Jersey Yellow at 52c.; Round Yellow at 51c.@52½c. At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, March options, closed at 51c.@51¾c.; do., April, at 52c.; do., May, 52¼c.@53c.; June at 51¾c.@53c.....And New-York No. 2, March, at 53c.@53½c.; do., April, 54c.@54½c.; do., May, 55¼c.@55½c.; June at 55¼c.@55½c.....Rye steady, with sales reported of 12,000 bushels State at 75c.; 6,200 bushels No. 2 Western at 75c.@77c.; 2,000 bushels Canada at 80c., and 1,000 bushels Jersey at 72c.@74c.....Barley dull and unsettled; 2,500 bushels two-rowed State sold at 63c. and odd lots of Feed at 56c.@61c.....Barley-malt dull, with sales reported of only 3,000 bushels poor old Canada at 85c.

.....Oats have been moderately active at a further slight rise, closing firmer at the improvement.....Sales have been reported of 43,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, quoted at 40¾c.; New-York No. 2 White, 5,000 bushels, at 39½c.; New-York No. 2 Mixed at 34¾c.@35c.; New-York Extra quoted at 35½c.@35¾c.; New-York No. 1, 5,500 bushels, at 35¾c.@35½c.; White Western, 21,000 bushels, at 35c.@39c., (of which 15,000 bushels in store, at 35c.; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, quoted at 35¼c.@36c.; New-York No. 2, 3,500 bushels, at 34¾c.@35c.; New-York No. 3 quoted at 34½c.; Mixed Western, 5,500 bushels, at 35c.@35½c.; White State, 2,800 bushels, at 37c.@39½c.; Mixed State, 1,400 bushels, at 35@35¼c.....Business in Feed has been unusually tame, but left off rather more firmly.....Sales have been reported since our last of 17,350 bushels, (of which 8,600 bushels were on last evening, and 11,700 bushels to-day,) with 1,300 bales on the spot, on the basis of Middling, March closing at 11.12c.; April, 11.13c.; May, 11.21c.; June, 11.31c.; July, 11.39c.; August, 11.44c.@11.45c.; September, 11.27c.@11.28c.; October, 11.03c.@11.09c.; November, 10.95c.@10.96c.; December, 10.86c.@10.97c., showing an advance of 2@6 points, closing steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,710 bales. The exports from all ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 2,397,713 bales, including 1,365,177 bales to Great Britain, and 944,541 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Or.	Texas.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Strict Ordinary	9	8¾	9	9
Good Ordinary	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 7-16	9 7-16
Strict Good Ord	9¾	9¾	10	10
Low Middling	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Strict Low Mid	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Middling	11	11	11¼	11¼
Good Middling	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
Strict Good Mid	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Middling Fair	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Fair	12 11-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	8	Low Middling	9 7-16
Strict Good Ordinary	8 13-16	Middling	10 1-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally in liberal supply and quite moderate request, mostly on home trade account, at weak and somewhat irregular prices, especially for other than favorite brands of regular shipping Extras and the better qualities of Superfine, which latter class and choice family stock have not been offered with much freedom or urgency.....Sales have been reported since our former of 11,500 bbls., all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $2 50@$3 50; very inferior to fancy No. 2 at $2 60@$3 75, mainly at $2 90@$3 50 for ordinary to choice Winter, and $2 60@$3 50 for Spring; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 10@$4 65, mostly at $4 15@$4 50; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 50@$5 10, mainly at $4 90@$5 10; good to choice do. at $5 10@$5 50; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for the West Indies, $5 55@$6 35 for fair to strictly fancy, mostly at $5 85@$6 10; do., for South America, $6 35@$7 25 for fair to strictly fancy, and $7 30@$8 for fancy; Minnesota Clear, (of which 1,100 bbls. for export at $4 90@$5 50;) 1,400 bbls. do. straight Extras; 850 bbls. Minnesota Patent Extras, 550 bbls. Superfine, 750 bbls. Low Grades, small lots of Rye Flour and Corn-meal in lots, at quoted rates.....Southern Flour has been in comparatively moderate demand, and has been quoted dependent on the value, closing very dull and weak at 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$6 75 for ordinary to strictly choice shipping Extras, and $6 50@$7 50 for about choice to fancy do.....Sales have been reported since our last Extras up to $7 50@$7 75 for fancy. Rye Flour has been very moderately dealt in, within the range of from $3 15@$4 25 for poor to fancy Superfine Western, $3 65 for Superfine Western and Pennsylvania, and $2 25@$2 90 for poor to choice Fine.....Corn-meal quiet for prompt delivery of 500 bbls. Kiln-dried at $3 35@$3 85 for Superfine State.....Corn-meal quiet within the range of from $2 50@$2 90 for ordinary to fancy New, and $3 05@$3 15 for Brandywine.....Sales have been reported of 325 bbls., including Yellow Western at $2 55@$2 60, and Brandywine at $3 05@$3 15.....Corn-meal, in bags, has been in light request within the range of 75c.@

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, March 9, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, H. E. Howland, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold the five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 25 by 100, No. 115 Mulberry-st., west side, between Canal and Hester sts., for $8,000, to Townsend D. Cook, plaintiff. A. J. Bleecker & Son. also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William Watson, Esq., Referee, disposed of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 24.6 by 100.4, No. 349 West 48th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 11th-av., for $10,000, to Moris and Louis Josephthal, plaintiffs in the legal action.

The foreclosure sale by Richard V. Harnett of the house, with lot, No. 7 East 31st-st., north side, east of 5th-av., adjourned to March 23.

The total amount of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, March 9, was $185,635, as against $856,998, the figures for the week previous.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

To-day (Monday) March 11.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front building, with lot 27 by 100, No. 733 Broadway, west side, 54 feet north of Waverley-place.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lease of lot 51.3 by 39.9 by 51.3 by 42.6, on University-place, west side, 125 feet north of 12th-st.; leased May 1, 1877, term 26 years. Also, Supreme Court partition sale, Edward Pattison, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 145.4, on East 71st-st., south side, 150 feet west of Avenue A.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry D. Wale, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, No. 357 West 55th-st., north side, 180 feet east of 9th-av.

By John T. Boyd, at Duffy's Hotel, Fordham, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Michael H. Curran, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 186, on Madison-av., west side, 233 feet north of King's Bridge Road.

Tuesday, March 12.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the four-story English basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.6 by 98.9, No. 210 West 34th-st., south side, between 7th and 8th avs.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale, of the four-story English basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 143 West 26th-st., north side, 341.8 feet east of 7th-av.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story frame and brick dwelling-houses and stores, with lots each 18 by 72.8 by 16.8 by 72.8, Nos. 24 and 26 Oak-st., north side, 88.3 feet east of Roosevelt-st.

By John T. Boyd, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, partition sale, William H. Rafferty, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store and tenement-house, front, and three-story brick tenement-house, rear, with lot 25 by 75, No. 235 Stanton-st., south side, 50 feet east of Willett-st. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James M. Fisk, Esq., Referee, of the block of land, bounded by 5th and Madison avs., and 106th and 107th sts.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Alfred Roe, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25.2 by 100.3, No. 193 Canal-st., north side, 75.2 ft. west of Mott-st.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 75, on Broome-st., south side, 75 feet west of Mangin-st.

By Lyman & Davies, Supreme Court partition sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with plot of land 47.10 by 95 by 4 by 30 by 4.3 by 25 by 47.7 by 100.45 5th-av., east side, 24.4 feet north of 11th-st. Also, the following Brooklyn property: One house, with lot 20.2 by 99.10 by 26 by 100, No. 154 West Baltic-st., south side, 100 feet west of Henry-st.; also, a house, with lot 23 by 137.6 by 23 by 136.11, No. 43 Sidney-place, east side, 173 feet north of State-st.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 103.3, on West 13th-st., north side, 179.6 ft. east of Greenwich-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq. Referee, of the two-story frame store and dwelling-house, front, and two one-story frame buildings, with lot 25.1 by 113, on 1st-av., 75.3 feet north of 69th-st.

By Bernard Smyth, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 90.3 by 20.1 by 87.6, No. 245 South 9th-st., north side, 116.3 feet east of 7th-st., Brooklyn.

Wednesday, March 13.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store, with lot 29.6 by 20, No. 25 Old Slip, north side, between Front and Water sts.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 15 by 102.2, No. 171 East 71st-st., north side, 220 feet west of 3d-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Superior Court foreclosure sale, James M. Townsend, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick and frame factory building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 126 East 126th-st., south side, 560 feet west of 3d-av.

By Edward Fetzinger, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on 134th-st., north side, 325 feet east of Willis-av.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. Cary Smith, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Lincoln-av., east side, 50 feet south of 135th-st.

Thursday, March 14.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 95, No. 108 East 14th-st., south side, between 3d and 4th avs.

By Bernard Smyth, public auction sale of the mansion-house and outbuildings, with plot of land 103.5 by 121.10, No. 513 East 120th-st., north side, 123 feet east of Avenue A.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James M. Fisk, Esq., Referee of the two-story frame building, with lot 21 by 84, No. 216 East 38th-st., south side, 229.6 feet east of 3d-av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story English basement brick dwelling-houses, with lots each 18 by 100.5, Nos. 213 and 215 West 46th-st., north side, 187.9 feet west of Broadway. Also, similar sale, Edward S. Rapello, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.2, No. 342 East 76th-st., south side, 125 feet west of Avenue A.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 330 East 59th-st., south side, 250 feet west of 1st-av.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, by order of the Department of Docks, lease of piers and bulkheads on North, East, and Harlem Rivers.

Friday, March 15.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one lot, 22 by 117.6, on West 23d-st., north side, 128 feet west of 9th-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot, 25 by 100, No. 815 2d-av., west side, 75.5 feet south of 44th-st.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 20 by 95, No. 518 Madison-av., west side, 60.5 feet west of 53d-st.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone front dwelling-house, with lot 21.3 by 100.5, No. 413 West 57th-st., north side, 132.6 feet west of 9th-av.

Saturday, March 16.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Scott Lord, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick and frame dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 59.7 by 25 by 100, No. 1270 Lexington-av., south side, between Seammel and Jackson sts.; also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Robert Dodge, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame building, with three lots each 25 by 100.4, on 39th-st., south side, 398 feet east of Avenue A; also, one lot 25.1 by 75, fronting on East River, 75.3 feet south of 69th-st.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 23 by 100, No. 208 3d-av., west side, 23 feet north of 18th-st.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irvine Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.6 by 98.9, in West 23d-st., south side, 72 feet west of 9th-av.; also, the five-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 27 by 98.9, No. 54 West 24th-st., south side, 95 feet east of 5th-av.; also, two similar houses, with lots each 14 by 98.9, Nos. 48 and 50 West 24th-st., south side, 136 feet east of 6th-av.; also, a similar house, with lot 15 by 98.9, No. 44 West 24th-st., south side, 184 feet east of 6th-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James M. Fisk, Esq., Referee, of four four-story brick buildings, with lots together in size 50.5 by 88, on Lexington-av., south-east corner of 47th-st.; also, similar building, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 130 East 47th-st., south side, 85 feet east of Lexington-av.; also, similar house, with lot 17 by 100.5, on East 47th-st., south side, 137 feet east of Lexington-av.; also, similar houses, with three lots each 18 by 100.5, on East 47th-st., south side, 183 feet east of Lexington-av.; also, by James E. B. Shafer, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 74.5 by 230 by 61 by 45.3 by 70.11 by 100, on 3d-av., south east corner of 125th-st.; also, the houses, with plot of land 31 by 80 by 41 by 84.10 by 72 by 124.10, Nos. 1655 and 1657, East 125th-st., north side, 131 feet west of 3d-av.

By Louis Meeier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 60, No. 206 East 50th-st., south side, 90 feet east of 3d-av.

By Gerard Betts, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee, of the four lots, each 25 by 125, on Rider-av., west side, 493 feet south of 144th-st.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot, No. 115 Mulberry-st., w. s., between Canal and Hester sts.; lot 25x100 ..... $8,000

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, 26, 349 West 43th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av.; lot 24.8x100.4 ..... $10,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 8.

135th-st., n. s., 36 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x92.11; Joseph Dixon and wife to Alfred E. Beach. $8,000

65th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; R. F. Tyson and wife to Isaac F. Tyson. .....

90th-st., 375 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.8½; Catherine Weeks to William Noble. 8,500

115th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x80.4; Theodore Seymour to Roger Kosciusko. ..... nom.

St. Ann's-av., 23d Ward; John O'Brien and wife to Michael Donovan. .....

Irving-place, No. 69; Robert Bayles, President Market Bank, to Elias K. Hartway. ..... nom.

24-av., e. s., 20.11 ft. s. of 121st-st., 20x80; Philip Koch and wife to Jacob Koch and wife. .....

Railroad-av., 24th-ward; Frits Janss and wife to Tillie Berger. ..... nom.

9th-av., w. s., 22 ft. s. M 46th-st., 21.9x75; Benjamin F. Fairchild, Executor, to Emeline M. Gray. .....

Same property; Charles W. Palmer to Emeline M. Gray. 8,075

Same property; Charles W. Palmer to Emeline M. Gray. ..... nom.

11th-av., w. s., 24.9 n. of 35th-st., 24.8x100; Courtlandt Palmer and wife to A. Judson Fullam. 2,625

3d-av., w. s., corner 103d-st., irregular; E. E. Anderson, Referee, to William S. Patten. 75,000

4th-av., s. s., corner 93th-st., irregular; same to same. 75,000

3d-av., — corner 101st-st., irregular; E. E. Anderson to Frank R. Houghton. 100,000

3d-av., s. w. corner 100th-st., irregular; same to same. 100,000

4th-av., s. w. corner 101st-st., irregular; same to same. 50,000

Ludlow-st., No. 97; E. F. Shepard, Receiver, to Jacob Kiers. ..... nom.

39th-st., s. s., 84.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20.6x98.2; Mina Bothchild and husband to Jane L. Garard. 11,500

Perry-st., s. s. corner Bleecker-st., 20x81.7; William Adams, Jr., to William F. Adam. .....

56th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x105; Frances J. Annan to Jane Anderson. .....

East Broadway, n. s., lot No. 73; John Dolsaner and wife to Sisbrand Nieuenhous. .....

Pearl-st., No. 273; Jane E. Downs and husband to Phineas T. Barnum. .....

51st-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 8th-av., 15x100.5; Henrietta Hildinghauser and husband to Julia McKeever. .....

111th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., irregular; Margaret A. Wells, Exr., to Daniel Wellington. .....

111th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11; David Zulter and wife to Margaret A. Wellinghoff. .....

37th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 25x98.9; John S. Schultze to Hellen Irving. 26,000

48th-st., n. s., 275.6 ft. e. of 11th-av., irregular x100.5; Ellen Muldoon to Mary McCabe. 500

LEASES RECORDED.

10th-av., Nos. 601, 603, and 605, 10 years; A. C. Kingsland to David Crounse. $1,000

2d-av., w. s., 103.6 ft. s. of 12th-st., 21 years; Hamilton Fish to Edward C. Richards. 775

Greenwich-st., n. w. corner Rector, 5 years; Joanna McCrea to Thomas Cherry. .....

Building, with lot 21 by 84, No. 216 East 38th-st., south side, 229.6 feet east of 3d-av. .....

21st-st., s. s. e. of 9th-av., 21 years; John D. Ogden to Eliza Allen. 280

21st-st., s. s., e. of 9th-av., 21 years; same to same. 200

Cortlandt-st., No. 5, 3 years; John H. Ten Broeck to John H. Gerdes. 900

5th-av., n. e. corner 100th-st., 5 years; F. W. Lasak to Abel S. Clapp. 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

No. 2 WEST 31ST-ST., ADJOINING 5TH-AV.—This magnificently-furnished, located, and decorated full-size four-story high-stoop dwelling, completed with every possible improvement, for sale very reasonably, by order of

JULIUS WEHL, ESQ.,
Assignee of Messrs. Netter & Co.

Permits from
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.
Offices 661 5th-av., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.

THE MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE DWELLING and Stable, with lots 102.2x100, Madison-av., southwest corner 77th-st., will be sold at a bargain by

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices: 661 5th-av., near 52d-st.,
4 Pine, and 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

WEST 39TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—For sale, the elegant 3-story house, No. 21 West 39th-st., in good order and handsomely frescoed, with or without the furniture.

E. K. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—FOUR-story brick full size extension dwelling; price low, terms easy.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

MADISON-AV., AT 61ST-ST.—AN EXQUISITELY-furnished 25-foot-front four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling. Price low.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZED HOUSE, WITH two-story extension, for sale, on 5th-av., above 42d-st.; price reasonable. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BARGAINS IN BROWN-stone houses, near Madison-av., 57th-st.; also on the west side; $7,500 to $30,000.

J. W. STEVENS,
Broadway, corner 52d-st.

A MAGNIFICENT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE on 57th-st., close to 5th-av., for sale. Price reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NO. 143 EAST 126th-st. A gem. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A DESIRABLE HOUSE on West 23d-st. JAMES R. EDWARDS,
23d-st., corner 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS PROPERTY NOS. 104 and 106 Chambers-st., south-west corner of Church-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.—BY CLOSE THE ESTATE OF JOHN D. LEWIS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on MONDAY, MARCH 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of the Executors of John D. Lewis, deceased:

HUDSON-ST.—Nos. 903 and 905, w. s., between Bank and West 12th sts.

GREENWICH-AV.—No. 129, south-west corner of Horatio-st.

HORATIO-ST.—No. 8, s. s., near Greenwich-av.

JANE-ST.—No. 9, n. s., near Greenwich-av.

CANAL-ST.—Subject to ground-rent.

BLEECKER-ST.—No. 323, e. s., between Christopher and Grove sts.

SIXTH-AV.—No. 80, e. s., between Waverley-place and 8th-st.

NINTH-AV.—No. 87, south-west corner of 16th-st.

WEST NINETEENTH-ST.—No. 137, n. s., between 6th and 7th avs.

NINTH-AV.—No. 453, w.s., between 35th and 36th sts., with L on 35th-st.

NORTH-AV.—Nos. 676, 678, 680, south-east corner of 47th-st.

NINTH-AV.—One lot, north-east corner of 48th-st.

THIRD-AV.—No. 2,156, w. s., between 117th and 119th sts.

SIXTH-AV. BOULEVARD.—Three lots, w. s. 25.2 feet n. of 117th-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—Two lots, s. s., 35 feet e. of Lexington-av.

FOURTH-AV.—Building and lots, e. s., 49.11 feet s. of 128th-st.

TENTH-AV.—Two lots, e. s., 49.11 feet n. of 138th-st.

NEW-AV.—One lot, north-west corner of 139th-st.

TWELFTH-AV.—Two lots, north-east corner of 134th-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—One lot, n. s., 100 feet e. of 12th-av.

ST. NICHOLAS-AV.—One lot, w. s., 177 feet s. of 141st-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH-ST.—One lot, n. s., 425 feet e. of 10th-av.

ELEVENTH AND FORT GEORGE AVS.—Lot No. 28, Dyckman estate.

Maps at office of auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ROE H. SMITH & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, March 26, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, by order of the Executors, to settle the estate of Peter Demus, deceased, the house and three lots, with carriage house, on Remsen-st., Astoria, Long Island. The premises are delightfully situated on high ground, in the most select neighborhood, surrounded by handsome residences, 5 minutes from ferry and steam-boat landing, 30 minutes from "down town." house in good order, contains 13 rooms, modern conveniences, abundance of fruit and shrubbery on the place. Only 30 per cent. cash required. This perfect. Further particulars on application to the executors, Judge R. L. LARREMORE, No. 32 East 60th-st., New-York, or Rev. W. H. TEN EYCK, New-Brunswick, N. J. For permits to examine premises apply to J. F. WRIGHT, real estate agent, Fulton-st., Astoria.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 210 WEST 34TH-ST. WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, MARCH 12, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

This is a four-story brown-stone-front house, in first-rate order, with vaults under the sidewalk for coal and wood, and also one in the yard. Has modern conveniences. Baltimore heater, &c. The house can be seen from 9 to 5 o'clock by a permit from the auctioneers, which will be sent by mail if desired. Go and look before the day of sale. It will be sold at a bargain. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

DWELLING-HOUSES
TO LET.
FULL LISTS AND PARTICULARS AT MY OFFICE.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 PINE-ST.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NO. 76, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone; perfect order; elegant chandeliers, mirrors and cornices. Owner, E. LORD, 6th-av. and 40th-st. and Broadway and 17th-st.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone full-size magnificently-furnished residence; rent low.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

JOHN-ST., NEAR NASSAU-ST.

Valuable large four-story store, lofts, &c.; rent for the whole only $3,000.

V. K. STEVENSON, 4 Pine-st.

A PERFECT GEM OF A HOUSE—BEAUTIfully furnished: 50th-st., just west of the avenue; to acceptable private family on three years' lease; per annum, only $2,500.

TWO CHOICE APARTMENTS.—TENTERDEN, No. 265 West 25th-st.; new, refined, elegant; parquet floors, play-ground. Summer-house, janitor, oriel windows, elegant gas-fixtures, and mantels.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE HOUSES, NEAR THE Park and this office; $500 to $1,500; flats, $25 to $75, a specialty.

J. W. STEVENS,
Broadway, corner 52d-st.

A PARLOR FLAT, NO. 107 EAST 70TH-ST.—Eight rooms, near Madison-av.; handsomely finished; now building.

HOUSES TO LET,
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 51st-st.

HARLEM HOUSES.—CHOICE LOCATIONS AT moderate rents. Open evenings.
PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

SIXTEEN ——-st., NEAR IRVING-PLACE—Three size, exceptionally-furnished, assembly Rent, $3,000.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

APARTMENTS TO RENT—ALSO SINGLE rooms in the elegant new house, No. 206 5th-av., opposite Madison-square, now being put in perfect order; prices very low. For particulars apply on the premises or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway, near 25th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY AN AMERICAN family, a two-story and basement house, with all improvements, in good location, within 20 minutes of Fulton Ferry, near an elevated line. Address T. B., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS frame house; nine rooms and attic, with garden; lot 50x100; in very good order; cheap; in Tremont, N. Y., near railroad depot and P. O. and No. 224 Grand-st., New-York. in the store, for Mr. UHE.

FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—A farm of 188 acres; new house, three barns; 20 hor. horse stalls, 30 cow stalls; half mile track; depot on the farm; sold at farming price; terms easy; possession immediately. W. E. WARING, No. 62 Bowery.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR WILL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn or City property—a large house, with grounds, 80x200, at Elizabeth, N. J., good location. For terms, &c., apply to H. YOUNG, No. 368 Canal-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—MOST DESIRABLE property to rent for Summer or year. Apply to RANDOLPH BROTHERS, No. 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR satisfactory customers, to rent or purchase.
JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for HAVRE, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HERDER, Thur., March 14 GELLERT, Thur., March 28
SUEVIA, Thur., March 21 FRISIA, Thur., April 4
Rates of Passage to Cherbourg, Havre, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THOS. HENDERSON, Agent, 29 Broadway.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA, Saturday, March 16 ALGERIA, Wed., March 27
PARTHIA, Wed., March 20 ABYSSINIA, Wed., April 3
Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. Intermediate, $60 passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $30. Steerage, $28. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight or passage apply to
WM. INMAN, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
NOTICE.—On and after this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
ADRIATIC, Saturday, March 16 BALTIC, Wed., March 27
BRITANNIC, Wed., March 20 GERMANIC, Saturday, March 30
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the least motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 14
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 21
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, March 28
First cabin, $75 and $70. Return tickets to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
Apply to **AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,**
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Bolivia....March 16, 3 P. M. Ethiopa, March 30, 3 P. M.
Victoria....March 23, 9 A. M. Devonia....April 6, 7 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Alsatia....March 13, noon. Anchoria....March 20, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
Company's Pier, No. 20, North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 24-st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., March 16 DONAU.....Sat., March 30
EIDER.....Sat., March 23 NEKAR.....Sat., April 6
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, March 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 21, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, March 30, 2 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80, $90, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
(New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, Tredelle....Wednesday, March 20, 6:30 A. M.
CANADA, Prangent....Wednesday, April 10, 6 A. M.
PERIERE, Jouhaud....Wednesday, April 17, 5 P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 12, 11 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 19, 5 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 26, noon.
Cabin passage, $75, $65, or $70, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R.
GREAT REPUBLIC, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Egypt, Sat., Mar. 16, 3 P. M. England, Mar. 23, 8:30 A. M.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Canada, Thur., Mar. 14, 12 M. Denmark, Mar. 21, 7 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT—STEAM-SHIP SAN JACINTO FROM SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, on the 15th of each month. Cabin passage to Nassau, $75; to Havana, $100. Steerage to Nassau, $25; to Havana, $30. Freight taken at low rates.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

SHIPPING.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA, WESTERN, HAVANA AND SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, March 13; Pier 10 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MAZZONI, SATURDAY, March 16, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, March 19
Connecting for Central and South America.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 1
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Monday, March 18
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37, NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 13
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....March 16
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passengers' tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....March 14
ETNA.....April 4
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ATLAS.....March 16
ANDES.....March 30
First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL & S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN SICE, Wed., Mch. 13, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS, Sat., March 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new, 2,618 tons,)
Capt. THORNEMANN, Thursday, March 28, 10:30 A. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS, Sat., March 23, 3 P. M.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 31 and April 21 for Vera Cruz, Havana, New-York, and the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 20
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

**NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.,

LOWER RENTS IN BROOKLYN

LAST YEAR'S PRICES REDUCED.

GENERAL DEMAND FOR ELIGIBLE SMALL HOUSES—THE "HEIGHTS" AND THE "HILL"—SOUTH BROOKLYN AND THE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD—THE PERCENTAGE OF REDUCTION.

"Brooklyn rents have been reduced about 10 per cent. since last year." This was the assertion of an old and trustworthy real estate agent whose office is under the shadow of the Brooklyn City Hall. "Of course," he added, "all rents have not been reduced, as we are getting last year's rents for a number of houses, and it is equally true that in some neighborhoods, and for certain kinds of property, rents have been decreased more than 10 per cent. The real estate agents have been unusually busy this season, but, thus far, very few houses have changed hands. Tenants are generally asking for reductions in their rents, and landlords are generally conceding the reductions. I think that we have reached rock bottom prices, and that the next change will be for the better. It seems to me that the people are getting more confidence, and that is all wanted. There is a very general disposition to buy property now, at low rates, and, in my opinion, this is the time to buy." The mention of Brooklyn generally suggests three distinct districts, namely, the city proper, South Brooklyn, and the Eastern District, comprising Williamsburg and Greenpoint. A residence in Central Brooklyn, which comprises the two eligible neighborhoods known as the "Heights" and the "Hill," and through which runs the principal thoroughfare, Fulton-avenue, is, of course, more desirable than one in the other districts. There is a great demand in this part of Brooklyn for small houses, and as there are not more than enough to supply the demand, there will be slight reductions in their rents this year. In the lower part of Brooklyn, houses which rented last year for sums ranging from $200 to $700 will generally be let for the same figures this year. But on all other houses there will be very considerable reductions, and owners of houses which have been rented for more than $1,000 will have to make reductions amounting to 25 per cent., or even more, if they want tenants. Store rents on the best part of Fulton-street, within sight of the City Hall clock, have been greatly reduced since last Spring. A store that was rented for $2,500 last year, is held at $2,000 now, and $1,800, is the highest offer that has been made for it; one on Court-street, opposite the City Hall, for which $1,200 was obtained last year, has just been leased to the same tenant for $1,000; and one a block further away on the same street, which rented for $900 last year, has been let for $750 this year. Houses on the "Heights" are generally to be obtained at reduced rents. Property in this part of Brooklyn commands higher rents than that in any other neighborhood, except in that street of palatial homes Clinton-avenue, on the summit of the hill. Clinton-avenue houses, however, are rarely put in the market. About the highest rent asked in any neighborhood of Brooklyn for a dwelling-house is $2,500 a year, and such houses are few. In fact, it would be fair to regard $1,500 as the maximum figure. For some fine large houses on the Heights higher rents are often asked. For a double brick house with more than a score of rooms on a Henry-street corner, $2,700 is asked this year; but such a house, if rented at all, would probably be used as a boarding-house, and a reduction would probably be made in the rent. Three-story brown-stone houses on Remsen and Joralamon streets, about the best part of the heights, are held at $2,000 on agents' books; and for similar houses on Columbia Heights, $1,500 is asked. The "Hill" may be said to begin at Portland-avenue, and to extend eastward a mile or so to Franklin-avenue, and north and south from Dekalb to Atlantic-avenue. This is regarded as a very desirable neighborhood, and there is a great demand this year for small houses within its limits at low rents. Dwellings on the "Hill," therefore, which were rented last year at between $400 and $600, are held at those rents with few exceptions this year. There is a tendency among persons who have hitherto lived in more costly houses to reduce their expenses, and they are therefore seeking small houses, while the occupants of the small houses are willing to pay last year's rents rather than give them up. Indeed, there are some cases in which rents have been increased on the "Hill" this year. The owner of two small houses on a very pretty street, which begins at the door of a fashionable church, and is only four blocks long, last year could not rent them for more than $25 a month. They are not very handsome to look upon, and as people, last year, still continued to spend money for appearances, better-looking houses were rapidly rented at higher rates. But this year the ugly ducklings have both of them found tenants willing to pay $30 a month. The demand for small houses is, as a matter of course, accompanied by a reduction in the rents of large houses on the "Hill." Three-story brick and brown-stone houses may be hired for $500 and $600. A three-story and attic brown-stone house on Dekalb-avenue, near Adelphi-street, which rented at $1,150 last year has been taken by the same tenant this year for $1,000. A three-story frame on Elliot-place, between Dekalb and Fulton avenues, which rented for $700 last year, has been re-leased for $600.

As for South Brooklyn rents, they are governed by the same rules that apply to property in other parts of Brooklyn. In some cases houses are held at last year's rents, but only houses of the better class in the best neighborhoods. A three-story brick house on Henry-street, near Amity, has been taken this year for its last year's rent, $750; a two-story brick on Fourth-place, between Clinton and Court, for its last year's rent, $360. Two-story brick houses may be obtained in South Brooklyn for from $200 to $300, and three-story houses for from $400 to $700. The rents in the intermediate neighborhood, between the City Hall and the "Hill" and Fulton and Atlantic avenues, which includes such desirable streets as Schermerhorn, Livingston and State, hold their own pretty well. This neighborhood is accessible not only to street car lines but to good and cheap provision markets; and it is well and handsomely built up. Three-story brick-houses in this neighborhood may be hired for from $500 to $800; and brown-stone-fronts for from $600 to $900. On the lines of the numbered avenues, which run in the direction of Green-Wood Cemetery, a new district has been built up within the last few years. Many stone-front houses have been put up which are accessible from Fulton or South Ferry in three-quarters of an hour or thereabouts; and many apartment houses have also been erected in this vicinity. Brown-stone houses may be hired here for from $300 to $400, and flats for which rents ranging from $225 to $350 a month were asked last year, may be had for from $20 to $30. Many fine houses were put up in Prospect Park neighborhoods a few years ago, and many others have since been erected by speculators. Houses on Park-place and Prospect-place, which are within built-up neighborhoods, are still held at comparatively high rents. Brown-stone houses on these streets are held at sums ranging from $7,000 to $10,000; but for handsome houses in the Park district, more remote from the centre of the city, much smaller rents are asked, and stone houses may be hired at Ninth-avenue and Twentieth-street for $20 a month.

Since last Spring steam traffic has been introduced on Atlantic-avenue, from Flatbush-avenue, in the heart of the city, to East New-York. The real estate agents say that the steam railroad has had no perceptible effect upon real estate values. Rents have not been decreased on the streets near the lower terminus of the road more than in other neighborhoods, and they have not been increased toward East New-York. The railroad passes, beyond Franklin and Bedford avenues, through a pleasant neighborhood, thickly built up, in which the houses command very low rents. Thirty dollars a month is about the highest rent ever obtained here, and $25 is the average. If the steam transit could be continued to the South Ferry through the old tunnel, which was formerly used, and which is simply boarded up now, it would bring this neighborhood into excellent repute as a place of residence, and greatly increase the value of real estate there. The existence of such a rapid transit line would also have an effect upon the value of property in the old village of Bedford, and beyond it, along the line of Fulton-avenue, in what is called New-Brooklyn. This part of the city was built up precipitately by speculators. New-York insurance companies were beguiled into lending large sums of money for building purposes. Houses were erected, and row after row of brown-stone-fronts built. Finally the insurances companies were obliged to foreclose the mortgages and take the property, which, after a little while, they were glad to rent for whatever they could get. The handsome stone houses were hired for $20, and even $15, a month, and all rents within the radius of a mile fell accordingly. The establishment of horse-car lines running across town to the Williamsburg ferries through Nostrand, Tompkins, and Reid avenues, made the district more accessible to the lower part of New-York City, and rents then improved a little. But rents in the new district are still low, and they are lower, if possible, this year than they were last. In all the more remote districts of Brooklyn a great reduction in house rents is promised. Three-story frame, brick, and brown-stone houses on Greene, Gates, and Lafayette avenues, above Bedford, which rented last year for from $300 to $500, may be had in most cases at from 15 to 25 per cent. lower now. Handsome stone-fronts may be hired on these streets for $400. Eastern District rents have decreased with others. Handsome houses on Bedford-avenue beyond Flushing-avenue, which are held at a nominal rental of $700 do not get tenants willing to pay more than $760.

Many new houses have been erected in Brooklyn during the last year, but mostly in the newer neighborhoods. These are now in the market for sale, and, as has already been said, many persons are looking about for houses to buy, but as yet very few sales have been made. All the Brooklyn real estate agents do not believe, with the one already mentioned, that bottom prices have been reached. One of them with whom a TIMES reporter talked emphatically said that he believed affairs would get worse rather than better. Prices now asked for houses and lots, he said, were lower than last year's prices, and he could see no prospect of improvement.

THE BROOKLYN IRISH SOCIETIES.

An adjourned meeting of the representatives of the Irish societies of Brooklyn met again yesterday in Sawyer's Hall, Fulton-avenue and Jay-street. The representatives of St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance, who seceded from the convention last Sunday, were not present. The resolution passed at the previous meeting, not to provide carriages for the use of the officers, was rescinded, and a committee appointed to provide the requisite number of coaches. A resolution was also adopted asking the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Brooklyn to review the procession, and another requesting the Board of City Works to remove all obstructions from the line of march. The Treasurer announced the receipt of dues to the amount of $270.

THE EXCISE QUESTION.

HOW THE DALY BILL WAS DEFEATED—A WARNING TO THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS—THE HOPES AND PLANS OF THE OPPONENTS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM—THE NEXT BILL IN FAVOR.

A prominent friend and advocate of the Daly Excise bill was asked yesterday for his views in regard to the causes of the defeat of that bill, and also respecting the prospect of securing another modification of the law this session. He said that in his opinion the Daly bill was defeated by the open opposition of one or two Republican leaders, and the masked or disguised hostility of another Republican leader. It was, in his opinion, in the power of these men, without taking any decided position, to have saved the bill by asking their friends to progress it, and this would only have been in accordance with promises they had made. It was not the speeches of Gilbert or Skinner that killed the bill. They did not change any votes against it. It was simply and purely the opposition mentioned. Mr. Alvord's speech did more damage than all of Gilbert's addresses. It seemed to the friends of the bill that some secret understanding to kill it had been arrived at on the day it was defeated, for Mr. Waring, of Brooklyn, on the floor of the House, when some objection was made to his speaking longer than 10 minutes, stated that he was ready to accept a vote without debate, and it was believed that he would not have agreed to that unless he was sure of his ground beforehand. The chief obstacle in the way of the passage of the bill was the fact that most of the members who voted against it, many of whom were not opposed to it on principle, were afraid to put themselves on record in its favor, because they believed their constituents would not re-elect them. They lost sight of the danger that an increased Democratic majority in this City, in consequence of a desertion of the Republican Party by the Germans, might swamp the Republican vote of the State. In the speaker's opinion, if this Legislature adjourns without passing some fair and just bill suitable to the City of New-York, the Republican Party will lose four-fifths of the German votes that are still cast for it here. The record, as made, is that the Democrats voted solidly, with the exception of eight or nine members, for the Daly bill, and the Republican voted solidly, with the exception of eight or nine members, against it. If this same relative position remains on any other Excise bill it is sure, said the speaker, to drive nearly all the German vote from the party. If the Republican Party of the State of New-York can stand that, all right!

The Daly bill was a short codification of the various Excise laws of the State. If it had been passed all these laws would have been embodied in a single statute, where everybody could find exactly what the law was. It contained all the good and most stringent clauses of the present Excise system. Its distinguishing feature was, of course, that which previded that licenses might be granted at the discretion of the Commissioners to others than keepers of hotels, inns, or taverns. This, so far as New-York is concerned, is necessity, for the 100,000 persons leave their homes in this City every day early in the morning and do not return to them until night. They take their meals in the localities in which their business is transacted, and require them to search for hotels where none are to be found, in order that they may partake of the wines and liquors to which they have been accustomed, is absurd. Not only is it absurd, but it will surely be disobeyed and disregarded. The friends of the Daly bill are not so much chagrined at its defeat as they are at its defeat through the covert and secret hostility of some members of the Legislature upon whom they relied, and who, it was believed, had promised to aid them. It is a remarkable fact that among the advocates of the Daly bill on the floor of the House were men who, as a matter of principle, never touched a drop of liquor in their lives, while among its opponents and the advocates of the present system, were men who notoriously indulge in the use of liquor in violation of the law.

The speaker believed that a fair Excise bill would yet be passed before the Legislature adjourned. As it was, the Daly bill received 55 votes, with Berrigan and Burns, of New-York, and Moller, Nelson, and Wemple, who would have voted for it, absent. The friends of a change are hopeful that the needed 65 votes can be obtained next time. It struck them that some of their opponents wanted the Daly bill killed without the appearance of being responsible for it, and in any future movement for the passage of a bill that will be taken into account. The bill which now seems most in favor is the Langner bill, somewhat altered. This is a bill which simply provides that the hotel restrictive clauses of the law of 1857 shall not be operative in cities of 30,000 inhabitants and upward. In all other respects the present law remains unchanged. An attempt will be made to secure the passage of this bill next week.

REV. MR. VOSBURGH'S ARREST.

THE ACCUSED CLERGYMAN PREACHES TO LARGE CONGREGATIONS—HIS VERSION OF THE CAUSES WHICH LED TO HIS ARREST—BELIEF THAT THE ACTION WILL NOT BE PRESSED.

The unpleasant notoriety consequent upon the arrest on Friday of Rev. George B. Vosburgh, Pastor of the Madison-Avenue Baptist Church, Jersey City Heights, for an alleged attempt to poison his wife, had at least one result—the church was crowded with strangers both at the morning and evening services yesterday. The accused minister conducted the services and delivered his sermon without a trace of nervousness, and when, as he descended from the pulpit, the members crowded to shake hands with him, he received them as calmly as though nothing disagreeable had occurred. No allusion whatever was made in the sermon to the unpleasant affair. To a representative of THE TIMES who called upon him to obtain his version of the affair yesterday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Vosburgh stated that his congregation had all stood by him nobly in his affliction, and that he should continue his pastoral work as though this disagreeable episode had not occurred. He described his brother-in-law, James E. Sickles, as a weak-minded person, and one easily influenced by others. He did not think Sickles dreamed of the gravity or consequences of what he was doing when he had gone too far to recede, and then he was forced to try to maintain his position in some way, and hence caused his arrest. He wished to correct several errors in the reports of the case published on Saturday. He had never been Pastor of a congregation in Stuyvesant, Columbia County, N. Y. On the contrary, he had been pastorally settled in Cooperstown, N. Y., for some years before he came to Jersey City. There was, consequently, no foundation for the statement that he became infatuated with a young lady in that village, and found it advisable to resign his pastorate. This statement was, he stated, extremely annoyed by the statement, and had spoken of it as a fabrication. He says that after the gossip got started, Sickles and others, both by letter and interview, repeatedly urged Mrs. Vosburgh to leave him; that she had repeatedly, in the presence of his friends, given his assent to her going if she wished; but she had steadfastly declined to be a party to the conspiracy to injure him. About Dr. Cornell he had nothing to say. He had ceased to think kindly of him, and to give him credits for good motives in what he had done and was doing. At the same time, there was no real ground for the action he had taken. The matter started in idle gossip, because Mrs. Vosburgh's illness was long, lingering, and not well understood by Dr. Cornell. Under Dr. Carpenter she had rapidly improved, and had taken dinner with the family yesterday for the first time in many months. In conclusion, Mr. Vosburgh said that his relations with his wife had always been of the pleasantest and most affectionate description, and that no one was more hurt and annoyed than she by the unpleasant notoriety that had been brought upon them. For one, he was ready to submit to the closest scrutiny into his past life, and even courted it.

Conversation with leading men in the congregation, yesterday, developed the fact that a general impression exists that Mr. Sickles and Dr. Cornell will never press the matter to an issue. "They had to make a show of justifying themselves in some way," said one of the gray-beards of the congregation, "and they couldn't find any other way except to have Mr. Vosburgh arrested."

WAS HE A THIEF?

While a young fellow named MAX KATZENBERG, residing at No. 308 Second-street, was standing in the latter thoroughfare on Saturday evening, an unknown lady passed, and was robbed of her pocket-handkerchief, a linen one of trifling value, which was hanging loosely from the pocket of her sacque. A lad named Frederick Spance, aged 10 years, residing at No. 105½ Lewis-street, was standing near the spot at the time, and Katzenberg stepped up to him, and telling him that he had stolen the pocket-handkerchief, took him into custody until an officer approached, when he turned the boy over to his charge.

Frederick was taken before Justice Flammer, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, when Katzenberg at first showed great reluctance to prefer a charge of larceny against him, but finally made a formal complaint. Frederick began to cry, and said that another boy had stolen the handkerchief, and that he himself had found it upon the sidewalk. He was committed for trial, in default of bail, the evidence being too strong to justify his release, although some circumstances were in his favor. The most affecting scene as the little fellow bid good-bye to his mother, previous to being taken into the cell with the criminals who had been committed during the morning. The officers had great difficulty in separating the two, and when her boy was taken away at last, the mother, who is a poor washerwoman, sobbed bitterly, and tottered feebly from the court-room, and out to the door-way, where a num-

LONG BRANCH FIRE-BUGS.

A STARTLING RECORD OF CRIME.

DISCOVERY AND ARREST OF A GANG OF INCENDIARIES—THE NUMEROUS FIRES DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS PARTLY ACCOUNTED FOR—HOW THE CULPRITS WERE CAUGHT.

LONG BRANCH, March 10.—The are some hopes that the gang of incendiaries who have for years infested Long Branch, burning its hotels and cottages, will finally be brought to justice. Since 1873 there have been 11 incendiary fires in the Summer hotel and cottage colony. In the Spring of 1873 almost every night some building was burned. The most daring work of the "fire-bugs" was the destruction of Mapes & Slocum's yard, adjoining the Long Branch Banking Company's building. The authorities were aroused, and many arrests were made. At last two young men, well connected and respected in the town, were suspected and confessed to being the originators of the many fires that took place that year. They criminated several other well connected young men, one being the son of a Democratic member of the New-Jersey Legislature. They said that at first they only set fire to the places for fun, and, finding that they were not discovered, conceived the plan of firing the buildings adjoining that of the banking company, having planned to rob the vaults of the bank during the excitement caused by the fire. Notwithstanding their confession and disclosures, no other arrests were made, and, to save the son of the town's former Representative, the two youthful "fire-bugs," after being incarcerated four months were released, the Grand Jury of Monmouth having failed to indict them. Since that time there have been six incendiary fires, upon the originators of which the Police could at any time place their hands. The burning of the Helmbold Block, a magnificent row of 11 buildings, owned by Dr. H. T. Helmbold in his palmy days, in the Fall of 1873, was the most disastrous fire. The ruins still remain untouched, while the person suspected of causing the fire still walks about Long Branch a free man. The Police have every proof of his guilt, but dare not move in the matter, fearing unpleasant disclosures. The next great fire was the burning of the Metropolitan Hotel, the largest at Long Branch, in the Spring of 1876. The person who started the fire was well known, and at the time the Metropolitan press pointed out their suspicions and mentioned his name. But this man knew too much about the fire in which the town's former Representative was concerned, and the Police did nothing. The same Spring the Central Hotel, another large Summer caravansary, was destroyed, and again the work of an incendiary was traced. Suspicion fell upon one of the Long Branch Police officers, and he was placed under arrest; but he proved himself innocent. Subsequently, facts leaked out in the examination by the New-York insurance companies that placed strong suspicion on another person, but there was not sufficient proof on which to base an arrest. The next conflagration was the burning of the East End Hotel. This, fortunately, escaped destruction, although fired four times in two years.

The firing of the Mansion House last November at last alarmed the insurance companies of New-York, and a searching investigation was made. The fire was proved to be of incendiary origin, and the insurance people threatened that, unless the perpetrator was handed over to justice, they would cancel all risks, and resolved not to insure hotel property at Long Branch, except at the highest rates. Notwithstanding that the insurance companies of Messrs. Pierce & Butler, the proprietors of the hotel, offered a reward of $500 apiece, no arrests were made, and the affair was soon forgotten. On Jan. 2 the stables and stock of Commissioner Charles Chamberlain were destroyed. Many theories as to the origin of the fire were advanced, and the matter was still under investigation, when, on the night of Feb. 18, the torch was again applied to the place. This time it was the barn, and the Commissioner lost five valuable running horses and a large amount of other stock. This had the desired effect, and the authorities of Long Branch becoming alarmed at the frequency of these incendiary fires made every effort to ferret out the perpetrators. At first it was hinted that a society similar to the "Molly Maguires" was in existence, and that it was their intention to set fire to all the large hotels. The Police, working on this theory, made little progress, and the culprits would probably have escaped, had not Mr. John Hoey, the General Manager of Adams Express Company, who owns Hollywood Park, adjoining Commissioner Chamberlain's residence, become alarmed for the safety of his property and employed New-York detectives. At last the "fire-bugs" are being discovered and arrested. The first person taken into custody was a man named Charles Kavanagh, who keeps a small tavern near Mr. Hoey's park. He was suspected of being the originator of the first fire at Commissioner Chamberlain's place, but the Police did not let him know their suspicions, and arrested him on two charges—of selling liquor without a license and keeping a disorderly house. In the meantime the detectives worked up the facts of the second fire, and a very clever piece of ingenuity has, within the past week, thrown more light on the affair.

The story as told by the detectives is that two men, both named Hines, who are well known in the community, and who were in the employ of Mr. Hoey as gardeners, have been noticed as frequenters of Kavanagh's tavern. Kavanagh was formerly head gardener for Mr. Hoey, and this led the detectives to watch the three men. One night, in the hearing of a detective, Patrick Hines, the elder of the brothers, threw out a hint that led the detective to suppose that Patrick knew something connected with the incendiary fires. This was reported to Mr. Hoey, who sent for the Hines brothers, and sent them to Adams' Express Company's office, in New-York, to do some job or washing. Patrick was put to work with a man whose he afterward found to be a very genial companion. The stranger told Patrick that he was a tramp, and had been in a good many scrapes in Monmouth, the county from which Patrick hailed. After they had been at work a few days, and had become intimate, the whitewashing tramp suggested to Patrick the propriety of seeing the sights of New-York. The two became convivial after partaking of sundry drinks, and soon began to hold an "experience meeting." The tramp told long stories of his exploits, and it is said Patrick gave a history of the fires at Long Branch. The tramp then surprised Patrick by announcing himself as a New-York detective and taking him into custody. Patrick and his brother then confessed to setting fire to Commissioner Chamberlain's barn and stable on Feb. 18, and made many other startling disclosures as to the origin of the fires about Long Branch. They said that Kavanaugh applied the torch in the case of the first fire, and not succeeding in the whole group. They gave them [the Hines brothers] rum, and induced them to finish the job. The detectives brought Patrick to Long Branch, and before Squire Pitcher he made an affidavit which ripped the fat into place. Kavanaugh in Monmouth County Jail without bail. The Hines brothers were then taken back to New-York, and it is said efforts will be made to secure their immunity that they can testify against Kavanaugh and disclose the many other plots which were on foot at Long Branch. It is expected also that the burning of the Metropolitan, Mansion, and Central Hotels, and Helmbold's Block will be investigated and the culprits handed over to justice. A week after the burning of Commissioner Chamberlain's property an attempt was made to fire the West End Hotel. The fire was discovered and promptly extinguished. The assertion that Kavanaugh was at the head of a band united together for the purpose of burning several buildings is now said to be groundless. Mr. Hoey states that he does not believe there is a "Mollie Maguire" band in Long Branch. He firmly believes that this gang of incendiaries will all be arrested in a few days, and that incendiarism at Long Branch will die out. The wife of Charles Chamberlain, the Kavanaugh, is under heavy bail for keeping a disorderly house. It is said that Prosecutor Lanning will give no immunity to the Hines brothers and has demanded their surrender.

A DOG'S MARVELOUS FEAT.

A large number of sporting men assembled last night in a well-known up-town sporting resort to witness a ratting match for $100 a side between the imported black and tan bull terrier Harry and Flora, a white bull and terrier slut. The conditions of the match were that each dog should be put in the pit with 50 rats, and the dog killing the rats in the shortest time to be declared the winner. A number of wagers from $5 to $50 were made on the result, Harry being slightly the favorite. After the usual preliminaries had been completed, the average-sized rats were dropped from a bag into the pit. Flora, who was handled by its owner, John Casey, was then set to work upon her task. From the start she killed with astonishing rapidity, and in less than a minute 10 rats lay dead in the pit. She continued on her task without stopping, and in two minutes she had killed 30 rats, and, although bitten several times by the vermin, she accomplished the feat of killing the 50 rats in the wonderful time of 4m. 15s. After a recess of about five minutes the imported dog Harry was brought into the room. He appeared too fleshy for work, and bets were made that he would not beat Flora's time. The rats were put into the pit, and the dog immediately after. He set to work in a very resolute manner, but after killing a few he seemed to hesitate several times; he however, finally, after much urging by his owner, killed all his rats, the time being 9m. 30s. Flora was declared the winner, amid great cheering. The owner of the imported dog said that he attributed his dog's defeat to its being out of condition. He was willing to back him against Flora for any amounts to kill 100 rats. It is probable that another match will be made.

A MISSING WOMAN.

On Monday night last Mrs. Ellen Greaves, residing at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, took the 9 o'clock boat of the Staten Island Ferry, (East Shore,) intending to go to the residence of Mrs. Dassard in St. Paul's-avenue, Tompkinsville. She had been to New-York to visit some relatives, and they had requested her to remain over night, but she decided to go home. A gentleman who was stopping at the house of her friends in this City accompanied her to the boat. He says she went on board the boat, and that is the last seen of her. It is feared by her friends that she was drowned by falling from the boat, or has wandered into the country in the darkness. She was 26 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches in height, of slight form, fair hair, and dressed in deep mourning.

THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

ITS FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS—GENEROUS FRIENDS AND A PRACTICAL PASTOR—THE DEBT NEARLY LIQUIDATED.

At the Church of the Puritans, in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, yesterday, Rev. Edward L. Clark, the Pastor, selected as the subject of his sermon the text First Kings, ix.: 3. "And the Lord said unto him I have hallowed this house which thou has built to put my name there for ever, and mine eyes and my heart shall be there perpetually." In describing the building of the temple he compared the troubles and sorrows of Solomon with those which he had experienced during the building of his church. He told how the first congregation met under the stairway of their former house of worship and started the idea of building a new church. They had very little encouragement to embark in the undertaking save that hope which is inspired by a good cause. They had succeeded and erected a house worthy of His name. During the progress of the building the congregation had not been asked to contribute toward the expenses of erection. From all sources an average annual income of $8,000 for the past four years was derived. Generous friends had come forward and assisted in the good work. The carpets, stained glass windows, pulpit, &c., were the gifts of friends. The debt of the church had been a source of grief and pain to him. It had embittered his life for the past four years, and haunted his slumbers at night. Speaking to a friend on the subject, he expressed his hope that the debt would be discharged, and said that faith would move mountains. "Yes," said the friend, "but it won't remove mortgages." A lady promised to give $28,000 if the balance—$100,000—could be procured, and already such aid was offered that only $12,650 remained to wipe out the liability. This sum he asked the church members to contribute. When the service had terminated he asked his hearers to meet him in the chapter-house, where they could freely discuss the subject. Accordingly, after services almost all the worshipers met in the chapter-house, and Mr. Clark laid before them a statement of the financial condition of the church, and asked them to come to his aid. The building in its present unfinished condition is a very handsome edifice, the front is of white marble, and a square tower occupies the south-east angle between the chapter-house and the church. This tower is only completed to the height of the main walls, but when finished will add considerably to the imposing appearance of the building. The financial embarrassment of the church, Mr. Clark said, had inspired the hope in the breast of Mr. Maguire, the Roman Catholic Pastor of a neighboring congregation, that he might some day obtain possession of the church for his people. But Rev. Mr. Clark said he knew his flock, and he fancied Mr. Maguire would be disappointed. The whole of the liability of the church amounted to $100,000, to secure which the Seamen's Bank for Savings held a mortgage on the church property. Of this sum $12,650 was needed, and if that sum was given by the congregation the balance would be contributed by friends. In less than five minutes after Mr. Clark's appeal $3,000 was contributed, in 45 minutes $6,000, and when the meeting closed $8,500 had been subscribed. Tickets soliciting contributions were handed around, and it is expected that before the end of the week the whole amount will be received. It was mentioned during the temporary absence of Mr. Clark that he had contributed $11,000 toward the fund.

CHURCH OPENINGS.

REV. WILLIAM LLOYD'S FIRST SERMON TO HIS NEW CONGREGATION—THE NEW CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

The opening services of the new Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church organization took place yesterday morning in the church corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-seventh-street. The new congregation is composed of the friends and admirers of Rev. William Lloyd, until recently Pastor of the Madison-Avenue Reformed Dutch Church, and between whom and the latter body there has lately occurred a breach that has attracted some public attention. The building in which they now worship is a small, brown-stone, Gothic church, which has sheltered a variety of denominations in its time, among them being the Baptists and Reformed Episcopalians. It was last regularly used by the latter body, under the name of the First Reformed Episcopal Church, with Rev. William T. Sabine as Rector, and it was in this church that the first convention of the Reformed Episcopalians was held for the revision of their prayer-book, church rules, and rubrics. The church has a capacity for about 500 worshipers, but yesterday, after the building was filled almost to discomfort, fully that number was turned from the doors. The seats were almost wholly occupied by ladies, and even the chancel recess and the platform were filled. On a small table to the left of the preacher's desk was a basket of flowers, and the baptismal font was ornamented with a clustering crown of blossoms and trailing plants. The service was opened with the singing of the Doxology, followed by a brief invocation, and this was succeeded by the singing of "I know that my Redeemer liveth," by Miss Peshinger. Mr. Lloyd then offered a prayer full of earnestness, in which he implored that not only his hearers, but himself also, might be filled to overflowing with the grandeur of a newer consecrated life, and that they might always live by the golden rule. After some further introductory exercises and announcements concerning church business, Mr. Lloyd read as the scriptural lesson the 119th psalm, beginning at the 14th verse, and singularly and doubtless not unintentionally appropriate selection. His sermon was on the subject of, "Christ, the Corner-stone of the Church," and was wholly free from any local allusions.

The new Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Spirit was formally opened yesterday by Rev. Edmund Guilbert, the Rector, formerly of the Washington Irving Memorial Church in Tarrytown, N. Y. Dr. Guilbert was assisted by Rev. Dr. Hoffman, of All Souls' Church. The building occupied by the Church of the Holy Spirit was formerly the Church of the Advent, but has since been enlarged and thoroughly refitted, and is now one of the most attractive and comfortable church edifices in the City. The seating capacity is about 600. Between 400 and 500 people attended the church yesterday to hear the new Rector preach his first sermon, which was from St. Luke, xv.: 13, 19, the Parable of the Prodigal Son.

COCK-FIGHTERS IN COURT.

CAPT. ALLAIRE'S PRISONERS HELD FOR TRIAL —A PECULIAR AFFIDAVIT—THE GAME BIRDS PRODUCED AS EVIDENCE AGAINST THE ACCUSED.

Capt. Allaire, of the Sixteenth Precinct, yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, the 12 prisoners whom he arrested at a late hour on Saturday night for being engaged in a cock-fight in the liquor-store at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Thirteenth-avenue. The following curious affidavit was sworn to by Capt. Allaire against John Swing, the principal in the fight:

"That on the night of March the 9th, 1878, in the City of New-York, one John Swing (now here) unlawfully, willfully, and wickedly did set on foot, instigate, move to, carry on, promote, and engage in, as a handler and witness, in a fight between two game cocks, at the premises known as a liquor-store, on the north-east corner of Twenty-third-street and Thirteenth-avenue, in said City, which said fight then and there had been and was premeditated by certain persons, to wit, the said John Swing and others, who then and there did have the custody of the said birds; that at about fifty minutes past eleven o'clock on the night of the 9th day of March, 1878, deponent entered said premises and found said John Swing in the act of handling one of the said birds in said fight."

The two cocks which had been used in the fight were produced in court. They were both fine specimens, and both were armed with gaffs. One of them was dead, having been killed by its antagonist. The other was what is technically called "on his last legs," having been badly "used up." Capt. Allaire testified that when he made the raid Swing held the live bird in his hands, and was urging it on the other; and that another man, who managed to escape, had the dead bird in his hands, and although it was in its death-agonies at the time, he was urging it on the bird in the hope that by some fortunate spur-stroke it might yet kill the other bird, and thus enable its owner to win whatever stakes had been wagered.

The prisoners, who all positively having been present at the fight, and Swing, who was caught in the act of handling one of the birds, swore that he was not present. Swing was held for trial in $300 bail; Charles Kavanagh, of No. 436 West Twenty-fifth-street, and John Irvin, of No. 436 West Twenty-fifth-street, became his bondsmen. The following-named prisoners, who were arrested for being present and aiding and abetting the fight, were each committed for trial in default of $300 bail each: John Irvin, No. 436 West Twenty-fifth-street; William Gaw, No. 167 Seventh-avenue; Thomas Galbraith, No. 514 West Twenty-seventh-street; Patrick Barcker, No. 311 West Twenty-seventh-street; Robert W. Jeffers, of Thirteenth-avenue and Twenty-third-street; James Nugent, of Rondout, Rodger J. Daily, of Thirteenth-avenue and Twenty-third-street; Francis Dunn, No. 47 Thompson-street; William Johnson, No. 417 West Twenty-sixth-street; John Enright, No. 427 West Twenty-seventh-street, and Michael T. Kelly, who refused to give his address. At a later hour in the day Nugent and Daily were discharged, because it was proved that they were accidentally witnesses of the fight, and, being canal boatmen, had to leave the City early in the morning on board their vessels.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday was the thirty-fourth anniversary of Cardinal McCloskey's consecration as Bishop of Albany.

A general meeting of the Public Parks Protective Association will be held in Room No. 138, New-York Hotel, this evening at 8 o'clock.

At 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning the dead body of a female child was found by the Police of the Thirty-first Precinct at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Sixty-eighth-street. It was sent to the Morgue.

A small valise was left with Capt. Eakins, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday, by a person who said he had found it in the street. On being opened it was found to contain valuable papers belonging to Archibald Campbell, of New-Orleans.

Edward Kinsler, 35 years of age, of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, yesterday noon, while playing with a loaded revolver, had three fingers on his right hand blown off by its accidental discharge. He was attended at the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital.

A woman named Mary Smith was committed for trial at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of robbing Edwin Ward, at present in the House of Detention, whom she had enticed into the premises No. 7 First-street, on Saturday night last. The prisoner denied her guilt.

Jacob Fluor, a laborer, of No. 78 Chrystie-street, died on Saturday night at Bellevue Hospital from chronic meningitis, produced by excessive intemperance. Deceased had been arrested a few days before his death for intoxication, and had been sent to the hospital on account of his debility.

John Bracken, of No. 306½ Mott-street, was committed for trial in default of $300 bail yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, by Justice Kilbreth, for laying open the scalp of John Ayres, a bartender, of No. 307 Mott-street, by striking him on the temple with a seltzer bottle, during a quarrel on Saturday night.

The British steam-ship Canima, from Bermuda, arrived at this port yesterday. Among her steerage passengers was a part of the crew of the ship Celestial Empire, of New-York. This vessel, which sailed from Bremen on the 10th of January, was abandoned at sea on Feb. 22. Her crew was taken on board the bark Templar, which arrived at Bermuda on March 7.

At the next meeting of Montgomery Lodge, F. and A. M., a certificate of honorary membership is to be presented to Brother George Bartholomew, who leaves his Alma Mater to become a member of Una Lodge, No. 773. It is expected that the Doric Room of the Temple will be crowded with distinguished members of the craft on the occasion of the presentation of the certificate.

The brig Carrie Winslow, which was run down a short time ago, lies just off the Highlands, and so near the Jersey shore that the Coast Wrecking Company's steamer Relief can be seen at work. The men are working day and night. It is proposed to put chains about her and then unite a number of steam-tugs, tow her into the bay in still water so as to get at her cargo, which is valued at $200,000. Her deck is 45 feet under water.

August Jefferson, a lithographer, aged 23, of No. 100 Columbia-street, on Saturday evening picked the pocket of E. B. St. John Henriques, of No. 215 West Twenty-third-street, of a card-case and $6, belonging to Mrs. Edgar S. Anchinos. He was discovered in the act and arrested by Officer Robinson, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. Justice Kilbreth, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday committed the prisoner for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A number of military and naval officers have been at the Government works at Sandy Hook, for several days, testing a monster gun which has just been placed in position. The gun, without carriage or platform, weighs 96,350 pounds. In testing, the charge has reached 100 pounds of powder, with a shot of 638 pounds. The inhabitants of the Highlands and Seabright have been pretty well shaken up by the explosion, and at Long Branch windows have been crashed.

The Board of Delegates of American Israelites having resolved upon the "appeal" plan for the alleviation of the condition of the Jews in the East who have been rendered destitute by the invasion of Turkey, appeals for relief funds will be made in the various synagogues of the City, on Saturday next, either previous to or immediately after the services. The success of the appeals is universal with the clergy, but it is expected that every Rabbi will consider the matter of sufficient importance to merit presentation to his congregation.

John Byrne was attacked and savagely beaten during a quarrel on Saturday night by Hugh Mulhearn and Daniel Boyle. Mulhearn beat him on the head with a club and Boyle with a poker. Byrne would probably have been killed but for the timely arrival and interference of Officer Clancey, of the Twentieth Precinct, who arrested Mulhearn. Byrne was removed to the New-York Hospital, and Justice Kilbreth, in the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8267. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MARCH 12 1878

WASHINGTON.

SOUTHERN MAIL CONTRACTORS.

THE BILL IN CONGRESS TO PAY THEIR CLAIMS—HOW IT WAS DAMAGED BY REPRESENTATIVE WILLETS, OF MICHIGAN—EXTRACTS FROM THE REBEL ARCHIVES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Mr. Willets, of Michigan, whose speech in the House on Friday last did so much damage to the bill for paying Southern mail contractors, has been able by further investigation to supply the only missing link in his chain of evidence, and can now show by the official records that a certain number of the very men who have filed claims for payment from the United States under the act of March 3, 1877, were paid for their services by the Confederate Government, while Mr. Reagan was its Postmaster-General. It will be remembered Mr. Reagan denied that Southern mail contractors had been paid by the Confederacy for services rendered prior to May 31, 1861, and that Mr Willets proved by Mr. Reagan's official reports that he had disbursed $564,000 of the $800,000 appropriated by the Confederacy for this class of claims. The list of claims filed under the act of March, 1877, which act the pending joint resolution is intended to make operative, amount to $345,000. Mr. Willets had no time last week to hunt up the names of those paid by the Confederate Government and compare them with the list of claimants now seeking relief from the United States, and on Friday Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, made the point that Mr. Willets could not say that the claimants now before the Treasury Department had been paid by the Confederacy. Mr. Willets is now prepared to answer the point made by Mr. Aiken, and to show that the rebel archives contain the vouchers for individual payments made to 18 of this class of claimants. These 18 constitute all that he could find in which names, dates, routes, and amounts are given.

A schedule of these 18 names was to-day taken to the Sixth Auditor's office, and there compared with the claims filed under the act of March 3, 1877. Of the 18 mail contractors, vouchers for whose payment by the Confederacy are among the rebel archives, 13 have filed claims against the United States. The names of these persons are Lawrence Green, O. Moore, N. W. Moorefield, J. L. Progler, J. H. Taylor, and B. N. Matthews, of Virginia; D. D. Allen, J. H. Tinsdale, and T. B. Snow, of North Carolina; L. L. Johnson, of Mississippi; A. N. Ballard, of Florida; J. L. Burrows, and the firm of D. E. Berry, McLeod & Ambrose, of South Carolina. Of the other five, J. H. Washburn, of Virginia; Col. T. J. Shell and W. Bevis, of Georgia, have filed no claim against the United States, and Jacob Graves, of Mississippi, and E. P. Moody, of South Carolina, do not appear on the books of the United States as contractors before the rebellion, and were probably Administrators or Assignees of parties now unknown. How many more of these Southern mail contractors were paid by Postmaster-General Reagan cannot be ascertained with accuracy, as the rebel archives are not complete, but the fact that he disbursed nearly $600,000 of the appropriation made by the Confederacy to pay those claims should be regarded as presumptive evidence that all of them have been paid, and before any money is disbursed by the United States on this account, the claimants should be required to establish that they did not participate in the distribution made by Mr. Reagan, while Post-master-General of the Confederacy.

THE LOUISIANA PERSECUTIONS.

PROBABILITY OF A PARDON FOR GEN. ANDERSON IF A NEW TRIAL IS NOT GRANTED HIM—SENTIMENT OF THE BETTER CLASS IN NEW-ORLEANS—HIS CONNECTION WITH THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A gentleman who has just returned from New-Orleans says the general belief is that Gov. Nicholls will pardon Gen. Anderson, if the Supreme Court of the State does not, in reviewing the case on the appeal taken from the decision of Judge Whitaker, reverse the decision of Whitaker and order a new trial. The hearing of the appeal by the Supreme Court is fixed for to-morrow. This gentleman reports that Anderson is confined in jail, and is not permitted to visit the Custom-house daily to sign official papers, as has been supposed. He is still in official charge of the New-Orleans Custom-house, but all papers requiring his signature are taken to the jail and there signed by him. A large number of visitors call daily to see him, most of the visitors being from the North and West, temporarily staying in New-Orleans. Among the better class of the people of New-Orleans there is an earnest desire that Anderson may be pardoned, and that all further political prosecutions may stop.

PROPOSED RECOGNITION OF DIAZ.

RESOLUTION IN THE HOUSE THAT THE NEW MEXICAN GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Just before the recess of the House to-day, Mr. Cox, of New-York, succeeded in offering a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that Diaz should be recognized as legal head of the Mexican Government, and moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution. Had the Speaker known the character of the resolution, he would not have recognized Cox to move a suspension of the rules, as he has a list of gentlemen who desire this privilege in regular order. Cox having been given the floor, however, the Speaker was powerless to cut him off. Pending Cox's motion, a recess was carried, which leaves the resolution pending as the unfinished business of Monday, and if Cox can secure sufficient strength he can get the yeas and nays on his resolution next Monday.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

SPEECH BY MR. HEWITT—AN INCREASE IN THE CONSULAR SERVICE FAVORED, AND A REDUCTION IN THE DIPLOMATIC PROPOSED—FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS CRITICISED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—In the House to-day no effort was made to introduce incendiary resolutions, and after the expiration of the morning hour the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, when Mr. Hewitt read a carefully-prepared speech, in which he advocated an increase in the Consular service and the abolishment or material reduction in the present diplomatic service. He introduced commercial statistics to show the importance of an intelligent Consular service, and argued that such officers can be made useful and profitable in extending our foreign commerce. He pronounced the diplomatic service useless, and said that when even an important treaty was to be negotiated special envoys were employed. He criticised the foreign appointments made by President Hayes, and said they were selected, not because of fitness to represent the country abroad, but because of their personal relations to the President, or to reward them for political services rendered after the Presidential election. He was severe on Gen. Comly, and had read from the Clerk's desk a humorous letter written by the General and published in an Ohio paper, describing a presentation to the King of the Sandwich Islands. He spoke in high terms of the personal character and worth of Ministers Walsh, Lowell, Kasson, and Taylor, but claimed that not one of them possessed that high order of qualifications which Mr. Hewitt has established for our foreign service.

THE NEW SILVER COINAGE ACT.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON COINAGE—CERTIFICATES TO BE BASED ON THE ACTUAL MARKET VALUE OF BULLION DEPOSITED—A CONTEST WITH THE BULLIONISTS EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint were to-day before the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, for consultation in reference to the silver coinage, to the construction they were giving to the recent law, and to their views in reference to additional legislation.

First, the Chairman, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, wanted to know the construction which the Secretary of the Treasury gave to the provision of the recent act regarding the issue of certificates to the depositors of silver bullion; whether those certificates were to be for the coinage value of the silver at the rate of $1 for every 412½ grains of weight, or whether they were to be for the actual market value of the silver. The explanation of the Secretary, as well as that of the Director of the Mint, was that the certificates were to be based on actual market value of the silver on the day of deposit, based on the London and New-York quotations of that day. If they were to be based on the coinage value of the bullion they never would be presented for redemption until silver was worth 59 pence per ounce. The Secretary also favored the issue of these silver certificates and the receipt of the bullion on deposit for them at but one point, and that New-York, as the great silver market of the country. It seemed to think that if the deposits were allowed to be made at San Francisco and Carson City the bullionists would not sell the silver, but would endeavor to "corner" the Government, as they would have the use of the certificates while they were still reserving their silver. This could not so well be done in New-York, with its supplies coming from Europe, Mexico, and this country. He showed how already the ordinary rule of supply and demand had been reversed, and that silver, instead of being cheaper in San Francisco than in New-Orleans, cheaper in New-Orleans than in New-York, cheaper in New-York than in London, cheaper in London than in India, was highest at its best point of production, and so on. Both he and the Director of the Mint seemed to think that there was a pretty heavy contest pending between the Government and the bullionists, and that, therefore, care should be taken not to legislate to the detriment of the interests of the Government, in which view of the matter the committee seemed to coincide.

Both Secretary Sherman and Dr. Linderman put the present capacity of the Mints at from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 silver dollars a month. To the question as to the cost of doubling the capacity of the Mints, both gentlemen replied, in substance, that the question was one more of delay than of cost, and more of the supply of bullion than of the capacity of the Mints. Dr. Linderman, however, thought that two additional mints, with the re-establishment of the new Orleans Mint, which he regarded as most important, as striking the Mexican silver, would be all that would be needed, and would cost about $1,000,000. Secretary Sherman gave it as his opinion that under the legislation as it stands, from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 of silver dollars can be put in circulation and kept at par with gold. He favored the discontinuance of the trade dollar coinage as ayt to be a source of embarrassment; preferred nickel 5-cent pieces to silver; favored the abolition of the 20-cent silver coin, as one whose convenience was in paying for 10-cent drinks; suggested the restriction of the legal-tender quality of subsidiary silver coin to $10, and the redemption of it in legal-tender coin when presented at Sub-Treasuries in sums of $100. The members of the committee and the Treasury officials seemed to harmonize in their views on most, if not all, questions discussed.

BUSINESS IN THE COMMITTEES.

THE TARIFF REVISION—ITEMS AGREED ON BY THE COMMITTEE—VENEZUELA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day agreed upon the following changes in the tariff: Fans and fire-screens of every description, except palm-leaf fans, of whatever material composed or manufactured, cloth or other material woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form, or cut as to be fit for fans or fire-screens, 35 p. ad valorem. Feathers, ostrich, vulture, cock, and other ornamental, crude, or not dressed, colored, or manufactured, 25 per cent. ad valorem; when dressed, colored, or manufactured, artificial, and ornamental feathers and flowers or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for, 50 per cent. ad valorem. Figs, 2½ cents per pound. Filberts and walnuts, 3 cents per pound. The rate on kid gloves, of all descriptions for men's, women's, and children's wear, was fixed at $4 per dozen, instead of 50 per cent ad valorem. Gloves made of lambskin, or other leather, were placed at $2 per dozen.

The argument of counsel in the matter of the Venzuela Mixed Commission, which has been in progress before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House for the past 10 days, was closed to-day by Hon. W. A. Pile, the attorney for the Government of Venezuela.

RECENT BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE LIABILITIES OF THE SUSPENDED PHILADELPHIA HOUSES—OTHER EMBARRASSMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The liabilities of the suspended provision houses of Troth & Son, Miller & Co., Collins & Beagary, and Troth Brothers, it is estimated will reach about $300,000. About two-thirds of this amount it is believed, is due in Chicago and other points in the West. The heaviest losers in this section, it is believed, are the National State Bank of Camden and the Mechanics', First National, Commonwealth, and Consolidation Banks. These banks, it is said on the street, had a large amount of the protested paper of the firms. Messrs. Miller & Co. indorsed Troth's notes for about $30,000. Messrs. Galloway & Graeff and Richard C. Remmey, pottery dealers, have been announced as suspended, with liabilities footing up about $150,000.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LEWISTON, Me., March 11.—A petition has been presented to Judge Walton to scale the amount due depositors in the Androscoggin Savings Bank to cover losses by the depreciation of Bates Manufacturing Company and other stock held by the bank. It is expected that the reduction will not exceed 10 per cent.

MONTREAL, March 11.—John Hatchetts, wholesale grocer, suspended to-day. Liabilities, $35,000; assets small. Messrs. Picault & Co., wholesale and retail druggists, suspended to-day. Their liabilities amount to $100,000; their assets are not ascertained. This house has been established over 50 years.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 11.—Jacob Eichel, tobacco and warehouse merchant, failed to-day. Liabilities, $89,000; assets, $27,500.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—A list of the creditors of Theodore Garretson, of Pottsville, was filed to-day with United States Marshal Kerns. The heaviest creditor is the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, which claims $76,481 02. The entire indebtedness aggregates about $150,000.

BOSTON, March 11.—The Home Savings Bank suspended business to-day, a temporary injunction having been granted by the Supreme Court. About two years ago the deposits amounted to $6,798,343. Since that time the bank has struggled under embarrassments, the deposits having dwindled down to $3,117,431. Of this amount $3,341,534 are invested in real estate loans. It is thought that in time the assets of the bank will be fully realized and the depositors paid in full; but with such a large proportion of the assets in real estate, it will require a long time to wind up the affairs of the bank.

BOSTON, Mass., March 11.—White, Osborn & Co., leather-dealers, on High-street, in this city, are reported to have suspended payment. It is estimated that their liabilities amount to $130,000. The firm claims to have large assets. Their liabilities are chiefly due in sums of one dollar each.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

CONFLICTING VIEWS OF ITS SCOPE.

EARL DERBY'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS—THE CONGRESS MUST HAVE FULL POWER TO DEAL WITH ALL THE SUBJECTS BEFORE IT—ANXIETY IN BERLIN AS TO THE INTERESTS OF EUROPE—RUSSIA UNWILLING TO SUBMIT THE WHOLE TREATY TO THE CONGRESS.

LONDON, March 11.—In the House of Lords to-night the Earl of Derby, replying to Lord Stratheden, said the question whether the congress would have full materials to form a judgment on all the questions to be submitted was undoubtedly of great importance. He considered it useless and foolish to go into the congress unless it had real, not merely nominal, power of dealing with the matters before it. Her Majesty's Government is now in communication with other Governments on this subject.

The *Times* of this morning, in its leading editorial article, contends that Russia must submit every one of the peace conditions to the congress, not excepting the indemnity clause. "She has no right," says the article, "to be dictator over Turkey. The great powers did not invite her to make war or give her a commission to replace the Government of the Porte in any way she might think fit." The *Times* also eulogizes the Government's action in bringing forward the Greek question. "No decision," it says, "so patriotic and far-seeing has been taken by the Cabinet in many a day as the step proposing that Greece should be represented at the conference. It recognizes that the old state of things cannot be restored, and that the best materials for replacing it are to be found in the Hellenic race."

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says: "Even the Governmental newspapers, such as the *Post*, *National Zeitung*, and others, heretofore favorable to Russia, deem it necessary, since the terms of peace are known, to take precautions for the protection of European interests. The *Post* says: "Measures must be taken to prevent the Dardanelles and Bulgaria from becoming Russian property."

LONDON, March 12.—The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says it is stated that Essad Pasha has sent an autograph letter from the Sultan to the Czar, as well as the ratification of the treaty. Russia has not, as yet, sent a positive reply to Austria's request to fix a date between March 25 and 31 for the meeting of the congress. Prince Gortschakoff hesitates on account of his recent illness. Russia still maintains the view that only the parts of the treaty affecting European interests should be submitted to the congress. There is little doubt that Austria will support Great Britain in advocating the claims of Greece to be represented in the congress.

The *Telegraph's* Paris correspondent states that France and England have agreed to make joint intervention in the affairs of Egypt. Both powers have addressed strong remonstrances to the Khédive and offered to send officials to conduct an inquiry into the finances. It is understood that England has offered to the Khédive the services of Mr. Baring or Mr. Rivers Wilson. Austria has also shown some solicitude about Egyptian affairs. It is probable that the entire question may thus come under the consideration of the congress.

THE AUSTRIAN MILITARY VOTE.

COUNT ANDRASSY STILL EXPLAINING TO THE DELEGATIONS THE NECESSITY OF THE VOTE.

VIENNA, March 11.—Count Andrassy has made further statements in various committees of the Delegations explaining that a declaration of Austro-Hungarian interests was handed to Russia before the war, and Russia acknowledged that it was well founded. He emphatically denied that the Government contemplated ordering mobilization as soon as the credit was voted. The Government desired to be provided with means, showing that the monarchy is capable of protecting its interests, but they could not take the responsibility of appearing, at great cost, in a state of military preparation before the congress from whose deliberations a satisfactory understanding was anticipated. He denied various reports that actual measures for mobilization had been taken, or that an *ordre de bataille* was already drawn up.

It is asserted that Count Andrassy in his address before the sub-committee of the Hungarian Delegation on Sunday, stigmatized the policy of Servia as aiming at aggrandisement and jeopardizing the interests of Austria and Hungary.

COLLATERAL ISSUES.

MOHAMMEDAN EXCITEMENT IN INDIA—THE CZAR AND THE TREATY—THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS—THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES — GREEK REVOLTS—THE BRITISH EASTERN SQUADRON.

LONDON, March 11.—Trustworthy private advices from India state that the Mohammedans are greatly excited in consequence of the overthrow of Turkey. Serious trouble is even apprehended unless the Government takes some anti-Russian action shortly. It is believed that 200,000 Moslem volunteers to serve against Russia could be raised without difficulty.

Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says the Czar is expected to ratify the treaty on Saturday or Sunday. Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraphed to the Czar that he will return to St. Petersburg immediately after he has visited the Sultan. The Czar has replied, desiring him to remain. The Porte has appointed one Korassandjian as political agent in attendance upon the Grand Duke.

ODESSA, March 11.—Reouf Pasha and Gen. Ignatieff arrived here to-day and immediately took the train for St. Petersburg.

ATHENS, March 11.—The National insurrection is very active in Thessaly, Epirus, and Crete. Fresh outbreaks in Macedonia are reported.

LONDON, March 12.—The *Standard* reports that all homeward bound men-of-war have been ordered to be detained at Malta to strengthen the fleet in Eastern waters.

The *Daily Telegraph's* dispatch from Pera says it has been arranged that the Grand Duke Nicholas shall visit the Sultan on Tuesday, coming by water instead of by land, with a mounted escort as at first proposed. The Sultan will return the visit at the Russian Embassy.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ITALY.

A GARIBALDIAN UNDERTAKING TO FORM A NEW CABINET—SIGNOR CAIROLI'S CAPACITIES

LONDON, March 11.—The Rome correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs to that journal as follows: "Signor Cairoli, who has undertaken the formation of a new Ministry, is a former Garibaldian. He is deservedly popular, and is the only one who can reorganize the Liberal Party, sunk in discredit through the conduct of Signori Nicotera, Depretis, and Crispi; but he is not an administrator, and will take no portfolio, only accepting the Presidency of the Council. Signor Zanardelli, formerly Minister of Public Works, will probably be Minister of the Interior; Signor Farini, Minister of Public Works, and Signor Divando, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Up to noon Signor Cairoli had not formed a Ministry."

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

ATHENS, March 11.—A fête is to take place here to-night in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Grant. The ruins of the ancient temples and the Parthenon are to be illuminated.

BERLIN, March 11.—In the Reichstag to-day the Chancellor's Substitutes bill passed its third reading by a vote of 171 to 101.

LONDON, March 12.—A *Standard* special from Berlin reports that Prince Bismarck will go to his Lauenburg estates for the improvement of his health, and remain there until the meeting of the congress.

LETTERS FOR CHICAGO DESTROYED.

A MAIL CAR ON THE LAKE SHORE ROAD ON FIRE IN INDIANA—8,000 POUNDS OF THE MAIL WHICH LEFT THIS CITY LAST SATURDAY BURNED—CONSIDERABLE BAGGAGE LOST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 11.—About 2 o'clock this morning the passengers on the west-bound train from New-York, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, when near Edgerton, Ind., about 70 miles from this city, were aroused by the cry of fire. A few moments later, when the train was stopped, it was found that the baggage and mail car, the third from the locomative, was in flames. The car was one of those formerly belonging to the fast mail service, and was used for both baggage and mail. There was about 8,000 pounds of mail on board, principally for Chicago, none of which was saved. The forward part of the car contained about 30 pieces of baggage. The only articles that were saved was a sailor's hammock filled with clothing, and the remains of four silk dresses, of yellow, green, and purple, and one figured pattern, quite elaborately trimmed, and which had the appearance of being a portion of a theatrical wardrobe. There were two fire-extinguishers on the car and several others on the train, but the fact was not known or realized until too late to be of any service. Among those who lost baggage was Mr. David Dows, of New-York City. It is stated that Mr. William M. Scott and daughter, of Erie, who were on the train, lost about $5,000 in diamonds and wardrobe packed in trunks. Mr. J. H. Drake, a member of the Board of Trade of Chicago, also lost considerable baggage. Mr. George Cornwall, cotton merchant, of New-York City, who was en route to Colorado with an invalid daughter, lost nearly all the baggage he had with him—$1,000 worth. One gentleman, on his way to California, lost nearly everything he had. The fire originated, it is supposed, from a candle. Mr. Newell, of the Lake Shore Road, says that in future he will not allow candles in the postal cars. Lamps must be used.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The following dispatch was received to-day by Mr. Vail, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, from Superintendent Thompson, at Toledo, Ohio: "The morning storage car on train No. 5 was burned at Edgerton, Ind. There were burned 30 sacks of papers and 20 registered cases." This mail left New-York Saturday night.

The Post Office authorities in this City think that the mail referred to in the foregoing dispatch was that which left this City on Saturday night. It would arrive in Chicago in about 36 hours from here, and was due at the time stated in the dispatch at the place where the accident occurred. The train carried mail matter from this City for all points west of Chicago to San Francisco. For the latter city it had 2 bags of letters and 11 of papers; for Omaha, 3 bags of miscellaneous matter; Milwaukee, 1 bag of letters and 3 of papers; and for Chicago, 1 bag of letters and 3 of papers. The whole mail dispatched from this City, for Chicago and places west of it, consisted of 19 bags of letters and 80 bags of papers, in addition to which there were on board the train at the time of the accident the various way-mails picked up along the route. It is probable that the Australian mail was also in the cars at the time of the fire.

ARREST OF A PIANO-DEALER.

A CLEVELAND AGENT IN TROUBLE—GOV. ROBINSON'S REQUISITION ON THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO—THE CHARGE AGAINST THE PRISONER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 11.—Francis A. Nolze, a piano-dealer, who formerly did business in this city under the firm name of Nolze & Co., was arrested here to-day on a requisition warrant, by Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, New-York. Nolze was indicted in New-York for obtaining goods by false pretenses, the specific charge against him being that in July, 1877, he obtained from Simpson & Co., (the Arion Piano Manufacturing Company,) No. 5 East Fourteenth-street, 21 pianos, valued at $5,000, on the strength of his representations that he owned real estate worth $16,000 in this city, had a stock of between $8,000 and $10,000, was the possessor of personal estate valued at $800, and was the sole proprietor of the business of Nolze & Co., with liabilities not exceeding $10,000. It was subsequently discovered that all these representations were false, Nolze being at the time hopelessly bankrupt. He has sold out his business in this city, disposing, as alleged, among his effects, of the pianos fraudulently obtained from the New-York manufacturers. On this state of facts, an indictment was found against Nolze, and a warrant for his arrest, with a requisition from Gov. Robinson, was served on Gov. Bishop. The prisoner contests the right of the authorities to remove him from the State, and he has had a hearing in the Court of Common Pleas.

FIRE ON FULTON-STREET.

F. O. PIERCE & CO.'S PAINT AND OIL WAREHOUSE DESTROYED—A FIREMAN BADLY INJURED.

At 1:25 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the paint and oil warehouse of F. O. Pierce & Co., No. 174 Fulton-street. Police Officer Sands, who discovered the flames, says that they flashed out suddenly from the windows of the second and third stories. The whole interior was in flames in an instant. The building was stocked with paints, oils, varnishes, and other inflammable materials, and the water thrown upon it by the firemen, who were promptly on hand, seemed to have slight effect upon the flames. A blazing barrel of paint which was rolled out of the first floor burned for a long while in the opposite gutter before the flames could be extinguished. John F. Bahl, what's printing-office and bookbindery occupied the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the building. The adjoining building, No. 172 Fulton-street, occupied by Cornell & Co. as a paper warehouse, was badly damaged by water. There was a great deal of damage done by water to the stock of Messrs. Hyde & Drake, stationers, and Maverick, Stephen & Co., lithographers, on No. 176 Fulton-street, and N. E. Clarke, paper bag manufacturer at No. 172, also sustained a heavy loss by water. Three alarms were sent out, and the firemen worked bravely and vigorously. Although when the fire was burning most fiercely the whole building appeared to be a mass of flame, the firemen climbed up the ladders as far as the third story to throw water through the windows. At 3:15 the flames were under control, and soon after were wholly extinguished. The amount of losses and insurances could not be ascertained.

During the progress of the fire Fireman Charles J. Hanley, of Engine Company No. 6, fell through a skylight of the burning building, and was probably fatally injured. Hanley, with a number of his companions, was on the roof of No. 176 Fulton-street, adjoining the building which was on fire. The roof of No. 176 is considerably higher than that of the adjoining building. In the dense smoke with which the firemen were shrouded, Hanley made a false step and was precipitated to the roof of the burning building, and crashed through a skylight, receiving terrible injuries. His face and head were terribly cut and disfigured, and it is supposed that he has also received internal injuries. When found by his comrades he was almost unconscious, but revived somewhat when brought out into the open air. He was removed to the Chambers Street Hospital in an ambulance.

A fire at the village of Hubbardstown, Ionia County, Mich., on Sunday morning destroyed 11 buildings, including a bank and hardware store. Loss, $11,000; insurance, $6,000.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE

A BUSY EVENING SESSION.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION FROM THE WORLD OFFICE—THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT—THE USE OF ARDENT SPIRITS—PENSIONS FOR POLICEMEN—THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO VOTE—OTHER BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—When the House met this afternoon Mr. Daly offered a resolution with a long preamble, which he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read. When the Clerk had, with great difficulty, stumbled through the two pages of manuscript to the end, Mr. Alvord, gruffly remarking that there was a stump speech interjected into the resolution, said he rose to debate it, which sent it over under the rule. The great difficulty the Clerk had in reading the manuscript excited some curiosity, and there was not a little interest manifested among members and some amusement when it became known that the handwriting was that of Mr. Hurlbert, editor of the *World*. The preamble and resolution are as follows:

Whereas, The erection of a Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the City of New-York was a part of a system deceptively begun with the intent to strip the elective Aldermen and Commonalty of proper legislative power and control; and

Whereas, The legislation of this State respecting the City of New-York in 1873, by recreating a Board of Estimate and Apportionment, adopts the vicious system of 1871, and thereby keeps in abeyance during many years the elective power of the voters of that City over taxation and expenditure, and sets up an irresponsible oligarchy of four persons, who have the chief powers of expenditure and taxation, of legislation and administration, over 1,000,000 of people; and

Whereas, The members of this board have been put in office and kept in office by a law of the State, without the consent of the voters of this city, and are beyond the power of removal by those voters; and

Whereas, The Corporation Counsel of the City of New-York has recently declared, in an elaborate official opinion, that this board has "general legislative power" in City affairs; and

Whereas, A newspaper published in the City of New-York—THE NEW-YORK TIMES—declared, on the 9th of September, 1871, that the legislation of the State, which first created this board, "was the exclusive invention of the Ring," and "was a fraud from the beginning," which "was designed to consolidate and concentrate all Municipal power in the hands of an oligarchy of four men;" and

Whereas, Such a power in the hands of a few officers who are not elective and cannot be removed from office by a majority of the voters of the Municipality is at enmity with the accepted maxims and traditions of American representative Government, therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Cities is hereby directed to forthwith inquire and report whether the law creating and maintaining such Board of Apportionment should not be repealed, and other laws be enacted instead, which, under proper supervision by the State, will enable the voters of the City, by one election, to exercise an efficient and safe control over the local affairs of the Municipality.

Mr. Alvord, following his theory of discouraging the use of ardent spirits by encouraging the consumption of light native wines and lager beer, this evening introduced a bill which permits any person or persons to apply to the Excise Commissioners for a certificate granting permission to sell, to be drank on the premises, native wines, ale, or lager-beer. The Commissioners shall grant such certificate on receiving from the applicant or applicants a bond or bonds in the penal sum of $250 that they will not sell spirituous liquors or foreign wines. Such certificate may be renewed annually on the payment of $10; moneys thus received to be applied as moneys received for licenses now are. All places where said wines, ale, and beer are for sale shall be open to inspection by the authorities at all times.

Mr. Holahan introduced a bill not unlike in its terms to that of Mr. Langner, which is already in the House. Its main features are that in cities licenses may be granted for a period of not more than one year to permit the sale of strong and spirituous liquors, to be drunk upon the premises, other than inns, taverns, and hotels, in cases where the Excise Commissioners shall be satisfied that the person or persons licensed shall be of good moral character, and such licenses, before being issued, shall in every case be approved of in writing by the Mayor of the city where the same is issued, and no licenses shall be arrested for any violation of this act, except upon a warrant duly issued. All moneys received for licenses in cities shall be deposited daily with the Chamberlain or Treasurer of the city. Where the license is granted it is to be used as now provided for by law. All inconsistent laws are repealed, and the act goes into effect immediately.

Mr. Daly's two bills—the one relating to repaving the streets, and the other authorizing the erection of the structures necessary for high service of water—were both considered in Committee of the Whole to-night, and after brief debate ordered to a third reading. His bill renewing the act of last year reducing the interest on assessments in arrears was also sent to a third reading. The bill introduced by Mr. Fish to allow pensioning of members of all grades of the Police force after certain terms of service, and on pensions not exceeding one-third the annual salary of the officer, was ordered to a third reading. The section of the bill appropriating to the pension fund $50,000 annually from the Excise moneys was stricken out, upon Mr. Alvord's objection, Mr. Fish desiring to avoid debate; but some arrangement will be made upon this point, probably before the bill comes up for a third reading.

Miss Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Helen M. Cook, and Mrs. Matilda Joslyn have come here as a committee from the Woman's Suffrage Association, to urge that an alteration be made in the proposed constitutional amendment providing a property qualification to a certain class of voters, so as to allow women to vote who own the requisite amount of property. They will appear before the Senate Judiciary Committee on Wednesday next. In this connection it may be noted that Mr. Fish introduced this evening, as a separate and distinct proposition, that section of the amendments which deprives the Boards of Aldermen of any powers over appropriations, audits, and expenditures, and confers them on the Board of Finance, it being understood apparently that the Legislature should prescribe the numbers and method of election, &c., of such board.

The Senate considered a large number of bills in Committee of the Whole, and among others ordered a third reading a bill introduced by Senator Marvin, providing that Justices of the Peace or other magistrates and Overseers of the Poor shall send all children under 16 years of age coming under their jurisdiction to orphan asylums or other reformatory institutions, instead of prisons and poor-houses. An amendment was advocated by Mr. McCarthy and adopted, restoring a clause that was stricken out of the law two or three years ago requiring the children to be sent to institutions controlled by persons of the same religious faith as their parents wherever it is practicable.

Mr. John Mack, heretofore known principally in connection with insurance, but within the past week made notorious by the publication of Mr. Best's report upon his attempts to break down the Union Dime Savings Bank, is in Albany. He is reputed to have come here for the purpose of getting the Legislature to investigate Mr. Best, whom Mr. Mack has such excellent reason for hating.

RECEPTION TO MINISTER TAYLOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Hon. Bayard Taylor, Minister to Germany, was tendered a reception by the Union League Club here this evening. The reception took place at the club-house, and was a brilliant affair. Mr. Taylor and Hon. George H. Boker made short speeches, and were introduced to the members of the club by President Charles Smith.

STRIKE IN CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 11.—AN extensive strike of ship-carpenters occurred here this morning. Thomas Quayle & Son, the largest builders in town, had made special arrangements to keep their men employed all Winter, and have succeeded in giving their work from 8 at $1 50 to $1 75 per day. This morning when the workmen came around to the yards they found 125 men whom they employ in this branch of their work, dissatisfied and refusing to work. They demand an advance of 25 cents per day all around.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN—THE REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS—600 TO 1,500 MAJORITY EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, March 11.—The campaign is closed. The Governor and officers of the State Committees have gone to their respective homes to vote, and the city is as quiet as usual. The Republicans of Concord and the immediate vicinity are unusually wide awake, and will poll a good vote. The members of the Republican State Committee express themselves as confident of the result to-morrow. One of them this evening estimated Prescott's majority at between 600 and 1,500. According to all indications, the Republicans will retain control of the Legislature by a majority of about 25, or one-third that of last year. The Council will remain Republican. The premature issuing of the "Old Guard," and other similar documents by the Democrats, it is thought will not hurt the Republicans, but rather help them, as the trick has been thoroughly exposed. Should to-morrow be stormy, as now seems probable, that, in connection with bad traveling in the small towns and villages, will cause a lighter vote than usual.

INCENDIARISM AT LONG BRANCH.

AN ORGANIZED BAND OF "FIRE-BUGS"—THE HIBERNIAN ORDER—SENSIBLE SERMON BY A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, March 11.—There is much excitement here over the development made in the late incendiary examination, that the "fire-bugs" are organized as a band to burn the hotels and residences of people here who do not sympathise with the Hibernian Order. Rev. Mr. Walsh, of the Roman Catholic Church of the Star of the Sea, openly denounced the order on Sunday, and threatened his displeasure to any of his congregation who supported or belonged to any secret order. Kavanaugh, the accused leader of the incendiary band, was a member of Father Walsh's Church, and, in the course of his sermon, the reverend gentleman, while disclaiming that his congregation was more interested in the case than any other at Long Branch, alluded in a very pointed manner to the excitement caused in this vicinity by the arrest of Kavanaugh for arson. Father Walsh said that any such expression of feeling one way or the other was entirely uncalled for; that in this free country a man has every means of getting justice. There is no jury-packing, and if Kavanaugh is innocent it will be shown in due course of time, and if guilty he deserves to suffer for his criminal acts. The speaker then went on to show the evil of the sale of vile liquors in low saloons on Sundays, and he expressed a hope that the Pastors of other churches would use their influence with their respective congregations, as he was doing, with a view to put down an evil which he did not hesitate to characterize as a bane to society and a standing reproach to "our city by the sea." He desired his people to understand that the gentlemen in our midst who have already taken very active steps to rid the town of such a lawless element should be looked upon as public benefactors, and receive the thanks of the entire community of Long Branch.

These outspoken remarks are publicly denounced by the major part of his parishioners, who are Irish. Mr. John Hoey, the prime mover in the detection of Kavanaugh and the other incendiaries, is also a worshiper at Father Walsh's church. Kavanaugh was brought before Judge Scudder, of the Freehold Circuit Court, to-day, on a habeas corpus and released on a bail bond of $10,000. The court holds that the Hines brothers are the greater criminals, and have demanded their surrender from the Newark authorities. The Hines brothers, as stated in THE TIMES yesterday, confesse to setting fire to one of the buildings, but accused Kavanaugh of being the ringleader.

THE PITTSBURG RIOTS.

AN INVESTIGATION AT HARRISBURG—ADJT.-GEN. LATTA'S TESTIMONY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, March 11.—The Riot Investigating Committee held a meeting in this city to-day. Adjt.-Gen. Latta was present and gave a history of the riots as witnessed by himself, together with the action taken by his direction for their suppression. He stated that he was in Philadelphia when the news reached him of the troubles in the West. He started immediately for Harrisburg, and upon arriving here issued the proclamation calling out the troops. The General then detailed the operations carried forward under his supervision. He stated that Gen. Brinton, while his command was besieged in the round-house at Pittsburg by the infuriated mob, sent a messenger, disguised as a rioter, bearing a dispatch to him, the contents of which created the impression on his mind that the troops under Brinton's command were totally demoralized and could not be relied on to take the aggressive. As the original dispatch was lost, he would not pretend to give its language, but could only give the impression created on his mind at the time. Up to this time he had been revolving a plan in his mind by which he could establish communication with Brinton and effect his rescue from his perilous position; but upon the receipt of the dispatch he gave up all hope of the accomplishment of this purpose. In his recollection of the contents of the dispatch the Adjutant-General was corroborated by C. N. Farr, the Governor's private secretary, who heard the dispatch read. The Adjutant-General next depicted the condition of affairs as he found them on his route toward Pittsburg. He gathered from what he saw and heard that public sent

award is so palpable that it is difficult to treat it with the respect due to all subjects involving international relations.

The question as to the binding force of the award is naturally and necessarily one of the gravest interest—not only on account of the large amounts involved but on account of the very peculiar circumstances under which the decision against us was reached. Whether we should pay it is a very important question in all its bearings, and one that should be most carefully considered and determined. The award was signed only by Mr Alexander Galt, the British Commissioner, and by Mr. Delfosse. The American Commissioner, Mr. Kellogg, refused to sign and affirmed his dissent in writing, declaring it to be his deliberate opinion that "the advantages accruing to Great Britain under the treaty were greater than were conferred on the United States," and he further declared that he deemed it his duty to state that "it is questionable whether it is competent for the board to make an award under the treaty except with the unanimous consent of all the arbitrators." Mr. Dwight Foster, the agent of our Government, stated that he had no instructions as to what he should do under the circumstances, but that he could not keep silent and give ground for the inference that our Government would consider the award a valid one. I mention these facts to show that objections to the validity of the award were not the result of afterthought, but were incorporated as part of the proceedings before the arbitrators. The grounds on which Mr. Kellogg questioned the competency of two of the three arbitrators to make an award is that found in all the legal authorities on arbitration. The articles in the Treaty of Washington creating the Halifax Board of Arbitration gave no authority to a majority of the board to make an award. Nor is the third Commissioner empowered to act as umpire. Both in the tribunal at Geneva and in the Claims Commission at Washington it was expressly stipulated that a majority of the arbitrators should decide. In the Halifax Commission no such stipulation was made, and the inference therefore, is strong. If not irresistible, that their award should be made according to the general law of arbitration. That this law is the English authority, may be briefly stated. [Mr. Blaine quoted various authorities on this point.] If these eminent English authorities are to be accepted it is quite apparent that the Halifax award has no binding effect in law whatever. As to the equity of the case, I have already given the undeniable facts that governed it. I am not now discussing, much less pressuring to define, the action which the Government should ultimately take regarding the award. If we should follow what I believe would be the inevitable course of Great Britain under similar circumstances, we should utterly refuse to pay a single penny, and ground our refusal both on the law and the equity of the case. The treaty as it stands is a mockery of justice, and will work the destruction of a great American interest. If in fact, neither she nor Canada ask us to pay $1,000,000 per annum as Great Britain for destroying the great fishery interest of America, and still further crippling and weakening us as a commercial power. For the absorption of the treaty I should be willing to pay the annual indemnity for the years during which we have used the inshore fisheries, during which years the Canadians have had free access to the markets of 45,000,000. Or I would be willing to pay double the amount to be rid of the treaty. We might by this course anticipate, by a period of seven years, a return to that policy which alone can insure the prosperity, or even save the life of a great and important trade, indissolubly associated with our commercial development, and absolutely essential to our own success and prestige as a naval power, and paying thus even an unfair price for the inshore fisheries so long as we shall have used them, we would have all possible ground for imputation, even by the ignorant and the hostile, upon the honor of our Government and the good faith and fair dealing of our people.

Mr. PLUMB, of Kansas, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from a constituent to the effect that the British Government and the Provinces gained advantages far exceeding those gained by our fishermen; that the more, if paid, would not be any advantage gained by our fishermen, but to maintain the national honor.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said the fishermen of Massachusetts, as well as those of Maine, while they did not express an opinion or endeavor to influence Congress in regard to the payment of the award, desired it to be understood that no part of this money was to be paid for any advantage gained for them. He agreed with the Senator from Maine and the correspondent of the Senator from Kansas, that the advantages gained by the British Government and the Canadian Provinces far exceeded any gained by our fishermen. It might be best to pay the award, but it should be understood that we gained nothing by it.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, said he did not oppose the resolution. At the proper time the result of the Fishery Commission would be transmitted to Congress, with a recommendation that the money be appropriated. He agreed with his colleague [Mr. Blaine] that we had no equivalent for the money. The honor of the Government demanded that we maintain the obligation imposed upon us. He did not desire any prejudgment of the duty of the Senate when the time came to appropriate the money. Senators must remember the arbitrator was finally taken by the assent of our Government, and the national honor demanded that all requirements should be met.

Mr. BLAINE said he agreed with his colleagues, but he thought our merits would be greater should we step forward and pay five and a half millions for which we got nothing.

The resolution of Mr. Blaine was then agreed to.

A. T. STEWART'S WILL.

ARGUMENT ON THE APPEAL IN THE PROCEEDINGS BROUGHT TO SET ASIDE ITS PROBATE—THE CLAIMS ON BOTH SIDES—DECISION RESERVED BY THE GENERAL TERM.

Chief-Justice Davis and Judges Brady and Ingalls, in the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday heard argument on the appeal from the order of the Surrogate dismissing the petition of James Beiny, who claims that he is the first cousin of the late A. T. Stewart, and seeks to have the probate of the latter's will set aside, on the ground that no notice was given to him or the other heirs-at-law to contest the will, and, among other things, that "the application for probate and record of the said will, and such pretended proof as may have been afforded thereof, were not made publicly or openly or at the court-room or office or usual place of business of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, but were made at night, privately, secretly, and in great and unusual haste." Elihu Root appeared as counsel for Bailey, and Henry L. Clinton and ex-Judge Henry E. Davies represented Mrs. Stewart, Henry Hilton, and the others who are interested in upholding the probate of the will. Mr. Root contended that the Surrogate had power to vacate and set aside the probate; that the probate as made and the adjudication thereon were in violation of the rights of the heirs-at-law; that Mr. Bailey's application was not directed to the discretion of the Surrogate, but was a matter of absolute right, the heir-at-law having the right under the statutes to a notice of the hearing, and to require that all the witnesses to the will, and other witnesses besides, should be examined, and that the sitting of the court at which the alleged probate was made should have been open.

The respondents deny that Mr. Bailey is either heir-at-law or next of kin to the late Mr. Stewart. It was contended that the decision had yesterday that the Surrogate had no jurisdiction to set aside the probate of the will as a will of real estate; that the order of the Surrogate dismissing Bailey's proceedings is not appealable, and that even if the exercise of discretion by the Surrogate was proper, that discretion was properly exercised, and the decision of the Surrogate should be sustained. In support of the latter point it was insisted that "the petitioner has not made such a showing of his heirship as to entitle him to consideration; he alleges that he is an heir; that allegation is denied; the petition states no facts tending to show the truth of his allegation. He has made no prima facie case establishing relationship to Mr. Stewart, and the affidavits in opposition more than overcome his simple general statement."

Mr. Clinton, in a separate and very long argument on behalf of the respondents, contended that the probate had been lawful; that the Surrogate had no legal power to set aside the will so far as it related to real estate; that it was not the right or duty of the Surrogate's decree opened; that on the papers before the Surrogate it appeared that the appellant had no case upon the merits, and, even if he had, could receive no benefit by the setting aside of the probate, while such action would work irreparable injury to Mrs. Stewart. The court took the papers, reserving its decision.

A COLLISION AT SEA—ONE MAN DROWNED.

The Inman steamer City of New-York, which arrived at her dock, from Liverpool, last evening, met with an accident off Tuskar Rock on the morning of the 27th of February. She was passing down the Channel, having left Liverpool on the previous day, when she saw the British brig Laurestia, bound for Liverpool, approaching from the opposite direction, with a heavy list to starboard. The steamer was about to pass the brig, the latter's helm was suddenly put to starboard, and before any attempt could be made to get the steamer out of the way, the two vessels collided. Two of the brig's boats were carried away, and the bow of the City of New-York were damaged, and the brig was made a complete wreck. Two boats were instantly lowered from the steamer, and all were rescued from the wreck before the brig went to the bottom, followed by the collision. On reaching Queenstown the steamer's injuries were repaired, and after a short delay she proceeded on her voyage. She encountered head winds and seas during the greater part of her passage. One of the passengers, Rev. Mr. Gordon, an English clergyman, died on Sunday last of heart disease. He had been quite feeble for several days, and feeling that his end was approaching, requested Capt. Land to have his body removed to England for burial. The Captain telegraphed to a friend of the deceased in Liverpool immediately upon his arrival.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The balance in the City Treasury is $1,432,-035 26.

Mayor Ely has signed the Aldermanic resolution establishing a ferry from Pier No. 1 North River and Grand-street, East River, to Gowanus Bay, and also the resolution requesting the Legislature to amend the charters of the College of the City of New-York and the Normal College, so as to admit the people to perpetual and gratuitous schools to the benefits of their instruction. He also approved of the resolution requesting the Legislature to pass a bill now before the Legislature, granting Mr. Edward Clinton, a separate and very long argument on behalf of the respondents, contended that the probate had been lawful; that the Surrogate had no legal power to set aside the will so far as it related to real estate; that it was not the right or duty of the Surrogate's decree opened; that on the papers before the Surrogate it appeared that the appellant had no case upon the merits, and, even if he had, could receive no benefit by the setting aside of the probate, while such action would work irreparable injury to Mrs. Stewart. The court took the papers, reserving its decision.

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MARRIED 1878

MISS MORISON'S MARRIAGE.

SEEKING TO HAVE IT ANNULLED.

HOW AN ADVENTURER INDUCED THE DAUGHTER OF A WEALTHY MERCHANT TO MARRY HIM — A WEAK-MINDED WOMAN CONFOUNDED BY A MISTAKE—THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CASE YESTERDAY.

The unfolding of the singular story connected with the clandestine marriage of Miss Georgiana Morison, the daughter of a wealthy merchant of this City, to one Joseph Lopez, stray details of which have from time to time been made public, was begun before Judge Van Brunt in the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. Miss Morison brought an action to set aside the marriage on the ground of fraud and conspiracy on the part of Lopez with Sarah J. Lillis, who was a servant employed by Miss Morison's father. The trial will probably occupy several days. A large number of persons were in attendance during the day to hear the narrative as it fell from the lips of the witnesses. Miss Morison, a thin, delicate-looking young lady with light hair, who was neatly dressed in black, and whose features were almost entirely concealed by a heavy blue veil which she wore, even while on the witness stand, was very nervous in demeanor, and evidently felt the peculiarity of her position keenly. Her father, a portly old gentleman, looked anxious and worried and not at all at ease in view of the publicity which had been brought upon all concerned in the case. Lopez, who is a swarthy but not ill-looking man of about 35, sat near his counsel with a cynical, self-satisfied smile on his face during the whole of the proceedings. Thomas E. Stillman, Miss Morison's counsel, opened the case with a speech in which he gave an outline of the story from the plaintiff's stand-point. Miss Morison, he said, is the daughter of Frederick S. Morison. She was induced by Lopez on April 4, 1876, to accompany him clandestinely to the house of a clergyman by whom they were married. She returned to her father's house immediately after the ceremony, and had remained there ever since. The family knew nothing of the occurrence until 10 days afterward. Mr. Morison is 73 years of age, and by hard labor accumulated a handsome fortune. The daughter had the fostering care of a mother until she arrived at the age of 16 years. Her mother then died, and the girl was left to herself, her father being engrossed in the cares of business, and being often sick. He was unable to surround the girl with social restraints which are safeguards against importunate marriages. The girl herself had been dwarfed in body by early disease, her intelligence had been stunted, and she was an easy prey to the machinations of any adventurer who might seek the money she would inherit from her father. She was 23 years old when she became acquainted with Lopez. The latter was described as "one of those waifs of society, belonging to a class that one meets in all large cities, without any particular name and no disclosed parentage, with no known business, with no declared object in life. He resembles the thousands whom you meet in the street, coming no one knows whence, living no one can tell how, and doing—no one cares to say what." Mr. Stillman said the case was a filthy one. It begins in the cellar, and the conspirators live in the garret; get into the back door of Mr. Morison's house through an acquaintance of the scullion of the kitchen, Sarah Lillis, and through her he seeks and procures an introduction to the plaintiff. "His bed she nights before," said counsel, "had been furnished him through the humanity of prostitutes." The simple, credulous, polite girl Lopez listened to his stories, and had read the notes he sent her. Mr. Stillman then told how the girl had met Lopez by appointment, and how she had finally been coerced, virtually, into marrying the man.

The girl's father was the first witness called. He testified that his daughter is about 23 or 24 years of age, and is of weak intellect; he first heard of the marriage with Lopez on April 10, 1877; he never saw Lopez until he met him on cross-examination in this case; he had been laid up with rheumatism for months before and after the occurrence.

Miss Morison was then sworn. She said she had first seen Lopez in the front basement of their house in West Forty-second-street in February, 1877; Mrs. Lillis introduced him, saying: "Here is Lopez;" the witness asked, "Who is he?" and the woman responded with, "A great friend of mine." Lopez "grabbed" witness by the hand, took out to the area, and she got frightened and went up stairs where her father was sick; Mrs. Lillis followed her, and told her she was very foolish not to remain and talk with him, as she was saying no harm; she did so; Mrs Lillis were on very good terms; the latter spoke often of Lopez, said he had lots of money, that he loved witness, and that she should "go for him," and "make a match;" witness thought of getting married; witness replied by saying she had a father to take care of, and that she would not leave him; on one occasion Lopez came up to witness and said he thought they had met before; Mrs. Lillis' whole talk was about him; she said that after witness' father died she would not leave witness, and that witness could then pay her back the money which Lopez had borrowed of her; Lopez did not come to the house, but she wrote to him because Mrs. Lillis made her write; she did not want to; the letters written by Lopez to her were directed to Mrs. Lillis, and the latter told her to burn also, which she did; the witness saw Lopez by appointment, she herself making some appointments and Lillis making the others; witness had made no arrangements to go to Rev. Dr. Tiffany's to get married, but Sarah Lillis led to the impression that she did not want to; witness did not know she was going to be married; she had not made up her mind; Sarah Lillis had made her perfectly wild with fear; Lillis said that they got to the minister's house she was so frightened that she did not know what to do; Lopez pushed her in the door, and told her "not to make a holy show of herself;" Lopez gave her a ring; after leaving the house Lopez said he was so happy he did not know what to do; they took a walk, and she went home; Lopez had told her to go home; he said he would provide for her, but that she had better go home; he afterward wrote her a letter saying he could not provide for her, and that she had better stay with her father; she burned the letter because Sarah Lillis told her. On cross-examination Miss Morison admitted she had kept Lopez in her room and fed him before Lopez. Sarah Lillis, she said, had gone and obtained money for the latter. A batch of letters was produced and shown to the witness, but she denied having written them. Mr. Stillman's further answer to inquiries, said she had first heard of Lopez having a wife and two children from a letter by a Miss Arnold; after her father had forbidden her to see Lopez, Mrs. Lillis came to her room and said she told her not to be a fool, but to go and live with Lopez; she had never visited any house with him; she had not been locked up in her room by her father. The cross-examination was not finished, Miss Morison not having been answered

LAW REPORTS.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN VIXENS.

AN UNUSUAL SCENE IN THE TOMBS POLICE COURT—HOW TWO TERRAGANTS AND THEIR WITNESSES RELATED THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF AN ASSAULT — THE PRINCIPALS LOCKED UP.

Margaret Cull, Ellen Haggerty, Morris Flynn, and Mrs. Schneider are tenants of a little crooked house at No. 317 Water-street. Their residence is the scene of many violent domestic jars and family disputes. On Saturday the two first-named individuals engaged in a particularly heated contention, during which unfriendly epithets and blows were freely exchanged. The dispute waxed very warm, and was only ended by the combatants finally withdrawing with the mutual intention of settling the matter in a Police Court. This intention having been carried into effect, the Tombs Court was yesterday the scene of a discussion, which, in general indiscreetness, surpassed any scene that has occurred there for many a month, and which excited the hilarity of all the spectators, including even the Justice upon the bench and his clerks. Conscious of the value of the first word with his Honor, Margaret and Ellen charged simultaneously upon Justice Murray, sweeping before them sometemporary with the three members of the Court Squad who strove to prevent them from passing the gates. Reaching the desk, they both began to pour their clamorous tale into Justice's ears with a vociferousness and rapidity that was really marvelous, creating a deafening din that the Justice strove desperately, but unsuccessfully, for several minutes to silence. After yelling for five minutes or more, Ellen finally reduced Margaret to temporary silence, and, amid the laughter of the auditors, explained affairs to the Justice. "Have you any witnesses?" asked Justice Murray. "I have my little boy," said Ellen, confidently. "Oh," sneered Margaret, contemptuously, "I can bring two respectable ladies to prove what I say and that woman over there and this gentleman here will tell you now that what I say is true." All this was said in one breath, and before the list of witnesses could be increased Ellen chimed in, in equally noisy tones: "That's nothing, your Honor. If you wait till to-morrow I can bring three—four—five—six—yes, seven men and women who saw this affair; and there is my father over there who knows the value of an oath—he can tell you all about it." To quiet the din, Morris Flyan was called to testify. He had scarcely opened his mouth, however, when he was assailed by the contradictions of his daughter and Margaret, and, becoming angered, replied, and thereupon the three began to dispute in loud tones, all speaking at once. Once more the Justice tried to silence them by calling Mrs. Schneider, a very excitable German woman. She attempted to give her version of the case, but being contradicted by all three of her fellow tenants, she broke out in a vehement passion and exclaimed "No! no! no! no!" repeating the negative at least a dozen times, and each time increasing the pitch of her voice, until she actually screamed in notes to which human ears are simply inaudible. The spectators on the benches were all roaring with laughter, the Justice was using his gavel with unexampled vigor, and shouting to the women and men to keep quiet. They kept on, however, talking as before, abusing each other frightfully, and screaming scandalous stories about each other's shortcomings. Of course, such discussions could not be tolerated in a Police Court, and the Justice, with the aid of the Court Squad, finally secured silence and a cessation of hostilities. "There is but one way to settle this matter," said the Justice. "I see I must use strong measures. Sergeant, you will lock these two women and their witnesses all night. Place them in the same cell, and let them fight it out between themselves." The women begged to be allowed to obtain their respective babies before they were committed, but the Court Squad might have something to divert their attention from each other during their imprisonment. The permission was given, and they spent the night in prison tending their babies instead of abusing one another.

A SINGULAR CASE OF LARCENY.

HOW A WIFE DESERTED HER HUSBAND, STOLE HIS PROPERTY, AND FLED WITH HER PARAMOUR.

A singular case of grand larceny, the details of which showed that a widower of 65 had not only married off the wife of his friend, but several articles of property owned by the deserted husband, was brought to trial by Assistant District Attorney Lyon, in Part II. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday. It appears that Peter Schmidt, who kept a tinsmith's shop in Centre-street, and lived at No. 330 East Fifth-street, was a friend of Henry Heydtmann, a house of his friend Charles Heydtmann, a professor of music, at No. 309 East Ninth-street. During these visits, it is charged, Schmidt, by flattering Christine, the wife of Heydtmann, and speaking slightly of her husband, alienated her affections, and induced her to consent to accompany him to Europe. Accordingly, in September, 1876, Mrs. Heydtmann removed her own personal property to the residence of Schmidt, drew what over money she had on deposit in bank, and sailed for Bremen with Schmidt in the steamship Deutschland. Sept. 23d. After the flight of the pair the deserted husband found that half a dozen new shirts, a seal skin cap, and a set of jewelry owned by him had been stolen, and obtained evidence that the articles had been removed by Schmidt. After spending nearly a year in Europe the fugitive couple returned. Mrs. Heydtmann taking up her quarters as housekeeper in the family of the companion of her travels. Heydtmann then had Schmidt indicted for the larceny of his property, commenced a civil suit for $5,000 against him for alienating his wife's affections. Heydtmann, in the course of his examination, stated that his correct name was Matthias, and explained the circumstances which led to his change of name. He said that he arrived in this City during the war, and, being unable to obtain more congenial employment, consented to play in a concert saloon. On leaving that saloon he was engaged by a pastor that it was entirely too religious, and, at the request of the latter, dropped it, taking the name of a friend. This name still clung to him, and he had been unable to resume his former title. On cross-examination by the prisoner had proved utterly unworthy of the money shown him, and sentenced him to the full penalty—five years in State Prison at hard labor. The prisoner yesterday gave his address as No. 156 Stanton-street.

A LIBEL AGAINST THE BRITISH AMERICA.

A libel was filed in the United States District Court yesterday against the owners and the hull of the British ship British America, damages being claimed against them in the sum of $200,000. On the morning of Feb. 11, 1878, while the American bark Carrie Winslow, from Montevideo to New-York, was coming up to the Highlands of Navesink, off Sandy Hook, she was struck by the ship British America, and the brig, with all her cargo, was lost, as the result shortly after the collision. The Captain and steward of the Carrie Winslow were rescued by Benoit Miller and others, owners of the brig are ship Peninsula, and the crew of the vessel was lost.

Judge Blatchford regrets the absence of the British American who are George W. Churchill, John W. Crosskill, John Dowding, Ephraim Lockhart, Jacob Lockhart, and Jedediah E. Newcomb. The last brig was laden with tiles.

COURT NOTES.

The Grand Jury will take up the case of Ann Lehmann, better known as the notorious Mme. Restell, to-day.

Argument on the appeal by Robert L. Case from his conviction for perjury was adjourned yesterday by the Supreme Court, General Term, until Monday next.

In the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday John Shanahan, aged 29, was held in $1,000 bail on a charge of burglary preferred by Gustave Beitherhofer, of No. 574 Second-avenue.

Lottie Temple, the young woman on whom an abortion was recently performed, and who was held in the House of Detention as a witness, was discharged by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday.

Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, will hear to-day the reply of the plaintiffs in the case of "The Rutter" Ex-Judge Ditmas hoffer will appear for the plaintiff, and ex-Mayor Hall and C. A. Brooks, Esq., for the defendant.

Owing to the absence from the City of Corporation Counsel Whitney, the application for a Receiver of the money deposited with the Excise Board for licenses was adjourned to Monday by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday.

Thomas Lynch, who is now in an insane asylum, but whose father believes him to be sane, is to be brought before Dr. William A. Hammond for examination to-morrow in obedience to an order granted by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday.

Thomas Stuart, of No. 519 West Fiftieth-street, was put under $300 bail yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, by Justice Kilbreth, to pay $5 a week toward the support of his wife, Mrs. Julia Stuart, and his three children, whom the wife claimed he had abandoned and refused to provide for.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, reserved his decision on a motion to open a judgment by default obtained in November last, in the suit for absolute divorce brought by John Callahan against Lizzie Callahan. The plaintiff obtained a decree, his wife putting in no defense. She now claims she was not served with the summons in the case.

The argument on a writ of certiorari, in the matter of Robert L. Case, the convicted President of the Security Life Insurance Company, was called yesterday morning, in the General Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice Davis. The Justices who were to hear the argument not all being present, the case was adjourned till Monday, the 15th inst. Messrs. Sullivan, Fullerton, and Winfield appeared for the prisoner.

On the petition of William Herring, Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted writs of habeas corpus in the cases of Timothy Murphy, Charles Smith, John Stone, and John Weldon. These men are in the City prison, but their testimony is declared to be important in the Purdy-Morris election investigation now in progress, and the writs are for the purpose of enabling the men to be present and testify at the examination.

Margaret Diamond, on May 24, 1877, obtained a judgment in the Superior Court against the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, and she subsequently began sequestration proceedings on the judgment in the Supreme Court against the company. On application of Robert Sewell, the counsel for the plaintiff, Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, granted an order appointing Henry A. Smalley as Receiver of the company's property in this State.

The suit of Henry Louis Saul against Sophia Saul was before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The parties to the action were married in 1875. Mr. Saul seeks an absolute divorce, on the ground of his wife's alleged improper intimacy with other men. She denies the charge. Her counsel, Peter Mitchell, moved yesterday for alimony and counsel fee. In opposition, Chrries S. Spencer, who represents Mr. Saul, said his client is poor and has no property, but that the defendant's father, with whom she is living, is a man of means. Decision was reserved.

The General Term of the Superior Court yesterday rendered a decision reversing the judgment and ordering a new trial in the case of William A. Havemeyer and others, as Administrators of the late Albert Havemeyer, against John C. Havemeyer and others. The action grows out of the stock transactions which resulted in the selling out of the Long Island Railroad Company to the Messrs. Poppenhusen in 1875. The plaintiffs obtained a verdict for over $70,000, which was yesterday set aside because of an alleged error of the trial Judge in charging the jury as to the estimate of damages.

DRIVEN FROM HOME BY A STEP-MOTHER.

Mary Sunney, a respectable Irish girl, residing at No. 33 Crosby-street, appeared before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, in company with her father, and asked to be sent to some institution where she might work for her living. The girl is only 18 years of age, and looked careworn and unhappy. Her request was so singular that the Justice was somewhat puzzled what disposition to make of the case. On questioning the father it appeared that Mary's mother having died her father married a woman who manifested a most unusual antipathy for the girl, and resorted to all sorts of petty persecutions to make her life miserable. The step-mother is a vixen, in whose hands the father was perfectly helpless. He had striven on more than one occasion to remonstrate with his wife, but she had always become violently enraged, and on one occasion had struck him a severe blow with household furniture. Finally, the girl expressed a desire to leave the house, which the father said was the only way of procuring a cessation of the step-mother's persecutions. The father had sanctioned the girl's resolution, and had accompanied her to court. On learning these facts the Justice made out a commitment and had the girl transferred to the care of the Sisters of Mercy. The father seemed greatly relieved, and expressed his gratitude to the Judge.

ANDREW J. GARVEY'S REAL ESTATE.

In 1871 Andrew J. Garvey and his wife Isabella deeded to Andrew's brother John a tract of land between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, Madison and Fifth avenues. John Garvey then transferred the property to Mrs. Isabella Garvey. Simon Wormser, desirous of obtaining the land, employed Messrs. Patrick and Thomas Fox to make the purchase, for which they were to get $5,000 as commissions. On Dec. 19, 1871, the contract of sale from Mrs. Garvey was drawn up, and on the 26th of the month the deed was to be delivered. The consideration was set down at $225,000. On the appointed day Mrs. Garvey was ready to give the required deed, but Wormser refused to take it. The Messrs. Fox then brought a suit for their commissions, and the case was brought to trial before Judge Sedgwick and a jury, in Part I. of the Superior Court, yesterday. The defense, Wormser says the plaintiffs were employed by Mrs. Garvey, and that, furthermore, they were not to get their commissions until Mrs. Garvey gave a clear title to the property and affidavits to the effect that her husband, Andrew J. Garvey, was solvent when he had conveyed the property. The affidavits were not, however, forthcoming. The case is still on. Ira Shafer appears for the plaintiff, and John E. Parsons represents the defendant.

RAILROAD BONDS IN LITIGATION.

A suit involving the possession of bonds valued at $34,000, with interest, claimed by Mr. Burton G. Morse, was lately tried before Hon. Charles H. Winfield, as Referee. The action was brought by Burton G. Morse against Messrs. Hasbrouck, Sharpe, Romer, and Thomas Cornell, the plaintiff claiming that the bonds, issued by the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company, were wrongfully taken from him and converted to the uses of the defendant. The latter claimed to hold the bonds, and to recover the proceeds thereof, to indemnify him against certain loans and other transactions in which he had become involved in the company of its embarrassments six or seven years ago. Justice Osborn referred the case to Mr. Winfield, and in the several hearings a large amount of testimony has been taken. Last Saturday the case was summed up by Attorney-General Schoonmaker and ex-Surrogate Cantine for the defendants, and William Lounsbury and Charles A. Fowler for the plaintiffs. The Referee's decision will probably be given within a few days.

AN OVER-ZEALOUS OFFICER.

Mr. Augustus McIntosh, the editor of the Long Island Courier, after spending a night in the station-house, was arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, on one of the most frivolous charges ever preferred. The complainant was Officer Eadens, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who charged that while walking through the Bowery with a lady on Sunday night the prisoner jostled against his companion. Mr. Eadens manifested surprise at an arrest having been made for such a harmless action, when the officer asserted that the prisoner had put his hand behind him to draw a pistol when he was arrested. "Did he have a pistol, knife, or any weapon upon him," asked the Justice. "No, Sir," responded the officer. Upon learning this, the Justice expressed great indignation, and discharged Mr. McIntosh, and declared that the arrest was outrageous, and that the officer should exercise more discretion in preferring charges against prisoners, and not cause their incarceration on absolutely frivolous complaints.

FOUR YEARS IN STATE PRISON FOR ARSON.

Conrad Muller, of Greenville, N. J., a paper-box manufacturer, convicted of setting fire to his premises at No. 25 Howard-street, in this City, with intent, as charged by Fire Marshal Sheldon, to defraud the insurance company from which he held a policy, was brought up for sentence by District Attorney Rollins, in General Sessions, yesterday. Counsel for Muller asked for a further postponement of sentence, to give him an opportunity to examine some newly-discovered evidence. Mr. Rollins objected any further delay, and moved for sentence. Recorder Hackett said that he was fully convinced of the correctness of the verdict rendered by the jury, and saw no use in delaying judgment. He knew the prisoner Muller to four years in State Prison.

THE JONES FURNITURE ROBBERY CASE.

Eugene R. Newhall, better known as "Gus" Newhall, the keeper of a bar at No. 706 Broadway, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with being one of the principals in the larceny of furniture and other property, valued at $30,000, stored by Mr. McKendree W. Jones in the storage warehouse of Seabrooke Purdy, No. 12 Washington-place. William G. Brandon, who kept a sort of broker's office at No. 710 Broadway, has already been tried and convicted of the larceny. He and three men alleged to have been implicated in the misappropriation of the property in John Lynch, the Broadway diamond broker, who, pending an examination before the Police magistrate, jumped bail, forfeiting $3,000 bail. Assistant District Attorney Ball is prosecuting, as on the trial of Newhall; and the prisoner is defended by Mr. Peter Mitchell and Alderman Louis Wachner. The principal witness for the people was Seabrooke Purdy, the lessee of the storage warehouse from which the furniture was stolen, who turned State's evidence, and whose testimony did not differ materially from that given on the trial of Brandon. The trial will be continued to-day.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Stratton vs. Dwyer.—In this case I wish to see counsel.

Spring vs. Gehorsam.—Motion withdrawn; case settled.

Clary vs. Clary.—Motion for leave to issue commission denied with costs.

Harlem Bank vs. Decker.—An allowance of $200 is granted to the defendant.

Buckingham vs. Conover.—Motion for leave to discontinue without costs is denied with costs.

Pettigrew vs. Pinkney.—Order, as drawn by the plaintiff's attorney is correct, and it is therefore signed.

Teller vs. Teller.—Report of Referee is confirmed, and judgment of divorce, with custody of the children, is granted to the plaintiff.

Ingersoll vs. Ingersoll.—Upon payment of $75 to her attorney, the plaintiff may have the order of subsistence upon which she sues.

Lemoine vs. Sachs.—The Referee appears to be entitled to $175 in this case, and his fees are adjusted to that amount.

Ira vs. Jacob.—The plaintiff is entitled to a further and fuller bill of particulars as to the last three items set forth in the bill of particulars of the defendant's counterclaim heretofore furnished. Motion to that extent granted, with costs.

Prentice vs. Nicholas.—The plaintiff is an officer of the court, and sues by virtue of an order of the court allowing a fraudulent conversion by the defendant of the funds of the corporation, of which the plaintiff is the Receiver. On what ground, then, can this motion be sustained? Motion denied, with $10 costs.

McNeil vs. McNeil.—Report confirmed. Judgment of divorce, with custody of child, granted to the plaintiff.

Peterson vs. Burke.—Motion to vacate order of arrest is denied, with costs. The amount of the bail is reduced to $1,500.

Society for Relief of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Baxter.—This case is apparently within the meaning of the statute, and therefore the injunction heretofore granted should be continued, with $10 cost of motion to abide event.

Stone vs. Hall.—Upon the report of the Referee is confirmed, and judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff, that the alleged marriage between the plaintiff and defendant was null and void.

Hooper vs. Duryea.—This action is upon the covenants in the lease, and can, in my opinion, be tried in an hour. Motion granted and case set down for third Friday.

Steinman vs. Abrahams.—Motion to vacate order of arrest is granted. The defendant positively denies that he has refused to marry the plaintiff or that he is about to leave the country, and on the whole case I am of the opinion that to sustain this order would be unjust and oppressive. (Liddell vs. Penzer, 7 Hun., 195.)

Kortlandt vs. Cole.—Demurrer sustained and the court remands or briefs. From such examination of the testimony as I have been able to make, I am of the opinion that the issues should answer the questions which are objected to.

Jessup vs. Griffin.—If the defendant questions the sufficiency of the plaintiff's affidavit he may have an order that the surety again justify within five day, otherwise the justification will stand. No costs. See memorandum.

Brown vs. Townsend Savings Bank.—Unless the Sheriff's counsel furnish me with some authority for the amendments which they propose to the order submitted, I must refuse to allow the amendments. The motion may stand over until Wednesday the 13th for that purpose. Any authorities submitted on behalf of the Sheriff are to be served upon the attorneys for the parties to the action.

In the matter of the Clairemont Savings Bank. (two cases.) The petitioner should bring his action, as the question arising in the case is one of pleading, and not proper for motion. The motions are therefore denied, but without costs.

Hagreen vs. Bokmer.—All the material allegations in the affidavit are stated on information and belief, and no attempt is made to show the sources of the information or the grounds of the belief. The affidavit is therefore entirely insufficient, and the order applied for must be refused.

Greenleaf.—Porter vs. Monfort; Perry vs. Chapman; Card vs. Chapman.

Deiss vs. Perry.—Order granted.

In the matter of Rose.—Notice should be given of this proceeding to all persons who are interested in the trial. The court cannot appoint a Referee in an ex parte proceeding.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Lilienthal vs. Ocean National Bank et al.—Case and amendments settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Kessler vs. Mehrbach.—Motions denied. Memorandum.

Phillips vs. Lindsay et al.—Order signed.

Dejonge vs. Pesper et al.—Finding settled and signed.

Mott, &c., vs. Smith et al.—Findings and decree signed.

Ferguson vs. Partridge et al.—As to the defendant, John Partridge, the complaint is dismissed, with costs; as to the defendant, Lockwood, his mortgage must be declared to be a lien for $2,500 and interest.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Excelsior Grain Binder Company vs. Stayner.—See opinion.

Robinson vs. Brisbane.—The General Term seems, upon the appeal from the order allowing the filing of a supplemental complaint, to be passing upon the very questions passed upon by this demurrer. Demurrer overruled, with leave to answer on payment of costs.

Ehrhardt vs. Ehrhardt.—The covenant contained in the lease mentioned in the answer is that the plaintiff shall pay the value of all stone and brick buildings erected on the premises by the lessee or his assignee. The answer simply alleges that at the expiration of the leases there was and still is upon such premises a certain stone or brick building of the value of $10,000, for which the plaintiff has not paid. There is no allegation in the answer that the building was erected by the lessee or his assignee, without which allegation no defense in point of law is shown. Demurrer sustained, with leave to amend on payment of costs.

Bonn vs. Lombardo et al.—Affidavit of regularity does not state whether or not there are infants of absentees.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Havemeyer et al., Administrators, &c., vs. Havemeyer et al.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Wright vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.—Motion denied, but without costs. See memorandum.

Spires vs. Dennin.—No opposing affidavits have been read: the motion is granted.

Sullivan vs. Sullivan.—Judgment for plaintiff upon the demurrers, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

McLaughlin vs. Sullivan.—Motion denied, without costs.

Maxwell et al. vs. German-American Bank.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

White vs. Roberts.—Order denying motion.

McShane et al. vs. Clan Ranald.—Order appointing Sutherland G. Taylor, Esq., Receiver, &c.

Orders per Commission.—Strauch vs. Goldman; Bauer vs. Goldman; Spingarn vs. Goldman; Barnett et al. vs. Goldman.

Orders of Discontinuance.—Freedman et al. vs. Templer et al.; Payne et al. vs. Hincks et al.

Tooker vs. Lowe.—Ordered on special calendar for March 27, 1878.

Oppenheimer vs. Oppenheimer.—Reference ordered.

Oppenheimer vs. Oppenheimer.—Ordered to produce certain proofs before Referee.

Spires vs. Dennin.—Order granting motion.

Orders Granted.—White vs. Roberts; Westerman vs. Remington. Stuart vs. Stuart; Susser vs. Van Horn; Slawson vs. Watkins; Bahner vs. Betts; Coltman vs. Allen; Morse vs. Hemmer; Manning vs. Rowland; McDonough vs. Martin.

By Judge Sanford.

Jeremiah vs. Hynes.—Order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Schirmer vs. Brandt.—I require a copy of the stenographer's notes.

Lang vs. Costello.—Motion for injunction and appointment of Receiver granted, with $10 costs.

McAllister vs. ——.—Findings settled and signed.

By Judge Larremore.

Applications Granted.—Lachenmeyer vs. Barham; Sanders vs. Gillett; In the matter, &c., of Goodkind.

Bond Approved.—In the matter, &c., of Stormus; Day vs. Sherman.

Bowland vs. Clark et al.—Report confirmed and judgment ordered.

In the matter of Potter, &c.—Decree entered discharging Assignee and releasing surety on bond.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Mountag vs. Manning.—Issues settled.

Bigley vs. Gwynne.—Complaint dismissed.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

McEwan vs. Wilbur.—Motion for judgment granted.

Last Judgments on Papers Filed.—Yon Keller vs. Phelan; Ash vs. Thalman.

Averill vs. The Phanix Iron Company.—Amendment allowed on terms.

Decker vs. Hillier.—Motion granted, without costs.

Jones vs. Jennings.—Motion to punish for contempt denied and examination ordered to proceed.

Kahn vs. Speidel.—Motion denied; no costs.

Motions Granted.—Francis vs. Schoefelin; Mulliner vs. Koch.

Complaints Dismissed.—Gaulet vs. Mason; Ebert vs. Mackin.

Franklin Insurance Company vs. Gilmore.—Amendment allowed.

Dybwin.—Grenoon vs. Katzki; Wheatcraft vs. Sackson.

Orders Granted.—Naylor vs. Leat; Goulding vs. Lochmuat; Moore vs. Kiler; Rosenberg vs. Goldberg; Mangione vs. Lafran; Wolters vs. Biedenbach; Ferris vs. Salomon; Franklin Fire Insurance Company vs. Gilmore.

Stein vs. Schneider.—J. Henry McCarthy appointed Receiver.

By Judge Sheridan.

Connolly vs. Connolly.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Chambers vs. Colly.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 2, 48, 48, 65, 72, 75, 100, 101, 147, 168, 169, 215, 227, 229, 231, 247, 252, 260, 264, 265, 270, 271, 276, 277, 278, 280, 285, 288.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady and Ingalls, JJ.

Nos. 190, 167, 169, 171, 172, 184, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 83, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 1077, 1080, 1082, 1085, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 10:30 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 1436, 627, 463, 770½, 2632, 141, 378, 506, 517, 513, 2023, 1195, 533½, 962, 1285, 1299, 2704, 1319, 1282, 1503, 1114, 135, 1108, 834, 1051, 1441, 1444, 1045, 1119, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1488, 1125, 1095, 2515, 2503, 1445, 1447.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J.; Speir and Sanford, JJ.

Nos. 19, 8, 12, 29.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. 42, 45, 50, 44.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 384, 719, 577.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.; J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos. 16, 25, 38, 20, 42.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

DUMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by Larremore, J.

Calendars called at 11 A. M. Motions heard before 11 o'clock A. M. No. 19.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—No. 434. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 2835, 2898, 3038, 3057, 2992, 4269, 2603, 3540, 2778, 3230, 3018, 3029, 747, 2615, 3804.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goetz, J.

Nos. 4182, 4141, 4194, 4110, 2418, 2180, 3368, 3520, 3532, 3380, 3389, 2301, 3468, 1315.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos. 3497, 4248, 3552, 4257, 3461, 3448, 2494, 1188, 3444, 1036, 2918, 4264, 3467, 3470, 4250.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Thomas McCarthy, felonious assault and battery.
Lodis Glenn, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Sullivan, felonious assault and battery.
Harry Glittwasser, felonious assault and battery.
John Metzger, burglary.
Mary Stillman grand larceny.
Ernest Frinkelbaak, grand larceny.
John Jones, false pretenses.
Mary Owens, larceny from the person.
Mary Mulvey, larceny from the person.
Shirer, larceny from the person.
William Fitzgerald, assault and battery.
Mena Allkman, adultering milk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Oldfarmerse, J.

Eugene R. Newhall, grand larceny; continued.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 11.—Flour in fair demand; sales of 550 bbls. at quotations: Western No. 1 Spring at $5 75@6; No. 2 do. at $5@5 50; bakers' at $6@6 50; Amber at $6 25@6 50; White Winter at $7@7 50; Patent Process at $7 50@8 75; Rye Flour at $3 75@4. Wheat in light milling demand; sales of 1 car No. 1 White Michigan at $1 31; 1 car hard Milwaukee on private terms. Corn in fair inquiry and demand; sales of 8 cars High Mixed new at 48c; 1 car do. at 47c; 3 cars do. at 49c; 4 cars ordinary, new, at 44c. 2@5c. according to quality. Oats nominally unchanged. Western at 32c. 2@3c.; State at 30c. @32c.; sales of 750 bushels on private terms. Barley steady, good demand; sales of 6,000 bushels Canada, on the track, on private terms; 3,000 choice do. at 83c. Malt in fair inquiry; quoted State at 90c. @1; Canada at $1 05@1 10. Rye inactive; Western at 54c. @56c.; State at 53c. @56c. Provisions: Mess pork; sales of 15 bbls. at $11 07@11 09 for city mess. Other articles unchanged. Railroad freights unchanged: Wheat quoted at 12c.; Corn at 11½c., and Oats at 7c. Shipments by Railroad—Flour, 4,100 bbls.; Wheat, 50,400 bushels; Corn, 62,800 bushels; Oats, 23,800 bushels; Barley, 9,200 bushels; Rye, 900 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,300 bbls.; Wheat, 51,100 bushels; Corn, 65,600 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 8,600 bushels; Rye, 14,000 bushels. Grain in store and afloat—Wheat, 496,924 bushels; Corn, 196,266 bushels; Oats, 54,900 bushels; Barley, 135,641 bushels; Rye, 26,493 bushels; Peas, 1,758 bushels; Malt, 2,800 bushels; estimated Malt in houses, 275,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Petroleum nominally 11¾c. for Refined and 11¾c.@11¾c. for Crude. Coffee very quiet; Rio, 15½c.@18½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@17¾c.; Laguayra, 18c.@17¾c.; Java, 21½c., all gold. Sugar strong; fair and good Refining Cubs, 7½c.@7¾c.; Refined firm at 10½c. for Crushed, 10c. for Powdered, 9¾c. for Granulated, 9¼c. for A. Flour void of animation; no export demand; prices favor buyers; Minnesota Extra Family, medium, $5 25@5 50; do. good, $5 50; do. choice, $5 75@6 do. fancy, in lots, at $6; Pennsylvania do. medium, $5 75; do. fancy, $6; Ohio do., $5 75@6; Patents and other high grades unchanged. Rye Flour steady at $3 25@3 37½. Corn-meal inactive. Buckwheat-meal dull at $1 87½@2. Wheat—No export demand; prices weak; Michigan Red, good, 99c.; Amber, $1 23; Pennsylvania Red, $1 28; Western Amber, choice, $1 30; Pennsylvania Amber, in cars and store, $1 30@$1 31; No. 2 Spring, $1 23; a small lot of White, $1 33@$1 35. Rye, 67c.@68c. for Western, 80c.@70c. for Pennsylvania. Corn inactive; Rejected, 53c.@54c.; steamer, 45c.@47c.; damp and fairly dry, 43c.@51c.; and prime do., 52c.@55c. Oats steady; Western White, 35c.@36½c. Clover-seed, 8¾c. for choice, 7½c.@8c. for common and good. Timothy, $3 35@$1 50; Flax-seed, $1 40@$1 45. Whisky in better demand; Western, iron-bound, $1 06. At the Open Board—Corn dull; 53c.@53¾c. for sail mixed, March; 53¾c.@53¾c., April; 53¾c.@54c., May; 53¾c.@54¼c.; June; 49c.@49½c. for steamer, March. Wheat very dull at $1 26½@$1 27½ for No. 2 Red, March; $1 27@$1 30¼, April; $1 29½@$1 32, May.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Flour dull; nominal. Wheat unsettled, but generally higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 06¾; No. 2 do., $1 06¾; No. 2 Red, $1 07; No. regular, $1 05; No. 3 do., $1 05@$1 05¼; May; No. 3 do., 99c. Corn fairly active, but rather unsettled; sales at 41¾c., cash, April and July 40¾c. June. Oats dull and nominally 23¾c., cash; 24c., April; 36½c.@36¾c., May. Rye better at 54c. Barley dull. Pork—mess, $9 65@$9 70. Lard—prime steam, $6 30@$6 37½, cash; $9 30@$9 33½, April; $9 45@$9 47½, May. Lard fairly active at $7 07½@$7 07½, cash, April; $7 07½@$7 10, May; $7 15@$7 18½, June. Bulk-meats firm and unchanged. Whisky, $1 04. Receipts—16,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 161,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 16,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—16,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 135,000 bushels Corn, 68,000 bushels Oats, 7,500 bushels Rye, 2,500 bushels Barley. Markets closed: W

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Money.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case.—Mr. G. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Fossil-Alcove's.—Mr. H. S. Wood.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—A Widow Hunt.—Toodles.—Mr. J. S. Clarke.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Bachelors.—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

STANDARD THEATRE.—The Vendeta.—Solon Shingle.—Mr. John E. Owens.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Exiles.—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Serpent and the Dove.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor.—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Farce, Minstrelsy and Variety.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish.—Educated Horses.—Educated Dogs. Day and Evening.

KURTZ GALLERY.—Art Exhibition.

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☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the lower lake region, Middle States, and New-England, north-east to south-east winds, cooler, cloudy weather, and light rain or snow, and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

New-Hampshire elects a Governor and Legislature to-day. It is the first State election of the year; the canvass has brought into pretty sharp relief the antagonism between Republicans who support the Administration and those who are actively hostile to it, and to-day's results will have an obvious bearing on the question of how far the political cohesion of the party is affected by its relations to the President whom it elected. These considerations lend an amount of interest to the contest in New-Hampshire entirely disproportionate to its magnitude. It may be well to understand in advance, that the Chandler faction will have as little reason to interpret a Republican defeat as a "rebuke" to the President, as the little circle of admirers of Mr. Hayes will have to claim a victory as an indorsement of the Administration. The election will be a test of the vitality, under depressing circumstances, of the Republicans of New-Hampshire, and that is about all.

The most active lobby at present in Washington appears to be that in the service of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. These corporations are using all the resources at their command to defeat the attempt to compel them to make some adequate provision for the repayment of their indebtedness to the Government. The Senate has, so far, shown itself to be much more susceptible to the Gould and Huntington influence than the House, and the bill reported from the Railroad Committee is but another illustration of the hold which considerations adverse to the public interest has obtained on a body whose purity seems to degenerate as fast as its ability. In these days there is little but its size to distinguish the Senate from the House, and the smaller body necessarily presents the more tempting field for the operations of the lobbyist.

Mr. Brooks has apparently not seen fit to amend the absurd section in his resolution which asks Controller Kelly to inform the Assembly "how far, in any particular year, the expenditures fell short of the receipts; and if so, to explain to what this is attributable, and how it can be remedied." We acquit Mr. Brooks of any intention of making Mr. Kelly ridiculous by compelling him to answer any such conundrum, though had it come from any other source, it might justly have been said, "an enemy hath done this." Tammany Hall would undoubtedly consider it a grievance that any money should be received into the City Treasury which was not wholly expended, though it has never ventured to make such a statement to the public. It is, moreover, totally superfluous to invite the present Controller of the City to contrive a "remedy" for a surplus in local revenues. A financial officer who begins the year with five millions of unpaid revenue bonds outstanding has solved the problem of remedying an excess of receipts over expenditures very effectually.

Count Andrassy's recent utterance, a very emphatic one for him, "that no single power can be permitted to decide questions which affect the interests of all Europe," has awakened menacing echoes in more than one quarter. The Ministerial organs of Berlin declare that "measures must be taken to protect European interests, and to prevent the Dardanelles and Bulgaria from becoming Russian property." A Vienna journal has just asserted that war must inevitably ensue should Russia persist in her refusal to submit *all* the points of the treaty to the consideration of the conference. On the other hand, not a few are found to assert that, despite Count Andrassy's recent denial, the end of all this excitement will be the quiet occupation of Bosnia, an easy matter now that Russia has obligingly cut it in two by her westward extension of the Servian frontier. Meanwhile, the Greeks, perhaps stimulated by Lord Derby's recent approval of their demand to be represented at the approaching congress, continue to make havoc of the Turkish garrisons in Thessaly and Epirus, several similar outbreaks having likewise occurred in Macedonia. The anti-Russian feeling in London seems to be expending itself in mob-meetings and broken windows; but the hostility manifested to the Russian Ambassador, and the deliberate assault upon Mr. Gladstone, are untoward symptoms at such a time. The reported anti-Russian excitement among the Mohammedans of India matters little or nothing; but, with so many dangerous forces at work, it is unfortunate that the postponement of the conference till the 31st should have given them so much time to act.

Mr. Daly has introduced in the Assembly a resolution whose preamble declares, among other things, that the power of making appropriations for the support of the City Government "in the hands of a few officers who are not elective and cannot be removed from office by a majority of the voters of the Municipality, is at enmity with the accepted maxims and traditions of American representative government." The preamble and resolution are said to be the work of an eminent journalist of this City, though that, unfortunately, does not prevent them from containing several statements and recommendations equally "at enmity with" good English and common sense. To expect to cure the radical defects in the constitution of the Board of Apportionment by throwing its membership into the arena of popular election reveals a decided lack of acquaintance with the history of that board. For the last four or five years its elective members have been most conspicuous for their resistance to all proposals of retrenchment, and if the Common Council is to be taken as a criterion of the financial wisdom of elective boards in this City, we may conclude that that the more "popular" the body the more thoroughly will the spirit of the demagogue dominate its members.

THE FISHERIES AWARD.

If the diplomatic correspondence called for by Mr. Blaine's resolution shall be found to confirm his statement of the facts connected with the appointment of Mr. Delfosse as the third member of the Halifax Commission, the feeling against the payment of the award will be irresistible. It has been evident from the beginning that the American case before the commission was wretchedly managed. Our Commissioner, Mr. Kellogg, was not suited to the position, and the legal agents appointed to assist him seem to have reposed a faith in the integrity of the commission not justified by the action of two of the three Commissioners in regard to various points that arose during the proceedings. Mr. Hewitt's incidental allusion to the matter, in the House yesterday, covers a truth that might have been more profitably presented at an earlier stage of the business. Mr. Blaine's imputation is fresher and more serious. The British Government, according to the Maine Senator, did not disdain a little sharp practice to carry a point which Lord Ripon, its chief representative in the Joint High Commission, had specifically rejected. During the sittings of that body, at his suggestion, the Belgian Minister at Washington was excluded from the list to be submitted as the source whence the third Commissioner at Halifax should be derived. A little later, the Canadians, in a manner bordering upon impertinence, renewed the objection to Mr. Delfosse, whom Mr. Fish, in pursuance of the understanding with Lord Ripon, had excluded from the category of available men. All the names suggested by Mr. Fish were rejected by the British Government, which in spite of the agreement suggested by its own agent urged Mr. Delfosse. Meanwhile, the time allowed for the joint selection expired, and under the terms of the treaty the task devolved upon the Austrian Minister at London. The British Government then accomplished its purpose very easily. The Austrian appointed Mr. Delfosse, and Mr. Fish acquiesced without the protest which, in the circumstances, he would have been justified in making. Mr. Delfosse is an honorable man, say all of them, but his appointment nevertheless looks like a trick on the part of Great Britain. And in this light it certainly does not add to the moral obligation of respecting an award at variance with equity and reason, and lacking the binding force which, in the absence of an express stipulation to the contrary, only the concurrence of all the Commissioners could impart. The English legal authorities cited by Mr. Blaine are conclusive in their opinions respecting the latter condition as one that is essential to the validity of the report.

Whether the President recommend the payment of the $5,500,000 or not, we regard the appropriation of this sum by Congress as very improbable. The amiable solicitude for the national honor yesterday expressed by Mr. Hamlin will not overcome the well-grounded conviction that a settlement leaving unsettled important parts of the fishery question is not worth paying for at any price, and that an award assigning to Canada for the privilege of inshore fishing more than all the fish caught is worth in the market, is too monstrous to be tolerated. The more the subject is discussed the more odious these objections become. The fact that the American Commissioner concurred in the exclusion of the question of compensation for the right of purchasing bait, ice, and supplies, does not affect the real issue. He probably assumed, as most persons would assume, that the Canadians would be too glad to have new customers to dream of charging them for the exercise of the privilege. If this were his theory, he must soon have been undeceived. For scarcely had the Halifax award been announced, when the Canadians, delighted at the prospect of obtaining unexpected millions, exultingly declared that the award covered but half their claims, and that they might still drive off their shores American fishermen who desired to trade for supplies, unless a separate *quid pro quo* were received. It is bad enough that the treaty leaves the vexed head-land question untouched. But that one-half of a claim should be kept back until an agreement had been closed on the assumption that the recognized claim covered everything, is rather too severe a strain upon our national patience. Were there no other reason for refusing payment of the award, we should hold this to be decisive. We can better afford to await an amendment of the treaty than to be deluded into the payment of a large sum in settlement of claims which would really remain unadjusted.

Nor does the affectation of regard for the national honor commend itself to respect by the reminder that Congress may take the money out of the unexpended balance of the *Alabama* claims award. The course dictated by honor leads to the repayment to Great Britain of whatever sum may remain after providing for claims sanctioned by the Geneva arbitration. There can be no honor in paying to Canada money that rightfully belongs to England. If the $5,500,000 are to be paid at all, the only honest plan is to take it out of funds to be supplied by American tax-payers. There is no obligation to do this, we maintain, not only because the award is legally invalid and inequitable in its incompleteness, but also because it involves the recognition of pretensions utterly at variance with the true state of the case and with the rights of American fishermen. The idea of paying to Canada for a privilege more than the entire product of the privilege is worth, is so absurd that its mere statement is sufficient to bring the award into contempt. Canada's fishermen, moreover, are benefited directly to an equally large extent by the free access to our markets which is now accorded to their fish and fish oils. Supposing that all other considerations were satisfactorily met, it might be ungracious to cavil about figures. As the matter stands, however,—with the composition of the commission discredited, its authority inadequate, and its result ridiculously in excess of all that justice can require,—the payment of $5,500,000 would be indefensible.

Of course, the refusal of Congress to supply the money will practically end the present arrangement. It is an undesirable one in every respect. And as the effect of it would be to create a precedent which Canada could use against us on the expiration of the twelve years, we may most profitably put on record, once for always, a determination not to pay the Dominion the price it demands for the fishing privileges which it has to concede. Mr. Blaine's suggestion, that payment shall be made for so much of the term as has already expired, provides for the only indebtedness which equity and honor bind this country to acknowledge. We cannot quarrel in regard to the past, but we shall be very likely to act more cautiously in future transactions with Canada.

THE TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN OFFICE.

The urgency expressed by Secretary Schurz before the Committee on Indian Affairs to know whether the Indian Office was or was not to remain in his department, quickly bore fruit. Soon afterward, a majority of the committee, through Mr. Scales, reported a bill for transferring the Office of Indian Affairs from the Interior to the War Department, and this bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, with an order that the accompanying reports should be printed.

It can hardly be regarded as a favor to the War Department to thrust this elephant of Indian management upon its care. From the nature of the Indians, their past wrongs, and the prospective clashing between their interests and those of the white race in the far West, it will be extremely difficult to do anything with them that will guarantee perpetual peace, or that will command unreserved popular favor. On the other hand, it is only too easy to take steps in Indian management that will be construed as blunders or crimes, and so provoke public feeling against the authorities that may control them. To treat this proposed transfer as a boon to the Army is highly absurd, when with the bureau the Army must accept also the great risk of falling heir to the popular odium that has surrounded the bureau's constant failures in its delicate and difficult tasks.

But so far as the interests of the country are concerned, it seems clear to us that they have everything to gain by the transfer. Without going into the question of the past iniquities of the bureau, which have turned some parts of it into cesspools of corruption and thieving, it seems to us that there is a broad principle at stake which makes the War Department the proper custodian of Indian affairs, no matter how wisely or uprightly the Department of the Interior might be conducted. In dealing with a savage or semi-civilized race like the Indians, it is of the highest importance that the governing power shall be undivided and of unquestioned executive force. But the aim of our system of government has always been to weaken administrative strength by legislative clamps—to throw obstacles in the way of autocratic rule. This system, applied to the red men, touches a race that cannot understand it, and that constantly suffers by its operation. With them, a chief in peace is also a chief in war, and his promises are binding on those whom he represents. But when they deal with white men, sometimes superintendents are supreme, and sometimes soldiers; the words of either are liable to be falsified by the acts of the other; and the universal grievance of the red race is the double-dealing of the white.

As long as the Indian has to deal with two sets of masters, so long he will complain, and justly, of our duplicity. The immediate control exercised over him should be, in its nature, single, uniform, and inevitable, and precisely the same in peace as in war. Indians now are driven to revolt through the incompetency or crime of civil agents or of settlers, and are then turned over to the Army to be punished, the civilians washing their hands of further responsibility. The Army, intervening only on demand of the civil bureau, quells the outbreak without inquiring into its causes. Between these two millstones the red race is gradually ground to powder. In Chief Joseph's case, to take a recent example, the Indian Bureau called on the Army to drive him by force out of his home in the Wallowa Valley, though he was harming nobody. The Army did so, but we find a staff officer of Gen. Howard showing, in a conclusive report, that Chief Joseph owned Wallowa Valley, and could not lawfully be driven out. It is fair, therefore, to presume that, had the Army been from the outset in sole charge, a better way out of the difficulty would have been found than the bloody and costly one adopted. But we also learn in the official documents that the Nez Percés civil agent urged the prompt expulsion of Chief Joseph, as "it would take only two companies of cavalry to do it!" So much for civilian management of Indians.

With Army officers detailed for Indian government; with each department commander in charge of his own Indian tribes and reservations; with the Inspector-General's Department furnishing the inspecting officers for Indian affairs; with courts-martial for any delinquency on the part of officials; with simple, clear, and strict military discipline on the reservations; with the trade in arms and ammunition at Indian agencies governed by Army regulations; with the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments contracting for Indian supplies and transportation, as for the Army's; and with a general clearing out of those people who have long shown themselves incapable of either protecting or restraining the Indians, there will be a better day for the red race.

There are other arguments, of course, for the transfer, a very decided one being its economy. Under the new arrangement not an officer need be added to the Army, nor would there be any increase of pay, but these Indian duties could be performed by the existing force, and on existing rank, pay, and allowances. This great saving of salaries, coupled with the saving in contracts for annuity supplies and transportation, enables Mr. Scales to report a surprising estimate of prospective economy. Again, we may point out the vast reform that would be created by substituting the minute and severely-prompt and precise returns and reports required in the Army for the shameful looseness and unbusinesslike practices of the Indian Bureau during years past—a looseness of system which, as has recently been officially reported, allowed "open fraud to be carried on for at least eighteen months at an Indian Agency on the borders of populous States." But our present purpose has been, not to set forth all the arguments for the transfer of the Indian Office, but to emphasize the particular one which depends on overturning our double-faced system of civilian and military control—the parts often working dead against each other—and substituting a single, strong, military control, not deranged by the shiftings of politics, and remaining the same in peace and war.

THE PARIS EXHIBITS.

In many respects the chances of a respectable exhibit for the United States at Paris are encouraging. So far, the working of the administrative machinery has been smooth. The main difficulty which Mr. McCormick has met has been that of choosing, which is exactly the one with which a great many people thought he would have no trouble. On the contrary, there was a general fear that he would not have enough goods offered to fill the limited space which, at the last moment, was given to this country. From a careful study of the list of exhibitors and their exhibits, published yesterday morning, we think it may be concluded that he has done his work judiciously. There is by no means such a display of our best products as could have been made with a year's preparation, and the American visitor at Paris will hardly feel that his country has put its best foot forward. But the impression upon the foreign visitor, who will not know that the best, in a good many lines, remains behind, will, on the whole, we think, be satisfactory.

Our great piano-makers will not be represented; our textile fabrics, both cotton and wool, will be slimly shown, as if our manufacturers saw but little hope of getting a foothold in such foreign markets as may be reached through the Exposition; some of our strongest manufacturers of machinery and machine tools are conspicuous by their absence; and there will be no adequate display of the countless ingenious contrivances which the Commissioner could have secured had he had time; but which the individual dealers and manufacturers would hardly incur the expense and trouble of sending separately. But what is going will, we believe, be creditable and interesting, and may pave the way for a more vigorous and general effort than has yet been made to extend our sales in foreign markets.

Of our natural products, the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington will forward an extensive collection; the Iowa Horticultural Society sends specimens of timber; the Indianapolis Board of Trade sends a collection of produce; the Memphis Cotton Exchange sends samples of cotton; flour and wheat are sent from Minnesota, North Carolina, and New-York; rice goes from several exhibitors in Louisiana; starch from the celebrated works at Glen Cove, on Long Island; sugar from New-Orleans and grape sugar from Buffalo, N. Y.; ramie from New-Orleans, and a very considerable amount of canned goods from all parts of the Union—Maine, Delaware, Maryland, New-York, New-Orleans, and Missouri. The Frenchman will be invited to taste wines from California, Missouri, New-Jersey, and Virginia, but none, so far as we can see, from New-York and Ohio, which produce among the finest. Tobacco, in various forms, will be sent mainly from Kentucky, but also from Virginia, Louisiana, North Carolina, New-Jersey, and New-York. Whisky, curiously enough, appears only in the form of old rye, and that from Pennsylvania, the illustrious Bourbon, which in its richest variety would challenge the homage of even the republican worshipers of absinthe or cognac, being presented only indirectly. Beer, both lager and ales, will go from this City, and from Philadelphia, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and, to complete the variety, from Boston.

Leather will be well shown, dealers and makers contributing from New-York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Kentucky, and with this will be a fair show of boots and shoes, both fine and cheap. Salt goes only from Louisiana.

The most extensive and impressive part of the exhibits will naturally be machinery, and of exhibitors of this, the list is a full one. Steam-engines, caloric engines, wood-working machinery, pumps, hand-tools, machine tools, stone-crushers, shafting, machinery for shoe-making, glass bearings, sectional mills—these and many other kinds which it would be useless to enumerate, will be found in the list, mostly from the Middle and Eastern States. Agricultural implements are of every variety, from the mower and reaper and the hay-press, down to the lawn mower and the hand-tools. Ten States are represented, reaching from Illinois to Vermont. There is no doubt that this department will be interesting and profitable.

Side by side with these peaceful instruments will be Gatling guns, Remington and Sharpe's rifles, and Colt's revolvers, together with models of some of the most successful of those mighty little engines known as torpedoes, to which the United States Government has devoted relatively a good deal of attention, as becomes a nation at peace with all mankind and desirous of remaining so. As a counterpoise to this display, the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia—happy omen—will send a "peace plow."

A moderate list of exhibits is filled with railroad machinery, to which the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company alone of our great corporations contributes, but which will include several specimens of the air or vacuum brake, some examples of New-York and Philadelphia street car building, and a model sleeping car from the Pullman Company.

On what may be called their own ground, our French hosts will be asked to inspect American carpets from the Bigelow Carpet Company's mills and from Yonkers; the American Watch Company will show their watches; there will be a very moderate show of clocks; Mr. Marcotte, of this City, will send fine furniture, and Tiffany will exhibit silver-ware, which, we may be sure, will have no element of humbug about it; pottery will be presented from several New-York and New-Jersey houses, and the Messrs. McLaughlin, of Cincinnati, Ohio, will send, within sight of the Sèvres factory, some painted china. Among the exhibitors of books will be found nearly all our largest and best houses, including the Appletons, Scribner, Harper, Holt, Barnes, Sabin, and many others of New-York, with Houghton, of Boston, Lippincott, of Philadelphia, and many less-known houses, some of which, however, will give an excellent account of themselves.

A TERRIBLE QUESTION.

The West has at last been brought face to face with a terrible question. For many years Mrs. Swisshelm has gone up and down the West seeking what she might reform. Her influence has undoubtedly been very great. Instances have been known of the flight of the entire editorial staff of a newspaper merely in consequence of a rumor that Mrs. Swisshelm's umbrella had been seen a quarter of a mile away. Of course, the opinions and purposes of such a woman are matters of the greatest consequence to the community which she ravages, and it is no wonder that certain hints which she has recently given as to a new and startling project of reform, should fill the Western mind with great uneasiness.

For many years Mrs. Swisshelm has been a determined dress-reformer. There are few respectable epithets which she has not lavished upon the present style of female dress. From bonnet to slipper, and from the outermost ribbon to the innermost stratum of linen or flannel—as the case may be—the dress of the average woman has secured Mrs. Swisshelm's earnest anathemas. She insists that it is ugly, unhealthy, inconvenient, and utterly subversive of female health, morality, and intellect; and that there can be no true progress in any thing until women totally discard their skirts and other apparel.

Of course, every one supposed that Mrs. Swisshelm had set her heart upon trousers. Whenever a woman announces that she is a dress-reformer, she is understood to imply that she is determined to wear trousers, no matter what the consequences may be. Nevertheless, as time went on, and Mrs. Swisshelm still forebore to cast aside her skirts and to array herself in trousers, the public wondered at her procrastination. Some people suggested that she lacked the courage of her convictions, and more than one wicked person hinted that they were too thin—that is to say, that she was not adapted to fill out—in short, that she would not look well in trousers. However this may be, she persisted for years in denouncing skirts as the source of all the evils to which man is heir, without even once personally discarding them and putting on trousers, with all that the term implies.

About a month ago this remarkable woman made an attack upon masculine dress, and in her usual thorough and exhaustive manner. She began with the male hat and descended to the male boots—abusing each and every garment in its turn. Against trousers she was especially indignant, and asserted that they were repulsive to common sense and subversive of health and comfort. Bad as she had repeatedly shown female dress to be, she insisted that there was not a single female garment which could be compared in atrocity of design to trousers. This assault upon the very garment that she had for years been supposed to secretly worship was so unexpected that the public was lost in amazement at the extent of Mrs. Swisshelm's dislikes, and failed to ask what style of dress would meet her views. The time has now come, however, when the question, what does Mrs. Swisshelm intend to wear? forces itself upon the public mind. She is the life-long enemy of feminine dress and the bitter opponent of coats and trousers. She cannot intend to wear either permanently, and hence the West cries out in an agony of fear—what does the woman mean to wear?

A very little reflection will show that skirts and trousers are the types of the only two possible styles of dress. Every garment is a modification either of the skirt or the trousers. Now, inasmuch as Mrs. Swisshelm holds that the very principle underlying skirts and trousers is wrong, it follows that there is really no garment whatever which she can wear. Frightful as this conclusion is, we are unable to escape it. She will not wear skirts and she will not wear trousers. All garments are essentially either skirts or trousers. Hence, she will wear no clothes whatever. This is probably the most distracting syllogism in which the logical mind has ever been compelled to acquiesce.

There is no doubt that a coat of paint laid on thickly and smoothly and subsequently varnished is much warmer than ordinary clothing, since it perfectly excludes the air. The ancient Britons painted themselves, and they do not appear to have suffered from the cold, although the climate of Britain, in common with that of Europe generally, was much colder in the time of Julius Cæsar than it is at present. Mrs. Swisshelm will unquestionably be able to keep warm even in the coldest Winter weather, and she will also secure that entire freedom of limb which, according to her, is unattainable by the wearer of any kind of clothing. Moreover, it has latterly been asserted by able physicians that, contrary to an opinion long maintained, it is not necessarily injurious to health to cover the skin with a substance which hermetically seals the pores. While by the use of paint—provided, of course it is not made of white lead or other poisonous substances—Mrs. Swisshelm can safely secure warmth and freedom of movement, she can also make herself extremely picturesque. She can cover herself with a background of some cool neutral tint, and can daily alter the colors and the pattern she may use for decorative purposes. If she confines herself to neat geometrical designs or to flowers and leaves, she could make an artistic and pleasing appearance. To paint herself nicely, will, of course, require more care and discrimination than are needed for the selection of an ordinary dress pattern, but if Mrs. Swisshelm possesses the true artistic instinct, she can accomplish wonderful effects by a clever wielding of her dressing-brush.

And yet Mrs. Swisshelm ought to consider the prejudices of the community. Has she a right to seek her own comfort, even her own welfare, at the cost of giving pain to others? Already the West is in a terrible state of anxiety lest she should carry out the purpose which there can be little doubt that she entertains. Is she willing to convert this anxiety into complete despair, and to drive her fellow-countrymen to flight or madness? At least, if she will persist in her terrible purpose, let her give due warning of her first appearance in paint, so that tender young men and enfeebled elderly gentlemen may have time to flee into the wilderness.

GENERAL NOTES.

A San Francisco woman is after her third divorce.

The Texas Greenbackers are to hold a State convention in Austin to-day.

A Baltimore *Bulletin erratum*—"For 'obstruct thieves' read 'abstract theories.'"

The Governor of Florida, it is said, went to Georgia to get a man for an honorary position on the Paris Commission.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says that the business men of that city want "oodles of money," whatever that may mean.

The Bangor Democratic coon has come down. In other words, the party has decided not to make any nomination for Mayor of the city.

Mr. S. W. Porter is Town Clerk of Springfield, Vt., for the thirty-first time, and ably discharges all his duties, although 85 years old.

The Rhode Island Democratic State Convention is to be held in Providence on Friday, 22d inst. This is the day following the Republican Convention.

A Nevada man, according to a local paper, has the eloquence of a Cicero, the retentive memory of a Richelieu, and a brain as large as Webster's. We forget his name.

Speaking of a theatrical performance the San Francisco *Alta* says that "Mr. Keene's *Saton* improved steadily with acquaintance." Thus is the same old story repeated.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register*, of the 6th inst., says: "All things have changed, and the South now stands guiding and to a certain extent controlling the destinies of the country."

Mr. P. T. Barnum says that every penny he receives for lecturing is scrupulously added to the fund which he annually devotes to charitable objects. Thus there are compensations.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska has decided that dealing in grain options in Chicago is gambling, and all contracts made in that State founded thereon are against public policy and void.

The Boston and Albany Railroad Company has notified its engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, and other employes that prompt discharge awaits them if they smoke while on duty.

A majority of the State Senators of Mississippi are said to have signed a letter formally indorsing Mr. Lamar's vote against the Silver bill. This is the most creditable bit of news from Mississippi for many a day.

Some of the merchants of Atlanta, Ga., are calling for State banks, expecting them to be instrumental in lowering the rate of interest. Of course, they want the tax of 10 per cent. on State bank circulation repealed.

The law prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons, which the Mississippi Legislature passed, is asserted by the Vicksburg *Herald* to have been framed in so bungling a manner that it is likely to prove a dead letter.

A Dubuque photographer, who had a job to take pictures of a lot of coffins for the traveling agent of an undertaker, was provoked by the reluctance of his acquaintances to accept his invitation to lie in them, in order that they might have a "natural appearance."

A firm in Belfast, Me., received last week a letter which four months ago was deposited in the New-York Post Office, without the addition of "Maine" to the superscription. It has crossed the ocean to Belfast, Ireland, made the tour of Europe, and come back, spotted all over with a rare assortment of Post Office inscriptions.

One man conducted the election in an independent school district in Chester County, Penn., the other day. He acted as judge, inspector, and clerk, cast the only vote polled, and returned the usual certificate to the Clerk of the Court. The Bristol *Observer* says that he had the good sense to elect one man and one woman School Directors.

In his proclamation convening the Legislature of Louisiana in special session for 15 days' Gov. Nicholls specifies "revenue, appropriation, registration and election, levee, penitentiary, floating debt, city charter, and militia" as being, among others, objects of desirable action by that body. Gen. Anderson's case, perhaps, comes under the "among others" head.

An ingenious Pennsylvanian, having invested much money in an insurance policy on his big brick store, lighted a candle, set it in the centre of the room, turned on the gas, and retired to sleep at a safe distance, expecting to be awakened by the explosion. But somebody with a penetrating nose passed that way, and smelling the gas, entered and discovered the simple device.

The Norfolk *Virginian* is very severe on "that discreditable body," the Legislature of Virginia, and says the State never had enemies in the open field so dangerous and destructive as they who, in the short space of two months, have "succeeded in bringing the State to the brink of ruin, and in doing more to break down its credit, stain its honor, and destroy its future than all the Federal armies were able to accomplish in four years."

The Montpelier (Vt.) *Argus* tells this rat story: "For some time past Erastus Chase, of Calais, has been troubled with a swarm of rats, which have attacked his cattle and eaten holes in their hide. The other night his hired man went into the barn just in season to see a swarm of rats emerge from a hole, and killed eight at once. A few moments after a young heifer was seen to plunge madly about, and examination revealed an enormous rat on its back, contentedly making from a hole which it had made in the animal's hide. Poison and other methods have been resorted to, but without avail."

THE BRITISH LION AT REST.

ENGLISH IDEAS OF FAIR PLAY.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT BLACK-BALLED IN A LONDON CLUB BECAUSE HE OPPOSED THE TURKS—A PEACE MEETING IN HYDE PARK BROKEN UP BY A MOB—BRITISH ROUGHS ATTACKING THE HOME OF AN ENGLISH STATESMAN—EVERYBODY HATED WHO IS NOT FOR WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1878.

If Russia is not asking too much with a view of backing down upon enough, she is fulfilling all the phrophetic warnings of English men who have distrusted her word of honor and other solemn engagements. Her latest demands affecting the revenues of Egypt; her breach of the neutral zone settled by the armistice; her continued secret negotiations with the Porte, and the growth of her terms with the strengthening of her military positions have thoroughly alarmed all classes of Englishmen, not excluding those who have so shamefully obstructed the precautionary measures of the Government. The result, however, of this policy of insincerity is regarded with satisfaction by some of Russia's opponents here, on the ground that it has opened the eyes of unsophisticated Englishmen who have all through the war placed implicit faith in the word of the Czar and the honor of his Ministers. Russophile journals which have fostered this blind belief are now beginning to be exasperated at the way in which Russia is leaving them in the lurch. Reading the *News* yesterday you might have been forgiven if you had regarded it as the organ of the so-called war party. I would not for a moment suggest that this change of front arises from a severe fall in circulation; for we cannot believe that, in a nation's most degenerate days, a leading journal could be found fitting its patriotism to a market price. The *News* has been as Russian as the *Golos*. It has said crueller things of the Cabinet than the *Times* has said of the Turks. Yesterday it conveyed to its readers the idea of a man who, having been victimized by "the confidence trick," has just discovered his loss. The *Times* never went so dead against public opinion as during the early days of the war. That this journal is conducted with a sense of the responsibility of journalism nobody doubts. For months it stood by the Czar and encouraged his crusade, even at the cost of some of its reputation for wisdom and fair play. Publicly burned with the *News*, on the Stock Exchange, the *Times* has been reviled openly in clubs and bar-rooms. Mr. Walter, leading proprietor, who is beloved by his constituents at Berkshire, was black-balled at the Athenæum Club. People are asking "why"? There can only be one reason. Mr. Walter would be an ornament and an intellectual power in any society. The Athenæum simply desired to show its feeling against the Russophile tendencies of the *Times*. I could give you no better illustration of the sacrifices which this paper has made in the interest of the Christians for whom Russia claimed to have raised the standard of a merciful and sympathetic champion. With an amount of courage and self-denial worthy of a great cause, it urged England to give Russia her confidence and supported the Opposition in its endeavors to stop supplies in the Commons. But the avowed objects of Russia being accomplished, the paper paused in its wild career of Muscovite sympathy to look round. Then came the mystifications of Prince Gortschakoff; the fearful carnage among the fugitives flying to Constantinople; the march on Gallipoli and Constantinople, checked by the dispatch of the British fleet to the Dardanelles; the withdrawal of the fleet to Besika Bay; the fresh trespasses on "guarantees" which followed that retreat, and the re-dispatching of the iron-clads to force the Dardanelles if necessary; and lastly, the advantages which it is believed have been again taken of British complacency in the mutual arrangements as to the non-landing of troops. The *Times*, through these anxious changes of the situation, has at last come round to an earnest support of the Ministry, and the editors must feel deeply the humiliation which Russia has put upon them. Yesterday the *Times* declared that "the mystery which is to the very last, maintained with respect to the Russian terms of peace is equally unreasonable in itself and offensive to Europe." Then discussing the suspicions of foul play which Russia has aroused, it says the more this policy of doubt is excited "the more imperative becomes the patriotic duty of affording for the time an undivided support to the Government, in whose hands the whole responsibility of immediate action must be left."

Notwithstanding these views and the fact that chiefs of Liberal associations are resigning every day rather than seem to be opposed to the Government at such a crisis, miserable hunters after cheap notoriety, such as Mr. Bradlaugh and Auberon Herbert, have the audacity to continue a "mechanical agitation" which even Mr. Gladstone has at last given up. Bradlaugh and Herbert armed 1,000 men with clubs and rosettes on Sunday to protect their Russophile meeting in Hyde Park. In the presence of at least 200,000 people, the armed men and their followers were literally wiped out by an opposition party without a blow being struck. If an argument were wanting in favor of the sober earnestness of the great body of the people or of the thorough respect for law and order which reigns in England, no better example could be found. The vast unarmed crowd of Government supporters fell upon the peace-at-any-price men and hustled them out of the park. Mr. Bradlaugh flourished his staff and cried aloud, "Down with the Turkish flag," as the signal for a fight. He was disarmed by a medical student. His supporters hid their clubs, tore off their rosettes, and fled or mingled with the general crowd. Mr. Bradlaugh submitted to be "handed out" of the park. His ally, Mr. Herbert, who had sanctioned the idea of an armed peace meeting, was shown the waters of the Serpentine and then "let off" unhurt. Elated with their bloodless triumph, the mob marched to Lord Beaconsfield's house and presented the Premier with a club taken from the crowd, to the Turkish Embassy, to cheer Musurus Pasha, and to Harley-street, to groan at Mr. Gladstone. This was weak and foolish no doubt, but the mob were by this time some 30,000 or 40,000 strong, and were in full possession of London. Opposite Gladstone's house a young fellow flung a stone and broke one of the ex-Premier's windows. He was captured by the Police; he cried to his friends to rescue him; they called him a fool and declined; he has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Attempts have been made in various parts of the suburbs to organize so-called public meetings to pass resolutions, but they have all utterly failed, and the Bradlaugh-Jenkins party is reduced to the veriest raggedest shadow of what it was. The agitation against the Government is played out on the platform, in the press, and in Parliament. Even Mr. Gladstone himself would seem to be wavering. In an article in the March number of the *Nineteenth Century*, entitled "The Paths of Honor and Shame," he says "we ought to co-operate with anybody, and with everybody, against any mutilation of Roumania, should the occasion unhappily arise. Russia ought not to stoop to this petty spoliation (or rather section, if you will,) from a humble but brave ally. If she does, I fear that mischief may come of it hereafter." Mr. Gladstone hopes, "in the interest of his country," that in the approaching congress "we may have and may use an opportunity to acquire the good will of somebody; by somebody I mean some nation, and not merely some Government." Yet, in the same article he vilifies Austria and opposes an Anglo-Austrian alliance. No wonder that his consistency or his memory fails to take in the fact that he and his party inaugurated the humiliation and

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Residences of England in Europe when they deserted Denmark, and completed it when they did not offer a word of remonstrance against the German terms of peace imposed upon France, nor of sympathy with England's former allies in their downfall. Mr. Gladstone forgets that he and his party have governed England for many years; that they fought about as much Alabama difficulty; that they declared the South had earned the right to recognition; that they implanted in Europe the belief that England was given over to money-making, and would rather see her Empire crumble away than fight the last conviction which they tried to ratify even when driven from office with the cry of "Perish India—perish British interests." What has been the result? England, mistrusted by her friends, has been jibed by her enemies, and is now alone in the face of dangers that threaten her very existence. And yet Mr. Gladstone, of all men in the world, with a sneer at the only possible alliance of the hour, hopes, "in the interest of his country," something will be done at the conference to acquire the good will of somebody.

"Something Must be Done" is the head-line of a leader in last night's *Globe*, and it represents the general feeling of London. The argument of the French press and the cry of a section of Austrian journalism, that it is too late to interfere between Russia and what are regarded as her unjust demands, is not accepted here, though the preparations made by Russia might well appall even England and Austria combined. A well-informed correspondent at St. Petersburg tells the *Morning Advertiser* (a journal which is generally well informed in connection with the war) that Russia did not push matters to extremity when the British fleet anchored off Constantinople, because she was not ready to play her cards. Had she occupied Constantinople and entered the Dardanelles, as she at first threatened, war between her and England and Austria would have ensued, in which case the Czar, with his troops scattered about the peninsula, his communications in disorder, his railways clogged with snow, his naval preparations incomplete, and his Army wearied by a Winter advance across the Balkans, would have laid himself open to inevitable defeat. Therefore the usual lowering of her pretensions at the last moment was a shrewd stroke of diplomacy on the part of Prince Gortschakoff. The correspondent in question is assured that the congress is only a scheme to gain time. It is calculated that it cannot meet and finish until late in May, when Russia will have 27 iron-clads free from the ice clinches of Winter; her Baltic defenses will have received their complement of 38-ton guns, and every vulnerable or assailable point will have been protected with torpedoes. In the Pacific, her squadrons will have anchored safely away from British cruisers in the harbor of Vladivostock. In Central Asia, the forts will have been sufficiently armed and provisioned to meet any attack from India. In European Russia, the ice having disappeared, the transport of material will be easy. The insurrection being quelled in the Caucasus, and Russia, no longer fighting against the Prophet, she will be able to avail herself of the Tartar and Circassian troops. The Armenian Militia can garrison Kars and Erzeroum, relieving Loris Melikoff. In Europe, Russia will have all the fortresses of the Danube in her hands; her ironclads and torpedo flotilla will dominate the river; and even if Roumania joins Austria against her, they will have a tougher job to cross the river to attack the Army of Adrianople in the rear than Grand Duke Nicholas had. On the Sea of Marmora, Rodesto will have been fortified with powerful guns, and 125 torpedo steamers will guard each extremity of the waterway. Within a day's march of the Dardanelles 150,000 men will have been massed; another 150,000 will be posted in the outskirts of Constantinople, and the Black Sea Fleet will have concentrated at Midia. These arrangements being perfected, Russia will suddenly break up the conference, dash forward upon the Dardanelles, seize the Bosphorus, cram the channel with torpedoes, fill the inlet to each strait with torpedo vessels, man her troops behind forts and earthworks on both the peninsulas, "and then dare the astounded British Lion to do his worst." By the time the English fleet can move the Bosphorus will be closed; free communication across the Black Sea will enable Russia to laugh at Austria, and before Queen Victoria can send an army of invasion to undo all this work, Russia will have gained such a grip upon Turkey that the war will begin with every chance in the Czar's favor. Such is the programme of Russia, sketched by a hand upon what is claimed to be good authority. Every move the Muscovites make indorses the truth of it; and the more strongly she fixes herself she more clearly does it dawn upon England that the British Government has been duped by fair words and diplomatic promises.

Sir William Harcourt, in a letter to the *Times*, has been arguing that the present situation is the outcome of the declared neutrality of the Government. Lord Elcho, in reply to-day, asks:

"Does Sir William mean to say that if, when Lord Derby wrote his celebrated dispatch of May 6, 1877, defining British interests and the limits of our neutrality, the Russian terms of peace, as at present known, had been made public, and their bearings, immediate and remote, had been understood by the nation at large, it would have assented to a policy of neutrality on such conditions? Further, does he mean to say that if—when Mr. Cross laid down as part of the conditions of our neutrality that Constantinople was not to be 'approached, menaced, or occupied,'—it had been foreseen that the neutralization of the Turkish lines of defense of their capital the advance of the Russian armies in force within easy striking distance, and the presence of Grand Duke Nicholas with a large military escort (!) within four miles of what in Russia is now called 'the City of the Czar,' were to be viewed as neither 'approaching' nor 'menacing' Constantinople—I speak not of Gallipoli and our conditionally imprisoned fleet—does, I repeat, Sir William Harcourt mean to say that such a view of conditional neutrality as this would have been adopted by the nation?"

Of course, Sir William does not mean to say anything of the kind. Lord Elcho has hit the very points which are the "prods" now making the British lion roar with pain and indignation. And so "something must be done," as everybody says, but that something is we are not told at present. But the Government is preparing to do it.

The arrangements for fighting are going on with ceaseless vigor. Two army corps of 30,000 each are ready to be dispatched at once to any given point, and I learn from an excellent military authority that their equipment is as perfect as art and money can make it. Lord Napier of Magdala has been selected as the commander-in-chief of any expeditionary force that may be sent out, with Sir Garnet Wolesely as chief of the staff. This selection of officers has given great satisfaction, and the other appointments of the Horse Guards are evidently being made on the same principle of placing the best men in the highest positions. An army of 40,000 British and native troops are ready to leave Malta. The Guards have been put on a war footing, and other regiments are being recruited up to their full strength. The volunteers are offering their services for garrison duty at home or active service abroad. It is pretty well understood that in the event of war the home barracks and forts would be left in charge of the volunteers and Militia, so that all the regular troops could leave the country. The Coast Guard is being strengthened, the local forts are mounted with 38-ton guns, torpedoes and torpedo-boats are distributed at the various stations; and the home defenses are generally being put into condition to meet serious contingencies. The *Times*, after a careful investigation of the organization and capacity of the Army, comes to the conclusion that, "on the whole, the country is, we think, justified in assuming, now that the purchase of additional horses has been energetically commenced, that though chiefly a maritime power, we should yet be able to strike a severe and telling blow with our Army." All the War Department store-ships and many private vessels are fully employed in conveying munitions of war and stores from the Royal Arsenal. Additional hands are being taken on daily at the Government establishments. Close upon 15,000 artificers, smiths, laborers, and mechanics of all kinds are said to be now employed at Woolwich, and the material of war turned out daily is on a scale of vast magnitude. The Elswick Cyclops Works at Newcastle-on-Tyne has finished the manufacture of 100 torpedoes, and is said to have received orders for 700 more. The continual reports about this new weapon might lead one almost to expect that the encounter between Russia and England will be a torpedo fight. Telegraph cable 500 miles in length has been purchased of the Silvertown Telegraph Works for torpedo connections. Great dissatisfaction exists among naval engineer artificers at an Admiralty order which has just been issued directing them to wear arm-badges. At Chatham the artificers have applied for their discharges rather than wear them, and if the order is attempted to be enforced those at Devonport Dock-yard have received to give similar notice. A firm at Dundee has received orders for 50,000 sand-bags to be delivered within three weeks. Contracts of all kinds have been given out right and left, and there is no doubt England will shortly be in a position to do considerable mischief. In well-informed circles it is believed that Russia will, at the last moment, moderate her demands; but there is to be set off against this opinion the fact that the enthusiasm in favor of a war with England is even more intense than the London hatred of Russia. If the Czar and his advisers at all see their way to making good all the positions necessary to a successful fight for the acknowledged authority of an Eastern disestor-

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBTS.

PROPOSED MODES OF SETTLING.

THE BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS—ACTIVITY OF THE RAILROAD AGENTS IN SECURING "INFLUENCE"—WHERE THE RAILROAD EARNINGS GO—STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR—UNION PACIFIC INVESTMENTS IN BRANCHES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The bill prepared by the Senate Committee on Railroads to provide for the repayment to the United States of the moneys advanced to the Pacific Railroads, is the response of those companies to the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee. Whenever Mr. Thurman's bill comes up for action, the bill of the Railroad Committee will be placed in opposition to it, and the friends of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific will urge it in the hope of defeating the Thurman bill, which is more favorable to the Treasury and more burdensome to the roads. The railroad people are said to have sent their agents to every member of each House to learn, if possible, what votes to expect, and to influence in their favor such men as are susceptible to their peculiar arguments. A large number of "agents" have been engaged in this business, and they have been selected with special reference to their acquaintance with Congressmen. The inquiries have extended to the Pro Rata bill and to general railroad matters affecting the interests of the company. Some members have been approached as many as three or four times.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, transmitted to the Senate to-day a communication from the Chairman of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, showing the investments of the Union Pacific Company in other railroad corporations and the securities which it holds therefor.

It appears from this report that the Union Pacific invested in the Colorado Central Railroad, which runs from Cheyenne to Denver, and which it aided in building as follows:

210,000 first mortgage bonds at 85	$178,500 00
396,000 first mortgage bonds at 80	316,800 00
21,000 shares of stock, $100 each, at 25	52,500 00
84,000 Gilpin County (Col.) bonds at 80	67,200 00
Cash	118,978 35
Bills for ties	1,387 96
Correction entry; items charged in error	31,789 89
Total	$767,156 20

Of the Colorado Central bonds, 100,000 were returned at 85, the price charged as above. The Union Pacific still holds $506,000 in bonds and 2,100 shares of stock. These transactions were had with the officers of the Colorado Central. The accounts involved advances made to that company, consisting of cash freights, material, and equipments. The interest of the Union Pacific in the Utah Central Railroad consists of ownership of 5,300 shares of stock at $100 each, which cost in the aggregate $277,000. All but 300 of these shares were purchased in the year 1872 at $50 per share. The company has already received in cash dividends on this investment $320,500. The relations established by the investment are considered of even more value than the immediate return. The Union Pacific Company's interest in the Utah Southern Railroad is as follows:

First mortgage bonds, $421,000; 5,000 shares of stock at $100 each, fully paid, $500,000	$2,850
shares of stock at $100 each at $70, $199,500; total, $1,020,500.	

The Union Pacific hold the following securities of the Utah Northern Railroad:

First mortgage bonds	$93,000
378 shares of stock at $100 each	37,800
Total	$130,800

These securities were received in payment of freight charges on material shipped over the Union Pacific Road for the construction of the Utah Northern.

The Union Pacific Company's interest in the Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad, which is a road built in Nebraska to connect with the Union Pacific Road, is set down as follows:

First mortgage bonds	$605,000
2,125 shares of stock at $100 each	212,500
Total	$817,500

These securities are held against the balance due the Union Pacific for aid extended in the construction of the Omaha and Republican Valley Road, amounting to about $340,000. This statement shows the total present investment of the Union Pacific in other roads to be over $3,000,000. Attention is called to the fact that the Union Pacific intends immediately to aid in the construction of a road from a suitable point on its line to the Black Hills. While the object of the above investments was and is to bring business to the line of the Union Pacific, the Government Directors invite attention to a previous report, in which they say:

"The ability of the company to make the advances referred to shows that it could have returned more to the Government than it has, and raises the question of the power of the company to divert its means into channels not authorized by law."

The following is a full copy of the bill reported by Mr. Matthews from the Senate Committee on Railroads to-day as a substitute for the Dorsey bill to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the Government bonds advanced to the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies:

Be it enacted, &c., That in order to establish a sinking fund for the purpose of liquidating the claims of the Government on account of the lands advanced under said act of July 1, 1862, and the acts amending the same or supplemental thereto to the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California and the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is hereby authorized to carry to the credit of a sinking fund for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, the successor by consolidation of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California and the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and to the credit of a sinking fund for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the amount due, or which may be due, the companies respectively for the carriage and transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of war, supplies, and public stores for the Government under the acts aforesaid up to and including the 31st day of March, 1878, which, if not amounting at said date to the sum of $1,000,000, shall be made up by the respective companies to that sum.

SEC. 2. That the said Central Pacific Railroad Company and the Union Pacific Railroad Company shall each pay into the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the sinking fund, either in lawful money or in any bonds or securities of the United States Government at par annually the sum of $1,000,000 in equal semi-annual installments on the 1st day of April and October in each year, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1878, and continuing such payments until the whole amount of the principal of the bonds with the interest thereon paid by the United States as aforesaid, shall be fully paid, but said companies shall remain in full force and virtue, and upon the failure of either of said companies to perform the obligations imposed upon them by this act, said mortgage may also be enforced against such defaulting company for any such default, the Government first crediting, and from time to time crediting to the company upon said mortgage all payments which may have been made in part execution of this act, and interest thereon to be credited and added thereto semi-annually, as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect upon its acceptance by said railroad companies, or if accepted by only one of said companies, then as to the company accepting the same, which acceptance shall be filed with the Secretary of the Treasury within four months from the passage of this act, and shall show that said company or said companies have agreed to the same at a meeting of stockholders, and if said companies shall make punctual payment of the sums herein provided for and perform all the conditions hereof, this act shall be deemed and construed to be a final settlement between the Government and the company or companies in performing the same in reference to all matters relating to a reimbursement to the Government by said companies, but in case of failure so to do Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal this act as to such company so making default.

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A JERSEY CITY TENEMENT-HOUSE DESTROYED.

At 9:30 o'clock last night a fire was discovered on the premises No. 9 Provost-street, Jersey City. The building was one of five-story frame structures that extended from Morgan to Bay streets, and were occupied by the poorer classes. In five minutes after the fire was discovered Provost, Morgan, and Bay streets were filled with men, women, and children running in every direction, with furniture, bedding, and clothing. The arrival of the firemen prevented many from returning to save other articles. The firemen experienced great difficulty in getting at the flames, and before a stream of water had been brought to bear on them the roofs of the five buildings were in flames. The first ladder carried to the roof broke, dropping two firemen from the third story to the ground. After 15 minutes several streams were poured into the burning buildings, the flames by that time having fought their way through the roofs into the rooms on the top floors. The flames were making such headway that a general alarm was given calling out nearly the entire Fire department. It was now impossible to save the building, and the firemen turned their attention to the adjoining structures. They contained the worst and poorest classes in the City. There were four families to a floor, and each floor was occupied. The buildings were owned by John B. Buchman, a carpenter, who erected them 16 years ago, and at first used them as a planing mill. Ten years ago the place was changed into a tenement. The buildings were insured for $8,000 in the Continental Insurance Company, of this City. The loss on buildings will amount to $2,000, and the loss on furniture, &c., $10,000. The firemen who were precipitated by the breaking of the ladder were seriously, and one of them, it is thought, fatally, injured. They were removed to the Charity Hospital.

OTHER FIRES.

A fire occurred at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the basement of the residence of Mr. A. J. Johnson, No. 9 East Sixty-fourth-street. The fire broke out in the drying-room from some undiscovered cause, and before the flames were extinguished the building and furniture were damaged to the extent of $5,000; fully insured.

Yesterday morning the factory of the American Brush Company, at East Haven, Conn., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $25,000, of which $20,000 was on machinery and stock. No insurance, except $1,000 on the stock and machinery of E. A. Johnson, wood-turner, who occupied part of the building.

The steam tug Aid, owned by J. & J. M. Andrews, of Biddeford, Me., was burned to the water's edge last Sunday. The loss is $18,500, and the insurance $10,000, in the Girard Fire Association, the Hudson, and the St. Paul.

At 9:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the tailor-shop of Joseph Wolkerwitz, on the second floor of a brick building in the rear of No. 17 Crosby-street. Damage $500.

A fire occurred last evening in the shoe-factory of Louis Seide, in the rear of No. 125 Eldridge-street, resulting in $3,500 damage to building and contents.

Five stores were destroyed by fire at Eaton Rapids, Mich., yesterday morning. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $3,500.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 12—1 A. M.—Areas of low pressure have moved eastward into the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and an area of high pressure has moved southward over the St. Lawrence Valley, Middle and Eastern States, producing cold east winds and cloudy weather, with light rain or snow over the lower lakes and Atlantic coast. Warm south-east winds, cloudy weather, and light rains have prevailed in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. The rivers rose, especially at St. Louis, Keokuk, and Little Rock, but the Ohio and tributaries fell somewhat.

INDICATIONS.

For the lower lake region, Middle States, and New-England, north-east to south-east winds, cooler, cloudy weather, and light rain or snow, and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, south-east to north-east winds, slightly lower temperature, cloudy weather, and light rains will prevail.

For the Gulf States, warmer, southerly winds, partly cloudy or clear weather, occasional light rains, falling, followed by rising, barometer, and in the west Gulf possibly followed by colder northerly winds.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, north-east to south-east winds, cooler partly cloudy weather, rising, followed by falling, barometer, and possibly occasional rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and light rains, followed by colder northwest winds and rising barometer.

For the upper lake region, north-east to south-east winds, cooler partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, stationary or rising barometer.

The rivers will fall slightly.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Woods's Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, and Eastport.

The display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the lake stations on the 15th inst.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to make a correction in the figures of your Washington correspondent's admirable letter in Saturday's TIMES concerning our Central and South American trade. He gives the exports from the United States to Brazil for year ending June, 1877, at $18,206,025. They were $7,253,218 only. The total exports to the countries named by him and given at $29,292,278 are too great by this error in the statement concerning Brazil, and should be $18,339,471. The error was a very easy one to make, and came from getting in the wrong line in the finely printed and extended columns of the report on commerce and navigation, taking the exports to Belgium in the line next to Brazil. The TIMES is doing legitimate and praiseworthy work in disseminating information concerning the conditions upon which an increase in our export trade is to be effected. The points made by your correspondent in his citations from Consular reports are valuable and effective. I know of but one commission agency that instructs its correspondents to give full and minute information upon all the points mentioned by the Consul concerning modes of packing and shipping, and, whenever practicable, to forward to the agency here samples of goods as packed for shipping to those countries. The matter of commissions, too, is one which this house meets by reducing them on some classes of goods even below the English rate. We are making progress. EXPORT.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 11.—An explosion of coal-oil took place in a suburb of this city at 11 o'clock this forenoon, which resulted in the fatal burning of two children and the severe injury of two others. Mr. and Mrs. Freed were both absent at work, leaving eight children at home alone. At 11 o'clock a boy of the family, aged 11 years, attempted to start a fire, and brought a can of coal-oil into requisition to aid him in his task. The flames communicated to the oil, an explosion followed, and the burning fluid was thrown upon an infant 18 months old, who was lying on the floor near the stove, and upon a girl aged 6 years, burning them so severely that death is inevitable. The boy before mentioned, and a sister aged 9 years, were badly burned on the hands and arms in the effort to extinguish the flames. The rest of the children escaped injury.

A LAWYER DISGRACED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Frank J. Bowman, a prominent lawyer, was to-day sentenced by the Circuit Court for unprofessional conduct of which he was found guilty a short time since. His name was stricken from the rolls of the court, and he was prohibited from practicing longer as a lawyer in the State of Missouri.

DEATH OF A METHODIST CLERGYMAN.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—Rev. John Baer, the eldest minister of the Baltimore Annual Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, died here this morning in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

PROTECTING AMERICAN CITIZENS.

NORFOLK, Va., March 11.—Capt. David Harmony, commanding the United States steamer Plymouth, has received peremptory orders from the department to put to sea as soon as the ship is out of the machinists' hands and defer all other repairs until his return. He is ordered to proceed direct to San Domingo, the disturbances on the island having caused the American Consul to be thrown into prison and imperiled the interests of American citizens.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A SHORT EVENING SESSION—NEW BILLS INTRODUCED—REGULATING A CEMETERY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, March 11.—In the Senate to-night Mr. Cooper presented a bill providing for the election by the people hereafter of Police Justices in cities, and Mr. Rabe one designed to right a previous local wrong at the largest burying-ground in Hudson County. The charter of the New-York Bay Cemetery permits lot-owners one vote on questions affecting the management of the cemetery for each lot they own. An owner named Buckmaster has a majority of the lots in his name, but the largest part of the land he owns is meadow-land, which is mostly let out by him for farming purposes. He has, so it is said, by his majority of votes, taken the management of the whole ground on his own shoulders, and has defeated every effort of the owners of plots actually devoted to burial purposes to secure needed improvement on the grounds. Graves are neglected, the paths are overgrown, fences are falling, gravestones piling away and going to decay. Mr. Rabe's bill is designed to make the votes of the lot-owners more effective than they are at present. The bill repealing the Montclair Local Option law passed the Senate, including Senators Cooper, Emson, Pidcock, Plummer, Sewell, and Ward voting against it. On motion of Senator Moore 300 copies of the majority report on the Kelsey matter were ordered printed. In the House, Mr. Matthews introduced a bill making the selling of pools on horse races punishable with $1,000 fine or two years' imprisonment, or both. The District Court Repeal bill was defeated so as to apply to cities with 40,000 inhabitants, and laid over till Wednesday morning. The main excitement this evening is among the printers of the State. A bill which was represented as having been prepared and approved by the Printing Committee was submitted to the Senate last week. When it came up Senator Ward moved to strike out the name of a Jersey City printer, who was awarded by the bill one of the contracts, and to substitute another name. A bitter discussion ensued, and the bill was laid over till to-morrow. This evening it appears that the bill had not been approved by the committee at all, and was not authorized by them, and five of the committee declare they had never been consulted concerning it. It is likely that the bill will be defeated.

THE NEW-JERSEY PRISON.

CLOSE OF THE INVESTIGATION—TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—The Joint Committee of the Legislature, to whom was assigned the duty of investigating the alleged cruelties in the New-Jersey State Prison, met this afternoon in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Deacon, a member of the House, put in a statement to the effect that Gen. Mott had denied him the right to visit the cells and converse with the prisoners, a right he claimed under the law as an official visitor. Gen. Mott had stated that he had denied the privilege of conversing with Josephus Sooy, a prisoner, because both Sooy and members of his family had requested that he should not be seen by Mr. Deacon. To this statement Mr. Deacon put in a denial, and an affidavit of Mark Sooy, a son of Josephus Sooy, that, so far as he knew, no request had been made by Sooy's family against the admission of Mr. Deacon. Dr. W. W. L. Phillips then proceeded to show by numerous medical authorities that the using of cauterizing modes in treating fatigued diseases was generally among leading medical men. Among the authorities cited were Dunglison's *Medical Dictionary*, Wood's *Practice of Medicine*, Niemeyer's *Text-book of Practical Medicine*, Flint's *Practice of Medicine*, Dr. Grey's *Forensic Medicine*, Wilson's *Manual of Military Surgery*, *Forensic Medicine* and *Toxicology*, *Echeverria on Epilepsy*, and the *Library of Practical Medicine*. Letters were read from Dr. L. Wilbur Mitchell, of Philadelphia; D. Hayes Agnew, and others, showing that burning alcohol, boiling water, and other cauterizing modes are frequently used. Gen. Mott put in an additional statement that since he has been Keeper there have been 1,319 prisoners under his charge, and than 25 per cent. of that number were native Jerseymen. The testimony here closed.

Mr. Bergman, counsel for Gen. Mott, then read an analysis of the testimony, with comments upon the points in each witness' case. He took the ground that no punishments whatever had been used by Gen. Mott which were not common to the institution and in use under Keepers for many years; that the charge of cruelty against Gen. Mott is not sustained by the evidence; and that Mott is in no wise responsible for the death of Snook; that rigid discipline was necessary to properly control 850 men are absolutely necessary; that Gen. Mott's treatment has been less cruel, and that the sanitary condition and good order everywhere to be seen show the excellent discipline that has been maintained by Gen. Mott. The committee will not report for several days.

VIRGINIA STATE DEBT.

RICHMOND, March 11.—The House of Delegates to-night ordered the engrossment of the bill offering to creditors to refund their bonds in registered bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest for 18 years, and 4 per cent. for 32 years. They are to be non-taxable for City, county, or State purposes on principal or interest. No compulsion is expressed or implied in the bill. Taking into consideration the non-taxable feature, the value of the bond will average 4 4-100 per cent. per annum. Several extreme readjusters are highly indignant at some of their readjusting friends for supporting the bill.

SPANISH-AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT TO THE TIMES.

In answer to numerous requests, we have agreed to issue at an early day a supplement to THE TIMES, printed in Spanish, devoted exclusively to New-York interests, and designed to convey to merchants in the principal cities of Mexico and Central and South America some necessary information as to the advantages of New-York City as a centre for the distribution of the products of the United States to the Spanish-American countries, with which our commercial intercourse is capable of great expansion. The distribution will be made through resident representatives in those cities of the United States Agency for the Promotion of Foreign Trade, whose head-quarters is in this City, and which has a direct and special interest in making the distribution as thorough as possible.

The supplement will be a full-sized, eight-page sheet, and will contain about 28 columns of reading matter devoted to an exhaustive and interesting treatment of the various classes of manufactures which will be represented in the advertising part of the paper, and to other general details calculated to give it a permanent value. As only a limited amount of the space available for advertising is now open, this desirable that intending advertisers should send in their notices within the next few days.

The following firms have already secured space for their advertisements in the supplement:

ABENDROTH BROTHERS, stoves, &c.
ABENDROTH & ROOT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, sectional steam boilers.
JOSEPH H. ADAMS & SON, hardware.
AMES IRON WORKS, engines and machinery.
Messrs. J. F. ANDERSON, JR., & CO., paper warehouse.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., photo materials.
BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY.
BOERICKE & TAFEL, homeopathic books and medicines.
E. M. BOYNTON, saws.
BOWNE & CO., stationers and printers.
BRADLEY & CURRIER, sashes and blinds.
BRINKERHOFF, TURNER & CO., cotton sail duck manufacturers.
W. A. BREWER, drug broker.
BULKLEY, DUNTON & CO., paper.
CEREALS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, American breakfast cereals.
COLGATE & CO., fancy soaps and perfumery.
COLLINS & CO., axes.
H. W. COLLENDER, billiard-tables.
CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS COMPANY.
CHAMBERLIN, WHITMORE & CO., manufacturing stationers, &c.
JAMES CONNER'S SONS, type-founders.
CORLIES, MACY & CO., stationery.
DEMAREST & JAROLAMAN, cordage and twines.
DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.
DEWITT WIRE-CLOTH COMPANY.
DOOLEY & BROTHER, baking powder.
WILLIAM DUNTRA & CO., starch.
FARMER, LITTLE & CO., type-founders.
JOHN FOLEY, gold pens.
L. FEUCHTWANGER & CO., chemicals.
GANTZ, JONES & CO., sea foam.
GUILD & GARRISON, steam pump manufacturers.
HAGERTY BROTHERS & CO., druggists' glassware.
PETER HENDERSON & CO., seeds.
HOWE SCALE COMPANY.
HAINES BROTHERS, pianos.
HAZARD POWDER COMPANY.
HUBBS, SMITH & CO., wrapping paper.
H. W. JOHNS, paints and roofing.
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH'S SONS, chemicals.
MCKESSON & ROBBINS, wholesale drugs.
MCMILLAN & BROTHER, manufacturers of ships' tackle, blocks, &c.
MULFORD, CARY & CONKLIN, leather and findings.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY GLOBE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, gas apparatus.
NOYES & WINES, correspondence.
EDWARD A. OLDS, medicated soap.
JOHN PAREY & CO., wholesale clothing.
LEWIS PATTERSON & BROTHERS, velvet and leather goods.
PECK, STOWES & WILCOX, hardware.
R. S. STAFFORD, writing ink.
JOHN Q. PREBLE & CO., blank-books, envelopes, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY, nails.
ROBBINS & APPLETON, manufacturers of Walton watches.
SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, brass and German silver goods.
G. K. SHERIDAN & CO., commission merchants.
STEINWAY & SONS, pianos.
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., wholesale drugs.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, manufacturers of lead pipe, shot, &c.
J. P. TRAVERS & SON, manufacturers of twines.
THE NATIONAL BANK-NOTE COMPANY.
TUCKER, CARTER & CO., cordage.
VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO., printers' materials.
WILLIAM WALL'S SONS, cordage.
L. WATERBURY & CO., cordage.

Great interest has been aroused by the publication of the exciting story of "Nora, the Irish Charity Scholar," just begun in No. 19 of the *New-York Weekly*.—*Exchange.*

Ancient Castles.

What appeals to the imaginative and reflective powers of man more that the ruins of some ancient ivy-covered and forsaken castle? Poets have invited the muses to help them weave into verse the legendaric chivalry and bravery that history accords to their former owners and occupants. Painters have vied with each other in portraying the grandeur of their solitude and decay. But is not the premature and social wreck of thousands of young people, annually, a theme that should appeal much more keenly to the reflective faculties of man? Dr. R. V. PIERCE, of Buffalo, N. Y., prescribes his GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY in such affections with the most gratifying results. No known remedy equals or compares with it in purifying and enriching the blood, strengthening and invigorating the nervous system. If the bowels be constipated, use his PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS. In the more complicated cases Dr. PIERCE may be consulted by letter, and will generally be able to prescribe medicines especially prepared for each individual case that will speedily restore nervous vigor and perfect health.

The following parties, among thousands of others, have either been cured by the use of Dr. PIERCE'S medicines or have observed their wonderful curative properties on friends:

J. B. Seitz, Cairo, Ky.; Mrs. A. M. Williams, Clavcrack, N. Y.; C. T. Hubbs, Randolph, Penn.; C. B. Canfield, Chatham Four Corners, N. Y.; Albert C. Baston, Washington, Ohio; Mrs. E. R. Daly, Metropolis, Ill.; John B. Ledterman, Pekin, Ill.; R. A. Johnson, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. McClure, Albany, N. Y.; L. W. Griswold, Brackville, N. Y., J. W. Bayer, Vermillion, Ill. For further particulars, see *The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser*, an illustrated work of over 900 pages, sold, post-paid, for $1 50. Address the author, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

NORFOLK DEVILED CRABS are crab-meat at MAILEY'S Oyster Depots and all first-class restaurants.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the Proceedings of Congress; the Trial of Superintendent Smyth; the Mohammedan claim; the European Congress; Letter from Grace Greenwood; the Vanderbilt Will Case; Letters from Our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; all the General News; Reviews of New Books; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature; Agricultural Matter: Farm Help; Notes from the Farm and Garden; Answers to Correspondents; Financial and Commercial Reports, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

The Famous Missisquoi Water,

Which for nearly half a century has wrought such WONDROUS CURES of KIDNEY DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, and CANCER may be had of all druggists. Its curative properties are almost miraculous. For Pamphlets containing remarkable cures address MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, FRANKLIN CO., VERMONT.

A Porcelain Set

Is handsome as a dinner service, but a set of porcelain teeth is of no service at dinner.

To avoid all necessity for false teeth, use SOZODONT daily to preserve and beautify the natural ones. It renders the gums rosy and the teeth indestructible.

To Cleanse and Whiten the Teeth,

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentrifice, 25c.

MARRIED.

SHIPHERD—LYMAN.—In this City, March 9, 1878, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Chancellor of the University of the City of New-York, Mr. JACOB E. SHIPHERD, President of the Michigan Northern Railway Company, and Mrs. LAURA E. LYMAN, "Home Interests," of the *Tribune* staff.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At New-York, March 10, 1878, JOSEPH J. ANDERSON, JR., in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral services at his father's residence, No. 18 West 9th-st., on Wednesday, March 13, at 10 A. M.

BONNER.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 11, MARY, daughter of Robert and Jane Bonner, in the 16th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOWNE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, March 10, LIZZIE B., wife of Samuel B. Bowne and eldest daughter of N. P. Seaver, in the 32d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 144 State-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 13, at 3 o'clock.

BULL.—On Friday evening, March 8, 1878, at Elizabeth, N. J., CAROLINE BULL, widow of the late John B. Bull, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 12, at 11:30 A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. H. Pooler, No. 530 Madison-av. Carriages will meet train leaving Liberty-st. at 10:15 o'clock.

DAVIS.—At Brooklyn, Sunday morning, March 10, WILLIAM M. DAVIS, aged 65 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 239 Bedford-st., on Tuesday evening, March 12, at 7:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment, on Wednesday morning.

DE FOREST.—On Sunday, March 10, CHARLES B. DEFOREST, in the 59th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 49 East 54th-st., on Tuesday, March 12, at 2 o'clock.

GRUNDMUELLER.—March 10, JOSEPH GRUNDMUELLER, aged 49 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Hoboken, on Wednesday, from his late residence, No. 937 9th-av., near 62d-st., without further invitation.

HARRIMAN.—Suddenly, Saturday evening, March 9, 1878, CHARLES HARRIMAN, of the firm of A. Iverson, Harriman & Co.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 West 26th-st., on Wednesday morning, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock. It is desired that no flowers be sent.

LAWRENCE.—On Sunday, 10th inst., at her residence, No. 34 West 19th-st., SARAH MAURAN LAWRENCE, wife of John S. Lawrence.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Wednesday morning, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock.

MURRAY.—On Friday, the 8th inst., at Cazenovia, N. Y., ADELA VERNON, wife of John R. Murray, formerly of this City, and daughter of the late D. W. C. Olyphant.

OLCOTT.—On Sunday, March 10, HELEN KNOX, daughter of John N. Olcott, in the 27th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 111 West 13th-st., on this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock.

POST.—At Princeton, N. J., on Sunday, March 10, HARRIET

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Monday, March 11, 1878.

The receipts of the principal articles of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	2	Spirits Turp., bbls.	74
B. E. Peas, bags	162	Seeds, bbls.	2,452
Beans, bbls	200	Seeds, bags	16
Bean-wax, pkls	1	Oil, bbls	50
Cotton, bales	2,961	Oil-cake, pkls	3,160
Copper, bbls	49	Oil, Lard, bbls	15
Copper, pkls	1	Pea-nuts, bags	300
Dried Fruit, pkls	20	Pork, pkls	242
Eggs, pkls	3,445	Pork, bbls	42
Flour, bbls	14,350	Rice, pkls	1
Corn-meal, bbls	276	Oat-meal, pkls	4,076
Corn-meal, bags	191	Lard, tcs	2,664
Wheat, bushels	182,930	Butter, pkls	1,789
Corn, bushels	97,940	Cheese, pkls	1,904
Oats, bushels	34,800	Rice, tcs	47
Rye, bushels	4,750	Rice, bbls	41
Malt, bushels	23,877	Sugar, hhds	1,238
Barley, bushels	13,200	Sugar, pkls	93
Oat-meal, bags	1,210	Skins, bales	47
Hops, bales	282	Starch, pkls	1,128
Grass-seed, bags	1,796	Sweetsing, pkls	14
Hides, No	2,420	Tallow, pkls	425
Hides, bales	69	Tobacco, hhds	287
Hops, bales	78	Tobacco, pkls	178
Leather, sides	18,263	Whisky, bbls	112
Moss, bales	1,004	Wool, bales	615

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but held firmly. Rio quoted within the range of 14½c. @17c. gold; about 1c. more than a week before. Sales, 452 bags Rio, by the; Domestic, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery, partly for export, at steady rates. Sales were reported, for consumption, of 1,436 bales, of which 1,229 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 1,100 bales to shippers, 336 bales to spinners.... And for forward delivery business has been very quiet at a shade easier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,500 bales, (of which 5,800 bales were on Saturday evening,) and 9,700 bales, (of which 1,000 bales on the call), on the basis of Middling, March closing at 11.02c.; April, 11.08c.; May, 11.16c.@11.17c.; June, 11.25c.@11.26c.; July, 11.32c.; August, 11.40c.; September, 11.22c.@11.23c.; October, 11.03c.@11.04c.; November, 10.91c.@10.92c.; December, 10.92c.@10.93c., showing a decline of 4@6 points, closing barely steady. This morning's sales (part to-day) were 2,951 bales, and at the shipping ports 18,179 bales, against 32,966 bales same day last week, and these for this week 37,987 bales, against 50,145 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 2,676,874 bales, against 2,671,539 bales in the previous corresponding season.... Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 14,188 bales; to the Continent, 11,306 bales; to France, no bales; to the Channel, 10,724 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 784,187 bales. Stock in New-York to-day, 143,590 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York

	Columb'a	Atlanta	Mobile	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Strict Ordinary	8⅞	8⅞	9	9	9
Good Ordinary	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 7-16	9 7-16	9 7-16
Strict Good Ord.	9⅝	9⅝	10	10	10
Low Middling	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Strict Low Mid.	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Middling	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Good Middling	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Strict Good Mid.	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Middling Fair	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Fair	13	13	13 1-16	13 1-16	13 1-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	8 5-16	Low Middling	9 7-16
Strict Good Ordinary	8 13-16	Middling	10 1-16

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Business in State and Western Flour was on a very moderate scale, and, under generally free offerings, the advantage as to price continued in favor of purchasers, who were operating cautiously in nearly all instances, and almost wholly confining their urgent wants. Low grade Extras, suited to the requirements of shippers, not pressed for sale, and quoted as without further material alteration. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,150 bbls., all grades, including unsound Flour, (of which 4,000 bbls. were on Saturday evening,) and 1,000 bbls. on the call, on the basis of Middling, March closing at 11.02c.; April, 11.08c.; May, 11.16c.@11.17c.; June, 11.25c.@11.26c.; July, 11.32c.; August, 11.40c.; September, 11.22c.@11.23c.; October, 11.03c.@11.04c.; November, 10.91c.@10.92c.; December, 10.92c.@10.93c., showing a decline of 4@6 points, closing barely steady. This morning's sales (part to-day) were 2,951 bales, and at the shipping ports 18,179 bales, against 32,966 bales same day last week, and these for this week 37,987 bales, against 50,145 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 2,676,874 bales, against 2,671,539 bales in the previous corresponding season.... Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 14,188 bales; to the Continent, 11,306 bales; to France, no bales; to the Channel, 10,724 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 784,187 bales. Stock in New-York to-day, 143,590 bales.

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MARCH 11 1878

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Monday, March 11, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Henry D. Purvey, Esq., Referee, Peter F. Meyer sold the building, with lease of lot 51.3 by 39.9 by 51.3 by 42.6, on University-place, west side, 125 feet north of 12th-st., for $5,500, to Leas Walters, plaintiff in the legal action, leased May 1, 1877, term 20 years. The same auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, Edward Patterson, Jr., Referee, disposed of one lot, 25 by 148.4, on East 71st-st., south side, 150 feet west of Avenue A, for $2,500, to Christopher Clark. Van Tassell & Kearney, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, R. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, No. 357 West 55th-st., north side, 150 feet east of 9th-av., for $7,200, to Levi Kenyon, plaintiff in the legal action. Leased April 20, 1870, term 20 years, ground rent, $260 per annum.

The foreclosure sale of the premises known as No. 793 Broadway, north of Waverly-place, announced by James M. Miller for yesterday, was withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the four-story English basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.6 by 99.9, No. 210 West 34th-st., south side, between 7th and 8th avs.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale, of the four-story English basement brick house, with lot 16.3 by 98.9, No. 143 West 26th-st., north side, 541.3 feet east of 7th-av.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward Mersereau, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story frame and brick dwelling-houses and stores, with lots each 18 by 72.8 by 16.8 by 72.8, Nos. 24 and 26 Oak-st., north side, 88.3 feet east of Roosevelt-st.

By John T. Boyd, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, partition sale, William H. Rafferty, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store and tenement-house, front, and three-story brick tenement-house, rear, with lot 25 by 75, No. 235 Stanton-st., south side, 50 feet west of Willett-st. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James M. Fisk, Esq., Referee, of the block of land, bounded by 5th and Madison avs., and 106th and 107th sts.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Alfred Roe, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25.2 by 100.3, No. 193 Canal-st., north side, 75.2 feet west of Mott-st.

By William Kennally, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 75, on Broome-st., south side, 75 feet west of Mangin-st.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court partition sale, George F. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with plot of land 47.10 by 95 by 4 by 30 by 4.3 by 25 by 47.7 by 100. No. 45 5th-av., east side, 51.4 feet north of 11th-st. Also, the following Brooklyn property: One lot, No. 107 Bedford-av., 20 by 99.10 by 66 by 100. No. 154 West Baltic-st., south side, 100 feet west of Henry-st.; also, a house, with lot 23 by 137.6 by 23 by 136.11, No. 43 Sidney-place, east side, 173 feet south of State-st.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 103.3, on West 13th-st., north side, 179.6 feet east of Greenwich-av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame store and dwelling-house, front, and two one-story frame buildings, with lot 25.1 by 113, in rear, 75.3 feet north of 59th-st.

By Bernard Smyth, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 90.3 by 20.1 by 87.6, No. 245 South 9th-st., north side, 116.3 feet east of 7th-st., Brooklyn.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, MARCH 11.

NEW-YORK.

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 building, with lease of lot, University-place, w. s., 125 ft. n. of 12th-st. lot 51.3x39.9x51.3x 42.6; leased May 1, 1877; term 26 years.... $5,500
1 lot, East 71st-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x145.6 2,500

By Van Tassell & Kearney.

3 three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, and lease of lot, No. 357 West 55th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 9th-av., lot 20x100.5; leased April 20, 1870; term, 2 years; ground rent, $260 per annum $7,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 9.

47th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x25; John Netter to James Watson..... nom.
85d-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 22x100.5; Lucan A. Walker to Harry Leviture..... nom.
Sedgwick-av., e. s., corner of 205th-st., irregular; Henry M. Oddie and wife to William S. Ridabock..... $5,750
56th-st., No. 624, 24.9x92.4; Ernestina Bernheim to Rose Bernheim..... 13,000
7th-st., n. s., 243 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x90.4; same to same..... 16,700
3d-av., w. s., 79.0½ ft. s. of 31st-st., 19.8x77; Catherine Newshafer to Hermann Kahn..... 9,400
Jefferson-av., s. s., 400 ft. e. of Locust-av., 75x 100, 24th Ward; George Stewart and wife to George Steward, Jr..... 600
Broadway, No. 4225; also, Rose-st., No. 13; Caleb Barslow, Executor, to Gilbert N. Marshall..... nom.
29th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x98.9; Charles J. S. Champain to Louis Stone..... 10,500
11th-av., w. s., 75.3 ft. s. of 52d-st., 25.1x100; Michael McCaffrey and wife to Thomas F. Collins..... 15,090
Same property: Thomas F. Collins to Mien McCaffrey..... 15,000
Madison-av., 82 ft. n. of 77th-st., 20.2x45; Sainsbury L. Bradley and wife to Daniel D. Brancherhoff..... 4,500
125th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x100; James Rogers and wife to Mary Deering..... nom.
47th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 18.5x100.4; Augustine Smith, Trustee, to Henrietta Wemphlimer..... 75,000
3d-av., w. s., 63 ft. s. of 123d-st., 20x80, leasehold; Francis Gies to Charles Bernhaud..... 10,000
Sedgwick-av., s. s., corner of 205th-st., irregular; R. D. Tyler, Sheriff, to Charles Oddie..... 2,775
19th-st., n. s., lot No. 13, 16.8x91.11; W. C. Conner, late Sheriff, to Charles B. Langdon... 9,119
Boulevard, e. s., 125.10½ ft. s. of 95th-st., 198.3x43.8; H. W. Kennedy, Referee, to William J. Haddock..... 3,700
77th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 37.8x 102.5; John McKenny and wife to William A. Jaques..... 2,000
Canal-st., n. s., 76.1 ft. w. of Vestry-st., 51x11; F. F. Coachman, Referee, to Theodore Kalisky..... 14,500

LEASE RECORDED.

3d-av., w. s., of 15th-st., 21 years; Hamilton Fish to William Bird..... $235
Westchester, No. 252, 5 years; Gerald Hoyt, Executor, to Peter Lawless..... 3,000
Bowery, No. 123, 5 years; John M. Stout, Trustee, to James J. Coogan..... 2,900
Elizabeth-st., s. w. corner of Hester-st., 10 years; Ferdinand Mayer to Joseph W. Hamburger..... 4,500
Attached property of Dey-st., 5 years; Peter Lawless to John Gerken..... 1,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Brinckerhoff, Daniel D., and wife to S. L. Bradley, w. s. of Madison-av., n. of 97th-st., 2 years; Same, Mary J., to Same, same, 2 years..... $3,000
27th-st., w. of 6th-av., 1 year..... 2,000
Bliss, George, and wife to Katharine D. Bliss, s. s. of 103d-st., w. of 9th-av..... 500
Farrell, John M., and wife to Kate B. Happel, Trustee, No. 229 Mott-st., 3 years..... 5,000
Gassert, C. J., and others to Benjamin H. Field, No. 160 Water-st., 5 years..... 13,000
Hauser, George K., and others to Pacific Insurance Company, s. s. of Stanton-st., w. of Willett, 1 year..... 4,000
Kohn, Heyman, to Catharine Newschafer, w. s. of 3d-av., s. of 31st-st., 3 years..... 3,950
Leary, Alexander, and wife to Franklin Wight, (Indemnity,) Lewis-st. lot No. 12.....
McFarland, William W., to Anna L. Bishop, s. s. of 87th-st., w. of 9th-av..... 7,500
Same to same, s. s. of 57th-st., w. of 5th-av..... 7,500
Noble, William, and wife to F. E. Wise, n. s. of 104th-st., w. of 3d-av., (demand)..... 10,000
O'Connor, Thomas, to John F. Wallace, s. corner of 1st-av. and 20th-st., 1 year..... 5,000
O'Connor, Thomas E., to John Townsend, s. s. corner of 1st-av. and 20th-st., 1 year..... 9,000
Sherwin, Charles, to Catherine Swain, s. s. 61st-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years..... 7,000
Van Schoyck, Henrietta, and husband to Dorothea Wolf, n. s. of 57th-st., s. of 1st-av., 5 years..... 6,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Jarvis, Nathaniel J., Referee, to Aug. B. Wood, guardian..... $10,000
Bowen, Franklin, to Horatio N. Ferrett..... 3,300
Rae, Thomas, to John Mclaughlin..... 2,250
Seagrist, Jacob, to Thomas Rae..... 2,640
Union Dime Savings Bank to George Hartman.. 7,000
Union Dime Savings Bank to Susan B. Yost..... 2,000
Union Dime Savings Bank to William A. Cauldwell, Executor..... 7,000
Union Dime Savings Bank to Caroline G. Bishop. 5,000
Same to same..... 5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE BEST PART OF MURRAY HILL, close to 5th-av., a first-class full-lot four-story brown-stone House, finished in hard wood; has dining-room and butler's pantry; well arranged and in perfect order; and is furnished with the handsome furniture for sale, $50,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL MEDIUM-SIZE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house for sale (lot is 20) in 45th-st. close to 5th-av.; in perfect order; for $22,500. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st., and 1,130 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE.—WILL EXCHANGE BROWN-stone house in complete order near Dr. Hall's Church, New-York, for a similar house on the hill in Brooklyn; will remove about $6,000 in cash; acute location. Address OWNER, Box No. 141 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A large first-class house, with 9 acres ground, situated near High Bridge; will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for improved City property. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 192 Broadway.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—For sale, at present fall-size, four-story, high-stoop house; lot full depth; can be bought low. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st., and 1,130 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE (lot 30 feet), almost finished, in 45th-st., for sale to suit purchaser. Apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NO. 142 EAST 19th-st., a new, ... For particulars, apply to HOMER ...

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 2 WEST 51ST-ST., ADJOINING 5TH-AV.—This magnificently-furnished location, and elevated fall-size four-story high-stoop dwelling, complete with every possible improvement, for sale very reasonably, by order of

JULIUS WERL, ESQ.,
Assignee of Messrs. Nolter & Co.

Possession from

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices 661 5th-av., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th-st.

THE MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE DWELLING and Stable, with lots 102.9x106, Madison-av., southwest corner 77th-st., will be sold at a bargain by

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices 661 5th-av., near 53d-st.,
4 Pine, and 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—FOUR-story brick full-size extension dwelling; price low, terms easy.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

MADISON-AV., AT 61ST-ST.—AN EXQUISITely-furnished 25-foot front four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling. Price low.

STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A DESIRABLE HOUSE on West 23d-st. JAMES E. EDWARDS, 234-ch., corner 6th-av.

FOR SALE.—WEST 32D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., 21 first-class full-size brown-stone houses. Apply to J. L. SLOSSON, No. 35 William-st.

FOR SALE.—THE BUSINESS PROPERTY NOS. 104 and 106 Chambers-st., south-west corner of Church-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE, 31 E. 27TH-ST. MURRAY HILL. Can be seen from 10 to 12. THOS. RIGNEY.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY CLOSE THE ESTATE OF JOHN D. LEWIS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on MONDAY, MARCH 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of the Executors of John D. Lewis, deceased:

HUDSON-ST.—Nos. 603 and 605, w. s., between Bank and West 12th sts.

GREENWICH-AV.—No. 129, south-west corner of Horatio-st.

HORATIO-ST.—No. 8, s. s., near Greenwich-av.

JANE-ST.—No. 9, s. s., near Greenwich-av.

CANAL-ST.—No. 506, s. s., near Greenwich-st.

BLEECKER-ST.—No. 323, e. s., between Christopher and Bleecker sts.

SIXTH-AV.—No. 80, e. s., between Waverley-place and 8th-st.

NINTH-AV.—No. 87, south-west corner of 16th-st.

WEST NINETEENTH-ST.—No. 137, n. s., between 6th and 7th sts.

NINTH-AV.—No. 453, w. s., between 35th and 36th sts., with L on 36th-st.

NORTH-AV.—Nos. 976, 978, 980, south-east corner of 87th-st.

NINTH-AV.—One lot, north-east corner of 48th-st.

THIRD-AV.—No. 2,156, w. s., between 117th and 118th sts.

SIXTH-AV. BOULEVARD.—Three lots, w. s., 25.2 feet n. of 117th-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—Two lots, s. s., 85 feet e. of Lexington-av.

FOURTH-AV.—Building and lots, e. s., 49.11 feet s. of 128th-st.

TENTH-AV.—Two lots, e. s., 49.11 feet n. of 138th-st.

TENTH-AV.—One lot, north-west corner of 139th-st.

TWELFTH-AV.—Two lots, north-east corner of 134th-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—One lot, n. s., 100 feet e. of 10th-av.

ST. NICHOLAS-AV.—One lot, w. s., 177 feet s. of 141st-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH-ST.—One lot, n. s., 425 feet of 10th-av.

ELEVENTH AND FORT GEORGE AVS.—Lot No. 2, Dyckman estate.

Maps at office of auctioneers.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER.—Will sell at auction ON THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1878, at 12 o'clock, Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Josiah Jez, Esq., owner, valuable improved choice Broadway real estate:

BROADWAY, TWENTIETH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE, NORTH-WEST CORNER.—54 feet 9 inches on Broadway and embracing three fronts, with new substantial four-story and basement Philadelphia brick stores and complete apartment houses, with steam heat.

BROADWAY AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET, NORTH-EAST CORNER.—An entire large superb plot of ground, with improvements thereon, 58 feet on Broadway, 146 feet deep on 28th-st.

BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND-STREET, NORTH-EAST CORNER.—Now occupied by Acker, Merrall & Condit, and Standard Club. This magnificent business property is splendidly improved and sold subject to present low expired leases; 104 feet 3 inches on Broadway.

BROADWAY AND FORTY-NINTH-STREET, NORTH-WEST CORNER.—125 feet 6¼ inches on Broadway, with buildings thereon; an extraordinary large plot. These four parcels will be sold separately.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, basement.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 210 WEST 34TH-ST. WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, MARCH 12, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

This is a four-story brown-stone-front house, in first-rate order, with vaults under the sidewalk for coal and wood, and is clean in the yard, three water-closets, Baltimore heater, &c. The house can be seen from 9 to 5 o'clock by a permit from the auctioneers, which will be sent by mail if desired. Go see the house before the day of sale. It will be sold at a bargain. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 108 EAST 14TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 14, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM,

EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—The very valuable four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 108 East 14th-st., south side, between 4th and 5d av. House is 25x65 feet, in fair order, and contains all the modern improvements. $33,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Lot, 25x93 feet.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

HOUSES TO RENT, UNFURNISHED.

	Per Year.
Bank-st., near Greenwich-av., three-story and attic.	$1,800
Clinton-place, three-story and basement brick, 24x45	1,200
Great Jones-st., near Broadway, four-story brick.	1,600
111th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., four-story, brick	1,700
16th-st., near Irving-place, four-story brick	1,700
28th-st., near Broadway, four-story brick. E. D.	1,800
37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone	2,000
39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone	2,500
46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone	1,800
50th-st., (Beekman-place,) four-story brown-stone,	1,200
53d-st., near 5th-av., five stories, brown-stone, 26 x60, with extension and stable	3,500
55th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone, 18x60	2,000
59th-st., near Park-av., three-st.ry and basement brown-stone	1,400

Permits and full particulars of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine-st.

APARTMENTS TO RENT.—ALSO SINGLE rooms in the elegant house, No. 208 5th-av., opposite Madison-square, now being put in perfect order; prices very low. Particulars apply on the premises or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway, near 25th-st.

SIXTEENTH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE, large-size exquisitely-furnished mansion; rent $3,000.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

APARTMENTS IN THE
ALBANY, OLDERMONT, NEWPORT,
SARATOGA, IRVINGTON.
Apply to HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 51st-st.
Office hours until 9 P. M.

TO LET.—HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH EIGHT lots of ground, situated on 153d-st., near the depot. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,320 Broadway, corner 33d-st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—A FOUR-STORY house on 18th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; rent $1,200. For permits apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

TWO CHOICE APARTMENTS.—TENTER-DEN, No. 265 West 25th-st.; new, refined, elegant; parquet floors, play-ground. Summer-house, janitor, oriel windows, elegant gas-fixtures, and mantels.

WEST 12TH-ST., NOS. 160 AND 162, RESpectively, 25 ft. 7½ ins. to be sold, or lease given. Rent, $1,080 and $1,100. Address B. CLARKE, No. 212 Madison-av., or J. COBBIT, No. 253 9th-av.

HOUSES TO LET.
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 51st-st.

HARLEM HOUSES.—CHOICE LOCATIONS AT moderate rents. Open evenings.
PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

MODERN DOWN-TOWN THREE-STORY brownstone to rent; 15 rooms; all improvements; good order; rent, $1,200. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY AN AMERICAN family, a new-story and basement house, with all improvements, in good location, within 25 minutes of Fulton Ferry, near an all-night line of cars. Address, giving terms, which must be moderate, A. B., Box No. 324 Times Office, New-York City.

WANTED—BY AN ESTABLISHED PHYSICIAN, an office between 23d and 38th sts. and Madison and 6th avs., best references given. Address, stating terms, DOCTOR, Box No. 265 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

FINE LIGHT LOFTS TO RENT—ON BEEKman, Spruce, Chambers, Reade, Jay, Washington, Stevenson, and Varick sts.; rents low.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR, and first loft No. 22 Vesey-st., 20x50. Apply to H. M. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BRICK MANSION—40X75—STANDING IN the centre of two acres; surrounded by gothic lawns, flower-beds, shrubbery, commanding fine views of the Hudson and inland villas; situate on high ground in the heart of Yonkers; fronting on two avenues; 20 rooms; water, gas, bath-rooms, conservatories, hot and cold pressure; stabling, coachmen's quarters, stables, eight stalls; improved hennery, brick, gardener's house, flower and vegetable gardens, fruit and shade trees in immense variety. Now open for visitors. Possession at once. Will be sold as equities, without reserve, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock. Terms, half cash. RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE—ON EAST TERRS, A HANDSOME country residence in the Village of Farmington, Conn., nine miles from Hartford, consisting of large dwelling-house, stables, greenhouse, grapery, poultry and fox houses, with eight acres of land. Apply to WHITMORE & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., N. Y., or CHARLES WAGER HULL, Room No. 22, Coopes Union Building, 4th-av. and 8th-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, from April 1, at Port Chester, N. Y., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, a well-arranged dwelling, in complete order, within five minutes' walk of the station. There are 14 rooms, plenty of fruit, and land consisting of about an acre. For further information apply to JOHN ABENDROTH, No. 28 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT NORWALK, CONN., a very desirable place; fine Gothic house, contains 12 rooms, in splendid condition; stable, gas, &c.; about one acre of ground; good stable, room for three horses and carriages; will be sold very cheap, or exchanged for City property. Apply to No. 26 West 42th-st., or No. 680 Broadway, New-York City.

AT WOODSIDE, N. J.—FOR SALE AT A BARgain, a pleasantly-situated house, containing 12 rooms, convenient to two railroads; lot 50x215; chicken-house, shrubbery, &c.; can be seen at any time. Address T. B., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR WILL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn or City property—a large house, with grounds, 2d Ward, Rockaway, L. I. Apply for terms, &c., apply to H. YOUNG, No. 368 Canal-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FARM FOR RENT.—26 ACRES GOOD LAND; orchard, good house, copper barn, stable; mountain air, good spring water, good drives; five minutes to depot, store, Post Office; 50 miles from New-York, Erie Railway. Also, new power factory for sale or to rent, 30x90 feet; two-story and basement, five dwellings; close to depot, Post Office, and country store; 50 miles New-York per Erie Railroad. Also furnished cottage, 13 rooms; garden, fruit, carriage-house, and stables; ice and cow found; good drives, mountain air, spring water; five minutes to depot, Post Office, country store; 10 minutes to Hudson River; 52½ miles New-York, Erie Railway. Owner can be seen at No. 7 Warren-st., Wm. Mills & Son, New-York, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., this day.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE RESIDENCE OF H. Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo Park, 1 hour 5 miles from Central Park, three-quarters of a mile from Tremont Station, on Harlem Railroad, and five minutes' walk from Monroe Station, Erie and Hudson River Railroad; liberal stabling; carriages, if desired; garden, greenhouse, and grapery; coachman's and gardener's houses; gas in mansion and stable; stationary basins, &c., and a never-failing supply of water without pumping; the place is calculated for a Winter as well as Summer residence; the owner is going to Europe. For information and permit apply to E. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT
TO RENT AT WEST FARMS.

A very desirable Summer or Winter residence, furnished. House has modern improvements; 3 acres ample; eight acres in lawn and garden; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to THOMAS MINFORD, owner, No. 101 Wall-st.

BRUEN HOUSE.—AT PERTH AMBOY, TO lease at a low rent; the hotel is in good order and convenient for sea bathing and boating; the station of the Long Branch Railway is near the house. For further information apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET, NEWTOWN, LONG Island.—House suitable for large family; newly papered and painted; stable, garden, plenty shade; 5 minutes' walk to depot Flushing Railway. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 2 Nassau-st.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED, AT STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., a handsome residence, of 10 rooms, beautifully situated; stable and outbuildings; six acres of ground, nicely laid out, well shaded and fruited; rent, $800 for season. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT — FORDHAM RIDGE HOUSE, 12 rooms, two acres and 35, and furnished or unfurnished. Morrisania, large house with three acres land. Tremont, two houses near depot, suitable for boarding-houses. Rents low. HUGH N. CAMP, 192 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEATS AND DWELLINGS—TO rent and for sale. Call on or address J. HENRY JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—MOST DESIRABLE property to rent for Summer or year. Apply to RANDOLPH BROTHERS, No. 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR satisfactory customers, to rent and for sale, both. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION. From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF INDIA.....Wednesday, March 13
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 21
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, March 28
First cabin, $75 and $70. according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $25.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot North River.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HERDER, Thur., March 14 GELLERT, Thur., March 28
SUEVIA.....Thur., April 4 TEUTONIA.....Thur., April 4
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the south of 43.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA WED., March 13 GHINA.....WED., March 27
PARTHIA.....WED., March 20 ALGERIA.....WED., April 3
Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $60 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage apply to CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA
cement from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1878.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the eastward and homeward passages.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENKINS.....Saturday, March 16, 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PEASE.....Saturday, March 23, 9 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. CLARKE.....Thursday, March 28, 1:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. Saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
B. J. COBTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Bolivia...March 16, 3 P. M. Ethiopa..March 30, 2 P. M.
Victoria...March 23, 9 A. M. Devonia.....April 6, 7 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Alsatia.....March 13, noon. Illyria.....March 20, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $50, $60, $70, and $80, gold. Reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROS., 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, March 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Tuesday, March 21, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, March 30, 9 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre,
Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, THURSDAY, March 20, 6:30 A. M.
CANADA, FRANCHEUL.....Wednesday, April 3, 6 A. M.
PEREIRE, DARRÉ.....Wednesday, April 17, 5 P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO HEYWELL, No. 8 Chestnut-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 12, 11 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 19, 5 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 26, noon.
Cabin passage, $85, $95, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Egypt, Sat., Mar. 16, 3 P.M. | England, Mar. 23, 8:30 A.M.
Canada, Thur., Mar. 14, 12 M. | Denmark, Mar. 21, 7 A.M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from $1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's office, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly as follows from Pier No. 13 North River, as 3:30 P. M.:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 20
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green. MATTHEW CLIRKE & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.
The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Regular sailing Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.
Clyde-built Belgian and Liverpool Steamers. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Depot and only
TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 847 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 13 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 24-st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., March 16 DONAU.....Sat., March 30
WERRA.....Sat., March 23 GOTHIA (Hamburg).....Sat., April 6
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....$60 gold.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA, MANSAU, HAVANA, AND
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Commander, WEDNESDAY, March 13, Pier 19 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
69 Beekman-st.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, March 16, Pier 45 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading to connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steamship Company.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 316 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA; SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, March 20
Connecting for Central

A MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT FISHER OBEYS THE ORDERS OF BOSS M'LAUGHLIN—HIS STRANGE CONDUCT AT THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN—HOW HE ADJOURNED THE MEETING—THE REPUBLICANS AND INDEPENDENTS REMAIN AND GO ON WITH THE BUSINESS.

The most exciting event which has marked the long contest, stretching over two years, between the Republicans and Ring Democrats in the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was enacted yesterday. The city is strongly Democratic, but the coarse venality of the Ring, and the open defiant profligacy of its chief advocates, disgusted the people, and placed the followers of Boss McLaughlin in a minority. To regain the power which they lost at the polls the Ring men have made many bargains. Robert Furey, Boss McLaughlin's chief lieutenant, at the last meeting of the Democratic General Committee—the occasion being the expulsion of one of the Independent Democratic Aldermen during a public washing of Democratic dirty linen—openly stated that the Alderman referred to [Mr. Shannon] had been offered the privilege of naming the heads of six of the municipal departments if he would only vote with the men who tried their best to beat him at the polls. The latest bargain made by the Ring men was the election of Francis B. Fisher, a Republican, to the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Fisher was the caucus nominee of his party, but Alderman Griswold, a Republican, of the Eleventh Ward, refused to vote for him. Mr. Griswold claims that his action was abundantly vindicated by yesterday's proceedings. The Ring men finding that their candidate (Alderman Black) could not secure sufficient votes to elect him, and fearing that the Independent Democratic Aldermen would act with the Republicans, hit upon the device of voting for the Republican nominee, on condition, it is said, that Fisher would do all in his power to punish the Independents by lessening their influence in the board. When Mr. Fisher was taken up by the Ring Democrats he was dropped by the Republicans. Four of the latter, however, gave him their votes, which, with his own and the votes of the Ring men, secured his election.

In making up the list of standing committees for the year, Mr. Fisher took a course which led many to believe that the charge made against him of bargaining with Boss McLaughlin was true. At the head of 10 of the most important committees he placed 10 Ring men. Republicans who voted for him he gave the Chairmanship of good committees. All of the Republicans and Democrats who opposed him he, as they claim, studied to insult by placing them where their influence in legislation would be as slight as possible. This action obtained for him that praise from the Democratic Ring organ which is justly considered damning by the decent men of all parties. The Monday following his election Mr. Fisher voted with the Ring men to secure the appointment of a list of men for the minor positions in the gift of the board, a large majority of whom were Ring Democrats. The other Republicans who voted with Ring men were Alderman Burnett, (Republican,) of the First Ward, and Alderman Dwyer, (Republican,) of the Twenty-fourth Ward. The latter said, yesterday, that he voted under a misapprehension. Mr. Fisher's action provoked indignant comment from the Republicans and Independent Democrats, and it was resolved to rescind the resolution by which the appointments were made. The determination of the Republicans and Independents becoming known, brought consternation to the Ring-men. Anxious consultations were held in the Coroner's office, which Boss McLaughlin has made his head-quarters. It was contended by some of the Democrats that the action of the board in making the appointments could not be rescinded, and that the appointees could not be removed except for cause. There was a doubt about the matter, however, and the Boss decided that more time was necessary. He accordingly issued an order directing the board to adjourn immediately after the call of the roll. President Fisher was informed of the wishes of the Ring men, and decided to act with them. All sorts of rumors were flying about yesterday morning, and every corner in the City Hall and Court-house had its knot of politicians anxiously discussing the situation.

The Democrats caucused in the morning, and received the orders of the Boss. At noon the Republican members of the board met in caucus. Alderman Ray informed a TIMES reporter that Mr. Fisher was present, and discussed the legality of rescinding the minor appointments with the other Republicans. Mr. Fisher, according to Alderman Ray, admitted in the caucus that he had secured his election by promising to make the appointments. He claimed, however, that having voted with them for the minor appointments, he was absolved from all further allegiance. Mr. Fisher declared that he was as good a Republican then as he had ever been, that he was forced into the position he had assumed at the last meeting of the board, and that he would in future act with his Republican colleagues. The gentlemen present according to Mr. Ray and other Republicans present during the caucus, that he would give them a chance to be heard at yesterday's meeting.

Long before the hour at which the board usually convenes the Common Council Chamber outside the rail was densely crowded. A force of policemen was present to keep order. When President Fisher took the chair, Deputy Clerk McNamara commenced calling the roll. The last name had not left his lips a second when Alderman Dwyer, Ring Democrat, jumped to his feet and, in accordance with the Boss' programme, moved to adjourn. Equally in accordance with the Boss' programme, President Fisher declared the motion carried, and, snatching up his hat, literally ran from the chair out of the chamber, altogether heedless of the vigorous and loud demand for the yeas and nays made by the Republicans the moment that Dwyer had pronounced the word "adjourn." The Chairman was followed out of the room amid the wildest confusion by Aldermen Burnett, Dwyer, Black, Kane, Phillips, Mayer, Conlon, Gunder, Kenna, Duane, and Easton, all Ring Democrats with the exception of Mr. Burnett, who is a Republican. The Aldermen who remained in the room were Aiken, Griswold, Ray, Petry, Cottrell, Williams, Baird, French, Fritz, and Dwyer, Republicans, and Aldermen O'Reilly, Shannon, and Ormsbee, Independent Democrats, making in all 13 members, which is a majority of all the members elected and a quorum.

When the noise and confusion had somewhat subsided Alderman O'Reilly moved that, in the absence of the President, Alderman French take the chair and the meeting be continued. The motion prevailed. The Chairman appointed Messrs. Ray and O'Reilly a committee to request the City Clerk to attend the meeting of the board for the transaction of public business. The City Clerk was absent, and the Deputy Clerk declined to attend, saying that he was governed by the decision of the President entered on his minutes declaring the board adjourned. Mr. George Dobson was then appointed clerk for the day. Alderman Ray suggested that the Aldermen present should join in a call for a meeting to be held to-day.

Alderman Fritz, who voted for President Fisher, said that the meeting had not been regularly adjourned, and protested against its being broken up before the business for which they had met had been transacted.

Alderman French was of opinion that it would be better to defer the call for a meeting to be held to-day.

Alderman O'Reilly said the Deputy City Clerk was willing to issue a call for a meeting to be held to-day, but he did not think that it would be advisable, inasmuch as a motion to reconsider a resolution must be made at a meeting next following that at which it had been adopted.

Alderman Griswold said he was surprised at the disgraceful conduct of the members who had retired from the meeting. He had come there to transact public business, and he was ready to remain in his seat whether the President or Clerk were in their places or not. The President of the board had declared the meeting adjourned in defiance of the will of the majority.

Alderman Fritz made a vigorous protest against what he denounced as Democratic dictation. He declared that he never would yield to the one-man power. He would be ashamed to allow himself to be taken out of the chamber like the Aldermen who had left. The proceedings were a disgrace to the City of Brooklyn. The yeas and nays were demanded by the majority, and should have been called. He had been a firm friend of the President of the board, but he would not bend to him at Democratic dictation. There had been talk of a private dicker in connection with the Presidency. If there had been such a dicker he knew nothing about it. He was in favor of having a committee go with the Sergeant-at-Arms for the City Clerk to compel his attendance.

Aldermen Ray and O'Reilly were appointed by the Chair a committee to respectfully demand the papers and documents of the board from the City Clerk. The committee returned in a few moments and reported that the Clerk had, noting under the instructions of the President, refused to yield up the papers. The regular order of business was then taken up.

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MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

OVER $100,000 IN DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN YESTERDAY—THE TRANSFERS OF MORTGAGES EXPLAINED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The effect of the publication of Special Examiner Bent's report in regard to the Union Dime Savings Bank, was more apparent yesterday than on Saturday, and the result was a heavy draft upon the deposit account of the institution by the more timid depositors. Although there was at no time a "run," yet the drain was constant and steady, and the sums withdrawn amounted to over $100,000, against $64,000 on Saturday. Mr. Britton, the President, said that, notwithstanding the large amount of money drawn out during the day, he still felt encouraged with the prospect, and was convinced that the trouble was only temporary, and that the confidence of the people in the solvency of the bank would avert any serious consequences. He had not the slightest doubt of the ability of the bank to pay its depositors every dollar due them, and only hoped that people would use a little reason in the matter, and discriminate between the old and the present management. In regard to the assignments of mortgages since the 1st of last January, Mr. Britton said that the principal lenders of money are now taking mortgages at 6 per cent., and that all the mortgages held by the bank are drawing 7 per cent. The law forbids any bank holding more than 60 per cent. of its deposit line in real estate mortgages; and as the bank had exceeded that percentage on Jan. 1, it became necessary to take prompt measures to place their holdings within the letter of the law. Their real estate mortgages amounted to over $4,000,000, out of a deposit account of about $7,000,000, and their assignments amounted to a little over $150,000. The Trustees were bound, he said, in arranging for the reduction of their mortgage line, to take into consideration the depression in business, in order not to bring embarrassment upon the mortgagors, many of whom were mostly dear depositors and friends of the institution, and it was, therefore, decided to call upon certain depositors and trust institutions to take these mortgages upon transfer, with merely nominal cost to the bank or the mortgagors. In this way no embarrassment could be caused to any of the parties interested, and it was believed by the Trustees that the publication of the transfers from the records would invite no criticism, but that, on the contrary, it would be taken as evidence of careful and prudent management. In several instances holders of heavy mortgages had refused to make a transfer until informed that unless they consented to do so the bank would be compelled to call in the loan; then they consented. In order to reduce the mortgage line still more the Trustees had resolved to issue the following circular, about 30 of which were sent out yesterday: "In order to comply with a provision of the Banking law, it is desirable to decrease the amount of mortgages held by this bank, and increase its holding of Government bonds and other active securities. I am, therefore, directed by the Board of Trustees to ask payment of your mortgage." Five transfers of mortgages were recorded in the Register's office yesterday, as follows:

George Hartmann	$7,000
Caroline C. Bishop	3,000
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W. A. Cauldwell and others	7,000
James B. Fox	2,000
Total	$22,000

The total amount of previous transfers since Jan. 1 was $150,789.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE SCHEDULES IN THE ASSIGNMENT OF R. W. ADAMS & CO., THE WALL-STREET LUMBER MERCHANTS—OVER A MILLION AND A HALF OF LIABILITIES—FAILURE OF ALFRED STORMS, THE HOTEL-KEEPER.

The schedules were filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Russell W. Adams and Charles E. Rogers, firm of R. W. Adams & Co., lumber-dealers, of No. 112 Wall-street, to Henry C. M. Ingraham. The recapitulation is as follows:

Debts of firm—secured	$587,461 85
Unsecured	224,687 84
Total firm debts	$812,149 69
Assets of firm—nominal value	$1,119,262 13
Actual value	28,414 71
Individual debts—secured	$593,029 94
Unsecured	142,865 14
Total individual debts	$735,895 08
Individual assets—nominal value	$894,180 00
Actual value	8,545 00

Total debts—firm	$812,149 69	
Individual	735,895 08	$1,548,044 17
	Nominal.	Actual.
Total assets—firm	$1,119,262 13	$28,414 71
Individual	849,180 00	8,545 00
Total assets	$1,968,442 13	$36,959 71

Among the more important unsecured creditors are:

J. McLaren & Co., Ottawa, Canada	$37,420 05
Bailey & Potter, Ottawa, Canada	6,420 09
Peveril, Wilson & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.	5,970 26
W. McClymond & Co., Ottawa, Canada	5,088 98
Ross & Karslake, Albany, N. Y.	6,215 99
National State Bank, New-Brunswick, N. J.	5,100 00
National Commercial Bank, Albany, N. Y.	9,128 65
Jared Brewster, Brooklyn, N. Y.	55,606 88
James Palmer, Champlain, N. Y.	5,084 58
Peter Herdic, Williamsport, Penn., and D. E. Houts, Philadelphia, Penn.	82,125 46
Unknown	5,493 33
Chemung Canal Bank, Elmira, N. Y.	6,978 00
Daniel Doody, Brooklyn, N. Y.	7,765 00
Trustee of estate of White & Co., City	18,201 30
W. & C. Bloomingdale, Albany, N. Y.	44,000 00
Assignee of Hamilton & Co., City	25,501 73
National Bank of Malone, Malone, N. Y.	11,900 00
Hamilton W. Mable, as Receiver of American Nicolson Pavement Co.	140,000 00

Among the secured creditors are:

Bank of the Metropolis, mortgage on Brooklyn property	$48,321 05
New-York State National Bank, $3,000 railroad mortgage bonds	11,713 12
Third National Bank, Springfield, Mass., $51,000 mortgage bonds	48,098 65
George B. Ripley & Co., City, dead of Elizabeth (N. J.) lot	11,246 91
J. M. Bandall, Newark, N. J., $10,000 railroad mortgage bonds	16,847 72
Metropolitan National Bank, $29,000 railroad mortgage bonds	60,969 51

The creditors of Charles F. Hunton, at No. 13 Doyer-street, met yesterday before Register Dayton and elected John H. Platt Assignee, the liabilities being about $12,000.

The creditors of William D. Kinzey, dealer in fancy goods at No. 769 Broadway, met yesterday before Register Ketchum and accepted a composition of 30 cents on the dollar, on liabilities amounting to $52,435.

At a meeting of the creditors of Isaac Stiebel, dealer in fancy goods at No. 345 Sixth-avenue, held yesterday at the office of Register Fitch, a composition of 33 1-3 cents on the dollar was confirmed, the liabilities being $37,000.

At a meeting of the creditors of Benjamin Levene, dealer in fancy goods, at No. 136 Bowery, held yesterday before Register Allen, claims for $16,168 were proved and a composition of 25 cents on the dollar was accepted.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: John William Smith to John C. Cutter; Mary C. Marvin to Charles W. Low; Jacob Wolfner to Solomon Schwarz, and Henry Shulze to Henry Fischer.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas in the matter of the assignment of Patrick Henry Keenan and Thomas W. Rosengrave, firm of Keenan & Rosengrave, dry goods jobbers, of No. 107 Walker-street, to Henry H. Rosenbury. The liabilities are $26,033 94, the nominal assets $33,339 29, and the real assets $6,560 62.

Althof, Bergman & Co., wholesale dealers in toys, at No. 112 Duane-street, who failed in January last with liabilities amounting to $211,704, have gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Fitch. The principal creditors are Kochanch & Lichtenstein, agents, $24,866; F. A. Hotop, $17,500; Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul, Minn., $15,000; Deutscher Bank, of Hamburg, $10,669; Louis H. Mayer, $10,000.

Alfred Storms, the successor of Leggett & Storms, proprietor of Leggett's Hotel, in Chatham-street, filed an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Charles P. Woodworth yesterday. The schedules were also filed in the Common Pleas Court. From these it appears that the liabilities are $32,674 75, and the assets $1,355 31. Among the more important creditors are William Clarke & Sons, city, $5,111 64; Myers & Underhill, City, $1,112 30; Charles P. Woodworth, City, $1,047; A. & E. Robbins, City, $1,089 60; C. A. Seaman, City, $1,222 20; S. D. Barnes & Co., City, $1,405 60; Jeremiah Murphy, City, $2,406 78; Commercial Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., $1,490 75; estate of Francis A. Leggett, City, $3,145 50; James N. Platt, Trustee, and others, City, $3,196. The assignment was the result of the general business depression and the complicated state of affairs after the deaths of Francis A. and William Leggett. After the death of Francis A. Leggett, in 1876, a compromise was effected with the creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, on long time notes. Mr. Storms undertook to liquidate the indebtedness, but on account of the dull times could see no way of wiping it out, and he deemed it for the best interests of all concerned to transfer the business over to the creditors, in whose interest it will be continued. The hotel was built by Francis A. Leggett about 35 years ago, and Mr. Storms was associated with him for upward of a quarter of a century.

HAMILTON ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The ninth annual meeting of the New-York Association of Hamilton College Alumni will take place at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel on Thursday evening, March 14, at 8:30 P. M. Rev. T. S. Hastings, D. D., will preside. Prof. Edward North, LL.D., of the College, will read a paper on "Books Made to Order." Librarian Winsor, of the Astor Library, will be nominated for Dr. H. B. Wells, Corresponding Secretary, No. 233 Broadway, or of the Treasurer, H. B. Tompkins, No. 229 Broadway.

SMALL-POX BROUGHT FROM HAVANA.

A YOUNG LADY TAKEN FROM THE ASHLAND HOUSE TO THE HOSPITAL—THE DISEASE DEVELOPED ON A HAVANA STEAMER.

The first case of small-pox that has occurred in this City since the 15th of last July was reported on Friday last to Dr. W. De F. Day, the Sanitary Superintendent, and the patient was on the same day removed from the Ashland House to the Riverside Hospital on Blackwell's Island. The fact that a case of small-pox existed in the City after such a long immunity from the disease naturally created a great deal of interest in the Sanitary Bureau, and searching investigation was instituted, which resulted in the discovery that the disease had been brought from Havana under the following circumstances: Among the passengers by the steamer Saratoga, Capt. Sundberg, which arrived from Havana on Thursday last, was Miss Minnie Thorne, a beautiful young woman, who was returning from a two month's visit to Cuba. The steamer left Havana on the 3d inst., and during the voyage Miss Thorne was troubled with a slight eruption which broke out on her face. She was in her usual health, and ascribed the eruptions to the bites of mosquitoes, which had annoyed her greatly during her stay in Cuba, but on account of the disagreeable appearance of the eruption she spent most of the time in her state-room. The stewardess told Miss Thorne that it looked something like small-pox, and this so alarmed the young lady that during the Health Officer's visit at Quarantine she remained in her state-room and was entirely overlooked. On arriving in the City, Miss Thorne took a carriage and drove to the house of a doctor with whom she was acquainted, who on examining her informed her that the theory that she was going to have the small-pox. She begged him to hire a room for her where he could take charge of her case without exciting suspicion. The physician declined, and said that if he took charge of the case he would be compelled to report it to the Health Department. The young woman drove away, ostensibly to apply to her friends for assistance. On Thursday evening she took a room at the Ashland House, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street. She said that she had just arrived from Chicago, and that she had come to this City to meet her husband, who was en route from Havana. She remained at the hotel that night, taking her supper and breakfast in her room. On Friday morning the case was reported to Dr. Day, the Sanitary Superintendent, by a physician who had been called to attend the woman, and who suspected small-pox. By the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8268. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MARCH 13 1878

NEW-HAMPSHIRE'S VICTORY

A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE.

GOV. PRESCOTT RE-ELECTED BY ABOUT 2,500 MAJORITY—50 MAJORITY IN THE LEGISLATURE—THE STATE SAVED BY THE ANTI-HAYES REPUBLICANS—CAPERS OF THE "POLICY" MEN—BOLTED WHENEVER THEY COULD—THE VICTORY NOT TO BE DISTORTED INTO AN INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, March 12.—Election day has been a chilly, uncomfortable one about here, with a slight rain in the afternoon. Gov. Prescott and the various members of the State committees and many politicians returned to the city this afternoon to get the returns. The Republican head-quarters have been crowded with visitors since noon, all anxious to get early intelligence of the votes for Moderators in the close towns, those being considered test votes. In many towns it is customary to have a full vote for Moderator, and the party defeated makes no contest for representatives and town officers. The first Moderator vote received was from Lisbon, which showed the election of Hon. A. A. Wolcott, Speaker of the last House. As special efforts had been made to beat him, this was considered encouraging. Newport, a strong Republican town, elected a Democratic Moderator, and, as it proved afterward, three Democratic Representatives. Other detached reports coming in during the afternoon showed some curious results. Towns that have been Democratic for years returned Republicans to the Legislature, showing that the Democrats have been indulging in a number of local fights, with disaster to themselves. The returns were very meagre up to 6 o'clock, but they were much more encouraging than the Republicans had expected. At this time the Democrats professed to consider the result doubtful. The returns of the Governor vote, as they came in during the early part of the evening, showed that the losses on Gov. Prescott's vote were much less than was expected. In fact he was cut but very little. The Democrats at an early hour were obliged to concede the election of Prescott, and it was only a question among the Republicans as to the extent of his majority. By 1 o'clock returns had been received from 160 cities and towns giving Prescott 2,000 over all. The aggregate vote will about equal that of last year. This was more than his friends had claimed for him, and was a most gratifying surprise to all Republicans.

Sufficient returns from the Senatorial Districts have not been received to make exact estimates, but the Republicans have elected their men in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth Districts. The Democrats have carried the Twelfth as usual, and the Sixth, the Eighth, and the Eleventh are in doubt, but are probably Democratic. In the First District the Greenback vote, which was about 80 in Portsmouth, prevented the election of the Democratic candidate, and there is no choice. Of course the vacancy will be filled by a Republican when the Legislature meets. As this district was Democratic last year, it is shown that the Greenbackers drew their strength almost entirely from the Democrats. The Republicans have carried three of the five Councilor Districts, and probably four. The Democrats have made small gains in the House of Representatives, so that the Republican majority will be about 45.

One thing is demonstrated by the returns received, and that is that the State has been saved by the Stalwart Republicans, and to them alone the credit for the victory is due. In every town where there has been a strong Hayes element there have been large Republican losses. In Nashua the Democrats gain over 300. This is in part accounted for by the fact that the city is McKean's residence. He was expected to run ahead of the ticket to some extent; but Nashua is the place where O. C. Moore's *Telegraph*, the only Hayes paper in the State, is published. Mr. Moore has been the only gentleman that has spoken at the Republican campaign meetings, who has landed Hayes' Southern and civil service policies. In Milford, where they have held packed meetings for the purpose of indorsing the Administration, the Democrats make large gains.

There was an exciting contest at the Republican caucus at Exeter last night. Some injudicious friends of ex-Congressman Amos Tuck have been laboring to secure his nomination for Representative. Mr. Tuck is the gentleman who was so conspicuous as a friend of the Administration at the Concord Convention, and it will be remembered that he there denounced Mr. William E. Chandler as a "political tramp." He is not the most popular man in Exeter, and it is fair to say that his attitude toward "the policy" did not increase his chances of receiving the nomination. The result of the caucus was that Gen. Gilman Marston and Daniel Sanborn received the nominations, and they were elected to-day by a rousing majority. Mr. Tuck received 25 votes in town meeting, a number so small that it may almost be considered sarcastic. The significance of this incident is not diminished by the fact that the Republican voters of the old town of Exeter are intelligent men, who are accustomed to think for themselves, and are not likely to be caught by a smart phrase or to be wheedled by any arguments about expediency into voting for a man whose views are entirely contrary to their own.

All statements that have been made to the effect that the stalwart Republicans have been lukewarm, and would be glad to see their ticket defeated, are false. Hon. William E. Chandler, for instance, made a large contribution to the Republican campaign fund, and took the trouble to come on from Washington to this city to cast his vote for Prescott and the straight Republican ticket. The *Monitor*, the leading paper of the State, and the one which has been most outspoken against the Administration, has taken a course ever since the convention calculated to heal all difficulties among the Republicans. On the contrary, the men who have been talking loudly for Hayes and against Chandler, and the men who agreed with him, have been the ones who have not contributed either funds or work to any extent to help win a victory, and abandoned their party when it most needed their votes. The scattering vote is light. There were scarcely any temperance votes, and the Greenback ticket had votes only in about five localities.

The causes of the Democratic defeat can be briefly summarized. On a full vote, or nearly so, the Republicans have a good majority anyhow, and the efforts of the Republicans to get their men out were successful. The five-run plank in the Democratic platform doubtless cost them some votes from members of the reform clubs in the State. Their tricks in issuing forged and lying documents reacted on them, and to some extent the dissensions between the two factions of the party prevented their working in harmony in certain locations. Their candidate, McKean, did not have any special popularity outside his own city, and did not draw Republican votes to any such extent as they anticipated.

The new Senate and House will have a large influx of fresh members. Many prominent men in former Legislatures have not been returned and they will be missed next June. Ex-Chief-Justice J. E. Sargent, of Concord, and Hon. Gilman Marston, of Exeter, and ex-Senator J. W. Patterson, of Hanover, and A. A. Wolson, of Lisbon, Speaker of the last House, among the leading Republicans are returned. Of the Democrats, Hon. Harry Bingham, of Littleton, and John G. Sinclar, of Bethlehem, the two chronic aspirants for seats in the United States Senate, will be the leading Democrats.

In certain quarters the attempt will be made to show that this victory is an indorsement of Hayes, but every one conversant with the state of things here knows that such is not the case. The Republican vote has been brought out by special efforts being made to show that the President's policy was not an issue in the campaign. Everything considered, this has been a glorious triumph for the Republicans. With unusual obstacles in their way they have made a clean sweep of everything by good, and, under the circumstances, large majorities. The way is paved for a comparatively easy victory next November, and there is no present danger of New-Hampshire being represented by a Democrat in the United States Senate.

This is the last election New-Hampshire will hold in the Spring, as, under recent amendments of its Constitution, another general election will be held in November next, and biennially in that month thereafter. It is surprising that the State has so long clung to the folly of a March election. Winter usually begins to relax its grip on the Granite State about the 1st of March, and by the second Tuesday of the month, the day on which the election has heretofore been held, the roads are in a horrible condition. The change to November ought to produce a marked increase in the total vote of the State, as many voters are kept from the polls every Spring by the impassable condition of the country roads.

The Latest.—One hundred and fifty-five towns and cities gives Prescott 32,044, McKean, 28,464, Kendall and scattering, 578, being a Republican loss of 1,655 over last Spring. Prescott will have about 2,500.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONCORD, March 12.—The vote of 150 towns and cities give Prescott (Rep.) for Governor, 29,342, McKean (Dem.) 26,660; scattering, 525. Last year the same places gave Prescott 30,329, Marcey 25,931, scattering 309. The Republican net loss in these places is 1,930.

The returns are not yet sufficiently full to give definite figures of the Republican victory, but it seems certain that Prescott is elected Governor and that the Republicans carry the House and Senate and Council.

The Republicans claim that Prescott is elected by 2,000, and the Democrats concede him from 1,000 to 1,500, majority. The Republicans claim the House by not less than 50 majority, which will probably not be far from right. They also claim that they have carried eight out of the 12 Senatorial districts.

It seems certain that the Republicans have carried seven Senatorial Districts. The Democrats think that in one of the districts claimed (No. 1) there is no choice. The districts claimed are Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, and 10. Of the Councilor Districts the Republicans carry Nos. 1, 3, 4, and probably 2, but the Democrats claim that only later returns can determine the result in the last-named district.

Of counties, the Republicans carry Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire, and Sullivan, and the Democrats Belknap, Carroll, Merrimac, Grafton, and Coos.

The election has been quiet all over the State, as far as reported, and the changes in the Representatives in the towns seem to be balanced between the two parties.

Horace A. Brown (Rep.) was elected Mayor of this city to-day. Considerable excitement prevails over the non-election of the Republican candidate for third Representative in the Fourth Ward of this city. A meeting was held this evening, when the election was adjourned sine die.

The town is very quiet to-night, there being no enthusiasm or excitement manifest. There is an unusually small attendance of people at the places where the returns are received, and the streets are at this hour (midnight) deserted.

The following is the vote of the principal cities for Governor:

	Prescott.	McKean.
Concord	1,854	1,423
Nashua	1,169	1,323
Portsmouth	1,032	973
Dover	1,138	950
Keene	840	561

HANOVER, March 12.—There is the greatest excitement ever known in Hanover over the election. Opposition to ex-United States Senator James W. Patterson caused a bolt of a portion of the Republicans, who united with the Democrats for his defeat. Patterson was declared elected by 1 majority. A prominent Republican, who counted the votes with the officials, claimed a mistake of 1 in the first count and demanded a recount. This was refused, and Patterson was declared elected. The Democrats, and many of the Republicans, are indignant, while Patterson's friends are jubilant.

KEENE, March 12.—The Democrats will make a net gain of about 250 on the popular vote in Cheshire County. The Democrats gain two Representatives in Winchester, and one in Chesterfield. The Republicans gain one in Ward Five of Keene; two in Swanzey, and one in Westmoreland. The county officers elected are all Republicans.

HEAVY SNOW-STORM IN THE WEST.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED MILES OF COUNTRY SNOWED IN—NUMEROUS PERSONS DEAD FROM EXPOSURE—THOUSANDS OF SHEEP LOST.

SHERMAN, Wyoming Territory, March 12.—On Thursday last, about midnight, a storm of snow and wind set in, covering the entire country from Green River, Wyoming, to North Platte, Nebraska, a distance of 550 miles, which proved by far the severest storm since the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. The storm continued without abatement until Sunday morning, making it impossible for persons to go out without danger of almost certain death. Since the storm subsided the bodies of numerous persons who died from exposure have been found. Two soldiers perished between Fort Russel and Cheyenne, a distance of three miles. Four men with an ox team were caught 15 miles northwest of Cheyenne. Three of the men reached the railroad Sunday terribly frozen, and will probably lose their feet. The fourth man and the cattle perished. Three ranchmen were found dead a short distance north of Cooper Lake. It is probable this is only a small part of those who have died from the effects of the storm. One ranchman lost 10,000 sheep near Egbert Station, and many other cases of loss of stock are reported. The snow has formed immense drifts wherever opportunity was offered. Every cut in the railroad track was filled with snow and sand, and the sheds were also full. The railroad company had their forces out before the storm subsided on Sunday, and have been constantly at work with four snow-plows at different points with all the men they could put to work. The different forces met at this point to-night at 9 o'clock, having cleared 550 miles in less than three days. All the trains will be immediately started, and no further detention is anticipated.

The passengers were all located where they could be well fed and taken care of, and those who have been located where they could see the progress of the storm and the efforts made to open the road secured the railroad officers and men the greatest praise for the results accomplished.

WASHINGTON.

THE SHAM ECONOMISTS EXPOSED.

PARING OFF THE SALARIES AND REDUCING THE NUMBER OF OUR FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES WHILE PREPARING TO STEAL MILLIONS IN THE FORM OF SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS, RAILROAD SUBSIDIES, AND OTHER SCHEMES—THE HOUSE DEBATE —EUGENE HALE'S TELLING SPEECH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In the House to-day, general debate was continued on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Mr. Hale made a speech in which he contrasted the theory and practice of the Democrats on the subject of economy in the expenditures of the Government. He referred to the numerous bills introduced for the payment of Southern claims, and charged that the Democrats voted solidly to pare down the appropriations for defraying the ordinary and necessary expenses of the Government, and voted as solidly to open the Treasury to every war claim presented from the Southern States. He referred to the numerous bills introduced for war claims, quoting a large number of them to show their character and purpose, and said: "Southern men will vote for the passage of these bills because they are pressed to do so by their constituents. These people believe that some way will be found to pay these claims, and their Representatives dare not vote against them." He referred to the bills to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and said every extension of this kind was a burden upon the tax-payer. If but one-half the number of bills to pay Southern claims was passed, there would not be left a single dollar in the Treasury. The majority of the Committee on Appropriations inform the country every time one of the regular Appropriation bills is presented that the large reductions made are in the interest of economy, and the House is commanded to stand by the overburdened tax-payer. He was tired of listening to these lectures from the Appropriations Committee, and thought the country was beginning to see that their efforts at economy are a sham and their so-called reforms a mockery. They do not want economy, or these bills to pay all sorts of Southern claims would not be introduced and urged with so much persistency. This portion of Mr. Hale's speech proved very annoying to Southern Democrats, and frequent attempts were made to interrupt him by interjecting questions. Referring to the reductions made in the Consular and Diplomatic bill, he contrasted the foreign service, as it existed in 1860, when we had 34 foreign missions, with the present establishment, under which we have but 22. The necessity of maintaining a respectable foreign service and its importance in a political and commercial sense was shown, and the meagre salaries paid by the United States were compared with those paid by other nations for like service. The pending bill proposes not only to reduce the number of missions, but to cut down the salaries of those permitted to remain. The Netherlands, Denmark, and Switzerland are abolished by the bill, while $2,500 are struck from the salaries of each of the first-class missions. Our Ministers at London, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg each receive $17,500 per annum, while those of other leading nations at the same courts receive from $30,000 to $40,000, with a liberal allowance for contingent expenses. He referred to the plan of having two or three American Ministers accredited to the whole of Europe, proposed by Mr. Hewitt, and pronounced it a perambulating system intended to inform Europe of the precise centres of political power.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, also delivered a prepared speech, in which he criticised the concluding remarks of Mr. Hewitt's speech of yesterday referring to the legality of President Hayes' title. He quoted his remark about "a charge of fraud from a fraud," when the Silver bill veto was presented, and said: "While Hayes must be acknowledged as the President de facto, it must not be forgotten that he holds the highest office in America by the crime of a convicted forger." He continued in this strain for some time, and then proceeded to criticise the civil service policy of the President, distributing his abuse freely upon President Hayes, Secretary Schurz, and Postmaster-General Key, whom he called a political apostate. He said civil service reform was a sham, and men of both parties knew it to be a humbug. He charged that Hayes made more personal appointments than Grant, and mentioned a number of appointments which were made entirely for personal reasons. Cox continued his abuse of the President for an hour, interspersing his remarks with some funny allusions to civil service reform under the Chinese Empire, several thousand years ago, which he charged had been imitated by the present Administration.

PACIFIC RAILROAD INDEBTEDNESS.

MR. THURMAN'S BILL BEFORE THE SENATE —OPPOSITION OF JAY GOULD TO THE MEASURE — AN ALBANY LOBBYIST BROUGHT TO WASHINGTON BY GOULD—MEMBERS WARNED AGAINST HIM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Thurman bill which provides for the repayment to the United States of moneys advanced to the Pacific Railroad, was taken up in the Senate to-day, and Mr. Thurman made a long argument in favor of it. The bill in question, as has already been stated in these dispatches, is much more burdensome to the roads, and consequently more advantageous to the Government, than is the bill which has been prepared by the Senate Committee on Railroads. The committee bill is therefore strongly urged by Jay Gould and other gentlemen of the same stripe. The adroit manipulator named was in the Senate gallery to-day, and listened carefully to the argument advanced by Senator Thurman. He was accompanied by "Abe" Van Vechten, the king of the Albany lobby, who has been engaged so exercise his peculiar arts in the interests of the roads. How potent those arts are is only too well known to those who are familiar with the course of legislation in the Capitol of New-York. It will be well for members of Congress, who have any regard for their reputation, to steer clear of Jay Gould and his man Van Vechten.

AN INSURANCE OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Yesterday evening an officer from Newark, N. J., arrived in Washington with a requisition from Gov. McClellan for Benjamin O. Noyes, who is wanted there for conspiracy, perjury, and embezzlement. These crimes are alleged to have been committed in connection with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of New-Jersey, of which Noyes is the President. He was arrested to-day and taken to Newark on the midday train. He visited Washington for the purpose of preventing the repeal of the charter of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, of Washington, of which he is also President. To this end he made an argument before the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia.

A SUPERB SENSATION SPOILED.

JERE BLACK'S MYSTERIOUS WORK EXCITING THE RUMOR MONGERS TO MADNESS—THE RESULT A GREAT QUO WARRANTO CASE AGAINST THE PRESIDENT—FACTS THAT TOOK THE BREATH OUT OF THE STORY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—For some days a sensational story has been whispered about the hotels that Jere Black has been secluded at a hotel, with several prominent Democrats, preparing papers preliminary to beginning a movement intended to test the legality of President Hayes' title, or to begin some kind of legal proceedings against the "visiting statesmen," either at New-Orleans or Washington. It was alleged that Jere Black was engaged in this mysterious labor all of last week, denying himself to all callers and receiving visits during the night from Messrs. Hewitt, Blackburn, Atkins, Knott, Tucker, Randall, Springer, and others. It was said that these gentlemen were seen to pass into Black's rooms late at night, and were known to remain until an early hour in the morning, and that while so assembled law books were conned, imaginary conspiracies discussed, and terrible papers prepared to arraign men now holding high Federal places. Finally the mysterious work was finished, and Speaker Randall was seen to drive to Black's rooms, at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, in a closed carriage; that upon entering Black placed in his hands a package of papers, tied together with regulation tape, remarking, as he handed the awful packet to the Speaker, "Here are the papers; be very careful with them." To which the Speaker replied: "I will be careful; perhaps I will not see you again," and leaving the great advocate, he entered his carriage and was driven to the depot, where he took a departing train and left for New-York, and laid the sacred bundle before Mr. Tilden. This is the substance of the story that has been whispered about by timid people, under strict injunction of secrecy, for several days, and which, until a day or two ago, no person could be found so credulous as to give it serious notice.

It is true that Jere Black was busy last week in preparing certain papers, and that during the preparation he worked assiduously and secretly in his rooms at Welcker's. It is not true, however, that the gentlemen named were in consultation with him, as Jere's efforts were directed against Billy McGarrahan, in behalf of William Neely Thompson and the New-Idria Mining Company, which was more profitable work than if he had been wasting his powerful intellect upon writs of *quo warranto*, or other political windmills. Speaker Randall could not have been at Black's rooms Saturday morning, as he left for Philadelphia late on Friday night, and spent the early hours of Saturday morning quietly resting in a sleeping-car at the Philadelphia depot. The volume of McGarrahan's letters laid before the Senate Committee on Public Lands on Saturday last fully explains Judge Black's week of mysterious labor.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND THE RESUMPTION REPEAL BILL—EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE — A WHITE LEAGUE POSTMASTER FOR PETERSBURG, VA.—THE HAMMOND RELIEF BILL PASSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Senate Committee on Finance was in session for a short time to-day, but transacted no business of importance. It was agreed that the bill which provides for the repeal of the Resumption act should be considered next Tuesday.

The executive session of the Senate to-day was without interest. Potts, the Democrat, and some say the White League leader, was confirmed as Postmaster of Petersburg, Va., and on account of the illness of Senator Edmunds the case of Parsons, to be District Attorney of Alabama, was laid over.

The bill for the relief of ex-Surgeon-General Hammond was passed by the Senate to-day by a vote of 55 to 1, Mr. Plumb being the solitary Senator who recorded himself in the negative. The bill authorizes the President to review the proceedings of the court-martial which dismissed Dr. Hammond from the military service during the rebellion, and to place him on the retired list without pay—past, present, or future—should he find upon reviewing his case that injustice had been done.

The House Committee on Civil Service Reform have concluded the investigation into the alleged irregularities of Doorkeeper Polk, and will present their report in a day or two. It is understood there are some slight differences among the committee as to the correctness of some of the allegations, but on the main charges the committee are unanimous, and it is believed Polk will be dismissed.

The Toledo Post Office case seems to be still unsettled. On Thursday next the matter is to be considered by the Committee on Post Offices. And to secure the defeat of Mr. Reed, who has for the fourth time been nominated by the President at the request of Stanley Mathews, a letter against his confirmation, signed by 39 feet of names, will be presented by a committee of gentlemen now here. The letter expresses great surprise that the President should persist in, sending in Reed's name. Among the signers are nearly all the prominent business men of Toledo.

THE LOUISIANA PERSECUTION.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM GEN. ANDERSON—ARGUING THE EXCEPTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A private letter, just received here] from Gen. Anderson of the Louisiana Returning Board, concludes as follows: "Forty-one days, now, I have been in jail! In jail on a trumped-up charge! In jail because, under the law, I did my duty to the whole people of my State."

NEW-ORLEANS, March 12.—The argument in the Anderson case was concluded before the Supreme Court to-day. Decision will be rendered on the 18th inst.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

INSURGENT CHIEFS AND THEIR FOLLOWERS SURRENDERING DAILY.

HAVANA, March 12.—The insurgent Chief Aguirre, with 150 persons, with 60 arms, belonging to the Colon and Sagua districts, capitulated on the 9th inst. at La Esperanzida.

The insurrent chiefs Luis Yaguerdey, with 250 persons and 110 arms, and Modesto Diaz, with 150 persons, surrendered at Yara on the 8th inst.

PROHIBITION DEFEATED.

BOSTON, March 12.—The prohibitory liquor bill was defeated in the House to-day by a vote of 118 to 66.

SUPREMACY IN THE EAST.

PREPARING FOR THE CONFERENCE.

ENGLAND'S DEMAND THAT THE ENTIRE TREATY SHALL BE SUBMITTED—CONFLICTING STATEMENTS AS TO RUSSIA'S ACTION ON THIS POINT—GREECE TO BE PRESENT—THE TURKISH REPRESENTATIVE—THE MOUTHS OF THE DANUBE.

PARIS, March 12.—*La République Française* states that Lord Derby, British Foreign Secretary, told Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador at London, that England would not attend the congress unless the entire treaty of San Stefano was submitted thereto, and that Count Schouvaloff, after consulting with Prince Gortschakoff, replied that Russia would consent, the congress itself deciding what points ought to be examined.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 12.—The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* declares untenable the reported English demand that all points of the treaty should be submitted to the congress. If the mission of the congress is to result in peace, subjects not of a European character, and which might lead to excited but resultless discussion, must be set aside.

LONDON, March 13.—Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says it is expected that Sabdoullah Bey, late Ambassador at Berlin, will be the second Turkish Plenipotentiary to the Congress.

Bucharest papers mention a rumor that Germany and Austria would consent to the retrocession of Bessarabia if the mouths of the Danube were left in the possession of Roumania.

A telegram received in Paris from Athens states that the Czar has given notice of his consent to the admission of Greece to the congress.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says Germany seems to have informed Russia that England's stipulations relative to the basis of the conference are well founded. Russia immediately agreed to discuss with Germany the points to be submitted to the congress. It is thought the congress will meet about April 10, and that the real business will commence about April 15.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent hears that Roumania has ordered the officials in Bessarabia to remain at their posts. Russia, not desiring a conflict before the meeting of the congress, has postponed occupation. The unanimous vote of the Hungarian committees was obtained by Count Andrassy promising not to do anything contrary to the Treaty of Paris before the congress meets.

AUSTRIA, ENGLAND, AND THE EAST.

THE WAR VOTE PASSED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DELEGATION UNANIMOUSLY—A CONVENTION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA IN CERTAIN EVENTS—THE BALANCE OF POWER—TEMPER OF THE HUNGARIAN DEPUTATION.

VIENNA, March 12.—At a joint sitting of the sub-committees of the Hungarian Delegation to-day, a motion to grant the credit of 60,000,000 florins, asked for by Count Andrassy, was unanimously adopted.

Count Andrassy stated that the Government had been throughout disposed to recognise the independence but not the neutrality of Roumania. Herr Wahrman protested that the Hungarian Delegation was not ruled by a warlike feeling, but it calmly and seriously declared its readiness to enter upon war if unavoidably necessary. Several of the members expressed their concurrence in this view.

Several Deputies of the Hungarian Delegation have declared that they would not regard the passage of the credit as a vote of confidence in the Government.

LONDON, March 12.—Reuter's Telegram Company have a dispatch from Pesth stating that Count Andrassy yesterday told the Hungarian delegation what he understood by Austrian interests and what changes could not be permitted. This portion of his statement is kept secret, but it is said to have caused a great sensation. A dispatch from Pesth to the *Standard* says: "Count Andrassy assured some members of the delegation that upon certain points and in certain eventualities a convention between England and Austria was ready."

LONDON, March 13.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch says: "It is reported that Count Andrassy informed the Hungarian Budget Committee that Austria would never consent to the extension of Bulgaria to the Ægean Sea, or to a Russian occupation of the province for more than six months."

The *Times'* correspondent at Berlin confirms the *Standard's* report relative to Count Andrassy's statement before the Hungarian Budget Committee, and says the Count also declared that in the event of Russia insisting on a change of the balance of power, mobilization might become necessary at a moment's notice, not to occupy Bosnia, but to effectually defend Austria's interests.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the motion adopted by the sub-committee of the Hungarian Delegation in favor of the vote of credit specially guards against the grant being applied for purposes of annexation, and, while authorising the Ministers to incur on their own responsibility the expense necessary for mobilization, binds them to appeal at once for the co-operation of both Parliaments.

AFFAIRS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

POSITIONS OF THE RUSSIANS—GRADUALLY ADVANCING TOWARD THE CITY—THE BRITISH FLEET—PRINCE HASSAN OF EGYPT IMPLICATED IN THE SULEIMAN PASHA CONSPIRACY—HIS INSUBORDINATION.

LONDON, March 12.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to an inquiry by Sir Henry Wilmot, (Conservative,) member for South Derbyshire, said that the Government had not heard that the Russians were intrenching lines across the Peninsula of Gallipoli.

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople reports that the Russians have occupied Fekerekeni, half an hour's march from Buyukdere, on the Bosphorus. They also occupy a majority of the villages around Constantinople, and continue advancing toward the city.

LONDON, March 13.—The *Standard* announces that the British fleet has arrived in the Gulf of Ismid from Toulo.

A special to the Paris *Soir* from Constantinople states that the Sultan has summoned Prince Hassan, of Egypt, to Constantinople. It is said that the Prince is implicated in the conspiracy of Suleiman Pasha. Cherif Pasha is going to Constantinople to intercede for him.

The *Standard's* special disatch from Constantinople says: "Prince Hassan has refused to obey the order of the Porte to evacuate and proceed to Shumla. The Porte declares itself powerless to help them. The Russians propose to embark some troops for Odessa within five days.

THE KHEDIVE AND HIS CREDITORS.

DISPOSITION TO FOLLOW TURKEY'S EXAMPLE BY SUSPENDING ALL PAYMENTS—PROTEST OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FINANCIAL AGENTS.

LONDON, March 12.—The trouble touching Egyptian finances, mentioned in a Paris dispatch in this morning's *Daily Telegraph*, is that the Khedive shows a disposition to refuse to carry out the agreements made by him with the English and French bondholders through Messrs. Goschen and Joubert. It has been apprehended for some time that the Khedive contemplated following Turkey's example of entirely suspending payments on the foreign debt. He, however, disclaims such intention, and has empowered Col. Gordon to constitute a commission with himself at its head to make a thorough examination of Egypt's financial condition, in order to ascertain what is the extent of her ability to meet her creditors' claims. Mr. Goschen has protested personally to the Khedive and in public prints against the proposal to depart from the terms of the agreement with the bondholders.

NOTES OF THE CONTROVERSY.

BELGRADE, March 12.—Seven thousand men of the Servian Army of the Drina have been disbanded.

LONDON, March 12.—In the House of Commons to-night the motion of Mr. Ashley censuring Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, in connection with the affair of the Negroponte correspondence, was rejected by a vote of 206 to 132.

LONDON, March 13.—The *Standard* has the following special dispatch from Berlin: "Gen. Krudener, who was waiting to be tried by court-martial for his defeat at Plevna, has been released from arrest and appointed assistant commandant of WARSAW."

The *Times'* dispatch from Pera states that the Porte has decided to send two army corps to Volo to crush the Thessalian insurrection, and a squadron to prevent aid from Greece.

SPECULATION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON STOCK-BROKERS CAUGHT IN A TIGHT PLACE—SELLING SHORT ON THE PROSPECT OF WAR—REDUCING MINERS' WAGES WITH A PROSPECT OF GENERAL RESISTANCE.

LONDON, March 12.—Verner Brothers, stock-brokers, of No. 9 Old Broad-street, E. C., have failed. It is stated that their liabilities are heavy and their assets small. They were bears of a large amount of consols and British railway securities. The *Times* says, referring to their failure: "they entered on a large gambls in the hope that the country would rush into war, and the past fortnight's rise proved too much for them. Should the rise continue more collapses are probable."

The Coal-owners' Association of North York shire and South Derbyshire have determined to reduce the miners' wages 7½ per cent. The men would probably submit to 5 per cent. reduction, but it is thought likely that they will resist a decrease of 7½ per cent. This resolution of the Coal-owners Association affects between 25,000 and 30,000 miners. Manufacturers in the North of England are also demanding reductions of wages of their employes varying from 10 to 17 per cent. From the preparations the men are making it is believed that they intend to organise general resistance.

EXPLOSION IN AN ENGLISH MINE.

FORTY MINERS SUFFOCATED — SIXTEEN CORPSES RECOVERED.

LONDON, March 13.—A terrible colliery explosion occurred in the Unity Brook pit, Kearsley, near Bolton, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The mouth of the pit was blocked until 6 o'clock, when explorers succeeded in entering. At last accounts they had found 16 corpses. About 40 men were working in the pit at the time of the explosion, and it is certain that all perished.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

LONDON, March 13.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch says the *Ordre*, the organ of M. Rouher, declares that the Bonspartists must hoist their own flag and trust to universal suffrage. This is regarded as a formal dissolution of the alliance of the Bonapartists and Conservatives.

The Rome dispatch of the *Times* denies that Cardinal Franchi has sent a circular to the Nuncios abroad asking them how a change in the policy of the Vatican, indicating a firm though less aggressive course, would be viewed by the Catholic Governments.

A new Cabinet has not been formed yet. The chief difficulties in the way of its formation consist in assigning the portfolios of the Foreign Affairs and War.

MUCH SUFFERING IN ARKANSAS.

THE LATE FIRE AT HOT SPRINGS—GREAT DISTRESS AMONG ALL CLASSES—THE PUBLIC APPEALED TO FOR HELP.

HOT SPRINGS, March 12.—The liberal donation of $500 from the Chicago Board of Trade has swollen the cash contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the recent conflagration here to something over $2,000. Much has already been done for the relief of the most pressing needs, but a generous public should be informed that much still remains to be done, and that their efforts and contributions should not cease. The case here has unusual features of peculiar hardship. The distress is far more general than usually attends such disasters. The victims, with few exceptions, have lost their all, and have absolutely nothing with which to begin anew. Here, too, are hundreds of infirm or crippled persons, who were living by charity while seeking restoration to health in this Pool of Bethesda, and now those on whom they were dependent are themselves equally destitute. It is also indispensable to send hence to other fields of effort hundreds of laboring poor, whose opportunities for employment vanished in the flames which destroyed five-sixths of the business establishments of the city. Many others there are who were engaged in prosperous trade one week ago, but have now lost their entire possessions, including their homes, places of business, and stocks of merchandize. Few had any insurance, which was difficult to procure upon the exceptionally risky structures that have now been swept away. They cannot build again because the titles to their building sites have been judicially decided to be in the Government, and they have no lands to mortgage for means with which to rebuild. The Federal Commissioners also have very properly decided not to permit the construction of shanties or other frail or temporary structures. Indeed it is not probable that any rebuilding will be permitted until the proposed new street lines shall have been defined and established. Thus it appears that many families are reduced from comparative affluence to absolute want, with no reasonable prospect of improvement. They are equally unable to earn support here and helpless to get away, except a Christian charity shall provide the means, and these should be generously forthcoming. The distribution of relief is in the hands of a competent committee, so the public may be assured that all contributions will be faithfully and judiciously applied.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

ALBANY, March 12.—In the case of the People against the New-Amsterdam Savings Bank, of New-York, Justice Westbrook has granted an order permitting the Receiver to sell the office furniture of the bank.

On the petition of William J. Best, Receiver, showing that he has funds enough on hand for that purpose, Justice Westbrook has granted an order permitting him to pay a further dividend of 6 per cent. He has heretofore paid dividends amounting to 65 per cent., and this last will make a total of 71 per cent.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—The Farmers' and Traders' Bank of Lexington, Ky., suspended payment yesterday. It is stated that the loans and discounts aggregate $200,000. The deposits do not exceed $50,000.

BOSTON, March 12.—The creditors of Joel Hayden & Co., brass founders, of Haydenville, Mass., have refused an unsecured offer of 33 1-3 cents on the dollar on 22 months' time. The assets will probably be bought by a heavy creditor for 25 cents on the dollar.

MONTREAL, March 12.—H. & H. Merrill, dry goods merchants, have settled with their creditors for 75 cents on the dollar, payable at 6, 12, and 18 months. H. Methewson & Co., grocers, have made a settlement with their creditors, paying 42½ cents on the dollar at 4, 8, and 12 months.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 12.—W. J. Dalley & Son, wholesale boots and shoes, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. Their liabilities are placed at $44,000 and their assets nominally at $35,000. Their creditors are mostly in Boston and other towns of Mass.

J. F. SMYTH'S IMPEACHMENT.

THE TRIAL BEFORE THE SENATE.

NEW-YORK LIFE OFFICERS ON THE WITNESS-STAND—WHAT IT COST TO EXAMINE THE COMPANY—SENATOR HARRIS' $5,000 FEE AND THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH IT WAS PAID—A BILL IN HIS HANDWRITING PUT IN EVIDENCE—ONE OF SMYTH'S STATEMENTS POSITIVELY DENIED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 12, 1878.

The President and Vice-President of the New-York Life Insurance Company made their tardy appearance on the witness stand to-day and contradicted the report that either or both of them had stated that the examination of their company by the Insurance Department cost $100,000. They admitted, however, that there were other expenses growing out of the examination besides the $33,000 already brought to light by bills rendered; but could not give the exact amount of these extra expenses. The bill of $5,000 paid to Senator Harris remains unexplained. Witnesses swore that it was in no way connected with the Insurance Department, and hence an explanation was decided to be inadmissible. It came out in the testimony, however, that Harris was legal counsel for Smyth and furnished him and the insurance companies with opinions to justify the violation of the law, and it was also proved that the exorbitant bill of Waldo, Tobey & Grover was in Harris' handwriting. Mr. Hamilton, a Trustee, and member of the Finance Committee of the New-York Life, also testified that Waldo, Tobey & Grover's bill was never audited by that committee either before or after its payment. Every new development in the evidence shows the impropriety of Senator Harris sitting as a juror in the trial. It has also been shown by to-day's testimony that the statement of Smyth to one of the insurance companies that a Judge in the western part of the State had decided that payments might be made by the companies without the audit of the companies was absolutely false. No such question was ever decided or argued before Judge Landon. It is evident that every kind of influence—personal, political, and pecuniary—is to be brought to bear to keep Smyth in office. Every man supposed to have any influence with Senators has been summoned to Albany, and the friends of Smyth give it out as a foregone conclusion that he is to be acquitted.

At the evening session Controller Olcott took the stand, but his testimony did the prosecution more harm than good. The personal interest he confessed he had taken in the case tended to give it a partisan turn. The examination of Mr. Beers was continued, and the further fact elicited that the New-York Life paid altogether, in connection with the exam

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knew that $3,000 were paid to Mr. Hunt by the Universal Life for his attendance at court.

Re-direct Examination—By Mr. Hale—I don't know the representations made to or by Senator Harris about the nature of the service at the time you certified to the reasonableness of the bill. [Witness proceeded to explain the kind of service rendered in the examination, which was similar to that testified to by Collins.]

Frederick Hamilton, sworn.—I am son of Senator Harris; am 29 years of age; I assisted in examinations of insurance companies; spent three weeks on the Metropolitan Company; my examinations were conducted in the name way as Rudd's; the counsel for the Metropolitan was Stewart L. Woodford.

E. W. Paige sworn—Resides in Schenectady, and was Deputy Attorney-General in 1877; was present as the application to Judge Landon for the Receiver of the Universal Life Insurance Company; there was never any discussion before Judge Landon about the construction of the statute of 1873, governing the examinations of insurance companies; there was no oral adjudication of the construction of that statute, and it was never mentioned in the argument; I represented the Attorney-General in all the proceedings before Judge Landon; nothing was said before the Judge about obtaining the audit of the Controller to bills for examinations.

Counsel for the people then said that Judge Landon had been subpœnaed as a witness, but was engaged in holding courts, and had given to Mr. Paige a written statement of what occurred before him at the time referred to. By consent of counsel for defense the statement was read in evidence, as follows:

My attention was not called to the act of 1873, nor was I then or ever asked to give my opinion in regard to it, and I have never given any opinion in regard to that point; other and pressing duties preceding occupied most of the time during which the counsel engaged in the proceeding were before me. The order in question asked for the company to show by affidavit why it should not be counsel and sided, possibly, by some suggestion by me, was, as I understood it, substantially in the nature of a counsel order; it was stated by counsel that the company was required by law to pay the expenses incurred by the department in investigating the company, and that the law could not be complied with unless the injunction was modified; nothing was said either about the amount of those expenses or to whom payable or upon whose audit. The order settled upon in the discussion was not, as I recollect it, then presented to me for signature, but was presented by Mr. Paige subsequently. I looked it over, and found that the expenses incurred by the Insurance Department for the first time arrested my attention. I remarked to Mr. Paige that if it was expected that I should audit those accounts I wanted to know more about them. His reply was that the expenses were incurred by the Insurance Department, were subject to its audit, and not that of the court; that they had been approved by the department, and that the department desired the order permitting their payment. The order presented me for signature bore the approval in writing of John A. McCall, Deputy Superintendent of Insurance. I assumed that the order had been duly approval, and this had the written approval of the department and was asked for by the company. I signed the order. J. S. LANDON.

Before leaving the stand witness was asked to allowed a verbal explanation. He had been charged by the newspapers with having received $4490. The facts were these: On the 31st of December a check for this amount was sent to him at the Attorney-General's office by the Universal Life Insurance Company. It was for disbursements of the Attorney-General; the largest item, between $250 and $300, was for the stenographer; the whole sum was paid over to the Attorney-General, and no part of it to witness. [Witness proceeded to explain the kind of service rendered in the examination, which was similar to that testified to by Collins.]

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William H. Appleton, sworn: Resides in New-York, and am one of the Trustees, and a member of the Finance Committee of the New-York Life Insurance Company.

Q.—Do you know what amount was expended for the examination of that company by the Insurance Department?

Objected to and admitted by the Chair.

A.—I only know by what I have been told by the Finance Committee of the company; I did not audit the bills either before or after they were paid; none of the items came before the Auditing Committee. [Witness was not permitted to state from hearsay the amount which the examination cost to the company.]

Morris Franklin, sworn: Resides in Flushing, Long Island, and am President of the New-York Life Insurance Company; I was present when Insurance Superintendent Smyth that an examination of our company was to be made; the abstracts were given to the firm of Waldo, Tobey & Grover to be examined; the total expense of the examination was about $33,000; I did not state at any place that the examination cost $100,000; was not present when the bill of Waldo, Tobey & Grover was presented; don't remember that I saw the bill; don't remember ever seeing Senator Harris in our office; don't know of my own knowledge about Harris being paid $5,000 for services; heard of it, but can't say from whom I received the information; I have a general supervision of the company.

Q.—When did the rumor of this payment reach your ears?

Objected to by defense, and admitted by a vote of the Senate as follows: [Republicans in roman; Democrats in *italic*:]

YEAS—Messrs. Davenport, Goebel, *Goodwin*, Hicks, *Hogan*, Hopkins, *Jones*, Lippitt, Lynde, Pomeroy, *Rhines*, Robertson, Sessions, *St. John*, Wagner, Wendover—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Edink, Lacomis, Marvin, McCarthy, *J. F. Pierce*, R. V. Pierce, Rockwell, Turner, *Weystof*—9.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. *Eccleston*, Harris, *Hughes, Jacobs, Morrissey, Oakley, Payne*—7.

Witness.—It is impossible for me to say when I heard the rumor referred to; this bill was presented by the Senate; I think it was prior to the payment of Waldo, Tobey & Grover's bill; I understood it was a general retainer fee; did not understand that it was in reference to this examination; don't think I ever stated to any person what the examination of our company cost; did not say at a meeting of the Directors of the Arctic Insurance Company that it cost $100,000.

William H. Beers sworn—Am Vice-President of the New-York Life Insurance Company; was in Europe a portion of the time when the examination of the company was made; the bill of Waldo, Tobey & Grover was presented on the day the check for payment is dated, Nov. 6; I think our counsel, Mr. Knox, brought the bill to our company; can't say whether Mr. Harris was present or Mr. Smyth; don't recollect when the bill was presented; don't recollect when presented; think Mr. Tobey was not there that day; think he was sick; don't know how the signature of Waldo, Tobey & Grover was obtained to the bill, or when; don't recollect that I saw the bill; spoke to me; don't recollect whether I saw the bill before the deduction was made of $1,990; Laimbeer's bill for appraising the property was presented on the date of the check; the total expense of the examination was about $33,000; there were no other expenses; the payment to Senator Harris of $5,000 was not connected with the examination; if the expense of advertising the report is included, it would amount to more than $33,000; there were also some expenses in looking after the examination and seeing how it progressed.

Q.—Under what head of expenditures did the payment of $5,000 to Senator Harris come?

Objected to by defendant's counsel, who argued that it was nobody's business what the payment to Harris was for, so long as it was in no way connected with the charges against Smyth.

Mr. Hale, for the people, argued in favor of admitting the testimony, with a view to bringing it home to Smyth; Harris was at the time counsel for Smyth's department; he gave opinions to justify these violations of the law by Smyth, and these opinions were shown to insurance companies to justify their acquiescence in the violation of the law; and the bill of Waldo, Tobey & Grover was proved to be in Harris' handwriting.

Mr. Peckham, for the defense, denied that there was any evidence that Harris was the counsel for the Insurance Department.

The Chair decided in favor of admitting the testimony.

A.—It came under that class of expenses not connected with the Insurance Department.

The Senate here took a recess till 7 P. M.

The Senate reassembled at 7 o'clock. Mr. Beers, Vice-President of the New-York Life Insurance Company, resumed the stand. Counsel for the people asked the total cost of investigation, exclusive of advertising. Counsel for Superintendent Smyth objected, and the Senate directed that the question should be answered.

Witness—Between $50,000 and $60,000; completed counsel to look after the report and get it through the department.

Q.—Do you expect that the $5,000 paid Senator Harris in November was to help through that report?

A.—We did so consider.

Controller Olcott was affirmed and testified: Several orders were issued to Smyth, appropriated in 1877 for clerk hire and expenses of the Insurance Department; I have no recollection of calling upon Superintendent Smyth with Mr. Harris in reference to the charges in this bill.

On cross-examination the witness testified: Have not talked with Senators of the merits of this case; visited New-York and talked with several persons there in reference to the merits of the case; talked with Messrs. Beers, Franklin, Maasing, Calkins, of the *World*, Bedwell of the *Sun*, and MacDonald, of the *Telegram*.

John A. Stuyvesant, a lawyer of New-York, sworn: I have had 20 years' practice in New-York, mainly with reference to real estate; many lawyers make a specialty of examining titles to property; $6,000 or $8,000 would have been liberal pay for looking over the abstracts of titles of the New-York Life Insurance Company.

Marcus T. Hun, affirmed: Am a lawyer of Albany; think $40 a day each would be liberal pay to Messrs. Harris & Beebe for their services in examining abstracts of mortgage, &c.; do not take into consideration the value of the property represented in the mortgages.

The Senate adopted a resolution limiting each side to five experts as witnesses.

Charles M. Jenkins, a lawyer of Albany, sworn: Think a fair compensation to Messrs. Harris & Beebe for examining titles would be from $20 to $30 a day for each.

Mr. Hale—There are some witnesses whose testimony is deemed important who cannot present until Thursday.

On motion of Mr. Pomeroy, the further consideration of the trial was postponed until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 13.—An engine drawing a number of coal cars ran into another train of coal cars at Bradford Station, on the Bradford Railroad, on many being the morning. Joseph J. Cochran, engineer, was severely injured, and John Brennan was terribly scalded. About 30 coal cars were thrown from the track and badly wrecked.

OTTOMAN AND MUSCOVITE.

SECOND LECTURE BY REV. DR. STORRS—THE DEVELOPMENT AND MORALE OF THE RUSSIAN POWER IN EUROPE.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a large audience at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening to listen to Rev. Dr. Storrs' second lecture on "The Ottoman and Muscovite." It was devoted to a memorograph upon the rise and development of Imperial Russia in the first instance, and to a discussion of the long struggle between the two races and religions for the possession of the old Imperial City of Constantinople in the second, each landmark in the history of the conviction being carefully distinguished and brought into bold intellectual relief. The introduction, without going into questions of chronology, described what is familiar to historians as the prehistoric and semi-fabulous annals of the Ryss, and the condition of the country previous to the invasion by the Tartars, second emperor in the Turks, that overran primitive Russia with an army of 500,000 men, led by a cousin of the great conqueror, Jenghis Khan, who was scarcely inferior in military talents to his great but indomitable relative. This force, enormous as it was, formed in reality only about one-third of the tremendous Tartar wave that broke over Europe at the time of Jenghis, overflowed Hungary, and penetrated into Germany and laid siege to her fortresses, even almost to the boundaries of France, to the King of which the Tartar Emperor sent a messenger demanding his submission in these terms: "There is but one God in Heaven, and there is but one supreme ruler upon the earth, to whom all others must pay tribute." "Russia," said the lecturer, "was the breakwater that saved modern Europe from this tremendous migration of an armed race, by receiving the wave upon her own soil." Better, it was Russia that rendered modern Europe possible; for even in England such was the panic that the herring fisheries were suspended in terror of a possible barbarian invasion. There was nothing in history comparable with the oppression and the suffering of the Russian races under Tartar domination, which, from the times of Jenghis Khan, endured two centuries and a half, and fairly beat the spirit of the Russian into the dust. The development of Moscow during this period was the only luminous spot in this long reign of dread and terror, distinguished by innumerable local rebellions, put down as fast as they arose, by constant passive and active resistance, and by a rapine and cruelty that sufficiently accounts for the rooted hatred of the Muscovite for the Tartar. Finally, after two and a half centuries of submission, the Grand Dukes of Moscow expelled the Tartar dynasty from the throne of Russia, and liberated the Kingdom from the long nightmare of Tartar domination.

And here must be marked a very serious historical coincidence. The Czar in Russia appeared almost contemporaneously with the fall of Constantinople and the final extinction of the Byzantine Empire. The Turks had just taken possession of Constantinople when Ivan III. of Moscovy, ascended the throne of Russia, and laid the foundation of its existing power. This, under certain circumstances, proved a potential factor in the development of a Russian national spirit. From 1462 to 1503, a period of 43 years, may be accounted as the most brilliant period in the development of the Turkish Empire. During this period the Russian race was slowly recovering from an oppression that had been more almost than national extinction, and broke the national spirit, and reduced the peasantry to a state of pitiful and abject external submission, underlaid by a deadly hatred of their oppressors. Russia came out of this struggle with Tartarism so weak and feeble that, up to the middle of the seventeenth century Sweden, on the one hand, and Poland, on the other, meditated the conquest of the whole country. Indeed, a Polish Czar once occupied the throne for a short time, but he went away for good reasons, and never came back again; and the fact was a very familiar one, that until the Swedish ambition was broken at Poltown it was supposed that a few thousand Swedes could readily penetrate to Moscow. Russia turned upon Poland at last, and utterly crushed her.

Out of the weakness, feebleness, and lack of social and political cohesion in the midst of which Russia found herself after expelling the Tartar came the autocracy of the Czar. It had been urged in some quarters that as between Russian and Turkish despotism there was little to prefer; but nothing could be more fallacious and superficial than this view of the case. In hands of bad rulers, such as Ivan the Terrible (or Crazy) in his later years, autocracy or bad has proved a potent engine of cruelty and oppression. On the other hand under such a man as Peter the Great—that savage, progressive, brutal, and far-sighted Czar—it had proved a powerful adjunct to civil and political organization, and to the development of Russia as a nation. Under these circumstances it must be recollected that autocracy was reverenced by the serfs—reverenced to such an extraordinary extent that when Ivan the Terrible, in the record of his atrocities and cruelty, abdicated his throne and retired to a monastery, his people rose and besought him to return and put them to death at his will, only not to leave them without the luxury of a Czar. This feeling of reverence, oppression and serfdom had developed an element of hypocrisy in the Russian peasantry. Alexander once said of his subjects that they would steal his teeth if he would be done without dentists.

The lecturer now proceeded to trace the historical sequences of the struggles between the Ottoman and Muscovite from the moment of the rehabilitation of Russia under Ivan III., who sought Sophia, the daughter of the dethroned Greek Emperor, married her, and adopted the blazon of the Byzantine Emperors, the double-headed black eagle, to its final triumph. The two-headed throne which was sent to Russia with Sophia is still used at state ceremonies. It was not, however, until the Romanoffs ascended the throne of the Czars that the struggle commenced in earnest. Peter Romanoff, whose story reads like an Arabian Night's tale, found Russia full of Swedes, having repelled the Swedes, commenced the gradual intrusion southward to the shores of the Black Sea. Tracing out the varying fortunes of the struggle, the Russian gaining a little ground with every generation, the speaker came down to the treaty of Jassy in 1792, by which a Russian protectorate was established over Servia, Moldavia, and other Turkish provinces, and Russia acquired the right to interfere for the protection of holders of the Greek religion in Turkey, the vindication of which right led to the war just ended. Dr. Storrs described the series of campaigns from that of Peter the Great, ending in the treaty of Prath, to the final event in the struggle, in graphic and picturesque language that held the large audience in rapt attention for the nearly two hours occupied in the delivery of the lecture.

THE COMING TIDAL WAVE.

THE FEARS OF THE PEOPLE ON THE NEW-JERSEY SHORE — BOATS MOORED TO HOUSES AND PROVISIONED, AWAITING THE HIGH TIDE—SUPERSTITION AMONG THE PEOPLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Tuesday, March 12, 1878.

For the past 36 hours a north-east gale of unusual severity has been breaking on the coast. As yet no marine disasters have been reported. The Life-saving Service men fear trouble along the shore to-night, and the patrols between stations Nos. 1 and 9 will be doubled. The telegraph wires are all down, and there is but little communication below Wreck Pond. Great fear is entertained that at high tide to-night there will be a disastrous washout. Warned by the experience of the great south-east storm of Jan. 31, which swept with such destructive force along this portion of the coast, the Southern Railroad people have erected breakwaters and taken other precautions against another such storm. Around the Highland Station the track is strewed with the debris of demolished bathing-houses. The tracks of the New-Jersey Central Railroad at Wreck Pond and other dangerous places are being carefully watched. For weeks the Central authorities have been preparing for the high tides, and long trains of broken rock have been transported daily to Spring Lake, Shark River, Wreck Pond, working have toward Great Pond, for the purpose of strengthening the places that are exposed to tidal waves.

A superstitious spirit among the people here that the tidal wave will inundate the coast and extend into the interior of the country. Last Sunday a meeting was held at the Branchport Church, and the preacher, after portraying that the Judgment Day would arrive in two weeks, narrated the story of a deaf and dumb boy who died in Rutgerstown on Friday last, and who just before expiring recovered his speech, and declared that "in two weeks not much land would be found above water." The excitement worked upon the minds of the simple fishermen who heard it, and the story traveled until the people in nearly every house that skirts the shore have packed their clothing and provisions, and in some instances men, clustered together, will remain on board their boats over night and sleep in the cabins. Old sailors, however, say that between now and Sunday one of the highest tides ever known will reach the shore.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Miller, the President of the National Grocers' Association, has issued a call for a meeting of grocers, for which purpose the Legislature has granted the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives. The object of the meeting is to consider the question of the repeal of the law imposing a tax of $1 per barrel on whisky.

FONTANA TIMBER THIEVES.

CAST SCORNFUL HATE UPON THEM.

A SYSTEMATIC PLUNDER OF THE PUBLIC LANDS BY SPECULATORS AND LUMBERMEN—TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED CORDS OF WOOD IN THE HANDS OF ONE HELENA SPECULATOR—WHOLE TOWNSHIPS DEVASTATED BY THESE TIMBER LEECHES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 12, 1878.

To-day, in the Senate, the communication of the Secretary of the Interior in reference to a resolution relating to timber depredations in Montana was presented by the presiding officer. Senator Matthews asked to have the paper read and placed in the official *Record*, but was defeated by objections from Senator Sargent. The substance of the communication, which will be again called up to-morrow, is as follows:

It will be remembered that on Feb. 26, pending the consideration of the Mississippi Levee bill, Senator Blaine referred to the action of Senator Sanders in seizing timber stolen from the public lands in Montana as rough and cruel, and without proper regard to right. Mr. Blaine also read a note from Delegate Maginnis, of Montana, in which he charged that all the fine wood out for the town of Helena had been seized, and in consequence the people were threatened with great suffering and distress unless the wood seized should be surrendered. In consequence of the statements then made the Senate passed a resolution calling upon Secretary Schurz to make report on the timber seizures in Montana. This report will show that seizures were only made when wood and lumber were found in the hands of speculators and lumbermen, and reports of special agents accompany the Secretary's report showing a systematic robbery of the public lands in that Territory which even Mr. Maginnis and Senator Blaine will not care to publicly defend.

William Noulan, who has resided for several years in Montana, was appointed last Summer as investigate this lumber business, and made several reports to the department, giving full details of the mode of carrying on the lumber trade in that Territory. Secretary Schurz might content himself by sending to the Senate the reports of the special agent without any argument to explain or justify his conduct. Writing in September last, Special Agent Noulan said:

"Sept. 4, 1877, visited wood-choppers' camp in 'Ten Mile' and 'Blue Cloud' gulch. Met Lion Bourgisgault, wood-hauler. He has 200 cords of clear yellow pine for sale; might sell some from Helena, out on public lands adjoining Township 10, north, range 3, west, unsurveyed. Saw the wood on the ground. He informed me that said wood was nearly all in the hands of speculators, of whom Levy M. Beveridge, a resident of Helena, is the principal operator. He has had cut and purchased 2,500 cords, which he expects to sell for $8 per cord next Winter. Beveridge's wood is in different lots, scattered within a radius of 12 miles of Helena. Upon visited Beveridge's wood-pile on Blue Cloud, 10 miles west-north-west from Helena. Found 640 cords of clear yellow pine and white pine wood piled up, with trees continually at work increasing the pile. Also saw a log house containing 200 logs of wood owned by Antoine Champeau, a French Canadian, whom I met. These Canadians make a regular business of chopping wood on vacant lands, and after they have accumulated enough to pay them they sell to speculators, and generally return to Canada. Same day, met P. Le Due, who cuts his wood in Colorado Gulch, 13 miles west-south-west of Helena. He had his cabin on the land of Thomas Cummins, on other day 12 cords of wood in Helena, for which he received $6 per cord. Same day met Washniller, wood-hauler. He has 150 cords for sale. His wood is straight, clear pine, same as that cut from Mile Creek, 13 miles from Helena, west-south-west, unsawed. He is now engaged in hauling wood to his residence, four miles west of Helena, where I saw a large pile of it. Same day met Lewis, teams hauling wood to Helena, all coming from the west. This is the usual number constantly employed. There are several hundred cords of wood which have been cut from public lands piled up on vacant grounds on the outskirts of the town of Helena, belonging to L. M. Beveridge and other members of what is called the Wood Ring."

On Sept. 6 he writes:

"Sept. 7, 1877, went to Clancy Creek, situate in Township 8 north, range 3, west. I find that the whole township has been cut over and divided out of its timber, Helena's best wood having been and removed by saw-mill proprietors. The principal ones are Sanford & Evans, lumbermen of Lower Trails-street Helena, and Antoine M. Holter and Martin M. Holter. The lastnamed persons have been actively engaged in the business for the past 11 or 12 years in this Territory to my personal knowledge. Their saw-mill on Prickly Pear Creek, about 12 miles from Helena, cut up into lumber, lath, and shingles all available trees on this section (School Section 16) and other adjacent sections. The mill is now removed, as it is about worn out. About four weeks since they started a new mill on Lump Gulch, on Section 9, same township, one-half mile from the main road to Corinne, Utah, distant 14½ miles from Helena, which I visited and had a conversation with Mr. McCullough, foreman for the Holter Brothers. He informed me that their mill used a 60-inch planer-toothed saw; capacity, 7,000 or 8,000 feet every 12 hours; that they were now running their mill night and day; that 30 men were employed, and 55 yoke of cattle at work, and delivered in Helena, with double teams, 10,000 feet of lumber per day. The lumber was worth at the mill $25 per 1,000 feet. I looked through the mill, but not when at the mill were principally cut last Fall. The logs are yellow pine, varying from 12 to 30 inches in diameter, the trees growing amid granite rocks and on hill sides, when near enough to water to make the land is worthless. Same time, noticed Holter Brothers' order posted in the mill; asked if it was a notice of location; was informed, and, on looking, I looked, and saw it was an order for 200,000 feet of assorted lumber, 100,000 shingles, and 70,000 laths, to be delivered at Holter Brothers' lumber-yard, at Helena, as soon as possible, as there is a good market there; was also informed by Mr. McCullough that their saw mills as came into competition with Holter Brothers or Sanford & Evans were bought out by them, thus giving a monopoly of the Helena lumber trade to these two firms. Informed by Mr. McCullough that Holter had been taken up and located, he replied that the old man [A. M. Holter] had the boys pile on a few sections to hold them until the timber was removed."

On Sept. 20 he writes:

"I have traversed Township 9, north, range 4, west. This township, lying contiguous to Helena, has severely suffered from lumbermen and cord-wood choppers, who have removed all the useful timber therefrom within a distance of eight and ten miles of Helena. On my way to Jackson Creek, called at the shingle factory of E. Redding, and conversed with the proprietor, who informed me that he had occupied the premises for making shingles two years. He has taken up, in company with others, 160 acres of land for a placer mine claim. His partners were only in company with him for a blind when the land was applied for. Thinks there are 500 cords in the creek, but is not sure. Has purchased the timber, and keeps off sawmills. Expects to sell out to wood dealers when through with shingle-making. Uses an upward-acting shingle-sawing machine, and manufactures 9,000 or 10,000 shingles per day out of the best yellow pine, which sell in Helena at the rate of $4 50 per 1,000. Gets his timber outside his location when practicable, so as to save his own timber. Learned from Land Office at Helena that Redding has not paid for the land mentioned. Then visited Sanford & Evans' saw mill, four miles south of Redding's, on Buffalo Creek. Conversed with C. G. Evans, one of the proprietors, who informed me that he located his mill there last April, and that the mill can make 10,000 feet of lumber per day of 10 hours; that he is now cutting down all kinds of trees for lumber and shingles; that he cuts the timber in all directions from the mill, and, as far as it will pay, to haul logs to it; that he has 36 yoke of cattle at work, and pays for cutting lumber $2 per 1,000 feet; that lumber is in good demand, worth $20 at the mill, and likely to increase. Sandford & Evans deal exclusively in lumber, laths, and shingles, which, with the exception, are taken from the public lands of the United States. They have carried on the lumber business in this Territory for several years to my personal knowledge.

"On my return to Helena, in the north-west corner of Township 9, north, range 4, west, about 1,000 cords of wood, principally yellow pine, that I learned had been cut and carried over two years for a grocer named Philip Hauser, who does business in Unionville, four miles south of Helena, his intention being to get a corner in fire-wood, thereby forcing the quartz mills at and near Unionville to pay higher prices for the same."

Under date of Jan. 3, 1878, the special agent writes:

"In my report of Sept. 13, 1877, I stated that Holter Brothers had been engaged in the lumber trade for the past 12 years to my personal knowledge, and in my report of Oct. 4, 1877, and in report of Dec. 20, 1877, I stated that they had committed depredations on the public lands in cutting down large numbers of trees which were left to rot, or that they intended to cut the logs into lumber, laths, and shingles. I also stated and reported that Helena that Holter Brothers' saw mill was worthless. Same time, noticed Holter Brothers' order posted in the mill; asked if it was a notice of location; was informed, and, on looking, I looked, and saw it was an order for 200,000 feet of assorted lumber, 100,000 shingles, and 70,000 laths, to be delivered at Holter Brothers' lumber-yard, at Helena, as soon as possible, as there is a good market there; was also informed by Mr. McCullough that their saw mills as came into competition with Holter Brothers or Sanford & Evans were bought out by them, thus giving a monopoly of the Helena lumber trade to these two firms. Informed by Mr. McCullough that Holter had been taken up and located, he replied that the old man [A. M. Holter] had the boys pile on a few sections to hold them until the timber was removed."

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MEETING OF CUBAN REFUGEES.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 12.—The *Picayune* says: "By private advices from Key West, we learn that a mass-meeting of Cuban refugees was held yesterday in that city and a solemn protest entered against all negotiations with the Government of Spain not based on the independence of the Island of Cuba. Two hundred men, fully armed and equipped, were to leave last Key West for the ill-fated isle."

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The boy Charles Welsh, alias Peters, who shot and killed young McAfee, a playmate, yesterday afternoon, was arrested this morning.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 12.—The body of the woman found in the river here has been identified as Mary Mirooney, a waitress in a restaurant. She has been missing since Jan. 24.

MILFORD, N. H., March 12.—Two very distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here at 9 o'clock this morning. The shocks were probably timed by the number of seconds between the flash of lightning and the report of the thunder.

INSURANCE IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, March 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Speaker called the attention of the members of both sides of the House to the fact of petitions being presented by persons, who, though members of insurance companies doing business in Canada, were residents of the United States, and asked for an expression of opinion as to whether

JOHN BURNS NOT MURDERED.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY RENDERED—DEATH BY DROWNING—SOME FACTS ABOUT A ROCKLAND COUNTY CORONER.

The inquest to discover the cause of the death of John Burns, the employe of the United States Marshal's office in this City whose body was found on Monday morning in the slip of the ferry-boat that runs between Nyack and Tarrytown, was closed in the former village yesterday morning. Only two witnesses were examined yesterday, and their testimony, like that given on Monday night, indicated that the deceased fell into the river while drunk and was drowned. No evidence was given at either session of the Coroner's jury in any respect justifying the suspicion that Burns was foully dealt with. John P. Wilson, a colored waiter employed in the Smithsonian Hotel in Nyack, was the first witness yesterday. He simply said that about 5 o'clock on the morning upon which Burns disappeared he heard the cries of a man upon or near the dock at which the libeled steam-boat Onyxsteah lay; he could not tell whether they were cries of distress or not. Dr. William G. Stevenson testified that he had made an autopsy of the body of the deceased, and that in his opinion he came to his death by drowning; there were two bruises upon the scalp, one of which was, he presumed, from the fact that there was a good deal of extravasated blood near it, caused before death; he could not tell whether the deceased was rendered unconscious by the blow that produced the bruise; that would depend upon temperament; one man might receive a slight blow, and become unconscious through fear; another might not be affected by the kick of a horse. After a long discussion the jury decided that Joan Burns came to his death by drowning while intoxicated with liquor procured in the saloon of Peter Moloney.

There were some features of the inquest that deprived it of all solemnity, and rendered it almost a farce provided for the amusement of a crowd of idle bumpkins. The Coroner is a sphinx-like Irish rumseller named Donovan. He was elected by Democrats, in utter disregard of his lack of ability, over a reputable physician. During the entire inquest he did not speak more than a dozen times, and never asked a question of a witness, the examination being conducted by Squire Stevens, who acted as his clerk. At the time appointed for the opening of the inquest yesterday morning the Squire sent the Coroner out in a messenger to summon dilatory jurors. Upon his return the Squire told him that the colored man Wilson was wanted as a witness, and presented a subpœna for him to sign. With extreme difficulty Donovan signed it. Squire Stevens then gave it to a constable, saying, "Summon the witness to attend forthwith." The Coroner emphasized these instructions by saying, "Yes, tell him to come on as soon as he kin." Then, overcome by the effort, he fell back and said not a word until the testimony was all in and he had retired to the liquor store beneath the Squire's office. It was easy to believe the story about Coroner Donovan as his first inquest a year or two ago, saying, "Summon the witness to attend forthwith." The Coroner emphasized these instructions by saying.

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Committee in spite of the necessity of making some provision for the Southern Pacific, Texas Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific, Central Pacific, Pacific Railroads, and argued that Congress had the right to pass such a bill as the one proposed. He referred to the eighteenth section of the act of July 1, 1862, chartering the road, wherein Congress reserved the right to modify, alter, amend, or repeal the act, and said the passage of the pending bill was nothing beyond the exercise of a yearly reserved power. He quoted at length from legal authorities in support of the power of Congress to pass the bill, and argued that the public interest required it.

THE WEST POINT BILL.

Pending discussion the bill was laid aside, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. WINDOM, took up the West Point Appropriation bill, but before proceeding with the consideration a motion of Mr. MAYNARD, of Ohio, to go into executive session was agreed to, and Mr. WINDOM gave notice that the consideration of the West Point bill would be resumed at the expiration of the morning hour to-morrow.

The Senate then, at 5 o'clock, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. SOUTHARD AND THE TRIUMVIRATE.

Mr. SOUTHARD, of Ohio, rising to a personal explanation, said that the joint resolution introduced by him in relation to three Presidents was introduced by request. The idea of having more than one Executive head was not so chimerical as the press had been representing it, but had had many advocates in this country and examples in ancient history.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CONTEST.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, gave notice that he would call up to-morrow the Massachusetts contested election case of Dean against Field.

THE DIPLOMATIC BILL.

At 12:45 the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. COX, of New-York, in the chair) on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, spoke of the great importance of the Consular service of the country. It was of vital consequence to commerce. It was the last service which any discriminating nation (having much commerce) and desiring it to grow would discourage. The gentleman who had charge of the bill (Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi,) had spoken about the necessity of economy. He [Mr. Hale] admitted that economy in disbursements—if economy—if seriously intended and discriminately applied—was a primal duty of the Legislature, but he asserted that none of those gentlemen who set themselves up as advocates of economy could afford or would be permitted to direct their strokes in a single direction that would cripple the Government, while they were inert and lax in the direction of schemes that raid on the Treasury and would in the end bankrupt it. He reminded Mr. Singleton that his name had not appeared voting against the bill for the owners of distilled spirits in bonded warehouses, which might have depleted the Treasury to the amount of $2,500,000 to $4,000,000. Neither had any of the majority members on the Appropriations Committee voted against it. He recommended the various bills that were pending at this session intended to draw large sums from the Treasury, not mainly for the benefit of the Southern section of the country, and in regard to which he said that their support would come mostly from the Democratic side of the House, and the opposition to them from the Republican side. Among them he enumerated the bill to pension the soldiers of the Mexican and Indian wars, (which would take from three to seven millions a year from the Treasury;) the Giddings claim, which involved the principle of paying Southern mail contractors for losses which were known to result from the Texas Treasury; the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, representing sixty millions, to be assumed by the Government; the Mississippi Levee bill, (involving $25,000,000;) the bill to refund the cotton tax, (involving $60,000,000;) the bill to reopen the old cotton seizure cases, and the bill to abolish the Southern Claims Commission.

Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Tennessee, said that if he had had any doubt about supporting the bill the speech just made would have removed that doubt.

Mr. DUNNELL, of Minnesota, spoke in defense of the Consular system, which was not only self-sustaining, but actually contributed $300,000 per year into the Treasury. He attributed partly to the want of Consular agencies the decrease of American commerce. He declared himself in favor of rating Government aid to American commerce. The great American question to-day was how American producers could reach consumers. He characterized the impending Tariff bill as the "wooden horse" surrounding the walls and threatening the prosperity of the country. He regretted that there was a proposition to revise the tariff, but its promoters were vastly mistaken if they supposed they could pass it.

Mr. COX, of New-York, (having called Mr. Durham to the chair,) took the floor and criticised Mr. Hewitt's speech of yesterday. The drift of that speech, he said, was to maintain the existing tariff, and resisted to quiet title. His colleague, however, could not quiet one particular title. He could not read one title clear to the White House, or any other mansion. His colleague was in great fear of the decision of the Electoral Commission, and he naturally desired to have the result certified as good. The result, however, was bad. No washing could rinse out the damaged fabric. While that stain remained the country would continue to be incarnadined till the present Executive retired for a better man. To-day a nonelected man held the high office of the Presidency through the crime of a convicted forger, and that convicted forger was the most important person in Customs. He [Mr. Cox] had the other day, somewhat informally and in the honest fervor of the moment, characterized the President as a fraud. The more he thought of it he would point his colleague was, that when one takes an office to which he is not elected, and takes it through corrupt means, it is better not to trust any thing he does. He proceeded to discuss the civil service reform policy.

Mr. NEAL, of Ohio, made a speech in defense of the Consular service and system.

The committee then rose, and at 4:50 o'clock the House adjourned.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT—APPOINTMENT CLERK SMITH AS PAYMASTER IN THE ARMY—THE TERRITORIAL LAWS OF ARIZONA—CLAIMS AGAINST THE CHEROKEE INDEMNITY FUND—NO WORK ON THE TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Senate Finance Committee this morning agreed to consider the House bill for a repeal of the Specie Resumption act at the next regular meeting on the 19th inst. The subject was not discussed to-day, the session being wholly devoted to private relief bills and executive business.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day took up the nomination of Thomas C. H. Smith, (now Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department,) to be a Paymaster in the Army, but at the request of several members, who wished to make further inquiry on the subject, it was laid over without action.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day approved the body of laws passed by the Legislative Assembly of Arizona, with the exception of the act granting special privileges to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California. The vote was 6 against 3. Messrs. Stenger, and Butler being absent. This action with regard to the Railroad act was on the ground that under the organic law of the Territory the Legislative Assembly has no power or authority to grant special privileges. Both majority and minority reports will be made to the House.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day heard argument from Messrs. Patterson, of New-York, and Myers, of Philadelphia, in advocacy of the House bill providing for the payment out of the Chinese Indemnity fund of the claims of certain insurance companies for losses sustained by the destruction of the bark Caldera by pirates in the China seas in the year 1854.

The Committee on Ways and Means did not consider any portion of the Tariff bill to-day, their whole session being devoted to the consideration of Representative Burchard's bill providing for the refunding of the cotton tax, and the loan of $50,000,000 authorized by the act of January 14, 1875, for that purpose. The tariff will be taken up for further consideration at their meeting to-morrow.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Robert M. Reynolds, of Alabama, to be First Auditor of the Treasury; Robert P. Kennedy, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Ohio; Adolph Schempply, Inspector of Public Moneys at Santa Cruz; First Lieut. Charles F. Woodruff, Seventh Infantry, to be Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

Naval Constructor John W. Kestler, to be Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs and Chief Constructor, with the relative rank of Commodore. Pay Director George F. Cutter, to be Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and Paymaster-General, with the relative rank of Commodore.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

William A. Howard, of Michigan, to be Governor of Dakota; Territories Michael Shaughnessy, of Montana, to be United States Marshal for that Territory; Charles Bartlett, of Iowa, now Consul at Puerto Cabello, to be Consul at Guadaloupe; W. W. Alberson to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina; Hiram L. Brown, to be Collector of Customs at Erie, Penn.; James H. Ellwood, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Iowa; Edward H. Norton, of New-Jersey, to be Register of the Land Office at Boise City, Idaho.

Pay Inspector Joseph Watson; First Lieuts. W. S. Simpson and L. G. Shepard to be Captains; Second Lieuts. S. A. Brooks and W. D. Routh to be First Lieutenants; Third Lieuts. John Morrissey, Jr. and R. M. Cooley to be Second Lieutenants.

Ensigns John W. Cummings, at Ware, Mass.; George S. Bryan, at Plymouth, Mass.; John B. Andrews, at Boston, Mass.; Charles D. Sanford, at Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Robert Tringer, at Rosendale, N. Y.; Alfred M. Hunt, at Marcus, Penn.; F. W. Dunham, at Troy City, Mich.; John P. Crossman, at Williamstown, Vt.; Sylvanus C. Marshall, at Wataska, Ill.; Marcellus D. Robertson, at Old Fort, Penn.; Jesse F. Newman, at Russellville, Ky.; Mr. Cole F. Brown, at Ashland, Va.; Edward Kirk, at Mount City, Penn.; David G. Fortt, at Petersburg, Va.; S. Wilson Williams, at Medal, M. T.; Benjamin B. Gale, of Ohio.

LAW REPORTS.

THE VANDERBILT WILL CASE.

A NEWSPAPER REPORTER'S TESTIMONY—THE COMMODORE'S OPINION OF HIS TWO SONS—HIS PROMISES IN REGARD TO SOPHELIUS.

The greater part of the morning session in the Vanderbilt will case yesterday was taken up by a discussion of counsel as to the introduction as evidence of declarations made by William H. Vanderbilt. Surrogate Calvin said that he would reserve his decision until he had deliberated upon the matter. Mr. Benjamin Wood was called to the witness' chair by Mr. Scott. Lord, who endeavored to get testimony from him admitted relating to the Commodore's alleged vagaries in regard to quack doctors and their cures. The evidence was excluded. Cornelius M. Mesereau testified: I have lived for 40 years in New-York; I knew Commodore Vanderbilt well and Cornelius J. Vanderbilt slightly; in September or October, 1873, he told me one day that he had conceived the idea of getting ice up the Hudson River and shipping it in freight cars to this City, to sell to brewers and others in Winter as well as Summer; a week afterward we talked the matter over again; Mr. Wardell and George Osgood were there; the Commodore said he thought the Knickerbocker folks had had it to themselves long enough; he asked George Osgood how he would like to go in it; I understood that George was his son-in-law; the Commodore asked me if I knew his son "Cornele;" he said, "He's a smart fellow, and wants just such a fellow as you behind him; see him and talk over the matter; he said Cornelo was a very different fellow from what he had been, and he said that very emphatically; I told him the ice venture would cost $200,000 or $300,000; he said he'd take care of that; he spoke as if he'd like to have "Cornele" go in the business.

To Mr. Clinton—He concluded it was too late that year to begin the thing, and he never spoke of it afterward.

After recess Robert G. Morris testified: I have been a reporter about 10 years; I had a conversation with William H. Vanderbilt four or five years ago; I cannot be specific as to the time; it was on a Sunday; after that conversation I went to the Commodore's house; I had a conversation with the Commodore in a little room on the left hand side, in the rear of the stairway, in the Washington-place house; other persons were present at the beginning of the interview—a lady who, I was told, was the Commodore's wife, and another elderly lady; my business related to a transaction of the Central Railroad which caused some stir among railroad people; I told the Commodore I'd seen his son, and that he had made certain statements; the substance of the Commodore's reply was that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt had said more than he knew.

Mr. Lord—Did he say anything about "Billy, ——Billy?"

Mr. Clinton—I object to that. Lord pounded on his own damning.

Witness—I will not swear to that; I think he said "always says more than he knows," but it was more particularly in relation to this subject; I do not recollect stating to you that I should never forget the circumstance.

To Mr. Clinton—I went simply in my capacity as a reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, with which I was then connected, to verify a rumor in regard to the railroad-of which the Commodore was President and William H. Vanderbilt Vice-President; all my intercourse with the Commodore in that capacity—and the Commodore disapproved the information given by William H. Vanderbilt an hour before; he denied the rumor in part, but he refused to explain the business to me; he referred me to what we call a poor man to interview; he seemed to mean, in his remark about his son, that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt had told more than the Commodore intended should be known.

To Mr. Lord—I said to the Commodore, "This seems to be so, for Mr. William H. Vanderbilt just said it was so;" he got up and turned his chair around, and he was angry; he said, "Billy says more than he knows."

Mrs. Mary Massey testified: I used to live at service in Connecticut with Mrs. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt; I left there in March, 1875; I had previously left in 1866 or 1867; I knew Commodore Vanderbilt thoroughly well; he came pretty much every month, and staid 8 or 10 days every time; I heard him speak about Mr. Cornelius; one day I was standing by my kitchen window, and the window was hoisted, and the Commodore was just outside; I could hear every word; he was talking with a gentleman about the loan, I think, of the Hartford, but his name was Mr. Stuart; the Commodore said the grounds looked very beautiful, and that Mr. Cornelius deserved a great deal of credit; one day the Commodore was on the piazza and Mrs. Vanderbilt in the window; Mrs. Vanderbilt was standing up the garden walk, and knew he was going to have a fit; I often held him at such times; he had a very hard one; the Commodore came in and pointed to his condition and said: "I would like to know if I can give that ship if Cornele could get his health;" and he said, "I will leave Cornele as much as any of my children;" I don't know no lawyers at all; I never was in a court before; I was summoned on the 2d or 3d; I got $50 cents as a witness fee; I have spoken of what the Commodore said a hundred times.

Cyrus Bacon testified that he lent money to Cornelius, and the latter told him he would surely get his money back when he [the Commodore] was dead. "I wish," said Judge Comstock, rising, "to reserve the right to strike out this evidence hereafter." "Your exception is noted," said the witness, "with these frequent motions of counsel. It seems they know if they can't strike out a great deal they'll be beaten." The evidence of Charles M. Stevenson and that of Jacob H. Vandebilt was rejected because both are legatees under the will.

TRAMPS AS COMPLAINANTS.

The calendar of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday included the first case of violation of the Excise law ever tried before the court. The complainant was Henry Quale, a tramp, and the prisoner was Timothy Kenny, the keeper of a fourth-class boarding-house at No. 60 Cherry-street, the resort of the scum of the City. Where he can secure paymaster from his lodgers beforehand for drinks and lodgings, he is accustomed to fling them into the street and close his door against them. On Tuesday night Quale, accompanied by a fellow-tramp named Patrick Connors, applied for lodgings, and was admitted. They ordered a quantity of whisky at 5 cents a glass, and paid 10 cents for a bed for the night. They drank and slept there the next night also, but on Thursday the proprietor, after obtaining from 50 cents for liquor and lodgings, threw them into the streets. They immediately preferred a charge of violation of the Excise law against Kenny. He was arrested, but his prosecution was delayed by the unexpected arrest of the complainant and his companion, who were so thickstarred that they could scarcely stand, and were committed to the Tombs for 10 days. Yesterday they appeared in Special Sessions to press their charge, and created great hilarity by their testimony. "Do you know whether Kenny had a license?" "No," replied Quale; "but he had no bar." "That is nothing unusual; he may keep a hotel under the three beds statute," commented the Judge; "he may conduct a hotel on the 'U-rope-in' plan; that's so," exclaimed Quale. Kenny admitted that he had no license, and in defense advanced the remarkable excuse that the two 5-cent glasses of liquor upon each of which the complaint was based had been given him, the money received for them being a dime, which he had handed to them just before serving them the liquor. He was sent to the Penitentiary for a month, and Quale and Connors were conducted back to the Tombs to serve out the terms of their commitment.

PUNISHED AFTER FIVE YEARS.

A case of felonious assault committed over five years ago was disposed of by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday. On Aug. 26, 1872, Thomas Kelleher, of No. 43 Peck-slip, was looking on at a fight between two men named Thomas Sullivan and Patrick Ward, in the dance-house No. 303 Water-street, and on interesting toward the door was stabbed in the left breast, receiving a serious wound. Sullivan was the man who was nearest Kelleher, the latter had him arrested and indicted for felonious assault. The case was on the calendar several times, but owing to the fact that the complainant could not be found was never brought to trial. Yesterday Mr. Rollins made another effort to bring the case to trial, but the complainant, as on former occasions, could not be reached by subpœna. The prisoner, however, was in attendance, and offered to plead guilty to assault and battery. The plea was accepted, and Recorder Hackett sentenced Sullivan, who lives at No. 25 Willett-street, to three months in the Penitentiary.

A MOTHER'S COMPLAINT AGAINST HER SON.

Mrs. Delia Moore, of No. 220 East Twenty-fifth-street, appeared as complainant against her son James, aged 16, yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. She stated to the magistrate that he was of dissolute habits, and added that whenever she remonstrated with him for his conduct he called her the vilest names possible. The prisoner was further accused of beating his little sister, 7 years old. Justice Smith, after hearing all the facts in connection with the case, addressed the prisoner thus: "Young man, I am sorry that the law does not give me the power to punish you as I would wish. Your conduct is simply outrageous; you, who ought to be the support of your mother and sister. However, I will give you the full benefit of the law as it stands. You are fined $1,000, which you will pay in default of the fine and the bail you shall stand committed for one year."

THE TRIAL OF "GUS" NEWBALL.

The trial of Eugene B., better known as "Gus" Newhall, who formerly kept a bar-room at No. 706 Broadway, on the charge of being one of the principals in the theft of Mr. McKeehnes W. Jones' rich household goods was resumed before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. At the conclusion of the testimony Mr. Stephenson Fowler, the prisoner's counsel, then closed the case for the defense in a long argument. The prisoner then took the stand and gave his version of his connection with William C. Brandon (already convicted) and Fogerty in receiving and disposing of the property, which, he said, he supposed had been honestly obtained. Assistant District Attorney Hall subjected the prisoner to a very severe cross-examination in the course of which some damaging facts were elicited. The prisoner admitted that he had a portion of the property stolen from Mr. Jones in his possession, but refused to state where it was. Witnesses in great abundance were then examined, and the court adjourned until to-day.

A SEQUEL TO TWEED'S FLIGHT.

A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY SEEKING TO FORFEIT A POLICY TAKEN OUT ON HIS LIFE—OVER $9,000 PAID OUT IN PREMIUMS BY HIS DAUGHTERS.

In 1868, before Tweed came to the heyday of his popularity, his two daughters insured his life in the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company for $10,000, by what is known as an endowment policy. This policy had 10 years to run, the time expiring on April 1 of the present year. On the latter date the daughters were to receive the amount of the policy in case their father was still alive. In case of his death at any time before the expiration of the term they were to become entitled to the whole amount at once on the happening of that event. It was provided by the policy that at any time after the payment of three annual premiums, should the payments of premiums then cease, the policy-holders should be entitled to a paid-up policy for as many tenths of the amount of the original policy as the number of premiums were which had been paid. The policy also contains the usual provision that "the insured person is not to go aboard on the high seas, &c.," without obtaining permission of the company to do so. Tweed's daughters paid up the premiums for eight successive years, amounting to over $9,000. On Dec. 4, 1875, their father made his escape from the custody of the Sheriff's officers and left the country, arriving at Vigo, Spain, after some journeying over sea and land. His daughters sought to have the insurance company, under the terms of the policy, give them a paid-up policy for eight-tenths of the original amount, they having, as has been stated paid up eight of the ten premiums. This the company positively declined to do, and Mrs. Josephine E. Douglass, one of Tweed's daughters, brought suit on behalf of herself and her sisters, in the Superior Court, to compel them to do so. The case was brought to trial before Judge Freedman, in the Special Term of the Court, yesterday. The plaintiff was represented by William Edelsten and Robert Sewell, Aaron J. Vanderpool appearing for the company. After an opening speech by Mr. Sewell, giving an outline of the suit, he presented the policy in evidence, and read its terms and conditions. Mr. Douglass, the plaintiff's husband, and Mr. Edelsten were among the witnesses. Mrs. Douglass, who is a handsome young lady, was in court, but was not called. The company called as a witness the Lieutenant of the United States steamship Franklin in which Tweed was brought back to this City. The witness testified that Tweed was in Vigo, Spain, on Sept. 26, 1876. The firemen of the Franklin was also called to prove that Tweed was on that vessel on her voyages from Spain. On behalf of the company, Mr. Vanderpool insisted that the policy had been absolutely forfeited by Tweed's leaving this country and being on the high seas. Mr. Sewell, in opposition, urged that the daughters of Tweed were entitled to a paid up policy for as many tenths as they had paid premiums before their father had left the country; that his leaving was a breach of a condition subsequent, against which a court of equity would relieve; and that as fast as the premiums after the third had been paid, the daughters acquired vested rights under the policy, which were inalienable. Judge Freedman reserved his decision.

REPORT ON BONNER & CO.'S DEALINGS.

Stephen H. Olin, the Referee appointed to inquire into and report upon the facts connected with the rehypothecation by John Bonner & Co. of the securities pledged with them by C. J. Osborne & Co., Wheeler & Thomas, and Robins & Robinson, filed his report in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. Mr. Olin finds that on Sept. 27, 1877, Osborne & Co. borrowed $50,000 from Bonner & Co., and deposited as collateral 2,000 shares of Northwestern common stock; that on July 19, 1877, Wheeler & Thomas borrowed $15,000, and deposited 300 shares of the Central Park Garden, valued at $1,000 per share, as collateral with Bonner & Co.; that on Dec. 26, 1877, Robins & Robinson borrowed $15,000, and deposited 1,200 shares of Pacific Mail stock as collateral, and that Bonner & Co. on Nov. 23, 1877, borrowed $50,000 from the National Shoe and Leather Bank, and, without the knowledge or consent of the pledgors of of the stocks, rehypothecated as security for the loan, 1,100 shares of the North-western common, 300 of the preferred, and 100 of the Pacific Mail, besides a $31,000 Wabash bond. The bank on Jan. 4, 1878, sold the securities, excepting the bond, and after satisfying its loan had remaining $8,884 73 besides the Wabash bond. The Referee also finds that, on Dec. 20, 1877, Bonner & Co. repledged to Schaefer Brothers 600 shares of the North-western common, above described, for a loan of $25,000, gold; that on Dec. 17, 1877, Bonner & Co. repledged 600 shares of the same stock as security for a $50,000 loan from the Fourth National Bank, and that, on Dec. 11, 1877, they borrowed $50,000 from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, depositing 100 shares of the same stock. Schaefer Brothers sold the repledged stock for $7,475 on Jan. 9, 1878, and credited Bonner & Co. with the amount. The Fourth National Bank refused to give up their portion of the rehypothecated stock until paid the amount due them, and this was done. As matters of fact the Referee also finds that no call or demand is proved to have been made by the Shoe and Leather Bank upon Bonner & Co., for payment of the loan to the latter prior to the sale of the collaterals; that no tender was made to Bonner & Co. by either one of the three petitioning firms; and that the dealings of the Shoe and Leather Bank were solely with Bonner & Co., and not with the three firms. On the facts reported the court will proceed to act in determining whether the firms are entitled to a preference over other creditors of Bonner & Co.

A RUFFIAN SEVERELY PUNISHED.

As Mr. Peter J. Bommer, of No. 128 Fourth-avenue, was walking along Fourteenth-street, near Second-avenue, with a friend, on Feb. 16, he saw an old man run over by a peddler's wagon occupied by two men. The occupants of the wagon took no notice whatever of the prostrate man, whereupon Mr. Bommer ran and seized the horse's head with the view of handing them over to the Police. One of the men, enraged at the interference of Mr. Bommer, jumped from the wagon and attacked him savagely, dealing him three blows with an oyster knife on the head and shoulder. The ruffians then ran off, but one of them was captured a few hours after on calling at the station-house in search of the horse and wagon. The prisoner, who was fully identified by Mr. Bommer, gave the name of Andrew Collins, and said he was a moulder, living at No. 605 East Sixteenth-street. The prisoner was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, and promptly convicted of assault with intent to do bodily harm. Recorder Hackett said the calendars were teeming with just such cases as that of which Collins had been convicted, and he was determined to do his utmost toward stopping them. His honor then sentenced the prisoner to the full penalty—five years in the State Prison, at hard labor.

THE CENTRAL PARK GARDEN FURNITURE.

The suit of F. & M. Schaefer against Warren Soule was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by the defendant to vacate an order of arrest against him. The plaintiffs brought their action for the recovery of $4,590 for money lent Soule, as they say, on his representations, in the early part of 1876, that he was the owner of about 1,200 chairs, the tables, silverware, &c., of the Central Park Garden, valued at about $10,000. Soule gave a mortgage on the property. The loan not being paid, a foreclosure was resorted to by the plaintiffs, who then ascertained that the mortgaged property belonged to Leonard Appleby. They caused Soule to be arrested on an order of arrest, and he gave bail in the sum of $6,000. He moved yesterday to vacate the order of arrest, denying that he had made any false representations, and that plaintiffs knew at the time of making the loan that Mr. Appleby was the owner of the property. The application was opposed, and Judge Lawrence, after hearing arguments, reserved his decision. Ashbel P. Fitch appeared for the plaintiffs, and John H. Drake for the defendant.

N. J. DUNNING, JR., AS A WITNESS.

E. J. Dunning, Jr., the insolvent note broker, was examined recently in regard to his methods of doing business in a suit brought in the Supreme Court by Lemuel R. Howland and others against the National Bank of the State of New-York. The proceeding was brought to the attention of Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion, by the plaintiffs' counsel, either to commit Dunning to jail for contempt or else fine him for his refusal to swear to a deposition he gave as to the commercial paper he had used in his transactions. It seems that he had previously made a written statement as to the notes, and the question was given to the witness whether the statement was true. After his deposition had been taken by a stenographer Dunning asked for time to consult a lawyer. When the short-hand notes had been written out he refused to swear to the deposition and began the motion to punish him. On his behalf it was claimed yesterday that the method of examination had been improper, and that he should have been examined directly in regard to the facts contained in the written statement, and not have been required to swear to the truth of a paper without examining it. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

MRS. RESTALL INDICTED.

The Grand Jury yesterday took up the case of Ann Lohmann, better known as Mrs. Restall, and found true bills on both the complaints made by Mr. Anthony Comstock. She [illegible] will be [illegible]

COURT NOTES.

The arguments in the case of "The Echo" was yesterday adjourned until to-day, in consequence of the engagements of ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, one of the counsel for Mr. Daly, of the Broadway Theatre.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday refused to Charles R. Snyder the case of Mary E. McHugh against James V. Hastings. The motion is for an injunction diverse on the ground of defendant's illegal criminal intimacy with plaintiff's husband. The parties were married on Aug. 4, 1874, and have no children. Mr. McHugh denies the charge against him absolutely.

Michael Tobin, private in the United States Engineer Battalion, who killed his comrade, Peter Albert, at West Point, was brought before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday, but no evidence of importance was taken, the case was further adjourned. It is reported that the defense to be made in his case will be mainly one of non-responsibility, on the ground of hereditary insanity.

August Schlotter, a cigar and tobacco dealer, in the Bowery, was arrested yesterday by United States Deputy Marshal Bernhard on a charge of selling cigarettes having on them a counterfeit stamp of the Yenidje Fair brand. He is the third party arrested on this charge in the past 10 days. He was admitted to bail in $500 to appear before United States Commissioner Shields for examination.

The United States Grand Jury of this district was yesterday discharged by Judge Blatchford. They handed up to the court a small batch of indictments in paper form, only noteworthy one being that against Anton Moller, a Chatham-Square broker, who was charged with passing false and fraudulent bonds through the Custom-house. This is the second indictment for this offense now pending against Moller.

The Spanish counterfeiters, Victorio Amezaga and Jose Marcoae, who were engaged in getting up dies to counterfeit the new 25-pesata gold pieces of the reign of King Alfonso, were yesterday committed by United States Commissioner Jarvis to await the action of the Grand Jury. Assistant United States District Attorney Wheeler put in proof by affidavits, showing that the coin in question was a current coin in the United States, and had been so declared by the Director of the Mint.

Edward Graf and Adolph Luthy enlisted in Troop A of the Independent Cavalry, National Guard, in February, 1877. In June of the same year they moved to Newark, N. J., giving notice to the Militia authorities of such removal, and requesting that their names should be removed from the rolls. This was not done, but court-martial proceedings were instituted against them. Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted an injunction restraining all further proceedings in the matter.

Louis J. Grant, the counsel for Sergt. Patrick H. Larkin and Roundsman Mark Haggerty, who were recently dismissed from the Police force, applied to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to compel the Police Commissioners to make a further return to the writs of certiorari, whereby the men are seeking reinstatement. The original return was made simply that the men named were discharged for disobedience of one of the rules of the Police Board. As is now sought to have a return of all the proceedings at the meeting of the board at which the dismissals were made. Decision was reserved.

A FAMILY OF MENDICANTS.

The calendar of the Special Sessions Court was enlivened yesterday with a case of more than ordinary interest, involving, probably, one of the most persistent instances of mendicancy on record. The prisoners were John J. Wilson and his wife Julia, of No. 21 West Thirteenth-street, whose household has long been known as the "Wilson family of mendicants." They were prosecuted by Mr. W. H. Gibson, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. They have three children, 6, 8, and 13 years old, respectively. For over two years the mother has been in the habit of sending the children into the streets to beg. The eldest, Lillie, met only happier fate, however, than the others, who obtain penny cigars and flashy ornaments, sold flowers, or resorted to immorality, associating with the most depraved females. She is now in the House of Refuge, having been committed there by Justice Wan dell, before whom she had been twice arraigned for disorderly conduct. The other children have been repeatedly arrested for begging. The last arrest of the children, upon which information was taken yesterday, was made on Friday last by Officer E. Fellows Jenkins. The officer noticed Willie and Sarah going into the hotels, cigar stores, and other public places along Broadway to beg, and after following them about half an hour, saw them joined by three other children in Clinton-place. Accompanied by Officer Chiardi, he walked toward them with the intention of arresting the entire party, but they succeeded, however, in arresting Sarah, Willie, and a little girl named Conners, the two others making their escape. Wilson and his wife were subsequently taken into custody, and the children were committed to the Juvenile Asylum. Officer Jenkins testified to the facts of the arrest, and to the previous history of the children and their parents, and Officer Chiardi testified to having seen the children from the Fourth National Bank night before last. Wilson denied all knowledge of his children having begged, or of their having received clothing from the Industrial school which they attended. Mrs. Wilson made a similar denial. The court denied a motion to accept bail pending an argument on certiorari proceedings in Supreme Court, Chambers, and sentenced Julia Wilson to six months in the Penitentiary and her husband to three months, remitting his punishment from the belief that he had been less to blame than his wife.

EVIDENCE IN A PECULIAR SUIT.

The trial of the singular suit brought by Charles Devlin, the contractor, against George M. Van Nort, formerly Commissioner of Public Works, was begun before Judge Van Vorst and a Jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. Mr. Devlin in his complaint says that, between Jan. 1, 1872, and Jan. 1, 1875, he lent Mr. Van Nort $30,000, $20,000 of which he repaid in 1875, leaving the amount, and $4,000 as interest, leaving due $10,000. In regard to this balance, Mr. Devlin claims that Mr. Van Nort had agreed to give him, in lieu of the money, a large contract he expected to get from Washington, and in answer to these allegations, Mr. Van Nort denies all about such contract, and says that he borrowed only $20,000, and that he repaid that sum with interest. Among the witnesses yesterday was James M. Flak, who had been the plaintiff's counsel, and who testified in support of the allegations of the complaint. Mr. Devlin was then put on the witness-stand. He said the money was lent in two sums of $10,000 each and two of $5,000. He admitted having received $20,000 and $4,000 at different times. On cross-examination by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, he said he had received no memorandа nor receipts, nor had he made any entries of the transactions. He said he had lent the money in bills. For example, on April 14, 1873, he drew a check for his own account on the Bowery Bank for $10,000, obtained the money, and lent it to the defendant.

"How do you connect the money got on that check with the money loaned to Mr. Van Nort?" asked Mr. Dittenhoefer.

"Because it was unusual for me to draw so large a sum at one time," answered the witness.

Q.—Did you ever draw money in that way for any one else? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did you not draw money which you gave Tweed in that way? A.—I do not recollect.

The witness admitted having given Tweed $500 within a few weeks. At this stage of the examination the plaintiff's counsel objected to the line of inquiry, and the court overruled further testimony in regard to the subject. Mr. Devlin in his produced his check-books since 1871 in court to-day, when the trial will be resumed. Newcombe & Cardozo appear for the plaintiff, and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and Charles H. Hatch represent the defendant.

THE ERIE FORECLOSURE SALE.

The sale of the Erie Railway, under the decree of foreclosure entered a few months ago, was to have taken place in December last, but was adjourned from time to time in consequence of the legal proceedings begun by James McHenry and his associates. The sale was finally made on the 25th inst. All the formidable suits, however, are still held under advisement by different Judges. In case decisions are reached favorable to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company before the date fixed for the sale, and the property remains unsold, it is declared that it will take place on the day mentioned. Such sale will be had at the Exchange Sales-room, and the property at the company's pier, Duane-street, &c., are to be bought by the Reconstruction Committee. A similar sale will be had in New-Jersey on the same day, of the company's property in that State.

SENT TO THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

John W. Wilkins, alias Ray, who said he was an "actor," and brother of Frank Ray, the actor, and an ex-member of the Baptist Chapel at Tremont, was convicted in the Court of General Sessions several weeks ago of the larceny of five costumes, the property of Joseph De Grasse, of No. 517 Sixth-avenue. The prisoner took the costumes to Philadelphia, and sold them to the manager of the Walnut-Street Theatre, from whom they were recovered. In Part II. of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Lyon called Wilkins up for sentence. Gen. Lee, counsel for the prisoner, showed that the accused had never before been arrested or convicted of crime. Judge Gildersleeve committed Wilkins to the State Reformatory at Elmira, an institution opened last Spring for the reception of male convicts between the ages of 16 and 30, who had not served a previous term in any penal institution. In case of a second conviction for felony, Wilkins is the second convict committed to the reformatory from New-York County since the opening of the institution.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Richmond vs. Benson; Owens vs. The Mayor, &c.; Commercial Bridge Bank vs. Dunderdale; Chase vs. Comstock.

Denied.—Dimon vs. Simms; Dickinson vs. Stokes; Davis vs. Stokes.

Motion to be filed nunc pro tunc granted.

Motion to vacate the order of arrest granted.

Motion to vacate attachment granted.

Motion to vacate order of arrest denied.

Motion to vacate attachment denied.

Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Motion to vacate attachment denied.

Motion to vacate order of arrest denied.

Motion to vacate attachment granted.

Motion to vacate attachment denied.

*Motion to vacate order of arrest granted

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 13, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Money—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case—Mr. C. P. Cogblan, Mr. Parselle.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Twelfth Night—Mr. E. S. Wood, Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—A Widow Hunt—Toodles—Mr. J. S. Clarke.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Bachelors—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

STANDARD THEATRE.—The Vikings—Solon Shingle—Mr. John R. Owens.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Exiles—Mr. A. Dampier, Mrs. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Sindbad the Sea Dog.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Farce, Mushroomery and Variety—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Sagacious Horses—Educated Dogs. Day and Evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—Lectures.—"Courtship and Marriage"—Mr. R. J. De Cordova.

KURTZ GALLERY.—Art Exhibition.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Sunday edition of The Times *can be supplied from the Publication Office to all dealers on the direct line between New-York and New-Haven. A train carrying mail packages will leave the Grand Central Depot every Sunday morning at an early hour.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicates for to-day, for the Middle States, rain in the northern and eastern portions, and clearing weather in the southern portions, with easterly winds, shifting to southerly and westerly, slight rise in temperature, and falling barometer, except in the southern portions.

People will begin to think that there is something in the civil service policy of the President after all, since it excites the disgust of so contemptible a demagogue as Mr. S. S. Cox. It is but a year ago since Mr. Cox addressed "the Hon. R. B. Hayes, President United States," whose title he now assails with a profusion of very tawdry rhetoric, as "My Dear Sir," and as "Mr. President," whose gracious consideration was earnestly invoked for the claims of that cultured and conscientious person, Mr. Cox's "devoted friend," George H. Butler. Bad as many of the President's appointments have been, he certainly never made a worse one than when he accepted Mr. Cox's estimate of a person in every way worthy to be an intimate associate of the gentleman from New-York.

Some instructive points were brought out yesterday in the trial of Superintendent Smyth. It was found that the $24,000 bill of ex-Senator Tobey's law firm against the New-York Life Insurance Company was in the handwriting of Senator Harris, and that the company paid him $5,000 for the purpose of "getting their report through the department." These and other facts bearing upon his connection with the companies and the Insurance Ring do not, however, prevent Mr. Harris from continuing to act as a member of the court, which we are solemnly requested to observe is engaged in the "judicial investigation" of a case where Harris is not only one of the defendants, but is the authority for the "unconstitutional" character of the law which was disregarded by the Superintendent and the companies. This refreshing novelty in judicial practice finds its counterpart in the statement made by the Insurance Department to Judge Landon, to induce him to pass the bills for the examination of the Uuiversal. The Judge ought to have known the law, but he was deliberately misled by the department, which claimed the exclusive right to audit the claims in question. The Vice-President of the New-York Life made the instructive admission that the investigation of its condition by the Insurance Superintendent cost the company between $50,000 and $60,000. Part of this was spent on counsel employed "to look after the report and get it through the department."

Mr. Brooks has adopted all the suggestions of The Times in regard to the additional information required as to the origin and disposal of "unexpended" balances in the Police Treasury as well as in the general Treasury of the City. Though the resolution addressed to the Police Department calls for information merely in regard to balances in two of the accounts of the department, viz., the Police fund and the street-cleaning appropriation, the board will doubtless see the necessity of including in it all necessary details touching the balances in the supplies and station-houses accounts. We cheerfully accord Mr. Brooks the credit of prompt straightforwardness in specifying the points of inquiry suggested in [illegible]

if the information is given with the same frankness and fullness which have characterized the demand for it, it will be as replete with suggestiveness to the tax-payer as with value to the Legislature.

The resolution providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature is likely to meet with public approval. The proposal to reduce the salaries of legislators from $1,500 to $1,000 a session, is a piece of petty economy dictated by a desire for political effect rather than by any conviction of its justice. If legislators are to be paid at all, they should have enough to deprive them of any excuse for indemnifying themselves by questionable methods for their time and expenses at Albany. The most expensive way of paying for public service is by indirect means, and though no salary, however liberal, will act as a bar to jobbery, the enjoyment of a reasonable compensation for services rendered makes jobbery more disreputable. A saving of $80,000 a session on members' salaries would prove a very dubious kind of economy.

As the opening of the congress approaches, the tone of the European powers becomes more authoritative, and that of Russia more conciliatory. The declaration of England that the congress must have a real and not a merely nominal power of decision, has been echoed by Count Andrassy's announcement that "in certain eventualities, a convention is ready between England and Austria;" and this, in its turn, has been followed by a point-blank statement from Lord Derby to Count Schouvaloff, that unless the whole treaty of San Stefano be submitted to the congress England will not attend. The Russian Envoy's ready assent to this suggestion may surprise those who have not looked below the surface; but, in reality, little or nothing is risked by it. With Turkey helpless, Germany friendly, and Austria half persuaded, Russia has virtually "packed her jury," and can await their verdict with tolerable composure. She has already gained over her adversaries the advantage accruing to the first in the field, while they, on the other hand, have no longer to prevent something from being done, but to undo what has been already done. "Sare," said the Frenchman to one who apologized for having horsewhiped him by mistake, "you are much kind, but can you unwhip me?" What England and her allies have now to do is to unsign the Treaty of San Stefano; and they seem likely to find it no easy matter.

"Abe" Van Vechten, the notorious Albany lobbyist, appeared in company with Mr. Jay Gould in the gallery of the United States Senate yesterday. Members of that body were thus plainly informed that cash was to be had for votes against the Thurman bill, providing for the payment by the Pacific Railroads of their dues to the public Treasury. We are not informed whether Mr. Van Vechten is one of the "prominent persons in the party" who have furnished "testimonials" as to the character of Jay Gould's newspaper, and whether an allusion to his profession may not be equivalent to a "yell of rage" over Jay Gould's amazing success in bribing people to take his newspaper by a present of Webster's Dictionary. But it may be mildly intimated that there are persons who will suspect the existence of a putrid odor about the Senate when carrion crows, like Gould and Van Vechten, are found sniffing around it.

THE PACIFIC ROADS AND THE TREASURY.

If Mr. Huntington exercised freely the sagacity with which he is credited, he would not allow Mr. Jay Gould to drag the Central Pacific Railroad into unreasoning antagonism to Senator Thurman's Sinking Fund bill. Mr. Gould's position is clear. The Union Pacific in his hands is a speculation rather than a property. He is regardless of its lasting interests. He takes no thought of its financial standing twenty-two years hence, when the obligation under the Government bonds matures. Enough for him is the fact that meanwhile he holds the power of using the corporation with exclusive reference to his private interests. The gains he has already squeezed out of it are enormous, and the squeezing process will go on as long as he retains control, if only the Government can be circumvented in its efforts to exact provision for the accumulating indebtedness. Let him keep things as they are a few years longer, and his end will be attained. He will have played with the Union Pacific as a gambler plays with dice, until all has been got that the game can yield; and the stockholders will then discover that under the pretense of fighting for their rights he has provoked Congress into the adoption of much harsher measures for the protection of the National Treasury than that reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee. But why does the Central Pacific seem to follow blindly Jay Gould's lead? It is the richer and stronger company. It is not the foot-ball of gamblers in the open market. It is supposed to be managed as an enterprise, not as a speculation. Cannot its managers see that by continual resistance to propositions like that which the last House sanctioned and the ablest lawyers of the Senate uphold, they are forfeiting their title to consideration and justifying the most summary methods of enforcing the rights of the country?

The dilatory action of the Senate Judiciary Committee has been defended on the ground that the companies needed time for an exposition of their case and for an attempt to effect an amicable adjustment of the matters in dispute. They have professed to be desirous of a compromise, and the proceedings of the committee prove its willingness to entertain in an equitable spirit overtures addressed to it in good faith. Instead of contenting themselves with a proper use of the opportunity thus afforded, and the arrangement of terms framed on the basis of reciprocal concession, they have brought influence to bear upon the Senate Committee on Railroads with the view of antagonizing its proposals to those embodied in the Thurman bill. Mr. Dorsey's railroad record made him a fitting instrument for their purpose. The counter-scheme he introduced in their behalf was, however, too outrageous for the committee. Its main feature was the sale to the Government of 10,000,000 acres of land for $15,000,000, which amount was to form the foundation of a sinking fund. The bill agreed upon by the committee finds its way into the Senate through the agency of Mr. Stanley Matthews, and we take it to be the expression of the latest conception of compromise as entertained by the Union and Central Pacific Companies. In this respect it is inadmissible. It may form a convenient ground of contention as against the Judiciary Committee's bill; it may be the means of keeping the subject open another year; but as a plan for satisfying the equities of the case, and guarding the Treasury against loss, it is unsatisfactory. It is a slight improvement upon Mr. Dorsey's impudent bill, and that is all.

The scheme, in brief, is this: the accrued earnings of the companies on account of Government service are to be the beginning of a sinking fund, and if they amount to less than a million for each company, the companies are respectively to make up that amount. Afterward the companies are to pay a million a year each to the fund, and in consideration thereof the Government is to forego its present right to 5 per cent. of the net earnings of the roads and one-half of their earnings for transportation of mails, troops, and supplies. As the amounts which the Treasury, under existing acts, is empowered to retain are not likely to fall much below the million which each company would, under the Matthews bill, contribute yearly, the position of the Treasury would not be materially improved. The advantages surrendered would be about equal, financially, to the sums acquired. Indeed, there is no pretense that, by this plan the companies would be able to fulfill their obligations under the Government mortgage in 1890, when it matures, and they modestly propose that twenty-five years' extension shall be granted for the payment of the debt. Bankrupt companies might submit such a proposition with some semblance of reason. Coming as it does from rich and prosperous companies, it ought not to be entertained; and its authors misapprehend public sentiment if they imagine that it has the slightest chance of success.

Prudent managers would, in our judgment, abandon a policy of resistance which must ultimately fail, and which exposes them to risks more serious than any they have yet encountered, and would direct their efforts to the passage of Mr. Thurman's bill, with such amendments as they may show to be reasonable. A better basis of compromise they are not likely to obtain. It exacts from the Union Pacific a yearly payment of $850,000 to the "sinking" fund, and from the Central Pacific a yearly payment of $1,200,000. As the net earnings of the former company, in 1876, exceeded seven millions, and those of the latter nine millions, the contributions fixed for them respectively cannot be deemed excessive. They can well afford to pay them. In addition, the bill directs the retention of 5 per cent. of the net earnings, subject hereafter to its own rendering of the meaning of the term, together with the whole amount of compensation for services for the Government. We accept the meaning which is made applicable to the phrase, "net earnings," as in harmony with common sense, and, with the reservation provided in the bill, the keeping of the whole of the earnings on account of the Government could not entail much injury. We must admit, however, that here, if anywhere, there is room for compromise. The question, "what are net earnings?" is already before the courts, and the judicial decision, whatever it may be, might not improperly be regarded as the rule for the guidance of the Treasury under the new law. So also with reference to the other item. By the terms of the charters, the Government is required to keep one-half of the earnings on its account; and continued adherence to this rule would silence any cry about interference with chartered rights. The Government would be absolved from an imputation of violating a contract and the companies would be deprived of the only pretext for opposition to the settlement proposed.

It is evident, however, that if the two concessions we venture to suggest be made by the supporters of the Judiciary Committee's bill, the associated companies must change their tactics and give substantial evidence of their readiness to satisfy the just demands of the Treasury. The forbearance thus far extended to them has its limits, and unless they are very ill-advised they will make a virtue of necessity and do what they can to end the dispute.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Spring election in New-Hampshire yesterday was, in some regards, of unusual interest. It was the last election to be held at this time of the year, and the irregular parties, particularly the Prohibitionists, thought it an opportune occasion to make a push for an increase of power in the Legislature and for a demonstration of their strength on the general ticket. The Greenback men, also, doubtless encouraged by the tendency of financial legislation in Congress, made a separate fight. The result was a full vote and more excitement than is usual in an "off" year. The following tickets were in the field: Republican, Benjamin T. Prescott, the present Governor, renominated; Democratic, Frank A. McKean; Prohibition, Asa S. Kendall; Greenback, Samuel Flint. Some degree of interest was also caused, in the minor contests, by the division in the Republican Party between the friends of the President's "policy" and the "Straight-out" or "Stalwart" Republicans. On this latter issue, certainly a very subordinate one, the Republicans of the straighter sect were most successful, as might have been anticipated. Ex-Congressman Amos Tuck, who made himself particularly prominent as the advocate of the President and the rather coarse critic and opponent of William E. Chandler, whom he denounced as a "political tramp," was put in nomination for the State Legislature, and received only 25 votes—a significant indication of his own popularity as well as of the strength of his peculiar views on national politics. In the general vote it was noted that the towns where the managers are not known as "policy" men, the falling off in the Republican vote is the lightest.

According to the latest returns at the present writing, the Republican candidate for Governor is elected by a majority less than he received a year ago, but much larger than the Republican leaders ventured to count on on the eve of the election. No figures are at hand to indicate clearly the relative strength of the Prohibitionist and the Greenback parties, but the two together do not appear to have cast more than from one to two per cent. of the vote of the State, and of this, necessarily, the Prohibitionists have the larger part. The Greenback vote has come from the Democrats almost exclusively. The Republicans claim, and with apparent moderation, a majority of 2,000 in the State; a majority of 45 to 50 in the lower house of the Legislature; 8 of the 12 Senators, and 3 or 4 of the 5 Councilors. The result, so far as it bears on Republican prospects as a national party, is encouraging. In a contest of a mixed character, with many distracting forces at work, and with no important national offices at stake, the Republicans have succeeded in nearly holding their own by the sheer force of party feeling. All the more obvious signs of the times have, for the past year, pointed to demoralization in the party and to some degree of disintegration, and it would not have been surprising, in these circumstances, if the Democrats had carried the day. They could have done so by a change of 25 votes in a thousand on the total vote, or even by drawing off a thousand Republican votes on side issues. That they have not done more than they have, shows that the Republicans of New-Hampshire, unlike some of the party leaders at Washington, still have definite political convictions and a firm attachment to their party associations. There is no reason to suppose that, in this, they differ from the mass of the party throughout the country, and their fidelity is a sign that the vitality of the party, however faithless or confused its representatives may be, is by no means exhausted.

CABINET OFFICERS IN GERMANY.

Our latest dispatches from Berlin are to the effect that the Reichstag had passed the third reading of the Chancellor's Substitute bill. This brief announcement may seem of little consequence, but in truth it records the progress of a measure of the greatest importance to the German Empire. The object of the bill is to enable the Emperor to appoint substitutes for the Imperial Chancellor either in his entire administrative functions or in special branches of his work. In other words, it provides for the appointment of an Imperial Cabinet. At present the entire executive power of Germany rests solely with the Chancellor. Of late the health of Prince Bismarck has been bad, and his energies, great as they are supposed to be, have not been competent for so vast an office. In his partial retirement from public life the various imperial departments have been virtually without supreme control, and the business of the Reichstag has itself been carried on in a confused and unsatisfactory fashion. More than once one Minister has made a declaration on one day, and a colleague has withdrawn it on the next. In this way the Government lost all control over its Parliament, and Prince Bismarck, sick as he was, was compelled to hasten from Varzin to Berlin, where in his presence at the head of affairs the different personalities shrank to a common insignificance. But this fact alone showed the necessity of substitutes in certain cases, and no one was more alive to the necessity of change than the Chancellor himself.

The question was by no means the simple or easy one that it appears to be. The main trouble was and is the selecting of Cabinet officers who will fairly represent all the interests of the Empire. It is because they doubt the possibility of such a selection that the minor States have so stoutly resisted the bill. Early in the present year active negotiations went on between Bismarck and Herr Von Bennigsen, the President of the Prussian lower chamber, with a view to the admission of several National Liberals into the Prussian Cabinet. His ultimate intention was that the Ministries thus created should be changed into Imperial Ministries. But this plan was opposed, though not openly, by the Prussian Cabinet Ministers themselves. In their relations to the German Government they have, as a rule, shown themselves quite as anxious to vindicate the prerogative of the Kingdom against the central authorities of the realm as any minor State Minister. Their policy in this respect has been partly based upon, and promoted by, the circumstance that as Prussian Ministers they are constitutionally dependent only on their sovereign, and independent of their Premier, while, if obeying the German Government, they would have practically submitted to Bismarck, the real and only responsible member of the German departments. This resistance to an enlargement, or rather to a proper strengthening, of the imperial power, naturally encouraged the Opposition Party among the minor States. They are not willing to grant to Prussia the right to play the principal part in shaping the national destinies. They still cherished those traditions which gave them a national life of their own. They set great value on local institutions and customs, and looked with extreme jealousy on any attempt to undermine or weaken them. To them, that is to Bavaria and Wurtemburg and Saxony and other States who are not less proud of their history than Prussia is of hers, the appointments already indicated would be an important step toward the abolition of such independent vitality as still exists beyond the Prussian frontiers. It would bring Germany a good deal nearer the system attributed to Bismarck—at least by his enemies—of practically merging Germany in Prussia, and would permit the Emperor to exercise regal rather than imperial sway. For these reasons the scheme was seriously opposed in the Federal Council, and is now being stoutly resisted in the Reichstag. But in fact, Prince Bismarck has long objected to this extraordinary state of affairs, and a year ago announced his determination to resign rather than permit the Emperor of Germany to be hampered by the King of Prussia. Failing to carry his point, he compromised the matter by accepting a leave of absence, from which he only returned late in February. His return was preceded by the introduction into the Federal Council of the bill already mentioned.

In the debate last Friday, the Saxon Minister supported the bill as constituting the foundation for a good administration of the Empire, but declared himself as opposed to the formation of Imperial Ministries. This opinion was concurred in by the Bavarian and Wurtemburg representatives. These declarations are but in keeping with those uttered at the last session, when Leipzig was made the seat of the Supreme Court. It was simply a resolve on their part not to take the word of command from Berlin, and much less from Bismarck. We do not mean to intimate that German unity is not still believed in among the minor States. In each of them the majority of the population is undoubtedly favorable to the Empire; and if Germany were unjustly attacked, there is probably not one which would not come forward in her defense with quite as much zeal as was displayed in 1870. But the growth of Prussian power has made them distrustful, and if there is to be an Imperial Ministry, they insist that it shall be imperial in reality as as well as in name. What they are most opposed to is any attempt to identify the Prussian and German Administrations by the consolidation plan attributed to the Chancellor.

The necessity for a Cabinet composed of responsible Ministers is admitted even by the most pronounced enemies of the Chancellor, but it is claimed the material for its formation does not exist. By and by the various sections of the Liberal Party may be able to act together, in which event it would be much easier for them to make their ideas prevail if a Cabinet were at work than if only one official stood between them and the Emperor. A Chancellor with the whole power in his hands might resist, but a Cabinet would sooner or later find itself under the necessity of yielding. In the meantime it is well to know, however, that the bill now before the Reichstag was amended by the Federal Council so as to authorize the Chancellor to appoint substitutes for the departments constitutionally directed by the German Government. What they struck out was the power to extend the same privilege to the other departments belonging to the State Governments, and controlled, but not directed, by the Imperial Government. In this form the bill is likely to pass, and the placing of the Foreign Affairs, Finance, Naval, Post, and Telegraph Departments under German Ministers may be regarded as imminent.

AN ANONYMOUS STORY.

An amiable Methodist minister, who recently took tea on Sunday evening at the White House, has published in a denominational newspaper a touching and beautiful account of the way in which the Presidential family, together with a few friends, subsequently sang hymns. Worldly affairs were entirely laid aside, and even Gen. Sherman, who happened to be present, threw his whole soul into the singing. There was, the minister assures us, a total absence of all cant, and the simplicity and earnestness with which the sweet songs of Zion were sung filled him with delight and admiration.

This happened not more than two weeks since, and there is no reason to doubt the strict accuracy of the Methodist minister's report. It is, therefore, with pained surprise—in which, indeed, the whole public will share—that he will learn that the singing of hymns at the White House on Sunday evening has met with a serious interruption, and very probably may never be resumed. At least such is the account which reaches us from an anonymous and extremely respectable source. Of course, it may not be true, and every right-minded man will hope that it is not true. This is one of those cases in which it is more consoling to believe that even an anonymous person is capable of deception than to believe that he has told the truth. Still, the story cannot be suppressed, and in the hope that it may prove to be false, it is sadly but firmly laid before the public.

On last Sunday evening, so the anonymous story runs, the President assembled himself and some prominent persons in the magenta room of the White House with a view to singing hymns. There were present Gen. Sherman, Secretary Schurz, Secretary Thompson, the Postmaster-General, Stanley Matthews, and a Presidential small-boy. Two or three of those present had never before been admitted to the Sunday evening singing, and were obviously in some doubt as to how they were expected to conduct themselves. The President, after distributing the hymn-books, began to search for a nice opening hymn, and the guests sat in silence, with the exception of Gen. Sherman, who, having accidentally dropped his hymn-book with a loud crash, made a remark which at first startled Mr. Hayes. The General, however, hurriedly explained that he had merely expressed his solemn conviction of the truth of the dogma of future punishment, and the President, gladly accepting the explanation, but at the same time taking the precaution to send his youngest child out of the room, announced that the three hundred and ninety-seventh hymn would be sung to the air of "China," and requested Mr. Schurz to preside at the piano.

There is no doubt that Mr. Schurz meant well, but to select him as the accompanist was a great mistake. His views of Sunday and of the style of music suited to that day, unfortunately, differ from those of American Methodists. Moreover, he is a musical enthusiast, and when once seated at the piano has a tendency to forget himself and his surroundings. When, therefore, after a prelude so long and so brilliant that Mr. Hayes showed much uneasiness, he launched into a fantasie upon the theme of the "Heart bowed down," which he played with wonderful execution, the President felt compelled to interfere. He remarked, in substance, that he was not a musician, but that it seemed to him that Mr. Schurz had mistaken the time, or that at all events he was playing faster than was strictly appropriate to the Sabbath. Thus recalled to himself, the Secretary abruptly cut short his fantasie, and asked for the notes of "China." The music was given to him, and Mr. Hayes, anxious to prevent any further mistakes, requested the company to begin the song, assuring them that Mr. Schurz would soon catch up with them.

Led by Mr. Matthews, the singing began, but before reaching the third line of the hymn Mr. Schurz clapped his hands to his ears, and the singers, with the exception of Secretary Thompson, who had his eyes shut, feared that Mr. Schurz was suffering from neuralgia, and accordingly ceased singing. That conscientious musician therefore explained that he could not listen to that "abominable song," that it was grossly ungrammatical, and that it contained two instances of consecutive fifths. Mr. Thompson said that it was a good Protestant hymn, and that he for one considered that if it did not follow the rules laid down by the besotted composers of Papal Church music, or the infidel writers of German symphonies, so much the better. Mr. Key made a few humorous remarks, suggesting that if the tune was not all it should be, it might be reconstructed on the spot, and Mr. Matthews asserted that in America we need not ask for the opinions of European musicians. Although the majority of those present were in favor of continuing the hymn, Mr. Hayes placidly remarked that Mr. Schurz, being obviously in the wrong, ought to be conciliated, and that he would, therefore, abandon "China," and sing something else. Each of the guests was in turn requested to suggest the next hymn, and all, with the exception of Mr. Schurz, who proposed the "Watch on the Rhine," and Gen. Sherman, who proposed "Benny Havens," voted for "Old Hundred" as a compromise measure. Accordingly, "Old Hundred" was sung with great animation, and the meeting was in a fair way to be a brilliant success, when a servant announced the arrival of Col. Ingersoll, who almost at the same moment entered the room.

The Colonel, in his cheery, genial way, said that he hoped he had not interrupted the game, and that he would be glad to take a hand if the ante was not too large, and if there was a reasonable limit to the bets. There was no answer to this remark, until Gen. Sherman, with a laugh, explained that hymns, and not poker, were the object of the meeting. Whereupon Col. Ingersoll, going to the piano, said that he was particularly fond of singing, and proceeded to favor the company with "Lanigan's Ball," which he sang with great expression and an inimitable brogue.

In spite of the entreaties of Secretary Thompson, Mr. Hayes declined to interfere until the entire ten verses of the profane song had been sung. He said that much as he disapproved of the song, it would be indelicate and undignified for him to express his opinion in regard to it so long as there was any possibility that he might thereby induce Col. Ingersoll to cease singing. When the Colonel finally ceased, and triumphantly asked the President how he liked the song, the latter gravely said that while he might look with favor upon such a method of singing profane songs as would not conflict with the sacredness of the Sabbath, he was constrained to express his disapproval of that particular song. Whereupon Col. Ingersoll announced that with his consent the White House should never be polluted with the singing of religious songs; and that inasmuch as at least one hymn had already been sung, he should proceed to sing all the profane songs in his répertoire as a measure of disinfection. Accordingly, he sang for two consecutive hours with scarcely a pause, while the rest of the company, with the exception of Gen. Sherman, withdrew, in spite of Mr. Hayes, who urged that it was their duty to listen to the Colonel in order to conciliate him.

It is probable that this will be the last of the White House Sunday evening hymn-singing, especially as Col. Ingersoll has volunteered to be present every Sunday night, and to do all the singing himself. Our only consolation is the hope that the story is not true. There is no measure of President Hayes' Administration which has seemed so full of promise for the future prosperity of the nation as has this Sunday evening hymn-singing, and if it is now to be abandoned, the country will be bitterly disappointed. Let us hope that the story is a wicked falsehood, without the least possible basis of truth.

A LONG-LIVED LITERARY FORGERY.

The reproduction in a daily journal of the pretended letter of Lentulus to the Roman Senate, in which the person of Jesus is described and his miracles narrated, shows how faith in a forged document may be kept alive, after it has been exposed in its true character a hundred times, and although its spuriousness is transparent to all well-educated persons. Lentulus is designated, in the original Latin of the epistle, "President of the Jerusalemites." No such Roman officer ever existed. There was a President of Syria, and a Procurator of Judea. But we have complete lists of these magistrates, and the name of Lentulus does not stand among them. If a Lentulus had governed there, he would have written, not to the Senate, but to the Emperor, since the province was imperial. In one of the manuscripts of this letter he is styled "Official (*officialis*) in the Province of Judea"—an ecclesiastical designation, such as an ignorant priest or monk would be likely to choose. It contains many expressions which no Roman could ever have used. "Prophet of truth," "sons of men," are phrases which could have been written only by some one familiar with Biblical terms, but never by one Roman writing to another. This last phrase, as well as much of the contents of the letter, were evidently suggested by the forty-fifth Psalm: "Thou art fairer than the children of men." The name of the Saviour is given as "Christ Jesus," a name by which he was not known while he was living, "Christ" being the synonym of Messiah. He is represented as styled "by the heathen"—"*a gentibus*"—Prophet of truth; as if a Roman could adopt this Jewish mode of describing the non-Hebraic peoples. His disciples are said to name Him "the Son of God," as if this title, only occasionally used by the Disciples during the life-time of their Master, would be thus introduced by a Roman Governor. His hair is said to be arranged after the manner of the "Nazarenes"—a medieval blunder for Nazirites—of whom, moreover, a Roman would probably know nothing, and to whom he would not allude in a communication of this sort without some further explanation. Besides, no one who knew anything of the life of Jesus, and of the vows of a Nazirite, would place him under this category.

When we look to the external history of this document, we find no reference to such a letter in any of the Fathers. We have a reference in Justin Martyr to a pretended letter of Pontius Pilate to Tiberius, and in Eusebius a correspondence (also forged) between Jesus and Abgarus, a Prince of Edessa, which existed in that city in the early part of the fourth century. But there is no reference to any letter of Lentulus. It is not until the fourteenth century that a Greek writer, Nicephorus, gives a description of the personal appearance of Christ, which is professed to have been derived from the ancients, and which is, in all probability, the basis of this letter of Lentulus. Nicephorus is an authority of no value; and the letter in question was founded upon what he wrote. It was framed in the fifteenth century by some Latin writer. In the very century in which it first saw the light it was pronounced spurious by Laurentius Valla, the Italian humanist. We might add that the conception of the Saviour's looks which it gives is totally divers from that which the early Fathers present, and which was embodied in the earliest art. According to the suggestions of the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, he was at first commonly delineated as "a man of sorrows," without beauty of form or countenance. The representation of Jesus as majestic and beautiful in his person was the product of later art. This peculiarity of the letter of Lentulus is enough of itself to discover its spurious character to any one who is acquainted with the history of art. It is to be hoped that this edifying epistle of a Roman President who never existed will not soon be reproduced again for the edification of ill-informed and credulous readers.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is not often easy to predict who will laugh last.

Jeff. Davis is wanted to deliver the Memorial Day address in Macon, Ga.

A Georgia paper speaks of a little child who "was so fatally burned that he died in a few hours."

Harper City, Kan., boasts 100 inhabitants. When is has 200 they will all call it a Metropolis, with a big M.

The Hartford *Courant* says that Daniel Webster was "the son of an old revolutionary soldier." Why "old"?

A dress-maker in Opelika, Ala., is rejoicing in the announcement of a bequest of a quarter of a million dollars from an unknown rich uncle in California.

A Bostonian, who two years ago possessed more than $200,000, now lives in an attic, and finds it hard work to gather together pennies enough to pay for his daily bread.

A Yale graduate of a dozen years' standing went back to New-Haven one day last week and paid a tailor a bill of $16 and interest, contracted while he was a student at the college.

Capt. R. L. Ogden, of San Francisco, whose "Podeyn" letters have so long interested and amused the readers of The Times, has become editorially connected with the *Pacific Life* of San Francisco.

Democratic papers are bragging over three families in North Carolina that poll 35 Democratic votes. Unfortunately, we have single families in New-York that have repeatedly polled many more votes than that.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that there is more zeal and determination being manifested by the Republicans of Indiana to-day than it has seen for many years. And it predicts that it will be not only possible for them to secure a complete victory on the State ticket, but a majority in the Legislature.

A teacher in Bangor, Me., upbraided a little girl because she did not hold up her hand with the rest of the delinquents when, at the close of the day, all those who "had lost their places in their classes" were called upon to do so. But she, with ready wit, responded: "Please, mum, I didn't lose my place; an' how could I when I'm at the foot?"

Rev. B. F. Porter, "President of the Liberian Exodus Association, and of the Liberian Joint Stock Steam-ship Company," tells a reporter of the Charleston (S. C.) *News*, that there are 25,000 colored persons in the South who have a direct financial interest in the scheme, and over 160,000 are enrolled to go to Liberia when the opportunity arises. Only 250 can go over at a time in the ship obtained for the purpose.

There is something almost amusing in the cackling of the Washington *National Republican* over the discovery of the letter of Mr. Leopold L. Montpleisir, the colored juror, in an obscure Louisiana paper, "received through the tardy medium of the mails" 10 days after its publication in the special telegrams of the Times and its very general reproduction throughout the North and the West. The Washington papers always were enterprising.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle*, a Republican paper, and consequently an advocate of the honest payment of the debt of the State, says: "We do not know of a prominent Democrat in all this section [East Tennessee] who is not opposed to repudiation. It is not so in other portions. In West Tennessee most of the prominent Democratic politicians are avowed repudiationists. In Middle Tennessee those who aspire to Gubernatorial honors are afraid to open their mouths on this question. The probability is that the repudiation element will be very strong in the Democratic Convention, and will likely predominate."

OBITUARY.

HON. CHARLES L. WILSON.

Hon. Charles L. Wilson, of Chicago, died on the 9th inst. at San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Wilson was for many years editor and proprietor of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, his connection with that paper having begun as far back as 1845. He was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Oct. 10, 1818; was the son of John Quintard and Maria Lush Wilson, and was descended from John Wilson, who was a passenger in the Mayflower. The father of the deceased was a lawyer of considerable practice, living in this City. In middle life the father removed to Connecticut. He was there made Judge of Fairfield County, and held that position for 25 years. He afterward moved again to this State, and was Judge of Albany County for a number of years. He lived to an advanced age, dying in 1863. The mother of the deceased was descended from the Harmonts, and was the daughter of Dr. Richard Lush, of Albany. Mr. Wilson was a contemporary of Lincoln and Seward, and the warm friend of both. During the campaigns of 1856 and 1860 he did yeoman's service for the anti-slavery cause, and, after the outbreak of the war, remained the devoted champion of liberty and Republicanism. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him Secretary of the United States Legation at London. He only served in this capacity for three years, and then resumed his editorial duties. In July, 1869, he was married to Miss Caroline F. Farrar, daughter of the late Isaac Farrar, of Bangor, Me., by whom he had two children, Louise F. and Charles L., the little boy dying in infancy. Mr. Wilson had been an invalid for three years, and had gone to Texas in hopes of recruiting his shattered health, or, at least, of prolonging his life. Personally, the deceased was one of the most agreeable of gentlemen. Cheerful and companionable, he was widely known in a social way, and few men could have been taken who would have left a wider circle of personal acquaintances.

Yesterday a meeting of Chicago journalists was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in that city to take appropriate action on the death of Mr. Wilson. The meeting was largely attended by the more prominent gentlemen of the profession. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Bross presided, and remarks were made by Mr. Bross, Lieut.-Gov. Shuman, Andre Matteson, of the Chicago Times, and Allen Colbert, of the Chicago Tribune, Frank Gilbert, and others.

CHARLES HARRIMAN.

Charles Harriman, an old New-York dry goods merchant, died unexpectedly, after an illness of several months, on Saturday evening. He was born in this City, and began his business career in 1836 with the firm of Francis Ottenet & Co., which had been established in 1820. The business of this firm was merged, in 1859, in the present firm of A. Person, Harriman & Co. Mr. Harriman was, with one exception, the oldest member of the French importing dry goods trade in this City. He made a large fortune, and was highly respected. He leaves a wife and five children. His funeral will take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 46 West Twenty-third-street.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Information was received yesterday of the death in Florida of Dr. L. P. Ashmead, of Brooklyn.

Prof. John Brainerd, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, died last Monday night, aged 70 years. He was for several years attached to the Homœopathic College at Cleveland, but went to Washington during the late war to fill a position in the Patent Office.

SENATOR MORRISSEY'S CONDITION.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 12.—Mrs. Morrissey says the condition of the Senator to-night is very critical, probably worse than at any time since he has been in the city. She says it is the opinion of the doctors that unless he has relief in 24 hours, he will not survive the attack. This relapse was occasioned by a cold caught 10 days ago, and since that time he has been growing steadily worse, though his condition was not considered critical until to-day. His malady is dropsy, and disease of the kidneys and heart.

MARCH 13 1878

DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

MEMBERS' PAY AND STATE CANALS.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF MEMBERS' SALARIES—SEVERAL RESOLUTIONS DISPOSED OF — UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS — FINANCES OF THE CITY—THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE — FREE TOLLS ON THE CANALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—The session of the Assembly to-day was "for debate only," or very nearly that, for nearly all of it was consumed in debate upon the proposed constitutional amendment. The first of these was one proposing a reduction of salaries of members of Assembly from $1,500, at which they now stand, to $750. Each year since the time when this compensation was established in place of the old $3 per day system, some member has sought to make a little political capital in his district by bringing forward a proposition to reduce the amount. Last year a Delaware member wanted the Constitution amended so as to make the salary $1,000; this session it is Mr. Willers, of Seneca, who wants to do it, and he proposes a still lower figure. As members of Assembly are only elected for one year, and it is quite uncertain how many of those who are here this year will come back next, and, still more, how many the year after, the members of any House can discuss the proposition of a reduction with a reasonable degree of impartiality, conscious that they are not likely to be personally concerned in the rates of pay established for the men who are to succeed them. It is, however, an observed fact that since the legislative salary has been fixed at $1,500 there has been a gradual improvement in the average character of the House—a larger number of decent and respectable citizens of small means in it who can afford to accept the honor of a legislative term on the present compensation, but could not when it was not enough to pay their board bill. The only noticeable thing in the debate this morning was the emphatic declaration of Mr. Beard, Mr. Mapes, and the now celebrated Mr. Jones, of Oneida, who must also be classed with the labor reform members, that the reduction of salaries was no part of their platform. Mr. Charles Skinner had been unfortunate enough to assume that the declarations made in the printed platforms of the "third party" were to be taken as indications of the views and the policy of the men who had been elected upon it. He was soon taught better, and it appeared that the platform of the "third party" meant just as much and no more than the platforms which the two leading parties of the country have been in the habit of issuing since party government began. Mr. Jones told the House that "what the working men want is not reduction of salaries, but bigger pay—that's what's the matter!" [Laughter and applause.] Mr. Jones, in short, was in favor of leveling up, and not of leveling down. After long debate, Mr. Alvord carried an amendment to the original proposition, striking out $750 and inserting $1,000; and in that shape the bill was ordered to a third reading, which is probably as far as it will get.

Next after this came Mr. Skinner's proposed amendment making the sessions of the Legislature biennial, and in support of it he delivered a prepared speech containing a good deal of interesting matter, among which was an analysis of the bills passed upon by the Legislature last session, showing that there were 10 local bills to one which could even by courtesy be called general in its character. The list also showed that New-York City legislation was not greater in volume comparatively than that of other localities in the State. The House took no action upon the bill.

Several resolutions were offered and variously disposed of. Mr. Brooks offered two sets, which were adopted without debate or dissent, as follows:

Whereas, It has been stated that the Police Department of the City of New-York has in its possession certain unexpended balances of appropriations made in recent previous to 1878 under the head of "Police Fund" and "Cleaning Streets under the Police Department;" therefore

Resolved, That the Police Department of the City of New-York be and is hereby directed, within five days from this date, to transmit to the Assembly:

First—A detailed statement of the amount received from the Controller of said City on monthly requisition for the appropriation to that department for the five years prior to 1878.

Second—A detailed statement of the amount of unexpended balances of appropriations, if any, under the heads of Police Fund, and Cleaning Streets, under Police Department at the end of each year; the amount under each head returned to and deposited in the City Treasury, and for what reason; and also the amount of unexpended balances for each year remaining in the said department.

Third—A statement of the amount of appropriation transferred from one account to another of said department and the reasons and authority for such trasfers, if any.

Whereas, By a resolution adopted on the 7th of March, the Controller of the City of New-York was directed to transmit to the Assembly, within five days, certain information relating to the finances of said City; and

Whereas, THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the 8th inst. makes other assertions in regard to the finances of said City of New-York, and additional information in relation thereto is desired; therefore

Resolved, That the Controller of the said City be requested to embody in his answer to said resolution, and transmit the same within five days from this date to the Assembly:

First—A statement of the amount of deficits in the tax receipts for each of the last five years, if any, in excess of the amount added by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to supply the estimated deficiencies in the actual product of the tax levies.

Second—The amount of revenue bonds outstanding at the beginning of each of the last five years.

Third—A detailed statement of unexpended balances credited to each account of the appropriations at the end of each of the last five years.

Fourth—A detailed statement of the amount paid to the Police Department in each of the last five years, upon monthly requisitions on account of the appropriations to the department, and also of the amount of unexpended balances returned to and deposited in the City Treasury by that department.

Mr. Brooks also offered the following, which was laid over:

Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That a special committee of five persons be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, and to employ a stenographer, whose duty it shall be to investigate the abuses alleged to exist in the management of the railroads chartered by this State, and inquire into and report concerning their powers, contracts, and obligations; said committee to take testimony in the City of New-York and such other places as they may deem necessary, and to report to the Legislature either at the present or the next session, by bill or otherwise, what, if any, legislation is necessary to protect and extend the commerce of the State.

The proposition to transfer the control of the Life-saving Service to the Navy Department seems to touch some sore spots. Probably it was not generally known before that local politics were mixed up with the appointment of men to positions in this important service, but it seems that something like this is the case; and this morning, Mr. Havens, the member from Suffolk County, whose district takes in a long line of sea-shore and several life-saving stations, offered a concurrent resolution instructing the Representatives of New-York in Congress to vote against the proposed transfer of the Life-saving Service to the control of the Navy. The reasons given for this were too numerous to mention, but they did not seem to impress the House much, and several members rose to debate the resolution. The Speaker informed them it was unnecessary, as, being concurrent, it must lie over under the rule.

At the evening session the House went into committee on Dr. Hayes' concurrent resolution to amend the Constitution so as to make the canals of the State free of tolls. Mr. Alvord spoke of the great value of the canals, the benefits they had conferred on the State, and said they had paid their cost over and over again, and had put into the Treasury of the State $40,000,000. They were, he said, the creditors of the State, and not the debtors. They were a great convenience to the people. They were public highways, open to the use of every man in the State and the country. He denounced the scheme to give to a corporation the right to put locomotives on the banks of the canals to tow boats. The moment this exclusive privilege was given to a corporation, he said, their purpose and their broad usefulness was gone from the people forever. He said that the canals must be kept as they are. As for the proposition here now, he was willing to have it submitted to the people, but he had grave doubts as to their consenting to amend the Constitution as proposed. He then considered the different enterprises brought to bear in other States to draw from this State the trade of the West, and warned the people to look to it that their canals are well taken care of.

Mr. Hepburn, after showing that the Erie Canal had been a detriment to the growth of St. Lawrence County, asked if it was wise to make this change concerning the canals just as they were to be put in charge of one responsible head by an amendment of the Constitution. Would it not be wiser to try for a while the new style of management? It is claimed, he said, that the canals have not inflicted any expense on the State. But would they not if all the income or revenue from them is abolished? Is it not reasonable to suppose that they will become a source of expense to the State? He then passed in review the position occupied by Mr. Alvord, Gov. Robinson, Auditor Schuyler, Controller Olcott, and Dr. Hayes in former years, all of whom claimed that the canals should be self-supporting. Now, however, they were all in favor of free or nearly free canals. They reminded him in their present position of those gentlemen who stand up so strongly for the new Excise bill. They wanted lager beer; they wanted much of it. They said we could not have too much of it, and they wanted it free. So with these canal advocates; we cannot have too much of the canals, and we must have them free.

Mr. Berry read a resolution adopted by a meeting of his constituents opposed to the passage of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, and said, in obedience to these instructions, he felt it his duty to speak against its adoption. He was opposed to placing a direct tax on the people to benefit any one section. He then proceeded to discuss at some length the proposition, holding that it would benefit business none generally, as that is made by supply and demand, not by special favors. He did not think the State was in a condition now to engage in this speculation, and the farmers of the State would not approve of it. They have all the taxes to pay now that they can carry.

The debate was closed by Mr. Alvord in an appeal to hold fast to the canals, and the committee rose and reported progress.

The Insurance Committee of the Assembly have agreed to report favorably to-morrow a general insurance bill upon which they have for some time been at work.

The House Railroad Committee this afternoon heard arguments by Sickles and others in behalf of the bill to require a reduction of fare on railroads of other States running into this State, so as to make it conform with that of the New-York Central and Hudson River Road. The bill affects most directly the New-Haven Road.

Senator Hogan's bill, introduced to day, provides that diplomas granted by the University of New-York shall entitle the possessor to the immunities and privileges allowed by usage on statute to the possessors of like diplomas from any college or seminary of learning in this State, but no such diploma shall be conferred which is not in conformity with the laws of the State at the time of conferring the same, provided, however, that on application made from time to time by the Faculty of the Law Department of such university, now known as the Law School of the University of the City of New-York, the General Term of the Supreme Court of the First Department shall appoint three examiners, who shall be practicing lawyers of at least seven years' standing at the Bar and it shall be the duty of such examiners, or two of them, to examine such students of said law departments, or law schools, as are about to graduate therefrom. Such examination shall be on the same subjects and in the same manner as required in the case of examinations for admission as attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court. Such examiners may also take proof in respect to such persons of their good moral character. If such examiners, or a majority of them, shall, after such examination, find such persons, or any of them, qualified for admission to practice law in the Supreme Court, they, or a majority of them, shall indorse on the diploma issued to the persons found thus qualified a certificate to that effect, and, on production of a diploma thus indorsed, or suitable proof thereof, the person to whom the same is granted shall be entitled to be admitted by the General Term as an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of this State on his taking the oath and signing the roll.

PROTESTING AGAINST POOL-SELLING.

ACTION OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME—AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The opponents of the bill to repeal the law of last year forbidding the sale of pools on elections and on horse-races have at last commenced to move. The Society for the Prevention of Crime have taken the matter in hand, and will at once institute measures to give voice to the popular sentiment in favor of the law as it stands. Petitions against the Wagstaff bill are to be circulated for signatures, and energetic gentlemen will see that the Legislature is not left in the dark as to the wishes of the people. Following is a protest which has just been addressed to the Legislature:

The Society for the Prevention of Crime desires respectfully to call the attention of the public to the effort now being made by an interested portion of the community in behalf of the legalization of gambling.

It is well understood in every civilized State that few vices are more destructive to the public interests than this. It dissipates fortunes, tempts to dishonesty and fraud, excites the evil passions, and leads to idleness and thriftlessness.

It is argued that pool-selling at horse-races is necessary to promote the raising and maintaining of the best breeds of horses. Even if the argument were a correct one, is it well to ruin the business of many men to improve the breed of horses? Are horses of more value than men?

But the argument itself is false; the best horses are not those that run the fastest. The best horses are those that are the most serviceable in the ordinary uses to which horses are put, and these are not the product of the race-course. The demand for this class will naturally stimulate the production. It is mainly the few who amuse themselves with fast horses as an expensive luxury who will be benefited by the gambling of the race-courses. Are we ready to bow to the will of these few, and give legal sanction to a ruinous vice? Make gambling respectable at Jerome Park, and you will have it respectable at Saratoga, and in every gambling den of New-York.

We ask our fellow-citizens to protest with us against this bold endeavor to destroy our youth and undermine the foundations of society. The sporting characters of the community are not safe guides in legislation.

SECRETARY STANTON AND GEN. SICKLES.

In a Washington dispatch to THE TIMES of Monday, McGarrahan, the New-Idria Mine claimant, is made to represent Gen. Sickles as saying that the appointments to Annapolis were invariably sold for $3,000 to $5,000 each, and that Gen. Sickles, having one at his disposal, gave it to Secretary Stanton, who accepted it with the warmest acknowledgments, leaving it to be understood that Secretary Stanton was to profit by the appointment. McGarrahan's letter does not warrant the inference drawn. Gen. Sickles was the originator of the system of donating appointments to West Point and Annapolis to deserving pupils in the public schools. In 1859 or 1860, the appointments he had were given to the successful competitors in the public schools in his Congressional district, and the West Point appointment fell to the son of Mr. John E. Lydecker. In 1861, owing to the secession of the Southern States, and the consequent absence of Representatives from those States, extra appointments were left for distribution by the loyal Northern members. Gen. Sickles had one of these extra appointments at his disposal, and he gave it to a protégé of Secretary Stanton, the son of a deserving widow. The reputation of Secretary Stanton rests upon too enduring a foundation to be assailed at this late day by careless "interviewers."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 13—1 A. M.—Heavy rains have prevailed in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and thence eastward and north-eastward over the Middle and New-England States. Light rains are reported from the South Atlantic States; southwesterly winds and clear weather from the Gulf States, with decreased pressure and southerly to westerly winds. Severe north-easterly gales continue on the Middle and New-England coasts, where the barometer has fallen. The barometer is generally below the mean from the lake region southward to the Gulf, and the storm centre is moving slowly to the north-east in the western portion of the Middle States. The rivers have risen 1 foot at St. Louis, 19 inches at Cairo, and fallen 18 inches at St. Paul.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, cloudy weather and heavy rains, dangerous north-easterly winds on the coast, shifting to southerly, falling barometer, and slightly rising temperature.

For the Middle States, rain in the northern and eastern portions, and clearing weather in the southern portions, with easterly winds shifting to southerly and westerly, slight rise in temperature, and falling barometer, except in the southern portions.

LOOKING FOR A DIVIDEND.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—A STORMY SESSION — NO DEFINITE CONCLUSION REACHED CONCERNING THE FUNDING SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held here to-day, and was, perhaps, the most important gathering which has ever taken place in the history of the organization. The meeting—which was very turbulent, hissing and other demonstrations of disapprobation being frequent—was called for 10 o'clock, in the Musical Fund Hall, and there were nearly 3,000 people present. Mr. William S. Stokley, Mayor of Philadelphia, presided. There was a large number of prominent citizens present, as nearly every man of standing here owns from 5 to 100 shares of the stock. The annual report, which has already appeared in full in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, was presented to each person entering the hall in pamphlet form, and an endeavor made to have its customary reading by the Secretary done away with, but Mr. McCook, of New-York City, strongly objected, holding that there were several matters in the document which neither he nor those whom he represented could understand, and that more light was demanded. His motion prevailed, and the reading of the report was proceeded with. There were frequent interruptions by quizzical stockholders, but Col. Scott, President of the company, who was present, was prepared to answer all questions. The meeting continued in session for four and a half hours, and the despondent and angry investors in "Pennsy," as the stock is familiarly termed here, hurled innuendoes at the officers, made foolish speeches about what should be done, and created a general turmoil, which required the shrewd management of the friends of the present officials to turn off from becoming disgreeably boisterous. The sentiment of the meeting was largely against Col. Scott and his friends, and the first question propounded was, how much of $345,000 raised as general expenses included the salaries of officers. This drew out the reply that Col. Scott's salary as President was $24,200 a year; the salaries of three Vice-Presidents $12,000 a year each, and the assistants to the President about $4,900 each. Then followed the question as to what proportion of the receipts of the main line is derived from through traffic apart from local: "About one-seventh of passenger and one-seventh of freight," replied Col. Scott.

The profit and loss account was taken up, and the President compelled to state what had become of $10,000,000 charged off during the past year. This amount, it was learned, the company had lost by the depreciation in the value of the securities which it held. The purchase of the Empire Transportation Company's property was explained by Col. Scott as being a wise movement, as there had been a fight in the oil regions by which the Pennsylvania Company nearly lost its oil trade, but that by getting possession of the franchises of the company, it was able to regain the desired traffic. It was the opinion of the President that the purchase would pay for itself in four years' time, and would not cost the stockholders one penny. The stockholders present did not concur in this idea, but held that in times gone by the Empire Company had made money, and that now its stocks and business were nearly worthless. It was asserted that the cause of the purchase at the present time was because it was not paying, and that its selling out was a good thing for a number of the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who were heavy stockholders in it. This was indignantly denied.

The next attack was made on the express business, and Col. Scott was taken at his word of there being no special concessions having been given the road, and he was requested to tell how it was that the Adams Express was allowed such advantages. In reply it was stated that the Adams Express Company paid a large sum of money to the company, and that it performed the service cheaper than the railroad company could do it. "The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company," said Col. Scott, "find that it does not pay them, and would gladly return to the Adams Company again."

At this point the struggle of the day commenced, the debate drifting to the funding scheme, or rather the resolution providing for a method to liquidate the indebtedness of numerous lateral roads which the Pennsylvania Company had guaranteed. This provides for the deducting of $100,000 per month from the earnings, which shall be handed over to a trust, to be invested in the bonds, and by this method in time the stockholders will own this indebtedness. The arrangement was made that debts guaranteed by the Pennsylvania company foot up $183,000,000, the interest upon which each year is at the average rate of 7 4-10 per cent. This scheme represents a devoting of about 2 per cent. on the capital stock of the company to the trust, and increases the interest-bearing obligation of the company $1,200,000 per annum. In answer to numerous inquiries, Col. Scott said: "The object of this is to unload the fixed liabilities of the company, which to-day are $183,000,000. In order to be relieved of this debt we have presented a plan which will enable you by and by to have your stock placed in a stronger position than it can be while your fixed liabilities remain in the figure where they now stand. I believe it is the time now to take these liabilities out of the way. We don't ask you to abate a jot of interest, or to scale your stock, but for every dollar appropriated we give you the scrip of the trust, making the safest and best possible security that could be made in this country. If we take the 2 per cent. off your dividend and pay you that 4 per cent., it don't come off the company's working department. And the result of it will be that the great debt of the company can be turned off, and your stock, in my judgment, will be the grandest one in this or any other country."

Several speeches were made against the scheme, the most forcible being by Gen. Lemuel Todd, of Greensburg, Penn., who denounced the whole report and the management of the road a lie, a fraud, and a scheme, and called for a clearing out of the present officers. This was met with cheers and hisses. Amendments were offered to the effect that no money be appropriated to the trust until the stockholders be paid 8 per cent. dividends. It was finally agreed to select a committee of seven stockholders who should examine into the report, the funding scheme, and the resolutions, and report upon the advisability of adopting any recommendations at an adjourned meeting to be held on Monday, March 25.

The meeting then adjourned without accepting the annual report, or in fact doing anything except to stigmatize the management, for which latter purpose numbers of stockholders have been waiting for a chance. Important among the protests in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is had, and Col. Scott says: "If you do not find this $183,000,000 of indebtedness what is to become of the road, or rather when do you expect to see a dividend?"

LEHIGH NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—THE MANAGEMENT CONDEMNED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Navigation Company was held to-day for the purpose of considering the annual report, which the meeting of stockholders refused to accept two weeks ago. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the results of the last year's operations, in view of the state of the coal trade, are sufficiently favorable to justify owners of a property of such great intrinsic value and exceptional advantages awaiting with confidence the developments of the future;

Resolved, That the terms of settlement with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Coal Company meet with the entire approval of the meeting, and that the thanks of the stockholders are here by tendered to the officers for the able and intelligent manner in which the important and delicate negotiations with the representatives of those companies have been conducted.

The resolutions were severely criticised and the management condemned by some of the stockholders, after which it was agreed that the annual report be published hereafter two weeks before the annual meeting.

MURDER OF A PRISON WATCHMAN.

THE WETHERSFIELD AFFAIR—ONE OF THE CONVICTS ON TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, March 12.—The trial of William Allen for the murder of Welles Shipman, night watchman in the Connecticut State Prison, at Wethersfield, on the night of Sept. 1, 1877, was begun in the Superior Court in this city to-day, Judges Dwight W. Pardee and Elisha Carpenter, of the Supreme Court, on the bench. The prosecution is conducted by State's Attorney Ramersley, and Samuel F. Jones is counsel for the accused. He will be assisted by Charles J. Cole, a practitioner at the Hartford County Bar, and the trial promises to be one of unusual public interest. Most of the day was occupied in impaneling the jury, and it was not until a late hour this afternoon that the first witness was called. The murder of Watchman Shipman was committed while Allen and a fellow-prisoner, Henry Hamlin, were effecting their escape from the prison. The two convicts were armed with revolvers, which had been conveyed to them by Overseer John H. Davis, of the prison, an employe in the conspiracy for their release, but being detected in their plans by Shipman, who was on duty at the time, a struggle ensued, in which the watchman was overcome, handcuffed, and shot through the body, the wound proving fatal. There will be difficulty, however, in proving that Allen fired the shot from the effects of which Shipman died three hours later, especially as one Overseer Frank A. Arnold, the principal witness examined to-day, testified that when he reached Shipman after the firing, the latter said Hamlin had shot him. But certain statements found in Allen's cell fitting the revolver with which the watchman was murdered. The prosecution against Allen as the principal in the murder rests mainly on this fact. The trial of Hamlin and Davis was postponed to the June term of the court in order that the decision of the Supreme Court of Errors may be known as to the constitutionality of the law giving a criminal the right to elect the mode of his trial by court or jury. Allen, at the time of the murder, was serving out a six years' sentence at Wethersfield for robbery committed at New-London. He is also implicated, it is believed, in extensive robberies in New-York, and is a criminal of resolute will and determination.

A SUPPRESSED BIOGRAPHY.

MR. FROTHINGHAM'S "LIFE OF GERRIT SMITH"—WHY ITS PUBLICATION WAS STOPPED—THE AUTHOR'S EXPLANATION.

During the latter part of last December Rev. Octavius Brooks Frothingham's *Life of Gerrit Smith* was published by Messrs. George P. Putnam's Sons, and on Friday last that firm announced that the biography had been withdrawn from publication. The reason of the suppression of the work, which was hailed as a noteworthy and valuable addition to American biography, is the refusal of the family of Gerrit Smith to accept as history story the given by Mr. Frothingham of the great Abolitionist's connection with John Brown. Mr. Frothingham explained the matter last night to a TIMES reporter. The stereotype plates of the biography, according to Mr. Frothingham, belong to Mrs. Miller, a daughter of Gerrit Smith, who lives in Geneva. By the terms of the agreement between Mrs. Miller and the Messrs. Putnam, either party had the right to withdraw within 30 days. If the owner of the work wished to stop its publication she could do so by acquainting the publishers with her desire; and the publishers could send back the stereotype plates whenever they chose within the period of time specified. Mr. Frothingham said that he passed a great deal of time in collecting materials for the biography while he lived for a time at the old homestead in Peterboro', and worked slowly. Either Mrs. Miller or Mr. John Cochrane, Mr. Smith's nephew, could have read the manuscript if either had desired to do so. As for the facts, Mr. Frothingham says they are unimpeachable. Gerrit Smith was intimately acquainted, he insists, with John Brown's general plan. Of the particulars in the Harper's Ferry matter nobody but Brown himself knew until after all was over. Mr. Frothingham finds no difficulty in explaining Smith's denial of his connection with Brown. After the capture of the old warrior, most of his associates fled to Canada. Gerrit Smith was at Peterboro', too ill to leave his home. He had been suffering from a nervous disorder, and soon afterward he was taken to a private asylum near Utica, where he passed a month. When he left the asylum the country was still agitated about the John Brown raid. Mr. Smith denied specifically any knowledge of the Harper's Ferry matter, and his denial was literally true. But that was merely incidental, and Mr. Smith had thorough knowledge of Brown's plans in general. This is Mr. Frothingham's explanation. Mr. F. B. Sanborn's *Life of John Brown* contains statements which support Mr. Frothingham. Only the first edition of the *Life of Gerrit Smith* had been published, comprising 1,000 copies. These have nearly all been sold, so that the book will become rare within a few months after it was first given into the printer's hands. Mr. Frothingham does not know whether or not Mrs. Miller and Mr. Cochrane intend to buy up the copies of the work extant. It is probable that the public libraries are furnished with copies, which will be jealously guarded. Mrs. Miller did not demand the suppression of the volume until the second week in February.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LABOR RIOTS.

INVESTIGATION BY A COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE—TESTIMONY OF MAYOR PATTERSON, OF PITTSBURG, SHERIFF JENNINGS, AND OTHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, March 12.—The Riot Investigating Committee was in session again to-day. A number of witnesses were examined, among whom were Mayor Patterson, Sheriff Jennings, Senator Herr, ex-Senator Mumma, and Attorney-General Lear. The testimony of the Mayor related exclusively to the riots in this city. He detailed the circumstances attending the various stages of the disorders; the sympathy which the public at first manifested for the strikers; the increasing numbers and boldness of the latter; the sudden change of sentiment when the riot went to the length of stopping trains and robbing gun-shops. He described the anxiety which prevailed and the hurried consultations which were held by leading citizens when it was discovered that Gen. Sigfried, in command at the Arsenal, would give no assistance to the Police in their efforts to suppress the violence which was threatened. He described the steps then taken for the organization of a law and order posse, the charge on the mob, and the arrest of all rioters and suspicious persons by the police.

The Sheriff's testimony was similar in character to that of the Mayor, but less comprehensive, as he was absent when the riot began, and returned in time to take the lead in the movement already begun by the Mayor for the suppression of the mob with the aid of the law-abiding citizens.

Senator Herr's testimony related almost exclusively to the capture by the mob of a squad of Philadelphia Militia on the opposite side of the river, and their parade through the main street of the city surrounded by their captors, who hooted and danced in glee. The testimony of the other witnesses added to a great extent a repetition of that of the Mayor and the Sheriff.

Attorney-General Lear, during his examination, stated that before Gov. Hartranft left the State on his tour westward that official asked him whether, in his judgment, there was anything to prevent him from absenting himself from the State on a pleasure trip; whether such an act would cause a vacancy in the office. To this question the Attorney-General replied that there was not; that he saw no trouble about it; that his absence would not vacate the office. He also informed the committee that since the riots he had learned that the Governor, although no trouble was then apprehended, had authorized Adjt.-Gen. Latta to take such action, in case of emergency, as circumstances might require.

The committee at a late hour this afternoon adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman. When the next meeting is called Mr. S. Quay, Secretary of the Commonwealth, will be examined.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER MILLS.

TWO MEN'S REMAINS SCATTERED OVER THREE ACRES OF GROUND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 12.—The American Powder Mills, at South Acton, Mass., exploded at 9:05 o'clock this morning, causing much consternation and alarm. Two mills are wrecked, together with considerable machinery. The loss of life is confined to two hired men, Lowell Foster and Mr. Turpener, (or Turpenty,) both of whom leave relatives dependent upon them for support. Several other employes were stunned by the concussion. The mills destroyed were the waterpress, the double-wheel mill, and the No. 4 wheel mill, all new structures, built since the last explosion. Mr. Foster belonged in Winchendon. He was aged 24 years, and was unmarried. Turpener belonged in Kingston, N. Y., was aged 30 years, and was unmarried. Edmund Harper, foreman on the line, says when near the press mill, where Foster and Turpener were working, he heard a piece of machinery break, the explosion following immediately. The office of the company, situated 600 feet from the press-mill, was demolished. The report of the explosion was heard in this city, 15 miles distant. The citizens of Acton describe it as most terrific. Doors were swung open, windows broken, &c., in the village two miles away. Everybody rushed out of doors and hurried to the scene, where a most horrible sight met their eyes. The remains of Foster and Turpener were literally blown to pieces, and scattered over three acres of ground. Foster's head was found 100 yards from the site of the mills, and the brains of one of the men was found in an elm tree several rods distant. A hand was found here, a foot there, and shreds of flesh and pieces of bone were scattered about, so that all that remained of the victims was picked up in baskets and pails. Forman Hooper picked up a single finger with a gold ring on it, which was the only means identifying it as a part of Foster. Sumner Rogers and Franklin G. Pierce, workmen, were badly cut on the face with flying glass. About 1,250 pounds of sporting powder was destroyed, and the total loss will be $2,000.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN MIDDLETOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 12.—The charter election was held to-day. The Republicans elected Halstead Sweet, President, by 115 majority, four out of the five Trustees, the Collector, and the Treasurer. The village last year was Democratic. There is great rejoicing over the Republican victory.

HAZING AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

HANOVER, N. H., March 12.—Hazing was revived at Dartmouth College last night. Early in the evening some Sophomores intruded upon Freshmen. About 2 o'clock in the morning the Freshmen broke into a room in Thornton Hall, occupied by a Sophomore and his brother, a Senior. Both were unmercifully beaten with bottles and clubbed. Two of the Freshmen have been arrested for assault with intent to kill, and are in custody. Search is being made for the others.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

The following passengers arrived by the steam-ship Canada, from Liverpool:

C. Gregory, Miss Beach and niece, Mrs. R. Pearce, I. Whitmore, Mrs. Whitmore, Mr. and Mrs. D. Urquhart, Henry Hamlet, Mr. McCausland, James Smith, Mrs. Lees Morgan, Col. T. W. Scobel, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hannon and seven children, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Cleary, Wilhelm Dettenmann, D. Blundell, John Sullivan.

ONLY TWO TRUNKS OF GOODS

SPRING STYLES CONFISCATED.

THE OUTFIT THAT MME. RALLINGS TRIED TO SMUGGLE—A NARRATIVE THAT WILL BRING GRIEF TO HER FAIR CUSTOMERS—THE MOST NOTABLE ARTICLES DESCRIBED.

Special Treasury Agent Brackett received private information recently that Mme. Rallings, a fashionable milliner and dress-maker, doing business at No. 1,153 Broadway, who was about to return from Europe on the Adriatic, intended to smuggle a large quantity of valuable goods, partly on orders for her customers and partly for sale in her shop. The Adriatic arrived on Monday afternoon. Mme. Rallings had with her two large Saratoga trunks. She made out and swore to a declaration that they contained mostly personal effects, but named a few articles in them as liable to duty. The regular Customs Inspectors on the White Star steamer wharf accepted her affidavit and assessed the duty on the goods she had mentioned at $968, which she paid. The trunks were then placed upon a truck and were being carted off the wharf when Officer Jackson, of Capt. Brackett's staff, who had been watching the proceedings, stepped up and seized them.

The scene in the seizure room of the Custom-house yesterday would have driven an average woman mad. The contents of the two trunks were spread out on tables and boxes for appraisal. How they had all ever been packed in the receptacles from which the sacrilegious hands of the attendants had drawn them was a puzzle. In the first place, there were 24 Spring bonnets, evidently of the newest Paris designs. Certainly nothing like some of them was ever seen in this country before. One had a crown of gilded straw, and was trimmed around the edges with thick folds of cardinal colored satin and maroon velvet, set off at the edge with two heavy bands of gold cord. A white ostrich feather surmounted this unique head-dress. Another was composed of narrow convoluted folds of white silk with a border of flat gold lace an inch and a half wide. On top was a bunch of tiny, half-opened rosebuds. The edging was of large imitation pearls, and the strings were composed part of white ribbon and part of the gold lace before described. The gem of the collection was a white straw with a double flap in front, each edged with a row of seed pearls. The crown was bordered with white ostrich feathers. There were several without crowns. One was of stone-colored satin folds edged with a fringe of yellow glass beads. Another was composed of two thick bands of flowers, a band of violets and the upper of the petals of the white pink. A novel bonnet was of pearl-colored silk with a large butterfly enameled in colors set in the back. A pretty one was of white straw, with crown of salmon-colored silk plaited in large folds and surmounted by white ostrich feather. A black jockey hat was heavily trimmed with jet beads, and was decorated with a large salmon-colored ostrich feather. A bonnet of open-worked straw in fancy diamond shapes was trimmed with a narrow fold of brown velvet heading black feather fringe. The inside was edged by a narrow ruching of Valenciennes lace, and a bunch of lilacs reposed on top. A black straw was thickly studded with autumn leaves, and from the edge hung down at intervals a number of large gilded metal drops. A dark red straw was trimmed with maroon velvet and rosebuds, and had a ruching of white lace. A bonnet of light pink silk was trimmed with self-colored watered ribbon, a large bow being set on top. The edge was thickly bordered with seed pearls. A stone-colored ostrich feather completed the decorations. A yellow straw almost completely hidden in trimming had a bow of scarlet ribbon at the back, another on the top, and another in front inside. A bunch of rose-buds covered the crown, and the edge was bordered with a thick mass of white tufts. There were several other exceedingly pretty bonnets but those above mentioned comprise all that merit a description one account of novelty.

There was a variety of cloaks and other outer garments. One mantilla was perfectly gorgeous. The groundwork was of black corded silk. Straight across the back was a wide band of bead work of all the tints of a peacock's tail, let in so that it was transparent. The back was composed of a beautiful design of the same beads, and other bands of the same served as a heading to the border trimming all around. This border trimming was a foot deep and was composed mainly of black feather fringe with tassels of the beads glistening among it. The whole was edged with Chantilly lace. The lining was of pearl-colored satin. There was also a magnificent seven-work dolman, composed of black silk velvet, silver embroidery, bead trimming, and black feather fringe. Breakfast and dress shawls of the most beautiful patterns were in profusion. Of dresses there were a number. A black grenadine with Worth's mark on it was especially handsome. It was trimmed with flat folds of jet beads heading Brussels lace. A splendid black corded silk was trimmed with bows and tabs of silk of the color, each decorated with a double button of gilt and jet. The edging was of black feather fringe heading many folds of plaited narrow Valenciennes lace. Another handsome dress was of rayé silk, elaborately decorated in tabs and points, with stone-colored silk and ornamented with painted Japanese buttons. A black cashmere cloth dress was half covered with double rows of amber beads, and was otherwise trimmed with black feather fringe, headed by amber satin. Another black silk had velvet sleeves and jet trimmings. A house dress was of mouse-colored cloth, trimmed with self-colored silk.

To give any notion of the style of these dresses would require columns of space. Nor are the above all of them. There were also piles of dress patterns of silk, (plain and brocaded,) wool, Empress cloth, grenadine, and velvet of every hue. There were the daintiest of pink and blue tissue crapes, lavishly inserted and trimmed with point à appliqué or Nottingham lace. There was a great piece of black cloth embroidered all over in colors in pretty designs. There was a blue silk quilt fit for the bed of an Empress. There were also piles of neatly black and white laces and huge piles of black feather trimming. There were stacks of rolls of ribbons of all widths and every color. There was no end of underclothing of the most dainty description, lace cuffs and collars, lace and silk scarfs, embroidered handkerchiefs, silk socks and stockings of all the colors of the rainbow, three dozens of four-button kid gloves, two dozen of Swedish gloves of a novel kind, an immense variety of pendants and buttons and buckles for dresses, several unique sets of jewelry, lots of little perfume and salt bottles, pocket diaries and other knickknacks, boxes of face powder, strings of gold beads, combs, brushes, table linen, children's slips, photograph stands, a suit of fine clothing for a boy, knitted woolen petticoats, back combs, corsets, and a thousand and one articles not mention.

There was a large box of black and colored bead patterns and trimmings, the sight of which alone might turn a town full of women green with envy. They were such as the Customs officers say never reach this country honestly, and the value of the lot will probably reach $1,000 at retail. The official Appraiser was at work on the collection at 3 o'clock yesterday, and did not get half through. At a rough guess, he estimates their invoice value at about $3,500 gold. Add to this duties and freight and the sum will be almost doubled. At retail they would fetch if sold at once $8,000 to $10,000, but they will probably be kept in store a year, until the principal articles are out of fashion.

REAL ESTATE IMPROVEMENT.

The section of our City lying near to the Central Park, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets and Madison-avenue, is giving evidence of coming improvements. Mr. Ira E. Doying, the well-known builder, has nearly completed three rows of brown-stone four-storied houses, which will contain all the modern appliances for comfort and labor-saving, and prove an ornament to the section of the City, which is destined in the near future to be one of the most fashionable. These houses are to be similar in style. The parlor floors will be finished in black walnut, and the ornamental parts veneered upon white holly, and chased into quaint devices of the "Queen Anne" style, which has come so rapidly into favor. The front, vestibule, and parlor doors are of solid walnut, and on entering the halls are permanent hat-stands, with plate glasses in corresponding frames in front, all the mouldings, architraves, wainscotings, cornices, mantels, wardrobes, toilet-stands, harmonize in style, finish, and quality. There is a large mirror in the front parlor, and a walnut mantel with glass in the back. These glasses reach nearly to the ceiling, which is 13 feet 7 inches high. A novelty has been introduced in the matter of window cornices, which are formed by the molding caps resting on the architraves which constitute the window linings, and become permanent cornice fixtures, giving ample space for the curtains. In the second story, in the communicating passage, there are washstands for front and back rooms. Above these is a row of four closets, and opposite, in the passage, are two wardrobes of corresponding fashion and same finish. The closets, wardrobes, and stands are trimmed with nickel-plated handles. All the work is

MARCH 13, 1878

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 N. W. C. C. 6s 96¼
5,000 Un. P. 1st 96¾
5,000 Un. P. 1st 96¾
10,000 do 96⅝
25,000 U. P. 1st 96⅝
3,000 Rutland 1st 96⅝
10,000 M. & N. P. 2d 96¾
do 96⅝
14,000 R., C. R. & A. 2d 96¾
do 96⅝
do 96⅝
100 Am. Ex. 96⅝
500 N. Y. C. C. & I. 97⅛
200 C., C., C. & I. 97⅛
100 do 97⅛
150 do 97⅛
1000 West. Union 97⅜
100 do 97⅜
1200 do 97⅜
3500 do 97⅜
1500 do 97⅜
800 do 97⅜
100 do 97⅜
1100 do 97⅜
1000 do 97⅜
100 do 97⅜
100 do 97⅜
200 do 97⅜
5 do 97⅜
100 Erie Railway 16
400 do 16
100 Lake Shore 63⅛
1100 do 63⅛
1100 do 63⅛
1000 do 63⅛
100 do 63⅛
100 do 63⅛
200 do 63⅛
100 do 63⅛
100 do 63⅛
100 do 63⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 106
97 ..... 106¼
20,000 do 106⅜
97 ..... 106¼
4,000 do 106⅜
50,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, coup. 103⅛
50,000 do 103⅛
5,000 U. S. 4s, 1907 ..... 101⅜
10,000 do 101⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1907 100

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 'Cl. C. 106⅜
10,000 U. S. 4s, 1907 ..... 106¼
97 ..... 106¼
4,000 do 106⅜
500 do 106⅜
small 106⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 C., S. & Q. 7s 120
1,000 Jol. & C. 1st 108
4,000 N. J. C. 1s, con. 84½
3,000 N. J. C. conv. 84½
10,000 L. S. & W. 2d con. 96½
14,000 do 96
1,000 Con. P. 1st 106½
2,000 do 106
4,000 M. & St. P. 1st 117½
4,000 M. & St. P. 2d 95¼
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st 117½
45 Adams Ex. 100
9 Wells-Fargo 93
$7 do. 93
6 American Ex. 48
$1,000 Erie 2d 104
900 do 104
100 do 104
100 do 104
2200 West. Un. 97¾
400 do 97¾
1500 do 97¾
900 do 97¾
900 do 97¾
100 do 97¾
900 do 97¾
100 do 97¾
100 Wabash 16
100 do 16
200 do 16
100 do 16
200 C. & P. pf. 70
100 do 70
300 C. & N. W. 63
100 do 63
100 do 63
100 do

MARCH 13 1878

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, March 12:

C. J. Lyon, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Alfred Roe, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25.2 by 100.5, No. 198 Canal-st., 75.2 feet west of Mott-st., for $22,311, to John Stearns, counsel in the legal action.

Wagner & Davies, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, George F. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building, with plot of land 47.10 by 50 by 4 by 30 by 4.3 by 25 by 47.7 by 100, No. 48 5th-av., east side, 51.4 feet north of 11th-st. for $48,000, to Ann Walsh and others, plaintiffs. Also, the following Brooklyn real estate was disposed of by the same firm: One three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 20.9 by 70.10 by 23 by 100, No. 154 West Baltic-st., north side, 100 feet west of Henry-st.; sold for $4,500, to same purchaser; and a similar house, with lot 23 by 137.6 by 23 by 136.11, No. 43 Sidney-place, east side, 175 feet north of State-st., sold for $5,000, to same purchaser.

Van Tassell & Kearney, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame and brick building, front, and three-story brick building, rear, with lot 20.9 by 70.10 by 23 by 100, No. 154 West Baltic-st., north side, 100 feet west of Henry-st.; sold for $4,500, to same purchaser; and a similar house, with lot 23 by 137.6 by 23 by 136.11, No. 43 Sidney-place, east side, 175 feet north of State-st., sold for $5,000, to same purchaser.

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By Ellis P. Ludlow & Co.

1 three-story brick building, with plot of land, No. 45 5th-av., e. s., 51.4 ft. n. of 11th-st., plot 47.10x96x48x80x25x47.7x100.....$42,000

By Van Tassell & Kearney.

1 three-story frame and brick building, front, and three-story brick building, rear, with lot, West 130th-st., n. s., 172.6 ft. e. of Greenwich-av., lot 20x100.5.....$6,300

By E. P. Ludlow & Co.

1 two-story frame dwelling-house and store, front, and two one-story frame buildings, rear, with lot, 1st-av., e. s., 75.3 ft. n. of 69th-st., lot 19.11x13.....$1,600

By John F. Dowd.

1 block of land, bounded by 5th and Madison-avs., 106th and 107th-sts.....$204,050

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

By Wagner & Davies.

1 three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot, No. 154 West Baltic-st., s. 100 ft. w. of Ingraham-st., lot 20.9x100.5x20.10x100, vacant.....$4,500

1 similar house, with lot, No. 43 Sidney-place, e. s., 175 ft. n. of State-st., lot 23x136.11.....5,000

By Samuel Smyth.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, No. 245 South 9th-st., n. s., 116.3 ft. e. of 7th-st., lot 20x90.3:20.13x87.9.....$6,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 11.

17th-st., s. s., 313 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x98; Lease Sealy to P. Mahrbacher.....$15,000

96th-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.8; Thomas W. Stanford and others, Trustees, to John Valvell.....6,100

Boston Road, 9 acres, 24th Ward, Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston Road; 24th Ward.....19,956

13th-st., s. s., 214 ft. e. of Southern Boulevard, 24x100; 23d Ward; Richard H. Haggerty, Executor, to Thahana Mercyth.....350

11th-st., s. w. corner of 2d-st., 16.7 by irregular; Hadley W. Hewins and wife to Louisa H. Wetmore.....550

140th-st., s. s., 506.6 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 22x75, 23d Ward; Benjamin Griffiths to Mary Griffiths.....nom.

Orchard-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x87.6; Louis Isaacs to Sarah Rase.....500

125th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100; Thomas Toye and wife to Peter H. Walsh.....26,000

40th-st., s. s., 370 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18x98.9; John Boyd and wife to Elizabeth A. Irwin.....20,000

Bowery, No. 212, s. e. corner 9th-st., 20.10x21.4; Bowery, Nos. 318 and 313; also, Lispenard-st., Nos. 3 and 4; also, Bowery, No. 271; also, Lexington-av., No. 1; also, Bowery, 20x58.2; also, 2d-av., No. 512; also, 40th-st., s. s., 210 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x76.9; also, Avenue A, s. w. corner of 66th-st., 150x83.4; Cyrus Edwin and wife to John Boyd.....169,400

19th-st., n. s., 252 ft. e. of 9th-av., 21x102.8; Eva Deaton and husband to Christian Schaefer.....13,000

Madison-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 43d-st., 25x95; George K. Ward to Harriet A. Ward.....nom.

Madison-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 43d-st., 25x95; James K. Ward and wife to George K. Ward.....nom.

169th-st., 170.10 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20.10x102.8; Edward C. Allen and wife to Daniel Shea.....16,000

Washington-av., 23d Ward, also Mill Rock, 23d Ward; William J. Marvin, Referee, to Wilham H. Morris.....3,000

65th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 16x100.5; 2 lots, Lehigh, to New-Amsterdam Gas-light Company.....2,100

Welsh, corner of Bogert-st., 32x100, 24th Ward; Thomas Lennon to James F. Bushnell.....1,800

Scorch-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 50x100; Thomas S. Moore, Receiver, to William Nelson, jr.....10,500

2d-av., e. s., corner 50th-st., 91x80; Sturges M. Morehouse, Referee, to James K. Martin.....14,000

45th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22x100.5; Catherine Bowne, Referee, to Nicholas P. Haines.....2,600

10th-av., s. s., corner of 156th-st., 254.1:x324.9; W. P. Dixon, Referee, to James W. Smith.....43,000

Hillyer-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Howland, Referee, to Thomas D. Scott.....6,000

129th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18x102.2; H. P. Rowland, Referee, to Mason Young, Trustee.....9,250

LEASES RECORDED.

s. s. corner 7th-av. and 17th-st., 8 years; Lewis W. Redman to John McNeil.....$1,500

Cherry-st., s. s., 3 years, Ogbanna A. Hedges to Hedden Operhouse.....200

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Sampson, Hermann, to Fred. Eckes; 3 s. w. corner 3d-av. and 79th-st., 3 years.....$4,000

Bussmer, Mary F., Executrix, to Patrick Haverty, s. s. 41st-st., 100 ft. w. of Second-av., 23d Ward, 5 years.....2,000

Colby, John L., and wife, to James Sumpter, s. s. 135th-st., 50 ft. e. of 7th-av., also, s. s. Livingston-av. and 127th-st., notes.....1,250

Fuldman, John G. W., and wife, to John F. Wolfinbarger, s. w. corner 44th-st. and 3d-av., 1 year.....5,000

Shafer, Marguerite, to Mary A. Reyer; Central-av., 23d Ward, 3 years.....700

Hall, Angie L., and husband, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston Road; 24th Ward, 5 years.....13,000

Spicer, Elizabeth A., to John Byrd; s. s. 45th-st., e. of 6th-av., 3 years.....20,000

Brown, Mark, and husband, to William Rose, 24th Ward, s. s. corner 44th-av. and 25th-st., 5 years.....14,000

Mitvid, John, and others (Germany, none); s. s. 30th-st., e. of 10th-av., 1 year.....4,000

Powers, Henry B., and wife, to John Smith; No. 193 Christopher-st.....2,000

Hall, Angie L., and husband, to Elizabeth Partridge, s. s. 125th-st., e. of 7th-av., 3 years.....2,500

Kisling, Henry E., and wife, to Charlotte V. Kisling, executrix of Joseph Kisling, deceased, 3 years.....6,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Barker, Wm., to Sydney S. Young.....$6,200

Bryant, Peter C., and Phebe M., to P. A. Hamilton.....nom.

Cushing, Asa L., to Asa F. Bushnell.....7,500

Johnson, Edgar, and Henry Butler, to John Schroyer.....500

Lee, Henry W., Trustee, to Samuel Work, jr., et al.....6,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—A first-class three-story and basement brick house, very handsomely finished; well-built and arranged and in complete order in all details; can be bought low. ELLIS P. LUDLOW & CO., No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE, a full-sized three-story brown-stone house, in complete order, well arranged and handsomely finished. Full particulars at ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NO. 145 EAST 72D-ST., a gem. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 33D-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., 4 new houses, 20 feet wide, 4 stories, high stoop. Apply to J. L. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 35 William-st.

THREE LOTS ON GAYSEPORT-ST., near Water, to lease or for sale on favorable terms. Apply to H. LISTMAN, No. 240 West 125th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, with lot 18.6x98.9, No. 126 East 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Its location is so desirable, and its surroundings are so much improved, that it will soon be worth considerably more than it is now. The present owner is about to remove to another city, and will sell at a reasonable price, and we can recommend the property to any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best part of the city. The present rental is much less than it would be if properly managed. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 9 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

SIXTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR LENOX LIBRARY.—A magnificent fall-size modern brown-stone dwelling, superbly decorated, and in finest possible condition. This elegant establishment will be sold low, with or without the superb new furniture. Possession, V. K. STEVENSON, jr., 661 6th-av., 4 Pine, and 33 East 17th-st.

WEST 45TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FOR SALE, a very desirable modern-size dwelling in perfect order; can be bought at a low price. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 9 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF JOHN D. LEWIS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on MONDAY, MARCH 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of the Executors of John D. Lewis, deceased:

Nineteen-sts.—Nos. 608 and 606, w. s., between Bank and West 12th-sts.

Greenwich-av.—No. 120, south-west corner of Horatio-st.

Horatio-st.—No. 8, s. s., near Greenwich-av.

Jane-st.—No. 9, n. s., near Greenwich-av.

Canal-st.—No. 158, s. s., 19 feet Greenwich-st.

Bleecker-st.—No. 323, e. s., between Carlisle and Uniow sts.

Sixth-av.—No. 80, e. s., between Waverley-place and 8th-st.

Ninth-av.—No. 87, south-west corner of 16th-st.

West Washington-pl.—No. 137, n. s., between 6th and 7th avs.

Ninth-av.—No. 452, w. s., between 35th and 36th sts., with L on 35th-st.

North-av.—Nos. 676, 678, 680, south-east corner of 47th-st.

Fifth-av.—One lot, north-east corner of 43th-st.

Third-av.—No. 2,166, w. s., between 117th and 118th sts.

Fifth-av. Boulevard.—Three lots, w. s., 25.2 feet n. of 119th-st.

One Hundred and Twenty-second-st.—Two lots, s. s., 35 feet e. of Lexington-av.

Fourth-av.—Building and lots, e. s., 49.11 feet s. of 129th-st.

Third-av.—Two lots, e. s., 48.11 feet n. of 132d-st.

Ninth-av.—One lot, north-west corner of 159th-st.

Twelfth-av.—Two lots, north-east corner of 134th-st.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-st.—One lot, n. s., 100 feet e. of 12th-av.

Eighth-av.—One lot, w. s., 177 feet n. of 141st-st.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-st.—One lot, n. s., 425 feet e. of 10th-av.

Eleventh and Fort Greene Ave.—Lot No. 26, Dyckman estate.

Maps at office of auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

MORRIS WILSON, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 159 EAST 14TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 14, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM,

East Fourteenth-street.—The very valuable four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 159 East 14th-st., south side, between 4th and 3d avs. House is 22x55 feet, in fair order, and contains all the modern improvements. $23,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Lot, 25x80 feet.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.

C. J. LYON, AUCTIONEER.

Will sell on SATURDAY, March 16, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Scott Lord, Esq., Referee, the three-story brick tenement-house, No. 414 Water-st., every floor being suitable for stores and offices; lot 25x100; house 25x80. For further particulars apply to

AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE,
No. 5 Pine-st., Room No. 5.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A FULLY AND SUPERBLY-FURNISHED entire-size 3234-st. dwelling, containing every possible convenience and comfort; has never been rented. To acceptable private family will be leased reasonably.

V. K. STEVENSON, jr.,
4 Pine and 33 East 17th-st.

APARTMENTS TO RENT—ALSO SINGLE rooms in the elegant house, No. 206 5th-av., opposite Madison-square, now being put in perfect order; prices low. For particulars apply on the premises or of E. E. LUDLOW & CO., No. 9 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway, near 26th-st.

DWELLING-HOUSES
TO LET.
FULL LISTS AND PARTICULARS AT MY OFFICE.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 PINE-ST.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 335 1ST-AV.; THE STORE has been occupied for years for dry and fancy goods business; will drive loans for three years; rent, $1,250 and Croton rent. Apply to
HIRAM MERRITT, No. 88 3d-av.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, A handsomely heated front, consisting of parlor, bedroom, &c.; hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c. For particulars inquire of
ALEX. W. JURRAT,
Fifth-ave. Hotel.

TWO CHOICE APARTMENTS.—TENEMENT, No. 265 West 25th-st.; new, refined, elegant; parquet floors, play-ground. Summer-house, janitor, oriel windows, elegant gas-fixtures, and mantels.

HOUSES TO LET,
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 21st-st.

HARLEM HOUSES.—CHOICE LOCATIONS AT moderate rents. Open evenings.
PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

MODERN DOWN-TOWN THREE-STORY Houses to rent: 15 rooms; improvements; good order; rent, $1,200. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO RENT.—A HANDSOME FLAT ON SECOND floor, unfurnished; elegant location. Call, between 12 and 4, at No. 68 Madison-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY AN AMERICAN family, a two-story and basement house, with all improvements, in good location, within 25 minutes of Fulton Ferry. Must be all-night line of cars. Address, giving terms, which must be moderate, A. B., Box No. 234 Times Office, New-York City.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

OFFICES TO LET,

Singly or in suites, in the new building of the

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.,

Nos. 27 and 29 Wall-st., New-York.

This building is PERFECTLY FIRE-PROOF, and has all the modern improvements.

Apply at the present office of the company, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, Park Bank Building, to

WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

CHEAP HOT STEAM-POWER IN NEW-YORK.—From 5 to 100 horse-power can be furnished at $2 per horse-power running 10 hours per day; also lofts, basements, and store-floors to let, with plenty of good light, water, and water-closets on each floor; steam heating; also elevators and steam hoistways. T. W. PRESTON, Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, and 31 Rose-st., New-York.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY—THE first-class store, No. 1,172 Broadway, corner of 28th-st., has been put in complete order and will be rented on reasonable terms to a good tenant. One of the most central locations in the City. Apply to H. C. FEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co., 463-47 and 1269-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.
The spacious and elegant apartment offices now occupied by the Queens Insurance Company in the Park Bank Building. Possession 1st May. Inquire in the

A FIRE BASEMENT STORE ON 5TH-AV., opposite Madison-square, to rent. Alterations will be completed by 1st prox. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 9 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—A PLOT OF LOTS ON 7th-av., in the neighborhood of 100th-st., suitable for a gardener or florist. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FINE LIGHT LOFTS TO RENT—ON BEEKman, Spruce, Chambers, Barclay, Jay, Washington, Greenwich, and Varick sts.; power.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS IN FARMS—ON THE SOUND ROUTE, 10 acres at Weston, fine brook land; price, $2,500. 56 acres at Van Alen Station, 1½ miles good house, 7 rooms; good barn; price $5,000. 135 acres at Hackingsack Station, 30 timber, balance tillable; good house, 10 rooms; orchard in full bearing; price, $14 per acre. G. V. VAN DORES, 2 New Church-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—SPLENDID HOTEL, beautifully situated on the Hudson River, 40 miles from the city; in good order; furniture beautiful and well attested for large institution; easy of access by steam-boat and two railroads.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT WOODSIDE, N. J.—FOR SALE AT A BARgain, a pleasantly-situated house, containing 12 rooms, convenient to two railroad depots; orchard, grapes, shrubbery, &c., all in good order. Address P. E., Box No. 1,075 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR WILL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn or City property—a large house, with 50 acres, 50-foot Beach St. Port Richmond, S. I. Terms, &c., apply to H. YOUNG, jr., 368 Canal-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—A SUPERIOR FARM, 10 ACRES, every convenience for comfortable living; fine view; on Harlem road; reasonable rent. Apply at No. 179 Broadway.

TO RENT AT FORDHAM, FIVE MINUTES from depot, an elegant modern house, with three acres of ground. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 9 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, FOR A RESIDENCE or boarding-house, at GLENWOOD,

THE Hildreth, on the Hudson, containing nineteen rooms, two cottages, and lodge; stabling, ice and coal houses, and 4 acres of land. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Apply to

JOHN H. DURKEE,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT WESTPORT, CONN., 1 New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in a healthy and pleasant locality, three attractive country residences, known as "Cottage," having all the modern improvements of a City house, and grounds, prices, respectively, $1,000, $1,200, and $1,500 for the season; without them, $1,200. For full particulars, apply to WILLIAM M. MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT
TO RENT AT WEST FARMS.

A very desirable Summer or Winter residence, furnished. House has modern improvements; large stable; for sale, or very desirable medium-size dwelling in perfect order; can be bought at a low price. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 9 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

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Sixth-av.—No. 80, e. s., between Waverley-place and 8th-st.

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Eleventh and Fort Greene Ave.—Lot No. 26, Dyckman estate.

Maps at office of auctioneers.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Bolivia....March 16, 3 P. M. | Ethiopa..March 30, 9 P. M.
Victoria...March 23, 3 A. M. | Devonia...April 6, 7 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO LONDONDERRY.
Alsatia....March 13, noon. | Hysia....March 20, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40.

Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 45 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, March 13
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 21
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, March 28

First cabin, $65 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.
HERDER, Thur, March 14 | GELLERT, Thur., March 28
SUEVIA....Thur., March 21 | FRISIA.....Thur., April 4

Rates of Passage: First Cabin, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; gold: Second Cabin, $60, gold: Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the south of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA, Wed., March 13 | CHINA, Wed., March 27
PARTHIA, Wed., March 20 | VIRGINIA, Wed., April 3

Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The gold passage is a special low rate for well-behaved persons. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

JAMES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Canal-st., Jersey City, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1878.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. Jamieson, Saturday, March 16, 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Penny, Saturday, March 30, 9 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. Gladdis, Thursday, March 28, 1:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. OSBORNE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Commodore Kingsley, Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., March 16 | DONAU.....Sat., March 30
WESER.....Sat., March 23 | GEN. WERDER, Sat., April 6

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, Thursday.....Wednesday, March 20, 8:30 A. M.
CANADA, Thursday.....Wednesday, April 3, 8:30 A. M.
PEREIRE, Dawes.....Wednesday, April 17, 8 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

SAVANNAH,

FLORIDA, NASSAU, HAVANA, AND SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. Cheesman, WEDNESDAY, March 13, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Maloney, SATURDAY, March 16, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading to connecting lines for Boston and Albany Railroad, Fall River, Providence, and all-night line of cars. Address, giving terms, which must be moderate, A. B., Box No. 234 Times Office, New-York City.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

OFFICES TO LET,

Singly or in suites, in the new building of the

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.,

Nos. 27 and 29 Wall-st., New-York.

This building is PERFECTLY FIRE-PROOF, and has all the modern improvements.

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WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

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DWELLING-HOUSES
TO LET.
FULL LISTS AND PARTICULARS AT MY OFFICE.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 PINE-ST.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 335 1ST-AV.; THE STORE has been occupied for years for dry and fancy goods business; will drive loans for three years; rent, $1,250 and Croton rent. Apply to
HIRAM MERRITT, No. 88 3d-av.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, A handsomely heated front, consisting of parlor, bedroom, &c.; hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c. For particulars inquire of
ALEX. W. JURRAT,
Fifth-ave. Hotel.

TWO CHOICE APARTMENTS.—TENEMENT, No. 265 West 25th-st.; new, refined, elegant; parquet floors, play-ground. Summer-house, janitor, oriel windows, elegant gas-fixtures, and mantels.

HOUSES TO LET,
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 21st-st.

HARLEM HOUSES.—CHOICE LOCATIONS AT moderate rents. Open evenings.
PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

MODERN DOWN-TOWN THREE-STORY Houses to rent: 15 rooms; improvements; good order; rent, $1,200. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO RENT.—A HANDSOME FLAT ON SECOND floor, unfurnished; elegant location. Call, between 12 and 4, at No. 68 Madison-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY AN AMERICAN family, a two-story and basement house, with all improvements, in good location, within 25 minutes of Fulton Ferry. Must be all-night line of cars. Address, giving terms, which must be moderate, A. B., Box No. 234 Times Office, New-York City.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
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TIMES OFFICE.

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A SHOT THAT IS NOT FATAL.

THE STORY BEHIND THE PISTOL.

A YOUNG MAN'S CRIMINAL INFATUATION RESULTS IN HIS ATTEMPTED SUICIDE—EXTRAORDINARY HISTORY OF A SAVANNAH GIRL—A GRADUATE OF VASSAR COLLEGE PURSUED TO MARRY AGAINST HER CHOICE—SHE ELOPES WITH THE MAN SHE LOVES AND IS DESERTED BY HIM—A LIFE OF SHAME IN THIS CITY.

Richard Shaw is a young gentleman 22 years of age, and resides at No. 120 Fifth-avenue. He was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of having attempted to blow his brains out with a pistol in a house in West Thirty-first-street, on Friday morning at 2:30 o'clock. Shaw is a man of small stature, of considerable wealth, and well known in society. His father died some time ago leaving, it is said, over $1,000,000, and as disposed of his estate that his children were assured a very ample income without being able to impair the principal. Richard was carefully educated, and when he was 15 years old he was sent abroad, remaining in Europe for several years. After he came home he spent the next three years in traveling over the country. He saw, as he says, everything worth seeing, and finally settled down in this City. With an income larger than he could well expend, with his taste for travel gratified, and with hardly anything new to see, it can be readily imagined how dull ordinary life became to young Shaw. As a relief he plunged into dissipation, and soon became well known as a "fast" one among the "fast."

Last November Shaw met Libby Osborne, and became so infatuated that he has never been able to free himself from her toils. This young woman is tall, slender, and attractive, with deep blue eyes, fair skin, and fine brown hair. She is said to be well educated, the mistress of numerous accomplishments, and has a remarkable history. It is told substantially as follows: Libby Osborne is about the same age as Shaw. She was born and reared in Savannah, Ga. Her father was a well-known planter there before the war, and as the breaking out of hostilities had managed to put his property into available shape, having foreseen the coming trouble. He was well known during the war as a prominent figure in the conflict. Libby was educated in Vassar College, and graduated there three and a half years ago. Before she left home she had formed a sincere attachment for a young man living near Savannah. The lovers kept up a correspondence while Libby was at Vassar, and through it became enraged. When Libby left school for home she expected, of course, to marry her lover. But her family had other plans for her. Through their influence she was almost compelled to marry a man not only twice her age, but a worn-out rou6. The family benefited by this marriage, which was one of convenience to them, but of terrible consequences to its young victim. Libby's lover, when he had partly recovered from his disappointment, wrote her a long letter, in which he avowed that "as sure as fate he would before many years had passed succeed in securing a vengeance that would cure his wounded heart by its completeness." After the forced marriage the young bride was very unhappy. Finally, she begged of her family to allow her to secure a separation. This they refused. Libby's lover managed to keep himself informed of the state of her domestic affairs. He contrived to throw himself in the young wife's way, and it was said that he was instrumental in aggravating her troubles by encouraging the husband's vices and fostering gossip concerning them. The old intimacy between Libby and her lover was revived, and went so far as to give occasion for some scandal. Things went on in this way until the beginning of last Summer, when one morning there was a sensation in the neighborhood, caused by the sudden disappearance, during the preceding night, of Libby and her lover. They had fled North, and at the same time, under an assumed name, lived as man and wife in Philadelphia, and afterward in Cleveland. In the latter part of last September they came to New-York and took lodgings in a house in Lexington-avenue. While the lovers were living there Libby became acquainted with a young French widow, who had married an American, named Mrs. Alzie Foster. Mrs. Foster took a great fancy to Libby and frequently accompanied her about the City in walks and drives. The widow was suspected of being what is called by the detectives "a little off color," but nothing definite was known against her character, and the good-natured boarders in the house were satisfied with the explanation of her eccentricities that she was "French, that's all." Libby's lover apparently did not like Mrs. Foster, and frequently forbade Libby to associate with her. But the Frenchwoman had so strong an influence over her that the prohibitions of her supposed husband were worthless. The young couple remained at the house in Lexington-avenue four weeks. One morning Libby's supposed husband mysteriously disappeared. Everything possible was done to learn something of his whereabouts without avail. But about five days after his disappearance she received the following letter:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1877.

LIBBY: I vowed that I would get a satisfying revenge. You were treacherous to me. I repay your treachery with a treachery of a deeper kind. I am satisfied. Good-bye. Be good to yourself.

Libby was at first heart-broken, but she gradually hardened herself, and abandoned herself to her fate with the recklessness of a thoroughly disappointed and soured woman. She took the French widow again into her confidence, and that gifted being soon convinced her that she should spend the balance of her life in adventure and in a constant endeavor to revenge her wrongs upon the opposite sex. The result of the widow's influence was that about the 1st of last November the two young women found themselves in high state, inmates of a house in Thirty-first-street, under the names of Libby Osborne and Aimie Foster. Libby, in her new life, got plenty of lovers. Among the first to throw himself at her mercy was young Richard Shaw. He fell in love desperately at first sight of her. He told her his real name and address, and gave her full references and particulars about his family. For a while Libby Osborne toyed with Shaw, but he was not a man to her liking, and she told him so plainly. But he was determined to win her. He would come to the house and remain constantly in her society for a week at a time. The more constant he showed himself the more she disliked him. The inmates of the house say that no matter how much Shaw would drink, he never lost his head, although he might lose his feet." Some say that Shaw wished to marry Libby, and that she refused. On the evening of the 26th ult. Shaw called upon Libby at a late hour, and she refused to see him. He was much cast down, and passed the entire night on a lounge. When he saw Libby next day, he "raised a scene." He then remained with her until the following Saturday morning, and then went away. He did not go back until last Monday night at a late hour. Libby retired from the parlor, after a short conversation, to her room with Shaw. As soon as the door was closed, Shaw drew out a small Smith & Wesson revolver. Libby asked him what he was going to do with it. He said, "Shoot myself." "Why?" the young woman asked. "I have no reason at all, if you don't know why," he answered. He then cocked the pistol, placed the muzzle to his forehead in front and fired. He immediately fell to the floor bleeding profusely. Libby raised an alarm, and the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police were informed of the occurrence. Shaw was removed to the station-house, where Police Surgeon Satterlee dressed his wound and thence taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court in a carriage. When Justice Kilbreth asked him why he shot himself, he said he meant to kill himself, and would do so yet. Mrs. Shaw, mother of the wounded man, was greatly prostrated by the affair, and was unable to attend court. At request of Shaw's friends and relatives, Justice Kilbreth ordered him to be removed to Bellevue Hospital. His wound is not dangerous. Libby Osborne was very pale and nervous yesterday, and said: "I have nothing to say about this matter; I don't wish to be interviewed concerning it. Mr. Shaw had no reason for his act. He knew my position toward him exactly. He had no reason to be jealous of me. He was very foolish for being so. I do not think he intended to kill himself. I believe he was attempting to frighten me by shooting the pistol off close to his head. But he was so much intoxicated that his hand was unsteady, and the bullet accidentally grazed his forehead and gave him a slight flesh wound. He will get over it, and I hope over his foolishness, too."

THE UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

When the doors of the Union Dime Savings Institution were opened yesterday morning there was apparently no one waiting for admission. In a few minutes, however, several persons entered, and the work of the day was begun. For the first hour the clerks were kept busy, but from that time until the close of business—at 3 o'clock P. M.—nothing noteworthy occurred. At no time during the day was there any excitement or any crowd present. The number of depositors who drew their money yesterday was said by the President to be 60 per cent less than on the day before, and the amount of money drawn was 50 per cent less than on Monday. The Board of Trustees, as at present organized, is composed of the following well-known business men: James Beveridge, No. 1,230 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; John W. Britton, Brewster & Co. (of Broome-street); Clinton E. Bunce, No. 37 Walker-street; Aaron Clouse, No. 201 Greenwich-street; William A. Cole, President Produce Exchange; John Creighton, No. 173 Sixth-avenue; Alfred N. Darling, Fifth-Avenue Hotel; Silas B. Dutcher, No. 389 Third-street, Brooklyn; William S. Fogg, No. 171 Chatham-street; R. N. Hazard, No. 1,079 Broadway; W. T. Hemmaway, No. 436 Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn; Frederick Jessiçon, No. 57 Worth-street; Thomas L. James, Postmaster, New-York; J. H. Johnston, No. 150 Bowery; Joseph T. Knapp, President Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; William H. Locke, No. 56 Whitehouse-street; Richard W. Meakim, No. 57 South-street; Edward S. Pratt, No. 114 Worth-street; William G. Rose, No. 48 Wall-street; H. K. Thurber.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE SCHEDULES IN THE CASES OF WALTER, DONALDSON & CO., THE COAL MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS—MINOR EMBARRASSMENTS.

The schedules were filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Franklin Walter, Robert C. Thomas, Samuel T. Donaldson, and Howard Walter, firm of Walter, Donaldson & Co., to Andrew W. Kirk. The assignors were coal-dealers, having offices at No. 111 Broadway, in this City, and in Boston and Philadelphia. The firm's liabilities are set down at $157,563 74, of which $56,290 04 are placed as actual, and $104,303 70 as contingent. The firm's nominal assets amount to $48,898 27, and the real assets to $8,364 58. Besides the firm's liabilities, Messrs. Howard and Franklin Walter are jointly indebted to William Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn., $13,185 22, and to Hannah A. Walter, of the same place, $6,000. In the firm's schedule $27,562 92 are set down to "profit and loss." Among the contingent liabilities are:

Metropolitan National Bank, on firm's notes, secured by other notes	$27,548 37
Central National Bank, Philadelphia, same cause	7,742 21
Suffolk National Bank, Boston, same cause	36,026 99
Massachusetts National Bank, Boston, same cause	33,096 13

Set down among actual liabilities are:

Metropolitan National Bank	$16,200 93
Thomas Coal Company, Philadelphia	10,082 04
Suffolk National Bank, Boston	6,870 34

At the office of Register Dwight yesterday the creditors of Matthew Kehoe & Son, wholesale liquor-dealers, at No. 36 Broadway, accepted a composition of 33 1-3 cents on the dollar, offered by the firm of Lewis Benedict & Son, wholesale dealers in fruit, as No. 97 Barclay-street, accepted a composition of 5 cents, cash.

George W. Martin & Brother and Hilbelrand & Whitney have filed a petition in bankruptcy against John W. Schneider, produce-dealer, at No. 89 Murray-street, alleging that his assignment was void, as the schedules were not filed, and that he was arrested by order of Judge Fallett, of Chenango County, in a suit brought by T. L. Cone.

At a preliminary meeting of the New-York creditors of Howell, Gano & Co., wholesale dealers in hardware, of Cincinnati, held at the rooms of the Hardware Board of Trade, No. 4 Warren-street, a committee, consisting of Messrs. William A. Hulbert, H. H. Sarton, and C. H. Wright, was appointed to go to Cincinnati and investigate the affairs of the firm. The liabilities are over $200,000.

A meeting of the creditors of John H. Lyon, formerly President of the Third-Avenue Savings Bank, was held yesterday at the office of Register Ketchum, and William H. Merritt was elected Assignee in bankruptcy. The schedules showed liabilities amounting to about $83,000, and of this amount six claims were proved, as follows: Francis P. Perkins, $13,562; Benjamin A. Lyon, $8,219; John H. Merritt, $2,426; Jane P. Lyon, $1,945; Lafayette Banney, $734; Spencer K. Green, $300.

Schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Thomas J. and Joseph C. Kelso, forming the firm of Kelso Brothers, coal-dealers, of No. 100 East Fourteenth-street, No. 787 Greenwich-street, and No. 601 Hudson-street, to Cornelius Corson. The liabilities are $20,879 02; the nominal assets, $46,292 41, and the real assets, $3,353 07. The schedules were also filed in the matter of the assignment of A. W. Phelps, sole general partner of A. W. Phelps & Co., lithographers, of No. 107 Liberty-street, to Josiah Webber, Jr. The liabilities are $11,917 90; the nominal assets, $1,433 62, and the actual assets, $352 94.

The creditors of Adriance, Robbins & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods, met yesterday, before Register Dayton, and decided to have the estate wound up and settled by a Trustee, under the direction of a committee of creditors. Claims were proved by 25 creditors aggregating $50,000, of which the following are the largest: Estate of Nicholas Adriance, $10,444; McKesson & Robbins, $10,000; Georgiana B. Adriance, $4,425; Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, $3,382; Lewis Brothers & Co., $2,382; J. L. Bolliver, Brothers & Co., $2,040; Parmer, Wilder & Co., $2,353; Deering, Milliken & Co., $2,064. Mr. S. T. Benjamin, the former bookkeeper of the firm, was elected Trustee, under an amicable arrangement effected some time ago by the committee appointed at a previous meeting of the creditors. The Committee of Supervision was elected as follows: Cornelius N. Bliss, of Wright, Bliss & Fabyan; Daniel C. Robbins, of McKesson & Robbins, and Woodbury Langdon, of Joy, Langdon & Co. It is probable that a dividend will be declared during the present month of at least 70 per cent.

A GENEROUS TESTATRIX.

THE WILL OF ANN DRAKE SEAMAN, WIDOW OF JOHN F. SEAMAN—A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DISTRIBUTED AMONG RELATIVES.

Surrogate Calvin yesterday admitted to probate the will of the late Ann Drake Seaman, widow of John F. Seaman, formerly of this City. The will contains 27 bequests, and disposes of property amounting to nearly $1,000,000. The Executors of the will are William C. Wetmore, Richard H. Bowne, William B. Isham, and John Castree. The following are the devises made by the testatrix: To James Crow, of Crystal Lake, Ill., she bequeaths all her riparian rights to certain lands under water in Lake Michigan; to Isabella Wilson, her faithful friend, her wearing apparel, $2,000 in cash, and the house and lot known as No. 250 East Broadway; to Frances Henrietta Hoyt, daughter of Daniel Drake, deceased, the house and lot at the south-east corner of Cherry and Catharine streets; to Susan Melissa Anthony, daughter of Miss Drake, the house and lot No. 237½ Division-street; to Montgomery Washburn, grandson of Charles Morgan, deceased, the house and lot No. 237 Division-street; to Charles Drake, son of Elias G. Drake, the house and lot No. 176 West-street and Nos. 123 and 125 Warren-street, together with the riparian rights on the Hudson River in front of said premises; to Lawrence Drake, son of Joseph Drake and Susan Ann Drake, the machine shop and engine on King's Bridge, where the testatrix resided during the Summer, together with all the furniture therein; also, the store and lot on the south-westerly corner of Reade and Washington streets, and all the premises belonging to the testatrix, bounded by Marbel, Monroe, and Hamilton streets, in this City; to Mary W. Drake, daughter of Joseph and Susan Ann Drake, the house and grounds on the south side of Fifty-third-street, east of Fifth-avenue, in which testatrix resided at the time of making the will, with all the furniture therein, and all the diamonds, plate, and jewelry ornaments belonging to the testatrix; to Benjamin Drake, son of Joseph and Susan Ann Drake, the store and lot No. 120 Water-street; to Angeline E. Skidmore, daughter of John Drake, the house and lot No. 141 Hudson-street; to Charles M. Drake, son of Moses Drake, the house and lot No. 225 Cherry-street; to Thomas Drake, son of David Drake, the houses and lots situate at No. 19 Broome-street and No. 13 Mangin-street; to Charles Drake, son of Joseph and Susan Ann Drake, the house and lot No. 49 Bowery; to James Morgan, of Rochelle, son of Charles Morgan, the house and lot No. 248 East Broadway; to Elias G. Drake, son of John Drake, the house and lot No. 1,372 Broadway; to William T. Treadwell, at the Soldiers' Military Home, Montgomery County, Ohio, the house and lot at No. 468½ Pearl-street; to Jacob, Daniel, Mary, and Susan, children of Susan Drake Bennett, the house and lot No. 258 Washington-street; to Susan, Jane, Marvin, and Soulice M., children of Nancy Drake Bennett, the house and lot No. 94 Chatham-street. She also bequeaths $10,000 to the children of Mary Ann Rich Scott; to Augusta, daughter of Moses and Susan Drake, and Abigail Eliza Rich, daughter of above, $10,000 each. To James Treadwell, of Ann Harbor, $2,500. The remainder of her estate she gives to Lawrence Drake, son of Joseph and Susan Ann Drake, heretofore named in the will. The will is dated Jan. 11, 1876. A codicil bequeaths $5,000 to "my friend, John Castree, for assisting me in the transaction of my business and declining all compensation therefor."

MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD'S STOLEN JEWELRY.

On the 10th of June last, Mr. George Rignold, the well-known actor, while a guest of the New-York Hotel, was robbed of jewelry valued at between $3,000 and $4,000, and $600 in cash. Jane Thomas, one of the chamber-maids employed at the hotel, was suspected of having committed the theft, but she evaded arrest and fled from the City. Recently it was learned that she was in Chicago in company with a man, and Superintendent Hickey, of the Chicago Police, endeavored to arrest them. The woman escaped, but her companion was arrested, and in his possession was found a number of pawn tickets for valuable jewelry, which had been pledged for $50 at a pawn-shop in Chicago. At the request of Superintendent Walling, the jewelry was sent here for identification. Mr. Rignold identified the property, which was thereupon delivered to him. It consisted of a gold watch, and several gold chains, sleeve-buttons, rings, and various other articles of jewelry, and also the medal presented to Mr. Rignold by the Directors of the Centennial Department. The recovered jewelry is valued, in all, at $400.

SERIOUS COLLISION IN A DEPOT.

A serious crash occurred at the Union Depot in Elizabeth, N. J., late on Monday night. The regular milk train on the Central Railroad had just started for New-York when the switch-tender turned a heavy freight train from the Pennsylvania Railroad on to the same track. The Pennsylvania locomotive ran into the milk train. Three milk cars were smashed, and 117 cans full of milk spilled. The next car, full of live calves, was also smashed, and the calves were thrown to the ground. In the seething mass of struck cattle a brakeman and fireman of the depot, smashing is badly, broke the platform in several places, and carried the posts away. The debris was cleared away at noon, and travel was resumed. The loss is considerable.

A MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

MISS MORISON A FREE WOMAN.

JOSEPH LOPES, THE DEFENDANT, TESTIFIES IN HIS OWN BEHALF—THE COURT SHOWS HIM GUILTY OF PERJURY—LOPES ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF PERJURY—THE PLAINTIFF'S TESTIMONY OF LITTLE ACCOUNT—SHE OBTAINS THE RELIEF SOUGHT.

The trial of the suit to annul the marriage of Georgiana Morison and Joseph Lopes was continued in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Judge Van Brunt, yesterday. The first witness was Henry C. Schutz, a detective, of No. 273 Broome-street. He described the "shadowing" of Lopes through various liquor stores and houses of ill-repute, and the latter's meeting with Sarah Lillis, near Reservoir-square. Frederick C. Milliken, of No. 48 West Washington-place, another detective, testified to the "shadowing" of Sarah Lillis. Nathan S. King, another detective, of No. 249 Putnam-avenue, Brooklyn, had also followed Lopes, and had seen him in a number of disreputable places. Jose Lopes was then put upon the stand, in his own defense, a motion to dismiss the complaint having been summarily disposed of by Judge Van Brunt. He testified: I know the plaintiff; I first met her in 1876, in April; it was on Broadway, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets; I met her three or four times that month; did not meet her again till November, 1876; we corresponded; she wrote to me every day or two, and I to her; the marriage was arranged 10 days before we were married; it was first spoken of about a month or six weeks before; I met her at Forty-fourth-street and Lexington-avenue, and walked to Thirty-eighth-street, and we got married; there was no unusual conversation; it was 10:30 when we met, and we parted about 3:1. we talked of it two or three days before we were married; this was at Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue; we spoke of marriage 10 or 15 times; at Booth's Theatre was one of these times; I told her I would like to be married, but was not in good circumstances; she said she would marry me under any circumstances; that she was badly treated at home by her sisters and others; she first said she could not marry me till after her father died; I was about to go West; she said that after I came back, perhaps she could marry me; afterward she said that she would either marry me or run away from home; she first spoke of going home after the wedding four or five days before we were married; she said that she did not wish to leave her father's still; I was in circumstances to support her in the West, as she did not want to stay in New-York after she was married; on the day of the marriage, when we met, she turned around and we walked to the minister's; she had my arm while we walked; I inquired for the minister, in his house, and we were shown into his parlor; he came in, and I told him what we desired; we both sat down, and in about 10 minutes we were married; the minister first went out and brought in another gentleman for witness, afterward Mr. Bates, Mr. Morison's lawyer, sent for me, and I went to see him; he said that he had seen Mr. and Mrs. Morison, and that my wife would not live with me under any circumstances; the plaintiff desired me to get acquainted with Mrs. Lillis, so that if any body saw me in the house, I could pretend that I was visiting Mrs. Lillis; I never had any conversation with her, before the marriage, on that subject; after the marriage, I met her in the street, and again in Central Park; I asked her about the plaintiff, and she said she was kept locked up in a room, and her clothes were taken away from her, and she was not allowed to go out of the room; I never offered or promised Sarah Lillis money; I never received assistance from anybody, helping me toward this marriage; when I first met the plaintiff, I knew she was a Morison, but did not knew that her father was rich; I never was married before; I have always, since the marriage, been willing to take care of the plaintiff; I never was in the house mentioned in Fourth-street with two or three gentlemen with me; I never told Miss Morison that I was wealthy, or that I had large expectations; Miss Morrison knew that I was a poor man; I have borrowed money from Mrs. Lillis; Miss Morison knew it, for she desired me to pay it as soon as possible; Miss Morrison told me that she could receive no letters at home, and that all her letters must be sent to Mrs. Lillis; that was the reason I had her communications at the time I was married. I did not live in the Continental Hotel under an assumed name; I never was turned out of a hotel for not paying my bills; I have never associated with lewd women; I never made any inquiries, of anybody, regarding Mr. Morison's wealth; I never said that I intended to knock money out of the old man; since I have been married I have not associated with disreputable women.

Rev. Charles C. Tiffany, who performed the marriage ceremony, testified that he married the parties according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church; I asked the lady whether her parents were living, and one of them answered "No;" I received a fee of $2 from Mr. Lopez, in a sealed envelope, in a very large piece of paper; it was a very ragged bill, in a sealed envelope; there was written on the paper in the envelope the words, "I inclose this small sum as an apology. I will call in a few days and reward your services."

Mr. Lopez, the defendant, was then recalled. Judge Van Brunt questioned him as to the original complaint, and the answer, to which he made affidavit. The complaint, his Honor said, recites that the marriage had never been consummated, and the answer denies this statement, while Mr. Lopez has sworn that the marriage has never been consummated. Mr. Lopez could not explain this disagreement of oaths, and Judge Van Brunt said that he intended to commit him for perjury, and ordered the officers not to allow him to leave the room.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Lillis was then called. She testified that she was employed in Mr. Morison's house for a year and eight months; she was a chamber-maid; she told Miss Rachel Morison that Miss Georgie was going to run away with a foreign gentleman; her father came into the kitchen, and she said if she ever supposed anything Georgiana said witness would have to leave the house; she said if witness told her father she would take poison, and she got her brother James' hair-dye; she said that if she did not marry Mr. Lopes she would go down South after her marriage she showed witness a ring, and said it was her wedding ring; she went occasionally after that to the Fifteenth-Street Hotel with Mr. Lopez; after that an anonymous letter was sent to her father, saying that Miss Morison was married; it was signed "Your Friend, Miss T;" Miss Georgie was out, then; when she came back her father took her into his study and asked her whether she was married; first she denied it, but on cross-examination she said she was married to Mr. Lopez; her father took off her hat and cloak, and her sister took off her outer dress; her father then took her up to her own room and locked her in; she was not allowed to take apparel out of her room and putting it in his own closet; her sister staid with her in her room; witness took a glass of water to her room, and she gave her a letter to Mr. Lopez, asking him, for God's sake, to come and get her, as she could not stand it much longer; witness afterward took a letter to her from Mr. Lopez; next time witness saw her, her brother was lifting her into the carriage, to take her away from her home; the marriage witness did not introduce Mr. Lopez to Miss Morison; she took a letter from Miss Morison to Mr. Lopez before they were married, but none from Mr. Lopez to Miss Morison.

Mr. Morrison, the plaintiff's father, was again put on the stand. He testified that he had been authorized, by his daughter, to conduct this suit; he employed Detectives Mooney and Beland; Mr. Bates had entire charge of investigating Mr. Lopez's character; he told them if one detective was not enough, to get half a dozen; he suspected that he must be a swamp.

The case was summed up on the part of the defense by Mr. T. F. Byrne, and when he concluded his argument Judge Van Brunt said that any further argument was unnecessary. He then gave his opinion, saying that he wished, first of all, to commend the counsel for the defense for the gentlemanly treatment they had shown the plaintiff while she was upon the stand. It undoubtedly was in the mind of the defendant, he continued, that the question of consummation of the marriage was an important one. He would have been in a different position if the marriage had been consummated. The defendant, while upon the stand, had contradicted the statement in this respect that he swore to in his answer to the complaint. Having sworn in one case to a statement that was false, the whole of his testimony was to be disregarded. Continuing, the court said: "I wipe out entirely the testimony of the defendant; little more reliance can be placed upon the testimony of the plaintiff. She seems to inhibit the intellect that we look for in a child 12 years old; undoubtedly, she swore to things that she knew to be untrue; a marriage can be set aside where the consent of one party has been obtained by force or fraud, where there has been no voluntary cohabitation; no force was used in this case; but if one of the parties enters into a contract without any intension to carry it out, then if the other party to the party and the court will set it aside; Mr. Lopez's condition in this case is entirely immaterial, whether he was rich or poor. The testimony of all kinds, including detectives, is to be looked into with great care. We find that, while Lopez was in the Continental Hotel, he was telegraphing to his wife, in Nevada, for money to pay his board bill. When this marriage was entered into there was no intention on the part of the defendant to enter into the contract bona fide. The defendant may be entitled to credit on the ground of the non-consummation of this marriage, but it is more likely that he thought that if the marriage was consummated the game was up. The fraudulent intention is apparent, and the plaintiff is entitled to the relief asked for."

At the conclusion of Judge Van Brunt's decision both Mr. Morison and his daughter were in tears. Lopez's counsel made an effort to have their client put in their charge till his case could go before the Grand Jury, but Judge Van Brunt said that he must go to the Tombs unless he could furnish $1,000 bail. This being impossible, he was taken out of the court by a Sheriff's officer.

SELLING DRUGS BY AUCTION.

An attempt was made yesterday by Mr. Francis Stabler, No. 52 Cedar-street, to introduce the London system of disposing of drugs by auction. The sale commenced at 11 o'clock, and terminated soon after 1 P. M. At the beginning there was a large representation of the drug trade, who evidently came with the idea of securing "bargains," but the auctioneer had fortunately himself within the right to withdraw any article upon which the amount bid did not reach the figure desired, and so the sales were very few. There were 143 lots, of which less than a dozen were disposed of. Five cases of nutmegs were started at 70 cents per pound, and after rousing up to 72½ cents, were withdrawn. A lot of [illegible] was placed on at 40 cents, and after a brief spurt of 41 cents was withdrawn. Some [illegible] were sold for a song, as one would suppose, after a brief spurt, at a mid for a [illegible] sudden, others stood, and saying, "It will not do; the not enough," would withdraw it, and pass to the next lot. The crowd gradually thinned out as the end of the catalogue was approached, until there were not more than a dozen persons present at the close.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

REPORT IN FAVOR OF ERECTING AN ARMORY IN WASHINGTON-SQUARE ADOPTED—AMENDING THE PISTOL ORDINANCE.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday took final action upon the question of erecting an armory on Washington-square, as proposed by the Tammany members of the Committee on County Affairs. Alderman Waehner spoke in favor of the adoption of the report of the committee on the subject, a synopsis of which has appeared in THE TIMES. He said that when the suggestion to have an armory put up on the Square was made, he felt somewhat disposed to regard it unfavorably; but an examination of the subject had convinced him that the square was a proper place for the building proposed. It was originally intended for military purposes, but, owing to the officious intermeddling on the part of the Legislature, it was diverted from its original object. The square was at present nothing but a public nuisance. It was the resort of the vilest characters, who indulged in filthy practices there, and it was not safe for a respectable person to pass through it at night. If an armory were erected on the square it would greatly improve it. He believed that it would not injure the health of the neighborhood if a building 200 by 400 feet was erected in the square, as had been proposed. There was a part of the fact that when the Elevated Railroad project was started, one of the objections made to it was that it would shut out light and air. He thought that Washington-square was a proper place for an armory and therefore he would vote in favor of having one erected there.

The attack made upon the square was not noticed by any member of the opposition, nor was any reply made to the arguments of Mr. Waehner, because the Tammany City Fathers were in the majority and they had decided to pass the measure. The report was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Roberts, Bennett, Carroll, Foster, Gunther, Hall, Keenan, Lewis, Sauer, Sheils, Slevin, Waehner—12. All Tammany.

Negative—Aldermen Biglin, Ehrhart, Gedney, Jacobus, Morris, Perley, Phillips, Pinckney, Republican; Kiernan, Reilly, Independent Democrats—10.

Alderman Morris moved an amendment to the pistol ordinance extending its privileges to non-residents who do business in this City. It provides that any non-resident may apply at the station-house of the precinct in which he does business for a permit to carry a pistol, and the officer in command shall certify that he considers the applicant a fit person, and the latter may grant the permit. It also provides that the majority of a quorum of the Police Board may, for good and satisfactory reasons, revoke the privilege. The amendment was adopted.

The board accepted an invitation to review the procession in honor of St. Patrick on Monday next.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of Buildings stating that the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment was safe, but that it would be necessary to alter the roof.

Resolutions of condolence on the death of ex-County Clerk Walsh were then adopted.

THE COMING RIFLE SEASON.

APPROACHING EVENTS AT CREEDMOOR—THE "CENTENNIAL TROPHY" DESIRED FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held yesterday afternoon, Judge N. P. Stanton, the President, in the chair. A communication was received from a printing firm offering the sum of $50 for the best design of a "score-blank" suitable for a record of long and short-range shooting, or, if this should be impracticable, the sum of $25 for the best designs for records, long range, and short range shooting respectively; the limits and requirements to be set forth by a committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, and the award to be made by that committee to the successful competitors. The President appointed as a committee to carry out the terms of the offer Major Henry ✠ Fulton, Col. G. D. Scott, and Col. John Ward. The committee appointed at a previous meeting of the board to determine the duties of the Finance Committee made the following report, which was adopted: "As, under the provisions of the by-laws of the association no obligations of the association beyond those necessary for current wants shall be made until the Finance Committee has considered and reported upon the necessity and propriety of the proposed plan, herein before published in THE TIMES. One of the clauses in the lease prohibits the sale of liquors to troops while practicing, under orders from the State, on the range, unless permission is granted by their commanding officer. It was decided to reopen the range for rifle practice on Monday, April 1.

The American rifle team of 1877 held a meeting at the *Turf, Field and Farm* office yesterday afternoon to take action upon the request of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., to be allowed to exhibit the "Centennial Trophy" at the Paris Exposition. Gen. Dakin presided. It was decided to grant the required permission after June 1 next, in case no foreign team should accept the challenge to compete for the trophy by June 1, next. The reason this reservation was made is that while the team has no objection to exhibiting its trophy, yet the Directors of the Paris Exposition insist that every article placed on exhibition shall be left in its place until the close of the Exposition next November. Consequently, the trophy could not be returned in time for the next International match in Europe, that is, when, if it should be won by a foreign team, the situation would be an awkward one. The following committee was appointed to prepare a plan for the selection of the team to shoot for the trophy: Gen. T. S. Dakin, Isaac L. Allen, Major H. S. Jewell, and L. Weber. An adjournment was then taken.

THE TENANTS OF TRINITY CHURCH.

A REDUCTION OF RENT DEMANDED—THE CASE AS PUT BY THE TENANTS—A COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH THE AGENTS OF THE CORPORATION.

About 150 tenants of Trinity Church, whose leases will expire on the 1st of May next, met last evening at No. 242 Spring-street "for the purpose of taking measures toward securing a reduction of rents to suit the times." Mr. Edwin Wainwright was called to the chair. After stating the object of the meeting, the Chairman introduced Mr. George M. Chapman, who made a long address explaining the grievances under which the tenants were suffering. He said that they had assembled for the purpose of addressing a respectful petition to their landlord, Trinity Church, asking for a reasonable reduction in the rent of 600 or 700 lots of ground in the central part of the City, which, in consequence of the general depreciation in real estate, had become greatly reduced in value. The State Legislature annulled its former charter after the Revolution, but before the passage of the bill the corporation called to its aid Aaron Burr, and through his influence obtained its present charter. Burr obtained for his services the lease of the 600 or 700 lots above referred to for 99 years. He afterward sold the lease to the late John Jacob Astor, who cut the land up into lots and leased them to the present tenants or their predecessors. For nearly 150 years Trinity Church was proverbial for its liberality to its tenants, and a lease granted by that corporation was considered almost equal to the ownership of the fee of the property. Vacancies were freely taken by money-lenders, but now the property could not be mortgaged at any price. In 1866 the Astor lease expired, and the property reverted to Trinity, at which time the present leases were granted. Gold at that time was worth about $2 50 in greenbacks, but when rents fell and property began to depreciate, the corporation refused to reduce the ground-rents in proportion. The rent they were now paying was more than 7 per cent of the value of the property and land, or more than 14 per cent of the assessed value of the land with the taxes besides. He said that they only asked what was fair and just, and that when the value of property again increased and the times grew brighter they would be willing to pay a rental in proportion. They had covered this property with buildings and graded and paved the streets, and in simple justice they asked only for what they were in all fairness entitled to. He said that they would be willing to accept leases at a rental of 5 per cent upon the appraised value of the property and pay all taxes, provided they were granted leases of sufficient length to warrant them in improving the property. What they wanted were leases for a period of 21 years. On motion, the following committee was appointed to wait upon the agents of the corporation and confer with them in relation to this proposition, and endeavor to bring the matter to a settlement: George M. Chapman, Chairman; John Mohr, George A. Fuller, C. E. Lamoreaux, Charles F. Thompson, Dr. Philip Doulin, and Stiles P. York, of Flatbill. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

ALBANY, March 12.—Mr. William Wendell has forwarded to Oliphant & Co., of New-York, a draft for $517 50, being the amount raised at the First and Second Presbyterian Churches last Sunday, for the relief of the Chinese sufferers by famine.

ROCHESTER, March 12.—Judge David Rumsey to-day decided the famous El Paso Railroad suit, brought by Thomas C. Bates to recover over $500,000 from John A. C. Gray, Receiver of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, dismissing the complaint with costs.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mayor Ely has accepted an invitation to review the procession in honor of St. Patrick on next Monday.

Seventy-seven permits for carrying pistols have been granted by Superintendent Walling up to yesterday.

Among the payments out of the City Treasury yesterday was $13,750 to the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

It was stated in yesterday's papers that the front-fishing season on Long Island would open on the 15th inst. This is an error. Trout fishing will not commence until April 1.

Charles P. Cox, of No. 676 Madison-street, was arrested last evening on a charge of obtaining $300 by means of false pretenses from John H. Schultz, of No. 912 Lafayette-avenue.

R. W. James E. Morrison, District Deputy Grand Master, will pay his official visit to Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M., at the rooms, No. 113 Avenue D, this evening.

A meeting of manufacturers and others interested in the South American trade will be held at the rooms of the Furniture Board of Trade, No. 150 Canal-street, to-morrow afternoon, for the purpose of considering the proposed new Tariff bill.

Mr. Henry Clews is authority for the statement that criminal warrants have been issued by a court in this City against A. F. Phelps and Mark Sheldon for their recent attempt to abduct Mr. Clews. Mr. Clews refuses to furnish further information for the present, except that they have left town to avoid arrest, but that they will be brought to this City for trial, and that the charges against them include attempted black-mail.

Thomas Lynch some months ago was thrown from his carriage, and received injuries which resulted in impairing his mental faculties. His wife had him removed to the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum. On a father recently obtained a writ of habeas corpus for the purpose of having his son examined by experts. They reported him yesterday to be sane, and Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, ordered his discharge from the asylum.

A conference of publishers was held yesterday evening in Postmaster James' private office in reference to the bill recently introduced in Congress to regulate the registration of second class mail matter. Among the conferees were Mr. J. B. Harper, Mr. Smith, of Scribner's publishing house, Mr. H. C. King, and the editor of the *Grocer*, and they resolved to transmit their conclusions to the Congressional Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Superintendent Jackson, of the Railway Mail Service, received a dispatch yesterday from Toledo, Ohio, stating that in the accident on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad on Monday no letter mail was injured. Twenty-nine cases of postal supplies, embracing postage-stamps, postal-cards, and stamped envelopes, were burned, and several sacks of newspapers. The apparent loss to the Government is about $10,000, as the face value of the property destroyed, but the actual loss will be slight, being mostly that of the paper and printing.

Sanitary Inspector Viele made a report to the Board of

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8269. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MARCH 14 1878

WASHINGTON.

POLITICAL TALK IN THE SENATE.

THE TIMBER LAND DEPREDATIONS—MR. BLAINE'S ATTACK ON THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR—DISINGENUOUS PRESENTATION OF THE QUESTION—A BLOW AT THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS TO WEST POINT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The usual dull routine in the Senate was relived, to-day, by a sharp political speech from Senator Blaine, and an interesting discussion in regard to the Military Academy Appropriation bill. When the bill in question came up, Senator Sargent moved an amendment which provided that the President should hereafter be empowered to have in the Academy only 10 cadets appointed at large instead of the 40, or 10 each year, that he is now authorized to appoint. Senator Blaine moved still further to amend by providing that these 10 cadets should be selected from the descendants of officers and soldiers of the United States Army, and that no others should be eligible. Mr. Sargent objected to this violently, saying that in these days when conciliation was so much talked of, it was hardly the thing to make laws which would exclude one part of the country from the advantages of representation at West Point. Mr. Blaine replied at length in favor of his amendment, but it was lost by a vote of 39 to 13. The Sargent amendment was then adopted, and the bill passed. The effect of the bill in its present shape will be to take from President Hayes the power of making any appointments to West Point, unless a vacancy occurs in the corps of appointees at large now in the Academy.

The political speech by Mr. Blaine, already referred to, was made in connection with the communication regarding the timber thieves, which was yesterday sent into the Senate by Secretary Schurz. To-day Stanley Matthews called up the paper in question, and, disclaiming all desire to resort to parliamentary tricks, moved that it be inserted in the official *Record* as part of the proceedings. This motion was objected to and defeated, and then Mr. Matthews proceeded to read the communication as part of his remarks, thus securing its insertion in the *Record*. Mr. Blaine then took the floor, and remembering the good service that had been done him by the Territorial delegates at the Cincinnati Convention, and, doubtless, having a lively sense of favors to come, made a strong appeal in behalf of the timber marauders and an exceedingly bitter attack on Secretary Schurz. That gentleman, he said, was impractical, and in the discharge of his duties unintelligent. He was trying to administer the Prussian Land laws in America, but he was not going to succeed. The Government detectives employed by the department he designated as "spies and pimps," an expression which created some surprise, and which certainly did not add to Mr. Blaine's reputation for dignity or for a proper understanding of what becomes a United States Senator.

In this connection it may be stated that the Senators who are attacking Secretary Schurz for protecting the public timber carefully disguise the real issue involved. They take the case of the individual settler, who can get no wood for his stove without cutting it upon the public land, and expand upon the cruelty, injustice, and bad policy of enforcing the law against him. Now, this has not been attempted by the department, as is shown by the documents which were the subject of the debate. Speculators, organized companies, and large dealers who cut wood and timber on Government land as a business, culling the choicest first, are those against whom the department has been proceeding. The real issue is, whether speculators shall be made to pay for the privilege of cutting timber, and not, as Mr. Blaine presents it, whether the poor starving and freezing settler shall be oppressed.

THE MINISTERS AND CONSULS' BILL.

DEMOCRATIC RAGE FOR REDUCING SALARIES—CUTTING DOWN THE PAY OF MINISTERS AND CONSULS, AND DISCONTINUING MANY—PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House to-day passed the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, substantially as it was reported by the order of the Committee on Appropriations. Unsuccessful efforts were made to keep the salaries of the leading missions and principal Consuls at the sums now fixed and a special effort was made to raise our representative to Portugal, Mr. Moran, from Chargé d'Affaires to Minister Resident, but the majority voted it down. The appropriation for a Chargé at Paraguay and Uruguay was stricken out. In the Consular portion of the bill only one change was made, and this was owing to a plain statement of facts made by Mr. Monroe, of Ohio. The bill proposed that the Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro shall perform, in addition to his Consular duties, the duties of Secretary of Legation without additional compensation. Mr. Monroe showed that the Consular duties at Rio occupied the entire time of the Consul, and that he could not do clerical duty for the legation unless he neglected his Consular duties. In addition to this, Mr. Monroe showed that it would be impossible for the Consul to act as Secretary of Legation, for the reason that during a large portion of the year the Emperor and all foreign Ministers resided in the mountainous district, three days journey from Rio. Upon this statement, the additional duty was not imposed on the Consul-General at that port. The bill as passed by the House pares down the salaries of all Ministers, and reduces those of all consular officers whose salaries are now in excess of $2,500 per annum. Under the present law, the Consuls at Liverpool, Hamburg, and Belfast are allowed a certain fee for shipping seamen for American vessels that may become short of men while at those ports. An amendment was added to the bill appropriating $6,000, in gross, for this service at those three ports, and requiring all fees received from that source to be returned to the State Department. It is not probable the Senate will consent to the reductions made by the House in this bill.

MR. BENNETT'S ARCTIC VOYAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American register to the ship purchased abroad by James Gordon Bennett for a scientific voyage to the Arctic regions was passed by the House to-day, and now goes to the President for approval. Mr. Kenna, of West Virginia, led a movement to commit the bill to the Committee on Commerce in order that that committee might consume a week or two in endeavoring to find out what everybody who has read the very brief bill is already informed of. Mr. Kenna was quite persistent in his efforts, and, although the members by two distinct divisions showed that the motion to commit received very little sympathy, he insisted upon forcing the House to consume time in rejecting his proposition in all the painful detail of parliamentary practice.

DRUNKEN VIRGINIAN IN THE HOUSE

HUMILIATING SPECTACLE DURING DEBATE—DOUGLAS, OF VIRGINIA, IN A STATE OF INTOXICATION, DEFYING THE CHAIRMAN, THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, AND THE WHOLE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—While the House was considering the Consular and Diplomatic bill to-day, in Committee of the Whole, Beverly Douglas, Representative of the First Virginia District, succeeded in creating an excitement both novel and disgraceful. Mr. Douglas is in the habit of indulging too freely in the flowing bowl. To-day he was in his normal condition, and being moved by the spirits to define his position, undertook to answer some arguments made against Southern claims by injecting questions into a speech with which Mr. Conger was entertaining the Democratic side of the House. Mr. Cox, of New-York was in the chair, and fearing that Mr. Douglas would get ahead of him in the exhibition business, interfered to protect Mr. Conger and to prevent Mr. Douglas from giving the official reporters an excuse for interlarding the published report of the day's proceeding with "laughter" and "uproarious laughter." The Chairman vigorously pounded the desk with his gavel, and called the gentleman from Virginia to order, but the gentleman from Virginia was oblivious to the gavel and everything else, and persisted in talking at Mr. Conger, who stood quietly in his place, waiting for the fun on the Democratic side to pass over. Finding he could not make himself heard above the terrible din of the gavel, Mr. Douglas turned to the Chairman and exclaimed: "Oh, you needn't rap. I'm not going to be knocked down before I ask my question." This sally, delivered with a facial expression that Mr. Cox himself in his most funny vein could not surpass, added to the general hilarity, and in order to prevent the House from going into convulsions, the Chairman requested the Sergeant-at-Arms to assist him in preserving proper decorum. In times of great excitement in the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms will shoulder his mace of office and overawe disorderly persons. But this symbol of authority cannot be used while the House is in Committee of the Whole, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, therefore, carefully approached Mr. Douglas, who was still standing in his place addressing Mr. Conger, and, laying a hand upon his shoulder, requested him to be seated. This irritated Douglas, and he could be heard defying the Sergeant-at-Arms, and insisting upon his right to be heard. Wearying at last with the bull-dozing of the Chairman, who continued to ply the gavel, and the importunities of the Sergeant-at-Arms, Douglas struck at that official several times, but fortunately did not reach him, by reason of the interposition of members in the immediate vicinity of the melée. Some of the more dignified members on both sides thinking this by-play had gone far enough, added to the excitement and disorder by screaming at the Chairman in chorus, "I rise to a point of order," each insisting upon recognition. But the Chairman was so intently interested in Mr. Douglas that he had eyes and ears for no one else. In the meantime, Messrs. Hunton, Tucker, Springer, and others, surrounded Douglas. The Sergeant-at-Arms was induced to re tire without having performed the duties of his office, the irate Virginian was mollified, and comparative order was restored. Mr. Conger was permitted to continue his interesting remarks upon Southern claims until Mr. Luttrell, of California, fearing, doubtless, that Mr. Douglas might again become inquisitorially inclined, raised the point of order that it was not proper to discuss Southern claims pending the consideration of the diplomatic appropriation, which point was sustained by the Chairman, and Conger was retired about the same time that Mr. Douglas was led off in triumph to a small room used as a library, where he was closely guarded for a couple of hours. When he finally emerged from the library Mr. Douglas directed his unsteady steps to the room of the Sergeant-at-Arms to demand satisfaction, and was only quieted when a friend assured him that he would force Mr. Thompson to fight or apologize for the indignity offered to a Virginia gentleman. It was, perhaps, fortunate that this disgraceful proceeding occurred in Committee of the Whole, where the Sergeant-at-Arms has not full power to act. Mr. Douglas, it is said, always carrys deadly weapons, and had the Sergeant-at-Arms attempted to forcibly eject him, there would have been a serious time. Before the exhibition on the floor above described, Mr. Douglas made a visit to the reporters' gallery in search of a correspondent who had described his usual condition in one of the dispatches, and whom he threatened to kill. Fortunately the offending correspondent was not in the gallery.

ANOTHER SAVINGS FUNDING BILL.

SENATOR GORDON'S FINANCIAL PANACEA—A NEW ISSUE OF 3 PER CENT. BONDS.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The bill introduced by Senator Gordon to-day to promote the deposit of savings and the refunding of the national debt, provides for the issue of a new series of United States coupon bonds in denominations of $20, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, bearing 3 per cent. interest, payable semi annually, the bonds being payable at the option of the United States, either at the end of 20 years or may then be renewed for a further 20 years. Payment at either date is to be made in coin of the then legal-tender standard. In order to facilitate the exchange on demand of these bonds, the $10,000,000 of Treasury notes made a special fund by the joint resolution of the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress are to be replaced by a like amount of a new issue, and made a special fund to secure the prompt exchange of these bonds, to which fund there shall be added further $15,000,000, this amount, $25,000,000, to be the maximum to be withheld from circulation so long as there are bonds payable or subject to call bearing a higher rate of interest than 4 per cent. per annum. The bonds herein directed to be issued shall state upon their face that they are payable on demand with secured interest in any legal paper money issued directly by the United States Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury is required to cease further reduction of Treasury notes below the sum of $350,000,000, and, to replace old worn notes, he shall issue a new series of notes bearing simply the legend that they are fundable into the bonds herein authorized at the option of the holder and receivable for all public and private dues. All United States notes received into the Treasury under this act, except such as are required to keep the bond redemption fund up to $25,000,000, shall be applied exclusively to the payment of any United States bonds redeemable at pleasure, or to the purchase of coin or bullion to be applied exclusively to the payment of such bonds, but the new notes shall be substituted for those of previous issues when the latter come into the Treasury. The coin in the Treasury shall be held for the sole purpose of paying the coin interest upon the public debt, and it shall appear to the Secretary of the Treasury that the present supply of coin is insufficient to meet the coin interests which may become due before the paper money herein authorized becomes redeemable with coin of par, he shall dispose of such bonds as may be issued under the acts of Congress at such time for coin in Europe or elsewhere, if it can be done to greater advantage, in quantities to meet such demand for coin from year to year. National banks may hold the bonds herein authorized and the new issues of greenbacks for their legal reserves in place of all other reserves except coin, and after the passage of this act no tax shall be levied upon deposits in national banks.

DEFYING THE LAWS IN THE SOUTH.

RESCUE OF PRISONERS ARRESTED FOR ILLICIT DISTILLING IN SOUTH CAROLINA—AIDERS OF THE OFFICIALS THREATENED WITH DEATH—ACTION OF THE REVENUE AUTHORITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue last night received the following telegram from Collector Brayton at Columbia, S. C.:

"Information is just received from Special Deputy Collector Hoffman that on the 9th inst. the three illicit distillers arrested by his force and committed to jail at Pickens Court-house by Commissioner Thornby, were released by an armed mob, supposed to be led by the outlaw Redmond. The Sheriff, who surrendered the keys to save his life, refused to aid in recapturing the prisoners. Deputy Collector Jillson, at Greenville, telegraphs that he has advices that an armed crowd last night surrounded the house of William Gary, who aided the revenue officers in arresting the released distillers, for the purpose of hanging him. When satisfied that he was absent with the officers, the mob started in pursuit, threatening to capture Gary, and drive the officers from that section. The danger of the officers being overpowered is imminent. Redmond's gang is organized and desperate."

The Commissioner telegraphed Collector Brayton as follows: You are authorized to employ 100 men, if necessary, to aid as a posse in enforcing the laws and making arrests. Call upon the Marshals and Deputy Marshals to act at once. Leave nothing undone to vindicate the majesty of the law. Telegraph your action to-morrow.

Signed, GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

The Collector to-day reports that he has called upon the United States Marshal and District Attorney for assistance in capturing the rescued distillers and bringing the jail-breakers to justice, and that he has arranged for the employment of sufficient force, and was about leaving to superintend operations.

BUSINESS IN THE COMMITTEES.

DES MOINES RAPIDS CANAL—BRANCH MINTS WANTED EVERYWHERE—PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE OFFICE OF HOUSE DOOR-KEEPER—MISSISSIPPI NAVIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House Committee on Railways and Canals to-day instructed Representative Crittenden, of Missouri, to prepare and report to the House a bill authorizing an appropriation of $40,000 per annum to be expended in operating the Des Moines Rapids Canal.

A sub-committee of the Committee on Coinage held a session this morning to consider the question of the establishment of additional branch mints, and heard arguments from Representatives Sayler, of Ohio, in favor of Cincinnati; Springer, of Illinois, in favor of Springfield, Ill.; Franklin, of Missouri, in favor of Kansas City; Steele, of North Carolina, in favor of Charlotte, and Mr. Morris, of Illinois, in favor of Quincy, Ill.

The Committee on Reforms in the Civil Service, having completed the investigation into the affairs of Doorkeeper Polk, are now engaged in the preparation of their report. It is understood that the committee will be nearly unanimous in recommending that the office of Doorkeeper be abolished, and its duties placed under the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

An argument was heard by the House Committee on Commerce to-day in advocacy of an appropriation to be expended in improving the navigation in the Mississippi River from St. Paul to the seaboard. No action was taken.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day laid over for a week the nomination of John W. Easby, to be Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day made the following changes in the Tariff bill:

Baryrites, sulphate of, 1 cent per pound; nitrate of, 20 per centum ad valorem. Oxids of zinc, dry or in oil or water, 1¾ cents per pound. Manufactures of hair, composed wholly or in part of hair, or of which hair is a component of chief value not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem; human hair, not manufactured, 20 per centum ad valorem; manufactured, 40 per centum ad valorem. Combs of all kinds, 35 per centum ad valorem; manufactures of horn, 35 per centum, and of glue, 20 per centum ad valorem. Gunpowder and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, when valued 20 cents or less, 6 cents per pound; when valued above 20 cents, 10 cents per pound. Hatters' furs not on the skin, and dressed furs on the skin, increased from 10 to 20 per centum ad valorem. Hatters' wool solely for hatters' use, 20 per centum ad valorem. Hatters' plush of black color solely for hatters' use, whether composed of silk or cotton or partly of each, increased from 10 to 20 per centum ad valorem. Manufactures of gutta percha increased from 20 to 30 per centum ad valorem. India rubber, articles composed wholly of or of which India rubber is the component of chief value, not otherwise provided for, increased from 20 to 25 per centum ad valorem. India rubber and silk, manufactures of or manufactures of India rubber and silk and other materials, increased from 30 to 40 per centum ad valorem. Manufactures of ivory, reduced from 50 to 35 per centum ad valorem. Lemon and lime juice was made free of duty. Linseed or flax-seed was increased from 15 to 20 cents per bushel of 56 pounds weight. Oils—olive, $1 per gallon; linseed or flax-seed, 30 cents per gallon, 7½ pounds weight to be estimated as a gallon.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1878.

The Treasury will to-morrow receive 10,000 silver dollars from the Philadelphia Mint.

Mrs. Hayes will leave Washington to-morrow or next day on a visit to Chillicothe, Ohio.

The three first silver dollars of the new coinage, struck at the Philadelphia Mint, were received here to-day, and one delivered to the President, one to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the other to the Director of the Mint.

Dr. B. S. Schom, who was among those recently discharged from the Interior Department, shot himself late last night under circumstances such as to indnce the belief he attempted suicide. It is thought he cannot recover.

L. G. Tillottson & Co., of New-York, who were the lowest bidders for the lead seal for the bonded cars and cars carrying goods to Canada, having declined to comply with the terms required by the department, the Secretary has determined to readvertise for proposals to furnish lead seals for car-fastenings.

Immediately after the adjournment to-day the Democratic members of the House held a caucus for the purpose of considering the Army bill recently completed by the Military Committee, with a view to making the provisions thereof party measures. After some discussion, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of 13 members, with instructions that they confer with the Military Committee on the draft of the bill, and report the result at a future caucus.

The Collector of Customs at Perth Amboy, N. J., having asked permission to provide at his own expense a steam-launch for the purpose of boarding vessels in his district, the Secretary of the Treasury refuses to grant the request, basing his action on section 2,638 of the Revised Statutes, which prohibits Customs officers from either owning or being interested in any vessel, and also on the section of the Revised Statutes which provides that open sail and row boats shall be used by inspectors and surveyors in performing such service.

CHARGES AGAINST AN EX-JUDGE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 13.—The Middletown Bar, by a majority vote, have appointed a committee to investigate the charge of perjury against ex-Judge D. D. McKoon, who was recently arrested in New-York City. William Halsey, of Ithaca, and Philo Remington, of Ilion, who are pushing the charges against McKoon and others, have been invited to testify. Several members of the Bar opposed the investigation on the ground that it must be ex parte, as distant witnesses had no interest in appearing, and that the result would be a whitewash of McKoon. O. B. Beals testified before the committee, and another hearing will be held on the 15th inst.

BOSTON AND POUGHKEEPSIE RAILROAD.

BOSTON, March 13.—The House Committee on Railroads submitted their report to-day on the petition of the Directors of the Boston and Poughkeepsie Railroad Company, asking for a loan of State credit for $1,000,000, adverse to the same, and urging that the time had come when all new railroad projects should stand on their own merits, and that the State should refuse aid in all such cases.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

WHEN TO MEET AND ITS WORK.

GERMANY'S POSITION TOWARD IT—CLAIMS FROM ARMENIA—GREECE TO BE ADMITTED—ROUMANIA INDISPOSED TO ACCEPT THE PEACE TREATY—ENGLAND AND FRANCE AND THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION—THE HUNGARIAN DELEGATION AND THE WAR VOTE.

LONDON, March 13.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Morning Post* says that Prince Bismarck will not go to his Lauenburg estate for the benefit of his health as was stated in a Berlin special in yesterday's *Standard*, and that the German Government will not issue invitations to the congress until all difficulties about the subjects to be considered thereat are removed. "These difficulties," says the dispatch, "appear more serious than was anticipated. The general prospect in well-informed circles is far from encouraging. Germany will claim the Presidency of the congress for its representative by prescriptive right whether Prince Bismarck is able to attend or not."

The Pera correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "The Armenians intend to petition England to obtain for Turkish Armenia at the conference autonomy under European guarantee or protection; otherwise they fear that Russia will encourage Turkish misgovernment in order to furnish a pretext for Russian absorption of the entire province."

VIENNA, March 13.—Immediately after the arrival of Gen. Ignatieff and Reouf Pasha in St. Petersburg the conditions of peace will be communicated to the powers.

LONDON, March 14.—A special to the *Standard* from Vienna says the Roumanian agent will hand to Count Andrassy a memorandum to-morrow intimating that Roumania refuses to be bound by the Russo-Turkish peace preliminaries.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says it is rumored that Prince Gortschakoff has intimated that if Greece is represented in the congress Servia and Montenegro must be admitted.

The *Post's* special from Berlin reports that the various Governments have agreed in principle to the representation of Greece at the congress.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says the accounts of the warlike preparations of England and Austria cause but little excitement. The conviction that peace will be maintained is very general.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows: "It now seems certain that England and France will arrive at an agreement on the Egyptian question before the meeting of the congress, and will submit thereto the reforms and guarantees they judge necessary for the security of the Suez Canal and good government of the country. It is asserted that Germany thinks nearly all the points of the San Stefano preliminaries would be submitted to the congress, and Russia has shown herself almost disposed to accept this view.

The Vienna dispatch of the *Times* says Austria has suggested March 28 for the meeting of the congress. Russia has not yet replied.

The Hungarian Delegation yesterday voted in committee the grant of 3,720,000 florins for urgent and extraordinary Army and Navy requirements.

Various correspondents at Vienna discredit the report that Russia will favor the admission of Servia, Roumania, and Montenegro to the congress.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE EAST.

ADMIRAL COMMERELL SUPPORTED BY THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON—VIEWS IN ST. PETERSBURG OF THE PRESENCE OF THE SQUADRONS.

LONDON, March 14.—The *Standard* announces in official form that the British Squadron in the Mediterranean is now at Besika Bay, and will advance to the Dardanelles so as to be nearer Admiral Commerell, who commands off Gallipoli. Admiral Commerell's squadron thus becomes more powerful than Admiral Hornby's, and will form a reliable reserve.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence* says a conviction prevails in St. Petersburg that the British armaments reveal England's intention to occupy some point in the Levant, possibly Mitylene. Russia would then have to consider the safety of her Black Sea coast, which is only a few hours' sail from Mitylene.

EFFECT OF THE PEACE ON MONEY.

WILD SPECULATION IN LONDON—INABILITY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND TO CONTROL IT OWING TO THE CHEAPNESS OF MONEY ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, March 13.—The *Times* of this morning in its financial article, alluding to the failure of Verner Brothers, the stock-brokers, which was announced yesterday, says: "Verner Brothers were short about £500,000 in stocks." The same article says: "Nothing could speak more eloquently to the deadening effect of the apprehensions which filled Europe for many months than the cheapness of money in the Continental markets. This cheapness renders the position of the Bank of England difficult. It ought to raise its rate of discount, in view of the constant shrinkage of bullion and the low reserve, but if it did foreign money would again swamp the market and leave the bank without business. We have had no greater danger to face for a long time than this superficially cheap credit at home and abroad." This morning's *Financier* anticipates an advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount at the meeting of the Directors to-morrow.

NOTES OF THE CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, March 13.—The *Morning Post* says that it is understood that the Sultan has conferred upon the Baroness Burdett-Coutts the Grand Cordon of the Order of Medjidie—the only instance of its bestowal on a lady—as a recognition of her efforts in behalf of Turkish refugees.

The Austrian Lloyds' steam-ship Sphinx, which, it was reported in these dispatches of the 9th inst., took fire with 2,500 Circassians on board, causing the loss of 700 of them, was fired by the Circassians during an émeute. They had previously plundered the vessel.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Department of State has received from Constantinople official intelligence of the discontinuance of the blockade of the Russian ports on the Black Sea.

LONDON, March 14.—Capt. Synetchkine, of the Russian Navy, according to a St. Petersburg dispatch, is about to proceed to New-York to inspect fast steamers available for transport service.

Grand Duke Nicholas' visit to the Sultan here has been postponed until after the treaty of peace is ratified.

Hobart Pasha was ordered to sail for the coast of Thessaly to-day.

At the request of Mr. Layard the Sultan has approved a charter for the Protestants of Turkey similar to that possessed by the Greek Armenian Church.

A special from Corfu to the *Times* reports that the Turks have devastated eight Christian villages in the district of Delvino, and massacred the male inhabitants. They also killed 100 fugitive women and children on the sea shore. The English Consul has gone to investigate the outrages. The Thessalian insurgents claim that they have defeated the Turks near Pharsala, killing and wounding 400, but the accounts are conflicting.

INJUNCTION AGAINST CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Henry Fuller, said to be a contractor of influence and means, filed a bill in the Superior Court against the City of Chicago, the Mayor, City Controller, Clerk, Treasurer, and County Collector, praying for an injunction restraining the payment of any debt incurred by the city since Aug. 8, 1870, and either of the said officials from issuing any warrant or warrants for the payment of any such debt or the interest thereon. The question raised will be argued next week.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE VICTORY.

A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF OVER 1,000—THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN BY 50 TO 60 MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, March 13.—Returns have come in from about 40 additional towns to-day, and these do not essentially change the result of yesterday. The returns from 184 towns give Prescott 35,694, McKean 32,864, scattering 452. Prescott's majority will be over 1,000. The Republicans carry the Second, Third, Fourth Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth Senatorial Districts. The Democrats carry the Sixth, Eighth, Eleventh, and Twelfth, with no choice in the First. The vacancy, however, will be filled by a Republican next June. The Republican majority in the House will be from 45 to 55. The Democrats elect but one Councilor. The aggregate vote will be less than last year. Gov. Prescott has been the recipient of many congratulations over his success. The Republicans are jubilant over the result, while the Democrats are dejected.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LATER.—All but 18 towns have been heard from. These last year gave Prescott 1,045; Marcy 1,397; scattering, 5. Should the vote be the same as last year, Prescott will have a plurality over McKean of 1,556, and a majority of 1,017.

The following is the vote of the State, by counties, as far as returned:

	Prescott.	McKean.	Scattering.
Rockingham	6159	5343	161
Strafford	3589	3116	39
Belknap	1936	2262	16
Carroll	1827	2341	7
Merrimack	5550	5583	34
Hillsborough	7616	6800	59
Cheshire	3513	2672	33
Sullivan	2398	1648	22
Grafton	4526	4792	12
Coos	1161	1610	151
Total	38275	36367	534

Prescott's majority in these towns is 1,374.

Two hundred and two Republicans and 141 Democrats are elected Representatives.

NEW-JERSEY TOWN ELECTIONS.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN VARIOUS QUARTERS.

CAMDEN, March 13.—The municipal election here yesterday resulted in a Republican victory, with heavily increased Republican gains.

MORRISTOWN, March 13.—Morris Township, which includes this city, went Republican yesterday for the first time in very many years. The Republicans also gain Randolph, and probably carry the County Board.

NEWARK, March 13.—The Essex County town meetings yesterday show a Republican gain of two Freeholders and a loss of one. The Republicans elect 15, the Democrats 9, and the Nationals 1.

ELIZABETH, March 13.—The township elections of Union County yesterday went Democratic in Westfield. New-Providence, Summit, Fanwood, (which is a new township,) Crawford, Linden, and Union. Republican in Springfield and Clark. This leaves the Board of Chosen Freeholders 11 Democrats to 6 Republicans, the same as last year, if Elizabeth, Rahway, and Plainfield do not change. Rahway elects next month.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL IN THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE—ITS APPROVAL BY THE GOVERNOR SOON TO FOLLOW—A MEETING OF THE POLICY-HOLDERS TO BE HELD SOON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, March 13.—The Charter Oak Life Insurance bill was passed in the House to-day, with two amendments simply emphasizing the provisions of the act as it came from the hands of the Senate. The principal amendment was introduced by Mr. Marsden, of Stamford, and makes the measure operative whether it shall be accepted by the company or not. The second amendment was carried through by Mr. Lippitt, of New-London, and in effect extinguishes the stock of the present stockholders. Precisely the same end was reached by Senator Bower's amendment passed in the Senate last week, but the House has made it impossible for any of the stock to be purchased by the reorganized company. All of the Senate amendments were concurred in, and the bill, as amended, was finally passed without decided opposition. The Senate promptly reciprocated the action of the House, passing the Marsden and Lippitt amendments without debate. The measure now awaits the Governor's signature, which will be given by Friday, at the latest.

The next step will be the calling of a meeting of the policy-holders, to be held in Hartford not less than 30 days after the passage of the act, at which it will be for them to decide whether they will accept the control of the company, or allow it to pass into the hands of a Receiver. The action of the Legislature has been based on the belief that the latter course would prove utterly ruinous, while from the former plan there is a fair chance of redeeming the company.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL CREATING A BANKING DEPARTMENT—THE MEASURE OPPOSED BY DEMOCRATS—PROPOSED DIVISION OF COUNTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 13.—The Senate to-day passed finally a bill creating a Banking Department, to be under the charge of a Bank Examiner, whose duty it shall be to annually examine into the soundness and stability of the incorporated banks of the State, and when any such institutions are not on a sound basis to compel them to cease doing business. From 110 to 115 banks, representing a capital of $10,000,000 and assets of $38,000,000, will come within the provisions of this bill, and will be subject to the supervision of the Bank Examiner. The measure will result in a saving of from $8,000 to $10,000 annually to the State, and will at the same time afford the depositor in savings banks a protection which he has not hitherto enjoyed. It abolishes those useless and expensive officials known as bank assessors, whose appointment was an annual source of annoyance to the appointing power, and whose services, easily, and often negligently, performed, and extravagantly compensated, were of no benefit to the State nor to individuals. The Democrats in the Senate opposed this measure almost to a man, only one Democrat on that side of the chamber having independence enough to go on the record in favor of the bill. The Democratic opposition was based on the generally accepted belief that Capt. William B. Hart, the recently defeated candidate for State Treasurer, will be chosen to fill the position created by the bill. The folly of this opposition is demonstrated by the acknowledgment, which is general, that the measure is a very desirable one, and that Capt. Hart will make as good an Examiner as can be found or desired.

The House passed to a second reading a bill providing for the division of counties having a population of 150,000 or more, upon the consent of a majority of the qualified electors of the proposed new county district voting at an election to be called for such purpose. This act is intended to apply particularly to Luzerne County, whose citizens are very anxious that their county may be divided fairly. It is opposed by those who wish Luzerne divided into a number of small fragments forming counties of small populations and easily controlled; but the friends of the pending bill would prefer to sacrifice their own measure to having their county thus cut up. It is proposed, if this bill is carried through, to call the new county Lackawanna, and fix the county seat at Scranton.

THE NEW SILVER DOLLAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—The Mint in this city is now in full operation coining the new silver dollar. On Tuesday some 40,000 pieces were coined, and to-day about 70,000. The authorities have been allowed to exchange the pieces for gold as per in sums of from $10 to $100. Of the large amount coined there was but 5,000 of them taken from the Mint to-day, these being secured by shopkeepers and others who desire to display them for the purpose of attracting customs. One of these dollars was sent to Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, and a number to prominent citizens throughout the United States. Dealers have been rendered in exchange $100,000 of the coin to the Sub-Treasury at New-York, and it is probable they will arrive on Thursday and be ready for distribution on Friday.

GOV. NICHOLLS AND GEN. ANDERSON.

THE EXTRA SENATE SESSION CALLED TO CONSIDER THE LATTER'S PARDON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 13.—It is perfectly well understood here that the extra session has been called so that Gov. Nicholls may have the Senate on hand to consummate Gen. Anderson's pardon, in case the Supreme Court fails to reverse the decision of Judge Whitaker's court. Gov. Nicholls is endeavoring to obtain action from the Supreme Court, in the hope of escaping the responsibility of issuing the pardon himself, and the Supreme Court is making objections on its part. Meanwhile, there is really nothing for the Legislature to do. It is waiting for something to do. In the House caucus today it was agreed to go home on Saturday, and leave the Senate to do Gov. Nicholls' work. There will be a terrible howl against Gov. Nicholls as soon as he issues the pardon, but everybody understands that he is committed to it. The legislation up to this time has been very conservative. The republicans and reactionists have failed in every attempt, and will continue to fail. The State credit is being jealously defended. There will be no convention and no bad faith.

CLAMOROUS FOR A DIVIDEND.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STOCKHOLDERS—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—In pursuance of the resolution adopted yesterday at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders, Mayor Stokley, who presided, to-day announced the committee of seven who are to inquire into the various parts of the annual report which seemed obscure, and also to investigate whether the proposed funding scheme will be beneficial to the stockholders or not. The result of their inquiries and deliberations is to be submitted to the stockholders at the adjourned meeting to be held on the 25th inst. The committee is as follows: Daniel Steinmetz, ex-member of the Board of Education; Thomas Potter, oil-cloths; Gustavus Remak, member of the Bar and Park Commissioner; D. B. Cummins, President of the Girard Bank; George S. Fox, broker; John A. Wright, dyer; Louis Wagner, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Councils. From the constitution of the above committee, it is believed a majority will be in favor of recommending that the cash demanded be paid the stockholders before any money is appropriated to the sinking fund. Those interested say there is a probability of a compromise of recommending 4 per cent. dividends, and what amount of earnings there will be above that being devoted to the sinking fund. It is believed the scrip will sell for at least 80 per cent. The recommendation in the annual report was that the first earnings be turned into the sinking fund, but the stockholders are clamorous for a dividend, and in this aspect of affairs it seems almost certain that the 4 per cent. compromise will be adopted. The gentlemen who comprise the committee have already expressed themselves in favor of such schemes. The committee to nominate officers as follows: Morton McMichael, ex-Mayor of the city; John Price, Wetherill Lead Works; Israel Peterson, tanner; A. L. Snowden, Postmaster; C. H. T. Collis, ex-City Solicitor; Richard Smith, type-founder, and James Magee. The election will take place on the 26th inst.

PORK-PACKING ON A LARGE SCALE.

ONE YEAR'S WORK AT CHICAGO—OVER FOUR MILLION HEAD OF HOGS SLAUGHTERED—INTERESTING STATISTICS.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Messrs. Howard, White & Cromwell, printers of the *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, have published their ninth annual report of the packing of Chicago for the season of 1877-8, and the year ending March 1, 1878. The report shows by far the most extensive business on record, and exceeds even the expectations of the best informed. The packing from March 1, 1877, to March 1, 1878, was 4,009,311 head. The average weight of Summer packing, (in decimals,) was 196.09 pounds, and the average yield of lard, 32.50 pounds per head, against an average weight of 189.79 pounds, and a yield of lard of 29.10 pounds last Summer season. The Winter packing, regular season, was 2,501,285 head, against 1,618,084 head last season. The average weight of Winter season was 228.37 pounds, and lard, 39.05 pounds, against a weight last year of 215.97 pounds, and a lard yield of 35.10 pounds. The manufacture of the product necessarily shows a heavy increase, and is reported as follows: Lard, 295,260 tierces; mess pork, 324,573 barrels; total of all kinds of pork barreled, 338,430; sweet-pickled hams, 90,270 tierces; green hams, 37,044, 427 pounds; dry-salted hams, 1,383,220 pounds; long cuts, 12,478,043 pounds, and South Staffordshire, 1,871,207 pounds; sweet-pickled shoulders, 9,173 tierces; green and dry-salted shoulders, 34,449,280 pounds; rough sides, 330,000 pounds; Cumberland cuts, 4,946,312 pounds; short ribs, 49,173,464 pounds; long ribs, 851,926 pounds; short clear, 43,256,893 pounds; long clear, 64,159,504 pounds; South Staffordshire, 8,458,727 pounds; Stretford, 2,481,551 pounds; Irish cut, 830,084 pounds; Yorkshire, 1,383,801 pounds; Birmingham, 411,645 pounds; Wiltshire, 1,069,897 pounds; other cuts, 22

evidently well pleased with the result of their deliberations.

Still another incident, which plainly indicates the direction in which the wind is blowing, occurred a few days ago at one of the entrances to the hall of Representatives. An old Federal officer who had been a member and who is noted as an uncompromising Republican, sought admission. The Doorkeeper did not, or pretended not to know him, and he was refused. Just then a friend, a member of the present House, saw him and cried out, "Hallo, General, won't they let you in?" "No," replied the old soldier, with as much bitterness as humor, "I have not had my Union disabilities removed yet." How much significance there was in the answer can only be appreciated by those Republicans who live in Washington under an Administration of reconciliation and non-partisan good will. H. C.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS POLICY.

CONCLUSIONS OF A LEADING REPUBLICAN PAPER IN IOWA THAT HAS HERETOFORE SUPPORTED HIM.

From the Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City, March 7.

We have very definitely made up our mind about Hayes' motive as President, and what he may be expected to do, and what not. We may be in error in our opinion, but it is the one forced upon us by all the evidence now before us. If we are right, it clears up the party vision, and Republicans will quit worrying in the confusion of uncertainties and know what to expect and what to do. We found at Washington the same perplexity existing on all hands and in the best-informed political circles as to what Hayes is doing and what he means to do that exists throughout the country. While we found the most varying interpretation put upon his conduct, we found no one who, as we believe, penetrated his motive as we believe that motive to be. If we have not, we are mistaken; if we have, we are sorry with reason enough. Let us combine some points aiding conclusion: In one of our letters we referred to the substantial statement of an eminent Republican at Washington to us that Hayes talks in a way perfectly satisfactory to thousands of Republicans, but is constantly disappointing when it comes to putting his words in practice. Hayes talks soundly Republican, and so, seeing what we feel to be the difference between what he says and what he does, Republicans in Washington, like Hannibal Hamlin, for instance, say openly and indignantly that Hayes has lied to them; he has talked one way and done another. And because of this Hamlin, for example, says he will never cross the door of the White House. Now, with all their different constructions of Hayes' policy, and their different degrees of patience with it, Republicans throughout the country are acting together in perfect good feeling, harmony, and concert. The President talks soundly Republican. The Republicans in Congress want to be in harmony with the President. The Cabinet is understood to be that the Administration should be in harmony with Republicans, in Congress and out. The reasons for harmony are so strong that they hold all Republicans together throughout the country to-day, and it is an enigma why there is not perfect accord between the President and all Republicans. It would seem to be easier for it to be so than not to be so.

Republicans are in no exacting mood as to Hayes. Why is there not perfect accord and harmony? The answer is that Hayes has made up his mind that that harmony may cost him the last two years of his Presidency, and that he cannot afford to pay that price. The prominent opinion in this connection is that Mr. Hayes is a very weak man, and that he doesn't do the things that would make him strong because he is deficient in capacity. Mr. Hayes is not a great man. He is not a vigorous thinker. He has no wrinkles in his brow by study, but he is shrewder than this judgment makes him. There never was a more sagacious Presidential candidate than he was. He went into Ohio politics by practically ignoring it. He is really a man of a good deal of political adroitness and tact. It should also be remembered that he is not committed to his conciliation policy like Sumner, because of its being either the conclusion of statesmanship or a conviction of philanthropy. When Mr. Hayes thought he was likely to lose the Presidency, he uttered quickly enough his fulminations against "the poor whites" and "the poor blacks" that he thought would "fire the heart" of the Republicans of the country to hold the office for him. Again we found that a Southern policy was what he would accept upon leading Republicans at Washington just before Hayes took his seat. It was agreed, as Grant saw, that the "bayonet policy" was at an end. The troops were to be withdrawn, the South was to have what for want of a better name is called local self-government, and the South was not to proscribe, as it did with Longstreet, and Orr, and Ames, and Johnston, under Grant, the Southern men who came up and supported a Republican Administration, but the South was to reverse this and freely support a Republican Government.

The Republican leaders at Washington say that for some hidden and unguessed reason Hayes surrendered the Republican part of this programme as soon as he was inaugurated. There is a constant undercurrent of talk in well-informed circles in Washington that if the Democrats get control of the House and Senate they will oust Hayes from office. Mr. Hayes seems to talk like a man who has a motive for his "policy" so-called back of any of the stereotyped reasons he gives when discussing it with his friends or the general public. And we have little doubt that he has made up his mind fully as to the danger that the Democracy may turn him out of office, and that he proposes in his own way to manage the case for himself. If the Republicans control Congress it is easy enough to appease them. He does not much calculate on that, and he is shaping his course to deal with a Congress somewhat like the present. The chief pressure to oust him will be from Northern Democrats—from men like S. S. Cox, and Eaton, of Connecticut. The Democratic strength Hayes expects to let be with them will. He expects that his Republicanism will keep him the confidence and support of such Republicans as Sherman and Thompson and McCrary. That this backing, added to his conciliatory policy to the South and its fear of the strength of a solid Republican North and wearyness of political strife will make the Democratic South beat any Democratic programme to unseat him. If this is his motive, none of the thorough Republican members of his Cabinet at least seem to have guessed it. When a case like the Louisiana Returning Board prosecutions comes up Republicans in the Cabinet like Sherman and McCrary and Thompson, and Hale and Garfield in Congress, get their Republican temper up and wonder why Hayes doesn't do or say something decisive. Packard is powerful, fearless, moderate, with a large and helpless family, and would make a good Collector of New-Orleans. Every Republican in Congress signs a request for his appointment, and wonders, if Hayes wants to show that he is a Republican, why he don't do it. Why he doesn't give Packard this place. Everybody might as well quit questioning and worrying. Hayes is not going to make an appointment to an act in the South that he thinks may inflame the Southern Democrats, and make them join Northern Democrats in the crusade to unseat him in 1879.

In contemplating what we believe to be the purpose of putting the President at a disadvantage in public thought, or of impugning his motives. It is easy for men who hold high office to persuade themselves that what serves their ends serves also great and public ends. This has been the case from Cæsar to Pepin, and from Cromwell to Napoleon III. Smaller men may share the sentiment and the motive. It may be that the

'TIS BETTER TO HAVE BEEN A REBEL.

CONGRESSMAN KILLINGER, OF PENNSYLVANIA, ON THE DIVERGENT TREATMENT OF LOYAL SOLDIERS AND TRAITORS IN WASHINGTON.

Congressman Killinger has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Harrisburg (Penn.) *Telegraph*:

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1878.

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

SIR: In reply to your inquiry, I have to say that the Pension bill which passed the House this week reverses the policy which the Republicans established when they had control at Washington. We had suspended all pensioners who voluntarily bore arms against the Government of the United States. The bill referred to ostensibly proposes to pension the soldiers of 1812, whose services extended to 14 days, (for which provision I would cheerfully vote,) but it also restores to the rolls those whose names have been omitted since 1861, for the reason above stated. In the Senate the bill encountered the opposition of leading Republican Senators, and in the House was championed by the sagacious leader of the rebel element, Mr. Stephens. He called the previous question, allowed no discussion, refused amendments to obviate the objection, and put it through under whip and spur. He saw the importance to his section of establishing a new department, by which the late rebels would obtain not only indemnity for the past but security for the future. By overturning our settled policy in this regard we have "conquered our prejudices," as Mr. Stephens explains the situation, and placed on an equality before the law the loyal and disloyal soldiers of the Republic.

I do not call in question the course which *my* fellow-members saw fit to pursue on this question, but I chose to assert my own convictions. I have never supported the General Amnesty bills, the removal of political disabilities from red-handed traitors, their restoration to power and the practical control of the Government. Much less can I now approve of the policy of organizing the colored troops of the South to the support of those who struck down the old flag! If an opportunity had offered, I would have favored an amendment granting pensions to such Union-loving men as were forced into the rebel service by conscription or otherwise. No such opportunity offered, and the precedent now set will probably be followed in future legislation. Here is a bill good-bye to pension the soldiers of the Florida and Mexican wars, which will include a much larger portion of the late rebels than loyal soldiers, North and South. We are, therefore, near the political millennium when treason will not only be odious, but respectable. The present Administration has lent a helping hand to bringing about this result, and all the surroundings at Washington are subservient to so-called conciliation, the abandonment of the Union men of the South, and the base betrayal of the cherished convictions of the Republican Party.

In shameful contrast with this state of things I call attention to the treatment many of our Union soldiers of the rebellion, their widows and orphans, are receiving from the Government. Thousands of deserving claims are hung up in the departments here, by reason of flimsy objections, and many more are daily rejected for frivolous technicalities, not going in any way to the merits of the applications. Detectives are constantly seeking for opportunities for striking from the rolls those now in receipt of the bounty of the Government. And while we are thus straining at gnats, and turning a deaf ear to many of those who periled life in the hour of our great trial, Congress is actually offering a pension to the rebels and traitors who did their very best to destroy the Government, and make shipwreck of our free institutions. J. W. KILLINGER.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Robert Browning has two new poems in press.

—Mr. Swinburne dedicates his new volume, which is to appear immediately, to Capt. Richard Burton.

—Mr. Edgar Fawcett is about to begin a novel in serial form in the *Library Table*. "Butterford" is the name of the new literature venture.

—The next new English novel will be *Hathercourt Rectory*, by Mrs. Molesworth, known under the *nom de plume* of "Ennis Graham," and the author of *The Cuckoo Clock*.

—Roberts Brothers have in press a new book by Helen Hunt, (Mrs. Jackson,) entitled *Bits of Travel*, which gives an account of travel and sight-seeing in California and Colorado.

—*Philochristus* is a book just out in England, and shortly to be republished by Roberts Brothers, which purports to be an account of the life of our Lord by one of His disciples who traveled with Him during the period of His ministry.

—Mrs. Florence Bayard Lockwood contributes an able paper on the immortality of the soul to the March number of the *Penn Monthly*. She argues against the materialistic teachings of Frederick Harrison and other English Positivists.

—Bret Harte is said to have returned to his early style in a story forthcoming in the April *Scribner*. It is called "Two Saints of the Foot-hills." If it approaches the excellence of "The Luck of Roaring Camp" the public ought to feel grateful.

—A very entertaining ocean novel is published by Harper & Brothers in their paper octavo series. It is called *The Wreck of the Grosvenor. An Account of the Mutiny of the Crew and the Loss of the Ship when Trying to Make the Bermudas.* The writer evidently is or has been a sea-faring man.

—Houghton, Osgood & Co. will publish at once Thomas Moore's poems in three volumes, and Thomas Chatterton's in one volume. It will be the new Riverside Edition, which has already attracted so much attention for its elegance of style, and will be likely to be the favorite edition of those poets for some time to come.

—Admirers of George Eliot must not let slip the occasion offered by the publication together of two of her short stories. Harper & Brothers have issued in one of their small Half-Hour Series, *Brother Jacob*, a story lately running in *Harper's Weekly*, and *The Lifted Veil*, a singularly powerful and fascinating psychological study.

—The *Princeton Review* for March, published in New-York, contains a very full list of contributions. Prof. Bowen, of Harvard, has a paper called "Dualism, Materialism, or Idealism," and Bishop Coxe, of Western New-York, one upon the "Pontificate of Pius IX.;" President McCosh treats of "Mind and Brain in Contemporary Philosophy."

—The latest volume in the series of "Foreign Classics for English Readers," edited by Mrs. Oliphant, is that on Pascal, written by Rev. Principal Tulloch. He has treated the youth and family of Blaise Pascal, his scientific discoveries, his appearance in the fashionable world, and retirement to *Port Royal*, and ends the little volume with chapters on the *Lettres Provinciales* and the *Pensées*.

—*Georges Cruikshank's Autobiography*, which will be published in this country by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., commences nearly 80 years ago, and was partially completed at his death. It comprises his recollections of many well-known literary characters, and will be edited and finished by his widow, Mrs. Eliza Cruikshank. It will contain numerous illustrations, prepared by himself expressly for the book. Mr. Blanchard Jerrold is also writing an account of Cruikshank.

—A work of Emile de Laveleye, the distinguished Belgian author, historian, political economist, and critic, and a favorite contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, has been translated by G. R. L. Marriott, LL. B., and published by Macmillan & Co., of London. The volume is entitled *Primitive Property*, and is furnished with an introduction by T. E. Cliffe-Leslie, LL. B., of Lincoln's Inn. Emile de Laveleye takes opposite ground to Sir Henry Maine on the question of the development of property rights.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons add to their previous Spring announcements: *Constantinople*, by Edmundo de Amicis, translated from the seventh Italian edition by Caroline Tilton; a new edition of *The Greeks of To-day*, by Charles K. Tuckerman, a work which received very warm praise on its first publication in 1872; the first volume of Prof. Moses Coit Tyler's *History of American Literature*, embracing the Colonial period from 1607 to 1765; *Poks o' Moonshine*, a story in verse, based upon a legend of the French and Indian War, by Latham C. Strong, author of *Castle Windows*; *The Bible, What is It?* by Rev. J. T. Sunderland, an attempt briefly to answer the question in the light of the best scholarship, and in the most reverent and catholic spirit; volume second of the art hand-books, *On Landscape Painting*; new volumes in the advanced science series; *Machine Construction*, by E. Tomkins, and *Mineralogy*, Part I., by J. H. Collins; *A Course in Arithmetic*, by Prof. F. W. Bardwell, of the University of Kansas; *The Vest Pocket Gray*; *or, Anatomist's Vade-Mecum*, compiled for students by C. H. Leonard, M. D.; and *A Treatise on the Injuries of the Brain, the Spinal-Cord, and the Nerves*, by William A. Hammond, M. D.

THE OUTRAGES ON OUR FISHERMEN.

The Boston *Advertiser* of the 12th inst., says: "When the attention of the State Department was called to the reported assault on the Gloucester fishing fleet at Newfoundland, the information was at once forwarded to our Minister at London, with instructions to bring the matter to the notice of the British Government, and to secure a prompt inquiry and guarantees for the future. The report comes from Washington that no action will be taken on the Halifax award until this matter at Fortune Bay has been attended to. Under present circumstances our fishermen are having a hard time of it. When the treaty was made, it was found expedient, for the sake of supposed greater advantages in other directions, to throw open our ports to Canadian fishermen, thus violating the Canadian treaty, to the extent of increasing our own. The result was that some of our fishermen were ruined, some escaped that fate by going out of the business, and the rest continue it at a great disadvantage. Last year, notwithstanding the fact that all the advantages of the fishery clauses of the treaty were on the Canadian side, the Halifax Commission, a majority of these, awarded an extravagant sum in money to Great Britain as payment for the poor privilege of inshore fishing allowed to our fleet. In the first fishing season after this last imposition our long-suffering fishermen are waylaid in a harbor of Newfoundland, the catch of two vessels thrown away, and their seines destroyed. Other vessels in the neighborhood have been obliged to abandon that fishing-ground rather than run such a risk. This is not a pleasant experience. The fishermen think they have had enough of it, and the judgment of the country is on their side."

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., March 13.—The steamer Eleanora, from New-York, for Portland, put in here last night for a harbor and reports heavy weather outside.

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 13.—About 8 o'clock last evening at Millville, N. J., John Barnes, while carelessly handling a revolver, accidentally shot himself. The ball has not been extracted and the wound is considered mortal.

PEACE AND THE EXPOSITION

THE ONE NECESSARY TO THE OTHER.

FRANCE AND THE EASTERN QUESTION—IS THE REPUBLIC WILLING TO ALLY HERSELF AGAINST GERMANY AND RUSSIA—ENCROACHMENTS OF THE TEUTONIC UPON THE LATIN RACE—PREPARATIONS IN PARIS TO MAKE FORTUNES—A VISIT TO THE TROCADERO—SOLDIERS ON GUARD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1878.

The air is full of conflicting rumors, canards of every size and color fly about the Stock Exchange and the boulevards, until even the most cautious speculators are taken in and done for, as the political tension is so great that it is impossible to foresee what the next 24 hours may bring forth. On Sunday evening there was even a report that a collision had taken place—some said between the English iron-clads and the Russian outposts along the Marmora; others that it was with the Turks at Boulair, where the advanced guard of the Grand Duke had attempted to force an entrance and that the Turkish *commandant de place* had called upon Admiral Hornby, who had sent up a couple of frigates, whereupon the intruders retired to their own lines. All of this was contradicted in half an hour, but the "bears" had in the meantime accomplished their ends and made a few centimes at the Petite Bourse—a peripatetic institution—whose nightly meetings block up all circulation along the Boulevard des Italiens in the neighborhood of the once famous Passage de l'Opera. To-day there is a comparative calm, but the feeling of uneasiness continues, for it has been remarked that each of Lord Derby's pacific declarations has been immediately followed by the appearance of some fresh "black spot" on the political horizon. The French funds have not as yet been greatly affected, the mass of the people trusting that the good sense of their rulers may help them out of the complications, but in this I have good reason to think that they are mistaken, and that they are living in a fool's paradise of their own creation. The Marshal is an honest, well-meaning, weak old gentleman, with no political or administrative capacities whatever, and his Cabinet is composed of men who were chosen, not from any particular fitness for their office, but because of their tried devotion to their party. Like the Executive, they want to do their duty to the country, but neither their early education nor their more recent associations have been such as to give them either the knowledge or the finesse necessary in these troublous times. Of diplomatic experience they have none, and France is no longer the nation whose chief could dare like Brennus to throw his sword into the scales in the settlement of any difficult negotiation. A year ago the most intelligent leaders of the Republican Party had wisely determined to submit to anything short of actual aggression rather than precipitate the nation into a conflict whose consequences might be even more disastrous than were those of her last attempt to play the part of arbitress of Europe's destinies. But since then France's military strength has increased enormously, and her impulsive children have begun to weary of their long inaction. The desire for a *revanche* has never been completely quenched, but has smoldered on, only biding its time for a good opportunity to burst into flame. No one admits a wish for war, but the monarchical factions openly state their belief in, and the Radicals express their fear of, its occurrence. The cleverest man in France, to wit, Gambetta, avoids the question entirely, or gives answers as evasive as the declarations of the Sphynx of Berlin; but there is certainly a disposition manifested to come to the front, and I believe that it will be in the shape of an alliance with England and Austria. That overtures to this end were made by the Cabinets of St. James and Vienna last Summer, there is no doubt but at that time Italy's attitude was not satisfactory, and although she could have been settled very summarily, Germany would certainly have interfered, and the French will need all their forces to make headway against their old enemy. Since then, however, the situation has radically changed. The death of Pius IX., the selection of a successor, who is credited with certain conciliatory intentions, the defeat of the Clerical Party at the French elections and in the Chambers on the questions of the Budget, have removed from the Italians that bugbear, the apprehension of a French crusade for the restoration of the temporal power, and have taught them to reflect that, after all, Germany is a long way off, and might possibly get the worst of it next time, and then what would become of Italian unity?

Gambetta's visit to the Roman capital has its significance, for it has been remarked that since his return, Italy has cooled down considerably in her sympathies for Russia, and does not air so freely her aspirations after the Trent and the Tyrol, nor her longing for the retrocession of Nice and Savoy, and that the French press has become very outspoken, not to say violent, in its discussion of Russian claims from Turkey. In short, these two nations of kindred origin, freed from a mutual dread of each other, are on the eve of blending their respective interests in a common cause, which is to be resistance to the encroachments of the Teutonic upon the Latin race. As far as the Eastern question is concerned, neither is interested and both have a kind feeling for Russia, but they see in her the ally of Germany, and they feel that sooner or later they will be swallowed up by the union of monsters, unless some check be put upon their appetite for conquest and annexation before it is too late. On the other hand, they have no sympathy with England, whose action in 1871 taught France the value of her friendship, nor do they care particularly for Austria; but England has money and ships, if she has not much of an Army, and Austria is conveniently placed, so as to threaten the Russian rear, while her 600,000 splendid troops would prevent Von Moltke from letting loose all his forces upon France and crushing her by weight of numbers. In short, the alliance would not be a weak one, and there is very little doubt that, if it were not for the coming Exposition, it would have been already concluded. Of the feelings of the people we may judge from the tempest of applause which greeted Victor Hugo's speech at the tomb of Ledru Rollin on Sunday, when 10,000 citizens—mostly belonging to the great unwashed—screamed themselves hoarse with frantic cries of "*Vive l'Italie!*" as the poet-orator told his audience that "there are two ways of loving one's country. For a Frenchman, it is to cherish Italy; for an Italian, it is to adore France." The enthusiasm was immense, but if the *proletariat* is the eloquence of its demagogues with becoming attention and reverence, it forgot all about "the immortal principles of 1789," and closed its ears and hearts to "the wailings of their exiled brethren"—meaning those heroes of the Commune now residing in New-Caledonia—for interests of more direct application to themselves are in view, and neither friendship for Italy, nor the fall and vassalage of Turkey, nor the encroachments of Russia, nor even the much-called-for and equally much-dread amnesty are aught but trifles when compared with the question of the coming Exposition.

The French Louis XV. was wont to say: "*Après moi le déluge*," and the French people of 1878 are parodying the egotism of the debauched monarch. All they seem to want is that the palaces of the Trocadero and the Champs de Mars may be ready by the 1st of May, and that until October nothing massively heavy shall occur to shatter what they will have made their fortunes, or they hope to have made them, and they will have leisure to look about and attend to more important business. This is the feeling of the Parisians, for in the provinces, except in some of the great industrial centres which will exhibit, the bulk of the population is quite indifferent. But here it is the all-engrossing topic of thought and conversation, and shopkeepers, hotels, and boarding-houses are fully convinced that they will reap the most golden of harvests, and are preparing themselves, not to insure the comfort of their expected guests, but to spoil the Egyptians by ingenious contrivances to extort the most money they can for the least possible accommodation, unmindful apparently of the terrible lesson, and disappointing that similar enterprises were financial failures, even when supported by a great sovereign whose hospitable court offered attractions now wanting, and that Europe is on the eve possibly of a general conflagration. When the American Exhibition was proposed, it was laughed to scorn, and the abortive Vienna show was cited as a proof that people were tired of these things, that they were surfeited and would not travel beyond the frontiers of their own country to see things no better or more interesting than they could find at home, without the fatigue and expense of a journey. But circumstances alter cases, and the Parisians believe that they can succeed where others failed, because their charming city can offer attractions elsewhere not existing. Germany's refusal to contribute was certainly a blow; not that they care for German products, which would have been wittily described and sneered at, but because it was a species of threat, and a very decided intimation that Germany wanted to preserve her liberty of action, and might yet do something to spoil the fun. But vanity soon silenced their apprehensions, and they comforted themselves with the thought that if Teutonia kept away she could not plague us, and appreciated her inferiority and feared comparison. I am afraid that there is a great disappointment in store for the worthy citizens of the gay metropolis; it is too much to expect that foreigners will exert themselves and make sacrifices of time and money, simply to enable Messrs. Durand & Dupont to get 1,000 francs per month for apartments which hitherto have brought in less than 500. This is about the proportion, dearly beloved readers, in which you may expect to be fleeced next Summer, and let me add that you will probably have to climb up five flights of stairs, and will be uncommonly uncomfortable when you get there, even at that price.

I have been to see the buildings. I was full of good intentions, animated with a sincere wish to bring away with me notes of interesting information. But man proposes and mud disposes, and, for all time, I shall retain vivid, if unpleasant, recollections of the day when I toiled up to the Trocadero. The ground, soaked through by the continual rains, slipped away from beneath my feet, although I was ankle deep in mire. It was Bulgaria without Bulgaria's coloring, and if no fiery Cossacks or truculent Tcherkesses were there to threaten the solitary traveler, there were dangers of another sort in the abysses of the future aquarium and the yawning mouths of the yet unclosed sewers. But with patience I surmounted the first difficulties, cheered on my weary way by the reflection of how much better I was off than was a family of adventurous British females whose overshoes had utterly disappeared in the sticky clay. I entered the great banquet hall of the palace, whose bare rafters and unfinished floors suggest the idea that the work is a little behind, and I passed on to the spiral stair leading to a tower whence all Paris can be surveyed. "Could I go in?" I asked of a workman. "Wherever I pleased," was the reply, and I did; but I was not pleased, for I was met by a perfect hail-storm of chips of marble, the property of sandstone, by the din of hammers and chisels, and by clouds of fine white dust, which choked and blinded me at the same time, and gave me the general appearance of a Pierrot in a pantomime. I tried to escape, but my egress was barred by an immense beam of iron which was being hoisted to the cupola, and I was driven to seek refuge beneath a scaffold, whence bits of plaster were falling as thickly as do the *confetti* at the *Carnevalone*, of Milan, where they pelt you playfully with missiles as large as a pigeon's egg. At last the road became free and I fled from the pandemonium and once more took up my *vis crucis*, after a severe struggle, after the manner of Stanley, between the material *I* and the moral *I*, as to whether I should not go away altogether. But perseverance had its reward, and, like the sailors of Columbus, I, too, could cry, "Land in sight!" I came upon the sacred soil of England, where great red signs show the compartments and tell the names of the exhibitors. Then comes China, where pig-eyed, long-tailed Celestials are already busy in the arrangements of their curious wares, and *en passant*, let me say that not a few even of the most Chinesely arrayed "heathen ones" showed that they were of French growth, for their language and their habits were of the unmistakable stamp of Batignolles and Montmartre, and no native-born subject of the relative of the sun and moon would ever demean himself to smoke a clay *bruit gueule*. Holland and Belgium seem to be the most forward in their preparations of the others; and particularly is the American Department I would prefer not to speak just yet. It would scarcely be fair to, criticise severely where faults must be attributed to some one, and it is difficult to precisely say who is to blame. I suppose that everything will be ready in time, but our Commissioners must be stringently if they would not see the effect of the opening ceremonies marred by the unseemly presence of loose straw and packing-cases.

The question of intrusting the guardianship of each national department to detachments of each nation's soldiers was an innovation much debated by the commission of the French Government, and by the Government itself, but, although very contrary to all precedents, it was resolved in the affirmative, as discharging France from all responsibility in the event of the robberies and depredations complained of at Vienna and Philadelphia. The initiative of the proposal came from Sweden, whose example was immediately followed by England, Italy, and Holland. There are to be detectives in plain clothes in every department, who will be assisted by the officers in command of the detachment, in case of need, and this, it is hoped, will baffle the cunning of the "swell mob," which is sure to be numerously represented. I see that the Governor of some one of our Western States has proffered the services of a "Columbus Guard" to defend American property. Let us fondly trust that the United States will detail regulars for that purpose. The citizen soldier is an admirable institution at home and abroad, that he could and would fight, but it is more than doubtful whether he would be very efficient here, as he is not remarkably amenable to discipline, and would scarcely be contented with the restrictions of a French barrack where foreign legionaries are to be quartered, or would be satisfied to see his fellow-townsmen reveling in the amusements of Paris and eating its good things, while he would be kept to early hours, straw-mattresses, and the meagre fare of a French soldier. Somebody has published a comparative table of the exhibitions preceding the one now contemplated, which I will copy for the examination of my readers:

	Exhibitors.	Visitors.	Length of Time. Days.
London, 1851	13,917	6,000,000	141
Paris, 1855	23,954	5,000,000	200
London, 1862	28,653	6,000,000	171
Paris, 1867	50,226	10,000,000	210
Vienna, 1873	42,584	7,000,000	186
Philadelphia, 1876	.....	10,000,000	159

The number of its exhibitors is not given, but in spite of distance and other disadvantages, the American enterprise far exceeds all the others in the numbers of its daily visitors, and in the course of a twelve-month we shall be able to estimate how it will compare with its successor.

The birthday of the Father of his Country was celebrated mildly in Paris. The Franco-American Club, the *American Register* office, and a few private houses were decked out with the Stars and Stripes, but there was no public festivity, and like many other time-honored customs, the welcoming of this glorious anniversary is gradually falling into disuse.

A frightful accident occurred at the Grand Hotel on Sunday; the piston-rod of the elevator broke, and the platform, first dashed up, by the weight of the counterpoise, from the second story to the roof, was precipitated into the basement, causing the immediate death of its three occupants. The husband of one of the victims—Baroness Stack—was waiting at the foot of the staircase for his wife, whose baggage had already been sent to the railway station, for their return to Germany. Elevators were always regarded with a species of dread on the Continent, and not without reason, believe, only one out of a number of accidents, it is quite likely that the machines will be discarded altogether, as these slow people prefer to lose a little time in walking to getting over the same distance rapidly in fragments.

The adoption of the Silver bill has created quite a sensation, and the 5 per cents fell 6 per cents, for as yet benighted Europeans cannot be brought to understand that to cut off 10 per cent of a just debt is not practically repudiation, and it will be difficult to persuade them that a nation which has done this much may not do even worse some day, or should be trussed in the future as it has been in the past.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 13.—William R. Chamberlain, of Boston, was this morning elected Superintendent of the Providence and Worcester Railroad, vice Allen, removed.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.—MARCH 13.

SUMMARY.

The Fortifications Appropriation bill was reported in the Senate. A bill to establish a Mint at New-Orleans was introduced. A bill was reported from the Committee on Claims in favor of paying the Methodist Southern Book Concern $150,000 for damage to property at Nashville during the war. A minority report against the payment accompanied the bill. Mr. Matthews, of Ohio, read the communication of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the timber depredations, and Mr. Blaine made a speech in reply. The West Point Appropriation bill was reported, with various amendments. It was passed with some further amendment.

The House discussed the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriations bill. An amendment restoring the pay of the first-class missions to the original amount was rejected. An amendment on the part of the Appropriations Committee to pay $6,000 to a Minister to the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, and Uruguay, instead of $7,500 to a Minister to the Argentine Republic only, was agreed to. A few amendments were permitted to pass, but none involving increased pay, and the bill was reported to the House, and passed. Mr. Reagan, of Texas, made an explanation regarding the ante-war contracts, in which he pleaded forgetfulness of legislation on that subject, and hoped the House would not think he intended to act unfairly. The bill granting an American register to the Pandora for the Bennett Polar Expedition was passed.

SENATE.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, without amendment, the House bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense and the armament thereof for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879. Placed on the calendar.

A MINT AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, introduced a bill to establish the Mint at New-Orleans, and authorizing the coinage of gold and silver thereat, and appropriating $75,000 to place the Mint in condition to do so. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN SOUTH.

Mr. MORGAN, of Alabama, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the book agency of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Placed on the calendar. It appropriates $150,000 to compensate the parties for damage done to their property at Nashville, Tenn., during the late war.

Mr. TELLER, a member of the committee, submitted a minority report signed by himself, Messrs. McMillan, and Cameron, of Wisconsin, against the passage of the bill.

THE TIMBER DEPREDATIONS.

Mr. MATTHEWS, of Ohio, called up the motion submitted by him yesterday to refer the communication of the Secretary of the Interior in regard to timber depredations in Montana Territory to the Committee on Public Lands, and print the same in the *Record*.

Mr. MATTHEWS read the document himself in order that it should go in the *Record*.

Mr. BLAINE then proceeded to criticise the course of the Secretary of the Interior in collecting $1 per cord stumpage in Montana. He said he had received several letters from friends in Montana complaining of the unjust action of the Secretary of the Interior. Subsequently, in conversation with the Delegate from Montana, a gentleman he had known for years, that the Secretary of the Interior had been rather unjust in regard to his timber regulations in that Territory. The people of that Territory had been visited by a secret spy, who inspected their saw-piles and prohibited them from building a fire until they agreed to pay $1 per cord stumpage for the wood cut. It had been charged that the people of Montana were stealing wood, which was not the case. They agreed to pay a fair, generous price, and a commission decided that 15 cents per cord stumpage was just; yet the Secretary of the Interior exacted $1 per cord. He (Mr. Blaine) arraigned the action of the Secretary of the Interior as being that of an unintelligent man. It was not the work of a practical man. The Secretary forgot the magnitude of our country. Although he was charged with the administration of that department which should study it carefully. The Secretary did not happen to be a native of this country, but that was not his fault, and he (Mr. Blaine) did not mention it as a reproach. He was from the Kingdom of Denmark, which was 150,000 square miles less in extent than the Territory of Montana. The Secretary of the Interior, perhaps from his boyhood instinct, applied to the Territory of Montana the laws of Prussia and not the Land Law which had been used in the settlement of the United States. It was a thing conceded by the Government that the ruly pioneer who went forward and bore in the privations of the air, the water, and the wood that they should breathe, drink, and be warm with the air of heaven, the water which trickled down the mountain side, and the wood which grew on the mountain. Continuing his remarks he said these officers went from Washington to Montana and got from the settlers all their hopes for building up homes for themselves and families. Their statements were made a basis for the report read to the Senate to-day. When the rich merchants of New-York were defrauding the Government of revenue, and could not be detected unless spies were used, the Secretary of the Interior, then a member of the Senate, waxed wrath that a rich importer should have his rights interfered with; but the lonely settler in Montana might be visited by spies and pimps employed by the Secretary. He (Mr. Blaine) knew nothing to compare to this except that in our own immortal Declaration: "He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance."

Mr. TELLER, of Colorado, argued that over since the organization of the Government the people made use of the timber on the public lands for domestic purposes.

Mr. BLAINE said that at $1 per cord stumpage, the woodland in Montana would be worth $1,100,000,000.

Pending discussion the subject was laid aside.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, called up the House bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and in explanation of the bill said the total amount appropriated by the bill as it came from the House of Representatives was $625,155, to which the Senate Committee on Appropriations added $83,466 46, making the total amount of the bill as reported $348,621 46.

The various amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, as follows: Appropriating $7,000 for longevity pay of Professors; increasing the appropriation for the pay of orders from $90 to $100 per month; appropriating $21,886 for the Hospital building; increasing the appropriation for connecting the sewerage from $5,000 to $13,250, and appropriating $38,560 for providing an adequate water supply, the purchase of a lake, &c.

The committee reported in favor of striking out the third section of the House bill, which provides that only such number of the graduates of the academy in any one year shall be entitled to appointment as Second Lieutenants in the Army as are required to fill vacancies of that grade existing on the first day of July in each year, and providing for appointment to said vacancies to be determined by the Academic Board on the basis of their standing in the graduating class, and hereafter no supernumerary officers shall be attached to any company of corps of the Army, and all graduates of the academy who are not appointed to the Army under the provisions of this act shall be discharged upon the graduation of their class.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, submitted the following as a substitute for that section:

"The cadets at large at the Military Academy shall not hereafter exceed 10 in all, and no new appointments at large shall be made until the number of such cadets heretofore appointed falls below 10."

Mr. BLAINE said the object of the law providing for the appointment of cadets at large, was to give the sons of officers an opportunity to be appointed, as their fathers were ordered from place to place, and therefore were not residents of any Congressional district.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said the discretion of the President, or something, had led to the practice of appointing four times as many cadets at large as the law contemplated.

Mr. BLAINE submitted the following as an amendment to that of Mr. Sargent: "That the 10 cadets appointed at large shall in all cases be taken from among the descendants of those who have served in the Army and Navy of the United States."

Mr. BLAINE said that the object of his amendment was to preserve to the Army and Navy that which belonged to them. It was Gen. Scott who first suggested the law that the sons of officers might be appointed to the Military Academy. Those who fought for the Union deserved the appointments.

Mr. SARGENT said that the Senator could make nothing at his expense by that kind of argument. His (Mr. Sargent's) record for loyalty to the Union and devotion to the Republican Party was as good and as well known as that of the Senator from Maine.

After some further discussion, Mr. WINDOM made the point of order that the amendment proposed new legislation, but it was decided that the point was made too late.

Mr. SARGENT then moved to lay the amendment of Mr. Blaine on the table, and the motion was agreed to—yeas 39, nays 13.

Mr. HOAR moved as an amendment to that of Mr. Sargent as follows: "But this provision shall not be held to require the discharge of any cadet heretofore appointed."

The amendment of Mr. Hoar was accepted by Mr. Sargent, and the amendment as amended by Mr. Hoar was agreed to by the Senate.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were agreed to, and it was read a third time and passed.

THE HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

Mr. BAILEY, of Nebraska, called up the Senate bill supplementary to the act in relation to the Hot Springs reservation in the State of Arkansas. It continues the commission until 1879, and provides that they shall each receive compensation at the rate of $8,000 per annum, instead of $10 a day. The bill was passed.

ACCUSED PERSONS AS WITNESSES.

Mr. CONKLING called up the House bill to authorize persons charged with crimes and offenses committed within the United States and Territorial courts to testify.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND BILL.

Mr. THURMAN called up the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill, that it might be the unfinished business to-morrow, and the Senate then, at 4:30 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. EICKHOFF, of New-York, offered a resolution declaring that no more money should be expended for the completion of the Washington Monument until the plans be so changed that the monument might be creditable to the country. Referred.

THE DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The House, then, at 12:15 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. COX, of New-York, in the chair) on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The committee having proceeded to the consideration of the bill by sections, Mr. HALE, of Maine, moved to increase the salaries of the Ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia to $17,500, instead of $15,000, as cont

LAW REPORTS.

THE CASE OF "THE EXILES."

THE BOSTON MANAGERS ABANDON THEIR EFFORT TO PREVENT THE PRODUCTION OF THE PLAY — THEY SEEK TO RESTRAIN THE USE OF THE TITLE.

The suit brought by Messrs. Tompkins & Hill, of Boston, to restrain James A. Duff, of the Broadway Theatre, from producing or giving performances of the play of "The Exiles," was before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the return to the order directing the defendant to show cause why the preliminary injunction should not be continued. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, appeared for the plaintiffs, hence the discussion by stating that his clients abandoned the injunction and the application to continue it, so far as the play or drama itself is concerned, and confined their application to one for an order to have the injunction continued in regard to the name or title of "The Exiles."

A. Oakey Hall, who appeared for Mr. Duff, asked whether he understood that an injunction could be had against the use of the title.

Mr. Dittenhoefer replied in the affirmative. He said that the plaintiffs' play had been composed by Victorien Sardou, Eugene Nus, and Prince Lubomirsky, and that these three had given it its title. It was produced under such title at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, Paris, at the Boston Theatre, and at the Walnut-Street (Philadelphia) Theatre. The original read an affidavit from Eugene Tompkins, one of the plaintiffs, who showed that on the playbill of the Broadway Theatre the play had been announced as having been "acted at the Porte St. Martin, Paris." Mr. Dittenhoefer said that he did not deny that there had been other plays bearing the title of "The Exiles." The plaintiffs' play, however, he insisted was the only one of that name which had been produced for some years, and they, by reason of money laid out and spent in bringing it before the public, had acquired a proprietary right in the title. Since the granting of the injunction, he said, the plaintiffs had become satisfied that the play produced by Mr. Duff was not that which they believed it originally to be—a translation of their adaptation—but was an original adaptation taken from the novel *Fonctionnaire et Boyard*, which was the common source of both plays. For this reason, he insisted that, although the defendant was entitled to his drama, he had no right to use the title.

Mr. Hall said he would confine his remarks solely to the question of the right of Mr. Duff to use the title. The real defendant, he said, was Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, whose counsel, Charles W. Brooke, would speak for him. Mr. Hall went on to show that the title of "The Exiles," as the name of a play, was by no means a novel one, but had been used many times.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer said they were agreed as to the facts. He had conceded that the name had been used before, but claimed for the plaintiffs a property right in the name on account of what they had expended in bringing it before the public. They had abandoned their suit because they had become convinced that the defendant's play had not been taken from theirs, but were satisfied that Mr. Rowe's play was an independent adaptation. He cited the decisions of Chief-Justice Cartis in the cases with regard to "Pique," and also a decision of Judge Lawrence upholding an injunction restraining the use of the name of Devlin & Co., where one of the defendants was really named Devlin, for the purpose of showing how far the courts would go in restraining the use of a name or title.

Mr. Brooke, the counsel for Mr. Rowe, then desired to be heard, but Judge Donohue said he had no need to hear him. The only fact he could see three grounds on which the injunction may be asked—first, that the defendant was using the plaintiffs' play; second, that he was using the title to their play, and third, that he was trying to make the public believe his play was that of the plaintiffs. There was no pretense of the latter on the original moving papers. The first ground had been abandoned by the plaintiffs, as well as the claim that the title was original. His impression, he said, was against sustaining the injunction on the ground of the plaintiffs having acquired property in a title which had been frequently used. He would, however, take the papers, examine the authorities, and, should his impression be changed, he would hear the counsel for Messrs. Duff and Rowe.

THE WILL OF J. HOWELL HOPPOCK.

The will of J. Howell Hoppock, a member of the firm of Hoppock & Greenwood, wholesale grocers, of this City, who died on the 7th inst., was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. He leaves to his wife, Mary, the house in which he resided on the south-west corner of University-place and Tenth-street, together with all the furniture, plate, and household goods therein contained, except the portrait of his first wife, Frances, which he bequeathed to his daughter, Laura Frances Hearn. He also leaves to his wife his pew in Rev. Dr. Hutton's church, and the sum of $4,800 per annum; to his daughter, Laura Frances Hearn, the sum of $75,000, cash, to be paid to her within one year after his decease; to Rev. Mr. S. Hutton, $500; and to each of his Executors, in addition to their legal compensation, the sum of $2,000. The remainder of his estate is to be divided into three equal parts, one part of which is to be divided among his grandchildren, Sarah Francis Cothenl, Laura Hoppock Cothenl, and Elizabeth Cothenl; one part to his grandchildren, Edwin Howell Hoppock, Charles Francis Hoppock, and Isabella McIntyre Hoppock, and the remaining third to his daughter, Laura. The Executors are Mary O. Hoppock, George A. Hearn, Jr., and Edwin H. Sealy.

ANNULLING HER TWO MARRIAGES.

The Referee's report and the decree of confirmation in the suit of Isabel M. Stone against Charles P. Hall, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The action was brought by the plaintiff to annul her two marriages with the defendant on the ground that he has a former wife who is still living. It seems that Hall, on May 16, 1871, was married to one Mary Ann Ryan, whom he abandoned, being enamored to be stated, became engaged to be married to the plaintiff in August 1872. Their marriage was set down for May 5, 1873. Before the latter date, however, he pretended to the plaintiff that he was afraid some accident might befall him, and he desired her to be protected and be entitled to share in his property as his widow. He therefore urged her to be married secretly to him. She consented, and they were married on Dec. 19, 1872, in Jersey City. On May 5, 1873, they were publicly married in Boston, and then began to live together. The plaintiff was recently made aware of the existence of his former wife, and therefore brought suit to annul her two marriages with the defendant. The decree is in her favor.

AN OBSTINATE JURYMAN.

At 1 P. M. yesterday, 12 jurymen, who had spent the preceding 23 hours in the jury-room, were brought into the Court of General Sessions. At 2 P. M. on Tuesday, they had retired to deliberate on the guilt or innocence of Mary Owens, a resident of Mott-street, charged with stealing a watch from John Lawton, of No. 247 Elizabeth-street. Although the case was a very simple one, the jury, at the adjournment of court, were unable to arrive at a verdict, and Recorder Hackett ordered them to be locked up for the night. On being brought into court yesterday, Judge Gardner, the foreman of the jury, said that the case should be settled on the defendant's paying $500 and the costs of the action.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Sedgwick, in Part I. of the Superior Court, yesterday dismissed the complaint in the suit of Patrick and Thomas Fox, real estate agents, who sought to recover from Simon Wormser $5,000, as commissions on the sale to the latter of $225,000 worth of real estate formerly owned by Isabella Garvey, the wife of Andrew J. Garvey.

Judge Benedict yesterday opened the term of the United States Court, Criminal Branch, for this district, and, after impaneling the petit jury and calling the calendar, adjourned the court until to-morrow. Among the most notable of the causes to be tried are those of Douglas and Grow, who are charged with defrauding the United States Treasury by means of a false power of attorney.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday the following milk-dealers were fined $25 each for selling adulterated milk: Herman Beine, John Curran, Adelaide Gambling, John Hoene, Henry Hoop, George Meyer, Gella Hollway, Herman Meerse, Frank Zehnder, and Conrad Saumen. George Hoffman was fined $50 for a similar offense. Thomas F. Casey, a butter-dealer, at No. 562 Tenth-avenue, was fined $5 for selling Oleomargarine as butter.

The counsel in the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and certain judgment creditors against the Erie Railway appeared before ex-Judge Spencer, Referee, yesterday morning, to listen to the answer of Mr. Atterbury, counsel for Receiver Jewett, to the objections made to the continuance of the reaccounting as filed by Mr. Arden, counsel for three of the judgment creditors, last week. The Referee took the papers, and promised to render a decision in a few days.

Gen. Benjamin B. Foster, who has undertaken the defense of Tobin, the West Point murderer, has applied to United States Commissioner Osborn for a commission to inquire into the sanity of his client, but Commissioner Osborn, not believing that any authority existed under the United States statutes for such an order, denied the motion. Assistant United States District Attorney Fiero will submit the question to the United States Attorney-General for his opinion.

Martha Adelaide Goll and Rosetine Goll were married on Feb. 20, 1871. They have two children. Mrs. Goll, in a petition to Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, said that her husband had abandoned her, and has gone to live with a woman of bad character, named Maggie Lee, at No. 217 West Thirty-first-street. He has the children with him. The woman tells them to call her mother. Mrs. Goll obtained a writ of habeas corpus, calling for the production of her children in court.

The suit of Henrietta P. Sprague, as Administratrix of the late John H. Sprague, against Adolph H. Lazare and the Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad Company, was tried before Judge Van Brunt in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The plaintiff is the Assignee of the claim of J. Hilliott Condict, on an agreement for building part of the railway. She seeks an accounting and an injunction to restrain the defendants from parting with any of the stock to which she is entitled. Decision was reserved.

The litigation over the estate of the late ex-Judge McCunn was called before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by Mrs. McCunn for the removal of the Receiver of the estate. The motion was withdrawn, however, because the creditors had not been notified of it. It was stated that the claims, over $2,000 each, the estate had been distributed among lawyers, Mrs. McCunn is obliged to live in a room in a tenement-house, and depend for her subsistence on the charity of her attorney.

Michael McKenna, a laborer, aged 36, living in the First Ward, on Tuesday night broke through the rear basement door of Robert Stoddart's residence, at No. 329 West Fifty-second-street, and plundered the lower floor of $46 45 worth of clothing, which he carried off. He was arrested by Officer Peter O'Neil of the Eighth Precinct, with the stolen goods in a basket on his arm. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and was committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

Justice Pinckney held court yesterday in the Sixth District Court, in the absence of Justice Gedney, and disposed of several cases involving some nice points of law upon the question of special contracts between employers and their employés. During the past two months his health has been so much improved that he has been able to preside in the Seventh District Court every day, and has disposed of unusually heavy calendars. During the present month he will preside occasionally for the Justices who took care of his court during his recent illness.

Mary E. Ingersoll brought suit in the Supreme Court recently for an absolute divorce from her husband, William F. Ingersoll, on the ground of the latter's alleged adultery. He defended the action which was tried before a Referee. The latter's report, which is in favor of Mrs. Ingersoll, is now ready. Frederick Swarts, her attorney, refused to go on with the case unless he were paid $100 in addition to the $100 he has already received from his client. She put in affidavits saying that she is unable to pay the money, etc., and asked to have another attorney substituted for her. Judge Lawrence yesterday granted her motion, providing she pays $75 to Swarts.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a motion amending the summons and complaint in the suit of John Jacob Astor, William Astor, and George De Forest Lord against John Armstrong Chanler and others. The action, which is a friendly one, was begun by the plaintiffs a year ago for the purpose of being relieved from their positions as Trustees under deeds of the late William B. Astor, who thus made provision for his granddaughter, Margaret A. Ward, afterward the wife of the late John Winthrop Chanler. The amendment to the complaint simply brings in the Executors of the latter and the guardians of his children as parties to the action.

A YOUNG CLERK'S RUIN.

On Saturday last John Lawrence, aged 24, an assistant shipping clerk in the office of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, at No. 71 Broadway, abstracted the cash-box from the safe and stole the contents, amounting to $75, and left the office. The efforts of Detective Woolsey, of the Central Office, to discover the whereabouts of the runaway revealed a singular history. The detective learned that for some time past Lawrence had been boarding at the house of Mr. Alexander, No. 206 North Fifth-street, Brooklyn, but had left suddenly and secretly on Saturday with a Mrs. Alexander, a woman who is 40 years of age, and described as unattractive in appearance. Coming to New-York, they took up a residence as man and wife at No. 9 Lewis-street. Lawrence was getting at this time about $25 a month, a sum manifestly insufficient to support the two. On Wednesday last Mrs. Alexander departed for Portland. Three days later the young man received a letter from her, and on Saturday took out the cash-box, supposing it contained a large amount of money. He burst it open at the bottom of the stairs, and with part of the money it contained secured passage en route for Portland on the Fall River boat for Boston. He was shadowed all this time, however, and no sooner did he, step off the boat at Boston than he found the Chief of the Boston Police waiting to receive him. Upon his person was found about $45. He returned to this City on the next boat in custody of Detective Woolsey, and upon being brought face to face with Mr. Samuel Lang, the Cashier and Treasurer of the company, he confessed the theft, returned the remainder of the money, and expressed much sorrow for his conduct. Yesterday he was taken before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, where he was committed to await trial.

THE VANDERBILT WILL CASE.

The session in the Vanderbilt will case yesterday was brief, and no marked progress was made. There were delays in the morning and afternoon, and protracted arguments between counsel. Dr. Bodenhamer was recalled to correct some statements in his former testimony. Mrs. Massey, who testified on Tuesday, was also recalled. She had misunderstood an important question asked her by counsel, and was on the record as having asserted that she had not seen Cornelius J. Vanderbilt for five years until she saw him recently. She explained that she thought counsel meant the Commodore when he said "Cornelius." The young man was always called "Neely." Judge Rapallo was upon the stand again. His testimony concerning the making of the will had caused some discussion. He swore yesterday that the will was drawn up and signed in accordance with the law. On Friday afternoon the testimony of Mrs. Cross and Mrs. Allen, the daughters of the Commodore, will be taken at the home of the former, in the presence of the Surrogate.

LOPEZ SEEKING RELEASE FROM JAIL.

Joseph Lopez, who was committed by Judge Van Brunt on Tuesday to answer a charge of perjury in having sworn falsely to his answer in the suit of Miss Georgiana Morison, applied to Judge Donohue yesterday and obtained a writ of habeas corpus to inquire into the legality of his detention. The petition he says that because of his imprisonment, a demand for a copy of the warrant or process on which he is confined could not be made. He has been advised, he says, that his imprisonment is illegal; that the Judge "is empowered to commit when he has had a reasonable presumption that a witness has willfully and corruptly testified falsely to some material point or matter in any case or proceeding before him as such Justice pending, and under no other circumstances;" and that it is not pretended such was the case here.

EUGENE B. NEWHALL CONVICTED.

At the opening of Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Mr. Peter Mitchell, counsel for Eugene B. Newhall, charged with being implicated in the larceny of the valuable effects of Mr. McKendree W. Jones, commenced his summing-up to the jury, and in the course of a long address argued for the acquittal of his client. Assistant District Attorney Bell followed for the prosecution, contending that the guilt of Newhall had been proved beyond all doubt, not only by the evidence for the prosecution, but even by witnesses put by the prisoner's own admissions on the witness-stand. Judge Gildersleeve then charged, and at 4:50 P. M. the jury retired to deliberate. After an absence of over three hours they returned a verdict of guilty of receiving stolen goods. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

MANHEIM'S CENTENNIAL VENTURE.

The trial of the suit of Max Maretzek against Miss Marie Cameron and Henry A. Stelbrecht took place before Judge Van Vorst and a jury in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday. Mr. Maretzek sought to recover $1,000 damages for alleged breach of a contract. It seems that in the early part of 1876 the parties made an agreement whereby Mr. Maretzek was to go to Philadelphia and conduct an orchestra of 50 pieces at Offenbach's Gardens from June 10, 1876, during the Centennial, as required, to Nov. 1. He was to receive for his services $110 per week and one-half of the profits, besides half the gross receipts of one benefit. At the end of one week, after he had been paid, there was some difficulty, and the orchestra was discharged. On the following Monday Mr. Maretzek went to the Gardens to attend to his business as usual, but found a new orchestra and a new conductor there. The defendants claimed that by the failure of time fixed to the contract, they had a right to terminate it at the end of any one week. Judge Van Vorst directed the jury to bring in a verdict in favor of Mr. Maretzek for $550, that being for the five weeks after the dismissal, during which he had tendered his services.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Leeche, Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8; Peiper vs. Wands.

Which vs. Winterbern.—I wish to see counsel. If I am not here on Wednesday, present to another Judge.

By Judge Donohue.

Edgerton vs. York.—Motion denied.

By Judge Brady.

Elliott vs. King.—The court having, on notice to all the claimants, directed a deposit of the moneys due from the defendant I see no reason why an order to ascertain priorities should not be entered. It is accordingly ordered.

Morse vs. Morris.—Resettled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Donohue.

Thompson vs. The Utica, Ithaca, and Elmira Railroad Company.—I do not think the case referable.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Mason vs. Libbey.—Judgment approved and signed.

James vs. Bensley et al.—Construction of will determined. Memorandum.

Clepp vs. The American Newspaper Union et al.—Orders overruling demurrers settled and signed.

Clepp vs. Adams.—Orders sustaining demurrer settled and signed.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Kirtland vs. Mead et al.—Findings and decree signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Bonds Approved.—Kelso vs. Corson; Schulze vs. Fischer; Bartels to Street.

In the matter of the assignment of Davis.—Application granted.

Lord vs. Kittell.—Demurrer overruled, with leave to answer on payment of costs.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions Filed.—Kopetzky vs. Mulligan; Kolpp vs. Hoerle; Welsh vs. Thompson; Wagner vs. Farrell; Schnurer vs. Nelson; Luther vs. Fraser; McEwen vs. Wilber; Wheeler vs. Campbell; White vs. Valentine.

Gilbert vs. Self.—The case presented purely a question of fact; there was no surprise; the new evidence if admissible, is cumulative only; motion for new trial denied.

Shorb vs. Wheeler (two cases.)—Motion for new trial denied; no costs.

Freeman vs. Tate.—See indorsement on papers.

Rothschild vs. Stansbacher.—$30 trial fee allowed. (38 How. 350.)

McQuade vs. McNamara.—Former order modified.

Hermanos vs. Sacre.—Motion for judgment granted.

Lassiter vs. Harris.—Motion denied, without costs.

Stockhiles vs. De Noe.—Motion granted.

Brickelhaupt vs. Stoke.—Complaint dismissed.

Michel vs. Wilkinson.—Motion granted.

Deyselle Noted.—Shilling vs. Frank; Frans vs. Martens.

Jacobs vs. Auchman.—Motion to vacate arrest denied, but speedy trial ordered.

Hermanos vs. Carmona.—Motion to vacate denied, but default opened on terms. (See papers.)

Williams vs. Gildet.—Motion granted for March 27, 1878.

Stickrodt vs. Bowcock.—Motion denied; no costs.

White vs. Coker.—Motion granted conditionally.

Adams vs. Wiley.—Referred to L. Auschucker.

By Judge Sheridan.

Herman vs. Mundy.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Lawrence vs. Spignor.—Motion to set aside Referee's report and for new trial granted.

Summers vs. Beach.—Judgment for plaintiff; prepare findings.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 94, 96, 116, 154, 190, 213, 242, 263, 265, 271, 272, 282, 288, 290. Assessment—Nos. 5, 8, 17, 98, 100, 113, 122, 124, 129, 130, 131, 138, 134, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 145, 82, 83.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady and Ingraham, JJ.

Nos. 106, 172, 162, 170, 132, 165, 178, 108, 154, 155, 168, 173, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 180.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 167, 214, 221, 314, 230, 234, 235, 236, 237, 279, 254, 157, 244, 251, 260, 176, 183, 186, 187, 202, 209, 143, 212, 220, 26, 22, 44, 211, 217, 231, 72, 104, 139, 187, 188, 179, 222, 228, 40, 47, 138, 156.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 106, 1710, 983, 1131, 2815, 806, 1003, 3074, 3184, 994, 1904, 1599, 1500, 1518, 1519, 814, 2813, 2177, 1435, 1531, 1534, 1535. Jury trial.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Potter, J.

Nos. 953, 1369, 2901, 1353, 3501, 1708, 989, 371, 1344, 1328, 1364, 1391, 1452, 1454, 1379, 1488, 1493, 1417, 1395, 1498, 931, 1043.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 23, 1436, 627, 463, 770, 141, 375, 506, 507, 512, 2038, 110, 553, 892, 1288, 1299, 2704, 1315, 1326, 1349, 1114, 128, 1168, 384, 2961, 2982, 2985, 1061, 1441, 1064, 1431, 1498, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1052, 2479, 2505, 1225, 1519, 1521, 1536, 1527, 1529, 1530, 1527, 1529, 1439, 1317.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of April.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. 12, 47, 62.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 254, 719, 577, 452, 431, 797, 208, 1071, 193, 268, 167, 483, 779, 499, 252.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos. 23, 24, 27, 29, 40, 43, 36.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by Larremore, J.

No. 2.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—No. 454. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 3088, 4269, 2609, 3840, 2778, 3013, 747, 2616, 2801, 3091, 3331, 3532, 3289, 1651, 3132.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos. 4194, 4110, 2180, 3398, 3532, 3280, 3339, 3458, 4143, 3060, 3482, 3995, 1925, 3512, 3514, 4320.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos. 4199, 3496, 3444, 3443, 3545, 3445, 2480, 3923, 3446, 1138, 4250, 3568, 3569, 3560, 3561.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Theobold Finch, homicide; James Dunivan, larceny. James Ward, felonious assault and battery. James Thompson, the person. Patrick King, felonious assaults and battery. Thomas Wellwood, forgery. William Andrews, forgery. John Smith, burglary. Abraham Haddin, forgery. Christopher Hall, burglary. James Bailey, false pretenses. Michael Dolan and John McFatern, assault and battery. Dominick Cella, assault and battery. May Christopher, disorderly house. Peter Zink and Louis Diehl, grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

John Tagle and Dennis Slattery, felonious assault and battery. William Blanche and William McGee, larceny from the person. John Daly, grand larceny. John Dimmingham, assault and battery. John Stella, grand larceny. Phillip Lynch, receiving stolen goods. Theodore Chasm, grand larceny. Levi Dewird, false pretenses. James Garnitz, burglary. Thomas Robinson, larceny from the person. John Williams, violating lottery laws. Thomas Gallagher, larceny from the person. Richard E. Butts, felonious assault and battery.

THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY FLOODS.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 2d inst. says: "There has been within the last two weeks an entire submersion of all the islands in the Sacramento River. Grand Island, with its expensive works of reclamation, deemed almost impregnable, gave way on Friday, and is now a waste of waters, filling up with sand and other debris washed down from the mountains. Here we have, as the result of a piecemeal system of reclamation, together with a vicious practice of mining, the destruction, for present uses, of 15,000 acres of land that would produce the most enormous crops of every description. Next in the line to Sherman Island, containing a great many good residences and business buildings. This land has commanded a cash rental of from $20 to $50 an acre. Andrus Island has been entirely inundated, as has also Brannan Island and the Union District. Here are three years' rents at their mouth. They raised magnificent crops when grain was drying out and withering almost everywhere else. While here the reverse is the case, nothing is in doubt by knowing their value as well, perhaps, as in doubtful years. Here, by the aid of

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$14,000 Ohio & M. 2d 53
3,000 do. 55
7,000 do. 54½
2,000 C. & Pitts. 1st 107
1,000 N. W. C. & O. 96½
20,000 do. 96¾
10,000 C. & N. W. con. 1865 ..... 96¾
5,000 Con. Pac. gold 106½
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st 108½
5,000 L. & S. 1 bg. 89
do. 89½
15,000 M. & St. P. 95¼
do. 95⅝
1700 West. Union 96¾
3600 do. 96¾
1000 do. 96¾
1000 do. 96¾
1800 do. 96¾
100 do. 96¾
100 do. 96¾
100 N. Y. C. & H. 107½
100 do. 107½
100 do. 107½
100 do

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Money—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case—Mr. O. F. Cochlan, Mr. Parselle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—A Widow Hunt—Toodles—Mr. J. S. Clarke.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Bachelors—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

STANDARD THEATRE.—The Victims—Solon Shingle—Mr. John E. Owens.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Hamlet—Mr. N. S. Wood.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Exiles—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. S. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Serpent and the Dove.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Farce, Minstrelsy and Variety—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Ridiculous Horses—Educated Dogs. Day and Evening.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle and South Atlantic States, rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds, and generally cooler, clear weather, except in the southern portion of the former occasionally light rains.

Later returns from New-Hampshire do not perceptibly alter the results announced in yesterday's Times. The Republican majority will fall but little short of 2,000, and the Republican majority in the lower branch of the Legislature will be from 45 to 55; the Democrats who confidently predicted a Republican defeat are consoling themselves by allusions to the Republican losses, and the Republicans who counted on their majority being reduced to 1,000 are, with somewhat better reason, congratulating themselves on the very satisfactory display of party strength. The vote was considerably lighter than last year, and the stay-at-homes were drawn more largely from the Republican than from the Democratic ranks.

Mr. Beverly B. Douglas is supposed to represent the people of the First Congressional District of Virginia. His chief duty to his constituents appears to consist in getting drunk. Yesterday he succeeded in getting rather drunker than usual, and in creating a scene which, even for the present House of Representatives, was a very disgraceful one. Mr. Douglas appears to have had some glimmering of the absurdity of a rebuke to a man in his condition from Mr. Cox, who was in the chair when the inebriated Virginian insisted on being heard. At least, he refused to recognize the authority of Mr. Cox, and threatened to thrash the Sergeant-at-Arms, who was summoned to assist the Chair in preserving order. Finding the atmosphere of the House uncongenial, Mr. Douglas bent his unsteady steps toward the Senate, but as the hour was rather early for the convivial exhibitions which occasionally take place in and around the Senate Chamber, the bibulous visitor from the House betook himself to haunts where a member of Congress can with impunity be intoxicated before dinner.

About the same time Mr. Blaine was permitted to give the Senate a hardly more elevated exhibition of the manners of the House. The sympathies of the Senator from Maine were powerfully excited by the wrongs of "the lonely settler in Montana," who, under the tyrannical rule of the Secretary of the Interior, is liable to be visited by "spies and pimps," intent on compelling payment of one dollar per cord "stumpage" due to the Government. Mr. Blaine thought that because it was the misfortune of Mr. Schurz to be born in a country 150,000 miles less in extent than Montana, he was liable to follow "the instinct of his boyhood" in applying the Land laws of Prussia to a territory settled under the Land laws of the United States. Mr. Schurz will hardly find it worth while to reply to Mr. Blaine's impertinences, though he could probably succeed in showing that the Senator from Maine is as ignorant of the questions at issue between the Government and the timber-thieves as he is of the relative superficies of Montana and Prussia. As Montana is usually reported as having a superficies of less than 150,000 square miles, and as the Prussia even of Mr. Schurz's boyhood was not absolutely a cabbage garden, there must be a trifling error somewhere. It is more to the purpose to remember that Mr. Blaine has been in the past a confederate of the plunderers of the public domain of the United States; that he was the holder of $130,000 of land bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, for which he did not pay a dollar, and that in pursuance of his promise of not proving "a deadhead in the enterprise," he used his position as Speaker of the House to help the jobbers who were working for a renewal of the land grant of the Little Rock Road. Mr. Schurz has at least followed "the instinct of his boyhood," which taught him to employ his talents in making an honest livelihood.

Difficulties continue to accumulate around the projected congress. A special dispatch from Berlin has just announced that "the German Government will not issue invitations to the congress, till all difficulties about the subjects to be considered thereat are removed"—a measure which savors strongly of forbidding a man to go into the water till he has learned to swim. At best, the impending conference will be more like a family party convened for the reading of a will, than a group of judges with the power of final decision; but every day that passes adds something to its difficulties. Germany's claim to preside, taken in connection with her recent support of Russia, cannot but awaken suspicion; and another complication has just been introduced by the rumored intention of the Armenians to petition England for a European protectorate, as a safeguard against Russia. Meanwhile, the Greeks, encouraged by Lord Derby's recent advocacy of their claims, are pushing their partisan warfare in Thrace and Macedonia so vigorously as to force the Turkish non-combatant population to abandon their houses en masse. The London *Standard* gives a deplorable account of the sufferings of these refugees, hundreds of whom are said to have perished by cold and famine on their way to Constantinople; and the distress of the survivors has overmatched the utmost efforts of the Baroness Burdett Coutts, whose unwearied benevolence has just been rewarded with the Order of the Medjidieh. It is much to be feared that, if relief on a large scale does not speedily arrive from without, Eastern Turkey will be scourged by a famine even more grievous than that which threatened Paris in the Spring of 1871.

It was about this time last year that the mind of the Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities gave way under the pressure of duties which were too heavy for him. This session he was supposed to be husbanding his intellectual resources rather more carefully, and to be confining himself to the writing of letters of inquiry to City officials cautiously asking what they would do with certain legislative powers if they got them. There was a report that he was devoting the watches of the night to wrestling with the problem of finding some constitutional method to abolish the office of Commissioner of Jurors, but that was evidently a mistake. It seems that his powerful intellect has been absorbed in the task of laying out the Senate and Assembly districts of this City under Mr. Alvord's Apportionment bill. The result will be deemed surprising only by those unacquainted with the abilities of the draughtsmen. If, as certain captious critics allege, all of the Tenth, and sundry portions of the Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, were left without representation at all; if the people of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards were given the opportunity of voting for two representatives in the Senate, it would be a very hasty inference to ascribe these irregularities to the stupidity, incapacity, or mental confusion of the Chairman of the Committee on Cities. The gentleman from Putnam, whose astuteness is equaled only by his profundity, had undoubtedly in view some Great Plan whose bearings he will be able to show "lays in the application on it."

OUR DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

The House yesterday passed the bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service, with a few unimportant amendments. A proviso that the Consul-General at Rio Janeiro should also perform the duties of Secretary of Legation at the Brazilian Court was stricken out, and the duties of our representative at the Argentine Republic were extended to embrace Paraguay and Uruguay, and the salary raised to $8,000. These were steps in the right direction, as tending to the better care of our South American trade; but they were so insignificant as only to bring into clearer light the principles which now govern much of our foreign service, and which must be radically changed before we can hope to get out of it all the good that we ought to have from it, and that we so sadly need.

In this connection we take pleasure in calling attention to the very able speech of Mr. Hewitt, of this State, made in the House on Monday. When Mr. Hewitt gets out of the rut of partisanship, or of the narrower and more binding rut of Tildenism, to which he has mostly confined his energies since he has been in Congress, his views are well worth study. He has unquestioned capacity, and is well up in commercial questions. His study of our foreign service, if not profound, is intelligent, and many of his conclusions are sound. He is right in thinking that at the present time we have utterly outgrown the system on which the service is conducted; that such political interests as we once had are practically secure, and that our commercial interests, with such collateral political questions as may arise from the duty of protecting the rights of our citizens in foreign lands, are now first in order. For these ends our service is very badly fitted. It is misdirected, wasteful, and inefficient. The most money is spent where it will do least good, and while our so-called diplomatic officers are by no means carefully selected, even for the relatively slight work which they have to perform, our consular service, which is, or ought to be, of vital importance, is as badly manned on the whole as it very well could be.

As a disciple of theoretical reform of the civil service, Mr. Hewitt's associations are unfortunate. He was the chief advocate and representative in the last Presidential campaign of Mr. Tilden, whose ideas of reform were limited to putting out the ins and putting in the outs—a comfortable notion for a candidate, and one well suited to arouse the zeal of his followers, but a very barren and laughable notion as the basis of a real reform. But as Mr. Tilden is not President, and Mr. Hewitt's sermons are addressed to sinners over whom he has no control, and for whose application of them he is in no danger of being called to account, he can afford to preach sound doctrine. It is not the less sound for that reason; and when he says that our consular service should be made as efficient as possible in extending our trade, and that for that purpose its officers should be appointed for fitness only; their positions should be graded; their tenure should be secure; they should be sure of gradual promotion for good service; their salaries should be sufficient; they should have a modest retiring pension, and they should be regulated by a competent central head, selected with special reference to his capacity to subserve our commercial interests—when Mr. Hewitt lays down these principles, he states the a b c of reform in the consular service.

We are inclined to think that he has unnecessarily mixed up the two questions of a change in the diplomatic system and a reform in the consular system. The former is certainly advisable, and the general idea of two principal representatives at London and Berlin, with competent Secretaries of Legation at the other capitals, is a sensible one; but its execution is not a condition precedent to a reform of the consular service. The latter is not only advisable, it is a need of the highest order. Our present consular force, with some prominent exceptions, is at once costly and useless. It is not extravagantly paid for the duties it ought to do, but it does not do those duties, while it is maintained by a clumsy, heavy, and unnecessary tax on commerce. Relatively to the amount of our foreign trade, our consular system is twelve times as expensive as that of England; relatively to the aid it gives our commerce, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that it is one hundred times as expensive. The radical difficulty with it is that it is filled with men appointed for political or personal reasons, and contains very few men appointed for their fitness to serve our commercial interests. Then, it is more than sustained by the fees which our Consuls are made to collect, and these are for the most part fees for consular certificates to invoices which are more than useless, or fees for shipping and discharging crews from American vessels, which are exorbitant. These exactions are a direct tax on commerce, and could only be justified by palpable services rendered to commerce; but such service from our Consuls is, in fact, and as a necessity from the nature of the system, very slight.

As to the application of sound principles, Mr. Hewitt thinks that the House has very little power in the premises. His theory on this point is rather fanciful. It makes very little difference whether the House may propose legislation, or may merely make suggestions, for the Senate and the Executive to carry out. Practically, the power of the President and Senate to act without the House is very near to nothing, and the fact that Congress may regulate the duties of the officers of the foreign service is beyond question. The President now has that power; but he derives it from law, not from the Constitution, and must exercise it in accordance with law, as will be seen by section 1,752 of the Revised Statutes, which covers the subject. That section says: "The President is authorized to prescribe such regulations and make and issue such orders and instructions, not inconsistent with the Constitution or any law of the United States in relation to the duties of all diplomatic and consular officers, * * * from time to time, as he may think conducive to the public interests." Doubtless, a substantial agreement of the three co-ordinate branches of the law-making power—the House, the Senate, and the President—would be necessary to accomplish any complete reform. But we do not think that any member of Congress with clear ideas and a position of influence, need hesitate on the ground of constitutional incapacity, to try to get his ideas applied to a reform of our foreign service such as it now most imperatively needs.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY'S SCHEME.

The indignation of stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company comes too late to be commendable. It would have been more efficacious as well as more seemly had it been manifested before the policy whose results they denounce had attained the proportions which render these results inevitable. As long as the ballooning process went on, they were satisfied. Intoxicated apparently with the idea of converting the road proper into the centre of a magnificent system, they applauded the expansion which is the source of all their troubles. The profitableness of their own legitimate enterprise made them willing listeners to the various proposals which, one after another, fastened upon them leases and guarantees, contracts and liabilities of all sorts, to an extent in the aggregate which prudent investors cannot now contemplate without mingled wonder and fear. The "system" that now alarms them was then an object of incessant praise. The ambition that conceived it, and the skill that consummated each succeeding scheme, were extolled, until the stockholders persuaded themselves that the system itself was peerless, and that the possibility of disaster was too remote to be thought of as an obstacle. In these days Thomas A. Scott was worshiped as a genius in finance and without a superior in railroad management. The Pennsylvania stockholders deemed his services cheap at any price. His salary was increased until it became $12,000 a year more than that of his distinguished predecessor, and he was glorified as the true author of the plans which made the company what it then was.

Having thus made themselves parties to the policy whose ruinous tendencies are now manifest,—having sustained the management at every step, in its plans for absorbing and attaching other roads, regardless of the obligations entailed,—their present disaffection is, to say the least, ungracious. One ground of complaint against Mr. Scott they undoubtedly have. A man who received a salary of $30,000, and who still receives $24,000, should in common decency give undivided attention to the interests he is appointed to protect. But Mr. Scott is more frequently heard of now as the head of the Texas Pacific than of the Pennsylvania Railroad; his heart is in the Texas Pacific job, and in the chance it affords for the promotion of his private fortunes, while to the public he appears only incidentally as the chief executive of the corporation which yields him a princely recompense. Another possible contingency must also be stated. There may be reasons for the distrust evidenced in the appointment of a special committee to verify the representations of the report, though the proceedings as published cast no light upon the subject. Apart from this possibility, the disposition to complain on general grounds because the company is not as prosperous as when inflation was at its height seems unreasonable. The company simply shares the common lot. It has made some good bargains and many bad ones; obligations unwisely assumed turn out to be very burdensome; money that might have been available for dividends is barely sufficient to save the company's credit; assets shrink and property disappears; and, as a last resort, the Directors propose that the shareholders shall forego a part of their expected earnings in order that a fund may be created to provide for the $183,000,000 of guaranteed liabilities. That the proposition causes disappointment in the minds of persons who have believed that they held an infallible investment stock, we can easily believe. The fact remains that the burdens in question were assumed with the full sanction of the shareholders, and that the troubles of the latter are identical with those which every man and every corporation in the country has experienced.

The proposition, instead of justifying the obloquy it encounters, is a redeeming feature in the company's management. We may be sure that it would not have been presented had the managers seen any other way of escape from the difficulties that beset them. The origin of these difficulties is not now under consideration. They are the products of a policy that received the sanction of the stockholders, and there is only one honorable mode of meeting them. The repudiation of contracts because they are unprofitable, and the "scaling" of the payments guaranteed—both of which measures have been hinted at in Wall-street—are devices of knavery. No upright man could approve of them in any circumstances. The Pennsylvania Company deliberately assumed its load and that load it must carry unless by an act of bankruptcy its stock be practically wiped out. For this alternative the stockholders are not prepared. Nor is the sacrifice likely to be necessary, since the company, according to the Directors' showing, may by proper effort gradually provide for the indebtedness. It is creditable to Mr. Scott that he faces the difficulty manfully. His scheme for creating a trust fund, at the cost of an immediate sacrifice to the stockholders but with a promise of great profit ultimately, ought to succeed. It is an honest method of clearing away the financial cloud which overhangs the company, doing infinitely more harm to the present value of the property than any that would attend the proposed curtailment of dividends. The time is coming when other great corporations will follow the example.

SENTIMENTAL JOBBERY.

Once during the early part of the war of the rebellion, a Senator from Oregon made a speech in favor of a somewhat doubtful bill, then before the Senate of the United States. The Senator waxed pathetic as he referred to the dead heroes whose memories were in some way bound up in this particular bill, and he quoted from Collins' familiar lines beginning "Now sleep the brave who sink to rest." John P. Hale, who happened to be on the other side of this question, replied to the Senator, and, his face rippling with mirth, complimented him on his eloquence, but added, "It will take a great deal of poetry to make this job go down." Nevertheless, during that period of our history the "poetry" which John P. Hale derided so sarcastically did help many jobs through Congress, and not a few men voted for measures which their better judgment condemned, because they were afraid of the clamor which could be raised against them by unscrupulous advocates. In those days it did not require much ingenuity to torture and twist a financial job in such a way as to make a patriotic appeal in order. He was a poor manager in Congress who could not manage to bring in some stirring allusion to "our brave soldiers in the field," "the noble defenders of the flag," or "our imperiled Union." And this sort of fustian rhetoric was not always unavailing. It was not every day that a war-worn old Republican like Hale would dare to laugh at the touching allusion to the brave who sink to rest, when it was brought in to help a bill appropriating money from the Treasury.

We have changed all that. The last appropriation for the brave defenders has been made, and we have taken up the other side. It often happens that when a great criminal has been prosecuted to the full extent of the law, or has been driven into a corner, and, panting and helpless, lies supine at last, popular sympathy turns in his favor. People forget his crimes in his abject misfortunes. Even a murderer, whose hands have been seven times crimsoned with the blood of innocent men, may go to the scaffold followed by the heartfelt regret of many good men and women, who only remember that he has to suffer now. Not a few very worthy people say of the greatest thief of modern times—"Poor old Tweed." In all such cases as these the general sense of justice has been conciliated. Probably, it would not take much to carry this conciliation to an extreme, and to let loose upon the community the thieves and murderers who have been defeated and deprived of all power of mischief. On this string are playing our lately misguided Southern brethren who have come back into Congress and who "go in for the old flag and an appropriation." They have taken a leaf out of the Oregon Senator's book, and poetical quotations and eloquent allusions to "the brave" are very pat upon their lips. In his speech on the Southern Postmasters' claims last Winter, Mr. Reagan made the usual argument of these jobbers. It was the argument of the jobbers of an earlier day, but it was turned around to fit the altered condition of things. Condensed into a few lines, Mr. Reagan's elaborate speech would read something like this: "We have been defeated on the battle-field, despoiled, shattered, and ruined. We have accepted the situation. We fight no more, and our presence here in Congress is an earnest of our good faith. All we ask is that these claims, the justice of which no court in Christendom would deny, shall be paid. Do not trample on a suffering people. Meet us at least half way, and pay the claims of these citizens of our common country. Let us be friends and brothers, and do not, I entreat you, turn a deaf ear to the humble petition which comes up to you, with a cry for justice, from the prostrate South."

We have heard something very much like this before. We shall hear it many times again. It is the humble petition of the camel, who only asks that he may put his nose into the traveler's tent. It is so artful, so modest, that we must needs relent and grant it. Mr. Reagan's job was not a big job; it only contemplated taking $375,000 from the Treasury. But, to the best of its little ability, it was as corrupt and nefarious a job as was ever bolstered up in Congress by specious argument and false sentiment. It was a job for the benefit of certain adventurers, who demanded that the Government should pay certain Postmasters and contractors, when those Postmasters and contractors had been already paid from moneys stolen from the United States Government by the rebel authorities. With a grotesque fitness, the man who made the high-toned speech in favor of the bill, urging justice to these "citizens of our common country," was the very man who had helped to capture the money from the United States Government, and had papid it out to the claimants whose second payment he had urged with poetry and eloquence. This is conciliation pressed to an extreme limit. It is conciliation in the interest of fraud. It is incredible that the framers of the joint resolution, so hurriedly withdrawn in the House the other day, should not have known that their intended beneficiaries had already been paid. Indeed, the omission from the resolution of the clause designed to prevent a second payment of these claims indicates a fraud on the surface of things. Honest Congressmen, when they hear the familiar appeal to their sympathies in behalf of "the brave, long-suffering, much-enduring, and thoroughly-conciliated South," may look for a corrupt job under all this sentiment.

DOWN WITH EDUCATION.

The proposal to further reduce the salary of the public school teachers in this City is an excellent one. That those idle people who never carried a hod full of bricks or laid a water-main in their lives should receive more pay than is earned by the honest working man, is an outrage. There are in this City scores of schoolmistresses wallowing in spectacles, and scores of schoolmasters rolling in clean collars, who receive annually from four to six hundred dollars each. For this they do no work whatever. They simply sit at comfortable desks and teach a few children. It is time that they should be stripped of their ill-gotten wealth, and that their wages should be reduced to, say, half the average wages of a working man.

To reduce the pay of school teachers is, however, only the first step in a series of reforms that are imperatively necessary. It is, perhaps, wise to retain, at least for the present, the lower grade of public schools. In these the sons of honest working men do not always learn enough to render them unfit for the duties of life, and it is not absolutely certain that a knowledge of reading and writing is at all times inconsistent with statesmanship. There can be no question, however, that the high schools and colleges with which our land is infested should be swept out of existence, and the honest patriots of the country look to the statesmen of the West to accomplish this necessary reform.

These schools and colleges corrupt the youth of America, morally and intellectually. An educated man is almost certain to have a knowledge of political economy and aristocratic views of government. In these respects he is even worse than the uneducated capitalist, and possesses all the moral hideousness of the bondholder. That beneficent measure, the Silver bill, was opposed with significant unanimity by our educated men. It was by these conscienceless "Shylocks" that we were told that the Government could not make a dollar out of ninety-two cents. They proposed to be more moral than the noble, because uneducated, statesmen of the West, and they pretended that it was dishonest to refuse to pay the full demands of shameless creditors. Now that these patriots are everywhere demanding that the Government should increase the volume of the currency, these educated enemies of the people oppose the demand. Instead of wishing to see money cheap, so that the poor man can always have plenty of it, they openly avow the opinion that money should be made scarce, so that only rich people can afford to have any large amount of it. This atrocious sentiment, joined to a loathsome knowledge of figures which enables them to apparently refute the ablest arguments of nature's noblemen, ought to secure for the educated classes the hatred and contempt of true patriots. Experience has shown that the more ignorant a statesman is, the more earnest is he in advocating legislation in the interests of the working men and in opposition to the capitalists. Some of the foremost Western statesmen, who have successfully supported the Silver bill, are men who have received no education beyond that afforded by the common school, and whose minds are wholly unpolluted by political economy. The leaders of the new National Party, organized the other day at Toledo, and destined to be the hope of the working men, are uneducated men, who would scorn to know what aristocrats writing in behalf of capitalists have said in regard to the so-called laws of political economy. It is incontestable that the Silver bill, the first great measure of reform that this country has seen, was originated and carried through by ignorant, and in spite of educated, men. The true reason why the glorious West advocates cheap silver, the inflation of the currency, and eternal hostility to bondholders and capitalists, is that the leaders of the West are mostly self-made men who have preserved their minds uncontaminated by education.

Not only do high schools and colleges thus poison the fountains of statesmanship, but they are also essentially aristocratic institutions. Their professed object is to render their pupils superior in knowledge to the mass of their fellow-citizens. This is at war with the grand principle of equality. What right has one man to know more than another? If it is a crime—as all true patriots now concede that it is—for one man to have more money than another, it is no less a crime for him to know more than another. In this free country, every man should be the equal of every other man in political power, in wealth, and in knowledge; and if he pretends to be any more honest, or any better in any way, than are his fellow-countrymen, he should be promptly punished in accordance with his deserts. If all the voters, East, West, and South, knew no more than the average hard-working ward politician, does any one suppose that there would be any further legislation in the interest of capital? If every man in Congress were as ignorant as Mr. Matthews, or the noble Jones, of Nevada, would there be any further delay in the passage of laws in the exclusive interest of the working classes? If we want inflation, repudiation, and war on the rich, we must render it impossible for any American to know more than the most ignorant patriot now in public life. To secure equality of ignorance, we must abolish all educational institutions above the grade of common schools, and make it a penitentiary offense for any man to attempt, by surreptitious study, to destroy the equality between himself and the humble but patriotic tramp. Whether the common schools themselves ought not to be abolished is a question which must sooner or later be discussed; and in this connection it may be pointed out that if no American knew how to read, the enemies of the people could no longer undertake to tell us what European despots may think of American legislation.

Let us, then, abolish every high school and college in the country, and thus make it certain that none but ignorant men will henceforth legislate for us, and that no pompous aristocrat can pretend to know more than his fellows. We call upon Senator Matthews to assume the leadership in a great national movement in support of ignorance—a position which he is, perhaps, better able to fill than is any other public man.

HISTORICAL FORGERIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The forged letter of Publius Lentulus to the Roman Senate, which was commented upon in The Times of yesterday, recalls to mind other literary forgeries on the evidences of Christianity which are repeatedly produced for the enlightenment of pious individuals, whose credulity on ecclesiastical subjects enables them to accept upon faith any statement, however improbable or at variance with historical truth it may be. In the interest of Christianity, these forgeries, whenever revived, should be exposed, for it is to be hoped that the validity of the Christian religion rests on a better foundation than such doubtful testimony, which even the most distinguished critics and divines have long since rejected and denounced. The subject having been again brought to public notice by the reproduction of the letter of Lentulus, it may be well to call attention to the most important of the several forgeries, and disclose their spurious character. These are the passages from Tacitus, in the forty-fourth section of the fifteenth book of his *Annals*; the celebrated letter of the younger Pliny to the Emperor Trajan, and the famous passage from the Jewish historian, Flavius Josephus, which occurs in the third section of the third chapter of the eighteenth book of his *Jewish Antiquities*.

In the first of these, Tacitus alludes to the terrible punishment inflicted by Nero upon those criminals who "were commonly known by the name of Christians," and who, he asserts, "had their denomination from Christus, who, in the reign of Tiberius, was put to death as a criminal by the prosecutor, Pontius Pilate." That this passage is a forgery and an interpolation is evident from the following considerations: In no other part of the works of Tacitus has the slightest allusion been made either to Christ or the Christians; the character of the writer is against the presumption that he would have spoken of the followers of the new religion as criminals; the passage is written in a style quite different from that of Tacitus; it is not quoted by any of the early Christian fathers. Tertullian, though he quoted largely from the works of Tacitus, makes no mention of the passage, nor does Clemens Alexandrinus say a word about it, notwithstanding that he undertook the task of compiling all the admissions of pagan authors about Christ and his followers. All the manuscripts and printed copies of the writings of Tacitus are derived from a single manuscript, purporting to have been written in the eighth century, which was in the possession of Johannes de Spire, who, in 1468, made from it at Venice the first publication of the *Annals*. When it is recollected that this person had absolute power over the original manuscript, that its very existence was probably unknown even to the educated classes, and that at the time when the publication was made no one would have dared to question the authenticity of any evidence of Christianity which the ecclesiastical authorities had seen fit to produce, it is not difficult to believe that the owner of the manuscript would not have hesitated to introduce an interpolation which might be of use to the Church. At any rate the correctness of the transcription rests upon the honesty of a single interested individual, and this alone, if no other reasons existed, would be sufficient to warrant the doubt as to whether the *Annals of Tacitus* really contained the alleged passage.

With respect to the letter of Pliny, which is the ninety-seventh in the seventieth book, Dr. Semler, of Leipsic, produces a number of arguments to show that it is undoubtedly a forgery. In fact, all the German critics are of this opinion. That Pliny should have done such violence to his humane character as to have subjected women to the torture, as the letter asserts, is as improbable as that the Roman Government should have been such remorseless persecutors of the early Christians. Besides, the accused parties spoken of in the letter did not mention the name of Jesus, or in any way refer to a single circumstance connected with His life. They certainly spoke of Christ, but this was a title given to gods, Kings, and priests, and it is a well-established fact that the worshipers of the god Serapis were called Christians. Altogether, the unanimous verdict of conscientious critical inquirers is that the reputed letter of Pliny was never written by him, but was introduced in his works long after he was dead and buried.

Perhaps the most remarkable of all these forgeries, however, is that of the passage attributed to Josephus, because even in educated quarters it is still held forth as an admission on the part of the great Jewish historian, of the truth of the claims of Jesus. Yet no less a man than Dr. Lardner, one of the strongest supporters of the Christian faith, has unequivocally pronounced the passage to be an interpolation. Gibbon asserts that it was introduced into the text of Josephus between the time of Origen and that of Eusebius, while Dr. Kippis boldly declares that it ought "to be forever discarded from any place among the evidences of Christianity." Tanaquil Faber suspects that the author of the forgery was Eusebius, and there can be no doubt, judging from the character of the man, that this opinion is correct. The absurdities and falsehoods which Eusebius advances as historical facts show that he was capable of anything, and that he would not object to committing a literary forgery if it could advance his purpose. To adduce evidence in support of the assertion that Josephus never wrote the passage attributed to him would hardly be necessary when so many Christian theologians, Bishops, and university Professors pronounce it a forgery, and prove it to be such by the most reasonable and convincing arguments.

It seems strange that at the present day, when by impartial investigation into all subjects error and falsehood are being eradicated, there should still be found upholders of spurious documents as evidences of facts which are generally acknowledged by the Christian world. Whatever may have been the motives which induced the ecclesiastical authorities of past ages to connive at or sanction this daviation from right and justice, there cannot now be any reason for the continuance of so unworthy a course. A religion which claims to be the true faith should not stand in need of falsehoods or forgeries. Truth alone should support religion, since the mission of religion is to bring truth to mankind.

R. L.

GENERAL NOTES.

There seems to be considerable life left in the grand old party after all.

Secretary McCrary used to write poetry for an Iowa paper. Now he is a man of martial ardor.

They are talking in the First District of Iowa of returning Hon. James F. Wilson to Congress again.

The vote in favor of Atlanta as the capital of Georgia has caused a rise in the value of real estate there.

A queer typographical freak made a Boston paper say that most of the New-Hampshire Green-backers were Democratic convicts.

The Washington *Post* says that the New-Hampshire returns are "rough on Republicans." Give us some more of such roughness.

The West is "especially astray and reckless on financial questions." There is the authority of the Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* for saying so.

A Jewish wedding was celebrated in a Methodist church in Rockport, Ind., one day last week a Rabbi, of course, officiating.

Two Iowa men traded wives eight years ago, and now wish to swap back, but one of the wives objects, and there is much trouble in consequence.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* calls Gov. Holliday's late veto Message a mass of trash and twaddle. If the Governor had approved repudiation the *Whig* would have lauded him to the skies.

The Cleveland *Leader* predicts that the day will come when the people of Ohio will see far more clearly than they now do the truth and force of Gen. Garfield's position in opposition to the 92-cent silver dollar.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* discovers general disgust among the Conservative press of North Carolina over the retention of Dr. Grissom as Superintendent of the Insane Asylum. Dr. Grissom is a Republican; hence their sorrow.

A Texas paper advised its readers to sell their vacant town lots, and the Galveston *News* harries in with the suggestion that they may spare themselves the trouble, as the Tax Collector will attend to all that kind of business in due season. Do you want to emigrate to Texas?

The Board of Trade of Mobile, Ala., has invited most of the commercial bodies of the West to send delegates to a convention to be held in Mobile, April 24, to consider the feasibility of establishing a line of steamers between that city and Central and South America and the West Indies.

The New-Orleans *Times* of recent date says: "It would be uncandid, not to say dishonest, to deny that our people are profoundly and sorely disappointed in the results of reform so far as it has gone. Times are harder than they were under Radical rule, and taxes are as difficult to pay as ever."

Senator Blaine has been invited to deliver an address before the Minnesota Agricultural and Mechanical Association at its coming exposition in Minneapolis, and the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* protests for him an ovation from the people of Minnesota such as has never before been accorded to any public man.

A Utica doctor, escorting a young lady home the other evening, attempted to relieve her cough by giving her, as he supposed, a troche, telling her to allow it to dissolve gradually in her mouth. The next morning he received a note of thanks, inclosing a metallic button, which, she said, she had been unable to make dissolve anyhow.

On Tuesday morning the Cincinnati *Enquirer* cast its eye up on New-Hampshire, and exclaimed: "It doesn't so much matter for the moment what has contributed to the decay, almost the dissolution, of the Republican Party; it is the fact of disintegration that is important." Somebody seems to have been slightly mistaken here. And it was not the Republicans.

The Boston *Post* says that Gov. Prescott's re-election is "the result of inertia rather than active vitality in his party." In other words, the New-Hampshire Republicans are so used to being victorious that they now can't help it. And yet only four days ago the *Post* could see only indications of an overwhelming Democratic triumph. As usual, it is wiser after the fact.

The Kingston *Freeman* says that by a deed dated 8th inst. Mr. Thurlow Weed transferred to his grandson, Thurlow Weed Barnes, of the Albany *Evening Journal*, for the nominal sum of $1, a lot on the north-west corner of Broadway and Columbia street, Albany, and the real estate owned by him as one of the firm of Weed, Parsons & Co.; also, his interest in the printing-house of the same firm.

Boston theatrical managers make a point of announcing the attendance of certain prominent gentlemen, when they are present on first nights. And if they are not there, they prove themselves equal to the emergency by having it said, for example, as was done in Tuesday morning's papers in connection with a certain performance: "Prof. Longfellow, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and T. Bailey Aldrich also had tickets for the occasion, but were probably prevented by the storm from attending."

That mild-mannered Democratic member of Congress, Samuel A. Bridges, of the Tenth District of Pennsylvania, wrote home to the managers of a tariff meeting the other day: "Although I shall sympathize with you in the movement, I would recommend that all violent words, speeches, and resolutions be avoided. It will be much better to be mild and respectful. Especially I recommend that no harsh personal allusions be made to Fernando Wood, for he is a good man and is doing the best he can." This is very pathetic.

METHODIST CHURCH CONFERENCE.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE IN SESSION AT READING—QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., March 13.—The Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convened in this city this morning in its ninety-first annual session. The sittings are held in the Grand Opera-house in order to afford room for the large attendance of clergymen. The conference is presided over by Bishop Ames, of Baltimore. The day was principally occupied in preliminary work, such as the financial reports of the various book concerns and the appointment of the various standing committees for the ensuing year. Some discussion was had in regard to the qualifications of candidates for the ministry, as thousands were applying for admission at every conference. A literary test is to be applied. Rev. Dr. Foss, of the Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Conn., briefly presented the advantages of his educational institution. It is expected that the work of the conference will occupy a full week.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—In the Senate, the following Senate bills were passed: To make it unlawful for any person or corporation to issue any check, scrip, or other evidence of indebtedness payable otherwise than in lawful money. To make it unlawful for any person or corporation to pay wages in goods or supplies through the intervention of scrip at higher prices than current cash rates for like goods at the nearest retail stores.

THE DOMINION TARIFF.

OTTAWA, March 13.—Debate on the budget was brought to a close at 3:30 o'clock this morning, when the vote was taken on Sir John A. McDonald's motion, to the effect that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a national policy, which, by judicious readjustment of the tariff, will benefit and foster the agricultural, mining, and manufacturing interests of the Dominion. The vote stood 76 for and 114 against the motion.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRUSTS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—To-day the Board of City Trusts of Philadelphia, an important body, having charge of the vast trust estates of the city, elected Hon. Henry M. Phillips President of the board, to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of William Welsh. Mr. Phillips is a retired member of the Bar, of the highest reputation as a lawyer, formerly represented this city in Congress, and a few years ago was the Vice-President of the board.

A CLOSE ELECTION IN MAINE.

BOSTON, March 13.—At Lewiston, Me., to-day the election for Mayor resulted—Lyford, Democrat, 1,296; Ham, Republican, 1,257, and Gamage back 29.

GENERAL NEWS BY CABLE.

POLITICAL MATTERS IN FRANCE.

DUEL BETWEEN DEPUTIES CASSAGNAC AND ANDRIEUX—NO BLOODSHED—SEIZURE OF A COMMUNISTIC PAPER.

PARIS, March 13.—Louis Andrieux, Radical Republican, member of the Chamber of Deputies from Lyons, challenged Paul de Cassagnac, Bonapartist, Deputy for Condom, well known as the editor of the *Pays*, to fight a duel in consequence of an article in the *Pays*. The challenge was accepted, and the combatants met on the plain of Montrouge to-day. The duelists exchanged one shot, but neither of them was hit.

The newly founded Communistic journal *La Commune Affranchie* has been seized.

THE VATICAN AND ITS RELATIONS.

PROJECT LOOKING TOWARD RECONCILIATION WITH GERMANY—THE RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

LONDON, March 13.—The Cologne *Gazette* has a special dispatch from Rome, saying: "The Pope is considering the expediency of appointing Cardinal Ledochowski, Archbishop of Posen, to a post in the Vatican, to pave the way for the appointment of an Archbishop of Posen in agreement with the German Government."

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—Prince Ouroussoff will shortly proceed to Rome as the semi-official representative of Russia to the Vatican.

LONDON, March 14.—The Rome correspondent of the *Times* states that the Italian authorities have notified the Bishop of Salerno that his appointment is void, as the patronage of that See is vested in the King, not in the Pope.

AN ENGLISH HURDLE RACE.

THE INTERNATIONAL HANDICAP WON BY HESPER—15 STARTERS OUT OF 98 SUBSCRIBERS.

LONDON, March 13.—The Grand International Hurdle Race took place to-day at Croydon, and was won by Hesper, who started with three to one laid against him. Ignition, with twenty-five to one, got the second place, and Royal Oak II., with thirty-three to one, the third. Fifteen horses ran. The following is a summary of the race:

The Grand International Hurdle Race, (handicap,) of 25 sovereign each, 10 forfeit, with 500 added; any winner of a hurdle race, value 100 sovereigns, after the publication of the weights, (Dec. 30, at 10 A. M.,) to carry 7 pounds extra; entrance, 3 sovereigns each, the only liability if forfeit be declared by Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1878; about two miles and a quarter, over nine flights of hurdles; 98 subscribers.

Lord Lonsdale's b. h. Hesper, by Speculum, out of Hesperithusa, (h. b.,) 5 years old, 167 pounds 1
Mr. G. Goodchild's br. m. Ignition, by Flash in the Pan, out of Miss Jopheon, 6 years old, 147 pounds 2
Mr. W. Burton's Royal Oak II., 6 years old, 150 pounds 3

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE NEWS.

SEN. GRANT—RECOVERY OF 44 BODIES FROM KEARSLEY COLLIERY—TYPHUS FEVER IN ST. PETERSBURG—GERMAN ARTISTS AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

ATHENS, March 13.—Gen. Grant entertained the King of Greece at luncheon to-day on board the United States steamer Vandalia.

LONDON, March 13.—All the corpses of the miners who were at work at the time of the explosion, 44 in number, have been recovered from the Kearsley Colliery.

This afternoon's *Globe* states that, in consequence of an alarming spread of typhus fever at St. Petersburg, many families are leaving the city. The number of fresh cases is estimated at between 300 and 400 daily.

LONDON, March 14.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch states that the Emperor William has granted 75,000 marks in aid of German art representation at the Paris Exhibition from the funds at his own disposal.

The *Standard's* Rome dispatch says it is believed that Signor Cairoli has formed a Cabinet with Signor Zanardelli, Minister of the Interior, and Signor Farini, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Nothing definite, however, is known.

Dunville's distillery, in Belfast, Ireland, was on fire at midnight last night. The damage done then amounted to $400,000.

A Paris dispatch says: "Alexandre Viollet-Leduc, the landscape painter and brother of the well-known architect, is dead."

FIRE INSURANCE IN CHICAGO.

SEVEN ENGINES AND NEARLY 100 FIREMEN RETIRED BY THE MAYOR—WHAT IS SAID BY INSURANCE OFFICIALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The Mayor's order for the retiring of seven fire engines and nearly 100 firemen has occasioned some astonishment in Insurance circles in this city. Two leading officials of the Providence Association stated to-day that if Chicago people were to consult their own interests they would try and prevent the dissemination of the news to the country, for the effect of the fact would be to alarm the Directors of Eastern companies. One agent predicted a scare on the part of the companies and a closing up of their agencies here. Another thought that a few companies which had been doing a losing business here might find in the occasion a pretext for abandoning unprofitable agencies, and if any of the first class companies, "Hartford" for instance, would come back again after the scare was over. Another said he could rejoice if this reduction of the department should result in frightening some of the insurance companies out of town. Half of them would be glad to get out, without particularly hazarding the property of the city, and then the companies that remained would stand a show of making some money. The opinion was expressed by several agents that if the order of reduction was carried out the Board of Underwriters would be obliged to take notice of the fact by advancing the rates. They thought the Eastern managers of the companies would be heard from within the next 48 hours, as the action taken by the Mayor would be communicated to them by their local agents before morning. It is not unlikely that a meeting of the board will be called, to consider the matter, within the next two or three days.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 14—1 A. M.—The low pressure areas last night in the Upper Ohio Valley and in the Middle Atlantic coast have moved north-eastward to the St. Lawrence Valley and the coast of Maine, accompanied by thunder-storms and preceded by high north-easterly winds and gales, with heavy rains, but turning into snow in the St. Lawrence Valley and New-Brunswick. The barometer is now highest in the East Gulf States, and clear weather is generally reported from the Southern States. Frequent rains have fallen from Washington Territory to the northern half of California, and occasional light rains in the Missouri Valley and in the upper lake region. The rivers have risen 15 inches at Augusta, 8 at Pittsburg, 97 at Cincinnati, 23 at Louisville and Cairo, 40 at Nashville, and 3 at Little Rock, and fallen 19 at Omaha and 5 at Helena.

For New-England, rising barometer, diminishing area to west winds, and rain areas or snow, followed by generally warmer partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle and South Atlantic States, rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds and generally cooler, clear weather, except in the southern portion of the former occasional light rains.

For the East Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds, stationary or slightly lower temperature, and clear weather, except in the last section occasional light rains.

For the West Gulf States, rising; possibly followed by falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature, winds mostly southerly or easterly, and generally clear weather.

For the lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley, rising barometer, winds mostly northerly to westerly, stationary or lower temperature, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain or snow.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, rising barometer, winds north-westerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, followed in the upper portion by falling barometer and warmer south-easterly winds.

The rivers in New-England and the Middle States, the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and the Mississippi from Cairo down will generally rise.

Cautionary signals continue at Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, and Eastport. The display of cautionary signals at the lake stations will be resumed on the 15th inst.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

Edward Donnelly, of No. 507 East Houston-street, got into a fight with some man whom he did not recognize at 8:30 o'clock last night at the corner of Delancey and Cannon streets, and was several times stabbed with a knife by his opponent, who then fled. Donnelly was found insensible on the pavement and removed to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house. There it was ascertained that he had several stabs on his left cheek, one over his right eye, and a very dangerous wound beneath his left shoulder-blade. Donnelly was removed to the Bellevue Hospital. At a late hour the Police of the Eleventh Precinct received word from a man, who said his name was Frank Boyle, confessing that he stabbed Donnelly, and promising to surrender himself this morning.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL A SHIP'S CARGO.

A BRIGANTINE AND OVER 4,000 BAGS OF COFFEE "APPROPRIATED"—BARRATRY OF A PASSENGER AND THE CAPTAIN OF THE VESSEL—HOW IT WAS PREVENTED.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—The *Sun* this morning gives the following: "One of the most remarkable instances of alleged barratry that has been brought to light here in a good many years was developed yesterday, a British brigantine and her whole cargo of coffee being represented to have been 'appropriated' by a passenger, in collusion with her Captain and crew, and brought here to be sold. The British brigantine Alexis, Capt. George Williams, reached Baltimore on March 7, from Porto Cabello, Venezuela, with 4,377 bags of coffee, weighing 508,535 pounds, and 822 hides. J. F. Kinnear, an Englishman, about 35 years old, of good address, with a colored servant, came as a passenger. Kinnear represented that he owned the cargo, and said that he had been traveling in South America for his health. He said he bought the cargo for a private venture, and believing the United States offered a better market than could be found in Europe, he concluded to come to Hampton Roads in search of purchasers. Before ordering the vessel to Baltimore he came here from Hampton Roads, and for a day or two negotiated with coffee buyers, at length arranging with Messrs. Eugene Levering & Co., coffee importers and jobbers, to buy the cargo from him or sell it for him. When the brig reached port she entered at the Custom-house, but her papers were in some respects irregular. The manifest, on a rough-looking piece of paper, read that the cargo was shipped by Rivas & Velasquez, of Porto Cabello, and was consigned to J. F. Kinnear, and that she left Porto Cabello Jan. 31. The coffee and hides were stored in a warehouse on Fell's Point, and the vessel went to Canton for ballast. In the meantime doubts as to the regularity of her papers were not allayed. Kinnear had asked Messrs. Levering to advance $60,000 cash on the cargo, but the firm held the request under advisement. It was found that no brig named Alexis was in any marine record, and a telegram to the Canadian Minister of Marine Affairs elicited the reply that Hopewell, Nova Scotia, from which the papers said the Alexis sailed, was not a port of register. This confirmed the suspicion that there was something wrong, and attention was given the matter by the British Consul, Collector Thomas, and others, with a view to unravel the mystery. Telegrams were sent to different points in Europe and Canada. Kinnear and Capt. Williams, finding out their scheme was in danger of exposure, left the city on Monday. The two mates, four seamen, and the steward, some of them colored, had left two days before, and yesterday it was discovered that every one connected with the vessel had disappeared.

Mr. R. C. Hays, ship-broker, received a dispatch from Mills & Co., of St. John, N. B., owners of the British brigantine Alice, stating that she had been chartered to take a cargo of coffee from Porto Cabello, and it was doubtless this vessel which was in the port of Baltimore. Next it was found out that the Alice's cargo was destined for Hamburg, Germany, and telegrams sent there brought back the information that the cargo was owned by several Hamburg mercantile firms, to whom it had been shipped from Porto Cabello, and that it was insured in Europe for $92,000, gold. The name of the Alice wherever it appeared on the vessel had been erased and "Alexis" substituted. Even the tonnage designation had been cut out where it was branded, and 196, the correct tonnage, changed to 203. The regular clearance papers with which she left Porto Cabello had been destroyed, and a false set made out in the name of the "Alexis," with J. F. Kinnear as owner of the cargo. These papers bore the stamp of Rivas & Velasquez, and were probably obtained in blank at Porto Cabello. Kinnear stopped at a leading hotel here, and in his haste to get away he left his colored servant behind, and the latter has fallen into the hands of the Police. He says he has been the body servant of Kinnear for two years. The British Consul yesterday placed a watchman in custody of the brig, and she is held to await identification. Messrs. Levering, it is understood, advanced Kinnear $1,000, but refused to buy the cargo or sell it on commission until he had identified himself as the owner. As the affair has turned out, the owners of the cargo, and also of the vessel, will not be large losers, as both are held intact.

CONSTITUTION OF NEW-JERSEY.

BILL FOR A CONVENTION TO FRAME A NEW ORGANIC LAW FOR THE STATE—ITS MAIN FEATURES POINTED OUT—REPRESENTATION IN THE STATE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 13, 1878.

The whole of the morning hour in the House was taken up with a discussion of the Assembly bill which provides for the calling of a Constitutional Convention. Ever since the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution, two or three years ago, the members of the House have found the new features a serious impediment to the consummation of the little schemes with which they had been charged. Before their adoption each meeting of the Legislature flooded the statute-books with special and local acts, designed most of them to accomplish some sinister aim. The evils of this kind of legislation became so serious that finally the necessity of restricting the Legislature became apparent. To that end some amendments to the Constitution were drafted, and after a vigorous struggle adopted by the people by a majority of upward of 40,000. Among the clauses thus introduced into the Constitution were several prohibiting the Legislature from enacting special laws in many such cases. The Supreme Court, by its recent decision in the Jersey City contested election case, wiped away the effect of these restrictions by declaring that the inhibition against the passage of special laws applied only to those cases in which the object sought to be accomplished could not as well be compassed by general laws. Though by this ruling their powers seem to have been restored to the Legislature, a majority of the present Assembly seem to be bent on framing a new Constitution. The bill calling a Constitutional Convention was introduced early in the session, but has been kicked from pillar to post ever since. To-day, and this morning, it is objectionable in several respects. These amendments will make the proposed convention a vast unwieldy body, the average intelligence of the Assembly itself. It is to consist of a member to be elected from each Assembly district, a member from each county, and a member to be appointed by the Governor from each Congressional district. That will make the body consist of 87 members. Mr. Matthews, who proposed the amendment that the convention be thus constituted, gave as a reason for it his fear that if it be otherwise constituted the basis of representation in the Senate may be interfered with. Under the present Constitution each county is entitled to one Senator. Hudson, with her 200,000 population, has no more weight in the higher branch of the Legislature than Ocean, with her 5,000 people. Of late years the proposition to divide the State into Senatorial districts based on population has met with much favor, particularly in the more densely populated counties, and it is the accomplishment of this project which Mr. Matthews wishes to prevent. His amendments were agreed to, and the bill has been ordered to a third reading. It is very doubtful if it can pass the Senate.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. THOMAS' CONCERTS.

The fifth of Mr. Thomas' series of "extra" public rehearsals will take place at Steinway Hall, this afternoon. The programme is to include, with other compositions, Liszt's E flat concerto for piano and orchestra, and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. Mr. MAX PINNER, who has been absent for some years, and has had great success as a virtuoso abroad, will be the pianist.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., March 13.—One of the heaviest hail and rain storms ever known in this State passed through Jefferson County Monday night. Hail-stones, from the size of an egg up to the size of a man's fist, fell thick and fast for fully an hour. Growing wheat was washed from the ground, thereby inflicting heavy damages upon the farmers. Houses were unroofed, windows broken, cattle, sheep, and hogs killed. The damage is estimated from $85,000 to $100,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 13.—A man named C. M. Stall, from Muney, Penn., was run over in this city this afternoon while in the act of crossing the railroad, and had his left leg near the ankle so badly mutilated that amputation was performed immediately after his removal to the hospital. Two trains were approaching each other from opposite directions, and in the effort to avoid one Stall was struck by the other.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

MEMPHIS, March 13.—The State Bank of Arkansas, at Hot Springs, owned by Sumpter, Lala & Co., went into liquidation to-day in consequence of the losses by the recent fire. The only other bank there, the Valley Exchange, lost nothing by the fire, and continues business as usual.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—A special dispatch states that Messrs. Barrett, Landis & Co., extensive pork-packers at Shelbyville, Tenn., failed yesterday. Their liabilities are $80,000, and their assets $55,000.

OTTAWA, March 13.—The creditors of R. McGillivray, lumber-merchant, met to-day. The liabilities are $3,000 for trial.

went stated that his direct liabilities were $35,000 and indirect between $700,000 and $800,000. He could make no offer until it was known what the banks would do with the indorsed paper in their hands. His assets amount to about $100,000. The creditors of A. McIntosh, coal-dealer, have accepted 50 cents on the dollar. His liabilities are $75,000.

BOSTON, March 13.—The Supreme Court to-day issued a decree dissolving the Amesbury Mills Corporation, which has done no business during the past two years.

THE HUSTED DIVORCE SUIT.

REHEARING OF THE CASE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—MRS. CORA PEARL HUSTED TO BE GRANTED A DIVORCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 13.—Another disclosure was made to-day in the social affairs of Mrs. Cora Pearl Husted. It will be remembered that some time ago this woman procured a divorce from her husband, Charles H. Husted, but it was set aside on the ground that he had not been served with the necessary papers. Then the application for divorce was renewed by Mrs. Husted, and her husband also applied for a divorce, each charging the other with adultery, and a quarrel ensued as to alimony. The case was sent to trial and both applications were thrown out of court. It was supposed that that would end the matter, but it did not. At noon to-day, immediately after the adjournment of the Circuit Court, Judge Barnard entered the Supreme Court room, where were in waiting Mrs. Husted and her counsel, William J. Thorne, Mrs. Fanny Madden, a New-York dress-maker; a private detective from New-York named Sperry, and several other persons. Mrs. Husted's counsel made a formal application for divorce for his client, and Cora Husted was sworn, and testified. She said that Charles H. Husted was her husband, and that they were married June 2, 1874, in Poughkeepsie, and have always resided in Poughkeepsie, with the exception of about eight months' residence in Canada.

Robert J. Sperry testified that he resided at No. 201 West Twenty-fifth-street, New-York; that he is a private detective; that he has known Charles H. Husted since Feb. 9, 1878; that he knows Ines Ashton; that he saw Husted and her together on Feb. 15, 1878, at No. 118 West Twenty-fifth-street, New-York; they were in bed in a house rented to families; one room was rented to a dress-maker; Husted was with the dress-maker's assistant; the dress-maker herself opened the door and let me in the kitchen, and I went from there to the room occupied by them.

Fanny Madden testified: I am the dress-maker spoken of by the last witness; Ines Ashton was my assistant; she is the one who was spoken of by the last witness; the last witness knocked at my door and I let him in; went into Ines's room with the officer and saw the two in bed; never knew of anything wrong before between them; never saw Husted before; am not to receive anything from any one for letting the officer into the room.

Mrs. Husted recalled and testified: This evidence was not procured by my assistance, nor did the offense take place by my privity or procurement, advice or consent.

Judge Barnard has not yet filed his decision, but he said this evening that he should grant Mrs. Husted the divorce applied for. He said that the husband had had the necessary papers served upon him, but had failed to appear with any defense. He looked upon this application as not connected in any way with any previous action, as the evidence changed had occurred after all other applications, hearings, or trials had been settled. He will file his decision to-morrow.

TWO OYSTER-POACHERS SENTENCED.

The unusually open Winter has presented opportunities for depredations among the oyster-beds on the South Side, and especially in Hempstead and Jamaica Bays, which the habitual oyster-poachers have not been slow to avail themselves of. Only a few weeks ago a party, headed by Willet Doxsee and his son, were tried before Justice Matthews and a jury, at Pearsall's, for stealing from the beds of William Mott in Hoider Creek, South Hempstead, and they were convicted. Yesterday another of the Doxsee family—Isaiah—was arraigned before Justice Betts, at Jamaica, on the charge of stealing from the beds of Col. Aaron Degroot and others, in Jamaica Bay. The charge was preferred by Mr. William H. Smith, who has also been a sufferer, the prosecution in his case being that Doxsee stole 15 bushels, which were found in his possession. Ex-Ward Wrigglesworth was also arrested on a similar charge, and, both prisoners having admitted their guilt, the Justice sentenced Doxsee to 60 days in the County Jail, and Wrigglesworth to three months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary. Other charges are pending against the prisoners.

A LEARNED RUSSIAN LADY.

Mme. Lydie Paschkoff, a learned lady who has earned a reputation as writer and traveler, is now at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, where she has been staying since her recent arrival from Brazil. She is a native of Russia, and was born in Moscow. Her mother was an actress and her father a wealthy boyard of the family to which the Russian St. Alexis belonged. She was reared in a somewhat masculine manner, and was moved to exceeding wrath. He denounced the wickedness of the thing, and Mr. Alvord laughed at it. Then Mr. Brooks demanded a vote on a motion to strike out, and called the tellers, which were appointed, and he lost on account, but only by two votes. The House then passed to the consideration of other parts of the bill, and just voted down an amendment of some kind offered by Mr. Diedrick Willers, when up came Mr. Browning, of New-York, and excitedly demanded of Mr. Alvord what he had done with a portion of the Eighth Ward of that City. A part of it was included in the Sixth Senatorial District, and as to the other part he could not find it included in either of the other districts, and the part thus excluded from representation sent over 5,000 votes.

Mr. Alvord turned the matter over to Dr. Hayes, who could answer nothing, and went about inquiring like one bewildered. Mr. Fish, (who was in the chair,) looked as if he had broken out in a cold perspiration, and there was much excitement. Meanwhile Mr. Browning, who is serving his first term, went on talking in a strain of high indignation, convinced that he had discovered a plot of peculiar novelty and magnificence for the purpose of misrepresentation of the City; but those who were responsible for it were all the time wishing to heaven that they might discover the omitted portion in some other district. Search was in vain, however; no mention was anywhere made of it; and Mr. Alvord, mentally cursing the blundering of those for whose work he was held responsible, rose to suggest that Mr. Browning pass on to another topic. Then it was found that the exact accuracies there might be in the bill to be corrected at leisure afterward. But Mr. Browning, still deeply impressed with the idea of an awful plot, argued against doing any such thing, and in the midst of the confusion and the talk backward and forward, Mr. Grady rose and announced that he had discovered that not a part, but the whole of the Fourteenth Ward, had also been omitted from the bill. This was the climax. Nothing remained but to progress the bill there and then, and in the House the bill was recommitted to the committee so that Mr. Fish might have a chance to make such corrections as may be necessary to give the whole of the City, as well as the parts already provided for, a representation in the Senate.

This is Mr. Fish's first essay in drawing up an apportionment bill, which may account for the imperfection of the work. That Mr. Fish had no intention of acting unjustly to the City has been made apparent by subsequent and more careful examination of the bill. It is true that in dealing with the multiplicity of wards, Assembly districts, election districts, and parts thereof, he accidentally lost some of them, but, to compensate for this, he put some of the wards he did not lose into two Senate districts. If the people of the Fourteenth and Eighth Wards had no Senator to vote for, those of the Twelfth and Nineteenth had a chance to vote for two. This may account for the imperfection of the work. The parts of the State outside New-York and Kings have been looked after by men who are better acquainted with the business. In the voting this morning it was observable that the Labor Reform members voted on the Democratic side, and that on some of the several votes taken, there was quite a mixing of parties. Possibly a compromise bill may be finally agreed upon.

Mr. Benson introduced the following bill, which, it is understood, was suggested by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, but the Chairman of the Insurance Committee, to which the bill has been referred, looks upon the proposition with some doubt, as possibly opening the door to a vast deal of peculiar litigation. The bill has only one section, as follows:

SECTION 1.—The relation of Trustee and *cestui que trust* is hereby declared to exist between the several life insurance companies doing business in this State and the policy-holders in such companies respectively.

McDonough introduced a bill which makes the second section of the act of 1862 read as follows:

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful to employ, or furnish, or permit, or assent to the employment of any females to wait on or attend in any manner, or furnish refreshments to or upon the audience or spectators, or any of them, as any of the exhibitions or performances mentioned in the first section of this act, or at any other place of public amusement in the City of New-York.

The Senate dispatched a large amount of routine business that has been accumulating since the trial of the Insurance Superintendent. Among the more important bills acted upon was Kelsey's bill allowing two or more fire insurance companies to merge in one on the consent of one-half of the stockholders of each company, representing two-thirds of the capital stock. The rights of creditors of the companies merged are provided for. The bill was ordered to a third reading. The Judiciary Committee, Jacob Robinson dissenting, reported favorably a bill exempting mortgagees from consent in cases where the mortgage was given as part of the purchase money. Senator McCarthy offered a concurrent resolution, which lies over under the rule, for an amendment to the Constitution conferring the right of suffrage on women under the same restrictions applicable to men.

The bill to prevent savings banks from doing general banking business was discussed again in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. It was supported by Senators St. John, McCarthy, Goodwin, and others, and opposed by Senator Reilly. Mr. St. John said the Bank Commissioner had given a full hearing on it to all persons who chose to take any interest in the bill, and no objection had been made to it by any savings bank that combined itself to its legitimate business. The following is the bill as amended and ordered to a third reading:

AN ACT to amend chapter 371 of the laws of 1875, entitled "An act to conform the charters of all savings banks, or institutions for savings, to a uniformity of powers, rights, and liabilities, and to provide for the organization of savings banks, for their supervision and for the administration of their affairs."

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 32 of chapter 371 of the Laws of 1875, entitled "An act to conform the charters of all savings banks or institutions for savings to a uniformity of powers, rights, and liabilities, and to provide for the organization of savings banks, for their supervision and for the administration of their affairs," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 32. It shall be unlawful for any savings bank, directly or indirectly, to deal or trade in real estate, in any other goods for any other purpose than as authorized in section 29 of this act, or to deal or trade in any goods, wares, merchandise, or commodities whatever, except as authorized by the terms of this act, and except such personal property as may be necessary in the transaction of its business; and it shall be unlawful for any savings bank, or for any officer thereof, in his regular attendance upon the business of such bank, in any manner to buy or sell exchange, or gold, or silver, or to collect or to protest promissory notes or time bills of exchange; and no savings bank shall make or issue any certificate of deposit, payable either on demand or at a fixed day, nor pay any interest except regular quarterly or semi-annual dividends upon any deposits or balances, nor pay any interest or deposit or portion of a deposit, or any check drawn upon itself by a depositor, unless the pass-book of the depositor be produced and the proper entry be made therein at the time of the transaction; provided, however, that the Board of Trustees may by their by-laws provide for making payments in cases of loss of pass-book, accident, or other satisfactory reasons, which may prevent the production of the pass-book; and provided, further, that payments may be made upon the judgment or order of a court, or the power of attorney of a depositor.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Senate Committee on Cities gave a final hearing this afternoon on the bill concocted by the Brooklyn Ring to amend the charter of that city. Mr. Thomas Kinsella appeared as the sole advocate of the bill, and was introduced by Senator Pierce as representing Mayor Howell. His speech consisted of a long letter to the committee, signed by Mr. Howell, but said to be written by Mr. Kinsella, giving reasons for the passage of the bill. It advocates single-headed commissions, with the appointing power in the hands of the Mayor, and a consolidation of all departments relating to the city's finances in the Controller's Office. Corp. Tanner replied to the Mayor's letter, and suggested that Mr. Howell's desire for consolidation could be gratified by only consolidating all these powers in the Tax Collector's Office, as was the case in Boston, whose character had been extolled by the advocates of this bill, and which knew no such office as Controller. No one appeared in answer to the suggestion, and after a few remarks from Mr. Kinsella, defending the radical change which the bill makes in the Board of Education, the hearing was closed. Brooklyn politicians of both parties who have been in connection with this bill say that its effect would be to solidify the Brooklyn Ring, and make its power irresistable; that it would place the entire City Government under the control of two or three men, and prevent successful rebellion in future against the "machine" by independent voters, whose conduct has been so annoying to would-be political leaders in that city for several years past. The prospects of the passage of the bill are not encouraging.

A number of dentists came to Albany to-day from all parts of the State to attend the hearing by the Committee on Public Laws on the three or four bills before it to regulate the practice of dentistry. The pith of the whole matter appears to be simply this: Under the present laws a person can practice dentistry, may if he chose get a certificate of competency from certain regularly recognized dental societies, but it is a purely voluntary matter with such person. The promoters of these bills seek to make this compulsory, and to prohibit a person practicing as a dentist until he has obtained such certificate. The opponents of the bills argue that the profession should be open to all. The committee heard arguments pro and con for several hours this afternoon, but took no action on any of the bills.

Mr. James Daly has a bill ready for presentation which is nothing short of an entire new charter for the city. It provides, among other things, that the Board of Aldermen shall be elected by Assembly Districts, and the salary cut down to $1,000 each; that the Controller shall be elective, and that the Finance Department be entirely reorganized, and that the Board of Apportionment shall consist of the Mayor, Controller, President of the Board of Aldermen, and four citizens to be appointed by the Mayor, and the board shall form a sort of upper chamber to the Board of Aldermen. Rumors that a bill having these features would make its appearance at Albany have been current here for some time past. Mr. Daly can scarcely hope, in the present position of things here, to get such a measure through. At the rate City legislation has hitherto been moving, it would probably not be reached at all till the mid-dle of May to get the bill through the House even, and the talk now is of an adjournment in April.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.

The annual meeting of the Green-Wood Cemetery lot-owners was held in the company's offices yesterday afternoon. The number of lots sold was 234, making the total number at the close of the year 22,636. The interments made were 4,944, the total number at the close of the year being 187,717. The aggregate of funds held in trust for the special care of individual lots is $40,316 03, of which $5,050 were received last year. The general fund for the improvement and permanent care of the cemetery now amounts to $581,775 05. The general condition and appearance of the cemetery has never been more satisfactory than during the last year. The buildings at the eastern entrance are now completed, with all required conveniences and appurtenances. The widening and resurfacing of the avenues have been vigorously prosecuted. On Nov. 2 a violent hurricane prostrated 70 large trees, and twisted off the tops of about 70 others. Many head-stones and monuments were overturned. The path of the storm varied in width from between 300 and 500 feet. Every willow tree in its course was prostrated, showing the propriety of the rule adopted several years ago prohibiting the planting of that type. The important work of sewering the entire cemetery, which has been in progress three years, has been completed. The carriage service introduced last May has proved highly successful. The charge for fare is 25 cents to all parts of the cemetery, and passengers are given tickets which permit them to get out at any point and examine any lot, and entitle them to ride in any other carriage until the entire grounds are traversed. The financial report shows receipts during the year, exclusive of a surplus of $12,131, and including sales of Government bonds amounting to $295,000, of $286,283 57, and expenditures of $292,790 38, leaving on hand Dec. 31, 1877, in cash, $5,634 54.

SPANISH-AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT TO THE TIMES.

In answer to numerous requests, we have agreed to issue at an early day a supplement to THE TIMES, printed in Spanish, devoted exclusively to New-York interests, and designed to convey to merchants in the principal cities of Mexico and Central and South America some necessary information as to the advantages of New-York City as a centre for the distribution of the products of the United States to the Spanish-American countries, with which our commercial intercourse is capable of great expansion. The distribution will be made through resident representatives in those cities of the United States Agency for the Promotion of Foreign Trade, whose head-quarters is in this City, and which has a direct and special interest in making the distribution as thorough as possible.

The supplement will be a full-sized, eight-page sheet, and will contain about 28 columns of reading matter devoted to an exhaustive and interesting treatment of the various classes of manufactures which will be represented in the advertising part of the paper, and to other general details calculated to give it a permanent value. As no more advertisements will be received after Saturday, intending advertisers should send in their notices at once.

The following firms have already secured space for their advertisements in the supplement:

ARENDROTH BROTHERS, stoves, &c.
ARENDROTH & ROOT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, sectional steam boilers.
JOSEPH H. ADAMS & SON, hardware.
R. H. ALLEN, agricultural implements.
AMES IRON WORKS, engines and machinery.
Messrs. J. F. ANDERSON, JR., & Co., paper warehouse.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & Co., photo materials.
BAILEY WEIGHING MACHINE COMPANY.
BLUMENTHAL & BLANCHARD, pearl buttons.
BOERICKE & TAFEL, homeopathic books and medicines.
E. M. BOYNTON, saws.
BOWNE & Co., stationers and printers.
BRADLEY & CURRIER, sashes and blinds.
BRINKERHOFF, TURNER & Co., cotton sail duck manufacturers.
W. A. BREWER, drug broker.
GEORGE BRUCE, SON & Co., type founders.
BULKLEY, DUNTON & Co., paper.
CEREALS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, American breakfast cereals.
COLGATE & Co., fancy soaps and perfumery.
R. COLGATE & Co., white lead.
COLLINS & Co., axes.
H. W. COLLENDER, billiard-tables.
CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS COMPANY.
CHAMBERLIN, WHITMORE & Co., manufacturing stationers, &c.
JAMES CONNER'S SONS, type-founders.
CORLISS, MAGY & Co., stationers.
A. J. CONOGHAN, wind-mills.
DEMAREST & JORALEMON, cordage and twines.
DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.
DEWITT WIRE-CLOTH COMPANY.
DOOLEY & BROTHER, baking powder.
WILLIAM DURYEA & Co., starch.
FARMER, LITTLE & Co., type-founders.
FRANCIS & LOUTTREL, stationers.
JOHN FOLEY, gold pens.
L. FEUCHTWANGER & Co., chemicals.
GANTZ, JONES & Co., sea foam.
GUILD & GARNISHOR, steam pump manufacturers.
HAGERTY BROTHERS & Co., druggists' glassware.
PETER HENDERSON & Co., seeds.
HOWE SCALE COMPANY.
HAINES BROTHERS, pianos.
HALAND POWDER COMPANY.
HUBBS, SMITH & Co., wrapping paper.
H. W. JOHNS, paints and roofing.
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH'S SONS, chemicals.
KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.
LANMAN & KEMP, wholesale drugs.
LEES & KELLEY, candle-wicks, cordage, &c.
J. G. LIGHTBODY, printing ink.
LALANCE & GROSJEAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, metallic wares.
JOSIAH MACY'S SONS, oils and candles.
MAGOVERN & Co., boots and shoes.
B. W. MERRIAM & Co., mirrors &c.
MCKESSON & ROBBINS, wholesale drugs.
J. G. MCMURRAY & Co., brush manufacturers.
W. H. MCMILLAN & BROTHER, manufacturers of ships' tackle, blocks, &c.
JAMES L. MORGAN & Co., dye-stuffs and acids.
MULFORD, CARY & CONKLIN, leather and findings.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY GLOBE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, gas apparatus.
NOYES & WINES, corrugated iron.
EDWARD A. OLDS, medicated soap.
JOHN PARET & Co., wholesale clothing.
LEWIS PATTBERG & BROTHERS, velvet and leather goods.
PECK, STOWE & WILCOX, hardware.
JOHN Q. PREBLE & Co., blank-books, envelopes, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY, nails.
ROBBINS & APPLETON, manufacturers of Waltham watches.
SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, brass and German silver goods.
G. K. SHERIDAN & Co., commission merchants.
SLOAT, BUSSELL & Co., lumber exporters.
S. S. STAFFORD, writing ink.
STEINWAY & SONS, pianos.
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co., wholesale drugs.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, manufacturers of lead pipe, shot, &c.
THOMAS & HAGAR, stationers.
J. P. TRAVERS & SON, manufacturers of twines.
THE NATIONAL BANK-NOTE COMPANY.
TUCKER, CARTER & Co., cordage.
VANDERBURGH, WELLS & Co., printers' materials.
WILLIAM WALL'S SONS, cordage.
L. WATERBURY & Co., cordage.

FINEST OLIVE OR SALAD OIL,

Expressed from the choicest *selected olives*, especially for, imported and bottled by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., druggists, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL BUILDING, and 6th-av., corner 39th-st.; also, No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I. As we bottle this oil ourselves, we can guarantee every bottle to be superior to any other salad oil in market. Our only places of business are as above.—*Exchange.*

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine; and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

NORFOLK DEVILED CRABS all crab-meat, at MAURY'S Oyster Depots and all first-class restaurants.—*Advertisement.*

Certain Pleasures Vanish

When the teeth decay, viz.: The pleasure derived from eating, the pleasure arising from the consciousness of possessing a sweet breath, and the pleasure of knowing that a smile in parting the rosy lips reveals new beauties behind them. Render these pleasures perpetual by the regular use of SOZODONT.

To Remove Tartar from the Teeth,
Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice, 25c.

MARRIED.

NEWTON—BIGELOW.—On Tuesday, 5th inst., at the Presbyterian Church, Morrisania, by Rev. Samuel Miller, assisted by Rev. L. F. Cummings, Mr. LOCKE NEWTON, of Sherburne, N. Y., to GERTRUDE, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Leander B. Bigelow, of Auburn, N. Y.

STRICKLAND—GAUTIER.—In this City, March 13, 1878, by Rev. R. W. LOWRY, Mr. CHARLES W. STRICKLAND, Jr., of New-London, Conn.,

MARCH 16 1878

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Wednesday, March 13, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkg.——	119	Molasses, hhds.	473
Beans, bbls.	36	Spirits Turp., bbls.	1,425
Cotton, bales	5,558	Resin, bbls.	1,401
Cottonseed oil, bbls	200	Tobacco, hhds.	2,901
Copper, bbls.	50	Oil, Lard, bbls.	71
Lard, bbls.	1,641	Oil, Lard, kegs	210
Flour, bbls.	10,742	Pea-nuts, bags	1,067
Corn-meal, bags	140	Peanuts, pkg.	15
Wheat, bush.	138,700	Peas, pkg.	616
Corn, bushels	71,800	Pork, bbls.	428
Oats, bushels	23,224	Oat-meal, pkg.	4,359
Rye, bushels	6,788	Lard, tcs.	2,146
Malt, bushels	2,400	Lard, kegs	1,213
Barley, bushels	8,250	Butter, pkg.	2,257
Peas, bushels	2,020	Cheese, pkg.	1,499
Grease, pkg.	910	Sugar, hhds.	15
Grass-seed, bags	210	Sugar, tcs.	2
Hemp, bales	12	Skins, bales	281
Hides, No.	2,114	Starch, pkg.	1,750
Hides, bales	1,780	Tallow, pkg.	646
Hops, bales	78	Tobacco, stems	167
Leaf, bales	12,030	Tobacco, pkg.	433
Lead, pigs	600	Whisky, bbls.	347
Meal, bales	52	Wool, bales	510

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted steady, but inactive; 1,500 bags by the Demate sold on private terms.....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands Mar. 7, 57,197 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 282,392 bags, of which 15,798 bags for New-York. Offers for Rio have been moderately sought after at lower and irregular prices. The recent movements (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 1,752 bags Java, 2,292 bags Maracaibo, 1,752 bags Laguayra, 1,885 bags San Domingo, 326 bags Costa Rica, 246 bags Savanilla, 348 bags Mexican, and 43 bags Jamaica, sold in lots for consumption within the quoted range. Also, 5,320 bags San Domingo, and 114 bags Savanilla, in transit to Europe.....Stock of other kinds in first hands here this morning, Rio and Santos 51,740 bags and 22,432 mats.....We quote to-day: Rio, ordinary, 14½c.@14¾c.; fair, 15c.; good, 15¾c.; prime, 16¼c.; sold, ₱ lb., 60 to 90 days credit; Rio, in job lots, 14¾c.@18½c., sold; Santos, 17c. sold to good invoices, 15¾c.@16¼c.; do., ordinary to choice, job lots, 14¾c.@18c., sold; Java invoices, 20c.@22½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18¾c.; Ceylon, 17¾c. sold; Maracaibo, 14c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@16½c.; Savanilla, 14c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@19c.; San Domingo, 13½c.@14c.; Angostura, 15½c.@17c., gold, ₱ lb.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in limited request, and has been quoted steady to-day.

CORDAGE—Has been slow of sale within the previous week.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery, and quoted rather weak, though not lower.....Sales have reported, for prompt delivery, of 353 bales, (for which 49 bales were land carrying) including 9 bales to shippers. 346 bales to spinners, leaving nothing for forward delivery business has been on a moderate scale, at lower figures.....Sales have been reported inside our last of 24,300 bales, of which 3,000 bales were on last evening, and 20,700 bales to-day,) with 1,300 bales on the coast, on the basis of Middling March closing at 10.84c.@10.86c.; April, 10.94c.@10.93c.; May, 11.03c.; June, 11.12c.@11.13c.; July, 11.22c.@11.21c.; August, 11.25c.@11.26c.; September, 11.10c.@11.12c.; October, 11.00a@11.01c.; November, 10.90c.@10.81c.; December, 10.81c.@10.82c., showing a decline of 29@13 points, closing barely steady, weak on distant months.....Receipts to-day were 5,585 bales, and at the shipping ports 14,234 bales, against 9,746 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 49,980 bales, against 49,980 bales the same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 3,702,595 bales, against 3,645,-431 bales in the corresponding period of last year.....Futures opened steady (four days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 28,786 bales; to the Continent, 13,863 bales; to France, bales; to the Channel, 10,734 bales; consolidated stock of the ports, 1,577 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 141,724 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
Strict Ordinary	9	9	8¾	8¾
Good Ordinary	9 5-16	9 5-16	9	7-16
Strict Good Ord	9⅝	9⅝	10	10
Low Middling	9 15-16	9 15-16	9 7-16	9 7-16
Strict Low Mid	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Middling	11	11	11¼	11¼
Good Middling	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Good Mid	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Middling Fair	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Fair	13 11-16	13 11-16	13 13-16	13 13-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	8 2-16	Low Middling	9 7-16
Strict Good Ordinary	8 15-16	Middling	10 1-16

EARTHENWARE—Has been inactive and depressed on free offerings.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A slow movement was reported in State and Western flour, almost wholly in a jobbing way, and chiefly for home use, as generally unchanged quotations. Lower shipping descriptions of State were freely and were quoted comparatively firm, but quiet.....Sales reported of 12,100 bbls. within yesterday's range.....Inside of 10,000 bbls. reported sales of 4,850 bbls. shipping Extras, mostly at $4 75@$5 10, in odd lots, (lines of standard held at $5 ;) 1,700 bbls. City Mills Extra, mainly for the West Indies; 950 bbls. Minnesota Cos, (for which 1,070 bbls. for export at $4 90@$5 50;) 1,175 bbls. do. straight Extras, 980 bbls. Patent; 2,300 bbls. Turbo (whereof Extra, 1,000 bbls.) mainly for export at $5 25@$6 50;) 370 bbls. Patent Extras, 550 bbls. Superfine, 925 bbls. No. 2, and small lots of sour and damaged Flour, in lots, as noted.....Low rates, (including 50 bbls. choice unsound Winter Wheat Extra at $5 35.).....Southern Flour steady, with sales reported of 650 bbls., chiefly Extras, at $5 50@$7 25.....Of Rye Flour, 350 bbls. sold in lots, mainly Superfine, at $5 25@$5 35; market dull.....Corn-meal is without change.....At corner rates; 570 bbls. sold, including Yellow Western, at $2 55@$2 85; and Brandywine at $3@$3 10.....City coarse Corn-meal drive; 200 bbls. sold at $2 90@$3 per bbl.....Buckwheat Flour very dull at $1 25@$1 75 for poor to fancy.

GRAIN—Wheat for early delivery was quoted generally firm at the advanced figures of yesterday, and offered with reserve, but the dealings were very moderate, mainly for export, this interest favoring a weaker tone in ocean freights.) In the option line a limited movement was also reported, opening with free offerings at a reduction of ¼c.@1¼c., but, on Spring grades, rallying sharply near-by April, and towards the close, early on a more animated speculative bidding. Winter Wheat options irregular.....Sales have been reported to-day of 145,000 bushels, of which about 75,000 bushels for early delivery, including 2,000 bushels White State, in lots, at $1 39@$1 41; 8,000 bushels No. 1 White at 97c.@98c.; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 35; 22,500 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 32@$1 38, closing at $1 33 for boat-loads; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40; 5,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 24@$1 25, (1,000 bushels sold at $1 24 ;) 1,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at 98c. price, and 40,000 bushels No. 2 Spring, March options, at $1 22½@$1 22¾ (8,000 bushels at $1 22¼;) 24,000 bushels do., April, at $1 23@$1 23¾; 1,000 bushels do., May, at $1 22¾; 1,000 bushels steamer No. 3 Spring at $1 15.....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, March, at $1 31¾ bid and $1 34 asked; do., April, $1 32@$1 34; May [illegible].....And New-York No. 2 Spring, March option, at $1 23¼@$1 23¾; April, $1 23¼@$1 23¾; May, $1 21¾@$1 22¾.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, March option, at $1 24¼@$1 27; do. April, $1 24@$1 27 asked; do. May, $1 22½@$1 25.....Corn remained idle. for early delivery, and closed strong, at the improvement on light offerings and a good demand, partly for shipment. In the way of options, New-York steamer No. 2 fall cargo of Western, and New-York No. 2 firm, on, however, a restricted business.....Sales have been reported of 125,000 bushels, (of which 85,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, new, at 53c.@55½c., chiefly at 55½c.; New-York No. 2, old crop, no-called, 11,000 bushels, at 58½c., with grades, 5,000 bushels New-York No. 2, April option, 8,000 bushels, at 56c.; do., June, 24,000 bushels, at 55¾c.; New-York steamer Mixed at 52¾c.@53½c., closing at 53½c. for May option.....New-York No. 3, 8,000 bushels, at 53c.; New-York No. 3 at 51c.@51½c., nearly all at 51¾c., (14,000 bushels at the close at this price;) Mixed Western, ungraded, 49c.@53½c., as to quality; New-York and Brooklyn White, 3,600 bushels, at 56c.; New-York No. 1 White, 400 bushels, at 58c., at the afternoon call of Corn.....New-York steamer Mixed, March option, closed at 53¾c.@54c.; do., April, 53¼c.@53¾c.; do., May, 52¾c.@53¾c.; June nominal.....And New-York No. 2, March, at 54¾c.@55c.; do., April, 54¼c.@54½c.; do., May, 55¼c.@56½c.; June at 55½c.@56c.....Rye dull; quoted as before; odd lots sold at 71¾c. for No. 2 Western, and 72c.@73c. for Jersey; and 70c. for Canada.....Barley and Barley Malt; 8,000 bushels No. 3 sold at 46c. Of Canada Peas, in bond, 8,000 bushels sold for export as the advanced price of 84c., and 2,000 bushels Canada Lard and heavy; quoted firm as to price, on moderate offerings.....Sales have been reported of 60,000 bushels, including New-York No. 2 spring, March option, at $1 23¼; at the outports, 97,146 bags, and 20,700 bales to-day,) with 1,300 bales on the coast, on the basis of Middling March closing at 10.84c.@10.86c.; April, 10.94c.@10.93c.; May, 11.03c.; June, 11.12c.@11.13c.; July, 11.22c.@11.21c.; August, 11.25c.@11.26c.; September, 11.10c.@11.12c.; October, 11.00a@11.01c.; November, 10.90c.@10.81c.; December, 10.81c.@10.82c., showing a decline of 29@13 points, closing barely steady, weak on distant months.....Receipts to-day were 5,585 bales, and at the shipping ports 14,234 bales, against 9,746 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 49,980 bales, against 49,980 bales the same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 3,702,595 bales, against 3,645,-431 bales in the corresponding period of last year.....Futures opened steady (four days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 28,786 bales; to the Continent, 13,863 bales; to France, bales; to the Channel, 10,734 bales; consolidated stock of the ports, 1,577 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 141,724 bales.

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EARTHENWARE—Has been inactive and depressed on free offerings.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A slow movement was reported in State and Western flour, almost wholly in a jobbing way, and chiefly for home use, as generally unchanged quotations. Lower shipping descriptions of State were freely and were quoted comparatively firm, but quiet.....Sales reported of 12,100 bbls. within yesterday's range.....Inside of 10,000 bbls. reported sales of 4,850 bbls. shipping Extras, mostly at $4 75@$5 10, in odd lots, (lines of standard held at $5 ;) 1,700 bbls. City Mills Extra, mainly for the West Indies; 950 bbls. Minnesota Cos, (for which 1,070 bbls. for export at $4 90@$5 50;) 1,175 bbls. do. straight Extras, 980 bbls. Patent; 2,300 bbls. Turbo (whereof Extra, 1,000 bbls.) mainly for export at $5 25@$6 50;) 370 bbls. Patent Extras, 550 bbls. Superfine, 925 bbls. No. 2, and small lots of sour and damaged Flour, in lots, as noted.....At corner rates, (including 50 bbls. choice unsound Winter Wheat Extra at $5 35.).....Southern Flour steady, with sales reported of 650 bbls., chiefly Extras, at $5 50@$7 25.....Of Rye Flour, 350 bbls. sold in lots, mainly Superfine, at $5 25@$5 35; market dull.....Corn-meal is without change.....At corner rates; 570 bbls. sold, including Yellow Western, at $2 55@$2 85; and Brandywine at $3@$3 10.....City coarse Corn-meal drive; 200 bbls. sold at $2 90@$3 per bbl.....Buckwheat Flour very dull at $1 25@$1 75 for poor to fancy.

GRAIN—Wheat for early delivery was quoted generally firm at the advanced figures of yesterday, and offered with reserve, but the dealings were very moderate, mainly for export, this interest favoring a weaker tone in ocean freights.) In the option line a limited movement was also reported, opening with free offerings at a reduction of ¼c.@1¼c., but, on Spring grades, rallying sharply near-by April, and towards the close, early on a more animated speculative bidding. Winter Wheat options irregular.....Sales have been reported to-day of 145,000 bushels, of which about 75,000 bushels for early delivery, including 2,000 bushels White State, in lots, at $1 39@$1 41; 8,000 bushels No. 1 White at 97c.@98c.; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 35; 22,500 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 32@$1 38, closing at $1 33 for boat-loads; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40; 5,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 24@$1 25, (1,000 bushels sold at $1 24 ;) 1,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at 98c. price, and 40,000 bushels No. 2 Spring, March options, at $1 22½@$1 22¾ (8,000 bushels at $1 22¼;) 24,000 bushels do., April, at $1 23@$1 23¾; 1,000 bushels do., May, at $1 22¾; 1,000 bushels steamer No. 3 Spring at $1 15.....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, March, at $1 31¾ bid and $1 34 asked; do., April, $1 32@$1 34; May [illegible].....And New-York No. 2 Spring, March option, at $1 23¼@$1 23¾; April, $1 23¼@$1 23¾; May, $1 21¾@$1 22¾.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, March option, at $1 24¼@$1 27; do. April, $1 24@$1 27 asked; do. May, $1 22½@$1 25.....Corn remained idle. for early delivery, and closed strong, at the improvement on light offerings and a good demand, partly for shipment. In the way of options, New-York steamer No. 2 fall cargo of Western, and New-York No. 2 firm, on, however, a restricted business.....Sales have been reported of 125,000 bushels, (of which 85,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, new, at 53c.@55½c., chiefly at 55½c.; New-York No. 2, old crop, no-called, 11,000 bushels, at 58½c., with grades, 5,000 bushels New-York No. 2, April option, 8,000 bushels, at 56c.; do., June, 24,000 bushels, at 55¾c.; New-York steamer Mixed at 52¾c.@53½c., closing at 53½c. for May option.....New-York No. 3, 8,000 bushels, at 53c.; New-York No. 3 at 51c.@51½c., nearly all at 51¾c., (14,000 bushels at the close at this price;) Mixed Western, ungraded, 49c.@53½c., as to quality; New-York and Brooklyn White, 3,600 bushels, at 56c.; New-York No. 1 White, 400 bushels, at 58c., at the afternoon call of Corn.....New-York steamer Mixed, March option, closed at 53¾c.@54c.; do., April, 53¼c.@53¾c.; do., May, 52¾c.@53¾c.; June nominal.....And New-York No. 2, March, at 54¾c.@55c.; do., April, 54¼c.@54½c.; do., May, 55¼c.@56½c.; June at 55½c.@56c.....Rye dull; quoted as before; odd lots sold at 71¾c. for No. 2 Western, and 72c.@73c. for Jersey; and 70c. for Canada.....Barley and Barley Malt; 8,000 bushels No. 3 sold at 46c. Of Canada Peas, in bond, 8,000 bushels sold for export as the advanced price of 84c., and 2,000 bushels Canada Lard and heavy; quoted firm as to price, on moderate offerings.....Sales have been reported of 60,000 bushels, including New-York No. 2 spring, March option, at $1 23¼; at 84c. for No. 2 Milwaukee, and 20

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Wednesday,) March 13:

Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 15 by 102.2, No. 171 East 71st-st., north side, 230 feet west of 3d-av., for $6,000, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, James M. Townsend, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame and brick factory building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 126 East 126th-st., south side, 200 feet west of 3d-av., for $1,500, to William J. Bryan, plaintiff.

Edward Pettinger, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story brick house, with two lots, each 25 by 100, on 134th-st., north side, 325 feet east of Willis-av., for $6,100, to Caroline M. Liebknecht, plaintiff in the legal action.

Bernard Smyth, under a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, by Carr Smith, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, on Lincoln-av., east side, 50 feet south of 135th-st., for $1,700, to Cora and Myra Moffat, plaintiffs in the legal action.

The foreclosure sale by Van Tassell & Kearney of the building, with lot, No. 25 Old-slip, between Front and Water-sts., adjourned to March 20.

Le-Chanco & Friedman report a private sale of the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 35 by 100, on Madison-av., north-east corner of 39th-st., to Mahlon D. Higgins, for $110,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 95, No. 108 East 14th-st., south side, between 3d and 4th ave.

By Bernard Smyth, public auction sale of the mansion-house and outbuildings, with plot of land 103.5 by 121.10, No. 513 East 120th-st., north side, 123 feet east of Avenue A.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James M. Miller, Esq., Referee, of the one-story frame building, with lot 21 by 84, No. 216 East 38th-st., south side, 229.6 feet east of 3d-av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story and English basement brick dwelling-houses, with lots each 18 by 100.5, Nos. 213 and 215 West 46th-st., north side, 187.9 feet west of Broadway. Also, similar sale, Edward S. Rapelje, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 76th-st., south side, 125 feet west of Avenue A.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 100.4, No. 330 East 59th-st., south side, 250 feet west of 1st-av.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, by order of the Department of Docks, lease of piers and bulkheads on North, East, and Harlem Rivers.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

3 three-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-houses, with lot 15 by 102.2, No. 171 East 71st-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 15x102.2.....$6,000

By A. H. Muller & Son.

3 three-story frame and brick factory building, with lot, No. 126 East 126th-st., s. s., 560 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 25x100.....$1,500

By Edward Pettinger.

1 three-story brick house, with 2 lots, 134th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Willis-av., each lot 25x100..$6,100

By Bernard Smyth.

1 three-story frame house, with lot, Lincoln-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 135th-st., lot 25x100.....$1,700

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 12.

Washington-av., e. s., 44x187, 23d Ward; Lizzie Perkins and husband to Eben F. Bacon.....$16,000

E. 88th-st., n. s., 325 feet e. of Old Boston Road, 37.11x100.5; John Lannahan and wife to Mary A. Murphy.....nom.

97th-st., s. s., 49 ft. w. of Madison-av., 23x100.5; Arnold Friedman to William Jennings. 48,000

Lewis-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x75; F. W. Loew, Referee, to Peter Zimmermann.....300

139th-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x99.11; George F. Smith, Referee, to James M. Platt.. 1,000

Cedar-st., No. 26; Edward D. Gale, Referee, to L. B. Smith.....9,800

Broadway, w. s., No. 233; Alfred Erbe, Referee, to Mahlon Sands.....45,700

Burling-slip, w. s., 22x58.2; Francis Cosgrove to James Cosgrove, ½ part of.....5,000

Same to same, same, of John H. Cosgrove.....5,000

Fulton-st., n. s., lots Nos. 67 and 68, surrender of lease; William St. Lee to Trinity Church....10,000

Shirley-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Stevens; Thomas to Roswell C. Parsons and others, release of dower.....nom.

LEASES.

84-av., w. s., between 136th and 137th sts., 3 years; Michael Gent to Charles Haverker.... $372

West 54th-st., No. 231, 3 years; Hopper S. to Catharine Uredhilch.....125

Mott's-lane, No. 8, 3 years; Hopper S. to Joseph H. Ferguson.....80

West 55th-st., rear of No. 630 and 634, 5 years; Hopper S. to George Loehr.....80

West 53d-st., No. 213, 5 years; Hopper S. to Cornelius Keegan.....175

Mott's-lane, No. 6, 3 years; Hopper S. to Peter Peebles.....57

Cherry-st., No. 186, 5 years; Margaret Sutton and others to Timothy O'Brien.....750

Division-av., No. 692, 2 years; R. F. Polila to T. Kostka.....600

Cliff-st., No. 43, 3 years; Henry E. Pellew to Henry C. Meyer.....3,750

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Allaire, Charles, to John F. Williams, n. s. of 43d-st., s. of 10th av., one year.....$1,000

Brady, Joseph, to Peter McQuade, s. w. corner of Second-ath. and Dry Dock-st., five years.....1,262

Beresford, Abraham, and wife, to Israel C. Jones, n. e. corner of Lexington-av. and 120th-st., three years.....3,500

Dorland, Jane A., to J. S. Van Cleef, s. s. of 5th-av., s. of 55th-st.....2,500

Davis, Isaac, and others, to Charles E. Mitchell and others, Trustee, No. 71 East 7th-st., (coin,) three years.....11,000

Medwing, James H. and others to Levy Cohen; Trustee; n. s. 7th-st. w. of Avenue C, five years. 1,500

Mitchell, Sabina, and husband, to Ann L. Wilber; No. 56 Cliff-st., five years.....4,500

Murdoch, John, to Wilhelmina Carr; No. 3 Goerck-st., five years.....1,050

Pecanaski, Stephen, and wife, to Julius Sands; n. e. corner Dey and Greenwich sts., one year.....1,850

Scott, Georgiana, and husband, to Christian Mooney; n. s. 19th-st., w. of 7th-av., six months.....1,850

Taylor, James P. and wife, to Robert Taylor; s. s. 125th-st., s. of 11th-av., one year.....1,184

Williams, David, and wife, to Francis J. Schneider; s. s. Oak-st., w. of James-st., three years. 3,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Barnhill, Henry J., to Elida Guggenheimer.....$2,000

Same to same.....2,500

Bowser, Theresa, to Henry Forster.....500

Stone, William, to Henry Stone.....2,027

Same to same.....703

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 2 WEST 51ST-ST.,

ADJOINING 5TH-AV.

This magnificently furnished, located, and decorated full-size four-story high-stoop dwelling, complete with every possible improvement, for sale very reasonably, by order of

JULIUS WEHL, Esq.,
Assignee of Messrs. Netter & Co.

Possession from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices, 661 5th-av., 4 Pine, and 33 East 17th-st.

THE MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE DWELLING and stable, with lots 192.9x100, Madison-av., south-west corner 77th-st., will be sold at a bargain by

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices, 661 5th-av., near 42d-st.,
4 Pine, and 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

NINETEENTH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—MEDIUM size choice four-story brick dwelling. Price low.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine 33 East 17th st.,
and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, EIGHT lots on Madison-av., between 111th and 112th sts. Terms easy. Fronting Park. Apply to
J. V. MURRLAND, No. 12 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT LITTLE BROWN-STONE house in one of the best streets in Harlem; size, 15x50-100; no nuisance near or front; no agents. Address H L, Box No. 3245 Times Office, 1,000 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 37TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Park-avs., a handsome full-sized house; price reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, THE 21-FOOT house, No. 33 Fark-av. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 32D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., first-class full-sized brown-stone house. Apply to J. L. SLOSSON, No. 35 William-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NO. 143 EAST 38th-st., a gem. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A MAGNIFICENT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE on 57th-st., close to 5th-av. For price reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST.—FOR SALE AT A SACrifice, new handsome four-story brown-stone; finished to order. Apply on premises, 140 West, 10 to 4.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE, 51 E. 27TH-ST., MURRAY Hill. Can be seen from 10 to 12. THOS. RIGNEY.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., (STUYVESANT-SQUARE.)—Plate, with all the improvements, seven and eight rooms; rents, $700 and $760. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 23 24-st., Bible House.

TWO CHOICE APARTMENTS.—TENEMENT, No. 265 West 35th-st.; new, refined, elegant; parquet floors, play-ground. Summer-house, janitor, orie windows, elegant pipe fixtures, and laundry.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.—A FOUR-STORY house on 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; rent $7,200. For permits apply to
HIRAM MERRITT, No. 85 2d-av.

ONE APARTMENT TO RENT IN APARTment-house, No. 330 East 17th-st. (Stuyvesant-square); also, one in No. 39 East 13th-st.; janitor, steam heat, elevator. Apply to JANITOR, on premises.

TO LET—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE ON Gramercy-park, near High Bridge; house has all modern improvements; will be let unfurnished, with stable, &c. Apply to

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A FULLY AND SUPERBLY FURNISHED mansion

23D-ST. DWELLING,

containing every possible convenience and comfort; has never been rented. To acceptable private family will be leased reasonably.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.

$110 PER MONTH.—A VERY DESIRABLE three-story brick dwelling, with French flat, No. 1,254 East 59th-st, near Lexington-av., with all modern conveniences; choice location; unobstructed; to quiet family only; no agents need apply. Address MACDONALD, Box No. 73, Times Office.

APARTMENT BUILDING, NOS. 128 TO 136 EAST 24TH-ST.—From May 1, sixty-seven apartments of 12 rooms, all light, drainage and ventilation perfect; supplied with every convenience for first-class families desiring well-arranged and spacious accommodations. Can be seen from 10 till 5; owner resident.

APARTMENTS TO RENT.—ALSO SINGLE rooms in the elegant house, No. 149 Bleecker, opposite Madison-square, now being put in perfect order; prices very low. For particulars apply on the premises or of E. M. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,180 Broadway, near 25th-st.

TO RENT—PRIVATE DWELLINGS IN VARIOUS locations at $450, $600, $700, $750, $900, $1,000, $1,100, $1,200, $1,400, $1,500, $1,800, $1,900, $2,000, $3,000. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 23 24-st., Bible House.

HARLEM HOUSES.—CHOICE LOCATIONS AT moderate rents. Open evenings.
PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

TO LET—NO. 14 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE, TO a private family; in excellent order. For permit, apply to W. SCOTT JARVIS, No. 231 Canal-st., 1 to 3.

TO RENT.—A RANDSOME FLAT ON SECOND floor, unfurnished; elegant location. Call, between 12 and 4, at No. 68 Madison-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF JOHN D. LEWIS, deceased.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on MONDAY, MARCH 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the Executors of John D. Lewis, deceased:
HUDSON-ST.—Nos. 603 and 605, w. s., between Bank and West 12th sts.
GREENWICH-AV.—No. 129, south-west corner of Horatio-st.
HORATIO-ST.—No. 3, s. s., near Greenwich-av.
JANE-ST.—No. 9, n. s., near Greenwich-av.
CANAL-ST.—No. 508, s. s., near Greenwich-st.
BLEECKER-ST.—No. 323, e. s., between Christopher and Grove sts.
SIXTH-AV.—No. 30, e. s., between Waverley-place and 8th-st.
NINTH-AV.—No. 87, south-west corner of 16th-st.
WEST NINETEENTH-ST.—No. 137, n. s., between 6th and 7th avs.
NINTH-AV.—No. 453, w. s., between 35th and 36th sts., with L on 35th-st.
NINTH-AV.—Nos. 676, 678, 680, south-east corner of 47th-st.
NINTH-AV.—One lot, north-east corner of 49th-st.
THIRD-AV.—No. 2,156, w. s., between 117th and 118th sts.
SIXTH-AV. BOULEVARD.—Three lots, w. s., 25.2 feet n. of 117th-st.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—Two lots, s. s., 85 feet e. of Lexington-av.
FOURTH-AV.—Building and lots, e. s., 49.11 feet s. of 128th-st.
TENTH-AV.—Two lots, s. s., 49.11 feet n. of 138th-st.
NEW-AV.—One lot, north-west corner of 139th-st.
THIRTEENTH-ST.—Two lots, north-east corner of 134th-st.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—One lot, n. s., 100 feet e. of 12th-av.
ST. NICHOLAS-AV.—One lot, w. s., 177 feet s. of 141st-st.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH-ST.—One lot, n. s., 425 feet e. of 10th-av.
ELEVENTH AND FORT GEORGE AVS.—Lot No. 28, Dyckman estate.
Maps at office of auctioneers.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY V. MANDEVILLE and HIRAM SIGLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 5th day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, at Gibson's Real Estate Exchange, No. 47 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J., all the right, title, and interest which said bankrupts or the undersigned as Assignee of their estate in bankruptcy, had on the 5th day of January, 1878, in and to all that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of Jersey City, (formerly City of Bergen,) County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, and known and distinguished as Block number (180) one hundred and eighty, on a certain map, entitled "Map of Fairmount, No. 2, &c.," filed in the office of the Register of Hudson County, N. J., as map No. 454; said block No. 180, when taken together is bounded and described as follows, viz.: beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the north-easterly side of Duncan-avenue with the north-westerly side of Marcy-avenue, thence running north-easterly along the said north-westerly side of Marcy-avenue two hundred feet, more or less, to a point, which point is in the most north-easterly line of certain meadow lands conveyed by Letitia Ward and husband to said William H. Daly, by deed dated September 22, 1871, and recorded in said Register's office, in book 232 of deeds, page 486, &c., on October 24, 1871, thence running north-westerly and parallel with Duncan-avenue three or less, to the south-easterly side of Harvey-avenue; thence running south-westerly along the said south-easterly side of Harvey-avenue two hundred feet, more or less, to the north-easterly side of Duncan-avenue; thence running south-easterly along the said north-easterly side of Duncan-avenue three hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 13th, 1878.

WILLIAM D. LENT, Assignee,
No. 390 Broome-st., New-York City.
LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Assignee, 59 and 61 Liberty-street, New-York City. mh14-law3wTh*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY V. MANDEVILLE and HIRAM SIGLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 5th day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, at Gibson's Real Estate Exchange, No. 47 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J., all the right, title, and interest which the said bankrupts, William Sigler, or the undersigned, as Assignee of his estate in bankruptcy, had on the 5th day of January, 1878, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying, and being in Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, known and distinguished on a map of 28 building lots on Mandeville-avenue, between Bergen and Westside avenues, belonging to the estate of Archer G. Welsh, deceased, and to be filed in the Clerk's office of said county as lot numbered one, (1,) being twenty-five and two-tenths feet (25.2 ft.) wide in front on Mandeville-avenue, thirty-six and nine-tenths feet-wide (36.9 ft.) in the rear, one hundred and one and forty-two-hundredths feet deep on the easterly side, and one hundred and eighty-tenths feet deep on the westerly side; and also all those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, known and distinguished as lots numbers 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 14, 15, and the western half of lot No. 13 on a certain map entitled "Map of Property of Henry V. Mandeville, Town of Bergen, Hudson County, N. J.," containing 4 250-1000 acres, surveyed and laid out by C. I. Van Horne, Surveyor and C. E., and filed in the Hudson County Clerk's office.—Dated New-York, March 13, 1878.

WILLIAM D. LENT, Assignee,
No. 390 Broome-street, New-York City.
LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Assignee, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., New-York City. mh14-law3wTh*

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER.—I will sell at auction THURSDAY, March 28, 1878, at 12 o'clock, Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Josiah Low, Esq., owner, valuable improved choice Broadway real estate:

BROADWAY, THIRTIETH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE, NORTH-WEST CORNER—54 feet 9 inches on Broadway and 100 feet 4 inches on Sixth-av., with the substantial four-story and basement Philadelphia brick stores and complete apartment houses, with steam heat.

BROADWAY AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, NORTH-EAST CORNER—An extra large superb plot of ground, with improvements thereon, 98 feet on Broadway, 140 feet deep on 38th-st.

BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND-STREET, NORTH-EAST CORNER—Now occupied by Asher, Morril & Conklin, and Standard Club. This magnificent business property is splendidly improved and sold subject to present unexpired leases; 104 feet 3 inches on Broadway.

BROADWAY AND FORTY-NINTH-STREET, NORTH-WEST CORNER—125 feet 6½ inches on Broadway, with buildings thereon; an extraordinary large plot. These four parcels will be sold separately.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, basement.

A VILLA ON THE HUDSON, AT YONKERS, A two acres, high ground, 30 rooms, water, gas, large stables, will be sold at auction, without reserve, Tuesday, March 26, at sale-rooms, No. 111 Broadway; terms, half cash. RICHARD V. HARNETT, auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE NOW OCCUPIED by the Domestic Sewing-machine Company on Broadway and 14th-st.; also, the large sales-room on the second floor. Domestic Sewing-machine Company will occupy the adjoining store after May 1. Inquire as above.

TO LET OR LEASE—A PLOT OF LOTS ON E. 92d-st., in the neighborhood of 100th-st., suitable for a gardener or florist. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., NEAR Times Building; suitable for any business; also floors and offices, well lighted on three sides; low rents.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY AN AMERICAN family, a two-story and basement house, with all improvements, in good location, within 20 minutes of Fulton Ferry, near an all-night line of cars. Address, giving terms, which must be moderate, A. B., Box No. 284 Times Office, New-York City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—SPLENDID HOTEL, completely furnished, at Nyack-on-Hudson; 10 acres; excellent conditions for 200; in good order; location beautiful and well situated for large institution; easy of access by steam-boat and two railroads.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—FOR SALE OR to let—Fine residence; house, 14 rooms, large barn, cow-house, and laundry; good shade and fruit, six acres of land; one and a half miles from Mt. Vernon Depot, on New-Haven Road. Inquire at No. 1,215 Broadway, from owner.

FOR SALE—FIVE-THREE ACRES, NEW TWO-story house, bays 36 by 60, eleven rooms through, base well water, four hundred feet Richmond, Va., dairy eight years; small vineyard and other fruit; terms, $4,000. Address C, Box No. 140 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, from April 1, at Port Chester, N. Y., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, well-arranged dwelling, in complete order, within five minutes' walk of the station. There are 12 rooms, plenty of fruit, and large stable. Terms low. Apply on the premises, or address JOHN ARMSBROSTER, No. 26 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT NORWALK, Conn., a very desirable country seat, with house containing 12 rooms and bath, with hot and cold water; barn, about one acre of ground; good stable, room for three horses and carriages; will be sold very cheap, or exchanged for City property. Apply at No. 96 West 43d-st., or No. 620 Broadway, New-York City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—LARGE double house, with nine rooms and large garret; one acre of land; very desirable property; price low; immediately; enter into agency by E. P. RAYMOND, Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

AT WOODSIDE, N. J.—FOR SALE AT A BARgain, a pleasantly-situated house, containing 12 rooms, convenient to two railroads; lot 50x218; abundance of shrubbery, and fruit trees. Address T. R., Box No. 1,973 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR WILL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn or City property.—a large house, with grounds, 80x180, adjoining Fort Greene Station. For terms, &c., apply to H. YOUNG, 368 Canal-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE RESIDENCE OF C. Lewis G. Morris, at Fordham Heights, four miles from Central Park, and only a mile from Tremont Station, on Harlem Railroad, and five minutes' walk from Morris' Dock Station, on Hudson River Railroad; liberal terms; stabling for carriages, garden, greenhouse, and gratery; coachman's and gardener's houses; gas in mansion and stable; stationary basins, &c., and a never-failing supply of water without pumping; the place is calculated for a Winter as well as Summer residence; the owner is going to Europe. For information and permit apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

BRUEN HOUSE.—AT PERTH AMBOY, TO Blease at a low rent; the hotel is in good order and convenient for sea bathing and boating; the station of the Long Branch Railway is near the house. For further information apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J.—CONVENIENT TO three depots, a new and modern two-story and high-stoop house, in prime order, to a careful tenant at $55 per month, or for sale at $12,000. Address FREDERICK WORTH, Park Bank.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET, NEWTOWN, LONG Island.—Handsome brick dwelling-house, newly papered and painted; stable, large garden, plenty shade; 10 minutes' walk to depot Flushing Railway. Apply to FRANCIS T. W. ALKEN, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., a handsome residence, of 10 rooms, beautifully situated; arable and outbuildings; six acres of ground, nicely laid out, well shaded and fruited; rent, $800 for season. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—SEA-SHORE RESIDENCES, NAHANT, Mass.—Two new fully-furnished houses, 15 rooms; modern improvements. Address
E. W. JOHNSON,
Nahant, Mass.

COUNTRY SEATS AND COTTAGES WITHIN One hour of this City to rent, furnished and unfurnished, for season or year. Lists mailed. T. S. CLARK SON & CO., No. 149 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lower Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENKINS, Saturday, March 16, 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY, Saturday, March 23, 9 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. MADDEN, Thursday, March 28, 1:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. State-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Saloons, $80, $90, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR QUEENSTOWN AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA, WED., March 20 | ABYSSINIA, WED., April 3
CHINA....WED., March 27 | BOTHNIA, WED., April 10

Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. Steerage, $30, currency. Excursion tickets for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage apply to Company's office, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27, NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....March 16
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....March 20
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 226 West-st.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 9 North River.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS, Sat., March 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new,) 2,518 tons, Sat., March 30
Capt. THEBEAULT. Thursday, March 28, 10:30 A. M.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN SICE, Wed., April 3, 3 P. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico, CITY OF MEXICO, Reynolds, sail March 23, 3 P. M.
Steamers will leave New-York for Havana 21 and April 21 for Vera Cruz, Havana, New-York, and the above ports.
F. ALEJANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly as 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 20
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail April 9, at 3 P. M. STEAMSHIP SAN JACINTO from New-Orleans, April 6, TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, calling at St. Augustine, March 26 and April 6.
BURSAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 69 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to persons intending to travel. Blanks and information may be obtained at the office of the undersigned, No. 91 Broadway, New-York City.
JOHN NONES, Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA, HAVANA, AND
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. HAZLOCK, SATURDAY, March 16, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
No. 5 Bridge.

E. LIVINGSTON, Clerk. DARIEN, WEDNESDAY, March 20, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
69 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlanta and West Point Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.
G. P. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 408 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP
COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, March 19
Connecting for Central and South America.
For JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 1
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK....Monday, March 18
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 8 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
Sailing Thursdays, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA...(new) 2,235 tons, Bradford, Thursday, March 14
NIAGARA...(new) 2,363 tons, Curtis, Thursday, March 28
JAMES E. WARD & Co., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 9:30 A. M., 3:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 8, 8:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 8, 8:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, Agent.
L. P. FARMER, Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 8 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9:30 (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:25, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 P. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:25, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:36 P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., New-York; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, Grand Central Depot, 31, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

A LADY'S ENCOUNTER WITH A THIEF.

THE BURGLAR WHO CONCEALED HIMSELF IN MR. GEORGE W. KIDD'S RESIDENCE—A BOLD PUSH FOR LIBERTY—MRS. KIDD'S DETERMINED STRUGGLE TO DETAIN THE INTRUDER.

Mr. George W. Kidd, a wealthy distiller, residing at No. 16 East Forty-seventh-street, in close proximity to the Windsor Hotel, on Tuesday last was detained down town, and as he did not arrive at home at the usual hour, his wife became alarmed, and, sending for a coach, drove to her husband's place of business, No. 21 Whitehall-street. Her fears for his safety were quickly allayed, but as Mr. Kidd was still detained at the distillery, she returned home alone. After divesting herself of her wraps, she went up stairs to her sitting-room, on the third floor, where she soon became absorbed in a book. She had been reading about 10 minutes when her attention was attracted by a noise, and, looking up she was astonished to see the door of a large wardrobe thrown suddenly open and a rough-looking man step quickly out. Mrs. Kidd sprang to her feet and confronted the intruder. The latter rushed upon her, and, pointing a revolver at her forehead, threatened her with instant death if she uttered a sound. Mrs. Kidd retained her presence of mind in a wonderful degree. With a quick movement she brushed the pistol away and called for help. There was no one in the house except two female servants, and they were in the basement and failed to respond to the call of their mistress. The intruder became alarmed at the persistent calls for aid, and made his way toward the door. Mrs. Kidd, however, did not intend to let him escape so easily, and seized him by the arm. The intruder gained the hall, dragging Mrs. Kidd with him, and the struggle between the lady and her assailant continued down the staircase, the intruder endeavoring to make his escape, and the lady using every effort to delay his flight until help should arrive. The man several times placed his revolver at Mrs. Kidd's head, and swore that if she did not release her hold he would shoot, but the lady pushed the pistol away each time, and undeterred by the man's threats, continued her hold upon him until they arrived on the landing at the head of the staircase leading from the parlor floor. There the man succeeded in breaking away from Mrs. Kidd, and, springing down the stairs, opened the hall door and disappeared into the street. In his flight he left the pistol in the hands of Mrs. Kidd, who followed him to the front door and gave an alarm. Patrolman Kirby, of the Nineteenth Precinct, hastened to the house, but by the time he arrived no trace of the ruffian could be obtained.

Mr. Kidd arrived at the house soon after the escape of the intruder, and found his wife in a state of nervous prostration, the excitement which sustained her during the encounter with her assailant having passed away and left her utterly exhausted. Mrs. Kidd said that she obtained such a good view of the features of the intruder during the struggle that she could identify him, and she has given the Police such a minute description that his capture is almost certain. Mrs. Kidd retains the man's pistol, which is a seven-chambered revolver of the Smith & Wesson make, with an ivory handle and it is fully loaded. Detectives McGowan and Tooker have been detailed to investigate the case. It is evident that the intruder entered the house for the purpose of robbery. When he heard her footsteps approaching he concealed himself in the wardrobe, supposing that she would remain in only a short time, but when he found that she would probably spend her evening in the room, the burglar determined to make a bold push for liberty. Superintendent Walling yesterday received a report of the affair and Sergt. Keally, of the detective force, has detailed several members of his command to make search for the ruffian.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

FAILURE OF A WHOLESALE STRAW GOODS FIRM AND A SOUTHERN COMMISSION MERCHANT — AGGREGATE LIABILITIES, $310,000.

Jehial Read & Co., wholesale dealers in hats and straw goods, at No. 596 Broadway, suspended yesterday, and issued a circular to their creditors stating that at the present time informing them that they had placed all their assets in the hands of Mr. H. H. Stotesbury as voluntary Trustee. The announcement created great surprise in the trade, as the firm has long enjoyed a name supposed to be wealthy. The suspension is attributed to depreciation in stock and the financial stringency. The firm had a large trade and a business connection in St. Louis under the firm name of Brown & Norton. The liabilities amount to upward of $200,000, and the assets are very large, consisting of stock, bills receivable, &c. The clerks are making up a statement and taking an inventory of the stock, which will be submitted to the creditors in a few days. The present firm has been in business for 10 years, Mr. Nathaniel Norton being the junior partner.

Joseph H. Marks, Southern commission merchant, at No. 140 Water-street, suspended yesterday, with liabilities amounting to $110,000. He has no disclosed individual liabilities, the suspension being brought about by acceptances and indorsements for other firms, and was involved by the failures of Allens, Schenk & Antly, cotton factors, of New-Orleans, and J. L. Adams. Mr. Marks had a large Southern trade, mainly with New-Orleans, and was formerly engaged in the shipping business. He had excellent credit, and had no troubles before in his long business career. He will probably obtain a settlement, which will depend for the amount on the compromises of the houses which carried him down.

The examination before Register Little of Benjamin H. Dewey, the Assignee of John F. Henry, Curran & Co., the bankrupt wholesale drug-dealers, was adjourned yesterday until Saturday next at 1 P. M., without a hearing. Mr. Robert T. B. Easton gave notice that he represented the following creditors: Seth W. Fowle, Roxbury, Mass., $2,689; James C. Hyre & Co., Lowell, Mass., $1,400; E. W. Hoyt & Co., Lowell, Mass., $1,643; Kidder & Laird, New-York, $2,301; and McKesson & Robbins, New-York, $2,405.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Mosely & Moody, the paper collar manufacturers, who suspended some time ago, was held at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, yesterday, for the purpose of electing an Assignee. It became necessary, however, to amend the schedule of the amount of indebtedness of the firm, and the meeting was adjourned until to-day to enable the firm to make the desired alterations.

Schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Daniel D. Boyce and John T. Fairfield, composing the firm of Boyce & Fairfield, iron founders, of Nos. 704 and 706 East Twenty-fourth-street, to James J. Barnet. The liabilities are $21,964 99, the nominal assets $25,788 43, and the real assets $6,700.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of George W. Bush, coal-dealer, of No. 608 Greenwich-street, to Frederick A. Ridabock. The liabilities are $20,954 81, the nominal assets $19,352 33, and the real assets $5,168 08.

The bankruptcy proceedings of T. Hillyer & Co., woolen importers, of No. 678 Broadway, have been discontinued before Register Dwight, the creditors having accepted a settlement at 60 cents on the dollar.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's Office yesterday: John Senke to William Laidlaw, and Peter Gorth to George Snyder.

The firm of Walter, Donaldson & Co., who filed their schedules on Tuesday, filed an amendment to them yesterday, placing their real assets at $9,782 03.

FUGITIVE FRENCH SCHOOL-BOYS.

When the steam-ship Canada, of the French Transatlantic Line, arrived at this port yesterday the steerage passengers, about 50 in number, were landed at Castle Garden. An agent of the French Consul was present, and as the new arrivals filed past the registry desk two of them were arrested. They were both boys, Gaston Aubrey, aged 15 years, and Paul Gurgon, aged 16 years. They were well dressed, both belong to highly respectable families in Paris, and were schoolmates at the College De Ville, which is near that city. Last a fortnight ago, prompted as they say by a love of adventure, they left the college at night, and having a little money managed to reach Havre, where by selling some personal property they were enabled to purchase steerage tickets to New-York. A cable dispatch was sent to the French Consul in this city. Hence their arrest. They were taken to the office of the Consul, who will see that they are properly cared for and sent home on Saturday next.

THE GOETHE CLUB AND BAYARD TAYLOR.

The Goethe Club's last public reception, to the poet Bryant, was a memorable affair. On the 20th inst. the club will give another reception, the guest this time being Bayard Taylor, United States Minister to Germany. Mr. Parke Godwin, one of the Vice-Presidents of the club, will deliver an address of welcome, to which Mr. Taylor will respond. The President of the Goethe Club, Dr. A. P. Montgomery, will preside, as he has so felicitously on former occasions, and the place of the reception will be the Lenox hall in Delmonico's, at Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. A supper will be served after the addresses are finished, and there will be orchestral music during the evening.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The National Temperance Society met in the lecture-room of Association Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, yesterday, Hon. William E. Dodge in the chair. Dr. Willard Parker delivered an address upon "The Hereditary Influences of Alcohol," and gave many illustrations of the evils resulting from the use of alcoholic beverages. The Secretary, Mr. Powell, moved a resolution "that this conference heartily approves the passage of a bill on bills with such substitutes as the Senate of the United States to provide for a National commission of inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic," and lawyer requested all the members of the Legislature present to personally exercise in that fundamentally important measure." The resolution was carried unanimously, and then followed short addresses by Dr. Mason, of the Kings County Asylum; Dr. Smith, Rev. Dr. Prime, and Rev. Dr. Corey.

THE MONMOUTH PARK RACE-COURSE.

IT IS TO BE SOLD UNDER FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES—AN EFFORT TO BE MADE TO PURCHASE IT FOR THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

The Chancellor of New-Jersey has terminated the legal proceedings brought before him by ordering the property known as the Long Branch Race-course to be sold for the benefit of mortgagees. The Sheriff of Monmouth County has advertised that he will sell the property at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of April 5, at the Court-house in the town of Freehold. The circumstances that led to this sale, and the occurrences that are likely to follow it, deserve more than a passing notice. In November, 1869, John F. Chamberlin, the well-known sporting man, and John McBride Davidson purchased from Richard Russell Hulick a farm in Monmouth County, N. J. They laid out a race-course upon it, and then, to enable them to maintain the property, they organized a corporation under a title and privilege procured through an act of the New-Jersey Legislature. To this company they gave the name "Long Branch and Sea-shore Improvement Association," and in its name issued 1,000 shares of stock, each share having a nominal par value of $100. Chamberlin retained 700 of these shares. Davidson also kept a number of them, and the remainder were sold to Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., William M. Tweed, Dr. Quackenbos, Rufus Hatch, George Osgood, William Rogers, of the firm of Rogers & Jones, and various other well-known persons. It may not be amiss to state here that the Long Branch and Sea-shore Improvement Association was a corporation in name only, and that the persons who purchased its stock never received any value in return for the money they invested. Only recently, when John F. Chamberlin desired to take advantage of the Bankrupt act, the Attorney-General of the State of New-York opposed him, he offered his 700 shares of the association's stock to satisfy the claim of the State against him for the $10,000 in which he had become the surety of William Hennessy Cooke, the indicted voucher thief, who is now a fugitive in Europe. Chamberlin's offer was rejected, the stock being considered of too little value.

In 1870 Chamberlin gave William M. Tweed a mortgage upon the course and its surroundings for a loan of $40,000. A short time afterward Tweed transferred the mortgage to his private secretary, S. Foster Dewey, and in 1872 it was foreclosed. Chamberlin's brother-in-law, William H. Ellis, bought the property under the foreclosure. To enable him to do this, Chamberlin procured money for him from Dr. Bailey, of Fourteenth-street, in this City, through a lawyer who was counsel for the physician and also for Chamberlin. The mortgage upon the race-track property was given Dr. Bailey, who before that held a mortgage for $2,000 on the same ground and improvements. Interest not having been paid on either mortgage, and both having become overdue, Dr. Bailey, through his counsel, United States District Attorney Keasby, of Newark, applied to Chancellor Runyon for the foreclosure of the mortgages. Ellis, the nominal owner of the property, resisted the motion on the ground of usury. As a witness in his favor he produced John F. Chamberlin, who testified that he had paid, for the loan of the money, $210 to the counsel of Dr. Bailey. Ellis' and Chamberlin's efforts were ineffectual, however, for Chancellor Runyon, after hearing Dr. Bailey and his witnesses, made the order for the sale of the race-course under foreclosure.

The Monmouth Park Race-course is, in the opinion of sporting men and lovers of horse-racing, better situated than any other track in the United States. It is within the easy reach of the people of New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and all the cities and large towns of New-Jersey. Within an area of 60 miles around it reside 5,000,000 people. It has become well known, and is in every way well fitted for sporting purposes. Knowing these things, a number of gentlemen interested in legitimate sports have determined that, if they can prevent it, the course shall not pass again into the hands of a farmer and be destroyed. These gentlemen, who are members of the American Jockey Club, have determined to purchase the property. Mr. August Belmont, Messrs. George and Pierre Lorillard, Mr. Withers, Mr. Astor, and several other members of the Jockey Club have determined to purchase Monmouth Park, where auction pools and "Paris Mutuals" can be sold without hindrance, as it is stated upon good legal authority that no laws prohibitory of these methods of betting really exist in New-Jersey. A very good proof of this is found in the fact that none of the pool-sellers who were arrested in Hoboken have yet been tried, and whenever they present themselves for trial their cases are postponed.

If the members of the Jockey Club succeed in purchasing the Monmouth Park course, and in making it their head-quarters, they intend to carry it on so that it will not be in opposition to any other great course, to the end that its meetings will be attended by the entire sport-loving community of the four great cities in its vicinity.

AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE CONEY ISLAND.

The western end of Coney Island is naturally the finest section of that watering place, but it has always been disfigured by small houses, booths, and so-called hotels. The beach is obstructed by bathing-houses irregularly placed; there are no roads or paths, and a view of the sea is almost unattainable from behind the beach. The property is owned by the town of Gravesend, which leases it in small sections, irregularly marked out, to petty hostelry-keepers, shooting-range men, and a few well-known hotel-keepers. For a long time back the best of these tenants have desired to have certain necessary improvements made in the condition of the property. Recently, they have become anxious to have the changes made from fear that the revenues protected steam railroad from being run from the western to the eastern end of the island between the beach and the larger hotels. They signed a petition to the Prospect Park Commissioners, and Commissioner Stranahan drew up a bill for presentation to the Legislature, providing for the removal of obstructions from the beach, the erection of a breakwater, the macadamizing of Coney Island Boulevard, and the opening of Surf-avenue from the Concourse to the western end of the island. The people of Gravesend were incensed by the bill, and their representative in the Kings County Board of Supervisors introduced that body to abuse Mr. Stranahan and call upon the Legislature to reject the bill. Angered by this, Mr. Stranahan gave up actively urging the bill. He remains firmly convinced, however, that it is a necessary measure; and some of the most prominent citizens of Brooklyn are determined to press for the passage of the bill. Mr. Stranahan says that yesterday if the bill is passed, the western end of Coney Island will continue to be the poorest section, and the treasury of the Town of Gravesend will receive less money than it otherwise would. He considered that it was necessary to open Surf-avenue and prepare footpaths, so that visitors to the great watering-place could go from one part to another without difficulty. At present there are no roads fit to be called such. He declared that the expense of making the improvements would be almost nominal, and would not be chargeable either to Gravesend, her tenants, or Kings County.

DEATH OF EX-POLICE SERGEANT QUINN.

John J. Quinn, who was formerly a Police Sergeant in command of the Tombs Squad, died yesterday morning at the home of his sister, in West Forty-seventh-street. He was born in the Sixth Ward, and passed almost his entire life in that delectable locality. He was appointed a member of the Municipal Police force 23 years ago and assigned to the Sixth Precinct, of which Matthew T. Brennan was then Captain. After a short service he became a roundsman. A couple of years later, when the late Police Justice Dowling succeeded Brennan as Captain of the Precinct, Roundsman Quinn was made a Sergeant. His colleagues were the present Police Capts. Walsh, McDonnell, and Kennedy. When the Municipal Police were disbanded in 1857, Sergt. Quinn returned to work at his trade of brass-finishing. At the close of the political troubles attending the organization of the Metropolitan force, he was appointed a Sergeant in the new department and sent once more to the Sixth Precinct. When Dowling was elected a Police magistrate he procured Quinn's appointment to the command of the Tombs Squad. He retained this position until about three years ago, when he was dismissed from the force for misconduct. The deceased was a good officer, notwithstanding the flagrant breach of discipline that caused his discharge. He knew most of the notorious criminals, and was the officer that arrested "Dutch" Heinrichs the last time. Once he entered a disorderly house to arrest a fugitive murderer, and was beaten almost to death. His nose was broken, and he was disfigured for the remainder of his life.

BENJAMIN NOYES IN NEWARK JAIL.

Benjamin Noyes, the President of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, who is accused of being possessed of the valuable assets of the defunct New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Newark, and who was arrested in Washington on Tuesday morning, reached the Newark County Jail at 12:30 yesterday morning. A reporter visited him yesterday, but Noyes declined to say anything, explaining that he did not desire to make any statement until he could see his counsel. He is in good spirits, and says there is no case against him.

THE PASSAIC BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Passaic City (N. J.) School Trustees, or Board of Education, are at loggerheads with City Treasurer Pudney. The Council voted to build a new school-house on Howe-avenue, provided it should not cost over $3,000. The Board of Education set at work and caused the erection of a good building at considerably less than the $3,000 limit. The board claim the right to expend as much of the balance as may be necessary to fit up the surroundings of the building, such as making good walks through the muddy places around the house, &c., and they accordingly drew drafts on the City Treasurer for the same. These the Treasurer, Mr. C. B. Pudney, refuses to honor, and yesterday the Board of Education applied to the courts for a mandamus to compel the Treasurer to honor the drafts.

THE TRADE OF NEW-YORK.

LEADING TOPICS DISCUSSED.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION—INTER-STATE RAILROAD DISCRIMINATIONS—THE PACIFIC RAILROADS DENOUNCED—A LONGER PRESIDENTIAL TERM RECOMMENDED—A PAPER ON THE DRAWBACKS TO THE COMMERCE OF NEW-YORK.

The Board of Trade and Transportation held a stated meeting yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. B. Miller reported that the committee of which he is a member had a hearing before the Legislative Railroad Committee. A seemingly favorable impression was made, and a further hearing was set down for to-day at 3 o'clock at the instance of Mr. Depew. The question involved is the establishment of a Board of State Railroad Commissioners. Mr. Miller also read the application of the Producers' Protective Unions of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., and McKean County, Penn., asking for co-operation in an effort to keep the Genesee Valley Canal open. The substance of the application was published in yesterday's TIMES. It was referred to the Committee on Canals. Mr. F. B. Thurber presented a copy of Congressman Reagan's bill for the regulation of inter-State transportation with the accompanying report of the committee. They were referred to the Committee on Railroad Transportation for examination. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Thurber, was adopted:

Resolved, That the inequalities and discriminations existing in the management of the Inter-State railroads of the United States, especially with regard to the giving of special contracts by which favored individuals are given advantages which are denied to the general public, is, in the opinion of this board, in the highest degree unfair and detrimental to the public interests.

Mr. E. R. Durkee offered a series of resolutions urging definite action on the proposed Tariff and Internal Revenue bills, deprecating frequent agitation on these subjects as calamitous, and approving the proposed amendment to the Constitution extending the Presidential term to six years. They were adopted and copies were ordered to be sent to Members of Congress and to the principal commercial bodies throughout the United States.

Mr. Ambrose Snow presented a long memorial from the Boston Board of Trade complaining of consular extortions in foreign ports in relation to seamen, and asking the board to send a delegate to Washington to demand reform. Messrs. H. P. and A. B. Miller spoke strongly against the present system. The matter was referred to the Committee on Ocean Transportation, with power.

Mr. A. B. Miller offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads are entirely indebted to the liberal aid that they had received from the Government in enormous grants of land and bonds for their construction; and

Whereas, The career of both these corporations exhibits an amount of political jobbery, public corruption, and plunder, unparalleled in the history of railroads, covering many of the representatives of the people with infamy and casting reproach upon the nation; and

Whereas, These roads are now controlled by persons who have acquired the capital stock for a very trifling consideration, and who now manage the roads unjustly and oppressively without any regard whatever for the interests of the people; and

Whereas, Through cunningly devised and worded phrases the semi-annual interest upon the Government bonds issued to aid in the construction of the roads is made payable by the Government instead of the corporations, until the maturity of the bonds, 30 years from the date of their issue, thus increasing the obligations of the Government many hundred million dollars; therefore

Resolved, That the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation regard with especial satisfaction and commendation the effort that is now being made by Congress to enact such laws as will secure the payment of the vast sums due and accruing to the Government from these railroads."

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this board that no extension of time should be given to these corporations beyond the date of the maturity of the bonds, and that the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Thurman, of Ohio, seems to meet all necessary requirements, including a definition of what constitutes "net earnings," and would, in our judgment, should it become a law and be fairly executed, secure the desired result.

Resolved, That the Secretary be and is hereby directed to forward a copy of these preambles and resolutions to the President of the Senate of the United States and to the several members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. A. B. Miller presented an elaborate paper addressed to the board by Gen. Nimmo, of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. The writer starts out with the assertion that Montreal will never be able to compete with New-York City for her commerce, and the prediction that the Welland Canal will not help it against the Erie Canal. He next advocates the policy of making the latter canal free, and suggests that another good thing to do would be to make New-York harbor as free as those of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. On this point he offers numerous arguments, and quotes some statistics which he received several years ago from Col. Edward Hincken, who adds: "Although the Port of New-York has the largest share in commerce, there is no State in the Union that has done so little to encourage it as New-York. Its commerce has grown up in the face of the enormous sums paid yearly to the Commissioners of Emigration, Commissioners of Quarantine, enormous rates of pilotage, and unserviceable wharves, for which large sums are fleeced out of vessel owners." Gen. Nimmo says: "The United States tax on gross receipts from passengers and on profits has been removed, but yet the remaining taxation at New-York would, according to this statement, be 10 times as great as at Liverpool. If you throw into the scale wharfage, harbor charges, and the many unjust and illegitimate exactions upon vessels, you will probably realize the fact that the wheels of commerce are clogged at New-York in a most extraordinary manner." Gen. Nimmo cites the case of the building of steamers, which were recently prevented from making New-York their United States terminus by the great charges and were forced to go to Philadelphia. He also calls attention to the exorbitant charges imposed upon the Long Island packets, and quotes from Gov. Robinson's last Message to the effect that it is probable many of these charges would not be remitted under the Supreme Court decisions. The paper continues: "A free canal and a free harbor are objects worthy of special interest at this time. Twenty years ago New-York occupied the position in commerce of our own day, and the superiority of her advantages for both the import and export trade of the United States was so marked that no special effort was needed to prevent commerce from being diverted to the rival ports. But it is not so to-day. The equipoise of trade is now exceedingly delicate. A very small difference in price or in cost of transportation or handling, or a slight detention or annoyance, will not only turn trade from the door of the merchant but from the harbor of a city." The paper was ordered to be printed and spread upon the minutes, and the thanks of the association were tendered to Gen. Nimmo.

Mr. Thurber presented a communication from a committee appointed by the merchants of Syracuse to secure the repeal of the Bankrupt act, urging co-operation. Mr. Thurber said that there is considerable difference of opinion here on that subject, and on his motion it was referred to the Executive Committee. The board then adjourned.

TERMINAL FACILITIES.

The Aldermanic Committee on Law held an adjourned session yesterday for the purpose of giving an additional hearing to all persons interested in the project of running steam freight cars on the Belt Railroad. Messrs. F. B. Thurber, Jackson S. Schultz, and others represented the commercial organizations which have applied for the privilege. There were also a few persons in attendance who were opposed to granting the license. Alderman Keeler, the Chairman of the committee, said they had decided not to go on that day, but they would hold a session on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock, when they would hear any one who was opposed to granting the privilege. Mr. H. J. Gardiner said he for one was opposed to the project, and would at the time proposed give his views. Mr. Robert G. Cornell, of the Washington Market Association, remarked that he came there to oppose the measure. Mr. Henry A. Mott asserted that the cartmen were opposed to it, and that the statement that they were in favor of it was a gross slander upon them. He believed that he could get 2,500 signatures of cartmen to a petition against the project. The committee then adjourned until Saturday.

THE KINGS COUNTY MILK EXCHANGE.

A special meeting of the Kings County Milk Exchange was held at No. 398 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the report of the committee who went to Albany to urge the passage of the Milk Transportation bill now before the Assembly. Mr. Kip, one of the committee, described the proceedings at the hearing before the Railroad Committee on Thursday last, and said it had been decided that Mr. Kilmer, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Allison, of New-York, should be present at the hearing on Tuesday. On motion of Mr. Covert a committee, consisting of Messrs. Deming, Davids, Smith, Covert, and Hempstead, was appointed to prepare and circulate petitions in behalf of the Cheap Transportation bill. Mr. Covert also called attention to the subject of the reduction of the price of milk, and stated that several heavy dealers, not members of the Exchange, had announced their intention of reducing the price to 6 cents per quart on April 1. He therefore moved that the price be fixed by the Exchange at 8 cents, the reduction to go into effect April 1. After considerable discussion, the subject was laid on the table for one week, and a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Stevens, Eason, and Cornell, was appointed to confer with the large dealers not members of the Exchange in relation to the subject, and report at the adjourned meeting to be held on Wednesday of next week, at 2 P. M. Mr. Stevenson, who said he had spent much time in investigating the subject of the milk supply from Delaware County, gave the results of his researches. He said that the quantity of milk, as he obtained this answer from Delaware County would not be large, because the farmers had got to be so much afraid of the railroad companies, and were not prepared. So far as getting the milk to New-York was concerned, he thought it could arrive there in just as good condition as that which at present came over the Erie Road. He was also of opinion that the Delaware County men would send good, honest milk. In fact, it would be impossible for them to give so much adulterious food to their cows as the Orange County men did, because they were so far from New-York that it would cost too much to transport it, and besides it was the determined purpose of the men of Delaware and Ulster Road to prevent them from feeding starch food, and such substances, by charging such a high tariff for its transportation as to amount virtually to prohibition.

THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

PREPARATIONS FOR PRIMARY ELECTIONS—AN EFFORT TO UNITE THE ORGANIZATIONS OPPOSED TO TAMMANY HALL.

The Organizing Committee of the City Democracy (Brunswick Hotel wing of the anti-Tammany Democrats) met last evening at No. 8 Union-square, Mr. George W. McLean in the chair. Mr. McLean said that the movement begun by the organization was progressing in a favorable manner; that leading Democrats of all parties in the City opposed to Tammany Hall were agreed that something should be done to overthrow the one-man power, and that a union of all anti-Tammany Democrats was necessary. The names of inspectors to hold primary elections were received from the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and from all the Assembly districts except the Third and Tenth. Mr. Theodore E. Tomlinson, of the former, was appointed to present the bill to the Legislature for the reduction of the salaries of public officials, stated that the committee had had an audience before the Senate Committee on Cities, and that Mr. Haskin had presented the address and concurrent resolution of the organization, and they had been favorably received. Senator Fomeroy informed the members of the committee that if necessary they would be seen there. The committee felt encouraged by their reception and conversation with various Senators, but felt convinced that certain influences would be brought against them, including the entire power of Tammany Hall. An impression had been made, however, on the Committee on Cities, and would also, it was believed, be made on the Legislature. If the bill asked for was not reported to the Legislature, Mr. Tomlinson said, the organization would go back to its constituency and tell them that they had done all that could be done, and call upon all good citizens to unite to carry through the reforms needed. Mr. R. B. Mooney then moved that the Executive Committee, in view of the fact that the Third and Tenth Assembly Districts were not represented by Inspectors, should see that proper persons were appointed. Resolutions, as follows, were then offered by Mr. Alfred T. Ackers:

Whereas, Several meetings of citizens (as appears by the daily newspapers) have lately been held, having, apparently, like objects in view as ourselves, in behalf of better and more economical government by retrenchment in our Municipal expenses, and

Whereas, It becomes the duty of all good-intentioned citizens to combine for a like purpose, that the work may be effective; therefore

Resolved, That we cordially invite the members of such organizations and associations having like objects in view to meet with us in organizing and perfecting the "City Democracy."

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of three to invite the persons and leaders of other organizations or associations to join with us in demanding retrenchment and reform in our City Government by becoming members of this organization.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Thomas J. Barr, James Fitzgerald, and A. T. Ackert the committee. On motion, Mr. George W. McLean was added. The meeting adjourned.

FREIGHT STATISTICS OF PATERSON.

THE RAILWAY BUSINESS FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS—A FALLING OFF IN FREIGHT AND AN INCREASE IN PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

At the meeting of the Paterson (N. J.) Board of Trade held on Tuesday evening, the Secretary presented a report on railway traffic statistics, as follows:

	Number of Tickets Sold.	Tons of Freight Received.	Tons of Freight Shipped.	Tons of Coal Received.
1876.				
Erie Railway	212,783	77,233	27,472	20,607
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad	9,113	15,874	2,752	27,903
New-Jersey Midland	31,700	5,899	2,000	
Morris Canal	.....	.....	.....	33,784
Total	253,596	99,006	32,224	82,294
1877.				
Erie Railway	198,867	71,290	26,944	23,769
Erie Railway commutation tickets which are equal to	114,764	.....	.....	.....
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad	7,630	11,963	2,196	34,222
New-Jersey Midland	22,633	4,283	1,552	5,205
Morris Canal	.....	.....	.....	27,596
Total	343,894	87,546	30,692	90,792

This shows a slight decrease in freights and an increase in the passenger business of Paterson in 1877 over 1876, but on the whole, considering the dull trade in iron and locomotive work, it is a very favorable report. The commutation tickets are estimated as an average of 26 monthly trips to each commuter.

ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE A BANK.

Last Monday afternoon a man of respectable appearance called at the Teutonia Savings Bank, No. 25 Avenue A, and asked for the Secretary, Mr. Michael Hahn. The stranger said his name was H. G. Wagner, of No. 120 East Seventh-street, and that he desired to open an account with the bank. The preliminaries having been arranged, Wagner drew from his wallet a draft for $2,750, which purported to have been drawn by the banking firm of Gossler & Co., of Boston, on the same firm of this City. The draft was taken and made payable at the German-American Bank, on Broadway. On considering the matter the bank officers determined to make an investigation, and on Tuesday morning a messenger was sent with the draft to the German-American Bank. The draft, on being presented, was immediately pronounced a forgery, and the messenger, who was a stranger, was arrested and taken before Superintendent Walling at the Central Office, who released him and put a detective on the case. The detective was certain that Wagner was not the depositor's real name, and was convinced that he would attempt to carry out his fraud by drawing against his draft. The detective was given a seat in the President's room, through the glass door of which he could survey the outside operations. After being there a short time a man entered and presented a check drawn by Wagner for $550. The stranger was requested to go into the President's room, where he was arrested. The prisoner was apparently astonished at his treatment, and said he had been hired by a stranger to get the check cashed; he was to get 50 cents for doing it, and was to meet the owner at the corner of Seventh-street and Avenue A. The detective went to that locality, but after waiting a long time, and failing to find Wagner, took his prisoner to the Central Office, whence he was taken to Essex Market Police Court, and there remanded until yesterday. All efforts to arrest Wagner proving futile, the prisoner was again taken to the Essex Market Police Court and remanded until to-day. He gave his name as John Campbell, and professes entire ignorance of the identity or whereabouts of Wagner.

SHERIFF REILLY'S NEW BILL.

The total cost of the Tweed investigation before the Board of Aldermen is not yet known, but one of the bills in connection with it has just come to light. It was sent to the Board of Aldermen by Sheriff Reilly but no action has as yet been taken upon it. The bill is as follows:

The City and County of New-York to Bernard Reilly, Sheriff, Dr.:

For services of two deputies and attendance before the Aldermanic Committee, (Ring investigation,) with William M. Tweed, produced before the said committee, pursuant to writs of habeas corpus issued out of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, from Sept. 3, 1877, to Dec. 27, 1877, on 26 several sessions of the committee, $6503; cash paid for carriage hire, $168 50; total, $818.50.

The deputies who attended Tweed during the investigation were Major Quinsey and Mr. McGonigle. As there were but 26 sessions of the committee who had charge of the examination, and as each never lasted more than two hours, the bill shows that the Sheriff claims about $25 per session for the two deputies, or at the rate of $6 25 per hour for their services. The Sheriff's bill is now in the hands of the Aldermanic Committee on Finance, consisting of Messrs. Keenan, Slevin, Lewis, Morris, and Pinckney—the first three being Tammany Democrats, and the others Republicans. It is therefore likely that there will be a majority and a minority report presented on the subject. The Tammany members of the board cannot of themselves secure payment of the bill, because it requires 17 votes to pass it. How they intend to overcome this difficulty remains to be seen.

ANOTHER PATERSON DEFAULTER.

Benjamin E. Bremner, or "Benny Bremner," as he was familiarly called, has been arrested at Paterson, N. J., on the charge of embezzling over $2,000 of the funds belonging to the Mechanics' Loan and Trust Company. Young Bremner was a clerk in the bank during its brief prosperity, and his bondsmen were Judge Pageen, Mr. James C. Prescott, and Hon. John Hoyer. During the recent trial of Preston for conspiracy and embezzlement, Bremner was employed by Mr. E. T. Bell, Receiver of the Mechanics' Loan and Trust Company, as an expert bookkeeper. Suspicion being aroused as to Bremner's honesty, Receiver Bell employed an expert, Mr. Lewis, to follow Bremner up, and the work of the past four days revealed enough to cause the arrest of Bremner on the charge above mentioned. He was taken before the Recorder's Court on Monday night, when Mr. Morrison Clark, well known in Paterson, became his bondsman in the sum of $2,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. De Cordova lectured at Chickering Hall yesterday on "Courtship and Marriage."

A memorial meeting was held last evening in memory of the late Hon. Benjamin F. Wade at Shiloh Church, No. 140 Sixth-avenue.

Mr. John Paton delivered a lecture last evening at the Free Reading-room, No. 135 Greenwich-street, upon "Ammonnaits, Ancient and Modern."

The steamer Algeria for Liverpool yesterday took 25,608 letters, and the steamer City of Vera Cruz for Havana, the West Indies, and Mexico 6,312 letters.

Peter Cunningham, of No. 119 Essex-street, reported to the Police at the Central Office last night that his son, James Cunningham, was missing since Monday morning.

Ostowwallah, the second Chief of the Cherokee Nation, will deliver a lecture entitled "Adventures Among the Indians," in Zion Church, corner of Tenth and Bleecker streets, to-morrow evening.

By order of the Dock Commissioners the right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use of various piers on the North and East Rivers will be sold at public auction to-day at noon at the Exchange Sales-rooms.

The Customs officials seized yesterday 1,000 smuggled cigars on the Havana steamer City of Merida. A package of mosaics from Rome was captured in the Post Office by Special Agent Madge, for non-payment of duty.

The Park Commissioners decided at their meeting yesterday to re-engage Grafulla and Dodworth to give the usual Saturday afternoon concerts in Central Park during the Summer months. The first concert will be given early in June.

Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, President of the Society for the Protection of Game, calls attention to the fact that under the new law, trout cannot be taken or kept before April 1. The penalty is $25 for each dead trout found in a person's possession.

A large number of prominent merchants attended the funeral of the late Charles Harriman yesterday at No. 46 West Twenty-sixth-street. The services were conducted by Rev. Drs. Olmstead, Chambers, and Vermilye. The body was buried in Green-Wood Cemetery.

Capt. Kelly, of the ship Florence, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, reports that on the 17th of February, during a gale, John Sawyer, aged 16 years, and a native of New-Jersey, while on the maintopsail-yard, lost his hold and fell into the water and was drowned.

The number of applicants for the Wardenship of the Tombs, made vacant by the recent death of John Quin, is increasing daily. It is said, however, that Deputy Sheriff Callaghan, who is a member of the Tammany General Committee, is likely to be appointed to the position.

Mr. James C. Aldrich, who received $4,000 a year from the Park Department as Supervising Engineer of the work on Riverside Park, was removed yesterday by the Commissioners, and Mr. Louis Lyons, who appointed Mr. Thomas Franklin as his successor at an annual salary of $300 a month, or $3,600 a year.

Philip Wild, aged 12, and Louisa Bauman, both of No. 415 West Thirty-ninth-street, were playing with a loaded pistol on the roof of their residence yesterday afternoon. Louisa pointed the pistol at Philip and pulled the trigger, when it discharged its bullet into the lad's arm, wounding him slightly. The boy was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon, while Henry Knoepfel, aged 5 years, of No. 525 West Forty-sixth-street, was playing in Forty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, Theodore Schowser, of No. 559 Forty-sixth-street, whose truck loaded with iron over him, breaking his arm and injuring him about the body. The child was removed to the St. Luke's Hospital.

Receiver Best received the necessary permission yesterday, and to-day will commence paying a third dividend, amounting to 6 per cent., to the depositors in the broken bank of Traders' Bank

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8270. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MARCH 15 1878

WASHINGTON.

PACIFIC RAILROAD INDEBTEDNESS.

DESCENT OF STANLEY MATTHEWS FROM THE REPUTABLE POSITION ONCE HELD BY HIM IN OHIO—THE FRIEND OF THE OPPRESSED LABORER BECOME THE ADVOCATE OF A GIGANTIC MONOPOLY—EFFORTS OF GOULD'S LOBBY TO EVADE PAYING THE DEBT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In the Senate to-day most of the session was occupied by Stanley Matthews, who made a carefully prepared speech in favor of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, which was reported from the Railroad Committee on Tuesday last, and which has since been strongly urged by Jay Gould, Abe Van Vechten, and the large and powerful lobby controlled by them. In advocating the bill, Mr. Matthews strayed very far from the position which he occupied at Cleveland during the last State Convention of Ohio Republicans. To-day he had nothing to say regarding the oppression of poor working men by railroad monopolies, but on the contrary seemed to think that the companies were very badly treated by the Government, and that it was exceedingly unjust for Congress to ask them to pay their just debts. If the theory he advocated be the correct one, then it would be quite as well for the Senate to stop talking about the Pacific roads, leaving them to refund the money lent them from the Treasury at whatever time and in whatever manner they may elect. During the speech Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, and C. P. Huntington sat in the gallery, attentive and evidently satisfied listeners. Prior to his election to the Senate Stanley Matthews was not known very much beyond the State of Ohio. He had a local and State reputation for large ability, personal independence and integrity, good judgment, and high-toned political notions. When Hayes came in there was a great demand for Matthews in public places. It was supposed he could contest the seat of Banning in the House successfully and become the leading man in that body. His election to the Senate was almost regretted on account of his supposed loss to the House. The great expectations have been disappointed. No despised carpet-bag Senator could have done worse, except that in the pinch, when the party struggle for rightful supremacy in the Senate was going on, he did not desert the party ranks. He has proved as zealous an advocate of financial heresies as Tom Ewing, and his plea for the railroad companies to-day could not have been stronger had he been a paid attorney conducting the case before a court.

The talk about the report from the Senate Committee on Railroads having cost Jay Gould $200,000 is absurd. It was only necessary to secure six members of the committee, which is a majority. This would allow them over $30,000 each if they were all bought. It is hardly necessary to say that the members of the Senate now believed by their worst enemies to be purchasable by bribes are very few, and these are by no means reputed to be of such an expensive kind as the above report would indicate. No such sums have been current in the lobby here since the days of the old Whisky Ring, at the close of the war, and the times of the Pacific Mail. It is believed that the reputation of making great expenditures is advantageous to the roads, as it encourages all sorts of expectations and assistance from people who are always trying to get on the paying side. It must not be supposed that any expense will be spared by the companies which promises to contribute to their interest. The fact is that it is a much more simple matter to defeat a bill which naturally would carry a majority, than to secure the passage of a measure when a majority is against it. Voting for a bill is a positive action which, in any case, requires a person to form a judgment and publicly assume responsibility. To leave a measure to sleep on the table; to delay its consideration without securing hostility; to give preference to something else as more important; to be lukewarm and to let a session pass away without action, is to escape the responsibility of a record. It is almost always easier in Congress not to do a thing than to do it, and that is why it is probable the attempt to provide for collecting Government dues from the Pacific Roads will be defeated. The Railroad Committee bill would be sacisfactory to Gould and Huntington. They will use it first to defeat the Judiciary bill, and will then make a positive attempt to pass their own bill or not, according to circumstances.

THE TREASURY GUARDIANS ASLEEP.

STRANGE APATHY OF THE PRETENDED ECONOMISTS ON A HOUSE CONTINGENT APPROPRIATION FULLY EXPLAINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The members of the House Committee on Appropriations are always eloquent when dwelling upon the necessity for paring down appropriations, particularly when they reach those paragraphs in general appropriation bills providing for contingent expenses of the Executive Department, and they have managed to influence the House into allowing the smallest possible sum for such expenses. The committee has acted upon the theory that every dollar required should be detailed in the estimates sent to Congress six months before the appropriation asked for can be available, and that every dollar voted should be set down for a specific purpose. Appropriations for contingent expenses are the horror of Messrs. Atkins, Blount, Singleton, and Clymer, of the Committee on Appropriations, and while they have not been able to abolish them entirely, they have succeeded in so paring them down that practically they serve no good purpose, because a couple of months are sufficient to exhaust them. A bill passed by the House to-day, however, got through without any lamentations from members of the Committee on Appropriations. This was a deficiency bill to place $20,000 in the empty coffers of the contingent fund of the House. The Democratic members of the committee doubtless felt ashamed to bring the bill before the House, and so committed it to Mr. FOSTER, who timidly presented it toward the close of the session, and induced the House to pass it. One or two members on the Republican side were disposed to ask some questions as to why this appropriation was necessary at this early stage of the session, and Mr. Fort asked Mr. Foster to favor the House with an explanation. This Mr. Foster did in a very few words. He said the contingent fund of the House was exhausted, and warrants were now outstanding which there were no funds to meet. This brief explanation was more conclusive than satisfactory, and the Republicans, with some manifestations of reluctance, permitted the bill to pass. What seems singular is the fact that Atkins, Blount, Singleton, Clymer, and other so-called economists, sat quietly in their seats and permitted this "wasteful extravagance" without a protest, and without even an attempt to cut down the sum reported. That they did not do so may lead some people to suspect that it makes considerable difference with those gentlemen who disburses the funds and by whom they are received. In this instance the Clerk of the House is the disbursing officer, and "experts" and other constituents of Democratic members are the recipients.

GOLD REQUIRED FOR SILVER.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF WOULD-BE PURCHASERS AT NOT BEING ABLE TO BUY DOLLARS WITH CURRENCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—There has been some disappointment manifested by persons who have attempted to get silver dollars at the Treasury and to pay for them in greenbacks. Several members of Congress sent small sums of currency to the Treasury to-day to exchange for silver dollars, but discovered that they must get gold before they can procure the silver. Many other persons presented greenbacks, and were compelled to go away without making an exchange. An interesting point is thus met by Secretary Sherman, and, of course, decided in accordance with law. To pay out silver dollars for currency would be to resume specie payments in silver alone; but the principal objection to making such payments arises from the fact that the value of the silver dollar would be reduced at once to par in currency. Being received for Customs duties, the immediate effect would be the payment of such duties at currency rates.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—There was a steady flow of visitors to the Mint to-day. The office of the Cashier was well patronized, and $7,090 were handed over the counter in exchange for gold. This will be continued until $23,000, set aside for that purpose, has been exhausted. The $100,000 coined on Wednesday has been sent to the Sub-Treasury in New-York.

THE RESUMPTION REPEAL BILL.

ITS STANDING IN THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE—DISCUSSION TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY—SLIGHT PROSPECT OF FAVORABLE ACTION—INDISPOSITION TO LEGISLATE FURTHER ON FINANCES—SILVER DOLLARS AS CURIOSITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—It has been announced that the Senate Committee on Finance will, next Tuesday, formally consider the House bill to repeal the Resumption act. It cannot be positively affirmed that nothing will be done with the bill, but it is almost certain that it will be unfavorably reported, or that it will be suspended in committee without action for an indefinite time, to await some decided indications of the permanent effects of the Silver act. Mr. Allison, who holds the balance of power in this case, is understood not to be in favor of further currency legislation at present. The most formidable measure that is likely to come prominently forward is the scheme to issue certificates for uncoined silver bullion deposits, which are to be used as currency. But there is no present prospect of its showing the necessary strength of two-thirds.

The new silver dollars have begun to make their appearance as specimens, and several were handed round the House and Senate. Mr. Chittenden, of New-York, presented one of them to Mr. Bland for a keepsake. Of course, every body is anxious to see them, and a large amount of the first circulated will be laid away as curiosities.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD'S SUCCESSOR.

THE PRESIDENT NOMINATES WILLIAM G. CHOATE—A CABINET DISAGREEMENT—THE OPPOSITION OF SENATOR CONKLING EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The President to-day nominated to the Senate William G. Choate, to be Judge of the District Court for the Southern District of New-York. It is generally understood here that the name was sent in as the request of Secretary Evarts and against the wishes of Attorney-General Devens, who, by precedent, if not by law, should have the same controlling voice in his department that Mr. Evarts has in the Department of State. Mr. Choate, the nominee, is a brother of Mr. Evarts' law partner, Mr. Joseph H. Choate. It is expected that his confirmation will be strongly opposed by Senator Conkling, and possibly by Senator Edmunds.

[Mr. William G. Choate is a member of the law firm of Prichard, Choate & Smith, No. 49 Wall-street. He was born at Salem, Mass., in the year 1830. He was educated at Harvard College, where he graduated in the year 1852. He commenced studying law immediately afterward at the Harvard Law School, and graduated in 1854. For 11 years he practiced law in his native village, and then removed to this City, where he has since engaged in the practice of his profession. He has never held a political office.]

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONTEST.

ARGUMENT BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS IN THE SMALLS-TILLMAN CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—There was a hearing before the House Committee on Elections to-day, in the contested case of Smalls, of South Carolina. Smalls had more than 1,900 majority in the district, comprising Edgefield, Aiken, Barnwell, Beaufort, and Colleton Counties. But for the system of intimidation practiced in the district, Smalls' majority would have been many thousands. Now Tillman makes contest on the general ground that it was by reason of intimidation of Democratic voters that he failed to get away the rest of Smalls' majority. He specifies the interference of the Army, and Smalls shows that where there were the most troops there was the largest vote for Tillman. While Smalls received about the same vote as if the previous election, Tillman increased the Democratic vote by thousands, till the total vote was larger than the whole number of voters in the district.

THE WHISKY TAX EXTENSION BILL.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL IN THE HOUSE AFTER A STRONG OPPOSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The House to-day passed the bill to extend the time for paying tax on whisky in bond. The opponents of the bill made a determined fight, contesting its progress at every stage, and only failing by two votes to defeat it—the vote standing 118 to 116. The bill extends the time for the payment of the tax on whisky in bond to three years from the time it is entered, instead of one year, as at present. The Government is to be secured by a bond, and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum is to be charged on all taxes accruing while the spirits remain in bond. An amendment was added to the bill providing that upon the removal of all whisky from bond it shall be liable for the same rate of tax as that which existed when it was entered.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Col. Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster-General, is ordered to report to the Lieutenant-General commanding the Military Division of the Missouri for assignment to duty. First Lieut. John O. Miller, Corps of Engineers, is ordered to report to the Chief of Engineers for temporary duty.

HAVANA, March 14.—The flag-ship Powhatan, Capt. Fillebrown, with Rear-Admiral Trenchard on board, arrived here this morning from Santiago de Cuba and the Windward Islands.

THE REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

ADDITIONAL CHANGES MADE IN MR. WOOD'S BILL BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Committee of Ways and Means held a special session last night for the purpose of further considering the new Tariff bill. They were again in session this morning and agreed upon the following changes: Marble—Statuary, brocatelle, sienna, and verd antique in block, rough, or squared, was reduced from $1 to 75 cents per cubic foot. Veined marble, and marble of all other descriptions not otherwise provided for in block, rough, or squared, reduced from 70 cents to 40 cents per cubic foot; sawed, dressed, or polished marble, marble slabs and marble paving tiles reduced from 30 per centum ad valorem to 12 cents per square foot, not exceeding one inch in thickness. If more than one inch in thickness, 10 cents per square foot in addition to the above rate for each inch or fractional part thereof in excess of one inch. Upon all stones used for building or monumental purposes, not otherwise provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem, whether in the rough or manufactured. All polished marble slabs and other manufactures of marble, not otherwise provided for, 75 per centum ad valorem. Marble in blocks may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be bonded in open yards in the care of an officer of Customs, at the expense of the owner or importer.

Muskets, rifles, and other fire-arms were increased from 30 to 35 per centum ad valorem.

Plaster paris, when ground or calcined, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Escagliolas tops for tables or articles of furniture reduced from 50 to 35 per centum ad valorem.

Spirits of ammonia, lavender, nutmegs, rosemary, pimento, and spirits of nitric ether, 25 cents per pound.

Saltpetre, crude, 1 cent; refined, 2 cents per pound.

Salt, in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, 12 cents per 100 pounds; in bulk, 8 cents per 100 pounds.

Santonin, 3 cents per pound.

Soap, toilet and shaving, and all descriptions of perfumed, 15 cents per pound. Castile and soap not otherwise provided for, 2 cents per pound.

New type and type metal, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Opium, $2 per pound; prepared for smoking and all other preparations of opium not otherwise provided for, $8 per pound.

Morphia and salts of morphia, $2 per ounce.

Paints and dyes, all mineral dyes and colors, carmine made from cochineal or lead, by whatever name known, 50 per centum ad valorem.

Lead, white or red, and litharge, dry or ground, in oil, 3 cents per pound.

Whiting, dry, $5 per ton; Paris white, dry, $10 per ton; in oil or as putty, $1 per 100 pounds; blanc fixe, satin or lime white, or combination of barytes with acids and water, 1½ cents per pound; ultramarine, 6 cents per pound; all other paints or colors, dry, in water, and dyes, including dye-wood extracts and decoctions, by whatever name known, not otherwise provided for, 20 per centum ad valorem; when mixed or ground in oil or varnish, 30 per centum ad valorem.

The rate on refined camphor was placed at 5 cents per pound, and crude camphor was made free.

Papier mache, manufactures, articles and wares of, were reduced from 50 to 35 per centum ad valorem.

The present law regarding pipes and tobacco pipes was adopted.

Plated and gilt ware of all kinds reduced from 50 to 40 per centum ad valorem.

Paper, manufactured, was reduced 20 per cent.

Polishing powders of all descriptions, Frankfort black and Berlin, Chinese, Prussian fig and wash blue, and vermilion made from quicksilver, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Potash, bi-carbonate of, 4 cents per pound; chlorate and chromate of, 3 cents per pound; hydriodate, iodate, iodids of, reduced from 75 to 25 cents per pound; acetate of, reduced from 25 to 10 cents per pound.

Prussiate, yellow, 5 cents per pound; Prussiate, red, 10 cents per pound.

Bicarbonate or salaratus and potash, 1½ cents per pound.

Acetate of lead, of white and brown, and of sugar of lead, 10 per centum ad valorem.

Precious stones, diamonds, cameos, and all other precious stones, including watch jewels and all imitations thereof, beads and bead ornaments, not otherwise provided for, increased from 5 to 10 per centum ad valorem. Jewelry of all kinds, and manufactures of jewelry, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Soda, caustic and bi-carbonate, 1½ cents per pound. Sal soda and soda ash, ¼ of a cent per pound. Hyposulphate of, and all carbonates of, not otherwise provided for, 20 per centum ad valorem. Silicate of, or other alkaline silicates, ½ cent per pound.

The rate on mustard will be considered at the next meeting.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

LEADING FEATURES OF THE MEASURE—PROHIBITION OF EMPLOYMENT OF CIVILIANS AS SECRETARIES TO NAVAL OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—There are several new features in the Navy Appropriation bill recently reported to the House from the Committee on Appropriations, by Representative Clymer. The number of officers of every grade is stated, and the exact amount appropriated for each, the pay being based on that received under the act of last year. Formerly the appropriation was in gross for the officers. Provision is made for the payment of any officers that may be in service, either upon the active or retired list during the year ending June 30, 1879, in excess of the numbers for each class provided for in this bill, and for any increase of pay arising from different duty as the needs of the service may require. In future there shall be no appointments made from civil life of secretaries or clerks to commanders of squadrons, nor of clerks to commanders of vessels, and a line officer not above the grade of Lieutenant shall be detailed to perform the duties of Secretary, and not above the grade of Master to perform the duties of clerk to a Rear-Admiral, Commodore, and one not above the grade of Ensign to perform the duties of clerk to a Captain, Commander, or Lieutenant-Commander when afloat. Throughout the bill the specified objects of appropriations are stated. Only $1,500,000 are appropriated for preservation of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary, purchase of materials and stores of all kinds, labor in navy-yards and on foreign stations, preservation of materials, purchase of tools, wear, tear, and repair of vessels afloat and for the general care and protection of the Navy in the line of construction and repair, and for pay, subsistence, and transportation of officers, namely, advertising and foreign postage. No portion of this sum shall be used in the payment of any other than the expenditures legally to be incurred under this appropriation. The total sum recommended by the bill is $14,048,684.

INSURANCE FOR NAVAL OFFICERS.

REPRESENTATIVE GOODE'S BILL FOR INSURING THE LIVES OF OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The following is the substance of the bill to establish a system of life insurance for officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, introduced in the House on Monday by Mr. Goode, of Virginia, a member of the Naval Committee:

Any officer passing a medical examination can take out a policy of life insurance, signed by the Secretary of the Navy, for such sum as he desires, not exceeding $20,000—and upon this policy pays a tax, computed at a rate corresponding to his age and the risk assumed in granting his policy. The amount of this tax is withheld by the Paymaster from his monthly pay, and the aggregate amount of all policies issued is, at the end of every quarter, covered into the United States Treasury. On the death of an officer the amount of his policy is paid to his heirs from the funds of the Treasury. The principle underlying the whole thing is to make the system self-supporting by so calculating the taxes that the aggregate amount of money received shall equal, as nearly as possible, the total sum paid out to meet policies falling due. It is, in brief, a strictly mutual company, without any running expenses, the Government furnishing the whole machinery by which the business is carried on. In order to secure prompt entry of receipts and expenditures, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, at his discretion, to increase or decrease the rate of taxes at any time. The advantages which will result from an insurance plan of this kind are:

First—Cheapness.—The enormous expenses attendant upon the management of ordinary companies being avoided, insurance is effected at a minimum rate. This will probably reduce the tax on policies one-half, as compared with the usual rates.

Second—Perfect security.—The Government being security, there can be no collapse.

Third—Payment of policies in good faith.—The death of a policy-holder is the only fact inquired into; therefore, no legal quibbles can be raised to defeat the payment of a policy.

Fourth—Convenience.—The taxes being withheld from his pay, an officer is relieved of all trouble in remitting money for the payment of premiums. For this reason, also, policies cannot lapse from accident or neglect.

Fifth—Avoidance of special taxes.—The officer is not compelled to pay on extra premium if exposed to extra risk, but under all circumstances pays the same tax, whether at home or abroad, ashore or afloat.

Prominent friends of this measure say that the Secretary of the Navy fully approves the plan, and the Treasury officials declare it to be perfectly practicable. They also declare that it will not necessitate the employment of a single additional clerk, the present machinery of the Treasury Department being amply sufficient for putting the plan into successful operation.

A WESTCHESTER TRAGEDY.

A MOTIVELESS MURDER AND SUICIDE

THERON MERRITT, OF EAST CHESTER, KILLS MRS. SAMUEL LEGGETT AND HIMSELF—TEMPORARY INSANITY THE CAUSE—BOTH PARTIES HIGHLY CONNECTED—A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE AFFAIR—THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

One of the most shocking tragedies in the history of Westchester County occurred yesterday afternoon in the township of East Chester, just north of the Bronx River, which flows between it and the Village of Tuckahoe. About half a mile above the river, and about 300 feet back of the Scarsdale road, on the top of a gently-sloping hill stands a large double cottage ornée, painted yellow, with brown trimmings, and surrounded by a wide veranda. It is approached from the road on two sides by winding wagon paths. On the north, removed a short distance, are handsome wooden stables, painted to correspond with the house. The grounds are tastefully laid out, but are evidently new, and the house does not appear to have been long built. This is, or was, the residence of Mrs. Ann Eliza Leggett, a wealthy widow, and her four unmarried children—a son and three daughters, all grown up. Mrs. Leggett's husband, Samuel Leggett, was found dead in his barn, with several bullet-holes in his body, seven or eight years ago. The mystery of his death was never cleared up, but as he was financially embarrassed at the time, and had been depressed in spirits for a long time previous, the theory of suicide was accepted as the true one. He was at one time a Port Warden of New-York, and received his appointment, although a strong Democrat, at the hands of Gen. John A. Dix, who was his intimate personal friend. Mrs. Leggett was the daughter of George Parbury Pollen, an old and well-known New-York merchant, who made a fortune in the Brooklyn White Lead Works and in the Colgate & Company Soap Works, and retired from business 20 years ago. He died last August, leaving $1,000,000 to be divided between Mrs. Leggett and his only other child, the wife of Mr. Leopold Schmidt, of this City, whose father was the first German Consul to this port. Mr. Schmidt was himself Vice-Consul of Germany and also Consul of Baden at New-York, and was until recently a member of the old German mercantile house of J. P. Schmidt & Co. He is a member of the Union Club, and widely known in Metropolitan social circles. Mrs. Leggett's eldest son married a daughter of ex-Judge Burwell, formerly of Buffalo, but for 20 years past a resident of Tuckahoe, and a practicing lawyer of this City. He resides with his wife in Fifty-sixth-street, and has been for some years past Paying Teller of the German-American Bank.

Two other daughters of ex-Judge Burwell married sons of Jacob P. Merritt, a retired New-York merchant, who has long resided on his farm of 150 acres in East Chester, on the banks of the Bronx River. One of these, Theron Merritt, was a man of 40 years of age. He married a year before the war. He was a Paymaster in the Navy during the rebellion, and was attached to the Kansas. After the close of the war he went to Chicago and invested his prize money savings, amounting to some $5,000, and some other funds which were given to him by his father, in the hardware business in that city. He failed, and subsequently made a number of other ventures, which all proved disastrous. Recently he had been out of business, and with his wife and family of three children have been living with his father and mother in the family homestead, a regulation old-fashioned country house in the angle between the Scarsdale road and the Bronx. While in Chicago seven years ago he had a violent attack of typhoid fever, which affected his general health after recovery. Two years ago, while traveling in Virginia, he received a very severe sun-stroke. These, added to his business difficulties are believed to have affected his mind. During the past year especially he is said to have shown signs of mental aberration and depression, and to many persons had expressed an unwillingness to live. He had even gone so far as to say he would shoot himself. His insanity was not of a violent character, however, and he was not considered dangerous. His father-in-law said last night that he was a model gentleman, and his wife declared that, in all their married life, an angry word had not passed between them. The Merritts and the Leggetts, being connected by marriage, and, living on adjoining estates, were naturally intimate. The surviving members of both families unite in declaring that the relations between Theron Merritt and Mrs. Leggett were of the most friendly character, and that up to yesterday afternoon they never had a misunderstanding. They profess to be unable to account for what happened.

Theron Merritt was at home, according to the testimony of his brother, all yesterday morning lounging about the house. When he went away yesterday afternoon, they say they did not miss him. His father was not at home during the day. Miss Emma Leggett, Mrs. Leggett's eldest daughter, was visiting in New-York. The unmarried son was away from the house at the village. After dinner Mrs. Leggett gave orders to her coachman to get the carriage ready as soon as he could to take herself and her other two daughters Linda and Minnie to Mount Vernon, four miles away, to a sewing circle. He says he hitched up the horses at once and drove up in front of the veranda at 10 minutes before 3 o'clock. A few minutes later Mrs. and the Misses Leggett emerged from the front door dressed for the ride. The young ladies were in advance. They called upon their mother to hurry as it was going to rain. At the same moment Theron Merritt strolled up the road, and entering by the gate walked up the southern path. Mrs. Leggett, espying him, walked to the end of the veranda to greet him, while the young ladies proceeded to enter the carriage.

HOW THE TRAGEDY OCCURRED.

When Theron and Mrs. Leggett met they conversed but a moment, when the latter ran hurriedly back in alarm, exclaiming: "He's going to shoot me!" and rushed in the front door shutting it behind her. Merritt followed leisurely and tried to open the door. The two girls left the carriage and tried to dissuade him from entering. The coachman says that he saw them struggling gently with him. At first he was tempted to interfere and did twist the lash of his whip around his hand with the intention of getting down from the box and assaulting him, but on second thoughts, seeing that Merritt was not violent and that the young ladies did not call for help, he concluded that he might be doing wrong, and sat still. Miss Linda, it appears, finding that Merritt was determined to enter—he said he would get in if he had to stay all day—told her sister to hurry somewhere for assistance. Miss Mary ran off to the Merritt residence. Merritt at this turned to the coachman and ordered him to put up his horses. The latter responded that he would when Mrs. Leggett told him to do so; that he was working for her and not for him. Merritt said "Very well; but she's not going out." Miss Linda, taking advantage of this diversion, succeeded in getting inside and shutting the door. The outer doors in the centre of the verandah are of solid wood, painted in imitation of black walnut. These were unlocked. Inside is a narrow vestibule about 3 feet in width, and then there are two other doors of wood, painted white with large panels of figured ground glass. This had a spring catch on it, rendering it impossible to open it from the outside except with a key. Merritt followed Miss Linda into the vestibule, but she was too quick for him, and had slammed the other doors to before he could reach them. Her mother stood just inside holding the knob and apparently looking through one of the transparent figures in the glass panel of the right hand door to see what Merritt was doing. She could do this by standing on tiptoe. Merritt closed the outer door behind him, so that the coachman could not see what was going on, and drawing a small six-barrelled revolver from his pocket fired through the glass panel. The panel was completely shattered. The ball penetrated Mrs. Leggett's left eye, burying itself in her brain. She dropped on the rich Brussels carpet of the hallway dead, her feet being against the vestibule doors and her head on the mat in front of the door of the southern parlor. Merritt immediately went out on the piazza, and putting up his pistol, ordered the coachman to drive as fast as he could for Dr. Nordquist. The coachman says he had a notion for a moment of getting his old rifle and shooting Merritt, but he thought the doctor might be needed and hurried off in search of him. Merritt then walked down the road toward his own house. Near it he met Miss Minnie. He stopped and said to her: "What are you so flurried for? You needn't be alarmed. Your mother is dead. I shot her." Without further parley he entered the house, and proceeding to the back kitchen, took a long drink of water. His mother, who was in the kitchen, addressed some remark to him, but he made no answer, and went directly to the parlor. She followed him, and arrived in time to hear the report and see him drop on the carpet dead. The ball had entered an inch and a half above the median line, and is supposed to have passed directly through his heart. He must have reloaded the pistol after killing Mrs. Leggett, as but one cartridge in it was exploded when found, and he had nearly a full box of them in his pocket. It is not known where he got the pistol, but his brother says he has seen it with him for the past three weeks.

Both families were plunged into the deepest grief by the unexpected tragedy. Messages were sent at once to the absent relatives, and last evening both houses were full of sympathizing friends. Mrs. Leggett's body was laid out in the rear parlor of her elegantly-furnished residence, and Mr. Merritt's in a room also in the rear of his father's more modestly-fitted house. The evidences of the tragedy had been carefully removed in both places and neither murderer nor victim bore any outward marks of the terrible deed which had so summarily shortened both their lives. There was great excitement in Yonkers and all through Westchester County, where both families are widely known. Nobody had any theory to suggest, however, other than that outlined above, and nobody could be found who had ever heard Merritt at any time utter a threat against his victim. Everybody bore high testimony to the character of both parties.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Schirmer, of White Plains, arrived at the scene of the tragedy at 7 o'clock, and immediately impaneled a jury, and proceeded to hold a double inquest. The jury first visited the residence of the murdered woman and viewed the body, and then testimony was taken as to her death. Her daughter Linda gave the principal evidence. She said: "Three of us," meaning her mother, sister, and self, were going to the carriage when Merritt first came, and continued: "My mother helped me on the piazza, when Mr. Merritt came and spoke to her; I ran out to learn what their conversation was, but my mother came running, and told me Mr. Merritt was going to shoot her; she [the mother] then ordered him from the place, and told him he might as well go; he then came into the vestibule and tried to get in the door, and I went around the house and went in the back way and bolted the door; I told him to go away; he said he would not go until she came out, if it would take 24 hours; it was about five minutes afterward when he shot through the glass; he shut the outside door before he shot; I saw my mother fall directly after the shot was fired."

The younger daughter, Mary E. Leggett, testified that, after the shooting, by direction of her sister Linda, she hurried over to Merritt's, to seek assistance; on the route, (but whether going or on returning was not elicited from witness, but probably upon going,) Merritt came near to her and called out to her, asking what was the matter—why she was in a flurry? adding: "You needn't be alarmed; your mother is dead; I shot her."

At Merritt's residence his body was viewed by the jury, and testimony was taken concerning his death and the circumstances of his actions prior to the tragedy. Chief witness was Theron's brother, who said that when her son Theron returned from Mrs. Leggett's, he came into the back room where she was, said nothing, but acted abstractedly, looking about the room in a blank way. She asked him what was the matter. He made no answer to her question, but suddenly passed into the hallway and into the front room, which he closed the front door, and turned into that room. She followed, heard the sharp report of a pistol, and arrived at the front room door, which he had left open, just as he was falling to the floor.

Theron's father testified that his son had not, in his opinion, been in a clear mental condition lately—that he had talked despondently, and several times had threatened to kill himself.

The foregoing is the essence of the entire evidence. The jury, at 10 o'clock, returned a verdict that Ann Eliza Leggett came to her death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of Theron Merritt, and that Theron Merritt died from a pistol-shot wound inflicted by himself while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind. The verdict is peculiar in that it charges mental aberration to Merritt at the time of killing himself, but does not in terms say the same thing as to his condition at the time he killed Mrs. Leggett.

Theron Merritt, the author of this awful tragedy, was one of the claimants now litigating for heritage of the famous Merritt estate—the estate left by John Merritt, of Port Chester, who was a millionaire cattle-dealer.

TRIAL OF BANK OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., March 14.—Three banks went to the wall in this city last November, and Cashier Boos, of the Reading Savings Bank, was prosecuted for embezzlement shortly afterward. Another of the defunct institutions, the Dime Savings Bank of Boyer & Sellers, is now undergoing examination in the courts. The officers were arrested a few weeks ago on the charge of embezzlement. At the habeas corpus hearing to-day the prosecutor testified that several days before the suspension he had drawn $40 to $50 from the Dime Savings Bank and deposited the same in Bushing's Bank. The principal of the banking firm persuaded Mr. Yeager, the prosecutor, under a false show of assets, to allow his deposit to stand. Then came the crash. It was shown that several nights previous both the inner and outer doors of the bank were discovered wide open by a policeman. He immediately informed one of the officers of the bank, who was lying at his home stupidly intoxicated. The supposition is that a great bank robbery was to have been proclaimed next day. This little scheme failed of execution by the vigilance of a Police officer. The hearing will be concluded next Monday.

A DEMOCRATIC ATTACK ON GOV. BISHOP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—A bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature by a Democratic member that is virtually a bill of indictment against Gov. Bishop. It makes it a penitentiary offense for officers of any State institution to purchase supplies of any kind from any firm of which the Governor or other State officer is a member. The bill is grossly personal in its language, and, as its author announced, is intended expressly for the Governor, Mr. Bishop is senior partner in a wholesale grocery house of Cincinnati, and it has been charged, even in Democratic quarters, that he was using the facilities afforded by his high office to advance the business of his grocery. The late appointment of a relative of one of his partners to a place in the management of the Penitentiary gave color to these reports. Friends of the Governor who have him in training for the Presidency are indignant at this Democratic attack upon his honor.

HALIFAX AS A COMPETING GRAIN PORT.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, March 14.—The scheme for making Halifax the Winter outlet for Western produce was again reported on in the Legislature to-day by Mr. Black, who has just returned from an interview with shippers at Chicago and intermediate points. He says that owing to one of Allan's steamers being disabled the practicability of the scheme cannot be tested this season. At Chicago the different railroads sign bills of lading by particular ships, and guarantee that the produce will reach the ships at New-York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia in time for sailing, the time being usually five days. This dispatch cannot possibly be approximated by Canadian routes, nor can freight from Chicago via the Grand Trunk Line be certain to meet any fixed steamer from Portland. Dispatch is of vital importance to Western shippers, and until this is established and commodious elevators erected at Halifax we cannot expect to divert traffic from present routes.

THE TARIFF QUESTION IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 14.—In the Senate the Senate joint resolution asking Congress to make no change in the Tariff laws which protect American industries was reported back by the Committee on Federal Relations, who recommended a substitute declaring for free trade, which was agreed to—yeas, 16; nays, 15. The resolution, as amended, was defeated—yeas, 12; nays, 15.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: To be United States Consuls—Thomas M. Dawson, of California, at Apia; George W. Rosevelt, of Pennsylvania, at Auckland. To be Collectors of Customs—Edward Hopkins, for the District of St. Johns, Fla.; William T. Lawson, for the Eastern District of Maryland. NAVY PROMOTIONS—Passed Assistant Paymaster Theo. S. Thompson, to be Paymaster; Passed Assistant Paymaster William G. Thomson, to be Paymaster: Assistant Paymaster George A. Deering, to be Past Assistant Paymaster; William C. McGowan, to be Passed Assistant Paymaster. Postmasters—A. H. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt.; E. V. Rockefeller, Nassau, N. Y.; Henry Mullen, Columbia, Penn.; D. Satterlee, Dunlap, Iowa; A. M. Lake, Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. H. Aplin, West Bay City, Mich.; W. E. Chapman, Hiawatha, Kan.

CHICAGO'S MUNICIPAL TROUBLES.

EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY THE REDUCTION OF THE POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENT FORCES—THE QUESTION OF INSURANCE GENERALLY DISCUSSED—APPREHENSIONS OF SERIOUS DISORDERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The excitement consequent upon the proposed reduction of the Police and Fire Departments seems to have rather increased than diminished since yesterday. The meeting of the Council this evening, for the purpose of adopting some measure that may remedy the evil, is anticipated with considerable interest by all classes of citizens. The desired result can only be accomplished, it is believed, by an undivided vote instructing the Mayor to make good the assumed deficiency of 15 per cent. in the collection of taxes out of the contingent fund which was appropriated with a distinct understanding, it is stated, that this fund should be thus applied. In accordance with the directions of Superintendent Hickey the Police Captains reported a list of the men with whom they could dispense with the least injury to the department. This list contains 105 names. Notices were sent out this afternoon requesting them to resign.

There is nothing new to report in the Fire Department, where affairs are in about the same condition as yesterday. Although the Board of Underwriters have as yet taken no action in the matter there is no doubt that the reduction of the departments will be succeeded by a meeting for the purpose of considering some plan to protect the insurance interests in the city. Mr. Davis, President of the board, is of opinion that the reduction would induce an increase of rates by some companies, while others would withdraw altogether. He thinks that the reduction will not be enforced, and should not, arguing that a reduction of salaries is preferable. The agents of the fire insurance companies represented here are giving the subject serious consideration, and are suggesting various plans to meet the situation. As far as can be learned, no companies propose to withdraw, and no effort is to be made to raise the rates. The *Post* this evening says:

"The apprehension expressed as to a reign of trouble, disorder, and lawlessness is regarded by those supposedly conversant with the outlook as by no means the result of nervous excitement, but based upon actual facts, and they unite in the conclusion that this Summer Chicago will realize the fullest fruits of their anticipations."

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE VICTORY.

RETURNS FROM ALL BUT 16 TOWNS—GOV. PRESCOTT'S MAJORITY NEARLY 1,200.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—Returns are in from all the towns in the State except 16. The Governor's vote foots up as follows: Prescott, 38,590; McKean, 36,571, scattering, 535. The 16 towns to hear from voted last year—Prescott, 906; Marcy, 1,180; scattering, 5. Reckoning the vote of these 16 towns the same as last year, Prescott's plurality will be 1,675, and his majority 1,135. Prescott's vote last year was 40,757; this year, 39,418; Republican loss, 1,339. Marcy's vote last year was 36,726; McKean's vote this year, 37,769; Democratic gain, 1,043. The scattering vote last year was 396, this year, 536. The Prohibition and Greenback votes are counted as scattering. The total vote last year was 77,882; this year, 77,723. The above figures give the vote of the 16 towns to hear from, the same as last year.

THE NEW-JERSEY TOWN ELECTIONS.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 14.—Morris County has elected a Republican Board of Freeholders by two majority. The former board was Democratic.

SITTING BULL

took the check to his brother-in-law, Mr. Chase, of the firm of Chase & Atkins, from whom he obtained the money. His [Harris's] handing the package of money as he received it to Mr. Tobey, without opening or counting, and had never received any portion of it, nor had he been benefited by it personally or politically, in any way, shape, or manner. Shortly after this transaction, Deputy Superintendent McCall concluded the examination of the New-York Life, and the appraisers had already concluded their examination. His [Harris's] duties being finished, he returned to Albany, leaving it to Knox & Fullerton to make out his bill. A few days after his return he received a check of $4,000, payable to his own order, from the New-York Life Insurance Company, and with it letters from Mr. Beers, Vice-President of the company, and from Mr. Knox. He had thus detailed all his connection with the bill of Tobey & Co. He might say that he had been antagonistic—not using the word in an offensive sense—to the examination. The company being one of the best in the country, had not feared an examination or an unfavorable report, but were only solicitous that the examination should not be unduly prolonged. He had not been counsel for the Insurance Department or the Insurance Superintendent—except that the firm of which he was a member had examined into the affairs of a number of insurance companies, and he had, in response to the request of the Insurance Superintendent, written an opinion declaring the insurance law of 1873 unconstitutional. It still fully believed the law to be unconstitutional. Mr. Harris closed his remarks by sending to the Clerk's desk for reading the letters to which he referred. They are as follows:

[Copy.]

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
346 and 348 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, 27th Oct., 1877.

Hon. Hamilton Harris, Albany, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Your account for professional services to date has been handed to us this morning by our fiscal counsel, and in consideration of the valuable services you have rendered we very cheerfully inclose our check (5,557) on Central National Bank to your order for four thousand dollars, the balance due. We inclose a letter from our counsel and also your account. Please receipt and return the latter.

Yours truly,
W. H. BEERS, Vice Pres't.

[Copy.]

LAW OFFICE OF FULLERTON, KNOX & CROSBY,
NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 27, 1877.

Hon. Hamilton Harris, Albany, N. Y.:

MY DEAR HARRIS: I take pleasure in sending you herewith the check of our mutual clients, The New-York Life Insurance Company, for $4,000, being the balance of your fee of $5,000, for professional services rendered to the company. I need not say that I am extremely obliged to you for the constant and unremitting attention which you have given to the interests of the company since it was my pleasure first to associate you with us as counsel in the important matters which have been under consideration. Yours very truly,

HENRY E. KNOX.

After Mr. Harris had concluded his speech, counsel for the people called to the witness stand George H. Chase, who testified that he resided in New-York City; was a member of the firm of Chase & Atkins, brokers, and a brother-in-law of Senator Harris. A check $24,870 53, in favor of Waldo, Tobey & Grover, was shown to witness, who identified it as a check drawn by his firm, and indorsed in the handwriting of his Cashier.

Q.—Where were you subpœnaed here as a witness?

A.—At 12 o'clock yesterday.

Q.—Have you seen Senator Harris this morning?

Objected to by the defendant's counsel, who said he could not see what this had to do with the case.

Mr. Hale, for the people, said that Senator Harris had seen fit, in lieu of taking the witness stand and subjecting himself to the scrutiny of a cross-examination, to make a speech to the Senate, giving his own version of the facts disclosed during this trial. They wished to show that he knew, before making his speech, that witness had been subpœnaed and was to be called as a witness this morning to testify as to some of the very matters alluded to in his speech.

The Chair did not think the testimony relevant or important.

Witness—The check was presented to me by Senator Harris.

Q.—Was this check paid in currency, or by check, or otherwise?

Objected to by the defense and admitted by the Senate by the following vote. [Democrats in italics. Republicans in roman.]

YEAS—Messrs. Goebel, *Goodwin*, Hicks, *Hogan*, *Hughes*, *Jacobs*, *Jones*, Lippitt, Loomis, *Oakley*, *Payne*, *Raines*, Seaman—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Edick, Hopkins, Marvin, McCarthy, R. V. Pierce, Pomeroy, Robertson, Rockwell, Turner, *Wagstaff*, Wendover—11.

A.—It was paid in currency; it was toward the close of banking hours; don't recollect the denomination of the bills which the check was paid with.

John W. Simpson sworn—Resides in New-York and am a lawyer; was employed by M. Tobey in examining abstracts of the New-York Life Insurance Company last Summer; the work consisted in examining bonds and mortgages, comparing descriptions of property, &c.; think I examined about 300 abstracts; was engaged about three months during my leisure hours; received for my services $800; was admitted to the Bar in 1873.

Francis E. Smith sworn—Am employed in the office of Waldo, Tobey & Grover in New-York, No. 50 Broadway; the office was opened in June, 1877; I was engaged in the examinations made by the firm last Summer; received $20 per week for my services; don't recollect when I commenced; I examined; I worked usually from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Mr. Tobey was in the City the fore part of the time the examinations were going on; the latter part of the time he was in Saratoga or sick in New-York, so that he did not see Rankin.

Worthington Frothingham sworn—Am attorney at law, residing in Albany; have been in practice 25 years, and have had experience in examining titles; in my judgment a fair compensation for examining 2,700 abstracts in the manner those of the New-York Life Insurance Company were examined would be $5,500; for the services of Harris & Rudd, as testified, I think a fair compensation would be $20 per day and $5 for expenses to each person engaged in the work.

Cross-examined—I never had any experience in this kind of examination of abstracts; I base my opinions of the value of the services on my general knowledge of the character of the work.

Re-direct examination—I do not think the validity of titles could be determined by any lawyer by this examination of abstracts simply.

Re-cross-examination—I think there are a hundred competent lawyers in Albany who would be willing to go to New-York and do the work done by Harris & Rudd for the first time formally introduced.

W. N. Wicks sworn—Am attorney at law in Albany; have made examinations of titles a specialty; I know the younger Mr. Harris, but not Mr. Rudd; I think $5,500 would be a fair compensation for work like that done by Harris & Rudd for the New-York Life Insurance Company; I do not consider the simple examination of an abstract of an examination of the title of property.

Cross-examined—Have never examined abstracts in New-York, and know nothing about them from experience.

Counsel for the people here stated that they had no further witnesses, but would reserve the right to have certain books produced from the Insurance Department after counsel had had an opportunity of examining them.

Counsel for the defense then recalled to the stand Deputy Superintendent McCall, who testified that he commenced the examination of the New-York Life in August, 1877; had the entire charge of the examination; Smyth had nothing to do with it except that, in August, he counted the securities; the examination was conducted with as little delay as possible, and was as thorough as I could make it; when it was finished I made the report to the Superintendent, who announced it to the company.

To counsel for the people—Waldo, Tobey & Grover made a report to the Insurance Department of the result of their examination; can't tell the date of their report; think it was after the 1st of October; first heard of the payment of Waldo, Tobey & Grover's bill on making my examination; when I discovered it I talked with Mr. Beers about it, and asked how he came to pay this bill; thought it was not allowed; was given his conversations with Beers unless Smyth was present; I afterward spoke to Smyth about it, and asked if he knew the bill had been paid; he said he did; I then told him that he had better be careful, as there were enemies in the Insurance companies who would take advantage of anything they could find against him; he replied that he had fully considered the matter, and had the advice of eminent counsel for everything that had been done by him; that he would have a public record of his official acts kept in his office, which everybody could see; all of my bills have been audited by the Controller, and I know that Smyth did not allow bills of clerks in the department to be paid without such audit.

Counsel here put in evidence a letter to Waldo, Tobey & Grover, from Superintendent Smyth, urging them to use all possible dispatch in completing their examinations of abstracts in the New-York Life Insurance Company.

James Thompson, called for the defense—Am a lawyer; New-York of 30 years' practice; have had experience in the examinations of abstracts of title; I think that $10 an abstract is a moderate price for such examinations as you have described here made by Waldo, Tobey & Grover.

Cross-examined by counsel for the people—I am counsel for the Washington, London, Atlantic, and other insurance companies—perhaps 10 companies altogether; I assume that the persons who made the examinations in the New-York Life were competent to decide intricate questions of law that might arise on the examinations; there is a decided distinction between examining and examining an abstract; I do not think that a person of six months' standing at the Bar would be likely to have that competency referred to by me.

Q.—Is it your opinion that one lawyer, with four clerks to assist him, and working three or four hours a day in examining abstracts could earn at the rate of $100,000 a year?

Objected to by the defense and excluded by the Chair.

Daniel D. Lord, of the firm of Lord, Day & Lord, lawyers, of New-York, was next called for the defense, and agreed substantially with the previous witnesses as to the value of services in examining abstracts.

The defense having no further witnesses present, the trial was adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOW THE SUPERINTENDENT WAS APPOINTED

—MESSRS. HARRIS AND TOBEY'S COMPLICITY.

From the Albany Advertiser, March 13.

John F. Smyth, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, is on trial upon charges preferred by the Governor. It will be remembered that Smyth is an appointee of Gov. Robinson, and though the Insurance Department is the most important in the State, and requires a man fitted by education to master intricate questions daily arising in the administration of its affairs, the public will be profoundly astonished to learn that at the time the Governor nominated John F. Smyth to the position which he now holds, he had never had any experience in the duties of the office, and was entirely ignorant of his ability or qualifications except as he was informed by Senator Hamilton Harris. He it also remembered that John F. Smyth was, at the time of this appointment, a Republican of many or less prominence in Albany, which fact the Governor did know. Be it further remembered that the only Senators to whom was vouchsafed the purpose of the Governor to nominate Smyth were Senators Harris and Tobey, and that from the moment the nomination was announced in the Senate until its confirmation (!) by that body, both Senators Harris and Tobey were diligent in season and out of season soliciting the favorable consideration of Smyth's name. In view of these facts we do not hesitate to declare our belief to be that the harvest of gold gathered by Tobey and Harris from the insurance companies was as certainly contemplated by them when they so earnestly sought his appointment and confirmation as the husbandman contemplates the harvest of crops after faithful planting and sowing. They knew their man, and right promptly and bountifully has he met their expectations.

There is no dispute about the facts. Indeed, Smyth has once substantially admitted before the Senate committee that he was changed by the promises in his communication to the Governor, and the general impression among the masses now is that Smyth ought to resign, or be removed by the Senate.

Smyth is not the only one on trial at Albany. It is obvious enough that Senator Harris is on trial, as his name figures and is disfigured by figures in the published testimony quite as often as that of Smyth or Tobey. But Senator Harris is not the only Senator on trial. He is on trial for what he has done, for the part he has borne and the share he has had as the agent of John F. Smyth in fleecing insurance companies. The whole Senate is now on trial before the public, and the public will hold to strict account every Senator having a duty to perform in this matter. Of course Harris will vote to acquit Smyth, because to acquit Smyth is to acquit himself. He has voted several times upon the admission of evidence where his own name was awkwardly mixed up with large checks, which proved to be compensation for services of a couple of young men from his office in examining abstracts of title.

It is quite unnecessary to say here that if Harris' vote had been decisive upon questions of evidence, there would have been no evidence allowed to convict Smyth of the charges made by the Governor. But fortunately for the public the Senate by a decisive majority voted to receive evidence that Smyth had permitted excessive and exorbitant charges to be made and received from insurance companies without the audit of the Controller, as required by law. One of the most interesting disclosures is the amount charged and received by ex-Senator Tobey for glancing his practiced (!) eye over "abstracts of title." When it is remembered that those abstracts were the work of experts, that they had been examined by eminent counsel with a view to placing loans and placing them safely, that no defect had ever been discovered in them, nor loss sustained by reason of failure of title, the public will inquire what necessity for paying Tobey $25,000 for looking over those abstracts! But Tobey's bill grows more interesting since the Senate reveals the fact that Tobey did not even do what he charged for and was paid for. The only possible justification that could be made for paying such a monstrous claim to Tobey would be that his great ability, (!) his profound knowledge (!) of the law relating to estates and titles, made his services indispensable. But it turns out that Tobey did not do the work himself, but farmed it out to a herd of novices which he drove in from Essex County, to some of whom Tobey paid $5 a day and to others less. Did Smyth know of this? He knew Tobey was in ill-health all Summer and unable to labor. He saw him frequently consulted upon a sick bed. He knew he was charged with this work. Did he inquire whether it was being prosecuted, and if so, by whom? Did Harris know of it? It must be assumed that he did, because he was called in at the last moment to make up Tobey's bill, and his ability to do so depended upon knowledge of the amount and character of the work done and the expense incurred. How came Harris to make up this bill? Tobey lives at Fort Henry, Harris at Silver Bay, and the services charged for were rendered in New-York City.

Gentlemen of the Senate: You are on a trial which if followed with ordinary zeal and skill will result in discovering a gang of insurance guerillas who have for years past feasted upon plunder obtained in all sorts of questionable ways from insurance companies. It is your duty to go to the bottom, let it lie where it may. We shall look on and await your determination with interest.

We do not prejudge this case. What we have written is predicated upon facts not disputed or questioned.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATION.

A RAILROAD FIGHT OVER A JERSEY CITY BRIDGE—THE QUESTION OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

From our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 14, 1878.

The Senate this afternoon spent two hours in a well-contested parliamentary fight over a railroad bill. The purpose of the bill was merely to authorize the construction of a bridge between Jersey City and the Central Railroad depot at Communipaw. For some time the people of the city have been clamoring for direct communication between the main section of the city and that part of it at which the Central Railroad trains come in. At first it was proposed to build a bridge over the Cove at Washington-street; but the Morris Canal and Banking Company objected to it, claiming vested rights at the point indicated, for which they pay the State a large annual income. Then the advocates of the bridge decided to demand the erection of a bridge a block further west, at the foot of Warren-street. A bill to authorize its erection there was introduced by Senator Rabe, but it had no sooner been put on the calendar before the West Line Railway, owned by Asa Packer, claimed to have purchased from the State lands under water over which the bridge would stand, if erected. The bill came up to-day, and Senator Rabe, its main advocate, admitted that the Central Railway Company desire the construction of the bridge, and claimed that the real opposition to the bill came from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who fear that by its construction traffic will be diverted from it to Jersey City. The first time formally it was defeated by 12. The bill which passed the House a few days ago forbidding the making of hats in the New-Jersey State Prison, was passed after a long discussion in the Senate this afternoon. The bill provides fifty cents per day for convict labor to 50 cents per head, was adversely reported. The report was not sustained, however, and the bill was ordered on the calendar.

The Senate this afternoon passed a bill for the revision of a bill forbidding the placing or hauling of any gill, drift, or other net for the taking of fish or seis from any of the waters of the State between May and September. The bill as it was finally modified as not to apply to fishing above tide water, or the use of purse nets, or to the taking of moss bunkers in Burlington County. During the discussion of the bill Mr. Blingham, of Ocean, spoke with some excitement by calling attention to a lobbyist who was then at work among the members on the floor of the House. The Sergeant-at-Arms removed the obnoxious intruder.

The House took from the table to-day the resolution fixing March 22 as the day for final adjournment. They reconsidered the vote by which it had been adopted, and then ordered the resolution on the table.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

THE MARSH HARVESTER COMPANY OF SYCAMORE, ILL., THROWN INTO BANKRUPTCY—THEIR EASTERN CREDITORS—THE FAILURE OF HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 14.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Marsh Harvester Company of Sycamore, Ill. The claims against the company aggregate nearly $200,000. Among the Eastern creditors are the Hartford National Bank, $15,000; Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, of Hartford, $15,000; Canadian Bank of Commerce, $25,000; Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, $15,000; Phœnix National Bank of Hartford, (note,) $15,000; First National Bank, Massillon, Ohio, $7,785; Bangor Furnace Company, $2,347. The petitioning creditors claim that the debtors made a fraudulent assignment of a large amount of property to Arthur M. Stark, and also transferred to him a large amount of real estate with intent to defraud. This company became embarrassed in consequence of the failure of J. D. Easter & Co., of Chicago, the members of which firm were heavy stockholders in the Marsh Harvester Company. The latter concern, through C. W. & W. W. Marsh, made a proposition to pay 80 cents on the dollar, with the condition that by such payment it be discharged from further liability on a large amount of paper in which it figures in connection with J. D. Easter & Co. and others. The proposition, though satisfactory to the creditors, could not be completed legally outside of court; hence, the petition in bankruptcy.

The committee appointed by the creditors of Henry Greenebaum & Co. to examine into the affairs of the bankrupts met this morning. The examination of Elias Greenebaum was commenced. The investigation up to this time has been a very thorough one, and the report, which will be submitted to the creditors on the 28th of March, will be of considerable interest. There is one thing that the committee intends rendering transparent if it rests in its power, and that is the alleged transfer of all of Elias Greenebaum's property to his wife. The majority of the creditors do not think this transaction was exactly straight, and do not propose to ratify or stand by any such bargain unless its honesty can be proved. Mr. Greenebaum stated to-day that he had turned over $190,000 worth of property to his wife.

PROPOSED RAILROAD REORGANIZATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The committee which purchased the Chicago and Iowa Railroad is maturing a plan for a new organization of the company. The committee has authority from the stockholders to constitute them [the stockholders] members of a new company. The plan proposed is to operate the road *independent of* other lines, but to form a contract with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, whereby the last named road will probably agree to pay said 20 per cent. of its earnings on the joint tracks to be applied for the purchase of bonds of the Chicago and Iowa Road, and in this way ultimately acquire possession of the property.

TALKING DAY AT ALBANY.

LONG DEBATE ON APPORTIONMENT.

MR. BROOKS DILATES UPON AN OLD THEME—A DEMOCRATIC ATTACK UPON MR. ALVORD—THE APPORTIONMENT BILL PROGRESSED—MR. DALY'S CHARTER AMENDMENTS—ANOTHER PLAN FOR STREET-CLEANING—THE VETO OF THE CODE OF PROCEDURE—A DOUBT ABOUT ITS AUTHORSHIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 14, 1878.

Long and infinitely wearisome was the debate on the Apportionment bill in the House this morning, and it was not made more interesting by the fact that the talking would not change a vote. The Republicans might make speeches from now to the end of the session, and they would not make a single Democratic convert for the bill; and the Democrats might do the same thing and they would not change a single Republican vote. The Democratic members did nearly all the speech-making. Mr. Brooks making the best speech. It was devoted to showing how much the State drew from the City in the way of taxes for schools and general purposes, and how many and great were the burdens which the Legislature had laid upon it. This is a favorite theme whenever the Assembly has a Republican majority; but one does not hear much about it when the majority is Democratic. So much is talked about it, and so eloquent with the spirits of virtuous indignation do City members become, that one might suppose the Legislature at Albany treated the City of New-York as a conquered province, and country members plundered it without mercy; while the simple truth is that every scheme of whatever sort or kind which has been passed by the Legislature for years which had for its object a raid upon the City Treasury, has been brought to Albany from the City by City members, has been carried forward by the work of City members, and for the worst of them, City members have in the times past bought the votes of country members to make up enough, with their own, to secure the passage of the jobs. One may search the legislative records for years, only to find that previous to the last two sessions not one bill in a hundred relating to the City of New-York was introduced by a member from the country. In this and the last session, many bills to undo the bad work of previous years have been introduced by the member from Putnam, and this has often been brought up as a charge against him on the floor of the House; but though he, very honorably, never made it. Fish might have replied that the family of which he is a member pays more money into the City Treasury in one year by taxes on their estates than the whole City delegation together, with the exception of Mr. Astor, paid in the whole course of their lives. In fact, the only member who speaks for the City on the Democratic side in this House and pays any taxes there at all is Mr. Brooks, who is elected from the County of Richmond. With the exception of that gentlemen, most of the Democratic members this morning devoted themselves to attacking Mr. Alvord, who for three hours nearly was the best-abused man in the State; but that gray veteran, victor, and vanquished in parliamentary contests for 30 years, walked leisurely about the Chamber, chatting with this, that and the other member, and apparently paying not the slightest attention to the fiery denunciations which were continuously hurled at him. Only once did he show any feeling. When Mr. Thain charged him with preparing this bill with a dishonest motive, knowing that it could not pass, the Governor called the gentleman to order, declared that the imputation and the language in which it was conveyed were unparliamentary, and demanded that Mr. Thain withdraw the offensive remarks. Mr. Thain acted like a gentleman, promptly withdrawing what he had said, and disclaiming any intention of reflecting in an unparliamentary way upon the gentleman from Onondaga. No votes of any significance were taken this morning, and at 2 o'clock the bill was progressed, the House agreeing to resume consideration of it to-morrow morning, and to meet at 9:30.

The Democratic and Republican members of the Assembly held their respective caucuses this evening on the apportionment. The Democrats will now be satisfied with 24 members for New-York and 13 for Kings, but the Republicans are determined that it shall be 23 and 12. They made some changes in the Senate districts of the country from what they now stand in the bill, and Richmond County was set back to its old place with Queens and Suffolk. The Democrats decided upon the order of their procedure and who should offer the amendments they propose.

NEW CITY LEGISLATION.

Mr. Daly introduced his bill, or several of them, to entirely reorganize the City Government. There are three, but two of them are parts only of the third or general bill, which makes a printed pamphlet of over 90 pages. The principal bill is one to reorganize the local Government of the City, amending the laws of 1873. It provides that the Common Council shall consist of a Board of Aldermen and a Council. At the next general election and at each general election thereafter one Alderman shall be elected from each Assembly district and one Alderman for the Twenty-third Ward. Aldermen shall receive $1,000 salary for all services. The Council shall consist of the heads of departments, the President of the Board of Education, and four City Councilmen to be appointed by the Mayor. The Councilors shall receive a salary of $1,000, and be Commissioners of the sinking fund. The boards shall meet in separate chambers, a majority of the aldermen present shall be a quorum; but a number of Councilors competent to give a majority if all the Councilors were present shall constitute a quorum of that board. Vacancies occurring in the Board of Aldermen shall not be filled for the remainder of the term, nor shall the validity of the acts of either board be effected by vacancies or failures to appoint when vacancies have occurred. Members of each board are to be fined $5 for non-attendance, the amounts to be deducted from the salary of the delinquent member. Regular sessions shall be held, beginning on the first Mondays of January, May, and September, and no session shall be prolonged beyond the month, except the September session, and this only when it is necessary to consider the annual estimates. The Mayor may call special sessions, specifying the business to be acted upon, and no other than special business shall then be transacted. Resolutions or ordinances which pass the board and Council and are vetoed by the Mayor, to become valid must be passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote of both bodies. If a resolution or ordinance is not returned in 15 days it shall become a law. The Mayor may veto parts of an ordinance where it embraces more than one distinct subject, and disapprove the other. Those approved shall become a law, and those rejected must be passed again, as provided in the case of other vetoed ordinances. No resolution or ordinance shall be valid unless it receives the assent of both boards during the same session. No resolution authorizing expense for celebration, procession, funeral ceremony, reception, or entertainment, or on any occasion, shall be passed except by a three-fourths vote of all the members of both boards. No additional allowance beyond the legal claim which shall exist under any contract with the Corporation shall ever be passed except by unanimous vote of each board. The aggregate amount of salaries to clerks and officers of the Board of Aldermen shall not exceed $12,000 in any one year. The clerical force necessary for the discharge of business shall be furnished by the several departments without additional pay, except in case of the Clerk, who shall have $500. Article 3 of the Law of 1873 is amended so as to provide, among other things, that no special election for Mayor shall be held, and that the Mayor may appoint a deputy when he is necessarily absent, who shall have full power. The annual expenses of the Mayor's office shall not be more than $25,000. He shall appoint the heads of departments and all subordinates. The Department of Public City shall be those of Finance, Collecting, Disbursing, Law, Police, Public Works, Charities and Correction, Fire, Health, Public Parks, Docks, and Taxes and Assessments. The new departments are the Collecting and Disbursing Departments, the objects and powers of which are set forth in Mr. Daly's Finance bill. The bureaus for the collection of revenue accruing from rents and interest on bonds and mortgages, that for the collection of taxes, that for the collection of assessments, and that for the collection of arrears shall be transferred from the Finance to the Collecting Department. The annual estimates are to be received by the Controller from heads of departments and others entitled to create obligations, and a copy sent by the Controller to the Board of Aldermen, to the Mayor, and for publication to the *City Record*. The Council shall make an estimate of the amount required to pay the City expenses, and their provisional estimate shall be transmitted to the Board of Aldermen on or before Oct. 15. It shall be considered within 20 days and returned, with or without amendments, to the Council, who shall, within 15 days after such return, transmit it to the Mayor, with a report of the action of each board upon it. The Mayor may definitely fix the amounts for items upon which the boards disagree, at any sum between the respective amounts proposed by the several boards. The Council limits the expenditure, but the amount remains to be filled out. The final estimate shall be signed by the Presidents of both boards of the Common Council and the Mayor, and no sum specified shall become appropriated. The Common Council shall only transfer unexpended balances of appropriations. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is abolished. The Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund is continued, with all the powers and duties now assigned to it. It shall consist of the Controller, Chamberlain, Recorder, President of the Board of Aldermen, and the City Comptroller. Every member that a person is liable to arrest who has committed "an actionable act whereby the estate of another may be injured," &c. This does not take away the citizens should be put in danger by the errors and complications of such a statute. He objects to the chapter on Surrogates as giving to them nearly all the equitable powers which Chancellors formerly held, because the Surrogates "are not generally chosen with the same care, nor expected to possess the same high qualifications, as Judges of the Supreme Court." Again, the chapter on summary proceedings, he says, substantially destroys that useful and inexpensive method of obtaining possession of land, and cannot fail "to greatly aggravate the delay and difficulty of repossession on the part of landlords, and in the end increase the expense and hardship to the tenant. A general comment on the whole act is, that it constantly overstepps its limits as a code of procedure, and deals with the law of rights itself. One instance of this is given in the substitute for the "Civil Damages act," to which an addition is made giving a cause of action where a "breach of a contract" arises in consequence of the drunkenness, &c. Another illustration is the abrogation, by section 3,221, of the law for the protection of female employes in New-York City, which was passed on Feb. 25, 1878. A strong objection made to the provisions permitting a Judge in his discretion to award an extra allowance, not exceeding 5 per cent., upon the sum recovered or claimed, while the Legislature of 1876 restricted this discretion. "In view of the very great scandals," he says, "which led to the repealing law of 1876, and the almost constant abuse of the power of allowance in the larger cities, it seems extremely unwise to return to an evil of which we are barely rid." He objects also to section 3,286, which provides that the fees of a Referee appointed to sell real estate under a judgment, shall be fixed by the Court, not exceeding $250. By the present law such Referees can get no more than $50, and Gov. Robinson says there is more reason to reduce the present fees than to raise them 500 per cent. He also objects to section 2,563, by which the Surrogate is empowered, in rendering a decision in a contested case, to allow a party a percentage on the sum in controversy, the entire percentage allowed to exceed, however, not exceeding 5 per cent. The provision he considers as giving the right to a Surrogate to shave an estate to the extent of 5 per cent., and dividing the price required to be paid elsewhere. The Recorder of City Revenue shall perform the duties now vested in the Collector of City Revenue. A receipt from the head of a bureau is made requisite for the security of the City and its receipts. Deposits in the City bank of all moneys received must be made daily, and a statement of accounts delivered to the Collector, showing that the moneys received have been properly deposited, and duplicates of these reports are to be given to the Controller on the following day. Deputies are to be appointed by the Collector, Controller, Chamberlain, and the chief officers of bureaus of the Collection Department to act in the chief officers' absence. The chief officers of the departments shall give security in from $50,000 to $10,000. The salaries shall be, for Controller, $8,000; Chamberlain and Collector, each $6,000; Recorder of Taxes, at the rate of $4,000; Chief of bureau, $3,000; deputies, one-half as much as the chief officer. No contracts are to be made unless the Controller can give the contractor a certificate showing that there remains unappropriated money for such purpose. Salaries payable out of the City Treasury shall be payable monthly or oftener. The Controller, Chamberlain, and Collector may each be removed by the Governor, in the manner provided for the removal of Sheriffs, except that the Governor may direct the inquiry to be conducted by the Attorney-General, and that the officer against whom charges are presented may be suspended for not more than 30 days. The Mayor may appoint and remove at pleasure two Commissioners of Accounts, at salaries of $2,500, who shall once in three months examine and publish statements of all accounts for the current quarter. The bill repeals are acts and parts of acts inconsistent with it, and provides that so much of it as provides for the election of a Controller shall take effect immediately; so much as authorizes the appointment of a Collector and a Chamberlain shall take effect on or after the 1st day of January next after its passage, upon the inauguration of the Mayor who shall then take office, and the remainder shall take effect on the 10th of the same month.

MR. ASTOR'S STREET-CLEANING BILL.

Mr. Astor put in a bill—a voluminous one—upon the subject of street-cleaning. It constitutes the Commissioner of Public Works, the President of the Board of Police, and the President of the Board of Health for the time being a board to be known as the Board of Street-cleaning. They may rent an office at not over $1,200 per annum, and shall hold not less than 24 meetings yearly. Within 20 days after the passage of the act they shall sub-divide the City into not less than 21 districts, and may from time to time alter their boundaries and increase them. They shall make contracts for street-cleaning and do everything pertaining to the objects of the bill. Contracts shall not continue more than three years. All bonds and contracts shall be approved by the Counsel to the Corporation and filed with him. The amount to be paid by the Controller upon contracts is limited to $500,000 in any one year, and the board shall not make contracts to exceed that amount in any one year.

The board may appoint two clerks at salaries of $1,000 and $750 respectively. They may appoint an executive officer at a salary of $5,000, who shall be known as the Superintendent of Street-cleaning. His duties are very explicitly laid down. The Superintendent may appoint one inspector for each district at a salary of $900 to each. The board is required to make a contract for contracts at an expense of not more than $50,000 from the same to be paid in addition to the $500,000 per annum, to be devoted to the removal of snow and ice. The docks, piers, slips, and berths in slips, now in charge of the Board of Police, relating to street-cleaning, are turned over to the board for the same purpose. All horses, carts, &c., in charge of the Police, are directed to be sold at auction, and the proceeds paid over to the Commissioners of the City.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections made its report upon the Bradley-Clancy case, awarding the seat to the sitting member, Clancy. There was no debate and the report was adopted, which throws poor Dan Bradley out in the cold. Bradley has been triumphant this time, and as honest a man as ever breathed is cheated out of the seat to which he was elected. There seems to be no more doubt that he was counted out; but the difficulty was to get enough local evidence to show it. Clancy was so delighted that he read a speech against the Apportionment bill, and that is the end of his connection with "Scotty" there than to order him out of the town. Then he went on to say, in response to Mr. Herring, that, while "Scotty" was in the office he drew his gloves from his pocket, and three ballots fell out on the desker table. Witness looked at one of them and saw that they were Assembly tickets, and the name that was on them was Ambrose J. Purdy. This the witness swore to positively, and the testimony naturally made quite a sensation.

A bill was introduced in the Assembly to-day which provides for amendments to the charters of the two incorporated Real Estate Exchanges of the City, and to create a new Exchange, which, among other little privileges, is to have an exclusive monopoly of all sales of real estate made in pursuance of orders of the courts and of the Surrogate. Examination of the list of corporators of the new Exchange named in the bill discovers that about two-thirds of them are employes of the tax office of the City. This Assembly bill does not look as though it would pass.

After the close of Smyth's trial to-day the Senate went into regular Legislative business. Several bills were introduced, among them an Excise bill of Senator Oakley, which is similar to the one introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Holahan. A Message was received from the Governor vetoing the nine additional chapters of the Code, which passed both houses a week ago. This veto excites a good deal of comment. There is little doubt that it was written by David Dudly Field, who came up here Tuesday night, and was here all day yesterday. Yesterday morning the Governor professed to be in doubt about what he would do with the bill, and invited Mr. Throop to a hearing before him upon it. It is morally impossible that he could have written the veto since that hearing, and it is believed he had it in his pocket while the hearing was going on. His first argument against the bill, that it was unconstitutionally passed, is absurd. It was passed in the same manner as the 13 chapters that are already law, and the same as the Revised Statutes or any other bill of similar length has always been passed. It is not likely that the bill can be passed over the veto, and for whatever inconvenience the legal profession may suffer from the adoption of one part of the Code and the rejection of the remainder they may thank Gov. Robinson.

THE CODE OF PROCEDURE VETO.

GOV. ROBINSON'S OBJECTIONS TO THE MEASURE—A REPEAL OF THE SECTIONS ALREADY IN OPERATION SUGGESTED.

ALBANY, March 14.—Gov. Robinson's Message, vetoing the act supplemental to the Code of Civil Procedure, begins with a comparison of the duties of the present Commissioners of Revision with those of the Commissioners appointed immediately after the adoption of the Constitution of 1846. The aim of the Legislature, in the act under which the present Commissioners are acting, was, he says, "to revise the existing general acts, and not in any way to change our settled system of legal practice." Instead of doing this, he says, the revisers "set about an entire upheaval of our legal procedure." He then passes to a consideration of some objections to the bill, the first of which he declares to be that the act was never constitutionally passed, it not having been actually read in the Legislature before the vote on its final passage. He then says it is not necessary that the nine chapters should pass because the first 13 chapters of the Code are now in operation, and he quotes from the report of the Commissioners of Revision to the Legislature of 1876, in support of his assertion. An argument against the bill, he says, is that of the petitions in its favor, scarcely a single one is free from the suggestion that considerable amendments are necessary. Among his specific objections is one against section 1,501, which permits an action of ejectment to be brought by a grantee, his heir or devisee, although at the time of the conveyance to him the property was held adversely to his grantor. This, he says, would do away with the "last remnants of the law of champerty, a principle which antedates by centuries the foundation of our Government." He says the provisions of section provision would assist real estate black-mailers and would give to the grantee the benefit of an act which the Revised Statutes declare to be a misdemeanor. By sections 1,690-1,736, he says, the action of replevin would be curtailed so as to affect "not all cases where 'personal property' is withheld, but only where 'chattels' are withheld. By supposing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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office on pay warehousing bond taken within one year prior to the passage of this resolution, upon the entry of such spirits into such warehouse, under the provisions of section 3,293 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall, on written request being made as herein specified, be extended for a period not exceeding three years from the date of the entry of such spirits into the warehouse, but such extension shall not be made in any case unless there shall be indorsed upon or appended to the warehousing bond a written request therefor, and an acknowledgment of their liability under the terms of the said bond for the period for which the extension is granted, together with interest on the tax, if any has accrued, under the provisions of this resolution, as if the same were inserted in the body of said bond, to be duly executed by the principal and sureties in the bond, and acknowledged by each of them before a Collector or Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, or some other officer entitled by law to take the acknowledgment of deeds: provided, that the sureties on said bonds are, at the time of such request, satisfactory to the Collector, and if not satisfactory, or if the sureties shall refuse to make the request and acknowledgment aforesaid, that an additional or new warehousing bond, with sureties satisfactory to the Collector, shall be given.

Sec. 2. That, in case of non-payment of tax on any distilled spirits within one year from the date of the original warehousing bond for such spirits, interest shall accrue upon said tax at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from and after the expiration of said year until the tax shall be paid. Such interest shall be collected with the tax, in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; provided, that the tax or duty paid on all distilled spirits, when the same are withdrawn, shall be the tax or duty on the spirits as the same would have been paid when such distilled spirits were put in bond, with such accrued interest thereon.

Sec. 3. That the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to grape brandy warehoused under the provisions of an act entitled "An act relating to the production of fruit brandy and to export drawbacks connected with the same," approved March 3, 1877.

CONTINGENT FUND OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $30,000 for the contingent fund of the House. Passed.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CONTEST.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, called up, at 4 o'clock, the report of the Committee on Elections on the Massachusetts contested-election case, which report is the majority being that Dean, the contestant, is entitled to the seat, and that of the minority being in favor of Field, the sitting member.

After the opening speech by Mr. Springer, the House, at 5:30 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

SELLING WHARFAGE DUES.

William Kennelly, by order of the Department of Docks, sold yesterday the right to collect and retain wharfage which may accrue for the use of the following-named piers and bulkheads:

NORTH RIVER.

Pier No. 34, northerly half, Harrison-street, to Thornall & Co., for one year from May 1, 1878.....$7,050

For the Term of Three Years from May 1, 1878.

Pier No. 47 and bulkhead adjoining, south side; A. Mason.....$4,500

Bulkhead, east side Piers Nos. 46 and 47; A. Mason.....1,000

Pier No. 54, Perry-street; Mr. Foster.....3,000

Bulkhead, south side Pier No. 54, extending along Westerly to Mr. Foster.....6,000

Pier at Bethune-street, except berth north side for public bath; P. Keagan.....375

Pier at Jane-street; Mr. Decker.....885

Pier at Christopher-street; Mr. Schenck.....750

Bulkhead, extending from north side of pier at Gansevort-street to south side of piers between Bogart and Bloomfield streets; New-York City Ice Company.....1,250

Pier between Bloomfield and Little Twelfth-street; Mr. Sheffey.....1,000

Bulkhead, extending from the north side of the above pier to south side of pier at Little Twelfth-street; Mr. Buckbee.....510

Pier at the Thirteenth-street, northerly half; A. C. Cheney.....500

Bulkhead at West Fourteenth-street; Mutual Benefit Ice Company.....1,000

Pier at West Fourteenth-street; Mutual Benefit Ice Company.....905

Pier at West Sixteenth-street; Mr. Sherrell..700

Pier at West Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets; Manhattan Gas Company.....4,000

Pier at West Twenty-fifth-street; Mr. Van Santwood.....1,500

Pier at West Thirty-fourth-street; Scott & Co.....3,020

Pier at West One Hundred and Fifty-second-street; T. Tone.....25

Pier No. 22, southerly half, and bulk-head adjoining; Stephens & Condit.....2,910

EAST RIVER.

Pier No. 23, west side, 211 feet, for one year from June 1, 1878; Mr. Stephens.....$2,020

Pier No. 20, easterly half, for five years from Aug. 1, 1878; C. H. Mallory.....5,000

For the Term of Three Years from May 1, 1878.

Pier No. 12, westerly half, and bulkhead adjoining; William Lloyd.....$3,855

Pier No. 19, westerly half; A. Mason.....4,500

Pier No. 21, westerly half; T. O'Rourke.....3,000

Pier No. 60 and bulk-head, extending westerly to line of Tompkins-street; J. A. Brown.

Pier No. 61 and bulk-head, bulkhead adjoining, northerly side; L. Fowler.....1,250

Bulkhead at East Fourteenth-street; Manhattan Gas-light Company.....600

Bulkhead at East Fifteenth-street; Manhattan Gas-light Company.....600

Pier, at East Thirty-third-street; Knickerbocker Ice Company.....900

Pier at East Thirty-seventh-street; J. Nesbitt.....500

Bulkhead at East Forty-eighth-street; T. B. Tweedle.....150

For a Term of Three Years from June 1, 1878.

Pier No. 58, northerly half, and one half of bulkhead adjoining; C. Smith & Son.....$1,000

Pier No. 59, southerly half, and one half of bulkhead adjoining; Knickerbocker Ice Company.....1,000

Bulkhead between East Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, north of ferry premises; Knickerbocker Ice Company.....1,000

THE SHEPHERD'S FOLD.

The annual meeting of the members of the Shepherd's Fold, No. 248 East Forty-ninth-street, was held yesterday afternoon. Owing to the heavy rain there was a small attendance, and the election of the officers was postponed. Mr. Edward Cowley, who, it will be remembered, received such unenviable notoriety about a year ago, when he was charged, with having ill-treated some of the children in the institution known as the Sanitering Army, read the annual report, and embraced the opportunity to defend himself. He stated that the association numbered 25 members. During the year 33 children had been received and 41 dismissed, leaving 22 in the institution at the present time. The health of the children during the year had been good, and no death had occurred. Mr. Cowley then stated that one singular and notorious fact was that nearly all the children whom he had received were those who, ill-treating in the old institution at Sixtieth-street had applied for re-admission, and that no less than 17 of them had been received. He declared that he had been ousted by fabulous methods. The report concluded with an appeal to the public for help.

THE WOOL TARIFF.

At a meeting of the New-York Furniture Board of Trade yesterday afternoon, at No. 61 Canal-street, Mr. Adamson, of Philadelphia, stated that as soon as the pending Tariff bill had been introduced he entered into correspondence with a large number of curled-hair manufacturers in all parts of the country, and after having obtained their views, he had gone to Washington, where he obtained a conference with Mr. Wood, the Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means. He detailed his conversation with Mr. Wood, and narrated the change in the bill which had been made as a consequence of his efforts. The only one of the changes of great importance was by inserting after the words "hair of the alpaca goat," "and other like animals," by which horse-hair was excluded. Mr. Adamson having explained the effect of the amendment, a vote of thanks was extended him. An adjournment was then had.

AN IMPROVEMENT ON THE "BOB-TAIL."

Yesterday morning the Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company started one of their new Stephenson palace cars from the depot at Forty-third-street. It is numbered 109. The interior of the car is formed of white ash wood, the panels of maple, adorned with oil-paintings representing country scenes, and the ceiling of the car of perforated bird's-eye maple. In the centre of the roof of the car is an argand lamp and a large reflector. The cars are lit with the ordinary car lights. In addition to the ordinary ballstraps used by the conductor and driver, a wire on universal points reaches around the car and connects with a strap at the platform of the passengers, so that should the conductor fail to recognize the passenger's desire to alight, the passenger, by pulling one of the straps, can almost instantly bring the car to a standstill. The cost of each car reaches closely to $2,500. Conductor Knight takes charge of the car, and the fare remains the same.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The sale of ferry franchises, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed until March 23.

Mayor Hy has approved of the amendment to the pistol ordinance extending its privileges to non-residents doing business in this City.

The Commissioner of Public Works will open proposals to-day for paving portions of the following places: Mercer-street, Irving-place, Washington-square, Fifteenth-street, Barclay-street, Morris-street, Fourteenth-street, Barrow-street, White-street, Seventh-avenue, Macon-street, Murray-street, Clinton-street, Pearl-street, Water-street, Forty-second-street and Twenty-third-street.

THE NEW RARITAN BRIDGE.

The new wooden bridge across the Raritan River at New-Brunswick, N. J., was completed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company late on Wednesday night, and the first through train since Saturday's fire passed over the river yesterday morning. The new structure is 500 feet long, cost $250,000, and owes its construction to the unprecedentedly short time of a little over four days.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 14.—George Salisbury, formerly of New-York, was found floating in the canal near this borough that ended about the

LAW REPORTS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY SUITS.

ARGUMENT BEFORE THE REFEREE AGAINST CERTAIN PAYMENTS MADE BY RECEIVER JEWETT—THE STATUS OF THE JUDGMENT CREDITORS.

The different parties interested in the foreclosure suits of the Erie Railway Company met before Judge Spencer, Referee, at the Erie Building yesterday. Receiver H. J. Jewett was represented by Messrs. W. W. Macfarland and Charles L. Atterbury; Mr. J. H. Henshawe represented the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and Judge Ashbel P. Green and Henry Arden appeared for three judgment creditors—Messrs. William and Charles Zeagel and George Talbot. It was understood that argument would be allowed on the objections raised last week by Mr. Arden against the payments made by Receiver Jewett during the month of December, 1877. The first objection raised was to the salary of the Receiver for that month, which was $3,333 33. Judge Green asserted that Mr. Jewett was already indebted to the Erie Railway for more than that sum; in fact his indebtedness amounted to $150,000, which he had appropriated for his services under an illegal contract upon which he assumed the Receivership. Mr. Atterbury said that question had already been passed upon by the courts; it was an old question, and he objected to the admission of any further testimony on that subject. Judge Green ironically remarked that such an objection would grieve Mr. Jewett, who, in an "agonizing" letter, dated Sept. 15, 1877, had called upon everybody to investigate his acts as Receiver. The Referee sustained this decision, and remarked that the next specification was upon the money spent for certain cable telegrams to London, which was objected to by counsel for the judgment creditors, on the ground that they were disputed in the indictment of the "reconstructionists," for which the Receiver had no official right to spend the company's money. In order to verify his statement, Judge Green desired the production of the telegrams mentioned, but Mr. Atterbury declined to produce them, saying that it would be obviously improper to do so. Mr. Macfarland having entered the room in the meantime, made an objection to the appearance of the judgment creditors before the Referee, as they were, he said, only representing a lien upon the real estate of the Erie Railway Company in Niagara County, and consequently had no status before the Referee. The extent of the lien of these judgment creditors was before Judge Daniels at the present time, and he accordingly requested an adjournment, on behalf of the Receiver, until a decision had been rendered by Judge Daniels. The motion was denied by Mr. Macfarland was concurred in by Mr. Henshawe, in behalf of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the ground taken by him being that the petition of the Messrs. Zeagel was entered in the Farmer suit against the Erie Railway Company. If that judgment was a real lien, it was confined to the County of Niagara, and searching down to a recent date had resulted in finding that it had been docketed only in that county. As an agreement was reached among counsel in relation to the adjournment asked by Mr. Macfarland, it was granted by the Referee until next Monday.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE BLATCHFORD—THE QUESTION OF TIME FOR FILING SCHEDULES.

Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered a decision in the matter of James Crouchwell, a bankrupt, which is important as bearing upon the question of time for filing schedules in bankruptcy, and as affecting other acts of the bankrupt. On Dec. 20, 1877, the bankrupt made an assignment to one Bessicks, for the benefit of his creditors. This assignment was made in a State court. On Jan. 5, 1878, Goodman & Mayer, creditors of the bankrupt, recovered a judgment and issued execution to the Sheriff, under which a levy was made on the property embraced in the assignment previously made. On Jan. 9 a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against the bankrupt, and on Jan. 19 he was adjudged a bankrupt. An Assignee in bankruptcy has been appointed, who has possession of the property. Neither the bankrupt nor Bessicks filed, within 30 days after the date of the voluntary assignment, the inventory required by section 3 of the State act of June 16, 1877. The Sheriff now presents a petition, claiming that because of the non-filing of such inventory the assignment was and is void, and prays that the execution be declared a lien on all the property of the bankrupt, and that he be allowed to proceed against it and apply it to the satisfaction of the judgments; or, that it be sold by the Assignee in bankruptcy, he be compelled to pay over to the Sheriff sufficient of the proceeds to satisfy the execution. In deciding the question, Judge Blatchford entered exhaustively into the subject, and closed by saying: "The case as it stands must be disposed of on the principles laid down by the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York in the case of Bernenthal, (15 Nat. Bkrpt. Reg., 228.) In that view, the title of the Assignee in bankruptcy to the property dates back to the time the voluntary assignment was made, whether the 20th or 23d of December, 1877. The petition, apparently, such assignment is, under the bankruptcy statute, voidable as to the Assignee in bankruptcy, and he claims the right to have it so declared. The voluntary assignment, in the absence of anything else shown, is valid as against the Assignee, and there was no title in the assignor to the property levied on when the execution was issued, and so no leviable interest to which the execution could attach. When the petition in bankruptcy was filed, on the 9th of January, 1878, to which date the title of the Assignee relates, the 30 days had not expired, and so the title to the property had not vested in the Assignee had acquired, but was not complete. That right is a right to avoid the voluntary assignment and recover the property. The motion for the relief prayed for in the petition of the Sheriff is denied, with leave to renew."

THREE SUITS FOR LIMITED DIVORCE.

The suit for limited divorce brought by Mary A. MacDonald against James MacDonald was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on two motions—one by the wife for alimony and the other by the husband to change the place of trial to Essex County, N. Y. Mrs. MacDonald says her husband is a wealthy contractor, and has had charge of many important contracts, including that of furnishing stone to the building of the State Capitol. He is in receipt, she says, of an income of $6,000 per year. She says he is so addicted to the use of opium and liquor that it is unsafe for her to live with him. Mr. MacDonald denies her statements, and says he has no income, excepting from a farm in Essex County. Decision was reserved on both motions.

Elizabeth S. Berger brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas recently for a limited divorce from her husband, John Berger. The parties to the action were married on Dec. 7, 1862, and have three children. Mrs. Berger accuses her husband of treating her in a cruel manner. On Oct. 23, 1877, she says he turned her and their children out of doors, and forced them to seek shelter with neighboring friends. He has also threatened her with bodily violence on various occasions. Since 1866, she says he has been an habitual drunkard, and during the past six months he has been in a state of either delirium or imbecility on account of hard drinking. In August last, she says, he became so demented that she was obliged to have him put on Blackwell's Island, where he remained for five weeks. She says he has neglected to provide for her or their children for the past three years. The case was sent to a Referee, who reported in Mrs. Berger's favor. Judge Larremore, at Special Term, yesterday, refused to confirm the report, because the affidavit of service on the defendant and of no answer by him is defective.

May Tooker has brought suit in the Superior Court for a limited divorce from her husband, Gideon L. Tooker, on the ground of cruel treatment. She says that in consequence of such conduct she was obliged to leave him on Jan. 31. She took with her their child, who is 18 months old. She says she has no means of her own, and is now living with her mother, who is a widow in poor circumstances. Her child, she says, is weak, and needs the services of a nurse. Her husband, she says, is the Captain of one of the Insurance Patrols of the Fire Department, and receives $1,800 per annum. His expenses are small, she says, because he lives at the house of the Fire Patrol. Judge Sanford yesterday awarded her attorney, at the rate of $15 per week and a counsel fee of $75.

A SWINDLER'S SECOND TRIAL.

James Bailey, a boarder in the hotel of Edward Grumar, No. 392 Pearl-street, paid a bill for two weeks' board on Feb. 19 with a check for $45 on the Mechanics' National Bank, drawn to the order of Thomas L. Lyons, and purporting to be signed by John L. Gilbert & Co. Instead of returning the full change Mr. Gruner gave Bailey only $1, promising to let him have the remainder as soon as he obtained change. The hotel-keeper subsequently discovered that the check was worthless and the signature of Gilbert & Co. forged. He thereupon had Bailey arrested and indicted for obtaining money by false pretenses. When called for trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in Part I. of the General Sessions, yesterday, Bailey admitted his guilt. Recorder Hackett sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Bailey was originally tried for the forgery, but the jury acquitted him.

A MOTHER SEEKING HER CHILDREN.

Mrs. Martha A. Goll obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Lawrence in the Supreme Court, for the purpose of getting possession of her two infant children who had been taken away from her by her husband Rostina O. Goll. In her petition she says the latter is living with a woman of bad repute, called Maggie Lee, or Maggie Levy, and that he is calling the children to address the woman as mother. The return to the writ was made before Judge Lawrence at Chambers yesterday, and all the parties were in court. Mrs. Goll, a weak and spiritless looking little woman, sat surrounded by a number of lady friends, and was very much agitated. The woman Lee, or Levy, is a hideously looking woman and used to matters in part of the courtroom holding the children in her lap. Goll, on the other hand, is a

The second Precinct. The knife with which the stabbing was done was found by Officer Seale, who arrested Finch. The case will be continued to-day.

COURT NOTES.

Henry Hahn, an employe in the shoe department of Lord & Taylor's Grand-street establishment, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing shoes and boots. He was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court and held in $1,000 bail.

Albert Lavergne, aged 29, of No. 474 Third-avenue, was arraigned before Justice Smith, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, charged with having had a pistol in his possession without the necessary permit, in violation of the recent corporation ordinance. Justice Smith inflicted the full penalty of $10.

A young man named Richard Sterges, residing at No. 736 Ninth-avenue, was accused by Anton Horn, yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, of stealing a horse from his stable, corner of Forty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, the previous evening. Justice Smith committed Sterges for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

Application was made before Judge Gildersleeve, in General Sessions, yesterday, for the discharge of Frank McCormick, one of the four Five Points youths charged with the murder of John Reilly in March, 1877. The evidence against McCormick being insufficient to warrant a conviction, Assistant District Attorney Herring did not oppose the motion, and the prisoner was discharged.

Judge Freedman, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday granted an order of reference in the suit for absolute divorce brought by Michael Winkler against Rosanna Winkler. The parties were married on Aug. 11, 1866, and have no children. Mr. Winkler says his wife lived with one John B. Gayer for two years from Feb. 20, 1875, and that she has been living with John McDougal since June 1, 1877. She has left no property.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Bollins secured the conviction of Matthew McHugh, a brutal-looking laborer, of No. 412 East Twentieth-street, arrested by Officer William B. Deeves, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on a charge of perpetrating a revolting crime on the person of his daughter, an interesting girl of 12. Recorder Hackett sentenced the wretch to the full penalty of the law—20 years in the State Prison at hard labor.

George Merrill, the principal contestant of the will case of Mrs. Caroline A. Merrill, has made a new move in the proceeding and commenced another suit in the Supreme Court. The papers were served yesterday. The ground on which this new trial is based is that the wills of 1856 were mutual wills between Mrs. Merrill and her husband, and therefore could not be revoked by her alone. The suit is entered against all the beneficiaries, and Rowell G. Hamilton individually, and as special Administrator of Mrs. Merrill's estate.

Albert Plousky applied to Civil Justice Dinkel recently for leave to bring suit, as a poor person, against Rudolph Hagan. The Justice refused the application, and Plousky applied to Judge Lawrence yesterday for a mandamus to compel him to do so. In answer to the application Justice Dinkel said that the right to issue a summons for one suing as a poor person was given to District Court Justices by an act passed in 1867, but that that act was repealed last year. The nine chapters of the new Code, vetoed by Gov. Robinson yesterday, would have restored the power which had been passed. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

CHARGES AGAINST A LAWYER.

Charges of somewhat remarkable procedure against a lawyer and a Deputy Sheriff are made in the suit of Samuel Gebersman against Elias Spring, which was before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The action is brought to recover damages for alleged malicious prosecution. William Doll was the plaintiff's attorney, and obtained an order of arrest against Spring. According to affidavits presented to the court, it seems that the order was given to Deputy Sheriff McQuade to serve. McQuade went up to Spring's house between 7 and 8 P. M. on a Saturday. Spring was lying down, suffering from the fracture of both his arms, the result of an accident. McQuade insisted on arresting him, but Spring sent for some neighbors who offered to give bail. The deputy objected and sent for Doll. The latter, after some talk, agreed to take $71 25, and accept the bond offered, which was to be for $1,000. Spring refused to accede to this proposition, and Doll then offered to take $50, which Spring paid. On the following day Spring's counsel applied to Judge Donohue, and obtained an order directing Doll to show cause why the action should not be vacated. Doll filed the order of arrest should not be vacated. Doll failed to appear on the return day of the order, and it was adjourned for a day. Doll again failing to appear, the motion was decided, with $10 costs, in an order requiring Doll to repay the money, and the additional $10 costs, was served on him, and he not complying a motion was made yesterday to punish him for contempt. Decision was reserved.

ONE OF A DEAD LAWYER'S PAPERS.

The suit of Moses May against Sarah Foss and others was tried before Judge Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The plaintiff seeks to foreclosure a mortgage of $7,500 on property in Madison-street. In defense, Mr. and Mrs. Foss say that they became the guardians of an infant boy named Rosenberg, and having the boy's money in their hands, they desired to invest the same. They saw May, and agreed to purchase the Madison-street property from him. The property was then incumbered with the $7,500 mortgage. Before making their purchase they demanded of May an agreement to the effect that if at any time the mortgages should begin a foreclosure suit—the mortgage being then due—that he [May] would take it up, and pay it after the infant should arrive at the age of 21 years. May made and signed this agreement, the defendants say, before their lawyer. A day or two later the purchase was made. The interest was paid up to the time when May took his foreclosure suit. May, the defendants say, did take up the mortgage, and came to them and received an installment of interest. He then made a demand for the principal, which he refused to accede to. Their lawyer has since died, and they have been unable to find May's agreement among his papers. They say that May promised to send them a duplicate of the agreement, but failed to do so. May, in reply, denies ever having made any such agreement. Decision was reserved.

STEALING ANOTHER MAN'S BONES.

The complainant was Michael, an Italian; the prisoner was Michael, a German; the Police officer was Michael, an Irishman. The three individuals, whose respective surnames were Lobose, Schmidt, and Sullivan, walked into the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning to pour their grievance into the judicial ear of Justice Murray. The Italian Michael assumed a confidential attitude, and whispered to the court, with tragic emphasis, "He come into my house on Tuesday night—my house, No. 94 Park-street; he come while I was asleep, and broke into the door, and carry away four bags of my bones; yes, your Honor, while I was asleep." Justice Murray started back in astonishment at the atrocious act of the prisoner. The Italian, seeing that his meaning was not clear to the mind of the Justice, hastily exclaimed, "Not my own real bones, but my other bones, my property. He sell them, make money." Comprehending the nature of the theft, Justice Murray turned to the Michael of German extraction, and inquired what he had to say. "Well, sair, no guilty," exclaimed the excited Schmidt. "I no take his bones; I know nothings 'bout it." Michael, from the Emerald Isle, testified that he arrested the prisoner at the complainant's solicitation for larceny, and that he understood he had confessed his guilt to the owner of the bones. Schmidt was then committed to the Tombs, in default of bail, to await trial.

A POINT OF PRACTICE.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday rendered a decision of some interest to lawyers in the suit of James P. Bennett and others against Messrs. Rodgers & Edwards. The action was for goods sold, and at the trial in the Marine Court the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs. An appeal to the Marine Court, General Term, reversed the decision, and the plaintiffs entered on the verdict, together with the award of an allowance of $80 to Denis A. Spellissy, the plaintiffs' counsel. An appeal was then taken, by the defendants to the Common Pleas, where the Judges sat. This judgment was yesterday affirmed. Chief-Justice Daly held, however, that the General Term of the Marine Court had no power to grant the extra allowance. The judgment was in consequence reduced by $30, the question of costs being reserved until the settlement of the order.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Biggs ex. Russell et al.—Opinion.

In the matter, &c., of the Trustees of the Bullion Mining Company.—Granted.

Farrell vs. Murray.—Order granted.

Farrell et al. ex. Solomon.—Denied. See memorandum.

Morse ss. Morris.—Motion to go on Friday's calendar.

De Wolf ss. Mirschell.—I do not think this a proper case to set aside a judgment on the facts stated in this motion papers. I think the plaintiff has complied with willingness to disscontinue on payment of the costs, &c., up to present time, defendant may on that, if he so elects, take an order discontinuing on those terms.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Hammill vs. The Mayor, &c.; Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.; Mahar vs. The Mayor, &c.; Denney vs. The Mayor, &c.; In the matter of the Brooklyn Rivet Company; Gurney vs. Bailey; Miller vs. Brooklyn Rivet Company; Gurney vs. Bailey; Miller vs. Washington Order Granted.—Fuhrter vs. Hilsdale; Washington Ice Company.

Granted.—Miller.—Motion granted.

Howth ss. Morton.—Memorandum.

Howth ss. Morton.—Motion denied, and cause placed on Special Circuit calendar for Friday, March 22.

Strahan ss. Dwyer.—The interlocutory decree and the proceedings are regularized in this cause.

Ordered.—That the order may be entered, that the Receiver of the late defendant, Agatha Fischbeck, be substituted in the place and stead of the defendant, and the defendant be discharged from the same.

By the justice of Special Term.—Ford, plaintiff, not a general creditor, but a special creditor, and has a right to have the balance only remaining in the hands of the Receiver applied to the payment of his judgment, and the Receiver has no right to pay over the money to the general creditors, as he proposes to do, without the consent of the plaintiff, or the payment of his judgment. Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Jones vs. The Panama Transit Steam-ship Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Thomson vs. MacGowan.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Sullivan vs. Sullivan et al.—Order overruling demurrer.

Hyde et al. vs. Woodruff, Gallup & Sprague Company et al.—Order granting defendant leave to serve amended answer.

Schappert vs. Bingler et al.—Ordered on day calendar for April 8.

Winkler vs. Winkler.—Reference ordered.

McAdam vs. Monaghan.—Order of reference.

Geyer vs. Cornish et al.—Reference ordered.

Edgert vs. Greenbaum.—Order amending summons, &c.

Lurvia et al. vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company of Louisiana.—Order dismissing plaintiff's complaint, &c., with $10 costs.

Borell vs. Neville.—Order discontinuing action.

Van Dolsen et al. vs. Abendroth.—Order affirming taxation of costs.

By Chief-Judge Curtis.

Fredericks vs. Klein et al.—The attorneys presenting this proposed case and amendments for settlement should comply with rule 34, especially as to the stenographer's minutes and references to the same.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Smith vs. Koechline.—The order appointing the Receiver may authorize him to rent the mortgaged premises to the defendant, upon such terms as may be fair and reasonable, if the defendant desires to hire them upon such terms. Motion granted, with $10 costs. See memorandum.

Tooker vs. Tooker.—Granted March 18, 1878, $15 per week alimony, and a counsel fee of $75.

Morchouse et al. vs. Yeager.—Motion denied, without costs and without prejudice, unless plaintiff elect to take an order of reference.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Applications Granted.—Dawson vs. Dawson et al.; in the matter, &c., of McDonald; McCormack vs. Spaulding.

Boyce et al. vs. Burnet.—Amount of bond $8,000.

Judgments Ordered.—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States vs. Hamill; The Exchange Fire Insurance Company vs. Early.

In the matter, &c., of Michels.—Petition granted.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Motions Granted.—McEntee vs. Bowes; Schmitzer vs. Slomback.

American Stove Works vs. Dooley.—There is no authority in the court to grant the order applied for. See Throop's Code, section 485 and note thereto.

Jacobs vs. Hall.—Motion denied, without costs, on the ground of laches. See Hall vs. Templeton, 3 Weekly Digest 550.

Cromwell vs. Burr.—Motion granted for March 18.

Shaw vs. Hoyt.—See indorsement on papers.

Moneybuld vs. Brown.—Proceedings dismissed.

Rosenbaum vs. Lee.—Order vacated, with $10 costs, to be paid by the attorney.

Ash vs. Thalmess.—Taxation affirmed.

Thompson vs. Buchanan.—Motion vs. Buchanan; King vs. Shepherd; Faber vs. Solomon; Colfax vs. Levine; Harris vs. Seufield; Seufield vs. Harris; cross-actions undertakings approved.

Johnson vs. Smith.—A new undertaking must be filed or the arrest vacated.

Oehler ss. Fox.—Motion granted for April 3, Part III.

Beers vs. Bierstadt.—Allowance granted.

By Judge Sheridan.

Schuyler vs. Fettredah.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 11, 42, 62, 74, 82, 92, 187, 215, 227, 228, 231, 262, 281, 285.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady and Ingalls, JJ.

Nos. 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 57, 81, 64.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos. 314, 314, 230, 235, 236, 237, 379, 254, 383, 157, 81, 160, 172, 183, 187, 202, 209, 213, 215, 220, 22, 44, 211, 217, 231, 72, 104, 139, 222, 228, 40, 47, 156, 115.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 3120, 3179, 2205, 2707, 3181, 3124, 2386, 3134, 3076, 3165.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Potter, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 2707, 3178, 2334, 2363, 2737, 3120, 3061, 3165, 2349, 3048.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 2752, 2161, 494, 3033, 1775, 3046, 2777, 2599, 1712, 2561, 2947.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of April.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. 43, 14, 39, 41, 54, 56, 57, 61, 50, 18, 47.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 1057, 1088, 1099, 967, 1175, 1165, 1176, 1177.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos. 27, 45, 14, 76.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by Larremore, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos. 983, 27, 1860, 1230, 728, 1635, 1059, 2466, 1490, 1433, 1438, 2170, 264, 2226, 1309.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 3073, 3934, 3994, 3030, 4179, 4023, 4191, 4168, 4064, 4065, 3582, 4173.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 3599, 3893, 3286, 3230, 3456, 4143, 3060, 3482, 3065, 1830, 3112, 4000, 4074, 4095, 4158, 4169, 4083, 4141, 4064, 4144, 4091, 4211, 4269, 4174, 2170.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 4245, 4301, 4290, 4316, 4271, 4254, 4041, 4113, 4138, 4259, 4292.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Charles Thompson, robbery.
Joseph Smith, John Burns, Edward Harris, robbery.
William Mann, falsehood, assault and battery.
Edward Hughes, forgery.
Henry Collins, false pretenses.
Mary Dynes, larceny from the person.

Gustave Jafferson, larceny from the person.
Henry Hartman, falsehood, lag mills.
James Miller, violating Bill.
Edward Reed, assault.
Theobold Finck, homicide, (continued.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Joseph Tagle, felonious assault and battery.
William Hodges, felonious assault and battery.
Joseph Dooley, grand larceny.
John Reilly, grand larceny.

Albert Deschan, larceny from the person.
Philip Lynch, receiving stolen goods.
William Fitzgerald, assault.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 14, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	2	Hops, bales.	286
Beans, bbls.	296	Leather, sides.	13,767
Cotton, bales.	3,026	Moss, bales.	90
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls.	650	Molasses, bbls.	882
Copper, bbls.	84	Resin, bbls.	76
Copper, cakes.	194	Oil-cake, pks.	1,703
Dried Fruit, pks.	936	Oil, Lard, bbls.	91
Eggs, bbls.	2,884	Pork, pks.	1,385
Flour, bbls.	12,436	Beef, pks.	330
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Cut-meats, pks.	3,385
Corn-meal, bags.	30	Lard tcs.	4,260
Wheat, bushels.	103,550	Butter, pks.	2,660
Corn, bushels.	56,220	Cheese, pkgs.	983
Oats, bushels.	13,460	Rice tcs.	119
Rye, bushels.	3,150	Rice Chaff, bags.	40
Malt, bushels.	3,154	Skins, bls.	1
Barley, bushels.	8,800	Starch, pks.	162
Peas, bushels.	5,900	Stearine, pks.	100
Oat-meal, bbls.	145	Tallow, pks.	593
Grease, pkgs.	250	Tea, pkg.	7
Grease, pkgs.	12	Tobacco, hhds.	479
Grass-seed, bags.	1,026	Tobacco, pkg.	93
Hemp, bales.	12	Whisky, bbls.	312
Hides, No.	416	Wool, bales.	57
Hides, bales.	427		

COFFEE—Quoted generally steady, but without satisfactory sales inside 2,000 bags Rio, per Donata, on private terms, and for Baltimore delivery, 468 bags Rio, per Alice, 15¾c., gold, and 2,000 bags do., per Spotless, at 14¾c., gold, and 3,643 bags Laguayra, per Alex, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been moderately dealt in for early delivery, and closing at 11.05c. @ 11.06c. closing steady.... Sales inside 2,000 bags of Picked Boles at 10⅝c. @ 10¾c.; and sundry lots of other bags and stock within our range.....Also, 50 bxs. Rib Bellies, 12 lb. average, at 5½c.....We quote City Pickled Shoulders, 5½c.; Pickled Hams, 8½c.; Smoked Hams at 9½c.@10c.; Shoulders at 5½c.@5¾c.; Smoked Hams at 9c.@9¾c.....Pickled Hams, in tcs., 6½c.@8¾c.; Western Dry-Salted Shoulders, 4¾c.@5¾c., as to quality; Bacon more active and quoted firmer; Western Long Clear qu

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1878.

MARCH 15 1878

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—A WIDOW HUNT—TOODLES—Mr. J. S. Clarke.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BACHELORS—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

STANDARD THEATRE.—THE VICTIMS—SOLON SHINGLE—Mr. John E. Owens.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HAMLET—Mr. N. S. Wood.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE EXILES—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

BIBLO'S GARDEN.—SERPENT AND THE DOVE.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND CONCEALMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—BRONCHO HORSES—EDUCATED DOGS. Day and Evening.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES *can be supplied from the Publication Office to all dealers on the direct line between New-York and New-Haven. A train carrying mail packages will leave the Grand Central Depot every Sunday morning at an early hour.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in New-England and the Middle States, rising barometer, diminishing north to west winds, and occasional light rains or snow in the former and northern portions of the latter, followed by generally colder, partly cloudy weather.

The Ways and Means Committee have finally agreed, according to the Washington dispatches, upon a bill for the restoration of the income tax. They adopt the principle of cumulative taxation, which is the first article in the creed of the French and German socialists. They propose that incomes below $2,000 shall be exempt; from that amount up to $5,000 they would levy 2 per cent.; from $5,000 to $10,000 3 per cent., and beyond that amount 4 per cent., and they allow all taxes and rents to be deducted from gross incomes. The report of the committee will be a specious one, and it is pretty evident that a vigorous attempt is to be made to push the bill through. It is hardly credible that in seven years our lawmakers can have forgotten how intensely unpopular was the income tax. It was not so much because tax-payers objected to paying a fair share of the cost of Government, as because our civil service is wretchedly adapted to the collection of so delicate and difficult a tax. The inquisitorial exposure of the affairs of citizens, the necessity of laying the details of business before officers in whom they had often no confidence, the general lack of discretion and privacy in the administration of the law, all these were powerful causes of discontent. The authors of the bill make a great mistake if they suppose that this discontent was confined to the rich; it was much more general and bitter among those of moderate incomes, and even among those who had to pay no tax, but were exposed to inquiry just the same.

For the time being the course of Mr. Secretary SHERMAN in refusing to pay out silver except for its par value in gold will have the effect of absolutely neutralizing the Silver bill. That the Secretary has the power under the law to do as he is doing cannot be denied, and that he is thereby protecting the interests of the country is equally true. But whether he will be able to maintain the line on which he has entered is, to say the least, doubtful. Of course, it amounts to simply storing the silver in the Treasury, for there will be no motive for drawing it out in exchange for gold. It is not improbable, from the present outlook, that the Treasury will be able to make its purchases of silver bullion and keep up its interest payments in gold until the 1st of January next, the time fixed for resumption. But it may then be obliged to use all its coin reserve, and the silver once out of the Treasury, and the supply continuing at the rate of $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 a month, the decline in the value of silver is, in all probability, only a question of time. Meanwhile, it is not reasonable to suppose that the overwhelming majority in both houses which passed the Silver law will stand quietly by and see the end for which it was passed defeated.

A curious case is before the Election Committee of the House. It is that of the contest of one TILLMAN for the seat to which SMALLS, of South Carolina, was elected. SMALLS' district includes the famous neighborhood of Hamburg, Barnwell, &c. TILLMAN, with assurance which no one but a South Carolina Democrat could display, asks for the seat on the ground that Democratic voters were "intimidated" by the Army. It does not speak well for the courage of which the men of TILLMAN'S stripe make so much boast, that a handful of United States Infantry, not one of whom was allowed to fire a shot or even make a threatening movement, should have frightened the "native and best" from the polls. We can hardly think that a plea of this sort could prevail even with the present House, but the Democratic majority is not large, and the needs of the party may overcome their scruples.

Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS has made his appearance in a new character—that of a defender of the rights of property. With remarkable consistency, this Ohio Communist is now the champion of the privileges of the Pacific Railroad Companies. When it was a question of reducing the value of the bond in which savings banks have invested the money of the working men and the working women of the country, Mr. MATTHEWS was indifferent to the rights of property. When the Silver bill took a form which threatened to cut off 10 per cent from the wages of every laborer, Mr. MATTHEWS was found in favor of that measure. Naturally, when it is a question of asserting the power of the United States to enforce the payment of its loans to such rich and corrupt corporations as the Union Pacific Railroad, the Ohio Senator exhausts his legal ingenuity to protect the corporations. It is of the nature of demagogues to aid in swindling the people for whose interests they profess so great zeal.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has retorted to Lord Derby's proposal that Greece shall be represented at the Berlin congress by a counter-suggestion to admit Servia and Montenegro likewise, which, if carried out, will secure to Russia an overwhelming majority, unless Roumania's alleged refusal to be bound by the provisions of the Russo-Turkish Treaty should prove authentic. There is not a little subtle irony in the suggestion of Russia that the congress which is to confirm her triumph should meet on the anniversary of the peace which sealed her humiliation, on the 30th March, 1856; but, despite the announcement of the Austrian journals that all will be ready by that time, it is probable that the actual session will not commence till the first week of April. Both England and Austria still continue their military preparations, for which the menacing, not to say bullying, tone of such an avowedly official organ as the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* certainly gives some excuse. The *Journal* declares that it is better for Russia to fight than to yield an inch, and that if the congress is to end peacefully, "subjects which might lead to excited and useless discussion *must* be set aside." These utterances have naturally strengthened the general belief in a secret understanding between Russia and Turkey, suggested by recent events; and the present attitude of Austria and England is thus fully accounted for.

Counsel for the people have "rested" their case against Superintendent SMYTH, but the people are not quite so easily satisfied as their counsel. Enough has been proved to show the systematic violation of the law requiring the Controller's audit of the bills of the Insurance Department, to show the exorbitant character of the bills which were paid without the audit required by law, and to indicate that the process of getting a report "through the department" was a good deal more dependent on the influence of a clique of jobbers than on the merits of the company investigated. The personal statement made by Senator HARRIS yesterday, in reply to the strictures of THE TIMES on the absurdity of his position as at once a Judge and a party to the defense, brings out this last point very clearly, in addition to showing the entire justice of our strictures on the unique impudence of the Albany Senator. But there are sundry things which ought to have been brought out on this trial that there seems to have been a tacit understanding to suppress. If an inquiry into the circumstances under which SMYTH was nominated and confirmed is prevented by the limited range prescribed for the evidence, there can be no excuse for neglecting sources of information having a direct bearing upon the admitted subject-matter of the trial. Our Albany correspondent names Senator JACOBS as able to furnish information "that would settle SMYTH'S case without further ado," and if the gentleman from Kings is too modest to offer these facts without prompting, he ought to be at once invited to throw his reserve aside and produce all the data in his possession which have any relevancy to the case in hand. There has been too much shilly-shallying with this business. Is there no Senator manly enough to demand that it be probed to the bottom?

PROPOSED CITY LEGISLATION.

On Feb. 27 THE TIMES indicated certain considerations which ought to guide the Legislature in responding to the popular demand that the City of New-York shall have a chance to manage its own affairs. In view of the certain failure of the constitutional amendments, it was pointed out that the general intent of the proposed municipal article on which both parties are agreed could be carried out by legislation, unincumbered by the principle of limited suffrage, which receives the adhesion of neither party. Among the suggestions then made in these columns were an increase of the power and responsibilities of the Mayor, the widening of the functions of the Board of Aldermen, the substitution for the Board of Apportionment of a more numerous body and one less likely to fall under the domination of one man, together with the limitation of its authority and the compelling of greater publicity in its proceedings. A more symmetrical arrangement of the powers of the financial officers of the City, and the restriction of the Controller to the functions which his name implies were also suggested as desirable reforms.

We have as yet had no indications that the Committee on Cities of either house have derived any benefit from these or any other recommendations addressed to them. Both bodies seem to be conspicuously deficient in original ideas, and to have determined to confine their attention to bills already drawn and introduced with some appreciable pressure of public sentiment behind them. In that case, the proposals embodied in the three bills introduced by Mr. DALY, ought to command their prompt and favorable attention. They contain some changes on which public opinion will be divided, and at least one which, in the interest of good government, is totally inadmissible; but their general purport will have the emphatic approval of every one interested in the efficient and economical management of City affairs. It is proposed to vest the legislative power of the City in a Board of Aldermen and a board to be called the Council. The members of the former are to be elected by Assembly districts, in order to remove them as far as possible above the dictation of the central political organizations which have done so much to lower the character of our Aldermanic representation. The theory is a sound one, but unless it can be applied without prejudice to the principle of minority representation, it should not be adopted. We must either have two Aldermen from each district, giving to the electors power to vote for but one, or the present system should be retained. It is proposed to reduce the Aldermanic salary to $1,000 a year: it would be still better to pay nothing at all. Better men could be secured without pay than with it. The proposal to have in each year four sessions of the board lasting a month each is a good one.

The other branch of the local Legislature, to be denominated the Council, is to be composed of the officers at the head of the several departments of the City Government—12 in number—the President of the Board of Education and four Councilors appointed by the Mayor from the general body of citizens. With the Council shall originate the estimates for conducting the business of the City, but it is not to retain the power, now possessed by the Board of Apportionment, of absolutely determining what their final amounts shall be. As between the items amended by the Board of Aldermen and the amounts proposed by the Council, the Mayor is to have the ultimate power to decide. Should both boards, however, agree by a sufficient majority on any amount or amounts, they can adopt them notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor. It is also proposed to place a fixed limit to the aggregate of the appropriations which may be finally fixed for the ordinary expenses of the Government, that is, the expenses exclusive of State tax and interest and redemption of debt which are charges beyond the control of the Municipal administration. This plan has at least the merit of providing checks against the greed of politicians on the one hand and departmental extravagance on the other; it would prevent the Aldermen from compelling the departments to give them patronage by the threat of cutting down the appropriations, while leaving with the popular branch of the local Legislature all needful authority to compel economies which are obviously in the public interest. Finally, it makes the Mayor directly responsible for all the expenditures of the Government, and thus makes his administration constantly liable to the application of a test which everybody can understand.

By way of making the Mayor's responsibility for the good government of the City more complete, he is given the power to appoint all heads of departments, except the Controller, without the necessity of consulting the Board of Aldermen. It is proposed, in a supplementary bill, to reduce all departments, except the Police, Docks, and Taxes and Assessments, to single heads, and though their terms of office are not made coincident with that of the Mayor, he has still the power of removal for cause, with the consent of the Governor. It is proposed to make the Controller elective, to place the Chamberlain at the head of a disbursing department, and to transfer some of the power now possessed by the Controller to a collecting department charged with the receipt of taxes, assessments, rents, interest, fees, &c. The Controller is to be removable only by the Governor, in the same manner as Sheriffs. All balances of unexpended appropriations for 1877 and preceding years are declared to be "lapsed," and all others hereafter existing at the close of each year, are to be, in like manner, "covered" into the general Treasury. The four City Councilors appointed by the Mayor, are associated with the Controller, Chamberlain, Recorder, and President of the Board of Aldermen as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Such are among the more important provisions of the bills introduced by Mr. DALY. They aim at radical reforms in a direction where these are most needed, viz., in the control over taxation and expenditures, and their adoption would, beyond all question, make local administration more efficient, as well as more economical. The power to regulate salaries already fixed by law is conferred on the local authorities merely by implication, if it is conferred at all. That point should certainly be defined beyond the possibility of dispute, and the rights of the minority should be sedulously guarded in the mode of electing the Board of Aldermen. The time is short for giving the City the legislative relief which it demands, and the members of the Committee on Cities of both houses will secure a very unenviable reputation if they go to sleep over these bills, as they have done over some others submitted to them early in the session.

LAND GRANTS IN CONGRESS.

Perhaps there is some danger of injustice as a result of the general disfavor into which the land-grant system has fallen. The two propositions before the House of Representatives are not on their face inequitable, but either might be made the means of sacrificing legitimate interests in obedience to a clamor that takes cognizance of only one side of the questions involved. Mr. OLIVER, of Iowa, has a resolution intended to enforce a decision of the Supreme Court changing the practice of the Department of the Interior with reference to railroad companies which have received lands outside the main limits of their grants as compensation for lands lost to them within the limits. The effect of the proposition would be to curtail the grants of companies whose roads are wholly or partly in operation, and whose estimates of lands earned have been based upon the assumption that Congress, in prescribing as their right alternate sections within a given area, designed to grant a certain aggregate quantity. The other resolution, introduced by Mr. JOYCE, of Vermont, summarily forfeits all grants to roads whose charters have expired before the lands had been actually earned. If the declaration of forfeiture were carried out in the sweeping manner which the terms of the resolution warrant, large areas of land would be restored to the public domain without any regard for wrong done to interests that are certainly entitled to some consideration.

Discrimination in a matter like this is just as well as expedient. The feeling against land grants quite as often amounts to prejudice as to intelligent conviction, and it should not be allowed to blind legislators to *bond fide* rights that have grown up under the system, or to the causes which in many instances have prevented a literal compliance with the conditions of the charters. It may be fairly admitted that some of the companies were mere speculative projects from the beginning. Their promoters never thought seriously of prosecuting the enterprises in whose behalf lands were donated. Charters were sought with the hope of finding customers for them or of using them to extort subscriptions and loans from the localities concerned. These were the flagrant frauds to which the system gave rise, and no one can properly complain if the lands set aside by the Government for purposes that have been practically abandoned, are once more made available for settlement. In other cases an extension of time was obtained only to prove the hopelessness of carrying out the schemes. Here, again, forfeiture entails no hardship. The companies are virtually dead, and the lands they never really owned may well revert to the people.

There are companies of another class which cannot with propriety be made the victims of Mr. JOYCE'S rough and ready remedy. Their good faith is unquestionable. They represent many millions of invested capital, advanced by persons at home and abroad in reliance chiefly upon the security offered by the land grants; and with the money thus obtained more than a thousand miles of road have been built and equipped, and are to-day in useful operation in the North-west. We do not designate the roads because it is desirable to conduct the discussion upon a general basis without regard to special claims, but the accuracy of our statement may be easily tested by a reference to a recent map or to data supplied in Poor's *Manual*. All these enterprises were plunged into embarrassment by the panic of 1873. The work of construction came to a standstill, and the portions of roads that had been built, with the land attached to them, passed into the hands of the bondholders who had supplied the money. Whatever objectionable features may have been in the original management were by this process eliminated, and the reorganized companies have a strong title to forbearance. During the long period of depression some of the charters have expired; the question of expiration is in one case in dispute; while two or three others rapidly approach their prescribed end. Instead of taking advantage of difficulties that were beyond the control of the companies, it seems to us that the companies we have described should be promptly accorded such further time as may be reasonably desired for the completion of their roads. And the renewal of the charters should carry with it all their original land-grant privileges. Any other course in regard to them will be cruel toward innocent parties, and will, moreover, injure obvious public interests to an extent which the forfeiture of land will not cover.

As for the question of settlement, very little inquiry will show that the *bond fide* enterprises which Mr. JOYCE unjustly confounds with shams and frauds have, in common with older and more prosperous land-grant roads, done much more to promote than to retard the welfare of settlers. The principal enlargement of the area of grain cultivation will be found to be on the lines of roads whose lands it is proposed to seize, and whose energy and liberality encourage settlement and make it possible. Wild as the running of railroads into the wilderness may seem to be, and disastrous as it has been to the pockets of a vast multitude, little room exists for doubt as to the effect upon the currents of migration, and upon the wheat-growing capacity of the country. Demagogues ignore these considerations, but they will not be overlooked by sensible people.

Mr. OLIVER'S proposal refers, not to the merits of the system or the policy to be adopted toward companies crippled by the hard times, but to the rule acted upon at the Land Office in estimating the land-earnings of the roads. The legal aspect of the question has been disposed of judicially, and if the House hold that this judgment is in conformity with equity, the only proper course will be so to enlarge the scope of the pending resolution as to require a revision of the quantities of land certified or conveyed to all companies. The decision does not strike us as equitable or in conformity with the general intention that prevailed when the land grants were in vogue. But, right or wrong, the rule acted upon by the Department of the Interior should be uniform, and should extend to companies whose accounts are closed as well as to companies whose misfortunes compel them to seek further favors.

A DISCREDITABLE DEBATE.

In their eagerness to make a point against the Secretary of the Interior, two or three Senators have not only arrayed themselves on the side of the despoilers of the Government timber lands, but they have misstated and befogged the whole case. To read the arguments of these Senators, one would suppose that the only difference between them and Secretary SCHURZ was that the latter was oppressing a few poor and lonely settlers by forbidding them to cut their firewood on the public lands, and that the former were championing the cause of the oppressed. By confining the discussion to a single and immaterial branch of the subject, these Senators have contrived to give great importance to it, while the real difficulty is left in the background.

It is improbable that any disinterested man will deny that the timber in the United States, on public and private lands, is rapidly disappearing. It would be contrary to the experience of the civilized world if this were not the case. And it is also very well known that where men have full access to woodlands which are not their own, they waste much timber in pursuit of what they really need. It has passed into a proverb in some sections that a reckless poacher will fell a pine tree to get wood enough for an axe-helve. But, in certain localities, the lumbering business is conducted exclusively on the public lands. Large mills on the streams of Minnesota, Montana, Northern Michigan, the bays and estuaries of Florida, and on some of the smaller rivers of Mississippi and Louisiana, are very busily sawing lumber from logs cut on the public lands. It seems superfluous to recall these facts. Everybody at all familiar with the industries of the country knows them. Unless something is done to prevent this wholesale destruction of timber, the lands will be stripped of their noble growths; there will be a great outcry that a timber famine is upon us; prices of lumber will be much enhanced, and, worse than all, droughts will infallibly be common in the region which is thus denuded.

To prevent these misfortunes, the United States Government long ago ordered the collection of stumpage dues; and long before the Senate was graced with the noble presence of the Senator from Maine, successive Secretaries of the Interior sent out instructions to the Land Agents throughout the country to assist in enforcing these regulations. United States District Attorneys were also instructed to prosecute persons found trespassing upon the timber lands. Stumpage was collected and paid into the hands of the land officers of the United States, and suits were instituted against timber thieves, years ago. And when Senators assume and charge that the present proceedings against this class of trespassers are a novel invention of the present Secretary of the Interior, they show an amazing ignorance of the usages of their own country, or an amazing disregard of its history. The collection of a tax on logs taken from the public domain is lawfully imposed. It is an easy and liberal provision for the settler. And legal proceedings against men who steal timber from the lands belonging to the Government are just as legitimate as similar proceedings instituted against men who steal from lands owned by private individuals.

The present discussion was opened by a proposition to remove the place of sitting of the United States Court for the Southern District of Mississippi to a timber camp. This proposition was notoriously made in the interests of persons who were to be tried in that court on charges of depredating on the public lands. The President very properly vetoed the bill, which had been passed by one branch of Congress in the face of an adverse report from its own Judiciary Committee. Now, instead of discussing the merits of that bill, instead of endeavoring to find some means for the protection of timber lands, two or three Senators attack the Secretary of the Interior because certain lonely settlers in Montana, "who go forward and bear the flag," as Senator BLAINE eloquently remarks, freeze to death for want of free firewood. This is a deliberate attempt to pettifog the whole case. It is small business to raise a tremendous hue and cry about the firewood of Montana settlers when the question of stripping Government timber lands is under discussion. If a Senator were to shriek about the oppression of dram-sellers in Maine, while the Senate was called upon to devise measures to stop illicit distilling in West Virginia, we should be justified in believing that his real sympathies were with the outlaws of West Virginia.

We do not, however, pretend that the Senators who make this prodigious clatter about the Montana settlers care a rush for the "pioneers who go forward and bear the flag." These hardy sons of toil are, in theatrical parlance, merely incidental to the piece. The real point of attack is the Secretary of the Interior, to injure whom some of these hot-headed and thoughtless Senators would willingly side with law-breakers. To gratify their grudge against a public officer who is honestly doing his whole duty, selfish Senators forget their own duty as law-makers. It is a pitiful exhibition of personal spite when Congressmen, in their haste to make a case against a public officer, deliberately pervert facts and conceal the real issue in a matter of considerable national importance. This is what has been done in the Senatorial management of the timber question. The debate in which Senator BLAINE took a leading part, during the past few days is highly discreditable to the Congress of the United States.

RECENT COURSE OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The imports and exports for the month of January are thus reported by the Bureau of Statistics, gold values, changes not marked being decrease:

IMPORTS.

	1878.	1877.	Changes.
Mdse....	$35,620,190	$37,695,286	$2,075,096
Specie...	1,685,115	2,139,251	454,136
Total..	$37,305,305	$39,834,537	$2,529,232

EXPORTS.

Goods....	$69,066,097	$64,509,953	*$4,556,144
Specie...	3,625,754	2,962,768	*662,986
Total..	$72,691,851	$67,472,721	*$5,219,130

Goods imports, although $5,000,000 advanced over the month of December, show a considerable decline in both these months as compared with the previous year. In 1877, beginning with the amount stated above, they reached their maximum (over $47,000,000) in March and June; January and February showed a large decline as compared with 1876, but in every remaining month, up to December, there was a very heavy increase over 1876, in June this increase being nearly $13,500,000. While the December imports, $30,500,000, were the lowest of the year, and January shows a sharp rally, the business of January is below that of the January previous, and it is not certain that the December figure is to be regarded as the turning-point. Goods exports opened the year 1877 with $68,300,000 in January, declined, monthly, to the minimum of $38,300,000 in July, then rose, monthly, to $70,200,000 in December. In January last they were $4,500,000 in excess of the same month of 1876, while the imports declined $2,000,000 on the like comparison. For the seven months of the fiscal year, the following are the figures, gold values, changes not marked being decrease:

IMPORTS, JULY—JANUARY.

	1877-8.	1876-7.	Changes.
Mdse...	$259,485,215	$232,640,668	*$26,844,547
Specie..	13,829,596	31,286,931	17,457,335
Total.	$273,314,811	$264,927,599	*$9,387,212

EXPORTS, JULY—JANUARY.

D'm'stic Pr'd'ce	$386,976,360	$364,687,333	*$22,289,027
For'e'gn Mdse..	8,117,992	8,023,683	*94,309
T'l g'ds.	$395,094,352	$372,711,016	*$22,383,336
Specie..	18,742,525	25,929,109	7,186,584
Total.	$413,836,877	$398,640,135	*$15,196,752

The following are the trade movements for the seven months, specie included, and the specie movements separately:

TRADE MOVEMENTS.

	1877-8.	1876-7.	Changes.
Imports.	$273,314,811	$263,927,599	*$9,387,212
Exports.	413,836,877	398,640,125	*15,196,752
Export excess..	$140,522,066	$134,712,526	$5,809,540

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports.	$13,829,596	$31,286,931	$17,457,335
Exports.	18,742,525	25,929,109	7,176,584
N't exps.	$4,912,929	.....	.....
N't imps.	.....	$5,357,822	.....

It thus appears that the relative increase of imports, which we cited, in reviewing the trade for the past calendar year, as clearly indicating an increased ability and disposition to consume, and hence as so far encouraging, has begun to disappear, the movement now being a comparative decrease of imports and increase of exports. How far the silver crusade and the fear of tariff changes operated in January to cut down importations, it is impossible to say, and so liable to fluctuations from month to month is the trade movement, that safe deductions can be drawn only from data covering several months at least. The export excess during the seven months, heavy as it is and heavily increased over the previous year, has not brought gold, for the net export of specie is about $5,000,000; against this trade balance are to be set a proportional part of the probable $80,000,000 due abroad annually on interest account, and the remainder, approximately $100,000,000, must be considered as represented by bonds returned.

The specie movement deserves attention. During the seven months it was a net export of about $5,000,000, against a net import of $5,350,000 during the like time in 1876-7. For the calendar years 1875, 1876, and 1877, the net export was $56,500,000, $21,880,000, $24,640,000. The movement during this term of seven months was at the rate of about $8,500,000 net export per annum, against a net import of about the same rate in the like term of 1876-7. Contrasted with the ordinary and normal outward flow of $50,000,000 to $55,000,000 per annum, this is a very remarkable change, indicating, for one thing, how much greater the return of bonds has been in the present than it was in the previous fiscal year. At the same time, it is not to be overlooked that the change from a net import of $5,000,000 to a net export of that amount, comparatively slight though the amount is, suggests a largely-increased outflow of specie to come. Difficult as it is to speak confidently and safely of the immediate effect which the wild work of Congress will probably exert upon the value and movement of the metals, there is no risk in saying that the present indications concur with the movement just noted in suggesting depletion rather than further augmentation of the specie holding.

GENERAL NOTES.

According to a paper in Bath, Me., 40 trades are concerned in the building of a ship.

The wool-dealers in Corpus Christi, Texas, protest against the free importation of wool.

The corner-stone of a Confederate memorial monument is to be laid in Rome, Ga., April 26.

The cost to the Dominion of Canada of the Governor-General's visit to Manitoba was $10,573 94.

The first Legislature of Alabama is said to have been composed of one Senator and ten members of the House of Representatives.

Ex-Sheriff George A. Birch and Mr. George Dawson both refuse to be candidates for the Republican nomination for Mayor of Albany.

A Georgia paper says that a lady living in Dalton never leaves her home, except on Memorial Day, when she visits the Confederate Cemetery.

A black and tan terrier, in Raleigh, N. C., irritated by the vociferous crowing of a game-cock, attacked him, and, after a 15 minutes' fight, killed him.

Gen. Beauregard's only daughter is reported to have been married to Mr. Charles A. Larendon, of Atlanta, in New-Orleans, on Monday evening last.

Hon. John P. C. Shanks has received a Republican nomination for the Legislature of Indiana, as joint Representative for Jay and Delaware Counties.

Gov. Prescott received on Wednesday a telegram from President Hayes, which said: "My hearty congratulations on the encouraging result in New-Hampshire."

A Greenback Convention in Racine, Wis., called to nominate a city ticket, was so small that the few people present adjourned to the office of one of them for private consultation.

Sir William Palliser, inventor of the rifled converted cannon, has given the Canadian Government a 7-inch and an 8-inch rifled gun, and will deliver them at Quebec free of cost.

The Dallas (Texas) *Herald* is outspoken in the praise of the colonies from the North, who "fling themselves with impunity beyond the line of our uttermost settlements, and wrest new territory from the clutch of nature and the savage."

Mr. John H. Stanley, of Le Roy, Genesee County, this State, is undoubtedly the veteran Town Clerk of them all, he having served as such 52 years in succession. He has had enough of it, if the town has not, and goes out of office this Spring.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* of the 12th inst. claims to have it from very direct authority that Gov. Nicholls intimates in private conversation that he has no idea of interfering with the judgment of the courts by granting a pardon to Gen. Anderson.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says that in conversation with a gentleman about Christmas last, Mr. Hayes declared that "there is but one meaner man in the Senate than Howe, of Wisconsin, and that is Hamlin, of Maine." So honors seem to be easy.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Committee is to hold a meeting in Harrisburg on the 27th inst., and the Democratic Committee in the same place on the 19th. They will issue calls for the State Conventions, which will probably be held before the middle of June.

The Cincinnati *Times* expresses the opinion that four-fifths of the Republicans of Ohio believe that to conduct the next State campaign on an indorsement of the President's policy would be fatal to the cause, unless, meanwhile, the President gets more into line with the party.

Speaking of the New-Hampshire election, the Syracuse *Journal* says that "THE NEW-YORK TIMES, is prompt with its special advices." THE TIMES is always prompt with its special advices, and therein its readers have the advantage over those who seek for information from papers that follow 24 hours or more behind it.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* alleges that Mr. Edward Vest, "an old soldier of the Revolution," died in Bowan County, Ky., a few days ago, at the age of 96 years. He must have been a young soldier, and certainly never got beyond the infantry in the Revolution. On the whole, the *Courier-Journal* had better pull down that Vest.

Rev. Samuel Anthony was stricken with paralysis of the tongue after giving out the text of his sermon in the Methodist Church in Fort Valley, Ga., on Sunday last. The impediment was but temporary, and he was as well as ever the next day. It is asserted that he was once before thus affected, and that was while filling the same pulpit.

A Confederate monument in the soldiers' cemetery in Lynchburg, Va., was struck by lightning during a storm on Monday night and so badly broken that there is danger of the whole falling. The two top blocks of marble, representing the States of Maryland and Texas, and the eagle surmounting them, were knocked in pieces.

Mrs. Cynthia George, a stitcher in a shoe-shop in North Adams, Mass., died on Wednesday from the effects of arsenical poisoning, caused by working upon fancy tips made of bright-colored leather. The first indication was a slight eruption upon her face. In a few days her face became much swollen, and it grew rapidly worse, until at the time of her death she was scarcely recognizable.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* having lately been deluded into publishing false accounts of an extraordinary consumption of opium in Staunton, Va., and of a bride's disgrace and the shooting of her paramour in Clay County, N. C., the Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* advises it hereafter to "publish nothing that has not been tested by two chemists and pronounced constitutional by a bench of judges."

The Navasota (Texas) *News*, either because it believes it, or to dissuade the negroes from leaving the State, says: "We have a dozen or so subscribers among the colored people, a good number of whom are agitating the question of emigrating to Liberia, and perhaps it would interest them to know that a large portion of the negroes who left Selma, Ala., about one month ago, have been kidnapped and carried to Cuba, where they were sold as slaves."

The Grand Jury of Pike County, Miss., reported that many persons summoned before them as witnesses failed to come, because of the fear of personal violence should they testify. "One witness," they say, "was assassinated while en route to the seat of justice, and we have received such information as to lead us to believe that the lives of others would be in danger if they came before the court to testify." Mississippi continues to enjoy the advantages of Democratic rule.

The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* says that the Republican victory in that State is due, first, to the energy with which the campaign has been conducted alike by the Republican press of the State and by the Republican State Committee; second, to the popularity of our candidates; third, to the clearly-established fact that the Southern white South is aiming at supremacy in the National Governments through the Democratic Party, thereby not only reversing the results of the war, but opening the Federal Treasury to Southern war indemnities of an almost limitless magnitude; fourth, to the rottenness of the Democratic platform, which adopted the rebel interpretation of State rights, a financial plank upon which inflationists and anti-resumptionists might stand, and a temperance plank, which was "neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red-herring."

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. THOMAS' CONCERTS.

The fifth rehearsal of Mr. Thomas' "extra" series occurred at Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon. The programme included a new fantasia by Rheinberger, Liszt's piano concerto No. 1, in E flat, and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. The fantasia is a good specimen of bright and muscular writing, not conspicuous for very felicitous ideas, but resting on clear and shapely themes, and substantial in treatment, without being overloaded with detail. Of its three divisions—a prelude, an intermezzo, and a fugue—the second impressed us as most original and pleasing. The work, however, should be heard twice or three times, spite of its comparative simplicity, before it can be fairly dealt with. The concerto which followed reintroduced to the public Mr. Max Pinner, a young American pianist, who has been abroad these five years, and whose recent performances in Germany were exceedingly successful. Mr. Pinner, who is only 26 years of age, is a virtuoso of uncommon attainments. He has a tone of much beauty and roundness, and particularly admirable for its carrying power; his pianos and pianissimos are of exquisite quality, his effects capital in point of balance and gradation, and his phrasing is marked by extreme thoughtfulness and refinement. He never crushes the sound, but caresses it into form and power, and, in his reading, the nicest proportions are maintained. Mr. Pinner is, therefore, a product of the best modern school of artists, that is to say, a school of players trained to overcome all technical difficulties, but not taught to compete with an orchestra in bringing forth masses of sound. It would be a great satisfaction to attend a series of recitals given by a performer of this type, who is evidently gifted with a musical temperament of rare sensibility, and possessed of a style of real tastefulness and polish. Of the four movements of the concerto—an allegro maestoso, an adagio, an allegro vivace, and an allegro marziale—the third afforded, perhaps, the strongest proof of the executant's talent, the brilliant arabesques with which the theme is embroidered showing the evenness, variety, and brilliancy of his tone with special distinctness. In the first movement, however, some lovely pianissimo work was noticeable, while, in the second, the Mendelssohnian and rustic *motifs*—the phrase first allotted to the reed-instruments and assigned to the piano in the subsequent division, reminding one strikingly of the Swedish music in the last act of Thomas' "Hamlet"—called forth with perfect responsiveness the pianist's powers of expression. The fourth movement taxed the virtuoso's technique and vigor to the utmost, but all the requirements of the music were met, and the climax was abundantly forceful. Mr. Pinner was twice summoned back to the platform after the concerto came to an end, the applause being more prolonged than any we remember to have heard bestowed upon a virtuoso this season. A rendering of the Fifth Symphony, which left nothing to be wished for in the matter of color, vigor, or precision, was the final incident of the concert. The same programme, with additions, is to be repeated on next Thursday week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

This evening's representation of "Money" and to-morrow night's performance of the same comedy will offer the public the last opportunities of witnessing the rendering of the piece by Mr. Wallack and his company. Attention has already been directed to the uncommon strength of the cast, and the subject need only be referred to at present to the extent of remarking that, when Bulwer's play can be witnessed with a distribution of rôles calling into requisition the services of Messrs. Lester Wallack, Montague, Gilbert, Brougham, and Beckett, and with a stage-attire of perfect appropriateness and sumptuous beauty, the chances of enjoying its rehearsal ought not to be allowed to pass unnoticed. It will make way for "London Assurance" on Monday next.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. John S. Clarke has attracted large audiences to the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, nightly, since Saturday last. This artist, who has always had a strong hold upon the good will of the public, has clearly lost none of his prestige through absence. His art is as complete and potent as ever, and the influence acquired over an audience by sympathy of temperament and genuineness of humor appears to have grown with years. The eccentricities of *Major De Boots* and the comic obriety of *Toodles* are, therefore, at least as amusing as ever, and the merriment of the spectators is well-nigh continuous and altogether justifiable. The intention of changing the programme for next week has been abandoned, and "The Widow Hunt" and "Toodles" may be witnessed at the Fifth-Avenue until further notice.

PARK THEATRE.

"Our Bachelors" has entered upon what appears destined to be a protracted run at the Park Theatre. The play is not one of remarkable strength or brilliancy, but it introduces Messrs. Crane and Robson in two characters which offer a contrast of welcome sharpness, and in which the art of Mr. Crane and the mannerisms of Mr. Robson have abundant opportunities of display. Both the art and the mannerisms are exceedingly amusing to contemplate, and, as the adapter of "Our Bachelors" probably had no higher object in view than to keep a miscellaneous audience in the best of spirits for a couple of hours, the two actors can be considered as thoroughly well equipped for their endeavor to excite the nightly hilarity of the American play-goer. Besides the performances of Messrs. Crane and Robson—two very laughable performances, we repeat—the representation of "Our Bachelors" includes several minor personations of more than ordinary cleverness. The ensemble, moreover, is satisfactory, and the scenic attire uncommonly handsome.

GENERAL MENTION.

The sale of seats for the season of opera at Booth's Theatre, next week, is now in progress.

Mr. N. S. Wood, the young actor to whose performances of *Poor Jo* recent allusion was made in this place, represented *Hamlet* at Booth's Theatre, last evening. He spoke the lines allotted to the part somewhat and mildly suggested some of the "business" of the stage, but the effort was devoid of impressiveness and significance, and, even, of promise. Miss Lillie Eldridge was *Ophelia*.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's claim to the originality of his version of "The Exiles," now performing at the Broadway Theatre, has been affirmed, not merely by the decision of the court, but by the admission of the plaintiffs in the recent suit. As Messrs. Tompkins and Hill, however, asserted in their complaint that Mr. Rowe "fraudulently appropriated and stole the manuscript of 'The Exiles' from their possession," it is understood that that gentleman's counsel has been instructed to sue the plaintiffs in the late case for slander.

THE EAST AND THE POWERS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONGRESS.

ENGLAND'S AGREEMENT TO TAKE PART AND THE BASIS—THE QUESTION OF ADMITTING GREECE, SERVIA, ROUMANIA, AND MONTENEGRO—MARCH 30 THE PROBABLE DAY OF MEETING—RUSSIAN VIEWS ON THE SUBMISSION OF THE WHOLE TREATY.

LONDON, March 14.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said: "The Government has agreed, in principal, to take part in the conference or congress. The Government is now communicating with the various powers regarding the terms on which we enter the congress." The Chancellor also said that he could not enter into details, but he might say that in the congress each power would maintain liberty of action. It was not intended that the majority should bind the minority. England will maintain her views in the congress, and will require before entering it that every article of the treaty of peace shall be placed before the congress in such a manner that the congress can judge whether the articles are to be accepted or not.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, discussing the rumor that Russia will concede Greece representation at the congress, provided Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro are represented, says: "It would seem that Russia has less interest than the other powers in the admission of these minor States. Servia deems herself badly used about territorial concessions, Montenegro is doubtful whether more may not be gained from Austria's friendship than Russia's, and Roumania is irritated to the last degree by the demand for Bessarabia. The disagreement on this point has become so violent as almost to threaten an open rupture. The parties heretofore opposed to the Government policy have ceased their recriminations, and now support the Government in the effort to avert the humiliation and disgrace of this partition. It is reported, indeed, that the Foreign Minister has already addressed a circular to the powers refusing to recognize the Treaty of San Stefano as far as it affects Roumania. This, if true, would mean an open rupture, but it requires confirmation. But such a decided step, far from frightening the Roumanians, would have their unqualified approval."

A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily Telegraph* says: "Russia has intimated her desire that the congress meet on the 30th of March, which is the twenty-second anniversary of the signature of the Treaty of Paris. The Austrian Government firmly anticipates that the congress will assemble on that day, but it seems hardly possible that everything can be ready so soon."

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says: "The Anglo-Austrian demand that the whole of the Russo-Turkish agreement shall be submitted to the congress arises from the belief that special and secret arrangements have been entered into independent of the principal treaty. It would be clearly useless to examine that latter unless Russia guarantees that it contains all that has been done. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg's* intimation that Russia will refuse to submit all the points of the treaty to the congress, and its statement that if the mission of the congress is to result in peace, subjects not of a European character which might lead to excited and resultless discussion, must be set aside, has strengthened the current belief in a secret treaty."

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—The *Agence Russe*, commenting on the London *Times'* Berlin dispatch intimating that secret arrangements have been made between Russia and Turkey, says: "Russia is not so confiding as to conclude secret clauses with Turkey when she knows that the slightest transactions are communicated to Minister Layard."

In regard to England's claim of the right to examine the whole treaty at the congress, and withdraw from the meeting in certain contingencies, the *Agence* points out that every power will enter the congress with full liberty as to the attitude it may assume relative to the claims brought forward and the decisions arrived at.

LONDON, March 15.—In the House of Commons last night Sir Robert Peel objected to Lord Lyons representing England in the congress, because his opinions were opposed to those of Mr. Layard and Sir Henry Elliott. Sir Stafford Northcote implied that the Government, and not Lord Lyons, was responsible for England's course at the congress.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent states that the early meeting of the congress is no longer probable. Russia displays no particular anxiety for it to meet at all, in consequence of England's and Austria's demands that the whole treaty be submitted.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says Russia does not contest the right of the congress to decide what clauses of the treaty involve European interests. England demands that the congress shall have power to discuss all the clauses. Neither power seems disposed to give way. Thus, unless a compromise is arranged, fresh difficulties, and not formal ones merely, may arise, causing delay if nothing worse. Italy and Germany, while assenting in principle to the admission of Greece to the congress, think the congress should formally decide the matter. Austria coincides, but is willing to have the matter decided before the meeting if the question of the admission of vassal States is not thereby prejudiced.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent reports that Servia has formally claimed admission to the congress. It is now certain that England has unreservedly adhered to the French proposal for investigation into the financial affairs of Egypt and administrative reforms. Nobody will oppose England's freeing Egypt from vassalage if she acts in accord with the other powers. All the powers have agreed that the question of Egypt, Syria, Tunis, and the holy places can only be raised at the congress with the consent of France and within the limits she prescribes.

BRITISH WARLIKE OPERATIONS.

STRENGTHENING THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET —AN EX-CONFEDERATE MAN-OF-WAR TO BE PUT IN COMMISSION.

LONDON, March 15.—The *Standard* announces that the Admiralty have ordered all outward-bound men-of-war to be detained to strengthen the Mediterranean fleet.

The *Daily News* has a special dispatch from Plymouth saying: "The Wivern, a turret ship, built for the Southern Confederacy, but detained by the Government, and ever since moored in the harbor, has now been brought to the Devonport dock-yard to be prepared for commission."

The Admiralty have bought the Brazilian iron-clad Independencia.

AFFAIRS IN THE PROVINCES.

THE RULER OF BULGARIA—THE SERVIAN ARMY OF THE TIMOK PARTLY DISBANDED—RETURNED TURKISH SOLDIERS.

LONDON, March 14.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Bucharest says: "In Russian military circles it is considered probable that Prince Battenburg will be chosen Prince of Bulgaria."

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says: "The Provincial Governors have been ordered to send here promptly both old and newly enlisted recruits."

BELGRADE, March 14.—A great part of the Servian Army of the Timok has been disbanded.

The reported proposal that the 40,000 Turks to be released from captivity in Russia shall be sent to Bosnia is creating great excitement here.

LONDON, March 15.—The *Times* has the following from Gallipoli: "There are 2,000 Russian lancers and 10 batteries of field artillery at Sharkoi. Hobart Pasha has arrived here. After sending Suleiman Pasha to Constantinople for trial he will proceed to the Greek coast."

A special to the *Daily Telegraph* from Vienna says: "It is certain that the Porte at the instigation of Russia has decided to oppose occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina."

NOTES OF THE CONFERENCE.

VIENNA, March 14.—The Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation to-day commenced the discussion of the 60,000,000 florins of credit. Count Andrassy stated that 60,000,000 was the maximum amount that would be required. The committee rejected a demand of the War Minister for 657,000 florins for military stores.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—Subscriptions for a new issue of 50,000,000 rubles, in Treasury bonds, were opened here on Wednesday. It is officially stated that the whole amount was immediately subscribed.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE EASTER RECESS—THE BUDGET—DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH MEXICO—TERRITORIAL WATERS JURISDICTION—MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, March 14.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that if the Mutiny bill and certain estimates are passed the House will rise on the 16th or 18th of April till the 6th of May for the Easter recess. The Chancellor also stated that he will introduce the budget on the 4th of April.

This evening Mr. Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, replied to an inquiry from Mr. Dillwyn that the Government still thought that, in view of the cause of the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Mexico, the initiative for their renewal could not come from England.

In the House of Lords to-night the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction bill passed its third reading.

LONDON, March 15.—Col. Arbuthnot, Conservative, was elected yesterday to Parliament from Hereford City after a close and exciting contest.

Mr Gladstone, replying to a renewed invitation to stand for Leeds, points out that he may remain the representative of Greenwich two years longer. He declares he has positively decided to take no measure at present to become the candidate of any new constituency. It is thought that Mr. Gladstone will eventually be returned from the Flint Burghs unopposed.

ITALY AND THE VATICAN.

CONFLICT OVER THE APPOINTMENT OF CERTAIN ARCHBISHOPS IN NAPLES—CLAIM OF THE KING OVER THE PATRONAGE OF SEVEN ARCHBISHOPRICS AND SEVENTEEN BISHOPRICS.

LONDON, March 14.—The *Times* has the following dispatch from Rome: "The Government's action touching the Bishopric of Salerno must lead to a conflict with the Vatican. The Royal Procurator maintains that seven Archbishoprics and 17 Bishoprics in the former Kingdom of Naples are under Crown patronage by virtue of a concession of Pope Clement VII. to the Emperor Charles V."

LONDON, March 15.—The *Standard's* Rome correspondent hears from high authority that the Cardinals have declared that the Pontiff can under certain reservations renounce, in the interests of the Church material, property of the Church. This opinion has been asked so as to free the Pope from being perpetually bound by considerations relative to the temporal power.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT RETURNING TO NAPLES —VICTOR HUGO'S "HISTORY OF A CRIME" —THIRTY-SIX EXCURSIONISTS DROWNED —THE DISTILLERY FIRE IN BELFAST—FAILURE IN LONDON.

ATHENS, March 14.—The King visited and took luncheon with Gen. Grant at the American Legation to-day. The General sailed this evening for Naples.

MADRID, March 14.—A royal ordinance has been promulgated to the effect that the tonnage indicated in the papers of vessels from the United States shall be accepted as correct in Spain and the Spanish colonies.

PARIS, March 14.—The second volume of Victor Hugo's *History of a Crime* was issued yesterday. It is said to contain a fine description of the battle of Sedan.

LONDON, March 14.—Thirty-six excursionists who were attending a fair at Brest, France, were drowned to-day by the capsizing of a barge.

The damage by the fire in Dunville's distillery at Belfast last night was $500,000.

Cecil William Boyle, stock-broker, No. 5 Warnford Court, E. C., has failed. His liabilities are about £40,000. He was a heavy "bear" in British railways.

ROME, March 14.—The Pope has charged three Prelates to examine into affairs of the Church in Poland and propose a solution of pending questions.

The Berlin dispatch of the *Times* says the Pope has indirectly expressed a wish for a compromise with Prussia and Germany.

The Vienna *New Free Press* states that the Crown Prince of Austria will shortly visit the United States and Brazil.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 15—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States, the indications are rising barometer, diminishing north to west winds, and occasional light rains or snow in the former and northern portions of the latter, followed by generally colder, partly cloudy weather.*

Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Eastport and Thatcher's Island, and cautionary signals at Sandy Hook, Cape May, Norfolk, Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk, Cape Hatteras, and Cape Lookout.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	33°	45°	3:30 P. M.	40°	51°
6 A. M.	34°	44°	6 P. M.	39°	45°
9 A. M.	37°	47°	9 P. M.	37°	45°
12 M.	39°	52°	12 P. M.	38°	44°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 46°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 36°

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

READING, Penn., March 14.—Rev. Dr. Hurst, of Drew Theological Seminary, addressed the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session here to-day, in relation to the interests of that seminary. Rev. Dr. Nelson, agent of the New-York Book Concern, spoke of the publishing interests of the Church. A paper presented by Charles Scott, in relation to the management of the tract and book depository in Philadelphia, met with some opposition, and was referred to the Tract Committee without being read. The conference then adjourned.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN WYOMING.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, March 14.—A west-bound passenger train was thrown from the track six miles west of North Platte, at 2:30 o'clock this morning, by a broken rail, the engine and mail car passing over all right. The baggage car, two coaches, and a sleeper were badly wrecked, but fortunately no one was hurt. There were three emigrant cars attached to the rear of the train, which were replaced on the track and taken back to North Platte with the passengers, who will remain there until the next regular train for the west leaves to-night. The Colorado Central train, so long snow-bound at Taylor's and Lone Tree, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE PHILADELPHIA BOY MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—In the case of Charles Welsh, a boy of 12 years, charged with shooting and killing Robert MacAdam, a playmate of the same age, on Monday last, the Coroner's jury to-day rendered a verdict that the shooting was accidental, the foreman explaining that the jury thought the boy was not aware of the dangerous character of the weapon, and that there was no evidence of an intent to commit murder. The boy was then set at liberty.

THE WESTERN WHEAT CROP.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 14.—The *Gazette* publishes dispatches from 57 points in Southern Ohio, Indiana, and Northern Kentucky, from which it appears that the prospects for a large crop of wheat are exceedingly good. The acreage sown last Fall was larger than ever known. Not one report is unfavorable, although from a few points there are apprehensions of rank growth.

REVENUE SEIZURE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The extensive wine and liquor establishment of Matthew Keller, in the basement of Nos. 24, 26, and 28 South Fifteenth-street, was seized by revenue officers this morning, the proprietor being charged with an attempt to evade the Revenue laws by rectifying spirits without having paid the required special tax.

THE BALTIMORE BARATRY CASE.

ST. JOHNS, March 14.—The brigantine Alice, reported as arrived at Baltimore, and regarding which there is some mystery, was sold by the St. John owners a year ago to parties in Liverpool. Her master, Capt. Campbell, belonged to Seaville, New-Brunswick.

DETROIT, Mich., March 14.—A telegram from Sault Ste. Marie this afternoon reports that the river is free of ice, excepting in Mud Lake, where it is four or five inches thick, but very rotten.

MAKE WAY FOR ROWDIES.

THEY FINISH LOGIC AT PRINCETON.

A DISGRACEFUL COLLEGE BRAWL—THE JUNIOR CLASS OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY ATTACK THE STUDENTS OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—A GALLANT DEFENSE BY THE LATTER—THE JUNIORS ATTEMPT TO BURN THE SEMINARY—ARREST OF THE RINGLEADERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PRINCETON, March 14.—The Junior Class of the College of New-Jersey passed their final examination in logic yesterday, and the occasion was celebrated by a college brawl that has led to the arrest of a number of the students and resulted in the serious injury of several of the students in the Princeton Theological Seminary. It has for several years been customary for the Junior Class to build a bonfire, burn fire-works, and make as much noise as possible on the evening of the day on which the examination in logic is concluded. Last evening, as usual, the class turned out in force on the college Campus, and for some time they kept up the racket that residents in Princeton long ago learned to listen to with complacency. After the celebration five of the Juniors went over to the grounds of the Theological Seminary, about an eighth of a mile away, and began shooting fire-works near the seminary buildings. Two of the Theological students were outside the buildings, and one of them, Mr. W. B. Greene, walked toward the Juniors to learn the cause of the disturbance. Seeing that they were watched, the Juniors started to run away, and Mr. Greene ran after them to learn who they were. He soon overtook one of them, but while he was running at the Junior's heels, almost close enough to touch him, the latter stumbled and fell, and Mr. Greene fell over him. The Juniors then made their escape from the seminary grounds, and, going back to the college, mustered up a party of 18 of their classmates and returned to the seminary. The increased number gave the Juniors greater courage, and they entered the old seminary, setting fire to the mats in the halls, and in other ways trying to injure or destroy the property. Four of the seminary students met the Juniors at the entrance of the building and a desperate fight followed. The Juniors were nearly all armed with club-like canes, but the Theological students were entirely unprotected, and they stood a poor chance against the 18 young men from the college. In the fight in the doorway, Thomas M. Finnley, one of the Theological students, was severely beaten. He fought bravely in his own defense and was making such havoc with Juniors rapidly, when one of the latter struck him squarely across the face with a club, breaking his nose, and otherwise seriously injuring him.

After midnight warrants were sworn out for the arrest of the aggressive Juniors, and at a little before 2 o'clock this morning five of the Juniors were arrested, the charge being arson and assault and battery, and Mayor Robinson held them each in $100 bail to appear in his court this morning. The Treasurer of the college became their surety, and they were discharged. The students held were H. B. Smith, J. L. Anderson, and M. Pitney. Two others, who were arrested, were discharged for want of evidence. E. H. Trotter, another Junior, who is said to have ringleaders in the affair, failed to attack upon the Theological Seminary, is also to be arrested, but he is in hiding in some of the college buildings, and officers of the Theological Seminary are this evening trying to see Dr. McCosh to arrange to have him surrender.

This morning and this afternoon Mayor Robinson gave the students a hearing, and much testimony was taken, nearly all the witnesses being students. The evidence substantiated the facts above stated, and the Mayor was about to hold the prisoners in bail for the Grand Jury, the only step he can take on such serious charges, when John J. McCook, Esq., of New-York, suddenly came into the room, and introduced the Mayor to adjourn the case till to-morrow morning, to allow the parents of the students time to reach Princeton, and to give them an opportunity to engage additional counsel.

Several constables are now searching for Trotter, the Junior who has disappeared, and there is every probability that he will be arrested before the opening of court in the morning. The prisoners had a formidable array of counsel to-day, and it is said that the number will be augmented by the arrival of several other distinguished members of the bar from New-York. The indications are that the students and their parents will make a desperate fight to prevent their being held to appear before the Grand Jury. The Theological Seminary officers have been active in bringing the offenders to justice. Within a few minutes after the assault, Mr. Neibuhr, the Treasurer of the seminary, swore out the warrants, and constables were "rounded out" of bed. The college authorities are equally vehement in saying that the offenders must be brought to justice. After the late serious troubles here, this is looked upon as a particularly unfortunate occurrence. Much credit is given to the action of the Theological students who saved their building from destruction and defended themselves bravely against the aggressive Juniors. The parents of several of the arrested students have telegraphed that they shall be in Princeton to-morrow, and there is every probability that the proceedings before the Mayor will be of great interest to all who are interested in Princeton College. Up to midnight young Trotter had not been arrested.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE DISTURBANCE.

A gentleman who returned from Princeton last night gave the following account of the disturbances between the college Juniors and the Seminarians. "It has been the custom for many years," said he, "for the members of the Junior Class, at the conclusion of their annual examination in logic, to have what is termed a "logic spree." This year President McCosh requested the class to forego the "spree," and the Juniors decided at a class meeting, by a vote of 96 to 24, to heed his request. They determined, however, to celebrate the close of the examination, and petitioned Dr. McCosh for permission to have fire-works on the "Campus" at night. He granted their request. The examination was finished at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. As soon as night fell the Juniors began to set off their fire-works. Shortly after 9 o'clock a party of the students started to take a walk over "the triangle" which leads by the Theological Seminary grounds. Noticing that the doors of the seminary building were open, they walked through its hall, dropping some fire-works in it, and making considerable noise. Some of the "theologues" saw the collegians, and ran after them. One of the collegians stumbled and fell, and a "theologue" fell upon and held him down. A second stopped to help his fallen comrade, and endeavored to pull the theologue from him. Then another "theologue" reached the spot and leaned down to find out who was struggling on the ground. Collegians and "theologues" struggled for some time, and the contest was ended by one of the latter, named Farrar, being struck and painfully hurt. The collegians all escaped from the seminary grounds. A short time later a second party of Juniors from the college took "a walk," and passed through the seminary hall, stopping more fire-works and making a greater racket than the first party. They were pursued by "theologues," and a fight took place. In this conflict a seminarian named Farrell had his nose broken. He and other seminarians think he was struck with a club, but it seems more likely that he was struck with a fist. Some of the Juniors on the seminary grounds were recognized by "theologues," complaint was made to Prof. Smith, of the seminary, and he advised that civil action should be taken against the Juniors who were recognized. President McCosh was next appealed to, and he said that civil authorities were to be brought into the affair he would have nothing to do with it. He wished to find out the culprits and punish them according to college methods. The "theologues" did not take Dr. McCosh's advice, but swore out warrants for the arrest of six Juniors. Four of them were arrested at once, and were bailed out by young Mr. Libby, of the college. The fifth surrendered himself yesterday morning, and the sixth, who is nicknamed "Job" Trotter, disappeared. An examination before the Mayor yesterday resulted in the discharge of the students, Samuel Alexander and Mr. Wright. The former was shown to have been on the seminary grounds but not in the fight in which Farrell was hurt. The examination into the cases of the other students will be continued to-day at 2 P. M. There is no evidence against them, and there is no evidence against "Job" Trotter, further than this: After the fighting was over a party of "theologians" met in the village some collegians, among whom was Trotter. One of the former said, "Well, that was nice work you did up at the seminary to-night! You have certainly graphed that they shall be in Princeton to-morrow, and there is every probability that the proceedings before the Mayor will be of great interest to all who are interested in Princeton College. Up to midnight young Trotter had not been arrested.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LAW-DEFIERS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The following telegram was received to-day:

GREENVILLE, S. C., March 14.

To Hon. Green B. Raum, Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:

I have organized at Spartanburg and here a force of 30 brave, faithful, picked men, who are now on their way to Pickens County. Eighteen, with 30 more, followed the track of Capt. Hoffman's force of eight men all day Tuesday. Two more illicit distilleries were destroyed. The force, being powerless to contend with Redmond's gang, returned to Easley, waiting reinforcements. Redmond has ordered citizens at their peril not to furnish food or shelter to revenue officers. The present force cannot be overpowered. Warrants of arrest will be executed for the ringleaders and other notorious culprits. They will either be captured or become fugitives. I have at once for Easley, where dispatches will reach me.

E. M. BEATTOR, Collector.

EDISON'S WONDERFUL INVENTIONS.

AN IMPROVEMENT ON THE TELEPHONE SUCCESSFULLY TESTED—THE AEROPHONE OR SPEAKING FOG-HORN AND ITS MISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The prolific brain of Prof. Edison has given to the world two new discoveries. One of these is an improvement on his carbon telephone. In the two previous inventions the diaphragm was suspended from the carbon disk by a small section of rubber tubing. He has discovered that by bringing the diaphragm into immediate contact with the disk, a considerable increase in the force of articulation is secured, and that the thickness of the diaphragm could be increased at least three times without affecting it. By this method vibration gives place to pressure. Experiments were made to-day with this improvement between the offices of the Philadelphia local telegraph and the residence of Prof. Edison, at Menlo Park, N. J., a distance of 55 miles. The remarks made through the instrument at this end were even more distinctly heard at the other end. An experiment was made of sending remarks to Menlo, via New-York, a distance of 135 miles, which was equally successful.

The second invention is the aerophone. It is an instrument into which words can be articulated, and they gather such force as to be heard for a number of miles with great distinctness. Indeed, it is in reality, a talking fog-horn. By its aid, Captains of vessels meeting at sea could converse easily while three or four miles apart; signal station officers could warn vessels coming on a dangerous coast to keep off; and it is adapted to all uses to which such instruments as fog-horns, &c., are now applied. This is a most remarkable discovery. Mr. Adams, Edison's agent, will leave New-York on Saturday next for London. A company of English merchants have offered Mr. Edison £60,000 if the invention can successfully be applied to the local telegraph wires in London.

BROOKLYN'S NEW MUSIC HALL.

ITS OPENING LAST NIGHT—DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING—THE MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

The new Brooklyn Music Hall was opened last evening with a concert, in which the band of musicians usually directed by Mr. Theodore Thomas, took part, as well as Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Mr. Hermann O. C. Korthener, pianist, and the men singers of the St. Cecilia Vocal Society, a local organization of superior merit. The new hall stands on a gore formed at the junction of Fulton and Flatbush avenues, a site formerly occupied by an obnoxious structure known as Central Hall, in which strolling players and minstrels were wont to present their entertainments to small but noisy audiences. The present building is a striking one, built in a substantial manner, of brick, freestone, and iron. It has four stories, the upper floor being devoted to Masonic lodge rooms. The building fronts on the square, and is irregular in shape, and the hall, which occupies the second and third floors, has windows on both sides, which secure perfect ventilation. There are two entrances, near each other, and tolerably broad staircases lead to the vestibule of the concert room. The room follows the shape of the building, and it has one gallery, which forms a graceful curve. The floor of the gallery is sloping, and from every seat there a good view of the platform, which occupies the eastern end of the hall, can be obtained. The lower floor of the hall is level. The gallery is supported by iron pillars, four of which rise at the head of the central aisle between the first and second rows of seats. The walls are hard finished, and have not yet been decorated, and the appearance of the room is plain, but it is not disagreeable. There are two small crystal chandeliers above the platform and a larger one in the centre of the room, and there are other gas burners at the sides of the hall, and in niches on either side of the platform. The seats in the hall, numbering 1,275, are of perforated board, of the style that has become so common lately, and they are in the form of the ordinary theatre stall. The floor coverings are crimson carpet. During the Summer the hall will be frescoed, and it will then be, undoubtedly, the prettiest resort in the sister city, excepting the Academy of Music. Meanwhile, it supplies a want long felt in Brooklyn. Its acoustic properties are excellent. The architect is Mr. George Post, who designed Chickering Hall. This is no place to speak of the entertainment given last evening from an artistic point of view. The conductor of the concert was Mr. E. C. Phelps, a local musician who has rarely appeared before the public in that capacity. Moreover, Mr. Phelps appeared also as a composer last evening, and his symphony "Hiawatha," (opus 31,) in five movements, which has frequently been announced by the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, received its first performance. Each movement was loudly applauded, and after the conclusion of the performance Mr. Phelps was compelled to make a speech. He said he had been laboring as a composer for 20 years, and that last night's performance was the first ever given of one of his works. He thanked the "sublime orchestra" for its hearty co-operation, and he thanked the audience for their praise. The audience, by the way, was a very large one. As a matter of record last night's programme is appended:

"Hiawatha"—Symphony, Op. 31.....E. C. Phelps
1. Adagio, Allegro. Allegro Moderato. 2. Andantino. 3. Allegro Vivace and Presto. 4. Andante Con Moto and Allegretto. 5. Allegro Molto.

Rondo—"O Mio Fernando".....Donizetti
Miss Adelaide Phillipps.

Piano Solo—"Invitation to the Dance"..Weber-Tausig
Mr. Hermann O. C. Korthener.

Two movements of the Seventh Symphony.....Beethoven
1. Introduction—"Poco Sostenuto, Vivace.
2. Allegretto.

a. "Vintage Song," } Male Chorus. } .....Mendelssohn
b. "More and More," } Male Chorus. } .....Seifert
St. Cecilia Vocal Society.

Piano Solo—"Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. 2.....Liszt
Mr. Hermann O. C. Korthener.

"Nobil Signor,".....Meyerbeer
Miss Adelaide Phillipps.

"Inauguration Grand March," Op. 36.....E. C. Phelps

PLUNDERING FLORIDA LANDS.

HOW THE BLAINE "POOR SETTLER" THEORY WORKS ABOUT PENSACOLA.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A report has been received from a special agent of the General Land Office at Pensacola, Fla., stating that within a radius of 75 miles of that place, the public lands have been denuded of more timber than in the same radius in any other locality in the United States. The harbor there admits vessels of the greatest tonnage. Innumerable creeks, rivers, bayous, bays, and sounds make a greater quantity of timber accessible than at any other place on the Gulf of Mexico. The Custom-house records at Pensacola show that during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, 857 vessels, with 6,826 sailors and a tonnage of 278,724 tons, cleared from that place laden with 3,378,432 cubic feet of ships' spars and hewed timber, and 67,787,222 feet of sawed timber and lumber. The hewn goods are carried directly from the stumps to ships. Twenty-eight hundred stevedores, 3,000 cutters and rafters-men, and 6,826 seamen are annually employed in cutting, removing, and carrying abroad the pine forests of that locality. Trustworthy persons there estimate that about seven-tenths of the lumber shipped from there is taken from the public domain, and that $200,000 could be recovered there for the Government if the cases are properly prosecuted.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1878.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $134,986 77; from Customs, $407,302 93.

The Senate Committee on Commerce this morning agreed to report favorably upon the nomination of Alanson N. Beard to be Collector of Customs at Boston.

The Secretary of the Treasury says that the report that he has decided to sell a large amount of 4½ per cent. bonds at par in gold is erroneous. He has made no such decision.

The total subscriptions to the 4 per cent. bonds since the date of the Treasury circular of Jan. 16 advertising the loan is $3,500,000. The subscriptions for the present month to date aggregate $500,000. To-day's subscriptions did not go beyond $16,000.

The contract for burying the bodies of those who were lost on the Huron has been awarded to Augustus Burndorf, of this city. The relations of those lost who desire that bodies may be taken to say other places should make application at once to the Secretary of the Navy. Lieut.-Commander Green, who had charge of the burial of the bodies, also superintends the removal.

The terms of office of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad expired last Sunday. Their names are: F. B. Brewer, of New-York; J. E. Millard, of Nebraska; James F. Wilson, of Iowa; J. S. C. Harrison, of Indiana, and C. W. Chadwick, of Connecticut. The President and Secretary Sehurz had a conference on the subject of new appointments to fill the board. Their names will be submitted to the Cabinet to-morrow. It is probable that Mr. Chadwick only will be reappointed. James F. Wilson is not a candidate for reappointment. He was a Director for nine years, having during that time been appointed annually. G. B. Smythe, of Iowa, will be his successor.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB ART EXHIBITION.

The Union League Club had its regular monthly meeting and art exhibition last evening. The business of the meeting was of a routine character. The paintings displayed were the works of some of the best-known American artists, and they were viewed by a large number of the club members and guests. The artists were not exhibited by the club through the Art Committee of which Mr. J. W. Pinchot is Chairman.

NEGRO PREACHER HANGED.

REV. BROWN COBLE'S CRIME.

THE MURDERER OF FELIX GARDNER EXPIATES HIS CRIME AT WINCHESTER, TENN.—HE PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE TO THE LAST —COOLNESS ON THE GALLOWS—A HISTORY OF COBLE'S CRIME AND TWO TRIALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, March 14.—The hanging of Rev. Brown Coble, the colored murderer of Felix Gardner, also colored, took place at Winchester to-day, and was witnessed by 7,000 people. At an early hour they commenced to congregate in the town, coming from every part in Franklin and the adjoining counties for 50 miles around. The saloons were kept open and were liberally patronized. About noon the demoralizing effects of liquor began to show themselves, many persons being intoxicated and noisy. Your correspondent had an interview with the doomed man, who manifested no fear of his approaching ignominious death, and reiterated his innocence. Shortly before 2 o'clock services were held in the jail, prayers being offered for the criminal. At their conclusion he was placed in a wagon, drawn by a mule, and, seated on a common coffin, was driven to the gallows, which had been erected about 50 yards from the jail, beside a creek. He ascended the gallows at 2 o'clock precisely, walking firmly and betraying not the least sign of emotion. After the death-warrant had been read by Sheriff Stewart. Rev. C. S. Smith, Coble's colored spiritual adviser, made some remarks about the vindication of justice. He read the thirteenth chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans, after which Coble made a long speech, in which he strongly asserted his innocence; bitterly condemned certain witnesses for alleged perjury; expressed an earnest desire for their forgiveness; asked all to meet him in heaven, and closed by saying that he bore no malice toward any one. After prayer, the black cap was adjusted, and he bade all farewell, still showing no outward signs of fear. At 2:59 P. M. the trap was sprung, and he fell five feet, his toes nearly touching the ground. He was hoisted up, and, the rope being tightened, he was allowed to hang. Five minutes later life was pronounced extinct. After hanging 25 minutes, the body was cut down, placed in the coffin, and buried.

Within 30 yards of the scene of the hanging, is a bridge from which three negroes were hunged several years ago by Ku-klux. One of them fell into the creek, by the breaking of the rope, and floated down some distance, finally escaping. He was shot three times while held by the mob, and died the same day. One of the features connected with Coble's execution is, that it occurred on Thursday. The usual day, Friday, is gradually being ignored by the authorities in sentences, and no criminal has been hanged in Tennessee on that day for a long period. Another is that the colored people were equal with the whites in their opinion of Coble's guilt, all believing that there was not the slightest doubt of his being the murderer. Mrs. Gardner, the woman who was at the bottom of the crime, is still living, as also are Coble's widow and child.

The crime for which Coble died upon the scaffold to-day was the murder of a negro named Felix Gardner, in Franklin County, on June 23, 1876. The murderer and his victim resided in a house containing two rooms on the farm of W. J. Woods. Coble and Mrs. Gardner, the woman who was at the bottom of their attachment in such an open manner that Gardner became jealous. The ill-feeling resulted in a quarrel shortly before the tragedy. Coble drew a revolver, but was prevented from firing. He afterward declared that he could take the life of a man, and place the corpse in such a position that people would believe the dead man had committed suicide. He also said that he regretted that he had not killed Gardner when such a favorable opportunity had been afforded him. On the day of the murder, Coble and Woods were laboring in a field, and desiring to obtain an article from the house, Woods started toward the building. He was followed by Coble, who succeeded in entering the house a few minutes prior to the arrival of Woods. After remaining inside a short time, Coble emerged with one of his hands on his breast. Woods asked him what was the matter, but Coble paid no attention to his inquiries. Finally, Woods went into the house and was struck with horror upon observing the dead body of Gardner. It was lying across a chair, the head and feet resting upon the floor. A piece of bread was in his mouth, and his throat was cut from ear to ear. A razor, partially open, was in his hand, closed, and blood was slowly trickling on the floor. A day or two afterward the funeral of the victim occurred, but several days subsequent the corpse was exhumed and examined. The skull was then discovered to be fractured, above and behind the right ear. A block of wood with a chain attached was found near the scene of the murder, and it is supposed that Coble committed the deed with it. Suspicion pointed very strongly to Coble, that he was arrested and committed to jail. At the next term of the Circuit Court of Franklin County he was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree. A motion for a new trial was refused, and he was sentenced to die. His counsel appealed to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal granted a new trial, which resulted in a second conviction. Another appeal was taken, when the decision of the lower court was affirmed, and the execution ordered to take place to-day.

Several days ago Coble had an interview with Gov. Porter at the jail, and presented his claims for a commutation of sentence. The Chief Executive of the State did not deem them sufficiently strong, however, to warrant the clemency asked, and he therefore declined to interfere. On the morning of the 11th inst. Coble was taken to Winchester by Sheriff Woodall.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Nicholas Larco, a merchant of San Francisco, died on Tuesday evening last.

Hew Ainslie, the Scottish poet, died a few days ago in St. Louis, at the residence of his son George Ainslie.

James Carter, late Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Brunswick, died, at Toronto, on Tuesday, aged 73.

Grenville Tremain, son of Lyman Tremain, and candidate for Attorney-General on the Republican ticket last Fall, died yesterday of typhoid fever.

James W. Wier, Cashier of the Harrisburg (Penn.) National Bank, and a gentleman widely known and esteemed, was stricken with paralysis on Tuesday afternoon, which caused his death at 5:45 yesterday afternoon.

Commodore Robert F. Pinkney died yesterday morning, at his residence in Baltimore, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, of paralysis. At the outbreak of the civil war the deceased was a Captain in the United States Navy, which he resigned, and entered the Confederate Navy, in which he served in several naval engagements, in which he distinguished himself.

The death of James Hain Friswell is announced in a cable dispatch from London. He was a native of Shropshire, England, and renouncing the law for literature, appeared in 1852 as a contributor to the *Puppet Show*, conducted by Angus Reach and Albert Smith. He was also a contributor to *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*, the *Leader*, *Spectator*, London *Review*, and *Saturday Review*, and besides was the author of several successful works, and the translator of others. He was also interested in the advancement of the laboring classes, and delivered lectures and readings, and formed classes for their instruction.

Hon. Robert Hamilton, who, from 1873 to 1877, represented the Fourth Congressional District of the State of New-Jersey in the United States House of Representatives, died at his home in Newton, Sussex County, yesterday morning. He was a son of the late Hon. Benjamin Hamilton, for several years a member of the Legislature, and married the daughter of ex-Congressman Edsall, who represented the old Fourth District in the National House 30 years ago. Upon arriving of age, Mr. Hamilton was admitted to the Bar, and took high rank among the lawyers of his county. In 1863 he was elected to the State Assembly, and, returned in 1864, was chosen Speaker. In 1872 he was elected to Congress, and served two terms. He was prior to 10 years Prosecutor of the Pleas in Sussex, and was prominently mentioned for the bench of the State Supreme Court at the time of Judge Dalrymple's appointment. In October last he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, March 14.—The Kathinka has been spoken 34 days out, in latitude 62 north. She had lost sails, and was leaky. [According to the New-York Maritime Register of March 13, the German bark Kathinka, Capt. Rosaine, left Rotterdam Feb. 10 for Baltimore.]

The British bark J. B. Duffus, Capt. Shaw,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$16,000 R. C. R. 4½ 1st.....107⅛
5,000 C.Sc.1st.R.6s20 107½
55 Cen. Nat. Bk.... 95
24 Mer. Ex. Nat.... 104½
16 Del. & H. Canal.... 87⅞
8 Mich. Cent.... 92⅝
100 West. Union.... 97⅝
1900 do.... 97⅝
1300 do.... 97⅝
do.... 97⅝
100 do.... 97⅝
100 do.... 97⅝
100 do.... 97⅝
100 do.... 97⅝
100 Erie Railway.... 23⅝
200 do.... 23⅝
100 do.... 23⅝
100 do.... 23⅝
100 do.... 23⅝
10,000 A. D.Im.Co.7s 43⅜
1,000 M. P. R.... 5
do.... 5
do.... 5
do

MARCH 14 1878

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Thursday,) March 14:

Bernard Smyth, as public auctioneer, sold the two-story frame mansion-house, with plot of land 103.5 by 121.10, No. 512 East 120th-st., north side, 123 feet east of Avenue A, for $16,500, to Henry McGale.

C. J. Lyon, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure; Jamie M. Fiske, Esq., Referee, sold the one-story frame building, with lot 21 by 84, No. 216 East 39th-st., south side, 229.6 feet east of 3d-av., for $4,000, to Frederick Eversmann.

James H. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure sale; Charles Fiske, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story English basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 20.9 by 100.5, No. 213 West 46th-st., north side, 125 feet west of Broadway, for $9,000, to Peter Johnson and wife to Huguenin Blank.

Monroe-st., s. s., 26.6 ft. s. of Jefferson-st., 26x 125; Henry Lamb-st., 24.4 s. of Sands-st., 24.4x100; 38th-st., n. s., 77.3 ft. s. of Avenue D, 51.2x4.5; William E. Laimbeer and wife to Theodore W. Tedd.....nom.

Pearl-st., No. 506; John B. Reboul, Executor, to John B. Reboul.....nom.

Irving place, s. s., 82.9 ft. e. of 15th-st.; 20.6x 80; Helen F. Fray to Henrietta F. Bond.....nom.

Irving-place, w. s., 82.9 ft. n. of 15th-st.; 20.6x 80; Henrietta F. Bond to Helen F. Fray.....nom.

Grove-av., e. s., lot Nos. 41, 42, 43, and 44, 4 acre, 23d Ward; Lucy A. S. Reed to James C. O'Reilly.....nom.

121st-st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100; George W. Fox to Haskell E. Fox.....$500

45th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x 100.5; Alexander Harper and wife to Bernhard Metzger.....11,000

Lindlow-st., s. s., 200 ft. n. of Rester-st., 40x 97.6; Ferdinand Stern and wife to Frederick Stengel.....16,500

Tompkins-st., s. s., 200 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 21x100; William J. Todd and wife to William E. Leimbeer.....10,000

Academy-st., s. e. corner Seaman-av., 100x100; also, Broadway, w. s., 101 ft. s. of 218th-st., 25x103; John Aitken to Charles B. Wright.....2,000

Irving-place, w. s., 80 ft. n. of 15th-st., 20x80; Charles L. Horton to Helen F. Fray.....nom.

East Side Boulevard, w. s., 75.3 ft. s. of 60th-st., 123x106.6; G. H. Fountain, Referee, to H. H. Holly.....1,500

121st-st., s. s., 174 ft. e. of Avenue A, 17x80; W. P. Dixon, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company.....3,250

131st-st., s. s., 191 ft. e. of Avenue A, 17x80; same to same.....3,250

Oak-st., No. 25; Edward Patterson, Referee, to Benjamin W. Bonney.....3,500

Oak-st., n. s., 106.6 ft. s. of New Chambers-st., 16.8x72.8; same to same.....3,000

87th-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x98.9; Sarah S. Bywater to Thomas W. Knaps.....24,000

87th-st., n. s., 800 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x98.9; Henry C. Baker to Thomas W. Knaps.....nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

West 84th-st., No. 613, five years, Hopper S. Mott and others to Cornelius Keegan.....$125

10th-av., s. e. corner of 46th-st., five years; John M. Forster to William Boyken.....600

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bernhard, Charles, to Francis Geis, w. s. of 2d-av., s. of 124th-st., three years.....$3,000

Brown, Hester E. and husband to Josephine Wendall, No. 30 Charles-st., five years.....4,000

Connor, Thomas, to Patrick Connor, n. s. of 139th-st., 23d Ward, one year.....500

Davis, Thomas W., to Stephen C. Williams, n. s. of 37th-st., e. of 10th-av., five years.....8,000

Same to same, n. s. of 37th-st., s. of 11th-av., five years.....8,500

Same to same, n. s. of 37th-st., e. of 11th-av., five years.....2,000

Fox, Sarah, to Mary Grossman, n. s. of East Broadway, w. of Pike-st.; two years.....3,000

King, Henrietta L., estate, to Thomas F. Medley, Sheldon & Cottage-st., n. of Houston-st.; two years.....9,000

Leon, Jeannette M. et al., to Emigrant International Savings Bank, s. s. of 22d-st., w. of 4th-av.; one year.....12,000

Martin, Catharine K. to Mary E. McDermot, n. s. of 35th-st., e. of 9th-av.; one year.....300

Marshall, Edmund C. to J. Nelson Tappan, Chamberlain, s. s. of 110th-st., w. of 2d-av.; one year.....6,366

Same to same, s. s. of 110th-st., w. of 2d-av.; one year.....6,155

Schefers, Elizabeth, and others, to David Lane, and others, (Trustees;) s. w. corner 1st-av. and 45th-st.....5,000

Schefers, Elizabeth, and others, to Louisa H. Lelcere; s. w. corner 1st-av. and 45th-st., five years.....5,000

Stern, Frederick, to Ferdinand Stern; n. s. Lindlow-st., 75 feet e. Rester-st., 1 mortgage.....3,750

Trinity Baptist Church to Mutual Life Insurance Company; n. s. 55th-st., s. of Lexington-av., one year.....15,000

Voorhis, Jacob, to John B. Procher; s. s. 43d-st., s. of 1st-av., due.....5,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Pagenaer, Justus, to William Reichen.....$200

Lee, Chisholm, to Joseph T. Lee.....900

Martin, William A., to John Skelly.....700

Metropolitan Savings Bank to Eliza A. Pesa.....7,000

Wenzl, Richard E., (guardian,) to Chris Moffat.....nom.

Same to same.....nom.

Union Dime Savings Bank to Susan M. C. Livingston.....8,000

Zahn, William, to Elizabeth Henkel.....2,500

Reboul, John B., (Executor,) to John B. Reboul, (Trustee,).....nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 2 WEST 51ST-ST.,

ADJOINING 5TH-AV.

This magnificently-furnished, located, and decorated, full-size, four-story, high-stoop dwelling, complete, with every possible improvement, for sale very reasonably, by order of

JULIUS WEIL, Esq.,
Assignee of Messrs. Netter & Co.

Permits from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices 661 5th-av., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th-st.

SIXTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR LENOX LIBRARY.—Magnificent, full-size modern brown-stone dwelling, superbly decorated and in finest possible condition. This elegant establishment will be sold low, with or without the superb new furniture.

Possession.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
661 5th-av., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th-st.

NINETEENTH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.

Modern-size choice four-story brick dwelling. Price low.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

A VERY DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZE HIGH Stoop dwelling, with 4 stories, 45th-st. east of Broadway; (the block;) low price.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
661 5th-av., 4 Pine, and 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADISON Square, a full-sized four-story brick house, in complete order, with mirrors and gas-fixtures. Full particulars of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, 7 Pine-st.

NEW ELEGANT EXTENSION HOUSE, No. 58 West 57th-st., corner Hill, extremely cheap; others, very desirable, $15,000 to $50,000; bargains.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 57TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Park avs., a first-class full-sized house in price reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AS A BARGAIN, THE 21-FOOT house, No. 23 East 27th-st. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, THE 26-FOOT house No. 19 Lexington-av. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NO. 142 EAST 22d-st., a fine dwelling, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A MAGNIFICENT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE No. 216 E. 20th-st., close to 3d-av., for sale. Price reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF JOHN LEWIS, Deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on MONDAY, MARCH 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of the Executors of John D. Lewis, deceased:

Horace-av., No. 803 and 805, w. s., between Bank and West 13th-sts.

Gansevoort-av., No. 139, south-west corner of Hamilton-st.

Horatio-st., No. 8, e. s., near Greenwich-av.

James-st., No. 9, s. s., near Greenwich-av.

Canal-st., No. 606, s. s., near Greenwich-st.

Dean-st., Nos. 320, e. s., between Clinton and West Sts.

Sixth-av., No. 80, e. s., between Waverley-place and 8th-st.

Ninth-av., No. 87, south-west corner of 16th-st.

Fourth-av., No. 137, s. s., between 9th and 10th Sts.

Third-av., No. 453, w. s., between 52nd and 56th sts., and L on 58th-st.

Ninth-av., No. 676, 678, 680, south-east corner of 47th-st.

Ninth-av., One lot, north-east corner of 43d-st.

Third-av., No. 2,156, w. s., between 117th and 118th sts.

Sixth-av. Boulevard.—Three lots, w. s., 25.2 feet n. of 117th-st.

One Hundred and Twenty-second-st.—Two lots, s. s., 85 feet e. of Lexington-av.

Fourth-av.—Building and lots, 4 4, 49.11 feet s. of 129th-st.

Tenth-av.—Two lots, s. s., 48.11 feet n. of 138th-st.

Ninth-av.—One lot, north-west corner of 139th-st.

Twelfth-av.—Two lots, north-east corner of 134th-st.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-st.—One lot, n. s., 100 feet e. of 12th-av.

Fifth-av.—Church, w. s., 177 feet s. of 141st-st.

One Hundred and Fourth-st.—One lot, n. s., 425 feet e. of 10th-av.

Seventeenth and Four Corners Ave.—Lot No. 28, Dyckman estate.

Maps at office of auctioneers.

JOHN T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—SALE IN FORECLOSURE OF HANDSOME DWELLING-HOUSES AND LOTS, on LEXINGTON-AV. and 47TH-ST.

JOHN T. BOYD

will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 16, 1878, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of JAMES M. FISKE, Esq., Referee, the following valuable property, viz.:

Lexington-avenue.—Four houses and lots on East side of Lexington-av., commencing at south-east corner 47th-st., each 20x88, excepting the corner, which is 20.5.

Forty-seventh-street.—Five houses on south side of 47th-st., in rear of the avenue ones, and at various distances therefrom.

For particulars apply to WM. HENRY ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 32 Park-place.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.

C. J. LYON, AUCTIONEER.

Will sell on SATURDAY, March 16, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Scott Lord, Esq., Referee, the three-story brick tenement-house, No. 414 Madison-st., corner Grand; first floor suitable for stores and offices; lot 25x100; house 25x50. For further particulars apply to

AUCTIONEER OFFICE,
No. 5 Pine-st., Room No. 5.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A FULLY AND SUPERBLY FURNISHED FIFTH-SIZE

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET DWELLING,

containing every possible convenience and and comfort; has never been rented. To acceptable private family will be leased reasonably.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine and 33 East 17th-st.

APARTMENTS IN THE
ALBANY, CLERMONT, NEWPORT,
SARATOGA, IRVINGTON.

Apply to HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 51st-st. Office hours until 9 P. M.

CHEAPEST RENTS IN HARLEM.—THREE superior four-story (20x55) brown-stone houses; all improvements; 124-st., between 6th and 7th ave; will be rented to desirable parties at $350. PORTER & CO., No. 178 East 125th-st.

DWELLING-HOUSES
TO LET.
FULL LISTS AND PARTICULARS AT MY OFFICE.
HOMER MORGAN,
NO. 2 PINE-ST.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 335 16TH-AV.; THE STORE has been occupied for years for dry and fancy goods business; will give lease for three years; rent, $1,250 and Croton rent. Apply to
HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, A second floor, consisting of front rooms, bathroom, &c.; hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c. For particulars inquire of ALEX. W. AUBRAY,
Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE ON OGDEN Ave., near High Bridge; has all the modern improvements; grounds laid out, with stable, &c. Apply on premises, or No. 51 6th-av., New-York.

ONE APARTMENT TO RENT IN APARTment-house, No. 338 West 17th-st. (Stuyvesant-square); also, one store. No. 39 East 18th-st.; janitor, steam heat, elevator. Apply to JANITOR, on premises.

HARLEM HOUSES.—CHOICE LOCATIONS AT moderate rents. Open evenings.
PORTER & CO., No. 178 East 125th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON 6TH-AV., between 17th and 30th sts., or within two or three doors of the avenue.
T. ROBINSON WARREN, No. 106 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET OR LEASE.

The spacious and elegant apartment offices now occupied by the Queens Insurance Company in the Park Bank Building. Possession 1st May. Inquire in the bank.

STORE TO LET.—FOUR-STORY STORE, NO. 47 Nassau-st. and No. 21 South William-st.; is very strongly timbered; has good cellar and garret. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—A PLOT OF LOTS ON 7th-av., in the neighborhood of 100th-st., suitable for a gardener or florist. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

WATER FRONT TO LET—WITH A NUMBER of lots for a term of years. Apply on property of H. B. TURNER, at the foot of East 23d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A MAGNIFICENT FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT at North Kingston, opposite the fine country seats of Messrs. W. B. Astor, M. Delyneaux, and others at Barrytown, on the Hudson, comprising 200 acres choice land, with 1,000 feet river front, and private dock; channel runs close to shore; large old-fashioned mansion, and extensive and good farm buildings; the property is well adapted for stock raising or for a gentleman's farm, and will be sold at a bargain or exchanged on cash basis for house or good business property in New-York. E. W. CARRINGTON, care Homer Morgan, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WATER POWER, SAW-MILL, woolen factory and apparatus; two dwellings, over three acres of land, plenty of fruit; situate at High Mills, Glenville, Schenectady County, N. Y., 7 miles north of Schenectady City, on the public road leading to Ballston Spa. If not sold before, will be offered at public auction at the Glenville Hotel, Schenectady, on 21st of March, at 1 P. M.

C. F. HOAG, Schenectady, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A HANDSOME country residence in the Village of Farmington, Conn., nine miles from Hartford, consisting of large dwelling-house, stables, greenhouse, graperies, poultry and ice houses, with eight acres of land. Apply at WHITMORE & CO., No. 32 South-st., N. Y., or CHARLES WAGER HULL, Room No. 22, Cooper Union Building, 4th-av. and 8th-st., N. Y.

A VILLA ON THE HUDSON AT YONKERS.—A two acres high ground; 30 rooms; water, gas, large stables; will be sold at auction without reserve, TUESDAY, March 26, at Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway; terms, half cash. RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FLUSHING, A two-story and Mansard roof house, 12 rooms; water, gas, and all improvements; in complete order; splendid location; wide avenue, graded and flagged; seven minutes to depot. Address R. B. M., Box No. 1,967 Post Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—LARGE double house, with nine rooms and large garret; one acre of land; very desirable property; must be sold immediately; price very low. Apply to J. P. RAYMOND, Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

AT WOODSIDE, N. J.—FOR SALE AT A BARgain, a pleasantly-situated house, containing 12 rooms, convenient to two railroads; lot 50x215; chicken-house, shrubbery, &c.; can be seen at any time. Address T. B., Box No. 1,379 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR WILL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn or City property—a large house, with grounds, 80x230, at Elizabeth, N. J.; good location; easy terms, &c., apply to H. YOUNG, No. 368 Canal-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY SEATS AND COTTAGES WITHIN 1 hour of this City to rent furnished and unfurnished, for season or year. Lists mailed. T. S. CLARK SON & CO., No. 149 Broadway.

MADISON, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE; SEVEN chambers; beautifully located on high ground; near depot; $1,200 for year or season. Apply to HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 51st-st.

TO LET—LENOX, MASS., A COTTAGE WELL located, at a price to suit the times. Apply to MR. HOMER F. SANFORD, 160 Madison-av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FAIRFIELD, CONN.—AN ELEGANT AND COMpletely-furnished house to let for six months or a year; all the conveniences of city and country; high and dry throughout. Fairfield is the most beautiful village in the State, and its beach is famous. Photographs can be seen at our office.

HALL & NIXON,
Broadway, corner 51st-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT WESTPORT, CONN., New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in a healthy, picturesque military, desirable country residence, "Sunny Cottage," having all the modern improvements of a City home, viz.: gas; price, including carriage, horses, cow, &c., $1,500 for the season. Also, a furnished house, $1,200. Full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—SEA-SHORE RESIDENCES, MARANT Park.—Two new fully-furnished houses, 15 rooms; modern improvements. Address

E. W. JOHNSON,
Nahant, Mass.

TO LET, FURNISHED—HOUSE, 21x50; OWN taste; high ground, stables, hennery, fruit; $650. Glen Cove, Long Island. Mrs. FREDERIC S. TOWNEND.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN
Egypt, Sat., Mar. 16 3 P. M. | England, Mar. 23, 8.30 A. M.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Canada, Sat., Mar. 16, 3 P. M. | Denmark, Mar. 21, 7 A. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $32. Drafts from £1 upward issued at reasonable rates. Company's office, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. Perkins, Saturday, March 16, 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Pierce...Saturday, March 23, 9 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. Gadsby, Thursday, March 28, 1:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 49 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion of the ship are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $25.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
PARTHIA, WED., March 20 | ABYSSINIA, WED., April 3
CHINA....WED., March 27 | BOTHNIA, WED., April 10

Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $80 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., March 16 | DONAU, Sat., March 30
WESER.....Sat., March 23 | OSNABURG, Sat., April 6

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 21
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, March 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, April 4

First cabin, $65 and $70, according to accommodation. Return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, March 21, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, March 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, April 4, 6 A. M.

Pier No. 46 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $25, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 53 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 106 South 4th-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA....Thur., March 21 | FRISIA.....Thur., April 4
GELLERT....Sat., March 23 | SEATTLE....Thur., April 11

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
Nos. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Bolivia....March 16, 8 P. M. | Victoria, March 30, 3 P. M.
Ethiopa....March 23, 9 A. M. | Devonia....April 6, 7 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Elysia....March 20, 7 A. M. | Anglia....March 27, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $25.

Company's Piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, Thursday....Wednesday, March 20, 8.30 A. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, April 3, 8 A. M.
PEREIRE, Daudé.....Wednesday, April 17, 5 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALOZO FOX, No. 3 North Delaware-av.

SAVANNAH
FLORIDA, NASSAU, HAVANA, AND
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, March 16, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
402 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Dagget, WEDNESDAY, March 20, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. No. 402 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For Rio JANEIRO, 3d of each month.
For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....on Tuesday, March 19
Connecting for Central and South America.
From RIO JANEIRO, 30th of each month.
For JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 1
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1
From San Francisco for Honolulu, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK....Monday, March 18

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....March 14
ETNA.....April 4
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
AILSA.....March 16
ANDES.....April 20

Three-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds, Sat., March 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new, 2,616 tons,)
Capt. Thurbarn, Thursday, March 28, 10:30 A. M.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VanSice, Wed., April 3, 3 P. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO, Reynolds, Saturday, March 30.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 31 and April 21 for Vera Cruz. No sun, New-York, and the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 81 and 83 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly as 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 20
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM R. GRACE & CO., No. 2 Fulton-st., New-York, or to WILLIAM A. BROWN & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27, NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....March 16
SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.....WEDNESDAY.....March 20

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Passage to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and shipments at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 20 Pier (old No. 1), North River.

Or N. B. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Sailing from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.,
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,385 tons, Cortis, Thursday, March 28
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,295 tons, Sandberg, Tu., April 4
JAMES B. WARD & Co., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP LOCKWOOD will sail April 9, at 5 P. M.
STEAM-SHIP SAN JACINTO FROM SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, calling at St. Augustine, March 26 and April 9.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8.30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8.30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, 9 A. M., except Sunday, 9.30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4.10 P. M. Regular at 8.20 A. M., 1, 6.30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 8.20 and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, 7.30, 8.20, 9, (8.30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 8.30, 7, 8.30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 8.40 A. M., 5, 6, 8.30, 7, 8.30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6.50 and 10.40 A. M. and 10.20 P. M., daily; 10.10 A. M. and 6.50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6.50 and 9.40 A. M., 4.10, 5.15, and 10.10 P. M. Sunday, 6.50 and 9.40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2.40, 6.50, 9.40, 10.10, 10.40, 11.50 A. M., 2.10, 4.10, 5.15, 6.50, 8.40, 10.16, and 10.20 P. M. Sunday, 6.50, 9.40, 10.40, 11.50 A. M., 8.50 and 10.20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 3 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8.30, 9, (9.30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 8.30, 7, 8.30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 8.30, 7, 8.30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3.20, 3.35, 7, 7.30, 8, 9.30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1.35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5.30, 7, and 7.35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3.20, 3.35, 7, 8, 8.30 A. M., 4, 7.35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 3 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
L. P. FARMER, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 31, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping car for Montreal, via Rutland, Burlington, and St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., ex. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also sleeping cars for Geneva and Corning, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga and Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

WAY TRAINS AS PER LOCAL TIME-TABLES.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's office, No. 7 Park-place, 783 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

KILLED WITH A LAVA MATCH-BOX.

A SALOON-KEEPER'S SINGULAR DEATH—HOW HIS FRIEND ASSAULTED HIM, AND THE RESULT WHICH FOLLOWED.

Mr. Gustave Koch, aged 40, proprietor of a lager beer saloon, at No. 326 East Eighth-street, died at his residence yesterday morning under singular circumstances. At a late hour on Saturday night, George Grob, Christian Vonderlind, and John Bromberger, all of West Hoboken, and friends of Koch, called upon him at his saloon and were well received. Bromberger owed Koch some money, and after a pleasant talk about financial affairs, Koch, invited his Hoboken friends to be seated. Charles Artes joined them, and they sat around a beer-table. At an adjoining table a party was playing an exciting game of euchre, and those at Koch's table became interested in the game, except himself and Bromberger, who were engaged in an earnest conversation. At a point of the conversation Bromberger said something to Koch that did not please him, and he replied by putting his thumb to the end of his nose, and shaking his extended fingers at Bromberger. This made Bromberger angry, and he picked up a two-pound lava match-box, and with it dealt Koch a terrible blow on the right temple. So interested were the rest of the company in the game of cards at the adjoining table that neither of them heard or saw what passed between Koch and Bromberger. When struck, Koch jumped up from the table and exclaimed: "For God's sake, why do you strike me? What have I done?" Every one in the room turned and stared at Koch. He was bleeding profusely. He went into a back room and washed his wound, after which he returned to the bar-room. While he was absent Grob, Vonderlind, and Bromberger left and went home. Koch, when he noticed their absence, told the remaining guests how he had been struck, and said that Bromberger had acted so slyly about the matter that after he had dealt the blow he never uttered a word or appeared to know anything about it, but quietly picked up his hat from the floor and left.

After the occurrence Koch attended to his business until Monday morning. Then he felt so ill that he sent for Dr. Achilles Rosé, who told him he had a dangerous wound on his head, and advised him to summon the Coroner and make an ante-mortem statement. Koch refused to have anything to do with the Coroner, and requested that no notice be sent to that official concerning him. He gradually sank until yesterday morning, when he died. Coroner Flanagan was then notified and attended. A post-mortem examination was made by Deputy Coroner Miller, which revealed the fact that Koch's frontal bone was extensively fractured, and that there was extensive extravasation of blood over the brain, the result of the blow upon the right temple. A jury was impaneled, who viewed the remains, after which the inquest was adjourned until Tuesday next, by which time Coroner Flanagan expects to have Bromberger in custody.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

FAILURE OF A LARGE HAT MANUFACTURING COMPANY—LIABILITIES OF J. READ & CO., HAT JOBBERS—OTHER FAILURES AND ASSIGNMENTS.

The failure of Baldwin & Flagg, hat manufacturers at Yonkers, who have an agency at No. 48 Greene-street, is announced. The firm, which was one of the largest manufacturers in the country, became embarrassed last Fall, but obtained an extension from their creditors in interest-bearing notes at 6, 9, 12, and 15 months. At that time the aggregate liabilities were about $450,000, of which there was due for merchandise about $150,000, and the remainder on real estate. They had a surplus of $230,000, mainly in real estate, which was assessed for $248,000, and the stock and machinery was valued at $90,000. When the first payment on the extension fell due a few days ago, they were unable to meet it, and accordingly made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

Jehial Read & Co., hat jobbers, of No. 596 Broadway, whose suspension was published yesterday, have liabilities amounting to $204,000, with a contingent liability for $30,000 on indorsements. It is probable that a compromise will be effected at 50 cents on the dollar, as the creditors are kindly disposed toward the firm.

Representatives of the creditors of Messrs. Mosely & Moody, the bankrupt paper collar manufacturers, met at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in bankruptcy, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Edward F. Brown appeared for the Second National Bank of Norwich, Conn., Mr. Arnold C. R. R. Hawkesworth, and Mr. Harris for some 23 creditors. Messrs. Mosely & Moody amended their schedule of assets and liabilities, in accordance with the ruling of Register Dwight upon the motion of Mr. Brown at the previous meeting, after which a vote was taken upon a resolution submitted by Mr. Harris accepting a proposition, made on Feb. 28 last by the firm, to settle with their creditors at 15 cents on the dollar, in notes at three and six months. Mr. Harris' clients were in favor of accepting the proposition, and as they had a decided majority Register Dwight declared the resolution adopted, but added that its observance would be subject to the ruling of the court. Mr. Brown entered an objection to the vote of Mr. Harris' clients, which will be disposed of by the Supreme Court.

Seven or eight of the most prominent creditors of Chauncey M. Felt, the well known Brooklyn coal merchant, who failed about two years ago, met yesterday afternoon in the office of D. Linderman & Co., No. 318 Broadway. The meeting was a private one, but it was subsequently ascertained that the creditors had come together for the purpose of consulting as to the advisability of retaining in his position the one appointed Assignee, F. S. Massey. The question as to the appointment of an Assignee to take Mr. Massey's place was also discussed, but as far as could be learned no conclusion was arrived at. At the time of the failure Mr. Charles Cronkhite, a coal-dealer, doing business in this City, and having his office in the Trinity Building, was appointed Assignee by the court. About a week ago Mr. Cronkhite committed suicide by taking poison, and Mr. Massey was appointed in his stead. Another meeting of the creditors will be held to-morrow afternoon.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William E. Boorsam & Co., wholesale liquor-dealers, late of No. 22 Vesey-street, by nine creditors, whose claims aggregate $22,000, the principal ones being the following: M. Lieman & Co., $6,947; Louis Koester & Co., $6,753; Heerdt & Co., $3,207. It is alleged in the petition that the firm failed to carry out the terms of the composition in bankruptcy; that application has been made to set aside the same, and that the firm has contracted new debts.

The creditors of Bennett & Smith, manufacturers of felt skirts at No. 61 Leonard-street, met yesterday before Register Dayton, and 26 claims were proved, aggregating $25,000. It was determined that the estate should be wound up, settled, and distribution made among the creditors by a Trustee acting under the direction of a committee of creditors, but no conclusion was reached as to who should constitute the Trustee and committee.

At a meeting of the creditors of J. B. Ford & Co., Beecher's former publishers, held yesterday at the office of Register Fitch, it was decided to distribute $7,000 as a dividend to the creditors, leaving a balance of $4,000 for contingencies. The dividend is about 7 per cent. on the amount of claims proved.

A warrant in bankruptcy has been received by Register Allen against Tappen & Carr, wholesale liquor-dealers at No. 178 South-street, who have been adjudicated bankrupt on the petition of their creditors, and he has called the first meeting for April 2.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Peter Hammer to Maurice Hemmer; Charles Totten to Charles Van Ripen, and Thomas Manahan to Alexander C. Robertson.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

The bark Henry Norwell, Capt. Burgess, which arrived from Trieste yesterday, sighted a vessel flying a signal of distress on Wednesday, the 6th inst., in latitude 28° and longitude 67° 58'. She proved to be the British bark Pretty Jemima, bound from Bull River for London, with a cargo of phosphate. A heavy sea was running, and the Norwell lay by her from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, when the wind and sea had gone down sufficiently to admit of launching a boat. After considerable difficulty, Capt. J. H. Chapman and his entire crew, 15 in all, were brought on board the Norwell. He says that a terrific gale from the northwest to south-east had set in on the 4th, lasting for 24 hours. During this time the Jemima sprang a leak and began to fill rapidly. The pumps were kept going constantly, but still the water in the hold continued to rise, and a signal of distress was hoisted. The Pretty Jemima belonged to J. S. Smith & Co., of Amherst, Nova Scotia, where she was built about three years ago.

The ship Harvey Mills, which was towed to the foot of Congress-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, experienced an extremely tempestuous voyage from Liverpool. On Feb. 13 she lost her topmasts in a hurricane. Her mizen, main, and mizen topgallant masts, with the royal and topgallant yards, were blown away in another hurricane on the 18th. Her lower main and main topmast yards went over the side, one part of the main yard going through the deck. All her topmast heads were broken off, and the spars forced by the vessel's side injuring them and tearing sheets of copper from her bottom before they could be cut adrift. The sails were blown from their gaskets, an entire suit being lost. The vessel labored heavily and the decks were constantly flooded. The water leaking through the hole made by the main yard damaged the cargo, which consisted of salt.

THE UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

There was not much change in the condition of affairs at the Union Dime Savings Bank yesterday, with the exception that a more healthy appearance prevailed. A feverish feeling seemed to prevail among those who came after their money. There was a steady flow on the funds of the institution for the first few hours, but after that things were more quiet. Mr. Gribben said that the amount drawn out was the same as on the two previous days, but that it was the opinion of the clerks, who have become experts in judging of the temper of a crowd of savings-bank depositors, that there had been an improvement within the past three days, and that the tide would would change for the better by the end of the week. He felt certain that the danger had passed, and that the bank would come out all right. There had been no excitement during the day, and no more evidences of a general and determined "run" than on the day after the publication of the report of Special Examiner Best.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

TOTAL EXPENSES DURING THE YEARS 1876 AND 1877—A SAVING OF $379,511 LAST YEAR, COMPARED WITH 1876.

In the article printed in THE TIMES of Monday last, headed "Our Banyan Tree," it was stated that "the Public Works Department shows a heavy increase, chiefly in the account of laborers, their number and pay-roll increasing from 283 and $122,000 to 549 and $402,000." It is due to Commissioner Campbell, who has conducted the department in an economical and efficient manner, to give the following explanation of the figures quoted above: In accordance with the provisions of the Charter there is published in the *City Record* in the month of January in each year a list of all the subordinates and employes in each department, (except laborers,) with their names, residences, and salaries; also the number of laborers. The list of subordinates and employes may be taken as a fair average for the preceding year, but the laboring force varies so much according to the season and the state of the weather, that the laborers' statement cannot be taken as an average. The weather having been very mild this Winter, so as to permit the prosecution of out-door work, the laboring force was considerably greater in January, 1878, than in January, 1877: the aggregate being 549 in 1878, and 283 in 1877.

The following is the aggregate force, as shown by the statements of the Department of Public Works for January, 1877, and 1878:

YEARS.	Subordinates and employes who appear by names and residence. No. of persons.	Aggregate salaries per annum.	Aggregate salaried laborers forces.
January, 1877	246	$337,930	283
January, 1878	232	322,520	549

The actual amount paid to persons classified as laborers was, in 1876, $795,700 99; in 1877, $431,599 85.

In the article in THE TIMES of Monday last the aggregate number of employes and amount of salaries in the Department of Public Works, as compiled from the official journal of Jan. 31, is given as follows:

	Number of Employes.	Aggregate Salaries.
1876	287	$451,000
1877	232	727,000

This would show an increase of salaries and wages in 1877 over 1876 of $276,000, whereas there was an actual decrease, as above shown, of $379,511 44.

POLICE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

EXTRA COMPLIMENTARY PERFORMANCE AT GILMORE'S GARDEN—STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE DISPLAYED.

The Police Athletic Club gave a complimentary exhibition at Gilmore's Garden yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of finishing the programme advertised on the 8th of January last. The first event was a 220-yard hurdle race, in which there were three contestants, John Grassick, E. Scanlon, and J. J. Farley. Grassick won the race in 0:33⅘, Scanlon being second and Farley third. A walk of one mile followed, in which there were seven starters, George Snyder, John Foley, William H. McGiven, Thomas Bennett, Christian Popp, F. Secore, and J. Gilleen. At the finish the score stood as follows; Foley first, Bennett second, Secore third. Time—Foley, 8:28⅓; Bennett, 8:34; Secore, 8:41⅘. Then came an exhibition of sparring between Edward McClinchy and Stephen Blundell, followed by a "tug of war," (pulling on a rope,) by two teams of ten men each, selected from the Fifth and the Twenty-seventh Precincts. Following are the names of the contestants in each team: No. 1, Fifth Precinct, Denis Leary, Captain—Naton, Randel, Correll, Kelly, Rykeman, Norton, Chapman, Devitt, Slauson; substitutes, Stevenson and Pierce. No. 2, Twenty-seventh Precinct, Coffey, Captain—Warner, McDonald, McDermott, Mulrooney, Fay, Malley, Probst, Weber, Secore; substitutes, Cahill and Hamilton. Both sides tugged manfully at the rope, but neither could get much advantage of the other, and after allowing them to do their best for 15 minutes 1½ seconds, the referee decided it a draw. Prof. Ladin then gave exhibition of Indian club exercise, which was followed by a set-to with gloves by Masterson and Donnelly, and a single-stick exercise by H. Martin and R. Welsh, in which Welsh made 11 points against 9 by Martin. John Grassick and George D. Shaw were the only starters in the half-mile run, for which there were eight entries, and Grassick won in 2:29¼. William McClellan and Thomas F. Adams then "put on the gloves," for a few minutes, after which there came another "tug of war" between a team from the Eighteenth Precinct and another from the Fifth, composed as follows: No. 1, Eighteenth Precinct, William Reed, Captain, Quigley, Brown, Hogan, Nugent, McKenna, Brennan, Dunn, Hess, Byrnes; substitutes, Kain and Smith. No. 2, Fifth Precinct, Sergt. Thompson, Captain—Farley Farley, Pierce, Coffey, Reilly, Stevenson, Coughlin, Schnider, McDermott. They were limited to 10 minutes, and at the expiration of the allotted time the referee was compelled to again decide the contest a draw. Two heavy-weight policemen, who were introduced to the audience as Walsh and Barry, followed with an exhibition of sparring with the gloves, in which Barry got badly punished, and came off the platform with the blood flowing freely from his nose. The afternoon's entertainment concluded with a sparring exhibition between Prof. Miller and Mr. Michael Smith.

WESTERN UNION EMPLOYES' SALARIES.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have issued orders to the Superintendents of their various offices to establish a series of grades among the operatives and other employes, and to graduate salaries to correspond. In no case are the aggregated salaries of any office to exceed its present expenditures for that purpose. The new order of things is to go into effect April 1. Vice-President Green, in explaining the matter yesterday afternoon, said that no sweeping reduction of salaries is contemplated by the change, though the company expect that a trifling saving will result from it. The great object is to systematize matters, so that, as nearly as possible, those employes who do the same amount and kind of work will receive the same pay and be classified in the same grade in all offices. Exceptions will be made, of course, in some instances. An operator of the first class, for example, will receive more if stationed in New-York than if stationed in Cincinnati. At present there is no system. There are operators receiving only $85 per month who are as skillful and do as much work as others receiving over $100. Both will now be put in the same class, and the salaries of the former will be raised while those of the latter will be cut down. The average rate of pay will probably be, for the first class, $100 per month; for the second class, $90; for the third class, $85, and so on down to $50 per month, at which rate the company has many operators now employed. The whole business, however, has been left to the Superintendents, who have not yet reported.

THE EXHIBITS FOR PARIS.

The naval vessels Portsmouth and Wyoming, the latter a steamer, will finish taking freight to-day for the Paris Exposition, and will both sail to-morrow for Havre. The Portsmouth has on board about 500 tons of freight, including the art exhibits, which it was first proposed to send by the Wyoming, but as the Portsmouth is a much stronger vessel, and not subject to the variable temperatures of a steamvessel, it was thought best to ship the paintings by her. The Wyoming has on board about 15 tons of agricultural exhibits which she brought from Washington. Packages are still arriving at the Navy-yard, and with the large quantity now in the storehouse it is thought that the capacity of the ship Constellation will be fully taken up with what is left. The Constellation is expected here in a few days from Annapolis, when she will be immediately loaded and dispatched as early a day as possible. The date of her sailing is now fixed at March 23. Ensign Lucien Young, one of the survivors of the Huron, is among the officers of the Portsmouth, and Master W. P. Conway, another of the Huron survivors, is attached to the Wyoming.

HAMILTON COLLEGE ALUMNI.

The annual meeting of the Hamilton College Alumni was held last night at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dwight H. Olmsted; Vice-Presidents, E. C. Litchfield, D. H. Cochrane, and J. S. Bosworth; Treasurer, H. B. Tompkins; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. H. R. Waite; Recording Secretary, Dr. A. N. Brockway; Executive Committee, Elihu Root, C. H. Truax, J. S. Baker, Col. Emmons Clark, Dr. S. H. Talcott, George S. Hastings, and Rev. L. R. Foot. Among those present at the banquet, which took place afterward, were D. H. Cochrane, Dr. Edmond Hall, Rev. Horatio Winslow, of Connecticut, and Rev. P. C. Hastings. Speeches were made by President Brown, Dr. C. E. Knox, Dr. W. Hague, W. L. Bostwick, Dr. D. G. Eaton, Elihu Root, J. T. Tompkins, Rev. L. R. Foot, and Dr. J. H. Hall. Ex-Judge Bosworth presided.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A LAWYER.

A suit involving the title to a little piece of property in Jersey City, and the reputation of a Jersey City lawyer, is now pending in Chancery. According to the story of Mrs. Margaret Purcell, she employed Abraham Van Horne, a young Jersey City lawyer, to draw a deed for her of some property on Pleasant-street, Lafayette, to her brother Patrick Enright. The property was valued at $2,500, and Enright paid $1,000 cash and gave back a mortgage for $1,500. Enright sold the property back to Mrs. Purcell, and Van Horne was employed to draw the deeds. Mrs. Purcell alleges that he inserted his own names instead of hers in the place of the grantee, and that he subsequently took the bond and mortgage for $1,500 to the Register's office, and cancelled the record of the mortgage. He thus became, as Mrs. Purcell alleges, possessed of the property which she and her family enjoyed but was transferred in fact.

THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

EXAMINATION INTO ITS AFFAIRS BY THE STATE BANK EXAMINER—THE DETAILS OF THE LAST SWORN STATEMENT OF ITS OFFICERS.

Major Charles Eustis Orvis, Bank Examiner of this State, is engaged in an examination into the affairs of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, No. 744 Broadway. The officers of the bank are Mr. William Miles, President and Treasurer, and Alexander C. Collins, Secretary. Mr. Miles stated yesterday that he supposed the examination was ordered by Superintendent Lamb simply as a precautionary measure, as there was not now, nor had there been any impairment of the capital of the bank since its incorporation in 1853. The bank does a moderate business on a capital of $1,800,000. The location of the bank has always been in the same neighborhood. Its first President and Treasurer was Elijah F. Perley, and its first Secretary a Mr. Stone. Following is the detailed statement of the condition of the institution as given in the sworn report of its officers on July 1, last:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$864,831 12
Stock investments		874,453 00
as follows:	Cost.	Estimated market value.
U. States	$188,226	$180,255 00
States other than New-York	113,447	118,061 00
Cities in this State	577,765	633,586 50
Villages in this State	5,025	5,250 00
Total	$874,453	$937,132 50
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by law		39,850 00
Real estate at cost		80,655 02
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies		60,244 67
Cash on hand		41,892 46
Amount loaned on collaterals		40,880 50
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost		63,678 50
Interest due and accrued		46,791 00
Other assets		17,140 25
Total resources		$2,126,217 72

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$2,016,109 70
Interest accrued on deposits to July 1, 1877	42,852 32
Surplus	70,255 70
Total liabilities	$2,129,217 72

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Number of open accounts July 1, 1877, 833,275. Salaries paid by the bank for last six months, $8,950.

Other expenses paid for last six months, $7,402 97.

Rate of interest paid to depositors for last six months, 4 and 5 per cent.

This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877, as follows: Due depositors, $2,011,863 64; surplus, $91,620 21; open accounts, 32,530.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

PROGRESS OF THE SURRENDER—SOME CHIEFS STILL IGNORANT OF THE CAPITULATION —MARTINEZ-CAMPOS PREPARING FOR TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO HAVANA.

A letter from Havana dated March 9 contains the following intelligence: "As previously announced, the surrender of insurgents, with their arms, as stipulated in the basis of peace, commenced on the 28th ult., and up to this date the greater part of the insurgents in the vicinity of the towns or large villages have surrendered to the Spanish forces, some laying down their arms, as stipulated, at some uninhabited, spot, and others surrendering themselves and their arms at Puerto Principe and other towns. Puerto Principe was formerly one of the hotbeds of the insurrection. The insurgents who came there to surrender are met in the neighborhood by a detachment of Spanish troops, and both forces entered the city amid the rejoicings of the population. Gen. Martines-Campos was present, and the insurgents defiled before him on the Plaza de Armas and laid down their arms, which were deposited in an armory designated for that purpose. Of course, the surrender of such a large force could not be accomplished for some time to come, as they are scattered in small factions over the whole Central and Eastern Department, and the bad state of the roads renders intercourse very difficult. It is still evident that not all of the insurgent chiefs are yet aware of the capitulation. The chief called Aremburu has made his appearance in the neighborhood of Colon, and Cecilia Gonzales has been sent there to come to an understanding with him. After all, the terms of the capitulation have been carried into effect to a degree which has completely surprised the insurgents themselves. The surrender will make his triumphal entry into Havana, where great preparations for his reception are being made. The decree of the 1st inst., and the proclamation of the same date at Puerto Principe, have had an excellent effect all over the Island, the fatal blow to principal conditions proposed by the Spaniards in the terms of peace, and are an evidence of good faith on their part in carrying out the stipulations.

Maximo Gomez and other leading chiefs have left the island, no doubt to avoid disagreeable reminders from their ex-followers of what they had promised to do.

Heavy rains continue to fall at intervals all over the island, retarding and damaging the sugar crop to an extent which it is still unsafe to predict. The market is entirely paralyzed already for want of stock.

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy was held last evening in the New-York University Building, Mr. B. F. McIntyre presiding. After some discussion a few unimportant amendments to the by-laws were adopted, after which the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Starr H. Ambler; First Vice-President, B. F. McIntyre; Second Vice-President, Julius Creuse; Third Vice-President, B. F. Hayes; Treasurer, Theobald Frohwein; Secretary, H. L. Coit; and Register, D. M. Royce. At the conclusion of the meeting the members of the association adjourned to the Sinclair House, where they sat down to a collation. The retiring President, Mr. B. F. McIntyre, presided, and in response to the numerous toasts, speeches were made by Dr. Meninger, S. H. Ambler, Prof. Proebel, Prof. Bedford, Dr. Hoffmann, Ewen McIntyre, J. Creuse, William Hewes, J. Bond, Oscar Weinmann, H. L. Coit, H. Schmid, A. L. Avery, George B. Bagley, and R. C. Mymatt. The Commencement exercises of the college will take place at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening next, when the Alumni prizes will be awarded by the President of the association.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the Public Health Association last evening, William P. Prentice presiding, and C. E. Lockwood, M. D., acting as Secretary, communications were read from the Public Parks Protective Association and the New-York Academy of Sciences, forwarding protests against the erection of an armory on Washington Park, and asking the Public Health Association to co-operate with them in bringing the matter officially, as societies, to the attention of the Legislature and the Governor. The following resolutions were accordingly moved and adopted without a dissenting voice:

That this association regards the maintenance of Washington-square as a public park, with its open spaces, shade trees, &c., as of great importance to the health and welfare of the City of New-York, and especially to that part of the closely-inhabited City, to which it is thus the only breathing space.

That this association respectfully protests against the appropriation of Washington-square to military use.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Mayor, to the Governor, and to the Legislature.

INTERESTING MASONIC CEREMONY.

A regular communication of Stella Lodge, No. 584, F. and A. M., was held last evening at their rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn, at which the second degree was conferred, the "middle chamber work" being exemplified, in a manner seldom witnessed in that city, at least, by Brother John F. Collins, of St. Andrew's Lodge, Chicago. There were many new features introduced, which would be readily recognized and duly appreciated by the initiated, and which added materially to the solemnity and impressiveness of the work without interfering with its beauty or its unity.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Edgar T. Welles, of Hartford, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Dr. James B. Gould, of Rome, Italy, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Gov. James E. English, of Connecticut, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Senator John P. Stockton, of New-Jersey, is at the St. James Hotel.

Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, of Philadelphia, is at the Union-Square Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Thomas C. Platt, of Owego, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

State Treasurer William B. McCreery, of Michigan, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

W. E. Ackerman, President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Count D. B. Mouzilly, of France, and Count and Countess J. O. de Limburg Sabran, of Holland, are at the Hoffman House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Customs officials captured 1,030 smuggled cigars on the Havana steamer Columbus yesterday.

Gilmore's Band, consisting of 60 performers, will sail on their European tour by the Inman steamer City of Berlin on May 4.

Hon. Joseph F. Daly, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, will address the boys of the Eleventh-Street Lodging-house this evening.

The ship John Sherwood, from Rio Janeiro, now lying at Quarantine, reports the death of three of her crew from yellow fever during the passage.

The funeral of the late Deputy United States Marshal John Burns, who was drowned at Nyack, took place yesterday. The interment took place at Calvary Cemetery.

A gentleman, who says he is ex-Police Sergeant Quinn, called at THE TIMES office last evening and denied that he was dead, as announced in an obituary notice yesterday morning.

Frank Rebsold, aged 4½ years, has been missing from his home, No. 639 Second-avenue, since Wednesday morning, and it is feared that he wandered down to the East River and was drowned.

William McFarland, a sailor, while attempting to board the steam-ship State of Indiana, at Pier No. 42 North River, yesterday, fell overboard and was drowned. His body was subsequently recovered.

A number of petitions are in circulation among bankers, shipping men, merchants, and others down town, asking for the appointment of Dr. Mosher, Dr. Vanderpoel's present assistant, to the position of Health Officer.

The Eighteenth Precinct Police arrested last evening a thief, in whose possession they found a silver coffee-pot, a sugar-bowl marked J. F., an ice-pitcher, and a vegetable dish, with a standing axe on the cover, supposed to be the proceeds of a burglary.

The two handsome steam-boats of the Citizens' Line to Troy, the Saratoga and City of Troy, have been repainted and frescoed, and began running yesterday. Capt. Abrams is in command of the first named boat, and Capt. George W. Wolcott is the commander of the latter.

Capt. Mangin, of the Yonkers Police, telegraphed last evening to the Police Central Office that Fannie E. Hunstis, aged 19, who is deranged, is missing from her home in that city. The young lady is 4 feet 8 inches tall, of slim build, dark complexion, and was dressed in mourning.

A number of experts from Washington are at work counting the coin in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury. This is done at irregular intervals, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury orders it. It is five or six years since it has been done. So far everything has been found all right.

The Fire Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, dismissed William Terhune, formerly Inspector of Combustibles in the Department, who was originally removed by the board, and afterward reinstated by the Court of Appeals decision. He was notified to appear for duty and failed to do so, and also failed to appear for trial.

No. 27 Washington-square is not the "Home of the Friendless," as erroneously stated in a special notice in yesterday's TIMES, but belongs to the "Ladies' Christian Union," and is an institution where ladies board who are employed in different capacities in the City as teachers, students, clerks, &c., who, though earning their own support, are by no means "friendless."

Coroner Wolfman yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of James Burke, of the United States Marine Corps, who was killed on the 28th ult. by being crushed at the ferry bridge at the foot of Grand-street, by the ferry-boat George Law. The jury rendered a verdict of censure against the People's Ferry Company for not providing proper safeguards at their ferry-houses to protect the lives of passengers.

On Wednesday night the store occupied by the "Society of Decorative Art," at No. 4 East Twentieth-street, was entered by burglars and a number of goods valued at $630. The burglars effected an entrance by forcing open a door leading from the hallway into the store, and made their escape without detection, and the robbery was not discovered until the store was opened for business on yesterday morning.

Produce dealers say that the freight agents of the trunk lines are not adhering to the recently-established schedule on East-bound goods. On new contracts only are the rates maintained. For old customers every possible device is resorted to to evade the schedule. One favorite one being to cancel old contracts at old prices for an indefinite period. It is asserted that lower rates can be obtained by favored parties to-day than ever before.

Mary Smith, aged 22, of Twenty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, entered the East Fifty-first-street Police Station at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and informed Sergt. Ryan that she was very sick. The Sergeant sent her across the way into the back room, where she soon after gave birth to a female child. She was attended by Dr. Beckwith, of the Northern and Child's Hospital, and, together with her babe, was subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The United States Local Inspectors of Steamboats yesterday began an examination into the circumstances attending the collision of the tug-boats Fannie Allen and Dalzell, which resulted in the sinking of the former in the North River. The Hunter was so badly damaged that she sank, and the complaint against the Paine was made by the owner of the Hunter. It is the course of the inquiry to be ascertained that the pilot in charge of the Hunter was running without a license, and that the owners of the vessel knew he had no license. The inspectors accordingly dismissed the complaint.

It has been ascertained that the mysterious box found on Wednesday on the White Star steamer dock was part of Mme. Rallings' baggage. It was opened yesterday, and its contents were found to be costly white and black laces, (some worth $30 per yard,) insertions, trimmings, feathers, and piece goods. The Secretary of the Treasury has been officially informed of the seizure, and it is probable that the Madame will be criminally prosecuted. It is expected that the officers who passed the goods will be investigated also, though no charges have been made against them. Both of the quarantine-searching women were permitted to overhaul the goods in the seizure-room of the Custom-house yesterday.

The Sub-Treasury will receive $100,000 in new silver dollars from Philadelphia for distribution this morning. They will be exchanged for gold only. There is no advanced demand for them except as specimens. Some private individuals have ordered lots of $5 and $10 worth, and a few banks have asked for $50 and $100 worth to send to their country customers. One bank applied for $1,000 worth yesterday, but "backed out" when it found it could not purchase them with currency. The Chase National Bank has ordered a large quantity from Washington to use as a sort of advertisement. A few specimens had been procured and were on sale yesterday at private banking houses as curiosities.

BROOKLYN.

A mean thief broke open John Slaton's peanut stand, corner of Hudson-avenue and Fulton-street during Wednesday night, and stole $10 worth of fruit and pea-nuts.

Superintendent Campbell issued a general order yesterday directing the Police to arrest all persons other than the lawfully authorized contractor, or his agents, found collecting or transporting garbage through the streets of the city.

Frank Loomis, Thomas A. Emmet, and Thomas Kinsella were yesterday appointed Commissioners by Judge Barnard to appraise land on Coney Island for a railroad to run from the Point to the depot of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad.

Mrs. Kate Henkel, aged 42, of No. 93 Throop-avenue, was fatally burned last evening while trying to extinguish a fire caused by the explosion of a lamp, which was upset by two of her neighbor's children. The unfortunate woman ran into the street, and it was some time before her burning clothing was extinguished. Mrs. Henkel was removed to St. Catharine's Hospital.

The minutes of a meeting of 13 members of the Board of Aldermen, (a majority,) held last Monday were presented to the Mayor for approval yesterday. He refused to receive them because they were not certified to by the City Clerk. A resolution contained in the minutes rescinds a resolution giving the minor appointments in the gift of the board to men named by Boss McLaughlin. The minutes will be approved at the meeting of the board on Monday.

The complaint made by Mrs. Collier against her husband, charging him with obtaining $2,750 from the Williamsburg Savings Bank by means of forging his wife's maiden name, was withdrawn yesterday, and another complaint making a similar charge on information and belief, and sworn to by Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, Mrs. Collier's counsel, was substituted. Mr. Collier was arrested in Justice Edmonds' court, in Westchester, on Wednesday evening, where he was being examined on a charge of stealing a bank-book valued at 15 cents from his wife. Justice Walsh, who issued the warrant for his arrest, yesterday adjourned the case until Monday afternoon.

NEW-JERSEY.

William Dreher, a Newark druggist, returned to his home at 10 o'clock Wednesday night in good health. At midnight he was stricken with paralysis of the lungs and died in a few minutes.

The Paterson Justices of the Peace have raised a fund of $54, wherewith they employed two lobbyists to proceed to Trenton this week to "see" the Assemblymen and endeavor to secure the repeal of the District Court act.

Maggie Adams, aged about 3 years, whose parents live in New-York, but who has been stopping at Paterson with her grandfather, Thomas Adams, while out with the latter about noon yesterday was taken as corresponding freight train at the Erie Depot, and had both legs torn off at the thighs and was otherwise injured. She cannot live, it is thought. The grandfather in escorting her rescued was also severely wounded in the head.

Freeholder John McLaughlin, charged with having conspired to defraud the county in the purchase of rubber hose, who had been on trial in the Hudson County Sessions for two days, was yesterday acquitted by direction of the court.

The Special Committee of the Essex County Board of Freeholders, appointed to investigate the charges of cruelty preferred against Warden Verplanck of the County Penitentiary, presented a report to the board yesterday entirely exonerating the Warden.

The Newark City Board of Trade have appointed a committee to investigate the allegation that the "New-Jersey Central Railroad Company are depositing stones, &c., in the waters of Newark Bay in such manner as will eventually interfere with the navigation of the Passaic River."

Mr. David Roe, one of the oldest and best-known citizens of Paterson, died in that city yesterday morning in his eightieth year. He was a native of Hempstead, Long Island, and settled in Paterson in 1827, where he and his brother carried on the grocery business for many years.

Jacob Schuler was arrested in Newark yesterday for alleged false pretenses. Last December he sold Adam Roth a piece of property free of incumbrances, and received from Roth $100 in money on account of the purchase money. It is now claimed that there is a mortgage for $400 upon it.

The Elizabeth Board of Education have reduced the salaries of all public school teachers, Principals $200 per annum, and each assistant from $25 to $75, to take effect from the 15th inst. Measures looking to a consolidation of the higher classes were introduced but not acted upon.

A question of some interest to landlords and tenants was decided in the Paterson District Court yesterday. Judge Hopper decided that there was no law in New-Jersey requiring a monthly tenant to give notice to his landlord of his intention to quit the premises. The landlord must notify the tenant, if he wants him to vacate, but the tenant may quit at the end of the month, without notice. The New-Jersey Supreme Court has just rendered a decision on the subject of monthly tenancies. It has not been published, but it is understood that the court holds that a monthly tenancy is where the rent is paid by the month, even if the rent be fixed at a yearly rate.

BRAZIL COFFEE MARKET.

RIO JANEIRO, March 14.—Coffee market quiet, with a downward tendency; good firsts, 5,900@6,050 reis @ 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 23⅞. Average daily receipts of Coffee during the past week, 6,300 bags; week's shipments to the Channel and North of Europe, 28,000 bags; United States, 3,000 bags, and Mediterranean, 4,000; week's sales for the Channel and North of England, 16,000 bags; United States, 18,000 bags, and Mediterranean, 5,000 bags; stock in port, 169,000 bags.

SANTOS, March 14.—Coffee quiet; prices maintained; superior Santos, 5,200@5,400 reis @ 10 kilos. Average daily receipts during the past week, 3,200 bags; week's shipments, none; week's sales, for Europe, 35,000 bags, and United States, 3,000 bags; stock in hand, 131,000.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Saratoga, for Havana.—Mrs. Laura Brefard, Pelayo Garcia, Amelia Delgado, Mr. and Mrs. Busby, Mary Ann Cunningham, Isaac Carrillo, Mrs. Manuel Carrillo, Jose Gray Valls, Faustino Caballero, Mrs. Woodcock, Bruno Dias, Salvador Buigas, Louise Glasser, Mrs. Caridad, Capt. Stanley, H. C. Smithwick, Edward Gerard, Camilo Trujillo and five Chinamen, John Smith, Thomas Bayeu.

In steam-ship State of Indiana, for Glasgow.—James Beveridge, Mrs. Beveridge and infant, Miss Florado, John Watson, Jr., Dr. John B. Roberts, Caleb C. Roberts, Pravaglio Giovannia, Barbagelato Giovenale, R. G. Glendenning, F. L. Stevens, Miss Brown, Max Von Tischausen, Orsak Gravicel, J. Christie, John C. Thompson, H. Bartlett, Philip Nichol, John L. McLachlan, William P. Carey.

In steam-ship Cimbria, for Bermuda.—John Gordon, Capt. G. S. Locke, H. C. Sopen, J. C. Furman, J. H. Banks, Mrs. A. Dimock, B. H. Hillard, W. S. Richardson, G. G. Smith, Miss Har

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8271. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MARCH 16 1878

WASHINGTON.

DEATH OF JUDGE LEONARD IN CUBA.

SAD TERMINATION OF A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE—MR. LEONARD'S ATTACHMENT FOR A YOUNG CUBAN LADY THE CAUSE OF HIS VISIT TO HAVANA—OPPOSITION OF THE LADY'S PARENTS—DESPONDENCY AND YELLOW FEVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The announcement in the House to-day of the death of Representative Leonard, of Louisiana, at Havana, recalls the reports published touching the purpose of his visit to Cuba. After his departure from New-York it was announced that Judge Leonard was swift to Cuba by the President to inquire into the alleged kidnapping of colored citizens of the United States, and their conveyance to Cuba, where they were sold into slavery. It was further alleged that Judge Leonard was commissioned to visit New-Orleans for the purpose of representing to Gov. Nicholls the views of the President with reference to the prosecution of members of the Louisiana Returning Board. These stories were without the slightest foundation in fact, and were denied in these dispatches immediately after their publication.

The visit of Judge Leonard to Havana was purely personal and private, and was of a peculiarly interesting, delicate, and romantic character. Some time ago, at the City of New-Orleans, he met a young lady, a native of Cuba, who was visiting this country with her parents, and between whom and Judge Leonard a warm attachment sprang up, which ripened into love. A marriage engagement was the result, but the parents of the young lady, in consequence of her youth, opposed the match, and Judge Leonard was not permitted to see the object of his affections except in the presence of her parents. When the time arrived for the departure of the Cuban and his family from New-Orleans, the young lady manifested some reluctance to return home, but an arrangement was finally made by which she and Judge Leonard were to be permitted to hold free and unrestricted correspondence through the mails. After her departure, Judge Leonard wrote her several letters, to which no answers were received, which naturally annoyed him very much, and gave rise to the suspicion that his letters had been intercepted and the young lady prevented from communicating with him. After a long interval, he received a brief letter from the lady, which simply stated that she had not heard from him since her return to Cuba, and that she could not hear from him. This brief letter bore evidence of having been hurriedly written, and its broken and soiled condition led Judge Leonard to suspect that it had been carried some distance by a negro to be secretly mailed. After writing other letters and waiting anxiously for replies, he became convinced that the parents of the lady were not acting in good faith, and he determined to visit Cuba. A week or two before his departure he called on the President, and, informing him of his trouble, requested the President to write a personal letter to the Consul-General requesting him to ascertain, if possible, the situation and whereabouts of the lady. The President did so, and in due time Judge Leonard received a cable dispatch from Havana which informed him that "Maria had been sent to a plantation in the country." This dispatch was not signed by the Consul-General, but bore the name of a party unknown to Judge Leonard. This added to his perplexity, and he determined to set out at once for Cuba. He called on Señor Mantilla, the Spanish Minister at Washington, and, making known to him his trouble, obtained a letter from that official to the Captain-General of Cuba, recommending him to do whatever was proper to aid Judge Leonard in his delicate mission. The sympathies of Mme. Mantilla were also enlisted in behalf of Judge Leonard, and that lady wrote such a letter as a lady would write in such a case, urging the Captain-General to do everything possible to unite the lovers. With these letters Judge Leonard sailed for Havana, where he duly arrived. Nothing has been heard from him directly until to-day, when a friend in this city received a letter written by him from Havana on March 7, in which he said he had seen the lady in presence of her parents. No details as to the success of his mission were furnished, but from the general tone of despondency pervading the letter his friend believes he failed to obtain the consent of the parents to his addresses to their daughter. The announcement of his death was a painful surprise. Judge Leonard was 32 years of age, and was born at Chester, Penn. He graduated at Harvard in 1867, studied civil law in Germany, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the university at Heidelberg. He was a widower, and has two children now at school in Germany.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

HAVANA, March 15.—Hon. John E. Leonard, member of the United States House of Representatives from Louisiana, died this morning at the Telegraph Hotel in this city. He arrived here on the 6th inst., and had engaged a passage to return to New-York on the 9th, but was taken ill the same day. His illness resulted in yellow fever, which terminated fatally. All classes of the community manifested great sympathy for Mr. Leonard, who was only 32 years old, and highly accomplished, and his death is deeply deplored.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD DIRECTION.

APPOINTMENT OF THE FIVE GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS—CHARLES F. ADAMS, JR., AMONG THEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The five Government Directors of the Pacific Railroads were selected to-day. Secretary Schurz declines to give out the names till he has had responses to the notices sent them of their appointment. The following, however, are believed to be the gentlemen chosen who will be appointed if they accept: G. B. Smythe, of Iowa, in place of James F. Wilson, of the same State; Charles F. Adams, Jr., of Massachusetts; Ralph P. Buckland, of Ohio; Reuben H. Wilbur, of Nebraska, and C. W. Chamwick, of Connecticut. The latter is the only one of the old board retained, and it is said of him that he is the only member who has ever seen the Pacific Railroad. Smythe, of Iowa, is said to be a gentleman of large experience in railroad matters. Buckland is an ex-member of Congress, and the excellence of the selection of Mr. Adams will be at once acknowledged. The Government Directors have not performed their duties with great vigor heretofore, and it is now desirable that those upon whom the appointments rest shall exercise their full legal and proper powers.

MEXICAN RECOGNITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Mexican affairs have lost nearly all interest since the main fact has become known that Diaz is to be recognized, and that it is only a question of time and manner. Mr. Schleicher has been delayed with his report, but intends to have it completed next week. It will be a large and very useful document. The recognition of Diaz will be given with the consent and approval of all branches of the Government, and no other course is now possible.

THE DEAN-FIELD ELECTION CONTEST

PROSPECTS FOR MR. FIELD, THE REPUBLICAN, RETAINING HIS SEAT—DEMOCRATS SUPPORTING HIM—GEN. BUTLER OPPOSING HIM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The case of Dean against Field, the contestants for the seat in Congress of the Third District of Massachusetts, was commenced in the House to-day. There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Field, the sitting member, who is a Republican, will be continued in his place. Strong arguments were made in his favor to-day by Frank Hiscock, of New-York, and Mr. Candler, Democrat, of Georgia. Mr. Potter, of New-York, another Democrat who sometimes acts in accordance with the dictates of his conscience, also supports the minority report in favor of Mr. Field. An interesting item in relation to the contest for Mr. Field's seat is the rumor that Gen. Butler is to openly favor Mr. Dean's claim. It is known that he has been exerting his influence for three or four weeks past in a quiet way among his friends in both parties, to the prejudice of Mr. Field, and his assistance was given to Mr. Springer in the preparation of the majority report. It is now reported on Democratic authority that he will take sides openly in the debate in favor of Dean. The ground upon which he will base his action is probably that the United States Supervisor's return must be accepted in preference to any other count. The General's personal feelings and interests, which, of course, do not affect his performance of public duty, are on the side of Dean, who was formerly a business and political association with him when both were Democrats and lawyers in Lowell before the war, and they have ever since been on most friendly terms. Whereas, Mr. Field is a man of another stamp, who, in the efforts of Butler to get control of the Republican Party in Massachusetts, has been influential in opposing him. Mr. Field was Assistant Attorney-General of the United States when Judge Hoar was Attorney-General.

THE GOLD AND SILVER CONFERENCE.

CIRCULAR OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE INVITING FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO HOLD THE CONFERENCE TO ESTABLISH A COMMON RATIO BETWEEN THE METALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—It will be seen by the letter of the Secretary of State inviting a conference of nations on the silver question that no meeting will be held unless there are at least three favorable responses. There have been many suggestions as to the appointment of Commissioners, but the President will not decide upon any persons to represent this Government until it is known whether there will be a conference. It is supposed that the courtesy of national intercourse will decide a sufficient number of Governments to accept to insure the consideration of the subject of establishing a bimetallic system.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Secretary of State has addressed the following letter to our Ministers abroad:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1878.

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of an act of Congress authorizing the coinage of the silver dollar and restoring its legal tender. You are requested to bring this enactment to the notice of the Government to which you are accredited, and, in accordance with the provisions contained in the second section thereof, to invite said Government, in the name of the Government of the United States, "to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money, and securing fixity of relative value between those metals; such conference to be held at such place in Europe or in the United States at such time within six months as may be mutually agreed upon by the Executives of the Governments joining in the same, whenever the Governments so invited, or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same." As the President in his annual Message to Congress directly expressed his opinion in favor of maintaining silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and keeping up to as full a measure as possible the volume of the two precious metals as convertible money, and as the act of Congress, to which your attention is now called was passed by very great majorities of both houses, the policy of this country in the support of bi-metallic money may be considered as decided. The position of the country commercially, from its relation to the Western and Eastern nations of the other hemisphere, gives to it a paramount interest in a proper adjustment of the two precious metals in their common service of furnishing the intrinsic and universal money of foreign trade. And, besides, as a principal producer of silver, this country has a just disposition to promote one of the important uses of that precious metal as a constituent part of the money of the world. You will, therefore, promptly attract the attention of the Government to which you are accredited, to the great interest which this Government feels in the measure now proposed for conforming the coinage and proportions of the two precious metals in the systems of the countries invited to participate therein to the common advantage of the commerce of the world.

You will observe that an early adhesion of at least three of the European nations to this project of a conference is of the first importance. This being secured, it will be in the power of the President to appoint the Commissioners provided for in such case by the act of Congress. You will communicate to me the wishes or preferences of the Government addressed on this subject through you, as to the time and place of the proposed conference, that a concurrence on these points may not be unnecessarily delayed, and if necessary, you may use the telegraph for this purpose. I am Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

REDUCING PAY IN THE NAVY.

THE SUBJECT UNDER CONSIDERATION IN THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS—ABOLITION OF THE GRADES OF MATES AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs are considering a bill to reduce the pay of the Navy. It is likely that the report of the committee will be influenced by the action of the House on the reduction of the Army. The sub-committee favors the abolition of the office of mate. There are between 50 or 60 mates, and as they are warrant officers, they can be discharged by law in the same way as seamen. The committee also propose to discontinue the service of civil engineers, of which grade there are about a dozen, and they favor cutting down the pay of midshipmen from $1,000 to $750. The sub-committee stands two to one for these reductions, but they will not probably be pressed till the disposition of the House toward the Army bill is known.

THE PROPOSED INCOME TAX.

NO ACTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, BUT BY A SUB-SUB-COMMITTEE OF TWO MEMBERS.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Committee on Ways and Means, as a full committee, have not considered the question of imposing a tax on incomes. A sub-committee of a sub-committee have prepared a bill, as Mr. Wood prepared a tariff bill, and this sub-committee consists of two members, Burchard, of Illinois, and Tucker, of Virginia. There is, therefore, no real progress in this matter. It is believed that the full committee has a majority in favor of the income tax, but some time will elapse before the formal consideration of the bill. The proposed reduction of the tax on tobacco and whisky, which was for awhile in about the state of uncertainty that the income tax restoration now is in, was abruptly stopped by resolution of the House.

SILVER DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES.

TEXT OF THE BILL AGREED UPON BY THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The following is the text of the Silver Bullion Certificate bill agreed upon by the Committee on Banking and Currency to-day:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That coin certificates of the denominations of $10 and multiples thereof up to $1,000 may, in the mode hereinin provided, be exchanged by the several Mints and Assay Offices at San Francisco, Denver, Boise City, Carson City, Philadelphia, New-York, and New-Orleans, for the net value of silver bullion deposited thereat, and the bullion so received in exchange for said coin certificates shall at all times be held and kept on hand for the redemption of said coin certificates in silver. The silver thus deposited shall be computed in said exchange at its coining value at the rate of 412½ grains standard silver to the dollar, less the usual and lawful Mint charges and the charges for transportation from the several Assay Offices to the Mint for coinage, and from the latter to the Assistant Treasuries, respectively, at which the coin certificates shall be payable.

SEC. 2. That for bullion deposited at the Mints of San Francisco and Carson City, the coin certificates provided for in this act shall be redeemed on demand at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, and for bullion deposited at the Philadelphia, New-York, Denver, Boise City, and New-Orleans Mints and Assay Offices, the certificates shall be redeemed at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the coin and mint-bars to be transferred, after the said bars are stamped, as provided in the first section, to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York or San Francisco, for the redemption of the coin certificates aforesaid; and said coin certificates shall be receivable without limit for all dues to the United States.

SEC. 3. That the coin certificates to be issued under this act shall be redeemed on presentation either in silver bars or silver dollars, at the option and convenience of the Treasury.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the said certificates authorized by this act to be prepared and delivered to the Mints and Assay Offices aforesaid as a part of the bullion fund, and from which fund deposits shall be exchanged as coin or coin certificates, at the option of the depositor.

SEC. 5. That the fine or standard silver bars authorized to be issued by this act shall be stamped according to their fineness, weight, and value; and the value of the silver bars shall be computed according to their coining value in dollars, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to prescribe the necessary regulations for carrying this act into effect.

The votes in the committee on the bill was as follows: In favor of reporting it for passage, Messrs. Buckner, of Missouri; Ewing, of Ohio; Hartzell, of Illinois; Bell, of Georgia; Yeates, of North Carolina, and Phillips, of Kansas—6; and against it, Messrs. Hardenbergh, of New-Jersey; Eames, of Rhode Island, and Chittenden, of New-York—3. Mr. Hart, of New-York, was absent, and Mr. Fort, of Illinois, did not vote.

THE FERRY-BOAT FISK COLLISION.

A RE-EXAMINATION ORDERED BY SUPERVISING INSPECTOR-GENERAL DUMONT—THE VERDICT "NOBODY TO BLAME" NOT CONSISTENT WITH FACTS.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Capt. Dumont, Supervising Inspector-General of Steam-boats, has written a letter to Addison Low, Supervising Inspector of the Second District, in which he says he has received the decision of the local Inspectors at New-York in the case of the collision of the steam ferry-boat James Fisk, Jr., and the schooner Jane Crowley on the evening of the 23d ultimo, declaring the usual verdict of "nobody to blame." In the absence of testimony, the Supervising Inspector says he cannot say positively that the conclusion arrived at is unjust in this case; but it seems to him that if the persons on board the schooner were observing the laws for vessels at anchor in a fog, as this decision implies they were, the pilot of the ferry-boat was either careless, reckless, or ignorant, otherwise the collision could not have occurred. The decision virtually asserts the inefficiency of the steam-boat laws to accomplish the purpose of their existence, an assertion he unhesitatingly denies. He believes that if there were strict adherence to the rules of navigation, especially to those governing navigation during a fog, collisions would never occur, except through some sudden accident to the machinery or steering gear of the vessels, if both were underway, and when, from the weather or other causes, the prescribed signals cannot be seen or heard, a prudent pilot would stop his vessel until travel was safe. The Inspectors desire to understand that they do not intend by recklessly imperilling their passengers' lives they imperil their own legitimate means of earning a living, the sooner accidents such as the present will cease.

The Inspector-General concludes by saying: "I request that you re-examine this collision case under the provisions of section 4,452 of the Revised Statutes, giving special consideration to the rules governing certain fog signals,' on page 49, Rules and Regulations, 1877, and to the paragraph under the head of 'fog signals,' page 4, Department Circular No. 23, Feb. 17, 1877, all of which are based on the Subdivision C, rule 15, section 4,233 of the Revised Statutes, which requires that steam vessels and sail vessels at anchor in a fog shall ring a bell. When you have finished this examination, please inform me if you feel that the inspectors have given this case the consideration public policy requires when they state that the 'schooner was using all precautions to notify other vessels that she was in the vicinity.'"

RAILROAD DISCRIMINATION.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC AND THE UNION PACIFIC —ARGUMENT BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Mr. J. M. Woolworth, of counsel for the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, who closes the discussion of the pro rata question before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, addressed the Committee to-day on the legal aspects of the acts of Congress creating and controlling the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches. In the refutation of the position taken by the Union Pacific Company, he pointed out the public character and objects of the Pacific Railroad scheme as designed by Congress. The very title of the act of incorporation, he said, showed at the outset the public character of the enterprise, and Congress, with singular solicitude, had reiterated its purpose on this point in various forms in different sections of subsequent enactments. He quoted largely from the laws and from decisions of the United States courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, in support of his assertions, that the whole course of legislative action and of judicial interpretation on this subject showed that from first to last Congress intended the Union Pacific Railroad system, consisting of the main line and its branches, to form one continuous line from different points on the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. These roads were built, he said, at a time when the possessions of the nation were in danger of being lost, and the fate of the Union was trembling in the balance. They were built to bind the distant sections of the country more closely together by the arts of peace, and to furnish the people of all sections convenient and cheap communication with the Pacific coast, and Congress had expressly provided that the track on the main line and branches should be of uniform width, so that care could be run through without any interruption, and that the roads should be operated as one continuous line, with equal advantages and facilities as to rates, time, and transportation, without any discrimination of any kind by any company in favor of itself or against another. He contended that under these plain provisions of the statute, which, he said, the Union Pacific Company still persists in violating, it was the duty of Congress to provide some means of putting the laws for the running of these roads into practical operation.

Mr. Woolworth had not concluded his argument when the committee adjourned, which was till Tuesday next.

MANITOBA RAILROAD MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The United States Consul at Winnipeg writes to the Department of State that there is much activity in Manitoba in relation to railway matters. Canadian and English parties have purchased the first mortgage bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, heretofore held in Amsterdam, and propose to construct the northern extension in Minnesota from the Red Lake River to the Manitoban frontier, a distance of 80 miles, and have it in running order during the coming Summer. They also propose to relocate and complete the Pembina branch of the Canada Pacific Railroad to connect with the Minnesota extension, and by 1st November next it is expected the trains will be running from St. Paul to Winnipeg, and to a point 20 miles further on, where the branch line crosses the main line of the Canada Pacific Railroad at Selkirk. From this point contracts are in execution for the construction of the main line eastward to the Lake of the Woods, 110 miles to be completed during 1880. An equal distance westward of Thunder Bay on Lake Superior is also under contract to be completed at the same time. Much pressure is being exerted on the Canadian Government to procure the completion of the connecting links of the main road, but financial embarrassments will probably retard the work. The proposal to deflect the line of the Canada Pacific from the Saskatchewan Valley route to one further south, passing through the Manitoba settlements, will probably be abandoned, owing to the increased length of roadway and engineering difficulties. Local branch roads of narrow gauge trending southward are proposed as a measure of relief for the settlements. The Consul thinks that mutually profitable intercourse between the Dominion and the Western States would be greatly aided if the United States and Canadian Governments were to make international arrangements for aiding the construction of a system of railways from Ottawa to the Sault Sainte Marie, and thence to the Montreal River, there to connect with the Northern Pacific Railroad, besides completing the latter eastward to Duluth. An international trunk line would thus be formed, serving a vast extent of valuable country.

WORK IN THE COMMITTEES.

ALLOWANCES TO ARMY OFFICERS IN NEW-YORK — CLASSIFICATION OF MAIL MATTER — THE INDIAN TERRITORY LAND LOBBY — THE TARIFF — DOORKEEPER POLK.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Col. Easton, Division and Depot Quartermaster at New-York, was before the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day, and gave a full statement of the allowances for forage, quarters, and allowances in that City, showing they are about the same as those allowed in Washington.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have nearly completed the bill "for the classification of mail matter, and the rates of postage thereon." Mail matter is divided into four classes: First, written matter; second, printed, newspaper, and periodical matter of two kinds, privileged and ordinary; third, other printed matter; fourth, merchandise. The rates now existing will probably not be changed, but the classification is simplified. The bill will prohibit the carrying of second class mail matter outside the mails, and authorize the Postmaster-General to use return postal cards and a combined letter sheet and envelope. Sample copies of newspapers, &c., are to be admitted to the mails at the same rate as regular issues of registered matter. The committee is divided as to whether any distinction should be made in the rates on second class matter, or whether the rates should be uniform. Several votes were taken on this question, and although undecided, the probability is that the law will remain as it is, making the rates 2 and 3 cents per pound. Chairman Waddell will report the bill as soon as perfected for printing and recommittal. The committee will proceed with the Postal Savings bill introduced by Mr. Waddell as soon as the above-named bill is completed.

The Senate Committee on Territories were engaged to-day in making out a list of witnesses to be summoned in the investigation recently ordered by the Senate, under the Voorhees resolution, to inquire as to alleged attempts to procure the creation of a territorial government for the Indian Territory. The resolution refers to certain railroad land grants which are expected to become operative in the event of the organization of the proposed Territorial Government, and the inquiry is directed to ascertain whether the railroad companies have issued bonds based upon the conditional grants of Indian lands, and, if so, to ascertain in whose possession the bonds are, and for what purpose. The committee are also empowered by the Dorsey amendment of this resolution to investigate the alleged expenditures of school moneys belonging to the Indians for the support of delegates in Washington during the past five years to defeat attempts to create a civil government for the Territory. The committee are also directed by the Dorsey amendment to report "whether a civil form of government cannot be organized over the Indian Territory for the better protection of life and property; and whether the lands, now held in common by said Indian tribes, cannot be divided in severalty among the Indians, without confirming the conditional grants of lands to certain railroad corporations."

The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day considered the small deficiency still recently passed by the House of Representatives.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day passed on the clause in the Tariff bill relating to mustard, without alteration. The present rate on oils was retained, with the exception of essential, spermaceti, and all others now on the free list, which were fixed at 10 per cent ad valorem. All varnish was made 50 cents per gallon. Vitriol, white or sulphate of zinc 20 per centum ad valorem; blue or sulphate of copper 3 cents per pound; watches, watch cases, watch movements, parts of watches, and watch materials not otherwise provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem; clocks, and parts thereof, 25 per centum ad valorem; chronometers, box or ship, and parts thereof, reduced from 25 to 10 per centum ad valorem. The rate on ginger-root was fixed at 3 cents per pound. Extract of indigo, or of carmine, 10 per centum ad valorem. Olives, green, prepared, or stuffed, 20 per centum ad valorem. Orange and lemon peel, not prepared, was made free. Pulp of wood was changed from $20 per ton to 20 per centum ad valorem. Plumbago was made free. The rate on phosphorus was fixed at 15 cents per pound, and on all combinations of alum at 60 cents per 100 pounds.

The House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, investigating the affairs of Col. Polk, Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, have agreed upon a report, by a vote of 7 to 3, charging him with violations of law and loose management of his office in the matter of appointments, and they recommend his removal, and that the subordinates of the House be placed under the charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms until the House shall determine upon the election of another Doorkeeper. It was shown before the committee that many of the appointments were made on importunity of some members of the House, who promised appropriations of money to cover all deficiencies occurring from such appointments, and further, that the troubles which attended the Doorkeeper resulted in part from the fault of the present system of dispensing patronage. Nothing appeared in the evidence before the committee showing that the Doorkeeper intentionally did wrong in the premises.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1878.

There was another lively demand upon the Treasury to-day for silver dollars in exchange for gold coin. The Treasurer is exchanging silver to any amount needed by those applying therefor. There were no more new silver dollars received from the Mint to-day.

The following honorary Commissioners to the Paris Exposition were commissioned by the President to-day: Frederick Smythe, New-Hampshire; A. L. Coolidge, Massachusetts; Levi P. Morton, and Andrew D. White, New-York; George W. Childs and Wm. H. Davis, Pennsylvania; Edward H. Knight, District of Columbia; William A. Moore, North Carolina; T. M. Safford, Tennessee; James M. Smart, Indiana; Edwin Cowles, Ohio; Benjamin E. Gallup, Illinois; T. T. Merrill, Wisconsin; William Belcher, California; Carl C. F. Meyer, Dakota; Austin Savage, Idaho; and John A. Tanner, Arizona; W. R. Steele, Wyoming; Edward Evans, Washington Territory; E. R. Bennett, Utah, and Sylvester Waterhouse, St. Louis, Mo., Assistant Commissioners. This completes the list of Commissioners and Assistants.

The Deficiency bill, recently reported, appropriates $75,000 for constructing, repairing, and enlarging, and renting vaults and safes for the use of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States; and for the purchase and preservation of buildings under control of the Treasury Department, $25,000; Custom house and Sub-Treasury at Chicago, $100,000; Custom-house and Post Office at Cincinnati, $100,000; Custom-house and Post Office at Philadelphia, $100,000; Post Office and Sub-Treasury at Boston, $100,000; Custom-house and Post Office at St. Louis, $100,000; Custom-house and Post Office at Fall River, Mass., $50,000; Custom-house, Court-house, and Post Office at Nashville, Tenn., $40,000; Custom-house and Post Office at Hartford, Conn., $75,000; Appraisers' stores at San Francisco, $40,000; Court-house and Post Office at Parkersburg, West Va., $6,000, Custom-house at New-Orleans, La., $10,000; for the completion of the building for a Court-house and Post Office at Trenton, N. J., $6,000; for the United States Court-house and Post Office building in New-York, for urgently necessary repairs, $10,000; for transportation of the Army, &c., $1,200,000, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. The total sum recommended to be paid by this bill is $2,390,065 62.

THE WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, March 15.—The French mail steamer from St. Thomas, March 10, arrived here to-day. Newshad been received at St. Thomas that President Baez, of San Domingo, with his family, arrived at Mayagues, in the Island of Porto Rico, on March 5. The fact of his arrival is all that was known in St. Thomas, when the steamer left. No further particulars had been received from Porto Rico to explain the President's departure from San Domingo, and no news whatever of late events in San Domingo had reached St. Thomas.

The latest advices from Hayti show that tranquility prevailed throughout that Republic. Coffee had fallen to $10 50 per quintal.

The Central Factory in the Island of St. Croix had begun operations and was working well.

THE SMYTH IMPEACHMENT.

AN INSURANCE FARCE AT ALBANY.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF SUPERINTENDENT SMYTH—NEW-YORK LAWYERS ON THE STAND—THE VALUE OF COMPETENT SUPERVISION—A STATE SENATOR AS A WITNESS—HOW THE PUBLIC GOOD MAY BE CARED FOR.

From our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 15, 1878.

The Smyth trial brought to the stand to-day more New-York lawyers who were ready to testify that $10 apiece was a fair compensation for examining 2,700 abstracts of title, although the bulk of the work was done by three clerks at $5 per day, and the whole job was completed in three months. The dignified humbug that sometimes asserts itself in the legal profession was never more strikingly illustrated than in this ludicrous estimate put upon the value of "supervision" by a "competent" lawyer. Senator Harris, under advice of counsel, concluded to appear as a witness to-day, to back up his performance as a speech-maker yesterday. The cross-examination was very feeble—intentionally so, to all appearance—and, of course, the testimony and the speech were made to harmonize beautifully, and "Ham" Harris left the stage in a halo of glory and as innocent as a cherub. So far as the effort of counsel on either side are concerned, the testimony appears to be pretty much all in, and, if it is to end here, it will go into history as the biggest farce that was ever played in the way of impeachment trials. Not but there is ample evidence to justify Smyth's removal from office. He admitted enough for that before the trial commenced. But there has been no attempt made to expose the rascality of the Insurance Department under Smyth's management—which is what policy-holders and the people are entitled to know—and the whole course of the investigation tends to confirm the current rumor that the Governor, who preferred the charges, is as fearful of the results of a thorough investigation as the accused. He wants to get Smyth out of office, not because he is an unfit man for the place, for that he knew, or ought to have known, before he appointed him a year ago, but because he got cheated in an infamous bargain. His appointment was conceived in corruption, and his removal is sought for in revenge. The public weal, the honest administration of the Insurance Department, or the interests of swindled policy-holders, had nothing to do with Smyth's elevation to the office, and they have had just as little to do with any efforts made by the Governor to get him out. It only remains to see whether the Senate, regardless of the personal aspects of the case on either side, will look to the public good alone, and decide it in the interests of the people, whom they were sent here to represent.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 15, 1878.

The trial of Insurance Superintendent Smyth was continued before the Senate to-day in presence of a crowd of spectators, who filled every available spot in the Senate Chamber. Henry Smith, one of the counsel for the defense, in opening the proceedings, said that his associate, Mr. Peckham, was unable to be present, on account of the sudden death of his law partner, Mr. Grenville Tremain, and as he was to open the case for the defense, it had been decided between them to waive any formal opening in the way of a speech to the Senate, and he would therefore go on with the examination of witnesses. William G. Putney was then called for the defense, and testified as follows: Have been a practicing attorney for 11 years; am partner of Henry L. Clinton; have had experience in examining abstracts of title in New-York; in my opinion $10 per abstract would be a fair price for examining 2,700 abstracts for an insurance company under an examination with a view to ascertain its solvency. [Witness gave a detailed description of the work involved in a proper examination of abstracts.]

Cross-examined by the People.—If I were called upon by a client to pass upon the validity of a title, I should not consider a mere examination of the abstract of title sufficient; it counsel employed to examine abstracts left the work to be done entirely by clerks, it might affect the value of his services; where the abstract involves a large sum of money it is customary to charge a larger fee than when the work is small, although the work may not be greater; where abstracts are examined by the wholesale, there ought to be a smaller fee charged for each abstract then when only one is examined; don't think it right that a lawyer should receive $20,000 for doing nothing; if 2,700 abstracts are examined, and the lawyer gets $10 for the work for $2,500 don't think it fair that he should receive over $20,000 for his service.

Direct-examination.—If the service is accurately performed, I don't think it would make any difference to me how it was done, whether by an old or a young lawyer or by a clerk.

Stewart L. Woodford sworn for the defense—Have been a practicing lawyer since 1865; the law firm of which I am a member has had large experience in examining titles; if an insurance company has 2,700 abstracts of title to be examined with a view to ascertain its security, I would think $10 an abstract a fair, low charge.

Cross-examined—My firm are counsel for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; the approval of titles examined for this company has been by my self; my partner has had large experience in work in examining titles, make out the abstracts, and bring them to me for approval.

Q.—What advantage do you think it was to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, or to any policy-holder in that company, to have Harris & Rudd come down from Albany and examine the abstracts of title certified by your firm? A.—I was glad they came, for they discovered many mistakes, which, with all our care, are hard overlooked; the ultimate validity and effect in the validity of any of the titles, but I was glad to have them pointed out; would think $10 an abstract a fair price for examining 2,700 abstracts, if the work were thoroughly done, when if the clerks, who did most of the work, only received $2,500 for their services; do not think lawyers' clerks generally receive fair remuneration for their services.

Re-direct examination.—The statement made to the counsel for the people had intimated yesterday that Senator Harris, in making an explanation to the Senate instead of taking the witness-stand, desired to avoid the ordeal of cross-examination, he would now call Mr. Harris as a witness, and give them an opportunity to cross-examine him. Mr. Hamilton Harris was then sworn and examined by Mr. Smith for the defense. The statement made to the Senate by me yesterday was true.

Cross-examined—The printed report in the *Journal* of last evening is substantially correct; think the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; this firm as now constituted was organized in June last; previous to that it was "Harris & Miller;" the second company examined by our firm was the Universal, of New-York; the next was the Manhattan Life, of New-York; during this examination I was in New-York every week; the work was done; doubtful questions were submitted to me for decision; can't say how many times I was in the office of the company; may have attended to other business when in New-York, but this was what called me there; think the examination lasted about a month; the next company we examined was the Metropolitan, of New-York; gave this examination about the same supervision as did the others; the next was the Homeopathic Company, and the next the Globe; since the Globe we have commenced an examination of the Knickerbocker, which is not yet finished; was retained as counsel for the New-York Life Insurance Company about the 1st of September; wrote the opinion given in the evidence on this trial with regard to the law regulating payments for services by insurance companies; the statement in the opinion as to what had been paid by the Comptroller was based on the order granted by Judge Landon; assumed from the fact that Head & Hale were counsel in the case, that the case had been fully argued before Judge Landon; if the statute of 1873 was constitutional that order of Judge Landon should not have been granted; [the order was handed to witness, who was asked to point out any reference to it to the statute of 1873;] after I had written my opinion I gave it to Smyth; he did not tell me that the statute of 1873 was not referred to in the argument before Judge Landon; he did not tell me that the terms of the order were agreed upon between him and counsel for the insurance company; got the information from which I drew the report for Mr. Tobey of the examination of the New-York Life, from Mr. Calkins and Mr. Tobey; the report was handed to Superintendent Smyth; [report produced and read in evidence; among other things it states that they had examined the abstracts and titles of 2,700 pieces of property;] what proportion of the 2,700 pieces of property the insurance company put up? Don't know; presented the report to Mr. Tobey; Mr. Tobey paid me; don't know how he received funds; after making the report to Tobey I had no connection with the matter, so far as I know; I gave it to Tobey; it was not a package; don't recollect who was present when I gave it to Tobey; it was at the house of Mr. A. B. Cornell, in Forty-second-street, New-York; there was no litigation between the New-York Life and the Union Trust Company in relation to the $64,000 check after I was retained as counsel; the other reason I was retained was on account of matters growing out of the examination of the New-York Life; I was to use my influence with Tobey and his associates and with the appraisers to hurry up the examination; the original report and bill which I drew up for Tobey was taken to him, and after being handed to Smyth was returned to me with the deduction suggested by Smyth; the whole matter of drawing up the report, making out the bill, and getting the check for its payment was all done in two days.

Counsel for the defense here put in evidence a certified copy of the law passed last year which the Governor refused to sign; also the memoranda of the Governor's reasons for not signing it. Counsel said that the Governor's Message preferring charges against Mr. Smyth referred to certain alleged "confessions" of the accused. He therefore would put in evidence the actual statement made to the Senate committee by Mr. Smyth. There being no more witnesses present, the further hearing of the case was adjourned till Thursday next at 10 A. M., in order to give time to print the testimony, but with the understanding that additional testimony may be received if either side desires it.

AFFAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION—THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE —END OF THE STRIKE.

LONDON, March 16.—The Liberal Association of Leeds has passed a resolution binding itself to support Mr. Gladstone at the next election. It does not expect him, if returned, to perform any local duties. Six candidates whose names were before the association have withdrawn in his favor.

The Oxford boat crew arrived at Eaton yesterday for practice on the Thames preparatory to their approaching race with the Cambridge crew.

The masons' strike formally terminated on Thursday night by permission to the men to accept the masters' terms.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

PRESS LAW TO RESTRAIN THE NATIVE NEWSPAPERS FROM SEDITIOUS WRITING.

CALCUTTA, March 15.—The Council of the Governor-General yesterday passed a bill for the better regulation of the native Indian press, enabling the Government to promptly suppress all seditious writings, extortion and intimidation by the vernacular press. Lord Lytton, the Governor-General, in supporting the measure, said that while his associations and convictions were on the side of free utterance of thought, it was his deliberate judgment that this measure was imperatively demanded by the supreme law of safety of the State. No Government could tolerate the circulation among its ignorant masses of such seditious and disloyal language as was constantly uttered by the vernacular press. The article against extortion and intimidation was intended to protect native magistrates, chiefs, and officials who were constantly in fear of attacks by the native newspapers.

RUN ON BOSTON SAVINGS BANKS.

THE FIVE CENTS AND THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANKS—TWO OTHER BANKS HARD PRESSED—ACTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 15.—The troubles of the New-England savings banks, the suspension of one after another, has caused a general feeling of uneasiness among depositors, and the expression of the slightest suspicion against a bank is the signal for a run of more or less magnitude. To-day there has been a run on the Five Cents Savings Bank, on School-street, one of the strongest, best known, and most conservative in the city; another on the Franklin

PEACE, NOT WAR, IN TURKEY.

IRON-CLADS AND BASHI-BAZOUKS.

A PLACARD ON THE WALLS OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY—THE STREETS OF THE CAPITAL CROWDED WITH REFUGEES—EIGHT HUNDRED PEASANTS BURNED BY TURKISH IRREGULARS—THE NEW PRINCIPAL A CREATURE OF THE ENGLISH MINISTER—AN EMPTY TREASURY AND 150,000 REFUGEES TO BE FED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Feb. 15, 1878.

On the morning of the 12th of February the following placard was found posted on the walls of the British Embassy in Pera:

"LOST—A fleet of iron-clads, somewhere between Besika Bay and the Dardanelles. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder. Apply to the porter of the English Palace."

The obnoxious bill was soon pulled down by the cavasses of Mr. Layard, but not until it had been read and commented upon by crowds of the inhabitants, who were beginning to think that Admiral Hornby's squadron was possibly composed only of phantom ships. Beatrival had been announced positively *four* times, and last Sunday the newspapaper acknowledged as the semi-official organ of the British Embassy issued a supplement, in which appeared: "We are authoritatively authorized to state that the British fleet will enter the port of Constantinople this afternoon." The proprietors of the journal must have made a small fortune on that 10th of February. Three editions at least of his supplement were bought up, and people stood in groups at every street corner discussing the news and estimating its possible bearing upon the question of peace or war—crowds of all classes, Mussulman and Christian, Europeans and natives. The streets of Stamboul were literally blocked with crowds of Turkish women in gala dress, of black-coated Franks, of tattered refugees, of Circassians still intent upon the sale of their booty, of Zeibecks and Bashi-Bazouks, some disarmed, but still retaining their truculent and repulsive physiognomies. All the hills in rear of the city were lined with spectators, and even the gallery around the summit of the Tower of Galata was so filled that the guardian was obliged to call upon the Police to prevent accidents. Everybody was curious, but no one showed a shadow of anxiety; there was nothing to remind one that the enemy was only at a few hours' march from the capital of a fallen Empire. And the crowds waited on with Oriental patience, but at last the sun went down and the people went home, and not a sail had appeared upon the horison. Next day the comedy recommenced, but in another form. The night watchmen went from door to door notifying the inhabitants that in a few hours the thunder of artillery would be heard, but that there would be no cause for alarm, as it would be simply the salute of England to Islam; and in the churches and the mosques the same announcements were made; but again, as before, the British iron-clads did not pass the Dardanelles.

Probably you in America may know the causes of these strange manœuvres, and of the interchange of dispatches which was their result; here we are reduced to conjectures, but the most accredited version is that Mr. Layard had been informed of the existence of a formidable conspiracy aiming at the overthrow of the Sultan and the massacre of the Christians by the Tcherkesses, who were to be let loose in the streets of Pera, and the names of Suleiman Pasha and his staff were mentioned as ring-leaders of the sedition. If this rumor had been founded, six vessels in the Bosphorus would not have been too much for our protection, but unfortunately, Mr. Layard's precautions were taken rather late, as the danger was infinitely greater three weeks ago than it is at present, and we are at a loss to understand why the fleet should be sent here now, since Lord Derby threatened to resign when its advance was first ordered. Besides, the Ambassador has not been in order. On the other occasion he had procured a firman, but now his application at the Porte received only an evasive reply, and when Admiral Hornby showed himself last Saturday at Koum-Kaleh, in obedience to the summons of his nation's representative, he found that leave to go through the Straits had not yet been granted, and was obliged to anchor his ships until fresh instructions came from Lord Derby, "Return to Besika."

On the whole, people are rather glad that the English have not come. Not long ago the presence of foreign troops seemed our only chance of safety; but now, we fear that with the Russians so near on the land side, some incident, like a quarrel between the sailors of the fleet and the soldiers of the Russian Army, might bring about a collision from which we, Turk-combatants, would be the chief sufferers. There is, too, very little real danger at present, except the supply of food should run short, when the consequences would be terrible, as although the number of ruffians has greatly diminished, still, enough of them remain to do a vast amount of harm. The authorities are doing all in their power with a choice collection of rare books, which he has read and studied, and yet Turkey's Prime Minister is persuaded it is his best chance to appear superior to every other pretendant of ancient or modern times. He is not much liked withal, and meets with resistance everywhere. One of the late Ministers, who had been appointed Governor to a distant province, whence any return is problematical refused to go, stating that he was willing to be tried for his acts and neither for these, if he had been guilty, but that he would not submit to "a disguised banishment." The Chamber has even upon further and calmer consideration the Ministerial question suppressing the Grand Visierat, which is established to have been appointed illegally as it was made without the vote of the Parliament. The Deputies demanded their rights as representatives of the nation; they appealed to the executive power; they threatened dissolution, and they have been sent about their business until further orders.

According to present appearances, if the negotiations with Russia be delayed, or fail entirely, the fault will be exclusively that of Ahmed Vefyk, who is the creature of the English Embassy. The situation needed some one of a conciliating spirit, and at the same time great energy and force of character; whereas his attributes are, on the contrary, those of a bad temper, remarkable irregularity, and, instead of decision, stupid obstinacy. The new programme contemplated, as its basis, Ministerial responsibility united with complete liberty of action for each incumbent of office, but the Prime Minister would retain the responsibility of the individual, but submit that individual to his control. Already there have been changes in the composition of the Ministerial bureaus, and there is good reason to suppose that Server Pasha, who, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, was the chief plenipotentiary at Adrianople, will resign or be removed in consequence of his remarks to the London *News* correspondent, which we have just read, expressive of his desire to throw Turkey into the arms of Russia, and of his instruction to seek support in a Russian alliance rather than trust her existence to the fallacious promises of England. This article has made quite a sensation here, but, I should add, the opinions of the Minister have not met with many adherents, at the moment our chief thought is how to provide for the necessities of the 150,000 refugees who are still in our midst. The atrocities of the bandits, who have so added to the disasters of the war, should not stifle all sympathy for its victims. 30,000 of whom are estimated to have perished from want and sickness during the exodus. Those who are here now are not responsible for the crimes of a comparatively small number. The Treasury is empty, epidemics have broken out in Stamboul, the supply of food may fail from one day to another, and we remember that hunger is often an evil counselor.

THE BALTIMORE BARRATRY CASE.

INDICATIONS OF A DARK AND COMPLICATED CONSPIRACY TO STEAL THE ALICE, INVOLVING THE MURDER OF HER CAPTAIN — KINNEAR AND WILLIAMS THE CHIEF CONSPIRATORS.

BOSTON, March 15.—In connection with the case of barratry reported from Baltimore the uncle of the Captain of the vessel, Charles E. Campbell, believes his nephew was murdered because he would not be a party to the plot, and is making a determined effort through the British Consul at this port to unravel the mystery. The father of the murdered Captain, Seth M. Campbell, is expected at Demerara every day. He is well known here as an old and trusted shipmaster, and he is expected to aid in forwarding out the mystery.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—The *American* says: "Further developments in the case of barratry, by which the man Kinnear and his fellow-conspirators were on a nearly successful in stealing the British brigantine Alice and cargo, resulted yesterday in throwing additional light on the account as published in yesterday's *American*. As was then stated, the vessel does not, as was alleged by Kinnear, belong to Hopewell, New-Brunswick, the evidence indicating that she belonged to St. John, New-Brunswick. Yesterday Mr. James Carey Coale, agent for the German Board of Underwriters, ascertained that the Alice was no longer registered at St. John, the register having been transferred in June, 1877, to Liverpool. All information, therefore, on this point will have to be obtained from that city, and Mr. Coale, Capt. R. C. Hayes, ship-broker, and others, are now in communication with their correspondents in Liverpool to complete the identification of the vessel. The impression prevailed at the Custom-house yesterday that the vessel did not clear from Porto Cabello, but was loaded at Laguayra, another port in Venezuela. Mr. Charles L. Kemp, of the Custom-house, told an *American* reporter yesterday that the register presented by Kinnear was evidently a forgery obtained from Porto Cabello or some other port in Venezuela, and afterward carried over to Laguyra by Kinnear to perfect his plans for the fraud. An important document in the chain of evidence was received yesterday by Mr. Coale from a correspondent in Philadelphia, who says: 'The writer called upon a gentleman of this city, just returned from Laguayra, who knows the man Charley, (Kinnear's servant,) and got quite well acquainted with him near, whom he described perfectly, to the burn or scar on his right cheek, and as being a little bow-legged. In Laguayra he went by the name of J. F. Wynne, and Charley knows it. Charley seems so far as to confidentially tell the gentleman that Wynne was an assumed name. Wynne arrived in Laguayra last October in the English brigantine Alice from Jamaica, with a cargo of coal. Charley was with him. This is the same vessel now in Baltimore. The writer was correct in his supposition that the vessel never went to Porto Cabello, and we now have from the mate of the brigantine in Laguayra, with the cargo and shippers, cut from a Laguayra newspaper. She left Laguayra for Hamburg, and doubtless the name and papers were all changed between that time and Cabello. Campbell was a slight, small man, weighing about 125 pounds. He was constantly with McDonald, the first mate of the Alice, and they roomed together in Laguayra.'

It appears from the letter was brought referred to as clipped from a Laguayra newspaper, which renders it plain that the brig Alice and her cargo were cleared from Laguayra for Hamburg. There can be no doubt that Kinnear caused her clearance papers to be changed, making her for Cabello instead of clearance, and the port of destination Baltimore, instead of Hamburg. There is also little doubt that Capt. Campbell, of the Alice, and McDonald, the first mate, exchanged places, the latter becoming Captain of the newly-made Alexis, under the assumed name of Williams. With regard to the change of the vessel's name from Alice to Alexis, the servant Charley states that on the second day out from Laguayra he looked over the stern of the vessel and noticed that her name had been changed. Doubtless, if the paint on the vessel's stern were scraped off her true name would be discovered beneath the assumed one. A copy of the letter above given was yesterday morning delivered to Marshal Gray, and it is thought that Kinnear's servant Charley, who is now in jail, will soon be induced to confess the whole matter.

"In addition to the articles previously found by the Custom-house officials on board the vessel, they yesterday found a key-tag, without any key attached, bearing the inscription, 'J. E. Campbell, Sackville, Westmoreland County, N. B.,' with a Masonic emblem on the reverse side. The British Consul in this city yesterday received three letters from friends in Ireland and two from Liverpool—all directed to Capt. J. E. Campbell, Baltimore, and, as the vessel was cleared for Hampton Roads for orders, it would seem that the plot was known even to parties in Europe. If this is so, the plot was a deep-laid one, and its ramifications extended much further than was at first supposed.

"Further evidence of the fraud is furnished in the peculiar change made in the marks on the coffee now stored in a warehouse on Fell's Point. It is usual to mark the bags at the ends; but in the present instance the original marks on the ends of the bags have been crossed out, and the letters J. F. K. substituted in the middle of the bags. This change, it is supposed, was made in the hold of the vessel as she was being loaded at Laguayra, or after the vessel had set sail.

"It is stated that Kinnear is not a novice in swindling. A gentleman, formerly a resident of New-Orleans and now in this city, is seated to have said as soon as he saw the man that he was the same party who some time ago perpetrated a similar fraud in New-Orleans, and with better success than in the present instance. In the light of this circumstance, coupled with the fact that a certain Baltimore house was told on Saturday by Kinnear himself that that was not his real name, it seems incredible that the rascal should have been allowed to escape on Monday. Collector Thomas says that if he had been informed of the latter circumstance Kinnear would now be in jail for perjury. The firm to whom the confession was made state that their reason for withholding this information was that they received it from the man 'in confidence,' and had no suspicion that there was anything crooked about him. As yet no arrests have been made, and he man Charley is the main hope of solving the mystery."

WASHINGTON, March 15.—It is probable that the Secretary of the Treasury will send the cargo of the brig Alexis, seized by the Collector of the Port of Baltimore for fraudulent register, &c., to a bonded warehouse, there to be kept for absolute proof of ownership.

JEFF. DAVIS ON THE LATE POPE.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Catholic Universe* quotes from a personal letter to its editor from Jefferson Davis the following tribute to Pius IX.: "I grieve with you over the decease of the great and noble-good Pio Nono. In common with all who honor true piety, that which begets universal charity, I feel the loss which the Christian world has sustained in the departure of this grand exemplar; but I have personal obligations added to the common cause for mourning. You have mentioned many characteristic acts of that sublime man. Let me add one, of which you might not otherwise learn, for it was so privately as it was graciously done. When my war was closed in the defeat of the South, and I was incarcerated with treatment the most needlessly rigorous, if not designedly cruel; when the invention of malignants was taxed to its utmost to fabricate stories to defame and degrade me in the estimation of mankind; when deserted at home, as well as abroad, joined in the cry with which the ignorant or passionate assailed me, there came to me from the Vatican, unsolicited by me in my solitary captivity, the holy father sent to me his Blessing, and beneath it was written, by his own hand, the comforting invitation our Lord gives to all who are oppressed: *Venite ad me omnes qui laboratis et onerati estis, et ego reficiam vos, dicit Dominus!* That the inscription was autographic was attested by 'Il Cardinal Monaco la Valletta.' [Seal.] 'Addi 10 Aprile, 1866.'"

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

THE EXHIBIT OF AMERICAN ART.

SIX ACRES FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS — A HIGH STANDARD ATTAINED BY A FEW AMERICAN ARTISTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I should like to make an appeal through THE TIMES to all lovers of art and persons of culture with regard to the representation at the Paris Exposition of a department of American art which has never been fairly represented abroad. While the number of artists engaged in it is small, they have attained to a high standard for the present day in the art of engraving on wood, and on this ground we can compete favorably with European nations, most of which are decidedly our inferiors. A like superiority we cannot with certainty maintain in any other department of art. I know all lovers of art with us in America would regret our throwing away the opportunity of deserved success and honor. In practice, the means to obtain this distinction for the United States are easily secured. A space of six or eight feet square would be more than is needed for such an exhibition. The number of our artist engravers is small. Their works are of small dimensions necessarily, and I think I have not understated the space required.

With regard to my own appreciation of the merits of our best American work, I am able to state that I have the concurrent opinion of many European artists and critics, of whom I might mention Mr. Ruskin as the latest one, and one of the least liable to over-rate work done in rivalry of his own countrymen. The committee who have taken in charge the management of the representation of the United States in art at the Paris Exposition, encouraged the offer of the best specimens of wood engraving that could be found here, for exhibition in Paris, but owing to some circumstances so far unexplained, they became unwilling the next day to allow these engravings to be entered in the Fine Arts Department. I believe that, over-weighted with the cares of business, and the representation of great public interests, and unaccustomed and inexpert in this more recondite and technical art, they did not realize the injury they were inflicting upon the standing of a meritorious, though less well-known, class of artists, nor of the harm they were doing to art and its culture in American. Your own experience and knowledge of life will have shown you how difficult it is in a country of commerce and manufacture to lift a trade into high art. It is difficult in any part of the world. To have had it happen here is something of which we should all be proud; nor should we, it seems to me, lose any chance to let it be known. I hope that through such a public statement our American committee will take the matter into consideration, unwilling as they must be to pass over lightly as American success which has had the praise and approval of the principal artists and critics that I have met, and it has been my good fortune to know a good many, both here and across the Atlantic. I should not be so urgent were there any practical difficulty in the way, such as want of space, or great weight or difficulty of transportation, but such a collection as would represent our work would not cover more wall space than I have mentioned above, and if not framed could all be carried over in a large envelope.

J. L. F.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 15, 1878.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE WITH THE LIST OF WORKS OF ART FORWARDED FROM THIS COUNTRY.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1878.

To Hon. Richard C. McCormick, Commissioner-General of the United States for the Paris Exposition:

DEAR SIR: The Advisory Committee appointed by yourself to assist in the task of selecting American works for the Paris Exposition, beg leave to report: That they assembled at the house of ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, on Jan. 21, 1878, and organized by the appointment of Gov. Morgan as Chairman, and J. W. Pinchot as Secretary. The first question that came up for decision was whether it would be possible for the committee, within the limited time allowed it, to make an exhibition that would be creditable to the present condition of art in this country. After mature consideration of the subject, it was thought best to undertake such an exhibition, even if it should not prove to be so complete as it might have been made had more time been given. The committee decided that it would have reflected unpleasantly upon the artistic development and taste of the country if an exhibition in the Fine Art Department should be omitted. In order, therefore, to carry out this purpose, and after consultation with prominent professional authorities, they prepared and addressed a circular to about 150 of the leading American artists, asking them to indicate such pictures as they would like to offer for the consideration of the committee. To this circular only about 50 affirmative answers were returned. Many of the artists were unable to procure such works as they would have been glad to offer, on account of distance from their residence to the port of shipment, or the unwillingness of the owners to part with them for so long a period. The number of pictures offered in this mode and chosen by the committee was about 200, and the space assigned to them by the architect of the committee, they resolved to supply the few pictures necessary from private galleries.

Among the artists who responded to the circular were a considerable number resident abroad, to whose name one-eighth of the committee space was once devoted. But as the committee could not decide upon the acceptability of works now in Europe, a large portion of the space set apart for that purpose, in concert with our Superintendent, Mr. D. Maitland Armstrong. The duties of the Superintendent, according to a letter of instructions since given him by the committee, are to receive the works of art as they arrive in this City, and attend to their careful boxing and shipping on one of the national vessels placed at your disposal as Commissioner-General by the Government. To be present at their landing on the other side, to provide for their transportation to Paris, properly arrange them in the exhibition room, and, at the close of the Exhibition, see to their reshipment and safe return to their owners. We are persuaded, from the high character of Mr. Armstrong as an artist and a gentleman, that these duties will be discharged with the utmost fidelity and care.

The following is a list of the works of art forwarded from this country, with the names of their respective artists:

OIL PAINTINGS.

A. F. Bellows	A New-England Village School
D. O. Tiffany	Duane-street, near William, New-York
C. H. Miller	Oaks at Creedmoor, Long Island
A. W. Thompson	The School-house on the Hill
S. A. Gifford	San Gabergal, Venice
S. A. Gifford	Mount Kenker
W. Whittredge	The Platte River
W. Whittredge	Forest Brook
A. H. Wyant	New-England Landscape
W. Shirlaw	Sheep Shearing in the Bavarian Highlands
W. Homer	Visit from the Old Mistress
W. Homer	Sunday Morning in Virginia
W. Homer	Snapping the Whip
H. Roner	The Country School Room
L. E. Wilgaroth	Ingratitude
George Inness	St. Peter's, Rome, from the Tiber
George Inness	New-Jersey Meadow Scene
F. D. Millet	Patrician Lady, Sixteenth Century
George O. Lambden	Moses on a Wall
R. S. Gifford	New-England Cedars
J. G. Brown	The Flower Seller
J. G. Brown	St. Patrick's Day
Gerrit Mollenius	An Autumnal Idyl
Jerris McEntee	Fall leaf Leaves
Arthur Quartley	Morning Effect, New-York Harbor
Wyatt Eaton	Harvesters at Rest
Wyatt Eaton	Egyptian
George R. Butler, Jr.	A Cat
George R. Butler, Jr.	Dogs on the Campagna
John J. Weir	Forging the Shaft
W. T. Richards	The Forest
W. T. Richards	In the Woods
W. T. Richards	Landscape, Spring
R. C. Porter	Portrait of a Lady
M. P. H. Dallas	Rapids Above Niagara Falls
G. H. L. Hamilton	Fall leaf Leaves
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G. H. L. Hamilton	Fall leaf Leaves
A. C. Howland	Fern's Glen
Samuel Colman	Entering Port, Evening
Samuel Colman	On the Quadalquiver
R. Johnson	Corn Husking
R. Johnson	What the Shell Says
R. H. Nicholas	The Moorish Spring
J. B. Bristol	Lake Champlain from Ferrisburg
Z. L. Hasey	Off for the Races
Thomas Le Clear	Portrait of Edwin Forrest
Frederick E. Church	The Pantheon
Frederick E. Church	Morning in the Tropics
Charles L. Elliott	Portrait of Alfred W. Mosgrip
James M. Hart	Summer Memory of Berkshire
James M. Hart	American Landscape, Indian Summer
John La Farge	Pandita in Her Library, Nyepot
D. De Forest	The Pyramid of Sakkarah
H. W. Robbins	The Harbor Islands, Lake Geneva
A. Allen Wolf	Portrait
D. Huntington	Portrait of a Lady
D. Huntington	Philosophy and Christian Art
A. Anderson	Zeca Dias Sousay
Edgar M. Ward	The Washing in Brittany
S. J. Guy	Portrait of C. S. Elliott
S. J. Guy	Baby's Bed Time
S. J. Guy	Preparing the Dinner
J. B. Irving	The Centennial
J. B. Irving	The Centennial
T. W. Wood	The Search
T. W. Wood	The Veteran
T. W. Wood	The Old Mansion
G. H. Boughton	Wester Ves Further's Fast Court in Edinburgh
J. F. Kensett	Water Reflections
W. H. Beard	Bears

WATER-COLORS.

A. F. Bellows	A New-England Village School
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C. H. Miller	Oaks at Creedmoor, Long Island
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W. Homer	Visit from the Old Mistress
W. Homer	Sunday Morning in Virginia
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H. Roner	The Country School Room
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T. W. Wood	The Veteran
T. W. Wood	The Old Mansion
G. H. Boughton	Wester Ves Further's Fast Court in Edinburgh
J. F. Kensett	Water Reflections
W. H. Beard	Bears

J. T. Richer	In a Tide Harbor
F. O. Moore	Sunset on the Coast
F. C. Moore	On the Quay of Ripa, Venice
H. G. Tiffany	Marriage Day by the Statistical Maps of the Ministre Meckiet
H. G. Tiffany	A Returning Visit to the Grisette of Montmartre
J. S. Gifford	Sketching in the Sahara, near Biskra
J. S. Gifford	On the Lagoon, Venice
F. S. Gifford	Sale Yard at Dartmouth, Mass.
Henry Farrer	A Quiet Pool
J. F. Rollows	A New-England Homestead
E. A. Abbey	The Stage Office
S. Colman	The Cathedral at Cuttapore
W. T. Richards	South-west Point, Canada

OIL PAINTINGS.

These works are insured in the Atlantic Insurance Company until their return. The liberality of Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, in placing at the disposal of the committee, without charge, their large rooms, Nos. 625 Broadway, for the reception and boxing of the pictures, entitles them to the sincere thanks of the committee. As to the general result of their labors, the committee would express their satisfaction to the Commissioner-General in having been able, in so short a time, to procure and forward so meritorious a representation of American art. Very respectfully,

E. D. MORGAN,	J. W. PINCHOT,
J. TAYLOR JOHNSTON,	JOHN F. SHERWOOD,
PARKE GODWIN,	CHARLES C. SMITH,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,	ROBERT G. DUN,
M. M. BECKWITH,	ROBERT GORDON,
	Committee.

GOING TO THE EXHIBITION.

Commissioner-General McCormick, the representative of the United States at the Paris Exposition, will leave this City on the steam-ship France on the 20th inst., accompanied by a portion of his clerical staff. He received a dispatch yesterday from T. F. Pickering, Superintendent of the Machinery Department of the American section, stating that everything connected with the section is progressing favorably. To-day the United States ships Wyoming and Portsmouth will put to sea from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and on next Saturday the Constellation, now loading, will follow, making the fifth vessel engaged in carrying the United States exhibits to France. Secretary Thompson, of the Navy Department, Gov. McCormick, and other high functionaries will be present at the Navy-yard to-day to witness the departure of the Portsmouth and Wyoming. The latter vessel, a steamer, carries only about 200 tons weight of exhibits, being by reason of her build, and from the space occupied by machinery, very ill adapted for the storage of freight. Gov. McCormick fears that the Constellation will not be able to carry all the exhibits now remaining at the Navy-yard.

The United States steamer Omaha is daily expected to arrive at Fortress Monroe from the South Pacific Station. When she arrives she will be met with orders to proceed directly to this port, where she will be loaded with goods for the Exposition. The Omaha will carry a portion of the goods that were at first intended to be sent by the Constellation, as the latter vessel was found to be unable to convey all.

THE ARLINGTON ESTATE CASE.

DECISION OF JUDGE HUGHES THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS LIABLE TO PROCESS FOR EJECTMENT.

RICHMOND, March 15.—In the Arlington case, which was argued at Alexandria, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Hughes, on the 2d, 4th, and 5th inst., the Judge rendered his decision here to-day. Gen. Custis Lee brought suit for ejectment last year against the occupants of the estate in the State court for Alexandria County. The cause proceeded there to issue, and thereupon was removed, by certiorari, to the Federal court, where the Attorney-General intervened in behalf of the United States by suggestion, showing that the Government held, by record, title obtained by purchase at a tax sale in 1864, and was in possession for public purposes, raising the question whether this suit, being, in fact, a suit against the Government, could proceed, and moving to dismiss for want of jurisdiction. To this suggestion the plaintiff demurred and answered, and the case was heard and argued at Alexandria on the suggestion and demurrer. The decision rendered here to-day was confined to the law questions arising in the case as it stands upon the record. The court held that the suggestion did not, of itself, defeat the jurisdiction, but that the court might look into the record to discover the grounds of the Government's title, and of its right to intervene. Accordingly the court proceeded to inquire whether the Government held the estate in its sovereign or in a private character; and, in the latter event, whether it held the estate for public purposes. The cession of the State jurisdiction was never obtained—not even from the Alexandria Government. No provision of law looking to establishing the sovereign jurisdiction of the United States over Arlington has ever been complied with, and the court showed from Vattel, Story, the Attorney-General's opinions, and many other authorities, that the Government held Arlington by private tenure. Inquiring into the purposes for which the estate was held, it appeared that only 200 acres of the estate, (which contains 1,100 acres,) are used for an apparently public purpose, that is, the sacred purpose of a national cemetery, the rest being occupied for national use of the Government, being actually occupied by some 200 poor people, who would seem from the record to pay no rent.

The Judge then proceeded to examine whether a sovereign power can be sued indirectly in respect to property held either by sovereign or private tenure. He shows that in proceedings in rem this can be done in this country whenever, in the service of *mesne* process, the possession is not wrested from the Government, and that, though in England in Admiralty causes the consent of the Government is required to be obtained, yet that consent is generally given as a matter of course. He shows that in other suits respecting personal property, the United States Supreme Court has in many cases, beginning with Osborn against the United States Bank, ruled that suits may proceed where the Government is not the defendant named in the record. Proceeding to suits concerning land, the Judge shows that the decisions of the English courts which hold that ejectment will not lie against the Crown do not hold good in this country; that the present action is in the nature of a writ of right, and is only ejectment in name, under State law, and that the English decisions, in holding that ejectment will not lie, but that petition of right will lie, really prove that the Crown may be sued by judicial proceeding. Coming to the final question whether the Government may be thus sued for lands in its possession, the proceedings to which the occupants are parties defendant to the record, the Judge cites a line of cases from Meigs vs. McClung, 9th Crouch's Reports, down to Cooley vs. O'Connor, in this State, in which the United States Courts have exercised jurisdiction in just such cases as this of Arlington, with the sanction of the Supreme Court. He also shows that the Supreme Courts of Virginia, Louisiana, Illinois, California, and other States have supported the ruling of the United States Supreme Court in the exercise of such jurisdictions. The Judge declares that he is convinced, by these authorities, to hold that this cause may proceed to the issue on its merits, and to sustain plaintiff's demurrer to the Attorney-General's suggestion. The Judge said that he had studied the authorities with the more solicitude from the circumstance that all the tax titles derived from the Tax Commissioners who sold Arlington to the Government had been practically overthrown by the decisions of the Supreme Court in Bennett against Hunter, in 9th Wallace, and Tracey against Irwin, in 18th Wallace; and the fate of the Government's tenure of Arlington seemed to depend upon this question of jurisdiction. If his decision was wrong, however, he was consoled by the reflection that it would doubtless be reviewed on a writ of error by the Supreme Court.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The general store of Dixon Thompson, at Brookside, near Morristown, N. J., together with the Post Office, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Nothing whatever was saved. The loss amounts to about $8,000; insurance about $2,000. The Government's loss in mail-bags and stamps is small. The building was evidently pillaged and set on fire. The door was open when the fire was first seen.

A special from Hot Springs received at Memphis, Tenn., reports another fire there yesterday morning. Four wooden buildings on the east side of Valley street, adjoining the recent great fire, were destroyed. The loss is $10,000 or $15,000. Among the sufferers are R. A. Cartwright and Patsy Dugan, owners of general stores.

A fire occurred last evening in the two-story frame building in Red Hook-lane, Brooklyn, occupied by the Board of Education, which occasioned damage to the extent of $500. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Eyder's carriage factory, at Acton, Quebec, with contents, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $12,000, and the insurance $8,500.

Three stores in the business part of the town of Fort Rowan, Ontario, were burned yesterday morning. The loss is $10,000.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCES.

READING, Penn., March 15.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference of Philadelphia reassembled this morning. Addresses were made by Bishop Scott, of the Wilmington Conference, and Rev. Dr. Hanlon, of Pennington Seminary. Keido Tomonari and Abbe Kuno, converts of the Japan M. E. Mission, were admitted on trial and elected to Deacons' orders. Reports of various Presiding Elders were read and received with approbation, after which the Conference adjourned.

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 15.—The New-Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session here, to-day appointed a committee of eleven to try the charges preferred against Rev. W. E. Perry. Krypert was selected as the place for the next session of the Conference.

RAILROAD SALE POSTPONED.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 15.—The sale of the New-York Midland Railroad, (ordered by the court,) which was adjourned several times because no buyer offered $2,500,000, as required by the conditions of sale to pay the Receiver's certificates, was finally consummated.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

A BREAK IN THE RANKS.

CHANGES IN MR. ALVORD'S BILL—THE MEASURE PROGRESSED—A MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT PAIRS—THE SENATE'S WORK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 15, 1878.

Both parties came promptly to time this morning on the Apportionment bill. Both had elaborated their programmes in caucus the night before; had settled difficulties among themselves, and had eased their minds by talking off some bad temper. As respects the Democrats their business was one of attack only, and was therefore comparatively simple. The amendments to be offered were given to the proper men, each member whose county was to be benefited by the proposed amendment being assigned to offer it. No vote by yeas and nays being possible in Committee of the Whole, it was agreed to call for a count on each motion and to demand tellers. The Republicans, on the other hand, had determined that the fight should be made by votes and not by talk, for the very rough-hewn truths which Gov. Alvord had uttered in the morning, when he told Mr. Brooks that his bill was a political one, and that that gentleman's talk about magnanimity and appeals to justice was a humbug, which neither deceived himself nor the people it was addressed to, who would hear very different language if they were in the minority. This blunt talk had made the blood of some of the Republican members run cold. They thought that it was better to—in fact, that it was not always judicious to say what you thought; and the Governor was compelled to promise that he would not talk in such a dreadful way any more. The blunder over the New-York and Brooklyn districts also received some severe handling. The changes to be made in the country Senate districts, so as to harmonize differences of opinion, were agreed to, and it was then thought everything was made ready to have the bill ordered to a third reading this morning. The House met at 9:30, and after dispatching some routine business, went into committee, with Mr. Fish in the chair as before. The attack was opened by Clancy, of Kings, who, with a brief preliminary speech, offered a resolution that one member of Assembly be taken from Cattaraugus and given to Kings. He demanded a count by tellers. Tellers were appointed, and the aisles were cleared. The tellers were long in counting, and members had twice to be requested by the Chair not to move from their places until the count was completed. The tellers made their report. The Chair announced it—yeas 52, nays 54; so the motion was lost.

Mr. Searing, of Ulster, moved that one member be taken from Cattaraugus and given to Ulster, and demanded a count by tellers. The same proceedings were gone through with again. The yeas were called upon to rise, and several Democrats exclaimed joyfully, "Why, we have got Keator!" All eyes turned to that part of the House, and there, sure enough, was Mr. Keator, the Republican member from Ulster, standing up with the Democrats. This was something entirely unlooked for, and it was the more welcome as Mr. Keator is one of Gilbert's "Blue ribbon row," which has the stanchest and most uncompromising Republicans in the House upon it, and derived its title from the fact that every member upon the row had voted as one man against the Excise bill at all its stages. The tellers made their report. The Chair announced: Yeas 54, nays 52; so the motion was carried. Mr. Keator, it appears, was at the canoes, and absented himself so that he might be left free to get another member for his county if he could. He told Mr. Alvord that he would cheerfully follow him in respect to the bill generally, but as to Ulster County he must do the best he could for it, without regard to caucus arrangements.

Before the Republicans could recover from their astonishment Mr. Piper, of Niagara, was on his feet offering an amendment that one member be taken from Broome and given to Niagara. He demanded a count by tellers. Both sides by this time had learned the tactics of their opponents, and the interest grew high. The yeas were called for and stood up, but no Republican was observed among them. Then the nays were called for. The tellers made their report, and the Chair announced—yeas 56, nays 54; so the motion was carried.

Something almost approaching a shout of joy rose from the Democratic side, and the Republicans were quite confounded. Gov. Alvord got up very mad. "Mr. Chairman," he said, "it is quite evident that there is some mistake about the pairs here. Gentlemen have certainly made pairs, and have not kept faith. [Cries of 'No, no,' from the Democrats.] I say, Sir, it is impossible that gentlemen could have obtained the two votes they have, if the pairs had not been broken—votes, Sir, [with great determination,] which must, necessarily, at a later stage be reconsidered and reversed. [Cries of 'No, no,' and '

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though receiving some adherents, was jeered at by the great majority of the class. The proposal to renounce had its basis on pecuniary reasons and on the supposition that Cornell was sure to beat. This was very curious, as illustrating in different ways in which different minds may look at very simple objects, and in showing that Harvard, with so much land in Massachusetts and honored about its spirit, must has as students scrapers mean to refuse to see anything peculiar in sending a challenge to a sister college, saying it accepted, and then turning their backs on the whole thing. This seems particularly wrong when it is considered that Cornell had already been at pains to begin to prepare a crew. And even now it is not sure that Cornell and Harvard are to have a race. The arrangement as to the place of the rematch was left undetermined. Last night Capt. North showed me a letter from the Cornell Captain, in which Harvard was informed that Cornell having, as she holds, made concessions to Harvard, Harvard ought to allow her to row from Saratoga as the place for the race. This, I am sure, Harvard will not assent to, and will demand that the racing grounds be at New-London. It would be folly for the Harvard Freshmen to row at Saratoga, because they would then have no 8t man to train them, and if they got a man from the 'Varsity members of the University crew can be of service, and the University "coach" can also coach them. The experience I apparently last an impression on the Harvard mind that Freshmen crews, without the presence of a capital "coach," cannot reach even mediocre excellence, and, in the absence of such "coach," that impression will certainly prevent Harvard from meeting Cornell on the water. There are no such reasons to make Cornell avoid New-London, for if they can get a "coach" to go with them to Saratoga, they can get him to go to New-London as well. Against them, too, there will be the extra expense at New-London or going there than in going to and staying at Saratoga. If the Cornell men will see this and waive Saratoga, then the race will come off, but otherwise not.

Brewster and Binney, of the Freshmen, have come beak to their work for the crew, and these with William Freeland, of Syracuse, N.Y., give North good material for a crew. The Freshmen are being "coached" by Mr. Warren Goddard, ('72), of the 'Varsity, but he must soon be replaced by some one who has had more experience in boating. Without a "coach" the Freshmen will manage pretty well, but not in a very imperfect when the race comes off. The men are working with a fair degree of enthusiasm, but the hardest work is yet to come, and just now the men are very inexperienced. Capt. Bancroft does all that a man well can do in putting life and earnest spirit into both Freshman and "Varsity" crews, and his influence is felt in many ways.

The arrangements made by the Presidents and Captains of the Yale and Harvard University crews in regard to the race are briefly as follows: The start of the race is to be about four miles from Newcomer's, on the river, and the grand stand will be erected about half a mile from the Pavilion Hotel and at the finish. The widest part of the course on the river is about 2,770 feet, and along the middle of the course there will be a line of buoys from start to finish, about 20 feet apart. On each side of the last buoy, will be a stake-boat containing judges, and between each of these boats and the buoy each crew must go. These arrangements conclude all points of a final. The prizes will be flags, and perhaps a prize to each individual of the victorious crew. There will be two steam launches following the boats; one is to be at the service of the referee, and the other is for only the judges from each college, the referee and the time-keeper. The Captains chose Prof. A. M. Wheeler, of Yale, for referee, and the choice is one that is considered satisfactory to Harvard. The accommodations at New-London will be amply sufficient for the crowd, and the best arrangements have been made as to transportation. Trains and steamers will go and come in every direction several times during the day of the race, which will probably be rowed in the morning. The time of the race will probably be in the last of June, and there will be an exciting day of it, as the chances of the crews seem now so equal.

The usual accessories, such as building a grandstand, boat-houses, furnishing steam launches, &c., will be paid by subscription in New-London.

DEATH BY FIRE OF 3,000 CHINESE.

TERRIBLE PROGRESS OF THE FAMINE—9,000,000 PERSONS STARVING—THE FATE OF THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES AT TIENTSIN.

A correspondent of the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* writes from Shanghai Jan. 26: "The famine, which has been in progress for three years in the northern provinces, seems now to be at its height. Certain it is that such awful suffering has not come to our knowledge until this month. Our information is not from the Chinese, but from foreigners on the ground, either laboring as missionaries in those provinces or sent there to relieve the suffering. Yesterday letters came from Rev. T. Richards, an English Protestant missionary, and from Père Aymerl, a Roman Catholic, bringing terrible tales from Shansee and Shunsee, Honan and Shantung. This region has a population of 9,000,000 of human beings, who are to-day dying of starvation. These people are wandering about from place to place begging for food, and are starving to death. Parents sell their children for $1 50 or $2 to get food, and often places them, alive, in the fire of hidings, and then actually broiled and eaten to satisfy the pangs of hunger. Dead bodies lie by the roadside gnawed by the dogs and picked by the birds, while all are in a state of almost nakedness. The Chinese Government is doing much to relieve the distress, but many must perish from starvation and cold before help can come, so extensive is the tract of country under the famine."

The Hong Kong *Mail* says: "At Tientsin, on the 7th of January, a terrible calamity occurred. A fire broke out at 10 o'clock in the morning at one of the relief sheds for refugees outside of the city walls, the benefit of the famine refugees. A strong northeast wind was blowing at the time, and scarcely an hour passed before all the sheds were burned, and between 2,000 and 3,000 women and children were suffocated or burned to death. The number of inmates as I can get gives the number of inmates as 3,000, of whom only a little over 100 escaped. The location of this soup-kitchen was unfortunate. On the east side was the city ditch; on the west, south and west sides was an ice-pit, while houses lined the remaining sides. In addition it was surrounded by a strong fence of kaoliang stalks plastered with mud, to which there was but one gate, and it is said that on the bursting forth of the flames the gate-keeper locked the gate and ran away. Many of the Chinese showed much courage in trying to render assistance, as testified by an eyewitness, who, passing just at the time, hastened to do what he could in tearing down the fence and rendering other services. He speaks of the scene at this time as terrible beyond description. The sights presented after the fire had done its work was ghastly and horrible, and the picture of it rises before my mind as one that can never be effaced. The contortions of the features, the position of the bodies, hands, limbs, mouth, and eyes the same as when the flame and smoke overtook them, reminded one of the descriptions of Pompeii. Had the gate been left open probably many more might have made their escape, but so rapidly did the flames spread through the mat-sheds, and in the straw and mats spread on the ground as a protection against dampness, that before an opening could be made in the fence few even were left to linger on in suffering. How the fire originated no one seems to know—a spark, possibly, from the range where at the time the millet was cooking."

A HUSBAND LOOKING FOR HIS WIFE.

Emil Schuberth, of No. 385 Second-avenue, called at the Central Office yesterday and reported that his wife Lizzie had disappeared from her home on Wednesday, and he feared that she had committed suicide. Schuberth had only been married a few months, and his wife, who is but 20 years of age, was in the habit of gossiping with the neighbors, and he had frequently scolded her for it. On Wednesday morning, when Schuberth was about to leave home for business, he bade his wife good-bye, but she did not vouchsafe any reply. He asked her what she meant by her silence, and she then said that he would probably never see her again. Schuberth made a joking reply and went out. When he returned home he learned to his surprise that his wife had gone out soon after he had left home in the morning, and had not been seen since. He made inquiries among his wife's friends, but could obtain no trace of her whereabouts. As Mrs. Schuberth is said to be deeply attached to some of her friends knew where she had gone, her husband became alarmed, and yesterday invoked the aid of the Police to assist him in the search for his wife. Mrs. Schuberth is described as being of medium size, with fair complexion, light hair, and blue eyes. She wore a gray plaid dress, gray shawl, black straw hat, trimmed with black velvet and black feather, and button shoes, with gold on gold ear-rings, finger-ring, and gold shawl-pin. A general alarm was telegraphed to all the Police stations in this City.

FISH CULTURE.

The French Society of Acclimatisation of Paris has just acknowledged the receipt of a shipment of brook trout eggs sent by Seth Green, Superintendent of Fisheries, from the New-York hatching establishment at Caledonia. They were first packed in the usual manner, and then placed in one of the refrigerating boxes of the Transit Company, and which have been successfully used in transporting American meat across the ocean. They arrived in a admirable condition, according to the acknowledgment of Mr. Grisard, the Secretary of the society, and have been distributed to the Acclimatising Garden and the Department of Works of Paris, to be hatched. Although the eggs of the American brook trout have been sent across the ocean before by the New-York Fishery Commission, they have never been acclimatised, as the delicacy of their natures is not fully understood abroad.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Ely has signed the Aldermanic resolution requesting the Legislature to pass a bill authorizing the erection of an armory in Washington-square.

The sub-committee of the Assembly Committee on Cities will meet to-day in the Mayor's office to consider plans for the reduction of City salaries.

Bids were opened yesterday by Commissioner Campbell for paving various streets—a list of which has appeared in THE TIMES—but the contracts for the work have not yet been awarded.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen will give another hearing to-day to persons interested in the question of running steam freight cars on the Belt Railroad. Mr. R. G. Colwell and others are to speak in favor of the measure.

LAW REPORTS.

THE VANDERBILT CONTEST.

A CUBAN NOTARY PUBLIC ON THE STAND—TESTIMONY OF MR. JACOB J. VAN PELT—WHAT THE COMMODORE PROMISED HIM.

The hearing in the Vanderbilt will case was resumed before Surrogate Calvin yesterday morning. Mr. Scott Lord, of counsel for the contestant, called Pator Bombalier, a Cuban, whose English it is difficult to understand. The witness testified as follows: I live at No. 304 Third-avenue; am a Custom-house broker, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Deeds; am about to go to Havana on business; I have a son, Perrego Bombalier; he went to Havana as assistant Purser of the Niagara, 9 or 10 days ago; he was formerly a clerk in the Post Office; left there about two years ago.

Q.—Why did he leave?

Here Mr. Clinton, of counsel for the proponents, objected, and Mr. Lord explained that the son of the witness was the man whom the contestant charges with having impersonated Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, in order that detectives might track him to vile resorts. Mr. Lord said that contestant's counsel had sought that man, and served many notices upon him, but he had eluded their vigilance. They had just learned that the father was about to leave this country, and hastened to call him to the stand. Mr. Lord wished to prove by the witness on the stand that his son had left the Post Office against his father's will, and had given up a yearly salary of $1,200 there, and that thereafter he had more money in his possession than he had ever had before. The witness thought that the witness could know nothing of the matter, except from hearsay; but he would hear the answer to Mr. Lord's question, subject to Mr. Clinton's objection. Mr. Lord repeated the question.

A.—He resigned. (Laughter.)

All points which Mr. Lord attempted to make with the witness were thereafter defeated by Mr. Clinton's objections.

Mr. Jacob J. Van Pelt, a deaf old gentleman, testified: I have lived for 35 years in New-York; I knew Commodore Vanderbilt 50 years; before he took his family to Europe on the North Star he said to me: "I've got $11,000,000, and have left it better than any other $11,000,000 in the United States;" about 1863 I said to him: "What are you going to do with your property if anything happens?" he said: "I've got a large family, and none of them have been brought up to do anything; but they'll all have plenty if they live on the interest of what I leave them;" another time he said of his money: "I suppose it'll go faster than it ever come to it." I used to ride up town and down town with the Commodore; he said to me once: "I'm a friend of yours; I intend that you shall have $100,000 and a house and lot;" "Well," says I, "when am I to have it?" (laughter). "After I'm gone'll be time enough," says he; (laughter;) another time he spoke to me about the same thing; says I: "Suppose you give me the house and lot now, and I'll take care of it myself;" he said, "No, you'll appreciate it more when I'm gone;" the last conversation I had with him on that subject he said, "You shall have $100,000—that's enough for you." I did not go to the Commodore's house during his last illness; I could not hear what he said—so I used to go to the office to inquire about him; a month or two before the Commodore's death I was in his office; Lambert Wardell was there, and a lady came in.

Mr. Carter attempted to prove that once the Commodore asked Mr. Van Pelt to drive a lady from his office to her home; Mr. Van Pelt did so, and did not meet the lady again until they met in the Commodore's office a month or two before the Commodore's death; that slanders were circulated by the Commodore concerning that lady and Mr. Van Pelt, which the Commodore believed, although he never spoke of them to Van Pelt. Mr. Lord contended that it was a breach of the Commodore's character to listen to slanders against his friends, of which he never informed them. The evidence was excluded. Answering the questions put by Mr. Clinton on cross-examination, the witness said: The Commodore did not speak of leaving me a legacy after 1864; I had many business transactions with the Commodore; I often got money from him, sometimes as much as $35,000 at one time; he said to me: "Be sure; I die, and you owe me $100,000 or less, you keep it;" "Well," says I, "Commodore, I don't want you to die, but I hope I'll owe you $100,000 when you do."

Mr. Clinton—How did the account stand when the Commodore died?

Witness—He owed me $22. [Loud laughter.]

The Commodore often spoke of his son Cornelius; once he said, "I don't think Cornelius as bad as some folks represent him;" other times he said, "Cornele's a——bad fellow; I wouldn't let him go in my office if there was anything there to steal;" he said something about Cornele signing his father's name to some paper.

Re-direct: The time the Commodore said Cornele was not so bad as some folks said was not the last time he spoke to me of Cornelius.

In the afternoon, Stoughton Colgate Calvin accompanied the counsel to the residence of Mrs. Cornelius V. Cross, a grandchild of the Commodore, who gave evidence of an unfulfilled testamentary promise. Mrs. Cross, a daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, testified that she was not admitted to her father's presence during his last illness. The trial will be resumed on Tuesday next.

LOPEZ INDICTED FOR PERJURY.

Joseph Lopes, who was recently committed for perjury by Judge Van Brunt, was brought before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, whereby he sought his release from custody. His counsel, Thomas F. Byrne, after waiting in vain for some time for a representative of the District Attorney to appear, moved to have the prisoner discharged. He said that Assistant District Attorney Leary was presenting the case to the Grand Jury of the General Sessions, and he felt satisfied that the charge presented to them was a different one from that on which Judge Van Brunt had committed Lopes. He contended that Judge Van Brunt had power only, under section 5 of the Perjury act, to commit a person summarily where the perjury had been committed before him, in all other cases the counsel insisted that even a Supreme Court Judge can do no more than commit for examination or to await the action of the Grand Jury, but not commit summarily, as was done in the present case. In this instance, he said, the perjury had not been committed before Judge Van Brunt, but on June 26, 1877, and it consisted of the swearing before a notary of a false affidavit of complaint, under the advice of counsel. Judge Lawrence said he would take the papers and render a decision immediately after recess. Mr. Byrne asked the Judge to decide whether the affidavits in question, as the case was even then being presented to the Grand Jury. The Judge hinted that that was a very good reason for not rendering an immediate decision. After recess he announced his decision, dismissing the writ and remanding the prisoner. He wrote the following memorandum on the papers: "The Judge who issued the commitment had power to do so under section 1, article 1, chapter 4, part 4 of the Revised Statutes, if not under section 5 of the same act." By the time the decision was rendered a Bench warrant from the General Sessions was ready and under it Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, took Lopes into custody. The warrant was issued on a Grand Jury indictment, found by the Grand Jury of the General Sessions, accusing Lopez of perjury in connection with the suit before Judge Van Brunt.

A RECEIVER ASKS TO BE DISCHARGED.

Willis Blackstone, who was appointed as Receiver of the North American Life Insurance Company on Oct. 20, 1871, presented a petition to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, asking to have his accounts finally audited, and to be thereupon relieved from his trust. He states, in his petition, that he has paid out over $600,000, and that he has submitted his accounts to the court, the last accounting having been had on Oct. 16, 1876. On that date the outstanding liabilities amounted to $2,392 04. At present the liabilities amount to $2,364 50, the claimants being 300 in number. He says he has made diligent efforts to find these claimants, but without avail. He now has in his possession, as Receiver, $3,332 45, which is first subject to the payment of these liabilities. He has not been able to find the stock ledger nor any list of the stockholders. His administration of the trust, he says, has been as economical as possible, but he is slowly consuming the funds in his hands in necessary expenses, without profit to himself. He is himself advanced in years, and desires to close up the business and obtain his discharge. Judge Lawrence granted him leave to present his final accounts and apply to be discharged.

MANSLAUGHTER IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

The trial of Theobald Fluck, a German truck-driver, employed at Betz's lager beer brewery, on West Forty-fourth-street, for killing a fellow-workman named Jacob Reischmann on Jan. 29, was continued in Part I. of the General Sessions Court yesterday. The prisoner took the stand in his own defense, and admitted having inflicted the stab-wound which caused the death of Reischmann, but explained that he did so in self-defense, fearing that the latter would take his life. Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in the course of an able cross-examination, showed that the prisoner had committed several assaults, was of a quarrelsome disposition, and had on the day of the attack on Reischmann also assaulted another workman. After summing up arguments from Mr. Rollins and counsel for the defense, Recorder Hackett charged, and the jury within 10 minutes found Fluck guilty of the crime charged in the indictment—manslaughter in the third degree. The Recorder imposed the extreme penalty—four years in State Prison at hard labor.

SIX YEARS IN STATE PRISON.

On the evening of Feb. 25, four thieves entered the jewelry store of Anton Voss, No. 345 Ninth-street, and asked Mrs. Voss, who was the only person in the store, to show them some clocks. Mrs. Voss took a timepiece from one of the shelves, and as she turned around one of the pretended customers placed a pistol to her breast, enjoining silence, which his companions emphasized in the same way. Terrified, the servant of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, rejected the application for an immediate decision. After recess he announced his decision, dismissing the writ and remanding the prisoner. He wrote the following memorandum on the papers: "The Judge who issued the commitment had power to do so under section 1, article 1, chapter 4, part 4 of the Revised Statutes, if not under section 5 of the same act." By the time the decision was rendered a Bench warrant from the General Sessions was ready and under it Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, took Lopez into custody. The warrant was issued on a Grand Jury indictment, found by the Grand Jury of the General Sessions, accusing Lopez of perjury in connection with the suit before Judge Van Brunt.

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COURT NOTES.

The Courts of General Sessions will be closed on Monday next, St. Patrick's Day.

Judge Van Brunt yesterday dismissed the complaint in the rather singular foreclosure suit of May against Foss and others, which has been reported in THE TIMES.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday William Sweeney was sent to the Penitentiary for three months for assaulting a fellow workman named John Bush, who worked "overtime."

Henry Hertmann, a milk-dealer, at No. 231 Mulberry-street, indicted for selling adulterated milk, pleaded guilty yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Recorder Hackett imposed a fine of $10.

Charles Chrisck, a German brewer, who has been in the employ of Henry Clausen, Jr., for about nine years, was yesterday arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions, and sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary for collecting money on several occasions and failing to account to his employer.

Jacob Berry, the proprietor of the Columbia Opera-house, who was committed by Justice Duffy recently on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, applied to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and obtained a writ of habeas corpus. He says his establishment was "in all respects a respectable and moral place."

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, William McIntosh, of No. 333 West Fiftieth-street, was held for trial in default of $500 bail on a charge of assaulting his wife. According to a statement made by Mrs. McIntosh, her husband has already squandered a fortune by fast living, and is fast wasting a second fortune of $20,000 left him by his mother.

Margaritha Ortung has brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas for an absolute divorce from her husband, Eugene Ortung, on the ground of his alleged adultery. The parties were married on May 5, 1866, at Veltchecheim, Bavaria, and have seven children. Judge Larremore yesterday ordered a reference to ascertain how much alimony should be allowed to the plaintiff.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order appointing a guardian ad litem for James S. Underhill, who is a minor and therefore incapacitated from suing in his own name. Underhill in his petition says he wishes to bring an action against John Lane and Robert C. Bolton, who were executors for his mother, Bridget Underhill, now Bridget Lane. He says that his mother, while guardian, misappropriated $2,342 belonging to him.

In the foreclosure suit of McGowan, as Receiver, &c., against Newman and others, Judge Sanford, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision, holding that the provision contained in section 1,016 of the Code, which requires a Referee to take an oath of office, is directory merely, only applies to cases mentioned in the tenth chapter of the Code, and does not apply to cases provided for by chapter 11, and especially not to a Referee appointed under section 1,015, to compute the amount due on a bond and mortgage, because the court, in confirming his report, makes the computation its own.

Three foreclosure suits, brought by William J. Best, as Receiver of the German Savings Bank of Morrisania, against delinquent Trustees who desire to avoid liability on bonds and mortgages given by them in January, 1876, to cover up a deficiency, were brought to trial before Judge Sanford, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The defense was interposed that the bonds and mortgages were given to secure loans made by the bank on which the original bonds had expired, and that it was in violation of chapter 371 of the Laws of 1875, which forbids a bank Trustee from becoming an obligor for money loaned by or borrowed of the bank. Decision was reserved.

An Irishwoman named Bridget O'Brien was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. The complainant, Mrs. Esther Fisher, of No. 4 Bond-st., asserted that the prisoner came to her house a few days ago soliciting alms, under the pretense that she was a sister of Police Justice Wandell and in trouble. Mrs. Fisher, who is a widow, felt sorry for her supposed reverses, invited her into the dining-room to partake of a bountiful repast, which she ordered specially for the stranger. The hostess left the room a short time, and on her return found that the beggar had decamped with a quantity of silver-ware and mis-cellaneous articles. The thief was subsequently arrested and held to answer.

John Quinn, laborer, of Ravenswood, Long Island, was brought to the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday, looking much the worse for his criminal re-creations of the previous evening. At a late hour on Tuesday night Officer Jones, of the Twenty-first Precinct, heard cries of help coming from the direction of the river, foot of East Thirty-fir-t-street, and running thither he found Quinn, somewhat exhausted by his struggles, vainly struggling to save his life. The officer succeeded in rescuing him, and Quinn explained his presence in such a locality by saying that he was looking for Thirty-Fourth-Street Ferry. "You swine!" said Justice Smith. "No, your Honor." "You must pay $10, then, for saving your life," was the decree of the court.

AN EMIGRANT SWINDLER IN CUSTODY.

William Theodore Wolvers, an emigrant from Holland, arrived in New-York on April 30, 1877, upon the steam-ship Egypt, as a first-class passenger. He was met upon the dock by a man named Jacob Ottenheimer, who took him to his boarding-house on the corner of Spring and Washington streets. After stopping at the house for about a month, Wolvers resolved to go to Minnesota, and visited a Broadway ticket office with the intention of purchasing a ticket for St. Paul. He was accompanied by Ottenheimer, who was met subsequently by a man named Saunders, who wore a badge. The latter, turning to Wolvers, informed him that he was authorized to arrest him on a charge of defrauding his creditors in Holland. He was then conducted by Saunders and Ottenheimer to the City Hall under the pretense of seeing the "Hall Consul," but after waiting for half an hour was taken to a saloon in Chambers-street, where Saunders offered to release him for $100. Ottenheimer offered to settle the case, he requested Ottenheimer, with whom he had deposited $450, to pay Saunders the amount asked. Saunders then left, and Wolvers demanded the return of the money he had deposited with Ottenheimer. The latter, deducting the $100 paid to Saunders and the amount claimed to be due for board and lodging, gave the emigrant a check on the Germania Bank for $230. With this the emigrant left the house, but found the check was refused payment. Wolvers immediately returned to this City and demanded an explanation from Ottenheimer, who finally offered to compromise the case, but Wolvers placed the matter before the Commissioners of Emigration for investigation. This course resulted in Ottenheimer being arraigned before the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and being committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail. Saunders is not yet arrested, but the Police are on his track.

SUING THEIR MOTHER.

The trial of the suit of Luckey and others against Odell was begun before Judge Freedman in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. The plaintiffs are the children of the late James M. Odell, and the defendant is their mother. By this action they seek to assert their title to property running through from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-seventh streets, near Fourth-avenue, which was owned by their father at the time of his death in 1863, but which the defendant now holds. On the last-mentioned date there was a mortgage of $500 on the property. This, the plaintiffs claim, their mother has fully discharged, and she then bid in the property at the sale for $1,010, taking a deed in her own name. She now claims the ownership of the real estate which is valued at about $12,000, and has excluded the children from all interest in it. She has mortgaged it several times. The plaintiffs say that she occupied the relation of guardian in accepting a trust from her husband, and they having been under age when she bought in the property, and that she was incapacitated from making such purchase on her own name. They ask to have the deed declared to be held in trust for them. In defense, she says that before her marriage to Mr. Odell, which took place in 1843, he gave her $750, and that with that, in 1843, he purchased a lot, which he sold, though not conveying the title in his own name. In 1854 he sold the lot for $2,500, and with $2,300 of the money purchased the premises in suit, assuming a mortgage for $4,700. She says the purchase was made with her money, and that the property was to be held by him, and so that on his death she became the absolute owner. The case is still on. S. C. Conable appears for the plaintiffs, and George W. McAdam represents the defendant.

THE THREE LITTLE ITALIAN GIRLS.

Luigi and Rosa Cordilia and Luigi Garbanta, the three little Italian girls who were recently committed to the Catholic Protectory, and whose parents are seeking their release, were before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the habeas corpus proceedings. R. F. Russell, who appeared for the parents, said that Police Justice Murray, who had committed the children, had granted an order for their discharge. Mr. Miller, of Develin & Miller, who represented the Catholic Protectory, raised the technical point that the order of discharge was defective, but on Judge Lawrence's remarking that he would not stand on technicalities, the counsel of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, rested the application for the discharge on the ground that the children were not committed by the Police Justice in accordance with the provisions of the statute. He was then questioned by Mr. Russell as to City Hall under the pretense of seeing the "Hall Consul," but after waiting for half an hour was taken to a saloon in Chambers-street, where Saunders offered to release him for $100. Ottenheimer offered to settle the case, he requested Ottenheimer, with whom he had deposited $450, to pay Saunders the amount asked. Saunders then left, and Wolvers demanded the return of the money he had deposited with Ottenheimer. The latter, deducting the $100 paid to Saunders and the amount claimed to be due for board and lodging, gave the emigrant a check on the Germania Bank for $230. With this the emigrant left the house, but found the check was refused payment. Wolvers immediately returned to this City and demanded an explanation from Ottenheimer, who finally offered to compromise the case, but Wolvers placed the matter before the Commissioners of Emigration for investigation. This course resulted in Ottenheimer being arraigned before the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and being committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail. Saunders is not yet arrested, but the Police are on his track.

SUING THEIR MOTHER.

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COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—The Court of Appeals will convene on Monday, March 16, at 10 A. M. The day calendar for that day is as follows: Nos. 57, 39, 113, 115, 116, 54, 120, and 122.

COURT NOTES.

The Courts of General Sessions will be closed on Monday next, St. Patrick's Day.

Judge Van Brunt yesterday dismissed the complaint in the rather singular foreclosure suit of May against Foss and others, which has been reported in THE TIMES.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday William Sweeney was sent to the Penitentiary for three months for assaulting a fellow workman named John Bush, who worked "overtime."

Henry Hertmann, a milk-dealer, at No. 231 Mulberry-street, indicted for selling adulterated milk, pleaded guilty yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Recorder Hackett imposed a fine of $10.

Charles Chrisck, a German brewer, who has been in the employ of Henry Clausen, Jr., for about nine years, was yesterday arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions, and sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary for collecting money on several occasions and failing to account to his employer.

Jacob Berry, the proprietor of the Columbia Opera-house, who was committed by Justice Duffy recently on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, applied to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and obtained a writ of habeas corpus. He says his establishment was "in all respects a respectable and moral place."

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, William McIntosh, of No. 333 West Fiftieth-street, was held for trial in default of $500 bail on a charge of assaulting his wife. According to a statement made by Mrs. McIntosh, her husband has already squandered a fortune by fast living, and is fast wasting a second fortune of $20,000 left him by his mother.

Margaritha Ortung has brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas for an absolute divorce from her husband, Eugene Ortung, on the ground of his alleged adultery. The parties were married on May 5, 1866, at Veltchecheim, Bavaria, and have seven children. Judge Larremore yesterday ordered a reference to ascertain how much alimony should be allowed to the plaintiff.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order appointing a guardian ad litem for James S. Underhill, who is a minor and therefore incapacitated from suing in his own name. Underhill in his petition says he wishes to bring an action against John Lane and Robert C. Bolton, who were executors for his mother, Bridget Underhill, now Bridget Lane. He says that his mother, while guardian, misappropriated $2,342 belonging to him.

In the foreclosure suit of McGowan, as Receiver, &c., against Newman and others, Judge Sanford, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision, holding that the provision contained in section 1,016 of the Code, which requires a Referee to take an oath of office, is directory merely, only applies to cases mentioned in the tenth chapter of the Code, and does not apply to cases provided for by chapter 11, and especially not to a Referee appointed under section 1,015, to compute the amount due on a bond and mortgage, because the court, in confirming his report, makes the computation its own.

Three foreclosure suits, brought by William J. Best, as Receiver of the German Savings Bank of Morrisania, against delinquent Trustees who desire to avoid liability on bonds and mortgages given by them in January, 1876, to cover up a deficiency, were brought to trial before Judge Sanford, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The defense was interposed that the bonds and mortgages were given to secure loans made by the bank on which the original bonds had expired, and that it was in violation of chapter 371 of the Laws of 1875, which forbids a bank Trustee from becoming an obligor for money loaned by or borrowed of the bank. Decision was reserved.

An Irishwoman named Bridget O'Brien was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. The complainant, Mrs. Esther Fisher, of No. 4 Bond-st., asserted that the prisoner came to her house a few days ago soliciting alms, under the pretense that she was a sister of Police Justice Wandell and in trouble. Mrs. Fisher, who is a widow, felt sorry for her supposed reverses, invited her into the dining-room to partake of a bountiful repast, which she ordered specially for the stranger. The hostess left the room a short time, and on her return found that the beggar had decamped with a quantity of silver-ware and mis-cellaneous articles. The thief was subsequently arrested and held to answer.

John Quinn, laborer, of Ravenswood, Long Island, was brought to the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday, looking much the worse for his criminal re-creations of the previous evening. At a late hour on Tuesday night Officer Jones, of the Twenty-first Precinct, heard cries of help coming from the direction of the river, foot of East Thirty-fir-t-street, and running thither he found Quinn, somewhat exhausted by his struggles, vainly struggling to save his life. The officer succeeded in rescuing him, and Quinn explained his presence in such a locality by saying that he was looking for Thirty-Fourth-Street Ferry. "You swine!" said Justice Smith. "No, your Honor." "You must pay $10, then, for saving your life," was the decree of the court.

AN EMIGRANT SWINDLER IN CUSTODY.

William Theodore Wolvers, an emigrant from Holland, arrived in New-York on April 30, 1877, upon the steam

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan. Matinée.—SCHOOL—Mr. Lester Wallack.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—A WIDOW HUNT—TOODLES—Mr. J. S. Clarke. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BACHELORS—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger. Matinée.

STANDARD THEATRE.—THE VICTIMS—SOLON SHINGLE—Mr. John E. Owens. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HAMLET—Mr. N. S. Wood. Matinée.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE EXILES—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—SERPENT AND THE DOVE. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—BRONCHO HORSES—EDUCATED DOGS. Day and Evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for New-England and the Middle States, rising, followed by falling, barometer, cold north-westerly winds, shifting to warmer south-west or south-east, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

Mr. EVARTS has issued a circular to the representatives of the United States abroad, directing them to present to the Governments to which they are accredited the project for an international conference on the question of a uniform ratio of gold to silver in the coinage of the world. The circular recites the provisions of the recent law, and tacks on to these a most remarkable bit of pure stump speech. It declares "that the policy of this country in support of bimetallic money may be considered as decided." This opinion rests on two facts. One is that the President has "distinctly expressed his opinion in favor of maintaining silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and keeping up to as full a measure as possible the volume of the two precious metals in our intrinsic *(sic)* money." So far as we can make out the meaning of these Delphic utterances it is that the President favored the remonetization of silver, which, unfortunately, he did, attaching certain impossible conditions thereto. But we are bound to say that recent experience hardly justifies Mr. EVARTS in giving great prominence to the President's views as determining the policy of the country. Mr. EVARTS' second fact is that the Silver law was passed by "very great majorities in both houses." But, again, that does not fix the policy of the country in favor of bimetallic money, for the bill he refers to only authorizes a limited issue of silver, and the essence of bimetallism is a fixed ratio between the two metals and unlimited coinage of either whenever presented at the Mints. In point of political economy Mr. EVARTS' circular is not creditable either to himself or to the country.

The evidence on both sides of the Smyth case is complete enough to allow of its being printed, [the understanding being that when the matter comes up again on Thursday, either side may put in such additional testimony as it desires. It is to be hoped that by that time Senator JACOBS may be able to bring out the facts bearing on the trial with whose possession he is credited. So far, the evidence on both sides has related mainly to the character of the charges made by the firm of ex-Senator TOBEY for the preparation of abstracts of the titles held by the New-York Life Insurance Company. Lawyers called as witnesses for the people have testified that the charges were ten times as large as they ought to have been, while others, called for the defense, have given, under certain reservations, their opinion that ten dollars for each abstract was not an excessive figure. The fact of the work being chiefly done by clerks was by some of the witnesses admitted as a reason for charging a much lower figure, though others failed to see it in that light. There was a general agreement that everything depended on the thoroughness with which the work was done, and there is evidence enough to show that the titles were examined in the most perfunctory fashion. Of course, all this has but a secondary bearing on the question of Mr. SMYTH'S disregard of the law of 1873, but it has a very direct bearing on the terrorism exercised by the Insurance Department over the companies, and the consequent readiness of the latter to pay any sums, however exorbitant or illegal, to get their reports "through the department." It is on the last point that the public and the policy-holders ought to have more light.

The Government Directors of the Pacific Railroads have certainly not been conspicuous for the energy with which they have discharged their duties, and as in a matter of this kind energy is a necessary element of fidelity, they have failed to earn the distinction of being faithful guardians of the public interests. If the names of the new Directors are correctly given in our Washington dispatches, there is a fair prospect that they will make a very decided improvement on the record of their forerunners. The name of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., alone is calculated to insure public confidence in the character of the supervision which will be exercised over corporations which stand very much in need of it. The gentlemen said to have been nominated as his associates seem to combine the requisites of business experience and unassailable probity needed to make the new board a strong one.

Among the subjects ready for the investigation of the Legislative Committee on City Salaries may be mentioned the nice family party which retains possession of the very comfortable emoluments of the office of Commissioner of Jurors. In the *City Record* of Feb. 20 appear the names of the following persons as official subordinates of Mr. THOMAS DUNLAP, who performs certain alleged services to the City for the modest remuneration of $15,000 a year:

THOMAS DUNLAP, Jr., Commissioner's son.
FRANK P. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son.
WILLIAM DUNLAP, Commissioner's son.
JOHN J. DUNLAP, Commissioner's son.
A. J. KEEGAN, Commissioner's cousin.
FRANK D. JOHNSTONE, Commissioner's brother-in-law.

Since the rule of our governing families terminated with the break up of the Ring, there has been no such nest of relatives found in any of our Municipal preserves.

We desire to heartily second the appeal of our correspondent, J. L. F., for an adequate representation of American wood-engraving at Paris. We need not repeat the arguments which he brings forward, and will only add that, in our judgment, his suggestions are sensible and practical. It is true, that one of our publishing firms has prepared a couple of volumes of wood-engravings from two of our best illustrated magazines, which will include some of the most refined and forcible of our wood engravers' work. But, apart from the fact that these will not find their way to the art department, they cannot be regarded as a complete example of the art of wood-engraving in this country. Unless our correspondent is in error in regard to his facts, we cannot doubt that the Art Committee or the Commissioner-General will remedy the omission to which he refers.

The advance of Russia along the Bosphorus, together with her alleged rejection of Greece's demand for admission to the congress, and the efforts now making to strengthen the position of the Russian Army on the Sea of Marmora, have excited in England the startling suspicion that she has no thought of appearing at the congress at all, but is merely holding an imaginary council before the eyes of Europe to mask the completion of her own private arrangements. Wild as this suspicion appears, it is probably not without a grain of truth. Russia may not, indeed, intend to put aside the projected conference altogether; but it is conceivable enough that, with the full consciousness how much every day of postponement tells in her favor, she should wish to temporize and delay as long as possible. Again and again unexpected difficulties have started up, and their appearance can hardly be thought accidental. The refusal of Prince HASSAN to withdraw his troops, the question of Egyptian finance, the Armenian petition for a Western protectorate, the demand of Greece and Servia to be represented at the Congress, have successively retarded the progress of events; and while the London voters are pelting Mr. GLADSTONE, and Count ANDRASSY is addressing Hungarian deputations, Russia and Turkey are settling their own affairs unobserved. A little more delay, a little more negotiation, and then, with Prince BATTENBURG installed as Governor of Bulgaria, the quadrilateral dismantled, Russian torpedoes studding the Bosphorus, and an intrenched camp hemming in Gallipoli, Russia may look with equal indifference upon Lord LYONS entering Berlin and a second iron-clad squadron steaming into Besika Bay.

SUPPLEMENTING THE SILVER LAW.

It was not supposed by those who watched with any care the temper of the silver leaders in Congress, that these would be content with the measure which finally became a law. To the minds of the latter, there were several fatal faults in that measure. The amount of coinage was limited; the Secretary of the Treasury was left with the choice to pay out the coin or to keep it in his vaults; the profit of coinage went to the Government and not to the Big Bonanza Ring. The latter is, in a sense, a private grievance; but as the measure in its beginning was largely a private one, the grievance is none the less weighty. The announcement that the Treasury has already made its first large purchases of bullion at rates much below those demanded by the Bonanza Ring shows where the shoe pinches. The former two of the objections above named are made by the inflationists and repudiators generally, and go to the essence of their purpose in bringing the bill forward. If silver is not to be coined in amounts large enough to effect a serious inflation of the currency, and, worse still, if, after it is coined, it may be locked up by the Secretary of the Treasury, and kept practically as dear as gold itself, then, in the eyes of those who mostly furnished the support for the bill, it is useless. They have, to take a homely phrase, bought their silver pig in a poke, and they find that they cannot get him out.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency, seeing how the case stands, is on hand promptly with a bill to piece out the Silver law. This bill provides for the issue of coin certificates for bullion, at the rate of 412½ grains standard fineness to the dollar, less the usual and lawful Mint charges, and the charges for transportation from the Assay Offices to the Mint and from the Mint to the Sub-Treasuries. The certificates are to be in denominations of ten dollars and multiples of ten dollars, up to a thousand dollars. The bullion so received is to be at all times kept on hand for the redemption of the certificates, but the latter are to be redeemed on demand in silver bars or in silver dollars, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificates are to be "receivable without limit for all dues to the United States."

This bill, it will be seen, does away, in great part, with the barriers erected by the present law against the purposes of the silver party. It puts into immediate circulation, without the delay of coinage, all the silver for which there is a demand to pay duties or taxes with. Should it become a law, the effect of the limitation of coinage in keeping the silver dollars now being made at the Mints at par, or near par, would be overcome, so far as that effect depends upon the demand for duties remaining greater than the supply from the Mints. Under its terms, the importer would only have to buy bullion, (at present worth less than 92 cents to the dollar,) deposit it at a convenient Assay Office or Mint, receive certificates at the rate of one dollar for every 412½ grains, standard fineness, less a very small percentage representing coinage, and with these certificates pay his import duties, or he could buy certificates already issued. The proposed law would also make of little avail the resolution of the Treasury not to pay out the new coin except for gold. So far as the payment of duties is concerned, which is the only purpose to which the new coin would have been, for some time, devoted, the proposed law would render it a matter of no consequence whether the new coin were kept in the Treasury or paid out from it.

In this latest scheme, the silver men show the wisdom of the serpent while assuming the harmlessness of the dove. It will be noticed that they do not propose to make the certificates equivalent to coin for all purposes. They are not to be receivable for "all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract," as the silver dollars are. They are only receivable for dues to the United States, *i. e.*, for Customs dues and taxes. Doubtless, its authors will make a great deal of this show of moderation. They will argue, that the Secretary of the Treasury, by a strained and arbitrary interpretation of the actual law, sacrificing its spirit though observing its letter, has defeated and proposes to defeat its real purpose, which was to furnish a liberal amount of silver dollars in which to pay dues to the Government. And they will demand that this attempted treachery on his part shall be defeated. They will denounce it as an encroachment of the Executive upon the rights of the Legislative branch of the Government—always a taking plea in Congress. They will accuse the Secretary, and every one who sustains him, of being in league with the "money power" to cheat the people out of the benefits of the law which their representatives have enacted in their name and in their interest. They will paint the Government, in the hands of Mr. SHERMAN, as greedily plotting to take all the profit that can be got from the Silver bill, and trying to deprive the "people" of the advantages to which they are entitled as holders of the silver which is produced from American mines by American labor, conveniently forgetting that it is the silver-mine owners who, in this case, are the people, and that they make no scruple in employing any labor that is cheapest, American or other, which will serve their purpose.

Nor will it be safe to assume that these arguments, flimsy and deceitful as they are, will not prevail. They are as strong, and even stronger, than those which were used for the remonetization of silver in the first place, and the forces that might have been combined against that measure are now demoralized by defeat, while the silver party is at once confident from its partial victory and angry from its partial reverse. It is, of course, possible that the more moderate of the supporters of the last law may rally their energies and oppose the present scheme. It is their obvious duty and their interest to do so. But the vote in the House Committee shows no indication of such a sentiment. The only opponents of the measure were Messrs. HARDENBERGH, of New-Jersey; EAMES, of Rhode Island, and CHITTENDEN, of New-York, all representatives of the unfortunate section which the great West and the greater South regard as provided by Providence for the sole purpose of being gradually and by the forms of Federal law "wiped out."

CHINESE LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS.

The chief measures thus far introduced into Congress in aid of the anti-Chinese crusade have been Mr. LUTTRELL'S anti-naturalization and anti-employment bills, a couple of bills "to restrict Chinese immigration," and a joint resolution for the latter purpose. Of the various bills, which contain such provisions as the exclusion of Chinese from naturalization, and as the imposition of a head-tax of $250 on every Chinaman entering the United States after the 1st of January next, on penalty of five years' imprisonment at hard labor for not paying it, we need only say that they violate our treaty obligations with China. The Burlingame treaty was seized upon and ratified with avidity by Congress, as being highly advantageous; and, whatever its faults, it remains a contract of the highest nature until modified by mutual consent of the Chinese Government and our own. The pending bills violate its spirit, because the treaty recites that both Governments "cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects, respectively, from one country to the other, for the purposes of curiosity, of trade, or of a permanent residence." They violate its letter, because the sixth article of the treaty guarantees to the Chinese in America "the same immunities, privileges, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations." That Congress may pass bills violating these compacts, that the President may sign them, and that our country is strong enough to execute the laws so passed, is, of course, not in doubt; but no one, also, can doubt that a breach of contract will have been committed; and Senator SARGENT himself, in advocating "legislation inconsistent with the treaty," said: "I admit that the nation must be prepared to make such indemnity, if any, as the case may call for, or to defend itself in war. The question is, whether the safety of the people should not be considered rather than the risks entailed by war or the expense of indemnity." In other words, the presumption is that China will not care or dare to retaliate.

Dismissing, therefore, from consideration this reckless, roughshod style of law-making, we come to the joint resolution which aims at checking immigration in a more respectable way, namely, by requesting the President to open correspondence at once with the Governments of China and Great Britain, with a view of securing a change or abrogation of all treaty stipulations that "permit the unlimited immigration" of the Chinese into our country. The reason assigned for this resolution, in its preamble, offers abundant opportunities to the satirist, declaring, as it does, that "whereas it appears that the great majority of Chinese immigrants are unwilling to conform to our institutions, to become permanent residents of our country, and to accept the rights and assume the responsibilities of citizenship; and whereas they have indicated no capacity to assimilate with our people, therefore," &c. Since the wolf accused the lamb of fouling his drinking-place by standing in the stream many yards below him, we remember no complaint more peculiar than that the Chinese in California are unwilling to accept the rights of citizenship. But the main point is that the Burlingame treaty expressly provided that they need not become citizens in order to be treated like other immigrating foreigners, for the United States there recognizes the right of free entrance into countries for the purposes either "of trade *or* of a permanent residence."

But if anti-Chinese measures of some sort be resolved upon by Congress, probably this joint resolution is the most reputable and least harmful way of going about them. Congress, however, is not entitled to count on giving up such parts of the Chinese treaty as it may dislike, and insisting on the enforcement of all the rest. The sort of legislation proposed by the bills before spoken of would relieve China at once of her treaty obligations regarding American residence, travel, and trade in her domains; under the wiser procedure by amicable understanding, provided for in the joint resolution, this precise risk would not be run, but undeniably some doubt might be thrown on our commercial relations for the immediate future. Our commerce with China has become enormous since the treaty, and it includes a vast amount of our exported manufactures and products of the soil, helping to pay for our imports. We say frankly that the Chinese Government can hardly be expected to check this trade, in any treaty revision, because the balance is to Chinese advantage. We may also say that the Chinese Government would very likely agree to any fair method of discouraging emigration, because few Governments, however over-stocked with subjects, favor emigration to foreign lands. Indeed, Great Britain has been able, without creating trouble, to forbid coolie immigration in some of her colonies, while China has apparently concerned herself but little at the fate of her people who have voluntarily gone to California. Nevertheless, as England, a commercial rival, is included in the resolution of treaty revision, we are by no means certain that some prejudice to our trade may not result, and Congress is bound to look well at what this resolution proposes.

If, however, Congress, admitting the desirability of checking Mongolian immigration, shall adopt the pending joint resolution, as the only just and decorous way of going about it, at least that body should not stultify itself by passing any of the anti-Chinese bills, which totally conflict with its principle and its very language. It would certainly be an extraordinary exhibition to first adopt this resolution, based wholly on the declared ground that the Chinese are "unwilling to accept the rights and assume the responsibilities of citizenship," and then to pass the two House bills forbidding them citizenship, and making it a criminal offense, punishable by heavy fine and imprisonment, to employ them on public works or on board any vessel of the Government.

COUNT ANDRASSY AND AUSTRIA'S POLICY.

The caustic saying, originally leveled at Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, that "his whole policy consisted in keeping things going, and keeping himself on the top of them," has been more than once applied, not altogether justly, to the able statesman who at present guides the politics of Austria. Since Count JULIUS ANDRASSY began his public career, his country has passed through the two most momentous revolutions of her history, and the order of things which existed in his youth is gone as utterly as the world before the Flood. Born on the 8th of March, 1823, the future Premier was a young man of five-and-twenty at the great national crisis of 1848; and, as might be expected from a Hungarian of noble blood, tracing his descent from ANDORRAS, the great Magyar leader of the ninth century, he cast in his lot with the cause of popular freedom. For this he was summarily condemned to death by the Government, which had been too thoroughly terrified to have any thought of mercy; but, contriving to make his escape, he went into exile, little dreaming that he should one day hold the seals of office under the very sovereign who had signed his death-warrant.

A movement which, but for Russia's overwhelming counterpoise, would have overturned the throne of the Hapsburgs, revealed Austria's weakness and Hungary's strength too clearly to leave any doubt as to the final event of their conflict. The changes wrought in the European system by the Crimean war offered a chance to the leaders of the patriotic party which they were not slow to improve. For five years they carried on a quiet but undeviating opposition to the Government, firmly demanding their rights on the one hand, while sedulously avoiding any infraction of law on the other. This judicious conduct had its natural effect. Baron VON BEUST, departing from the traditional policy of conciliating the Slavonic party at the expense of the Germans and Hungarians, set himself to unite and consolidate the two latter parties; and his efforts were aided by the crushing blow of 1866, which forced upon Austria the conviction of her own internal weakness, and the necessity of a speedy remedy. The fruitless opposition of Count BELCREDI and the Slavonian faction only hastened the climax; and on the 7th February, 1867, BELCREDI'S resignation elevated Baron (now Count) VON BEUST to the Premiership of the Cabinet of Vienna. Four months later the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH was publicly crowned as King of Hungary, and the triumph of the patriotic party was complete.

Long before this time Count ANDRASSY had returned to the scene of his former disasters, and approved himself a man of high diplomatic ability; but his subsequent rise was unprecedentedly rapid. The division of the Empire into two distinct States, having nothing in common but the sovereign, the Army, and the representation at foreign courts, necessitated the election of a Hungarian as well as an Austrian Premier, and the choice fell upon the ex-rebel of 1848. Three years later the Czechs of Bohemia, jealous of Hungary's success, made a vehement effort to obtain similar privileges for themselves; but their leader, Count HOHENWART, had none of the qualities of a successful party chief, and merely irritated the opposing faction without satisfying his own. His fall was succeeded, to the amazement of all Europe, by the resignation of Count VON BEUST himself, and on the 25th of November, 1871, Count ANDRASSY assumed the dignity which he still holds.

With this crowning triumph his real troubles began. To hold his own course unswervingly through a sea of conflicting nationalities—to conciliate two powerful factions of diametrically opposite views—to fight against perpetual complications from without and dissensions from within, such is the task at which Count ANDRASSY has labored unceasingly for nearly seven years past. It is no more than justice to admit that he has played his difficult part with singular dexterity. His moderation has saved Austria from being hurried into a rash and useless war, which mustinevitably have set all Europe in a blaze, while the skill wherewith he has contrived to propitiate both parties without making himself the tool of either, is sufficiently attested by the deference with which his words are listened to by the Hungarian delegates on one side and the Austrian members of Council on the other.

ARBOREAL BOYS.

On either side of the City a vast forest of iron posts connected by interlacing iron branches is rapidly springing up. By the philosophers and by the general public this spectacle is viewed with very different emotions. The latter sees in the iron forest merely the promise and potency of rapid transit. To the broker, the merchant, or the lawyer it is an elevated railway and nothing more. The philosopher, on the contrary, knows that these miles of aerial iron will have a profound and lasting influence upon humanity, and that rapid transit will be but a mere incident of their mission. They are the framework upon which the theory of Mr. DARWIN will visibly grow and flourish until it bears its ripened fruit. The railway companies have in this instance builded better than they knew. Their minds are occupied with thoughts of passengers, freight, and profits, but they are nevertheless unconsciously erecting what will prove to be a monument in honor of the inventor of the Darwinian theory.

In order to get a good start let us in imagination go back to the day when the newly-developed monkeys were quadrupedal and lived on the surface of the ground. How did they become arboreal? The answer is not difficult to find. Attacked by beasts of prey, they sought safety by climbing trees. The larger animals, the elephant, the rhinoceros, and the pre-historic horse, could climb with difficulty, and to this day it is said that if a hunter is pursued by an infuriated elephant and seeks safety in a tree, the trunk of which is too small to be tightly clasped by the animals' arms and legs, it is very improbable that it will succeed in climbing to the upper branches and seizing its victim. The monkeys soon found that by selecting thin trees with good judgment, they could sit in perfect safety and watch the futile efforts of the larger beasts to climb up to them, while the amusement afforded by seeing a heavy rhinoceros or camel slide suddenly down the trunk of a tree up which he had laboriously climbed ten or fifteen feet, developed the sense of humor which distinguishes the monkeys. Continued practice in climbing gradually converted their feet into hands. In time, their tails, which were originally either purely ornamental like the tail of the pig, or a means of expressing the finer emotions, as is the tail of the cat, became prehensile. The monkeys being thus fitted for perpetual climbing, finally became arboreal, nature, in accordance with the law of development, having provided them with the peculiarities essential to arboreal life.

Next to the monkey, the small-boy is, more than any other animal, addicted to climbing. Many small-boys regard the universe simply as a vast gymnasium furnished with opportunities for climbing which they never fail to improve. The elevated railways will open a perfect paradise for climbing to the myriad small-boys of our streets. The posts are provided either with lattice-work or with large projecting bolts, so that they can be readily ascended. At their summits the boys will find open iron galleries underneath the railway tracks, which can be traversed for miles by any boy who is reasonably agile and careful of his footing. A temptation like this cannot be resisted, and from the day of the completion of the elevated railroads they will swarm with small-boys.

It will be the merest folly to attempt to clear these interminable structures of the boys who will infest them. From the safe height of the elevated road-bed the small-boy can defy alike the terrene Policemen and the aerial railway watchmen. The latter can be placed only at long distances from one another, and will be of no use except at the precise points where they may be placed. As for the Policeman, nature has so constructed him that he climbs with the utmost difficulty, and long before he can toil up a railway post to seize the boy by whose "chaff" he may have been maddened, his intended victim will be half a mile away. Of course, boys will occasionally be cut to pieces by locomotives, or will accidentally fall to the pavement, but the vast majority of the street boys of the City will roam over the iron beams and girders at their own sweet will.

Now, mark the inevitable effect. These boys will in time become arboreal. The history of their development will closely parallel that of the monkeys. Their hands will grow stronger, and their feet, through constantly clutching iron bars, will gradually become so many additional pairs of hands. They will become infinitely more agile than they are at present, and will skip from beam to post with a rapidity equal to that of the ablest monkeys. Whether they will develop tails or not is doubtful. Unlike the monkeys, they have no foundation on which to start a prehensile tail, and it will probably take many years—perhaps centuries—before the elevated railways become peopled with tailed boys. Meanwhile, there is no question that the arboreal boys will imitate most of the tricks to which monkeys are addicted, and we shall ultimately regard the spectacle of small-boys hanging by their heels, or forming living chains wherewith to festoon the naked beams, as a natural and common-place one.

The probability that the wild news-girl, who, although but recently acclimated among us, is already recognized as a species distinct from the common *puella domestica*, will share the arboreal habits of the street-boy, opens a vista of possibilities down which the Darwinian vision need not at present seek to penetrate. It is enough to know that the elevated railroads will slowly but surely lead to the development of a race of arboreal and quadrumanous boys, thus at once illustrating and demonstrating the grand Darwinian theory.

SALARY COST OF LOCAL JUSTICE.

Although the Judges are regarded as protected, by a provision of the present Constitution, against at least direct attempts to reduce their salaries, it cannot be amiss, and is certainly not untimely, to note what those salaries are. As a sort of preliminary approach to the portals of justice, there are 37 City Marshals; a Sheriff, under whom are an Under Sheriff and 27 deputies, besides—under the same office—an Order-of-Arrest Department, with a Chief in charge, and 26 clerks and deputies, who are paid by the Sheriff; a Register, with 59 clerks; four Coroners, with 9 subordinates, of whom one only receives a fixed salary; a $15,000 Commissioner of Jurors, with 9 employés. The aggregate number of these persons remains the same as last year; with the two exceptions named, they are paid by the "fees" collected, and concerning these there has always been great vagueness, although all the leading places are believed to be quite comfortable, and the Shrievalty, in particular, one of the plumpest official prizes in the whole United States. Something—if not modesty and delicacy, then something else—prevents the holders of these places from talking about their emoluments; but it is a suggestive fact that they have never been known to make public complaint about not getting enough. The County Clerk still has his $3,000; his deputy has $3,500; salaries to the 22 subordinates range from $3,000 to $600, making $40,725 total, the office being not changed from last year in any particular. The Surrogate still has his handsome $12,000, and the head clerk his $4,000; three recording clerks have been dropped, however, reducing the total to 33 persons and $54,300 salaries.

There are seven classes of courts. The Supreme Court has five Judges, at $11,500 each; 16 clerks, stenographers, &c., at $750 to $3,500, and 24 "officers or attendants," at $1,200 each, making 45 persons, drawing $120,800. The Common Pleas has six $15,000 Judges; there are 17 clerks, from $1,200 to $6,000, and 12 "officers," at $1,200 each, making 35 persons, at $151,100. The Superior Court has six $15,000 Judges, and 38 clerks and attendants, from $1,200 to $6,000, requiring $151,000 for the 38 of them. The Marine Court has six $10,000 Judges, with 31 subordinates, requiring $116,600. The General Sessions has a Recorder at $12,000, a Sessions Judge at $12,000, and a City Judge at $15,000; there are nine clerks and interpreters, and 36 attendants, requiring $109,100 for the whole 48. The 10 District Courts have $6,000 Judges, with one at $8,000; each has seven or eight subordinates, and the total 71 persons take $179,300. The Police Courts have 11 Judges at $8,000, and a total of 47 persons, at $173,600. During the past year there have been some reductions in the list of the Common Pleas, the District Courts, and the Police Courts, but an increase in the Superior Court; these changes, which are in the roll of attendants, make a net reduction in the Judiciary of 21 persons and $32,000 salaries. To recapitulate, there are:

5 Judges in Supreme Court	$57,500
16 Clerks, &c., in Supreme Court	34,500
24 Attendants in Supreme Court	28,800—$120,800
6 Judges in Common Pleas	90,000
17 Clerks, &c., in Common Pleas	46,700
12 Attendants in Common Pleas	14,400—$151,100
6 Judges in Superior Court	90,000
18 Clerks, &c., in Superior Court	44,200
14 Attendants in Superior Court	16,800—$151,000
6 Judges in Marine Court	60,000
18 Clerks, &c., in Marine Court	41,000
13 Attendants in Marine Court	15,600—$116,600
3 Judges in General Sessions	39,000
9 Clerks, &c., in General Sessions	26,900
36 Attendants in General Sessions	43,200—$109,100
10 Judges in District Courts	62,000
61 Clerks, &c., in District Courts	117,300—$179,300
11 Judges in Police Courts	88,000
36 Clerks, &c., in Police Courts	85,600—$173,600

This makes a total of 321 persons, drawing an aggregate salary of $1,001,500; and if the salaries of Mr. THOMAS DUNLAP and of the persons in the offices of the County Clerk, District Attorney, and Surrogate are added, the total is $1,182,025 for salaries in the administration of justice, divided among 399 persons, of whom the 65 Judges receive $486,500. One-fifth of the Judiciary list, reckoned in numbers, thus takes nearly one-half the aggregate salaries. Viewed without comparison with Judicial salaries elsewhere, the salaries paid here are preposterous, regarding either the dignity, labor, honor, or importance of the positions; contrasted with the salaries attached to the highest offices of the United States—$8,000 to seats in the Cabinet, $10,000 to those in the Supreme Court, and $10,500 to the highest Judicial position in the country—the extraordinary absurdity of paying $10,000 to $15,000 here, $8,000 to Judges in the Police Courts, and $6,000 to those in the petty District Courts, exhausts the resources of language. The statement of the fact is itself the severest comment and the sharpest satire.

The quality of the justice dispensed in this City is, perhaps, as much below the standard of mediocrity as the cost of it is above that standard. To the higher-court Judges respectability may be conceded, but none of them can fairly claim eminence. As for the lower ones, their knowledge of law is as farcical as their administration of it; if not themselves graduates of grog-shops, they are the fruit of a low political system of which the grog-shop is one of the foci; their very names bespeak their origin and their associations, and experience with them goes to convince decent people of the Scriptural warning against litigation. It may almost be stated as a general rule—particularly in reference to amounts so small as to require trial before the petty courts—that a man would better pay an unjust demand or forego collecting a just one than seek to resist the one or collect the other. Almost always the Judge "takes the papers and reserves his decision;" the petty Judges are said to reach that decision—when no personal crony is engaged in the case—by the primitive and impartial method of "flipping" a penny, or by putting down a pile of fabrications and then laying them off as they come alternately to one pile for plaintiff and one for defendant. Of course, this may be only playful satire, but if it is, there remains the palpable fact that the ordeal of chance would sometimes decide rightly, and would do so about as often as the New-York petty Judge could do it, even if he should knit his brows and vex his legal mind to the utmost.

Now, to argue that those salaries are excessive would be wasting labor; as well argue that the streets are dirty and the horse cars uncomfortable. The list of 250 subordinates in the courts is undoubtedly too large, and the million paid for salaries could be reduced one-fourth without doing injustice; yet, although such a saving would be worth while for its own sake, the point is that the real evil is not in the loss of that money directly, but in the demoralization of the entire public service and the consolidation of the party plundering-machine. Services not purely routine are bettered in quality by increasing their pay, up to a certain limit; beyond that, the rule reverses, and the quality of the service declines as the pay increases. Little reflection is needed to understand the reason for this fact, which experience has abundantly shown. The fatter the prize, the more ardor in getting it, the more exclusive the labor devoted to keeping it, and the wider the outward spread from it of corrupting and debauching influence. How much time, thought, and exertion does Mr. THOMAS DUNLAP, for example, probably devote to his official duties, compared with what goes to keeping a warm area around his $15,000 spot, justifying his place as a Tammany henchman, and preventing the wheels from so clogging anywhere as to threaten him, either directly or through the machine of which he is a part? And so throughout the whole; each man's first duty is to vote and work himself and to influence every relative and acquaintance, that the great machine may grind on undisturbed by any throes of the property interests. The Judiciary is not an exception. An able and honest Judiciary could have hampered the machine; so TWEED attended to the Legislature with one hand and the Judiciary with the other—he "kept" both. BARNARD, CARDOZO, and MCCUNN were fruits from the same seed which produced the Supervisors, the Board of Audit, the "slippery" Controller, and the harlequin Mayor; if it was Erie it was Tammany, and if it was Tammany it was Erie, and, whatever it was, the Boss had only to prepare and send in, at any hour of day or night, anything he wanted signed, and the draggled judicial ermine went from the famous Sunday stable-orgies to the bench of the court. It is important to remember that this was not in the persons, but in the system; Tammany needed Judges, and both elected and bought them, adding to the salaries an amount which remains attached to the places, although Tammany itself has been shorn.

Whether Judicial salaries can be reached under the plan of Commissioner THEODORE or not, and whatever time must pass before a reduction can become operative, it is puerile to say that there is no way for effecting this result, which, we explicitly urge, is far more necessary as a step in administrative reform than as a direct lowering of expenses. Better Government is plainly a necessity—*the* necessity; it can be had only by a change of system. Reform which trims twigs from the Municipal banyan-tree merely retards its development for the time being. What is necessary is to attack the root of the tree—to so break up the whole system that it can not well reorganize itself. Of course, changes in the organic structure are necessary, but the most important root of support the thing possesses is the enormous salary list, which invites the axe, and is now especially vulnerable.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mobile pays its policemen $50 a month. So does La Crosse.

Indianapolis *Sentinel structure*—"For 'capital felon' read 'capital fellow.'"

The Alabama Democratic State Convention is to be held in Montgomery on Wednesday, May 29.

Gov. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, is still buying wheat and distributing it to the sufferers by the ravages of the grasshoppers.

A club of Greenbackers in a county of Kansas have nominated ex-Gov. Samuel J. Crawford for President in 1880. But it is hardly worth while to prepare your ballots yet awhile.

The authorities of Tennessee report that that State has received 2,008 settlers from the North during the past 10 months. New-York contributed 99. One other man should go.

Picturing a court-room scene, the Mobile *Register* says: "The Judge leaned back in his chair, shut his eyes to keep his ideas from getting out, and thought profoundly upon the question at issue."

The Lee Monument Association is offering, not chromos, but lithographs, to stimulate contributions to the fund, designed, as the Vicksburg *Herald* phrases it, to erect a suitable eternal memento of the greatest Captain America ever produced.

An Indiana correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* predicts that eight of Indiana's nine present Republican members of Congress will be returned, Hon. James L. Evans, of the Eleventh District, voluntarily retiring in favor of some other worthy Republican.

Col. R. P. Pepper's bay stallion Woodford Chief, which had a record of 2:22¼, made last year, died at South Elkhorn Farm, near Frankfort, Ky., on the 9th inst., of congestion of the heart and lungs. Col. Pepper is said to have had and refused an offer of $15,000 for him.

The Greenbackers of Texas held a convention in Austin on Tuesday, adopted a series of resolutions expressive of their views, and appointed a committee to call a State nominating convention. They are said to desire a union with the Grangers and the Republicans to run a candidate for Governor against the Democrats next Fall.

An exasperated citizen of Franklin, Va., bearing the honorable name of Henry Custis, has published a card in the local newspaper, which reads thus: "I have heard that some person, either in Franklin or Murfreesboro, has said that I cannot tell the time of day by a watch or clock. This I pronounce emphatically a lie, and I believe the man who told it knew it to be false at the time. Any one who may wish an explanation of what I say can come forward and get it."

The Buffalo *Express* of yesterday contains this statement: "We are informed that the New-York jewelers, Messrs. Tiffany & Co., lately cabled to Signor Castellani an offer of $100,000 for his famous collection of antiquities, which has been for some time on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. We regret to learn, also, that the proposition was declined, though the sum was the largest ever offered for the collection, and considerably in excess of its value as estimated by experts."

The Democrats always pretend to be horrified at the use of money for any purposes in political campaigns, but the Alabama Democratic State Committee at its late meeting publicly and unblushingly adopted a resolution authorizing the Central Committee to make assessments against the several counties of the State for the purpose of raising a fund sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the Executive Committee. Of course, none of the Democratic office-holders in the State will be expected, much less required, to contribute.

The Dover (N. H.) *Enquirer* says: "The Democrats, under their assumed apathy, have made preparations never before equaled in the State for a full vote, and have succeeded in depositing their entire vote. Scarcely a man among them has remained away from the polls, and, with the reinforcement of a large number of Democrats who last year voted for Gov. Prescott, they have increased their vote about 1,000 over 1877. The Republicans have fallen off about the same number, partly through over-confidence and partly for the reasons above given—that Democrats have voted for Bellows who last year wouldn't vote for Manning."

MARCH 16, 1878.

THEY FOUGHT IN THE WARS.

SHOULD THEY NOT BE PENSIONED?

DISCUSSION OF THE QUESTION IN THE HALLS OF CONGRESS—THE IMPORTANT POINTS OF OPPOSITION—THE SOUTHERN MAIL CONTRACTORS AND CONGER'S COMPLIMENTS TO REAGAN, OF TEXAS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 12, 1878.

I have not yet finished considering those pension bills, which were designed to reward equally, without odious comparisons, and also discriminations between loyalty and disloyalty, "all the survivors who served 60 days in the Mexican, and all who served 30 days in the Creek, Florida, and Black Hawk wars," &c., also the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812. I think Mr. Davis was quite safe in making his generous and right soldierly proposal to have himself excluded from the benefits of the Mexican war pension, by special clause, if by that he could save that measure of relief for his poorer and humbler fellow-soldiers. Republicans have done a great many mean things, but I hope they are not mean enough to do that. Among the ablest, most sensible, and manly speeches delivered in the House, on this pension question was that of Mr. McGowan, of Michigan. He spoke equally without animosity and without fear—his spirit, if not conciliatory, was not captious. In conclusion, he said:

"I mainly oppose the bill, and especially that portion of it to which I have directed my remarks, upon higher grounds than saving the few millions it would cost. I sincerely believe that along the path which the nation is now treading there lurks a serious danger; that to continue the policy of paying for losses which were a necessary result of the war and to encourage such bills as the one under consideration will eventually lead to ruin."

In a later and very eloquent speech Mr. Hayes, of Illinois, hit the nail square on the head when he said that the friends of the bill desire its passage chiefly because "they want to establish in the law of the nation the principle for which they have contended so earnestly and so long, that the traitor shall be considered the equal, in every respect, with the patriot."

Yes, we have a few men left in Congress, shrewd enough, and patriotic and plucky enough, to challenge such specious and mischievous measures as these. Their sturdy opposition is a surprise to the advocates of this one-sided legislative conciliation, who have counted too much on the aid or complaisance of milk-and-water Republicans, whose "strength is weakness." Heine says: "Fools imagine that, in order to take the capitol, they must first attack the geese."

I do not remember much about any of the Indian wars referred to in the bill, but doubt not those soldiers deserved all they got, or are like to get, in the way of pay or pension. That kind of warfare is serious business. There is risk in it. A man really takes his life in his hand when he goes out to fight American Indians—Nature's own sole, undegenerate, unadulterated fighters. In such warfare there is little glory to be gained and no booty. But that iniquitous Mexican crusade was another thing. I remember distinctly how our volunteers went into it with a shout and a hurrah, as into a long, jolly junketing. It was not at the best a popular, patriotic, respectable war, but rather a great plundering foray. As Lowell's volunteer says:

"Every feller felt as though all Mexico was his'n."

It strikes me that the Southern portion of the Army, both regulars and volunteers, deserved no more credit for conquering Mexico than, according to them, the North deserved, some 15 years later, for conquering the South. The odds of numbers were in our favor—the odds of everything else were in their favor, in a contest with those poor, half-Spanish drones. Surely, my dear Mr. Singleton, one Mississippian, Texan, or Georgian, armed cap-a-pie, with rifle in hand, six-shooter in his belt, and a bowie-knife in his boot, is equal to five Greasers any day. Two glorious ends were before our troops from the first—the extension of slavery's area, and a revel in the halls of the Montezumas—both of which consummations, devoutly to be wished, were accomplished with much glory and a reasonable amount of plunder. Yet it seems odd to have that small affair brought up again. It was a sore trial at the time to Free-Soilers and taxpayers, but really it was little better than a skirmish, compared to the Titanic fighting and terrific slaughter we have had since. True, we enriched the land pretty well with blood and bones, as far as we went, but we did not turn whole valleys and plains into Golgothas, as later we did, in as fair a Southern land. True, we killed at the siege of Vera Cruz, a good many women and children—if you count them—some people don't—but I doubt if we rendered a twentieth part as many houseless and homeless, as during the late "unfappy misunderstanding" we did. Progression is the order of nature, and human nature. I believe that our Government called out for the Mexican war, only some 50,000 volunteers. Yet the affair cost us a pretty penny. Congress first appropriated $10,000,000, afterward, $5,000,000. Then we paid Mexico $15,000,000, and took on our shoulders her debt of several millions. After war's dance of death comes the grim fiddler to be paid, and it seems he isn't satisfied yet. I leave others to sum up the national advantage and glory that that war gained for us. I know that it made two Generals, Zachary Taylor and the brave Franklin Pierce, Presidents of the United States, and probably another hero, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy; and that yet another illustrious leader, Gen. Pillow, gained by it great glory in the fortification line. Still I cannot see that we owe surviving officers or private soldiers anything. They went in for a "lark," and they had it. Yet, I think Mr. Joyce, of Vermont, was a little captious in opposing the bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of 1812, unless it should contain a clause, "excluding from its benefits those who had participated in the war of the rebellion." If any such there are, they must have been old and feeble, nearly in their dotage, at the time that rebellion broke out, and unable to do us much harm, and they as certainly had, for former services, valid claims on our gratitude, as patriots, as well as heroes. In advocating their claims, Mr. Blaine, in the kindness of his heart, must have felt that it would be too hard to deny the poor, battle-scarred, white-haired heroes the little luxuries necessary to the comfort of a venerable and virtuous old age—"food and raiment, and middling good clothing," and a reasonable amount of "'bacca" and grog. Only think, some of these brave old fellows, octogenarians and nonagenarians, scared up, nobody knows where, to stand for an appropriation, may have been engaged in every war we have had since the Revolution! They must occasionally get things a little mixed in their military reminiscences and narrations. We can imagine one of them—"bowed with his four score years and ten"—shouldering his crutch "to tell how fields were won" to an admiring audience of his great-grandchildren, and holding forth somewhat after this wise:

"Ay, ay, boys; I've seen a heap of fighting in my time, you'd better believe! There was the war of 1812. It began, as well as I can remember, with the bloody battle of Pittsburg Landing, under Gen. Harrison. 'Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,' you know, boys; and there was Lundy's Lane, where Gen. Joe Johnston killed Tecumseh. He was only Colonel then. You remember the Sunday-school verse—

'Humpey, dumpey,
Colonel Johnston killed Tecumseh.'

"And there was the storming of Fort Pillow, under General Bishop Polk and Stonewall Jackson—he that we used to call 'Old Hickory.' I tell you there was slarter! You see the fort was chock full of—no—yes—Seminoles, commanded by old Osceola himself—the bloodiest kind of savages—and General Polk he called out, 'Give 'em no quarter!' and Stonewall Jackson he shouted, 'Kill the red devils! kill 'em!' Thunder and blazes, how he did cuss! He knew how—old Stonewall did! Then there was the Mexican war, when old Zack Taylor—the boys used to call him 'Old Fuss-and-Feathers'—sot down on the Rio Grandy, and said: 'I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer.' There was the big battle of Chepultepec, where Gen. Beauregard says to Col. Miller, 'Can you take that battery?' and Col. Miller says, 'I'll try, Sir.' Between wars I used to knock 'round considerable, so was ready to go into most anything that turned up in that line. There was the little Canady-Fatriot war. It was short, but sharp, and I believe the Fenians beat. I jined them, and was camped on Navy Island the time the British took the steamer Caroline, sot her on fire, and sent her over Niagara Falls. You have heard all about the brave Capt. Lawrence; how he had himself lashed to the mast for that dangerous passage, and how, just as they were going over, he shouted, 'Don't give up the ship, boys!'

"Then come the last war of Jeff. Davis and General Lee against the United States. I don't remember so well about that as the others, but there was no end of battles. You should have seen the storming of Chickamauga, when Scott—we used to call him 'Old Rough-and-Ready'—galloped about on 'Old Whitey,' and shouted, 'A little more grape, Capt. Bragg!' Fought with Johnston. I remember it as well as if it was yesterday—when Sherman surrendered to him at Jim Bennett's house in North Carolina. Some folks pretended 'twas the other way, but we carried off all our arms and flags and things, and only stopped fighting to get a better holt another time. I'm always ready, boys!"

Next to the excitement and amusement caused by the discussion of these pension bills was that we had later over the joint resolution of the House to pay "certain Southern mail contractors," &c. Few on either side of the chamber were so generous, or so serious, as not at heart to smile when the cruel Conger spoiled the little game of the quondam Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America, by holding up and reading up that official's own document, ordering and directing the great postal service robbery or confiscation. Oh, those awful rebel archives! Mysterious store-houses of Nemesis! Confronted with such overwhelming proof in this proclamation of May 20, 1861, that something very like a false statement was involved in the declaration he had just uttered, that the Confederate Postmasters "were required by the Confederate authorities to settle their accounts with the Government of the United States up to the 31st of May," &c., he could do nothing less than abandon his claim, or, rather, modify it, so that it should, as he said, "be so framed, as the original bill might properly have been, as to exclude payment where it was made under the authority of the Confederate Government." It was gracefully done, if it was sport,

"To see the engineer hoist by his own petard."

It must be confessed he came down in good order, and hit on his feet, that he drew off his forces from an untenable position without demoralization. In truth, the coolness with which he finally acknowledged his error reminded me of a story of a Yankee church member who was once disciplined for a breach of the Fourth Commandment. He stoutly denied the charge until it had been abundantly proved from the mouths of many witnesses. Then he rose, looked placidly about him, and said, with engaging frankness, "Brethren, I confess I did break the Sabbath; for it appears to me it isn't the part of a good Christian to hold out when a thing is fairly proved agin him."

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, speaking, as he said, for "a very large number of gentlemen" on the Republican side of the House, if not for all of them, paid a feeling and doubtless deserved tribute to Mr. Reagan's character for "entire candor," &c., which was all very generous, but it will be long, I think, before such compliment is returned, when a radical Republican gets into a scrape. Then it will be "let every herring hang by its own gills." Gentlemen of the South perform few such works of supererogation in the way of charity or generosity towards their opponents of the North. Still, the proudest of them are not indifferent to the tributes to their virtue and valor which some of us have an inherited, irresistible propensity for offering them, and which are especially grateful to them after the hard knocks they have received from such old antagonists as North-west, Sumner, and Wade. They lie back and enjoy them, as the primitive old cotton-planter visiting New-Orleans enjoyed his first mint julep at the St. Charles. "Bring me another of them new kind of drinks," he said to the waiter, "and keep on bringing 'em."

Mr. Cox spoke of the great war—of the terrible rebellion—as "a most exciting time." Have we come down to that? Must our epic be turned into a madrigal?

I am not wanting in admiration for the grand will and grander perseverance of the Southern people—the earnest of future supremacy, perhaps—for "he who does not dare, tires adversity." I certainly am not lacking in fine words for all they have endured and are still enduring, but naturally we are moved most by the suffering nearest us. A tidal wave in India overwhelms us less than the bursting of a reservoir in Massachusetts. I do not desire the defeat of such measures as I have ferreted to altogether because they confound loyalty and disloyalty, and condone the crime of treason where it is the most odious—in a soldier; but for the reason that we cannot allow ourselves such luxuries of charity, cannot afford to set up more national beneficiaries, when hundreds of hard-working, loyal men and women, tried and faithful servants of the Government, are being turned adrift helpless, with more helpless families, in consequence of the giving out or witholding of appropriations. Great distress prevails here; it cannot be much worse in Mississippi among the heroes of the wars of 1812 and 1847 and the mail contractors and Postmasters of 1861. The action or inaction of Congress in the matter of appropriations may be lawful enough, and patriotic, and exceeding virtuous, but the effect on the sufferers is as serious as being set upon by road agents or "cleaned out" by burglars. It is even more disastrous to the community, for it increases our already appalling amount of idleness, desperation, and crime. The Island of Manhattan, alone, has a population of 1,000,000. Is that labors is tempted by one devil—he that is idle by a thousand." Nor is it good economy. "All is not gain that is put into the purse." The work of this disbanded clerical force will still have to be done, and much of it by less skillful and careful hands. I hear most about this wide-spread dismay and distress in the Interior Department—especially in the Patent and Land Offices—where the besom of retrenchment and reform has scattered employes right and left. These poor people make wild charges that certain appropriations, insufficient in the first place, have been squandered, from their proper purposes as to have given out, with barely two-thirds of the fiscal year passed. I do not like to believe that this is so. Civil service reform, if it is good for anything, ought to be good for the protection of the poor and otherwise unprotected, especially women. It is not to be confined for Cabinet Ministers. To a woman, at least, it seems that the pay of the humblest messenger should be as sacred as the salary of the Secretary of State. It seems that no plea or practice of a transfer of a fund for other needs, however pressing, should furnish any valid explanation for the premature giving-out of an appropriation made for a definite and specific purpose. As it is, the blame for much of this trouble—for all shortcomings of pay and promotion, falls where I am sure it is least deserved, on the hapless Secretary of the Interior, a man sincerely and resolutely bent on performing his whole duty, and reforming all abuses in his department, as far and as fast as he can. Beset by unreasonable opposition, by captious criticism, by suspicion and detraction, he has need to fall back on the support of a good conscience, on the consolations of divine philosophy and diviner music, which I am sure will never fail him. Every poor clerk who is dismissed shakes the dust of the department from his or her feet, and goes immediately to work to get reinstated. If they cannot be, the "deep damnation of their taking off" is ascribed to the distinguished head of that bankrupt concern. It is all very natural. If I were one of those unfortunate clerks dismissed suddenly without "cause," in defiance of humanity, reformed civil service principles, and the influence of "our delegation," I presume I should be inclined to write down the department in which I believed my pay to have been diverted to somebody else or something else, as the lady from Oil City, traveling in the congenial clime of Greece, designated in her dairy the Museum of Antiquities, as Athens. She was opulent but not erudite, and she wrote: "Just come from the Museum of Intiquities."

GRACE GREENWOOD.

EXECUTED ON THE GALLOWS

PUNISHMENT OF JOSEPH LAPAGE.

THE MURDERER OF JOSIE LANGMAID HANGED AT CONCORD—CONFESSION OF THE CONDEMNED MAN—LAST MOMENTS—THE STORY OF HIS CRIME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 15.—Joseph Lapage was hanged here at a few minutes past 11 o'clock this forenoon, for the murder of Josie A. Langmaid on the 4th of October, 1875. Lapage had been confined in the prison for nearly two years and a half. He had occupied the same cell which E. N. Major, who was executed in January, 1876, occupied. During the time of his confinement, he was perfectly docile, giving no trouble to the Warden or any of the keepers. He has made no complaints about his treatment, nor asked for anything. A perfect stolidity and indifference characterised him from the time of his entrance to the last scene this morning. He did not seem until yesterday to realize the terrors of the fate that awaited him. His final interview with his family was held last Monday. But little emotion was manifested by any of them. One of his daughters shed a few tears, and this was the only sign of grief shown. At parting, he kissed his wife and daughters, but only shook hands with his two boys. He had only seen his family three times during his imprisonment. His spiritual advisers for the past have been Rev. J. E. Barry, of Concord, and J. B. Millette, of Nashua, both being Catholic priests. Mr. Barry visited him about once a week during the year. Mr. Millette, who is a French priest, had the principal charge of his spiritual condition for the last 10 weeks, and heard his confession. He received his religious instruction quietly, and at times would join with the priests in prayer. It is doubtful, however, whether his religious advisers really made any deep impression on him.

Lapage was removed from his cell for the last time at 6:45 o'clock last evening, and was taken into the Deputy Warden's room. He appeared unusually cheerful, and conversed with the Deputy for nearly two hours, when Mr. Barry and Mr. Millette came in. They prayed and held conversation with Lapage until 11:25 o'clock, at which time they retired. At 10:45 Lapage partook of a hearty supper. He then remained quiet for 30 minutes, when he suddenly beckoned the Warden and Deputy to come to him. They did so, when he threw himself on his knees before them and said: "Me kill girl. Me kill two girl. Too bad! Too bad!" He then broke down completely, and sobbed bitterly for some time. When he had become more composed he confessed to two murders, one at Pembroke and the other St. Albans, Vt., to the Warden. He also drew maps of the scene of the murders. After making his confessions he seemed greatly relieved. A short time after he exclaimed, "My wife! no matter; no matter. My children! oh, God! too bad! too bad!" He inquired how many would be present at his execution, and when told seemed pleased that there were to be so few. He also wanted to know how many St. Albans persons would be there. The Warden retired about 1:30 o'clock, leaving the prisoner alone with the Deputy. Lapage was advised to go to bed, but he refused, saying he could not sleep. He said about half the nights since he had been in prison he would lie awake. He occupied his time in pacing the room, conversing, and looking at stereoscopic views. His mind, however, seemed to be continually on the end, or "finish," as he termed it.

At 7:30 this morning Rev. Mr. Millette arrived, and an hour later Rev. Mr. Barry. Lapage ate a hearty breakfast at 8 o'clock, after which the priests remained with him until the last scene, trying to prepare him for his fate. The gallows were erected in the corridor of the north wing of the prison this morning. It was the same on which four other murderers have been hanged. At 11 o'clock the witnesses were admitted into the corridor. Among them were a number of the Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs of the State, the Sheriff of Franklin County, Vt., H. H. Farnsworth, of St. Albans, Coroner at the time of the Ball murder; F. Langmaid, of Pembroke, father of the murdered girl, and several reporters. At 11:04 o'clock the procession from the condemned man's cell-room, accompanied by Warden Pilsbury and Rev. Messrs. Millette and Barry. Mr. Millette administered the sacrament, after which he was given into the hands of Sheriff Dodge, who, with two deputies, took him to the gallows and placed him on the drop. At 10:05 the death-warrant was read, which occupied two minutes. The noose was then placed around his neck, cap on, the arms pinioned, and at precisely 11:08 o'clock the Sheriff touched the spring, and Lapage was launched into eternity. A slight twitching of the legs was the only motion observable after he fell. The medical gentlemen officiating, Drs. A. H. Crosby, C. P. Gage, and J. W. Barney, of this city, noted the variations in the beatings of the pulse and heart. At 11:27 the Sheriff pronounced the body lifeless after having hanging half an hour. The body was delivered to the undertaker for burial. All details of the execution were carried out promptly and without the slightest accident.

The alleged confession of Lapage, which appeared this morning in certain papers, was entirely bogus. Lapage stated last night, under oath, that the confession made to Deputy Sheriff Dodge was the only one he ever made. His counsel also state that he never confessed to them. By a singular coincidence, John E. Pinkham, of Durham, who was sentenced at Dover, a few days ago for murder, to be hanged March 14, 1879, was brought to the prison last night. He was placed in the cell just vacated by Lapage, so the murderers' cell was not without an occupant a single night.

The crime for which Lapage suffered punishment was one of the worst known in the history of New-England. It was committed in the town of Pembroke, about six miles south of this city. Miss Josie A. Langmaid, a daughter of one of the leading citizens of Pembroke, about 18 years old, was missed, Oct. 4, 1875, from the academy where she was attending school. As she did not return home at the accustomed hour, search was made by her family and a large number of the neighbors. At about 8:30 o'clock that evening her dead body was found secreted in a clump of trees several rods from the highway over which she was accustomed to pass. The head was cut entirely from the body, and was not found until some time afterward. The body was mangled and mutilated in a shocking manner. The clothing was torn in many places, and the nature of wounds indicated that the murderer and the girl there had been a terrible struggle before the villain accomplished his purpose. When the news of this murder became known a thrill of horror spread through the community. Every sympathy and assistance was extended to the afflicted family, and the Police officers of this city and the county, as well as a number of detectives from Boston, at once began to make every effort to apprehend the murderer. Two suspected parties were arrested and examined, but, for lack of evidence, were soon released. Meanwhile, certain parties in St. Albans, Vt., informed the authorities at Pembroke that a Frenchman named Lapage, suspected of having murdered a Mingfield girl in St. Albans, and who had been tried for the offense, was in the neighborhood of Pembroke. Suspicion was directed toward Lapage, and he was arrested Oct. 14. During the next fortnight evidence was accumulated, showing him to be the guilty man. During this fortnight, by the way, he made two efforts to escape, one of which was nearly successful. An indictment was found against him, and he was brought before the Grand Jury Oct. 28. To the charge of murdering Miss Langmaid he pleaded not guilty. His case was assigned for trial at the January Term of Court following. His trial in January, 1876, lasted 10 days, and excited intense interest. The evidence against him was very strong, and it was shown that he had been seen with a club in his hand near the scene of the murder, and that the same club was found near covered with blood. Lapage's clothes had blood-stains on them, which on analysis proved to be human blood. Testimony as to his previous character showed him to be brutal, cruel, and lustful beyond measure. Among other witnesses was a sister-in-law, Julienne Rousse, of Canada, testified that while living in Southern Canada, in 1871, a man wearing a mask attacked her one day, while she was in a pasture some distance from any house, threw her, rubbed sand into her throat, outraged her, and left her insensible and nearly dead. The man she knew to be her brother-in-law, Lapage. When the trial was concluded, the jury, after being out less than two hours, returned a verdict of guilty in the first degree, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged Jan. 19, 1877. Arguments for a new trial were made by his counsel at the succeeding law term of the Supreme Court, and a new trial was granted, on the ground that the evidence of Julienne Rousse was inadmissible. The granting of a new trial occasioned general surprise and considerable indignation at the time.

The second trial began Feb. 26, 1877, and closed March 9. The new evidence introduced by the prosecution, especially the testimony of blood experts, tended to still more strongly fix the guilt on the prisoner. In this trial, as before, great interest was taken, and the court-room was crowded every day. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree" within 50 minutes after the case was given to them. Lapage was again sentenced to be hanged on March 15, 1878.

Joseph Paget, alias Lapage, was born in Canada about 30 or 40 miles north-west of Montreal. He was about 40 years old. His father, who is living, is a respectable farmer. He married a woman three years older than himself when he was 20 years of age, by whom he had five children. Five years after his marriage he removed to Saint Beatrice, Canada. By this time he had gained a very bad reputation. He abused his wife shamefully, and associated with the vilest company. While living in Saint Beatrice he outraged and nearly killed his sister-in-law, who testified at his trial. He was arrested for this, but knocked the officer down and escaped into the United States. He removed his family to St. Albans, Vt., in September, 1871. The next year he returned to his former residence for a short time, during which he was suspected of setting some buildings on fire belonging to a man who was active in causing his arrest the year before. On this visit he was seen to make an assault on a young unmarried woman. He struck her with a club, causing severe injuries, from which she did not recover for a month. He also attempted to entice a little girl, 14 years old, away with him into the woods. After this he returned to St. Albans, where he lived a disreputable life, working occasionally as a farming and chopping for a livelihood. In the afternoon of July 24, 1874, the body of Miss Marietta Ball, a school-teacher of St. Albans, was found in the woods near a road over which she had been seen to pass. At the inquest it was shown her skull had been fractured with a stone, and that she had been ravished. After two weeks investigation everything pointed toward a resident of the "French settlement" (where Lapage lived) as the perpetrator of the deed. At an examination of Lapage, however, witnesses testified that they had been with him herrying on the afternoon of the murder, some distance away. Lapage was released, and soon after disappeared from St. Albans with his family. Upon subsequent investigations it was found that the testimony upon which he had been released was false. Lapage's life in Suncook (one of the villages in Pembroke) was in keeping with his previous career. He was frequently known to lie in wait for women for an opportunity to gratify his passions. He had attempted once to ravish one of his own daughters, and his treatment of his wife was absolutely brutal. During his trials he manifested but little emotion. He could speak but little English, and his communications were made through an interpreter.

THE DEATH PENALTY IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTUS J. JOHNSON HANGED FOR THE MURDER OF A COLORED MAN—HIS SPEECH ON THE GALLOWS—A CONFESSION OF FOUR MURDERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROME, Ga., March 15.—Augustus J. Johnson was executed at this place to-day for the murder of Alfred M. Carver, colored, in 1876. For two days crowds came to see the execution by steam-boat, railroads, wagons, until finally there were at least 10,000 persons present. Johnson was taken in a hack to the gallows at 10:50 o'clock this forenoon, accompanied by 100 guards. He was clean shaved and drank whisky freely. Judge Underwood spoke to him, and both were apparently much affected. A prayer was offered by his spiritual advisers, Revs. Mr. Quinlain and Mr. Colbert. He joined the Catholic Church two weeks ago. On the scaffold he said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This is Gus Johnson, who you have heard of as a bad man. Some think I am a mountaineer. My father was a Colonel in the rebel army and born a good name. I am to die for killing a negro 14 miles down the Coosa River. I am sorry I killed him. Deputy Sheriff Sharp has been with me a good deal. I think a heap of him. He has his duty to perform, and I do not think less of him for it. Jim Jinkins, Sheriff of the county, is a good man. His wife is a good woman, and has been a friend of mine. I have always been a bad boy. I have killed four men in my life. I can swear to two. I have friends in the crowd who would rescue me, but I want them to let me hang. Cicero Echols, John Board, and Bob Millican killed Squire Foster, a colored man. They would have been hanged, but they bribed the solicitor with $25, and the case was nolle prossed.

He bade his friends good-bye. The black cap was adjusted at 1:45 o'clock, and the trigger was drawn by Sheriff Jenkins at 1:50 P. M. He dropped seven feet, and was strangled to death in 18 minutes, but was not cut down for 20 minutes. The remains, according to his request, were turned over to John Hawkins and "Pig" Vann, who sent them to his family in Chattooga County for interment.

A MURDERER RESPITED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 15.—Just as the Sheriff commenced to prepare Robert McEvoy to-day for the gallows at Aiken, S. C., Gov. Hampton telegraphed a respite. The alleged grounds of delay are the invalidity of the sentence, the criminal having been resentenced in the Court of Common Pleas and not at the General Sessions. It is believed, too, that McEvoy holds the details of the mysterious murder in Ridge Spring, S. C., in 1874. He was greatly disappointed at the reprieve, and vowed he would not make any confession about the Ridge Spring affair. He said to-day that Gregg, whom he had killed, wanted him to betray his sister for seduction. This creates a great sensation, though it was not adduced in his trial. The time now set for the execution is the 29th of March. McEvoy was convicted of the murder of J. J. Gregg, of this city, at Graniteville, S. C., April 20, 1876.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 15.—Calvin Stewart, who was sentenced to be hanged for killing a railroad fireman, received a commutation to 20 years' imprisonment this morning. He is greatly changed for the better since his sentence, and was not expecting a commutation. He received it quietly and without outward expression of joy, but is very thankful.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 16—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest in the Southern States. A low-pressure area has advanced south-eastward to Wisconsin, with brisk to high winds and occasional rains from the North-west to Lake Superior and Michigan. Occasional rains have also fallen in the Southern portion of TEXAS. Clear weather is generally reported from the South Atlantic States to the lower lakes. Cloudy weather, with rain areas, has prevailed in Washington Territory and Oregon. The temperature has risen from 6 to 16 degrees to the upper lakes, but is now falling in the former. During Friday the Mississippi River rose 8 inches at St. Paul and Cairo, 11 inches at Memphis, and 16 inches at Helena, and fell 6 inches at St. Louis. The Ohio fell 16 inches at Louisville.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and the Middle States, rising followed by falling barometer, cold north-westerly winds, shifting to warmer south-west or south-east, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising followed by falling barometer, variable winds, mostly from south-west to south-east, warmer and generally clear weather.

For the West Gulf States, stationary or falling, followed by rising barometer, variable winds, mostly easterly or southerly, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, falling followed by rising barometer, warmer fresh to brisk southerly winds gradually veering to colder north-westerly, partly cloudy weather, and probably in the last two sections followed by rain and at occasional high winds.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Section One, Chicago, Grand Haven, Ludington, Alpena, and Port Huron.

THE GOVERNOR'S REQUISITION DENIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 15.—In the case of F. A. Nolze, which has been on hearing before a Common Pleas Judge here for several days, on a requisition from the Governor of New-York, charging him with obtaining $5,000 worth of pianos under false pretenses, from Simson & Co., of New-York City, and which has already been noticed in THE TIMES, some peculiar points of law have come up. In the first place, Nolze's counsel took out a writ of habeas corpus, and the two issues were heard together. The goods were purchased of an agent who came to Nolze's store, in this city, and offered them for sale. But it was claimed that constructively the crime was committed in New-York nevertheless. The Judge, upon hearing all the evidence and arguments, discharged the prisoner, holding that he could not be taken to New-York to be tried for a crime, if crime at all, committed here.

THE HOT SPRINGS COMMISSION.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 15.—There is general anxiety here that Congress should legislate promptly to extend the term of the Hot Springs Commission, which otherwise will expire on the 1st of April. It will require a year to sell the property covered by the conflicting claims of the settlers on the Government reservation, and until that is accomplished nothing can be done toward rebuilding the recently burned district, or securing sanitary and other improvements that are essential for the benefit of the invalids resorting to these healing waters. If Congress will but settle the land titles, the revenues from water rents will fully refund the Federal expenditure here, and local taxation and private enterprise will do the rest. There are thousands of health seekers here now, and the number nearly doubles annually. The expiration of the Commission's term before its work is completed would be a public calamity.

THE TROUBLE AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

HANOVER, N. H., March 15.—Of the three students arrested for assault only one has succeeded in obtaining bail; another goes to recitation with the keeper. Their trial will take place Monday. Warrants have been issued for the Sophomores, and a rumor prevails that several others will be obliged to leave college. The matter has been delayed by a disagreement among the Faculty as to the proper course to pursue.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE VETOED CODE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 15.—Nearly all the lawyers of this city to-day signed a letter thanking Gov. Robinson for his veto of the new Code. The signers also say that a careful canvass of the Orange County Bar shows that the letter expresses the sentiments of at least 80 of the 100 lawyers in the county.

SOUTHERN LAW DEFIERS.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A telegram to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day from Collector Brayton at Easley, S. C., says: "Two more prisoners have escaped from the Pickens County Jail. Gov. Hampton telegraphs that he has offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of Redmond, the noted illicit whisky brigand."

THE ONTARIO ORANGEMEN.

OTTAWA, March 15.—A deputation of the Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario West has presented an address to the Governor-General in Council expressing their loyalty to her Majesty's throne, and calling upon the Government to take steps for the protection of the Orangemen of Montreal on the approaching 12th of July. They announce that, in the event of such protection not being afforded, they shall deem it their duty to proceed en masse to their defense.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

Mr. J. S. Clarke will appear at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, this afternoon, in "A Widow Hunt" and "Toodles." A representation of "School" may be attended at Wallack's. At the Park Theatre, Messrs. Crane and Robson will act in "Our Bachelors." "The Exiles" will be represented at the Broadway Theatre. Mr. Heller is to give an entertainment at Fifth-Avenue Hall. The San Francisco Minstrels will hold their usual weekly *apres-midi* reception. There will be an afternoon performance of "A Celebrated Case" at the Union-Square Theatre. At the Standard Theatre, Mr. Owens may be seen in "The Victims" and "Solon Shingle." Mr. N. S. Wood will perform in "Hamlet" at Booth's. Matinée entertainments are also announced at Niblo's and at the Theatre Comique. The Aquarium will be open to visitors morning, afternoon, and evening.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR JAMES GOODWIN.

Major James Goodwin, one of the wealthiest citizens of Hartford, Conn., dropped dead in a street-car, while riding down Asylum-street, that city, shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday evening. He had walked down town after tea, having left in usual health. It is supposed that his death was caused by apoplexy. Major Goodwin was about 70 years old, and was connected with the leading financial institutions of Hartford. He was President of the Connecticut Mutual Life, and controlled a large amount of stock in the Ætna Fire, besides being Director in several other insurance companies. It is estimated that his property is worth $1,000,000. Major Goodwin married a sister of ex-Gov. Morgan, of New-York, and leaves two sons and one daughter. One of his sons is a member of the banking firm of Morgan & Co., of New-York City, and the other, Rev. Francis Goodwin, is a resident of this city. He was a member of Christ Church, of Hartford, and prominently identified with the interests of the Episcopal Church throughout the State. His father, Major Jonathan Goodwin, died suddenly a few weeks ago.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—The British steamers Atrato, Capt. Jones, from New-York Feb. 28, and Euphrates, Capt. Mitchell, from Philadelphia Feb. 15, by way of Fayal, where she put in damaged, have reached here.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, March 15.—It is reported that the brigantine Flora was seen bottom up by a vessel at Pensacola. She was owned by Leonard, Son & Co., of St. John, and others. She is insured here for $6,000. Capt. Cameron and two of her crew belong in New-Brunswick.

FLOATING ICE AT SEA.

HALIFAX, March 15.—The steamer Newfoundland, from St. John, Newfoundland, which arrived here to-day, passed through 60 miles of heavy Gulf ice on Wednesday.

The sailing ships of the Newfoundland sealing fleet left St. John, Newfoundland, on the 5th inst., and the steamers on the 10th, for the ice.

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE.

ALBANY, March 15.—Justice Westbrook has ordered that the report of the Actuary appointed by the Receiver of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company be returned to him for revision and correction, if any correction be necessary.

SPANISH-AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT TO THE TIMES.

In answer to numerous requests, we have agreed to issue at an early day a supplement to THE TIMES, printed in Spanish, devoted exclusively to New-York interests, and designed to convey to merchants in the principal cities of Mexico and Central and South America some necessary information as to the advantages of New-York City as a centre for the distribution of the products of the United States to the Spanish-American countries, with which our commercial intercourse is capable of great expansion. The distribution will be made through resident representatives in those cities of the United States Agency for the Promotion of Foreign Trade, whose head-quarters is in this City, and which has a direct and special interest in making the distribution as thorough as possible.

The supplement will be a full-sized, eight-page sheet, and will contain about 28 columns of reading matter devoted to an exhaustive and interesting treatment of the various classes of manufactures which will be represented in the advertising part of the paper, and to other general details calculated to give it a permanent value. As no more advertisements will be received after Saturday, intending advertisers should send in their notices at once.

The following firms have already secured space for their advertisements in the supplement:

ABENDROTH BROTHERS, stoves, &c.

ABENDROTH & ROOT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, sectional steam boilers.

JOSEPH H. ADAMS & SON, hardware.

R. H. ALLEN & Co., agricultural implements.

AMES IRON WORKS, engines and machinery.

Messrs. J. F. ANDERSON, JR., & Co., paper warehouse.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & Co., photo materials.

BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY.

BLUMENTHAL & BLANCHARD, pearl buttons.

BORRICKE & TAFEL, homeopathic books and medicines.

E. M. BOYNTON, saws.

BOWNE & Co., stationers and printers.

BRADLEY & CURRIER, sashes and blinds.

BRINKERHOFF, TURNER & Co., cotton sail duck manufacturers.

W. A. BREWER, drug broker.

BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD COMPANY.

GEORGE BRUCE, SON & Co., type founders.

BULKLEY, DUNTON & Co., paper.

CEREALS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, American breakfast cereals.

COLGATE & Co., fancy soaps and perfumery.

R. COLGATE & Co., white lead.

COLLINS & Co., axes.

H. W. COLLINGDER, billiard-tables.

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS COMPANY.

CHAMBERLIN, WHITMORE & Co., manufacturing stationers, &c.

JAMES CONNER'S SONS, type-founders.

CORLIES, MACY & Co., stationery.

A. J. CORCORAN, wind-mills.

DEMAREST & JORALEMON, cordage and twines.

DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.

DEWITT WIRE-CLOTH COMPANY.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, baking powder.

WILLIAM DUBYEA & Co., starch.

FARMER, LITTLE & Co., type-founders.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, stationers.

JOHN FOLEY, gold pens.

L. FEUCHTWANGER & Co., chemicals.

GANTZ, JONES & Co., sea foam.

GUILD & GARBISON, steam pump manufacturers.

HAGERTY BROTHERS & Co., druggists' glassware.

PETER HENDERSON & Co., seeds.

HOWE SCALE COMPANY.

HAINES BROTHERS, pianos.

HAZARD POWDER COMPANY.

HUBBS, SMITH & Co., wrapping paper.

JOHN JEWETT, white lead.

H. W. JOHNS, paints and roofing.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH'S SONS, chemicals.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.

LANMAN & KEMP, wholesale drugs.

LEES & KELLEY, candlewicks, cordage, &c.

J. G. LIGHTBODY, printing ink.

LALANCE & GROSJEAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, metallic wares.

JOSIAH MACY'S SONS, oils and candles.

MAGOVERN & Co., bo

MARCH 16, 1878

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGES—MARCH 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 N. W. C. G. 6.....90½ | 200 N. Y. C. & H.....107⅞
100 W. St. L. Wabash.....7½ | 100.....107⅞
2400.....7⅜ | 100 C. C. C. & I.....29⅛
500.....7⅜ | 100 Mich. Cen.....82⅝
1000.....7⅜ | 100.....82⅝
200.....7⅜ | 100 Union Pacific.....71⅝
100.....7⅝ | 300 Ohio & Miss.....40⅝
600.....7⅝ | 100 Adams Ex.....92
100.....7⅝ | 100.....92
200.....7⅝ | 100.....92
500 Pacific Mail.....20⅝ | 100.....92
100.....20⅝ | 100.....92
300.....20⅝ | 100.....40⅜
100.....20⅝ | 100.....40⅜
500.....20⅝ | 100.....40⅜
100.....20⅝ | 100.....40⅜
100.....19⅝ | 100.....69⅝
100.....19⅝ | 100.....69⅝
100.....19⅝ | 100.....69⅝
200.....19⅝ | 100.....69⅝
100.....19⅝ | 50.....69⅝
200.....19⅝ | 50.....69⅝
100.....19⅝ | 50.....69⅝
5,000 W. & St. P. 1st.....90½ | 200 St. L. M. & S.....5⅞
1,000 D. & R. G. 7s.....95 | 100.....5⅞
7 Cen. Nat. Bk.....95 | 200 C. M. & St. P. b.c.....39⅜
1,000 T. W. & W. 2d.....85 | 700.....39⅜
23 Cont. B'k.....75 | 200.....39⅜
20 Amer. Ex.....49 | 400.....39⅜
300 Wells, Fargo & Co.....105 | 700.....39⅜
10 Pul. Pal. Car. b.c.....72 | 200.....39⅜
100 Del. & Hud. b.a.c.....47⅜ | 100.....39⅜
100 Erie Rail. b.c.....10⅝ | 100 C., M. & St. Paul
300.....10⅝ | pf.....b.c.....71⅞
100 West. Un. b.c.....79⅛ | 300.....b3.....72
100.....79⅛ | 100.....b3.....72
100.....79⅛ | 100.....b3.....72
1100.....79⅛ | 200 Wabash.....b.c.....14⅛
200.....79⅛ | 100.....b.c.....14⅛
100.....79⅛ | 100.....b.c.....14⅛
200 Pac. Mail.....b.c.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....14⅛
300.....19⅝ | 66.....b.c.....14⅛
200.....19⅝ | 300.....b.c.....47⅜
100.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....47⅜
300.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....47⅜
200.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....48⅛
800.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....48⅛
200.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....47⅜
200.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....47⅜
200.....19⅝ | 300 Mar. & Fe.....b.c.....70⅞
100.....19⅝ | 100 P., Ft. W. & Chi.
100.....19⅝ | pf.....b.c.....90½
300.....19⅝ | 16.....b.c.....81⅛
300 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c.107⅞ | 50 Chi. & A. pf.....b.c.100
200.....107⅞ | 100 O. & Miss.....b.c.....84
120.....107⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.....70 | 100 Rock Island.....b2.101⅜
13 Pa. Wayne.....90½
1000.....91
4,000 C., R. & A. 6's.110 | 100 North-west.....40⅝
5,000 L. & N. con. 6s.106⅛ | 200.....40⅜
5,000 R. G. & K. 1st.....104 | 1900.....40⅞
5,000 So. Pac. 1st.....74⅜ | 500.....b3.....41
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st.....106⅞ | 500 North-w. pf.....85
2,000 N. Y. C. & H. 6s.....75 | 75 Cen. of N. J.....15
1,000 Erie 2d s. f. 6s.....85⅜ | 700 L. S. & M. S.....b.c.....63⅝
1,000 Ches. & O. 1st, coup. con.....24⅛ | 1900.....63⅝
1,000.....24⅛ | 1400.....63⅞
1,000 C., R. & N. 1st.....67⅜ | 200.....b3.....64
1,000 C. & N. W. con.....108⅛ | 1300.....b3.....64⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. con. 7s.....106 | 500.....b3.....64⅛
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.....106⅞ | 500 North-w. pf.....85
2,000 N. Y. C. & H. 6s.....75 | 75 Cen. of N. J.....15
1,000 Erie 2d s. f. 6s.....85⅜ | 1900 L. S. & M. S.....b.c.....63⅝
1,000 Ches. & O. 1st, coup. con.....24⅛ | 1900.....63⅝
1,000.....24⅛ | 1400.....63⅞
1,000 C., R. & N. 1st.....67⅜ | 200.....b3.....64
1,000 C. & N. W. con.....108⅛ | 1300.....b3.....64⅛
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.....106⅞ | 500.....b3.....64⅛
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, | 100.....c.....64
L. C. Div.....107 | 2900.....b3.....64
3,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, | 700.....b3.....64
C. & M. Div.....106⅜ | 900.....b3.....64
5,000 St. L., J. & C. 1st.....106⅞ | 1400.....b3.....64⅛
1,000 Louisv. Div.....110 | 1300.....b3.....64⅛
6,000 E. T. V. & G. 1st.....99 | 400.....b3.....64⅛
5,000 W. & St. P. 1st.....90½ | 200 St. L. M. & S.....5⅞
1,000 D. & R. G. 7s.....95 | 100.....5⅞
7 Cen. Nat. Bk.....95 | 200 C., M. & St. P.....b.c.....39⅜
1,000 T. W. & W. 2d.....85 | 700.....39⅜
23 Cont. B'k.....75 | 200.....39⅜
20 Amer. Ex.....49 | 400.....39⅜
300 Wells, Fargo & Co.....105 | 700.....39⅜
10 Pul. Pal. Car. b.c.....72 | 200.....39⅜
100 Del. & Hud. b.a.c.....47⅜ | 100.....39⅜
100 Erie Rail. b.c.....10⅝ | 100 C., M. & St. Paul
300.....10⅝ | pf.....b.c.....71⅞
100 West. Un. b.c.....79⅛ | 300.....b3.....72
100.....79⅛ | 100.....b3.....72
1100.....79⅛ | 200 Wabash.....b.c.....14⅛
200.....79⅛ | 100.....b.c.....14⅛
200 Pac. Mail.....b.c.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....14⅛
300.....19⅝ | 66.....b.c.....14⅛
200.....19⅝ | 300.....b.c.....47⅜
100.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....47⅜
300.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....47⅜
200.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....48⅛
800.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....48⅛
200.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....47⅜
200.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....47⅜
200.....19⅝ | 300 Mar. & Fe.....b.c.....70⅞
100.....19⅝ | 100 P., Ft. W. & Chi.
100.....19⅝ | pf.....b.c.....90½
300.....19⅝ | 16.....b.c.....81⅛
300 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c.107⅞ | 50 Chi. & A. pf.....b.c.100
200.....107⅞ | 100 O. & Miss.....b.c.....84
120.....107⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$4,000 West. Pac.....103⅜ | 300 North-west.....41⅜
4,000 W. U. R. 1900.103 | 550.....41⅜
8,000 So. Pac. 1st.....77⅝ | 600.....41⅜
2,000.....75⅜ | 500.....41⅜
3,000 P. of W. 2d.....92 | 500.....41⅜
50 St. Nicholas Bank.....70 | 300.....41⅜
1200 West. Union.....79⅜ | 300.....41⅜
200.....79⅜ | 400.....41⅜
1600.....79 | 700.....41⅜
2600.....79 | 100.....41⅜
500.....79⅜ | 1000.....41⅜
1000.....79⅜ | 300.....41⅜
1000.....79⅜ | 300.....41⅜
800.....79⅛ | 200 North-w. pf.....85
20 Amer. Ex.....49 | 100.....69⅜
100 Pac. Mail.....19⅝ | 300.....69⅜
200.....19⅝ | 100.....69⅜
200.....19⅝ | 100.....69⅜
200.....19⅝ | 100 St. Paul.....b3.....69⅜
400.....19⅝ | 15.....69⅜
50.....19⅝ | 100.....69⅜
100 Erie Railway.....10⅝ | 1000.....69⅜
300 Mich. Cen.....82⅝ | 700.....69⅜
1100 Lake Shore.....64⅜ | 100.....69⅜
200.....64⅜ | 300.....69⅜
1200.....64⅜ | 300 St. Paul pf.....79⅜
200.....64⅜ | 200.....71⅞
200.....64⅜ | 1100 D., L. & W.....67⅞
100.....64⅜ | 100.....67⅞
1100.....64⅜ | 100 Chi. & Alt.....b3.....164
500 Rock Island.....103 | 200 Ohio & M.....b3.....40⅝
100.....b3.....101⅛ | 100 Mon. & R.....b3.....70⅜
10 Can. & N. Y.....142½

WINES STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—MARCH 15.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST SALE—11 A. M.

100 Ser. A. S.....81 | 100 Phenix.....14½
100.....81 | 100.....14½
200.....81 | 100.....14½
100.....81 | 100.....14½

SECOND SALE—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. new.....73½ | 1000 West. Un. b.c.....79⅛
1,000 C., B. & Q.....114⅛ | 100.....79⅝
2,000 C., R. I. & P.....107⅝ | 100 Cen. of N. J.....15
100.....107⅝ | 100 C. & N. W.....40⅞
2,000 M. & St. P.....90 | 200.....41⅛
3,000 M. & St. Paul, | 200.....41⅛
C. & M. D.....104⅜ | 200.....41⅛
C. & P.....95½ | 200.....41⅛
5,000 W. & St. P. 1st.....90½ | 200 St. L. M. & S.....5⅞
1,000 D. & R. G. 7s.....95 | 100.....5⅞
7 Cen. Nat. Bk.....95 | 200 C., M. & St. P.....b.c.....39⅜
1,000 T. W. & W. 2d.....85 | 700.....39⅜
23 Cont. B'k.....75 | 200.....39⅜
20 Amer. Ex.....49 | 400.....39⅜
300 Wells, Fargo & Co.....105 | 700.....39⅜
10 Pul. Pal. Car. b.c.....72 | 200.....39⅜
100 Del. & Hud. b.a.c.....47⅜ | 100.....39⅜
100 Erie Rail. b.c.....10⅝ | 100 C., M. & St. Paul
300.....10⅝ | pf.....b.c.....71⅞
100 West. Un. b.c.....79⅛ | 300.....b3.....72
100.....79⅛ | 100.....b3.....72
1100.....79⅛ | 200 Wabash.....b.c.....14⅛
200.....79⅛ | 100.....b.c.....14⅛
200 Pac. Mail.....b.c.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....14⅛
300.....19⅝ | 66.....b.c.....14⅛
200.....19⅝ | 300.....b.c.....47⅜
100.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....47⅜
300.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....47⅜
200.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....48⅛
800.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....48⅛
200.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....47⅜
200.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....47⅜
200.....19⅝ | 300 Mar. & Fe.....b.c.....70⅞
100.....19⅝ | 100 P., Ft. W. & Chi.
100.....19⅝ | pf.....b.c.....90½
300.....19⅝ | 16.....b.c.....81⅛
300 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c.107⅞ | 50 Chi. & A. pf.....b.c.100
200.....107⅞ | 100 O. & Miss.....b.c.....84
120.....107⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:30 P. M.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 106⅜ | $10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. 104⅛
22,000.....b.c.3.106⅜ | 5,000.....b.c.104⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C.....105⅞ | 10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91.....102⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.....104 | 10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91.....102⅝
'67.....107 | C.....102⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....106⅞ | 20,000.....b3.....102⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 106⅞ | $3,000 U. S. 5-20 C.
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....107
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.....107
40,000 '67.....13.107

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 106⅞ | $50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 104⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....b.c.104⅜
'65 N.....b3.104⅜ | 200,000 U. S. 4½s, '91.....102⅝
2,500 do.....b.c.104⅛ | 10,000 U. S. 4½s, 1907.....102⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.....107 | 10,000 U. S. 4s, C.....102½
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....105 | small.....101⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. new.....73½ | 1000 West. Un. b.c.....79⅛
1,000 C., B. & Q.....114⅛ | 100.....79⅝
2,000 C., R. I. & P.....107⅝ | 100 Cen. of N. J.....15
100.....107⅝ | 100 C. & N. W.....40⅞
2,000 M. & St. P.....90 | 200.....41⅛
3,000 M. & St. Paul, | 200.....41⅛
C. & M. D.....104⅜ | 200.....41⅛
C. & P.....95½ | 200.....41⅛
5,000 W. & St. P. 1st.....90½ | 200 St. L. M. & S.....5⅞
1,000 D. & R. G. 7s.....95 | 100.....5⅞
7 Cen. Nat. Bk.....95 | 200 C., M. & St. P.....b.c.....39⅜
1,000 T. W. & W. 2d.....85 | 700.....39⅜
23 Cont. B'k.....75 | 200.....39⅜
20 Amer. Ex.....49 | 400.....39⅜
300 Wells, Fargo & Co.....105 | 700.....39⅜
10 Pul. Pal. Car. b.c.....72 | 200.....39⅜
100 Del. & Hud. b.a.c.....47⅜ | 100.....39⅜
100 Erie Rail. b.c.....10⅝ | 100 C., M. & St. Paul
300.....10⅝ | pf.....b.c.....71⅞
100 West. Un. b.c.....79⅛ | 300.....b3.....72
100.....79⅛ | 100.....b3.....72
1100.....79⅛ | 200 Wabash.....b.c.....14⅛
200.....79⅛ | 100.....b.c.....14⅛
200 Pac. Mail.....b.c.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....14⅛
300.....19⅝ | 66.....b.c.....14⅛
200.....19⅝ | 300.....b.c.....47⅜
100.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....47⅜
300.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....47⅜
200.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....48⅛
800.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....48⅛
200.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....47⅜
200.....19⅝ | 100.....b.c.....47⅜
200.....19⅝ | 300 Mar. & Fe.....b.c.....70⅞
100.....19⅝ | 100 P., Ft. W. & Chi.
100.....19⅝ | pf.....b.c.....90½
300.....19⅝ | 16.....b.c.....81⅛
300 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c.107⅞ | 50 Chi. & A. pf.....b.c.100
200.....107⅞ | 100 O. & Miss.....b.c.....84
120.....107⅞

	Receipts at Chicago.			Shipments.
	Mar. 14, 1878.	Mar. 15, 1877.	Mar. 15, 1878.	Mar. 15, 1878.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat.....	61,466	14,899	2,417	29,505
Corn.....	97,327	47,320	39,510	110,133
Oats.....	16,700	11,510	13,110	37,992
Rye.....	2,705		675	2,000
Barley.....	13,683	2,900	1,230	12,146
Total.....	191,881	76,629	57,032	191,776
Flour, bbls.	3,102	4,152	4,911	11,021
Provisions, lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

	Receipts at New-York.			Shipments.
	Mar. 14, 1878.	Mar. 15, 1877.	Mar. 15, 1878.	Mar. 15, 1878.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat.....	54,950	12,079	2,000	21,100
Corn.....	8,500	1,000	1,000	2,100
Oats.....	3,060	250	1,250	2,100
Rye.....	1,420	200		450
Barley.....	1,160	1,779	1,129	5,200
Total.....	68,190	17,440	12,070	40,900
Flour, bbls.	3,810	1,483	5,431	6,300
Hogs, No.	329	17	865	521

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1878.

Gold receipts.....	$794,701 45
Gold payments.....	333,546 68
Gold balance.....	106,436,818 23
Currency receipts.....	461,866 93
Currency payments.....	1,110
Currency balance.....	32,763,780 13
Customs.....	577,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 15.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold.....	101	101¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon.	102¾	102⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupon.	103	103⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon.	106⅜	107
Bills on London.....	84 85	84 85
New-York Central.....	107¼	106⅞
Rock Island.....	101	101¼
Pacific Mail.....	19⅝	19⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	39¼	39⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred.	71⅞	71⅞
Lake Shore.....	63½	63⅝
Chicago and North-western.....	40	41⅜
Chicago and North-western pref.	68⅜	69⅛
Western Union.....	78⅞	79⅛
Union Pacific.....	71⅛	72
Delaware, Lackawanna and West.	47⅜	47⅜
New-Jersey Central.....	14⅞	14⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal.....	47⅜	47⅜
Morris and Essex.....	69½	70¼
Panama.....	136	136
Erie.....	10⅝	10⅝
Ohio and Mississippi.....	8¼	8⅜
Harlem.....	145	145
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	10⅛	10⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	22¾	22¾
Michigan Central.....	61⅞	62
Illinois Central.....	75	75⅛

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of shares sold, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central.....	107⅛	107⅛	920
Erie.....	10⅝	10⅝	1,500
Lake Shore.....	64⅛	63¼	17,000
Wabash.....	14⅜	14⅛	1,700
North-western.....	41⅜	40¼	18,985
North-western preferred.....	69⅜	69⅛	9,010
Rock Island.....	101⅞	101¼	2,000
Fort Wayne.....	91	90¼	780
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	39¾	39⅛	6,833
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.	72⅜	71⅞	2,320
Pittsburg.....	77	76¾	400
Del., Lack. & Western.....	48⅛	47⅞	8,500
New-Jersey Central.....	15	14⅞	243
Del. & Hudson Canal.....	47⅜	47⅛	100
Morris & Essex.....	70½	70	1,500
Michigan Central.....	62¼	62¼	300
Illinois Central.....	75¼	75	300
Union Pacific.....	72	71⅝	920
C., C. & I.....	28¾	28⅜	100
Chicago, Rock Island & Quincy.	101¾	101⅛	100
Chicago & Alton.....	68¼	68¼	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph.....	10½	10⅜	700
Ohio & Mississippi.....	8⅜	8¼	300
Western Union.....	79⅛	78⅞	19,700
Atlantic & P. Telegraph.....	19⅛	19⅛	100
Pacific Mail.....	20	19⅝	15,160
Iron Mountain.....	8¼	8¼	300
Kansas Pacific.....	7	7	200
Total sales.....			125,291

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.....	101	1:00 P. M.....	101
10:30 A. M.....	101⅛	1:30 P. M.....	101⅛
11:00 A. M.....	101	2:00 P. M.....	101⅛
11:30 A. M.....	101	2:30 P. M.....	101⅛
12:00 M.....	101	3:00 P. M.....	101¼
12:30 P. M.....	101⅛		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s.....	119½	119
United States 6s, 1881, registered.	106⅜	107
United States 6s, 1881, coupon.....	106⅜	107
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered.	104⅛	104¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup.	104	104⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered.	106⅞	107
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon.	106⅞	107
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered.	108⅜	109
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon.	108⅜	109
United States 10-40s, registered.	104⅞	105⅛
United States 10-40s, coupon.....	105	105⅛
United States 5s, 1881, registered.	104⅛	104¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon.....	104⅛	104¼
United States 4½s, 1891, registered.	102⅜	102⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon....	102⅜	102⅝
United States 4s, 1907, registered....	100⅜	101⅛
United States 4s, 1907, coupon.....	101⅜	101⅝

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $65,000 for interest and $309,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared.....	$16,729,000
Gold balances.....	826,950
Currency balances.....	837,782

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges.....	$64,915,213
Currency balances.....	2,733,797
Gold exchanges.....	7,668,033
Gold balances.....	1,330,051

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '33.....	42	H. & St. Jo. due '87.	104½
Alabama 5s, '53.....	41	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	32½
Alabama 8s, '86.....	43	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	15
Alabama 8s, '88.....	42	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	15
Ala. 8s, A. & C. R..	5	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	67
Ala. 8s, of '92.....	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	67
Ala. 8s, of '93.....	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	67
Ark. 6s, Funded.....	19	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	67
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. is.	4	N. C. 6s, Fd. act '66.	9
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R..	4	N. C. 6s, Fd. act '68.	9
Ark. 7s, Mem. & N. O..	4	N. C. 6s, L. & I.	9
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. Riv.	4	N. C. 6s, n. bds, A. & O.	8½
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen....	4	N. C. sp. tax, class 1	2¼
Connecticut 6s.....	108	N. C. sp. tax, class 2	2
Georgia 6s.....	99¼	N. C. sp. tax, class 3	2
Georgia 7s, n. bs.....	107⅜	Ohio 6s, '81.....	104
Georgia 7s, Gold bs.	106⅜	South Carolina 6s...	40
Ill. coup. 6s, '79...	101	S. C. 6s, J. & J....	30
Illinois War Loan...	101	S. C. 6s, A. & O....	30
Kentucky 6s.....	101	S. C. 6s, Fd. act, 66..	30
Louisiana 6s.....	57	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, J. & J	40
La. 6s, n. bs.....	57	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O	40
La. 6s, n. bs, Levee..	57	S. C. 7s of '88.....	30
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	57	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	15
La. 6s, Levee bs....	57	Tennessee 6s, old..	37½
La. 8s, Levee bs....	57	Tenn. 6s, new bds..	35
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75.	57	Tenn. 6s, n. bds, n. c.	35
La. 7s, cons.....	57	Virginia 6s, old....	27
La. 7s, n. bs.....	79	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	51
Mich. 6s, '78-9.....	100½	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	51
Mo. 6s, due '78.....	100¾	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	70
Mo. 6s, due '86.....	104⅜	Va. 6s, ex mat. C...	53
Mo. 6s, due '87.....	105⅛	Va. 6s, due '62....	57
Mo. 6s, due '88.....	105⅜	Va. 6s, Def. bds....	4½
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90.	105⅜	D. of C. small bds.	76½
Mo. 6s, Fbs, d'e 9-4-5.	108½	Dis. of Col. Reg....	76
H. & St. Jo. due '86.	104½		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. N. Y. & E. 1st.	1916.	108	
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st.	5s.	Due	83¼
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st....			24½
Chic. & Alt. 1st....			114½
Chic. & Alton Inc....			108⅜
Joliet & Chic. 1st....			109
La. & Mo. 1st, 7s....			109
C., B. & Q. 8's, c. 1st.			114½
C., B. & Q. con. 7s...			110
C., B. & Q. 5s, P. D.			117
C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917			c107⅜
C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917			r107⅜
Cen. R. of N. J., 1st,			n 111⅜
C. of N. J. 1st, con.			64⅜
C. of N. J. conv....			64
L. & W. B. Con. g'd.			34⅜
M. & St. P. 1st. 8s P. D.			117½
M. & St. P. 2d, 7-10 P. D.			101
M. & St. P. 1st. 7s....			109
M. & St. P. 1st La. C. D.			106⅛
M. & St. P. 1st, L. & M.			97⅜
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.			95
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M.			93⅜
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.			105¼
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.			95¼
M. & St. Paul 2d....			95
Chic. & N. W. 1st 7s (?			120½
Chi. & N. W. Int. B's			103⅜
Chic. & N. W. Con. bs.			103⅜
Chic. & N. W. 1st....			108
Chic. & N. W. Sinking			91¾
Chic. & N. W. Reg..			96
Ipwa Mid. 1st 8s....			97
Galena & Chic. Ex...			106
Peninsula 1st Con....			104
Chic. & Mil. 1st....			108
Winona & St. P. 1st.			90
Winona & St. P. 2d..			77
C. C. C. & I. 1st Sf.			110
Del., L. & W. 2d....			103½
Del., L. & W. 7s, Con.			100¼
Morris & Essex 1st.			117⅞
Morris & Essex 1st.			107⅜
Mor. & E. 7s of 1871.			107¾
Mor. & E. 1st con. G.			90
Del. & H. C. 1st, '84.			94
Del. & H. C. 1st, '91.			94
Del. & H. C. 7s, '94.			95
Del. & H. G. & W. 7s, '94.			95
Albany & Sus. 1st....			108
Albany & Sus. 2d....			103
Ren. & Sar. 1st G....			113⅞
Ren. & Sar. 1st E....			114
Erie 1st Ex....			112⅜
Erie 2d 7s, 1879....			102½
Erie 3d 7s, 1883....			105
Erie 4th 7s, 1880....			105
Erie 5th 7s, 1888....			104⅞
Long Dock Bonds....			109⅞

And the following for City bank shares:

Amerika.....	132	Marine.....	85
American Exch'ge.	100	Mechanics'.....	130½
Central National..	95	Mercantile.....	93
City.....	209	Merchants'.....	109½
Commerce.....	114	Metropolitan.....	117
Continental.....	72	Nassau.....	85
Corn Exchange....	120	North America....	90
First National....	370½	Pacific.....	130½
Fulton.....	147	Park.....	84
Fifth Avenue.....	220½	Republic.....	88
Fourth National..	93	Seventh Ward.....	107
Hanover.....	109	St. Nicholas.....	85
Import'rs & Trad'rs	197	State of N. Y., (new)	106
Irving.....	114		

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.....	101	1:00 P. M.....	101
10:30 A. M.....	101⅛	1:30 P. M.....	101⅛
11:00 A. M.....	101	2:00 P. M.....	101⅛
11:30 A. M.....	101	2:30 P. M.....	101⅛
12:00 M.....	101	3:00 P. M.....	101¼
12:30 P. M.....	101⅛		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
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United States 6s, 1881, coupon.....	106⅜	107
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United States 5-20s, 1868, registered.	108⅜	109
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon.	108⅜	109
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United States 10-40s, coupon.....	105	105⅛
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United States 5s, 1881, coupon.....	104⅛	104¼
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United States 4½s, 1891, coupon....	102⅜	102⅝
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Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R..	4	N. C. 6s, Fd. act '68.	9
Ark. 7s, Mem. & N. O..	4	N. C. 6s, L. & I.	9
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. Riv.	4	N. C. 6s, n. bds, A. & O.	8½
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen....	4	N. C. sp. tax, class 1	2¼
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Georgia 6s.....	99¼	N. C. sp. tax, class 3	2
Georgia 7s, n. bs.....	107⅜	Ohio 6s, '81.....	104
Georgia 7s, Gold bs.	106⅜	South Carolina 6s...	40
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Illinois War Loan...	101	S. C. 6s, A. & O....	30
Kentucky 6s.....	101	S. C. 6s, Fd. act, 66..	30
Louisiana 6s.....	57	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, J. & J	40
La. 6s, n. bs.....	57	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O	40
La. 6s, n. bs, Levee..	57	S. C. 7s of '88.....	30
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	57	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	15
La. 6s, Levee bs....	57	Tennessee 6s, old..	37½
La. 8s, Levee bs....	57	Tenn. 6s, new bds..	35
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75.	57	Tenn. 6s, n. bds, n. c.	35
La. 7s, cons.....	57	Virginia 6s, old....	27
La. 7s

MARCH 1878

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Friday,) March 15:

Benjamin F. Fairchild, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Henry J. Cullen, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story building, with lease of lot 22 by 137.6, on West 23d-st., north side, 528 feet west of 9th-av., for $6,000, to Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action. Moore lease May 2, 1866; term 20 years.

John T. Boyd, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, disposed of the five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot, 25 by 100, No. 315 2d-av., west side, 75.5 feet south of 44th-st., for $17,920, to Abraham and Silas Davis, plaintiffs in the legal action.

Peter P. Keyser, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Henry D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 20 by 98, No. 318 Madison-av., west side, 25.5 feet north of 53d-st., for $27,500, to Sarah J. Zabriskie, plaintiff.

Bernard Smyth, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Richard M. Blatchford, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story, brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 21.3 by 100.5, No. 413 West 57th-st., north side, 182.6 feet west of 9th-av., for $10,000, to Louis Weiner, plaintiff.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sixth Ward, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick and frame dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 59.7 by 25 by 100, No. 370 Madison-st., south side, between Rosamond and Jackson sts.; also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Robert Dodge, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick building, with three lots each 25 by 100.4, on East 69th-st., south side, 398 feet east of Avenue A; also, one lot 25.1 by 75, fronting on East River, 75.3 feet south of 89th-st.

By Henry D. Purroy, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 23 by 100, No. 208 3d-av., west side, 23 feet north of 18th-st.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.6 by 98.9, in West 23d-st., south side, 75 feet east of 6th-av.; also, the five-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 27 by 98.9, No. 54 West 24th-st., south side, 95 feet east of 6th-av.; also, two similar houses, with lots each 14 by 98.9, Nos. 48 and 50 West 24th-st, south side, 136 feet east of 6th-av.; also, a similar house, with lot 15 by 98.9, No. 44 West 24th-st., south side, 184 feet east of 5th-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James M. Fisk, Esq., Referee, of four four-story brick buildings, with lots together in size 80.5 by 85, on Lexington-av., south-east corner of 47th-st.; also, similar building, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 130 East 46th-st., south side, 85 feet east of Lexington-av.; also, similar house, with lot 17 by 100.5, on East 47th-st., south side, 187 feet east of Lexington-av.; also similar houses, with three lots each 18 by 100.5, on East 47th-st., south side, 153 feet east of Lexington-av.; also similar sale, E. B. Shafer, Esq., Referee, 74.5 by 250 by 61.7 by 250 by 61.7 by 45.3 by 70.11 by 100, on 3d-av., south east corner of 125th-st.; also, the houses, with plot of land 31 by 90 by 41 by 44.10 by 72 by 124.10, Nos. 165½ and 167 East 125th-st., north side, 131 feet west of 3d-av.

By Louis Meeker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame dwelling, with lot 25.3 by 60, No. 206 East 50th-st., south side, 90 feet east of 3d-av.

By Gerard Betts, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee, of the four lots, each 25.5 by 125, on Elder-av., west side, 493 feet south of 144th-st.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

NEW-YORK.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild.

Four-story building, with lease of lot, West 23d-st., north side, 528 feet west of 9th-av.; for $6,000, to Moore lease, May 2, 1866, term 20 years.....$6,000

By John T. Boyd.

1 five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot, No. 315 2d-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 44th-st., is1 25x100.....$17,920

By Peter P. Keyser.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot, No. 518 Madison-av., v. s., 66.5 ft. n. of 53d-st., for 20x98.....$27,500

By Bernard Smyth.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot, No. 413 West 57th-st., n. s., 182.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., for 21.3x100.5.....$10,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 14.

Goerck-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Broome-st., 25x100; Johann Bormann to Jacob Geyer.....nom.

Johnston-av., e. s., 74.6 n. 74th-st., 19.9x70; Charles Obrock and wife to Maria L. Huse.....$7,000

83d-st., s. s., 290 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x75.7; Edward Fayerweather to James Liddle.....6,000

52d-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5, No. 460; Theresa Untermayer to Randolph Gogginheimer.....nom.

87th-st., s. s., to 66th-st., Hudson River water front, ½ part of; Marshall Ayres to Marshall Ayres, jr.....nom.

Same st., No. 173, ½ part of; Henry H. Davis to Anne M. Goering.....nom.

Same property; Henry Goering to Henry H. Davis.....nom.

King's Bridge road and Vermilyea-av.; Joseph E. Godwin and wife to Annie E. Brown.....nom.

75th-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Owen Murphy to John Murphy.....nom.

130th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Boulevard, e. s., 25x100.11; George R. Peck and wife to Annie E. Brown.....nom.

Franklin-st., e. s., 59.1½ ft. w. of 6th-av., 18.11 x75; Bliss Kaye and husband to Joseph Weir.....7,300

125th-st., s. s., 347.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 38.9x99.11; Joseph L. Liscomb and wife to William Liscomb.....14,000

3d-av., e. w. corner 25th-st., 21.1x61.11½; Catharine S. Miller and others to Lucy H. Rubn.....24,205

3d-av., e. w. 21.1 ft. s. of 25th-st., 21.1x61.11; Catharine S. Miller and others to Rebecca M. Greve.....25,670

South-st., e. s., 104. corner Oliver-st., 22x30.5; Catharine S. Miller to Johanna F. Molter.....15,000

96th-st., s. s., 63 ft. w. of 3d-av., 42x22.1; Catharine S. Miller to Amelia M. Behrens.....30,465

81st-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x118; James Dunne to Charles C. Smith.....nom.

53d-st., n. s., 285 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21x100.5; Jacob B. Tallman and wife to Catharine Donovan.....31,500

Avenue-av., e. s., 83.4 ft. n. of 156th-st., 23d Ward, 16.8x96.6; Andrew J. Rogers to Augustus F. Schmidt.....7,500

Pine-st., Nos. 31 and 33; William H. Wickham, Receiver Security Life Insurance Company, to Edward King.....125,000

126th-st., n. s., 212.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20.10x100.5; John Ruddell and wife to Agnes S. Darr.....14,500

124th-av., n. s. corner 154th-st., 50x125; Annie M. Newton to Nelson Newton.....nom.

Same property; Mary L. Newton to Annie M. Newton.....nom.

24-av., e. s., 65 ft. s. of 19th-st., 21.8x100; Elizabeth Jantzer and husband to Theodore Schlegel.....15,500

111th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.10; Ellis Benner and husband to Charles K. Maguire.....nom.

96th-st., n. s., 100 ft. s. of 5th-av., 50x100.8, irregular; Peter C. Barnum and wife to Joshua B. Peters.....8,150

South-s. No. 191; also 2d-av., s. w. corner 25th-st., 21.1x61.11; also, 3d-av., w. s., 21.1 ft. s. of 25th-st., 21.1x61.11; also, 25th-st., s. s., 82 ft. w. of 3d-av., 22.1x42; Diederich Westfall, Executor, to Catharine S. Miller.....nom.

Lot, s. s., 100.6; J. H. Dougherty, Referee, to Herman Frue.....4,875

7th-av., e. s., 24.9 ft. s. of 31th-st., 24.9x49; A. Wakeman Smith, Commissioner, to Edward Avenue A, e. s., w. corner 117th-st., 75x94; Elliot Sanford, Referee, to John Fox.....4,000

12th-st., n. s., between 7th and 8th ave., 100; N. E. Sq. D. Gaze, Referee, to Charles H. Hoguenau.....6,300

Lea, Helen L., receipt from L. J. Mulford on account of mortgage.....5,600

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Beach, Henry, and wife to Ferdinand Torge, e. s. 2d-av., n. of 40th-st., re-recorded, 5 years.....$8,000

Crotty, Ann, to Catherine Lawlor, e. s. corner of Avenue B and 8th-st., 24th Ward, 2 years.....150

Housman, Charles Henry, to Charles B. Geissenainer, e. s. 13th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., 3 years.....3,000

Oth, Charles Henry, to Bank for Savings, n. s. Prince-st., w. of South 5th-av., 1 year.....2,500

Pring, Thomas, with Joseph Wharton, Executor, e. s. of 1st-av., s. of 25th-st., 5 years.....4,000

Hinsman, Henry, and wife to Frederick Heinsman, s. of Franklin-st., e. of Hudson-st., 4 years.....2,000

Roberts, Stephens, and wife to Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, n. s. of 123d-st. and Harlem River, 1 year, due.....3,000

Schlesinger, Charles, and wife, to Alexander Hamilton, trustee, 441 W. av. of 21st-st., 5 years.....13,000

Smith, Thomas, and wife, to William Hall & Sons, s. w. corner 25th-st. and 6th-av., 6 months.....3,000

Sweeney, Lydia A., and husband to F. M. W. Grossbeaun, e. s. 11th-st., Avenue A, 3 years.....3,500

Thompson, Jane, and wife to J. H. Rhodes, Executor, e. s. 7th-av. and 34th-st., 1 year.....25,000

Wolf, Joseph, and others to Elias Morris, e. s. Franklin and Elm sts., 3 years.....3,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Fatcher, Enoch L., Executor, to United States Trust Company.....nom.

Maitland, Alexander, Administrator, to Anne Mc-Donnell.....4,166

Peterkin, John, to John A. Peterkin.....nom.

Sands, Robert, Trustee, to Robert Hyslop.....nom.

Ward, Mary L., Executrix, to P. C. Lowerre.....3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A MEDIUM-SIZE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, adjacent to Madison-square; exceedingly low price; owner going abroad. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 23 East 17th-st., and 661 8th-av.

FOR SALE.—ON 37TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Park avs., a first-class full-sized house; price reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, THE 21-FOOT house, No. 12 Park-av. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE 26-FOOT house, No. 12 Lexington-av. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NO. 142 EAST 38th-st., s. side. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST.—FOR SALE AT A SACrifice, very handsome four-story brown-stone; finished to order. Apply on premises, 140 West, 10 to 4.

A MAGNIFICENT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE [illegible] HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ABRAM H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF JOHN D. LEWIS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on MONDAY, MARCH 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of the Executors of John D. Lewis, deceased; Hudson-st., Nos. 603 and 605, w. s., between Bank and West 12th-sts.

GREENWICH-ST.—No. 128, south-west corner of Horatio-st.

HORATIO-ST.—No. 3, s. s., near Greenwich-av.

JANE-ST.—No. 9, s. s., near Greenwich-av.

GANSEVOORT-ST.—No. 503, s. s., near Green wich-st.

BLEECKER-ST.—No. 323, s. s., between Christopher and Grove sts.

SIXTH-AV.—No. 80, e. s., between Waverley-place and Spring-st.

NINTH-AV.—No. 37, south-west corner of 16th-st.

WEST MIDDLETOWN-ST.—No. 137, n. s., between 6th and 7th-avs.

NINTH-AV.—No. 458, w. s., between 35th and 36th sts., with L on 35th-st.

NINTH-AV.—Nos. 676, 678, 680, south-east corner of 47th-st.

NINTH-AV.—One lot, north-east corner of 48th-st.

THIRD-AV.—No. 2,158, w. s., between 117th and 118th sts.

SIXTH-AV. BOULEVARD.—Three lots, w. s., 25.2 feet n. of 117th-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—Two lots, s. s., 35 feet e. of Lexington-av.

FORTY-IST-AV.—Building and lots, e. s., 49.11 feet s. of 128th-st.

TENTH-AV.—Two lots, e. s., 49.11 feet n. of 128th-st.

NEW-AV.—One lot, north-west corner of 130th-st.

TWELFTH-AV.—Two lots, north-east corner of 134th-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—One lot, n. s., 100 feet e. of 12th-av.

Six Nicholas and one Pine lot, w. s., 177 feet s. of 141st-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH-ST.—One lot, n. s., 425 feet e. of 10th-av.

ELEVENTH AND FORT GEORGE AVS.—Lot No. 28, Dyckman estate.

Maps at office of auctioneers.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAM DURYEE, bankrupt.—No. —In Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of said Bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1878, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described property belonging to the estate in bankruptcy of the said bankrupt, that is to say: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first (21st) Ward of the City of New-York, and distinguished as lot or parcel No. [illegible] on the Ogden-place farm, made by Joseph F. Bridges, City Surveyor, on file in the said office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, by the name, bounds, twenty-seven (27,) bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 38th-st., distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet eastwardly from the easterly line of the Fifth (5th) av., and running thence eastwardly along the said northerly side of Thirty-eighth (38th) st. twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with the Fifth (5th) av. ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with said Thirty-eighth (38th) st. twenty-five (25) feet, and thence southwardly and parallel with the Fifth (5th) av., ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, 16th March, 1878.

WM. H. HENBY,
Assignee in bankruptcy of said bankrupt.
mh16-law3w*

JOHN T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—SALE IN FORECLOSURE OF HANDSOME DWELLING-HOUSES AND LOTS, on LEXINGTON-AV. and 47TH-ST.

JOHN T. BOYD

will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 16, 1878, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of JAMES M. FISKE, Esq., Referee, the following valuable property, viz.:

LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—Four houses and lots on East side of Lexington-av., commencing at south-east corner 47th-st., each 20x85, excepting the corner, which is 20.5.

FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Five houses on south side of 47th-st., in rear of the avenue ones, and at various distances therefrom.

For particulars apply to WM. HENRY ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 32 Park-place.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway:

West Twenty-third-street.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 211, north side, between 7th and 8th avs.; lot 21 by 98.9.

West Thirty-third-street.—Three-story and mansard roof brown-stone house and lot, No. 305, north side, between 8th and 9th avs.; lot 20 by 98.9.

West Thirty-seventh-street.—The two four-story brick tenement-houses, and lots Nos. 530 and 532, south side, between 10th and 11th avs.; lots 12.6 by 100 each.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.

C. J. LYON, AUCTIONEER.

Will sell on SATURDAY, March 16, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Scott Lord, Esq., Referee, the three-story brick tenement-house, No. 414 Madison-st., corner Grand; first floor suitable for stores and offices; lot 25x100; house 25x50. For further particulars apply to

AUCTIONEER OFFICE,
No. 5 Pine-st., Room No. 5.

A VILLA ON THE HUDSON, AT YONKERS. Two acres, high ground, 30 rooms, water, gas, large stables, will be sold at auction, without reserve, Tuesday, March 26, at 12 o'clock, noon, No. 111 Broadway; terms, half cash. RICHARD V. HARNETT, auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, ON North Washington-square, near 5th-av., a first-class and extra wide three-story high-stoop, with large two-story dining-room extension; lot running through to Macdougal-alley, with two-story stable. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHEAPEST RENTS IN HARLEM.—THREE superior four-story (20x55) brown-stone houses; all improvements; 123d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; will be rented to desirable parties at $850. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

HANDSOME COMMODIOUS FLATS—SIX Rooms; perfect order; newly painted; $35, $40, $45, and $50; immediate possession. Apply to Janitor, No. 131 West 56th-st.

ONE APARTMENT TO RENT IN APARTment-house, No. 330 East 17th-st. (Stuyvesant-square); also, one in No. 39 East 18th-st.; hotlow, steam heat, elevator. Apply to JANITOR, on premises.

TO LET—A FINE FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brown-stone-front house in perfect order, No. 11 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs. None but thoroughly responsible parties need apply.

HARLEM HOUSES.—CHOICE LOCATIONS AT moderate rents. Open evenings.
PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

TO LET—CHEAPER THAN A FLAT; NO. 6 EAST 58th-st., overlooking the Central Park. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 76 Worth-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A RESponsible party desires to rent a small house in an unexceptionable neighborhood, below 59th-st; west side preferred; rent not to exceed $360. Address R., Post Office Box No. 4,073.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE IN THE neighborhood of Madison-av.; rent about $1,000. Address S. E. T., St. George's Rectory, 209 East 16th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—3D-AV., STORE NO. 2,276, BETWEEN 123d and 124th sts.; 24-av., store on south-west corner of 33d-st.; 4th-av., first floors of Nos. 416 and 418; Canal-st., vacant lot, north side, between Greenwich and Washington sts. Inquire of owner,

ROBERT I. BROWN,
No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

STORE TO LET.—FOUR-STORY STORE, NO. 47 Stone-st. and No. 21 South William-st.; is very strongly timbered; has a good cellar and gairet. Apply to E. E. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT HOTEL ON UNION-square, known as the Everett House. For terms apply to C. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,120 Broadway.

WATER FRONT TO LET—WITH A NUMBER of lots for a term of years. Apply on property of H. B. TURNER, at the foot of East 23d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, from April 1, at Fort Chester, N. Y., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, a well-arranged dwelling, in complete order, within five minutes' walk of the station. There are 18 rooms, plenty of fruit, and land consisting of about an acre. For further information apply to JOHN ABERCROMBIE, 36 CHESTER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—FOR SALE OR TO Rent, furnished, at Danbury, Conn.; a fine house in a commanding and healthy location; supplied with water and gas; 8 first-class rooms; cellar well stored, with choicest fruit trees, vines, &c., all in the highest state of cultivation; price $15,000. Address CHARLES H. MERRITT, Danbury, Conn.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—SPLENDID HOTEL, completely furnished, at Nyack-on-Hudson; 10 acres; accommodations for 200; in good order; location beautiful and well situated for large business; many of access by steam-boat and two railroads.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT WOODSIDE, N. J.—FOR SALE AT A BARgain, a pleasantly-situated house, containing 12 rooms, conveniences to two families; 30x50x21; chicken-house, shrubbery, &c.; can be seen at any time. Address T. B., Box No. 1,573 New-York Post Office.

FARM FOR SALE AT HILLSDALE, N. J.—20 miles from New-York; 100 acres; all or part. For particulars, photograph, and map, inquire at No. 199 Centre-st. I. I. COLE, Owner.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR WILL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn or City property—a large house, with grounds, corner Elizabeth, N. J.; good location. For terms, &c., apply to H. YOUNG, No. 362 Canal-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A BEAUTIful country seat; Rockland County, 28 miles from the City. Address Box No. A 4,626 Post Office, New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE RESIDENCE of Lewis G. Morris, at Fordham Heights, four miles from Central Park, three-quarters of a mile from Tremont Station, on Harlem Railroad, and five minutes' walk from Morris' Dock Station, on Hudson River Railroad; 10-roomed building; carriage, flower, and kitchen gardens; conservatory and gardener's house; gas in mansion and stable; stationary tubs, &c., and never-failing supply of water without pumping; the place is calculated for a Winter or Summer residence; the owner is going to Europe for a few months, and permit apply to B. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, FOR A RESIDENCE or boarding-house, the elegant place called

"LINWOOD,"

near Ehinebeck, on the Hudson, containing seventeen rooms, two cottages, gate lodge, stables, tie and boat houses, with some 35 acres of lawn and shade trees. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Apply to

WILLIAM H. DUNNING,
No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT

TO RENT—AT WEST FARMS.

A very desirable Summer or Winter residence, furnished. House has modern improvements; large stable; eight acres in lawn and garden; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to THOMAS MEFFORD, owner, No. 101 Wall-st.

BRUEN HOUSE.—AT PERTH AMBOY, TO Lease at a low rent; the hotel is in good order and convenient for sea bathing and boating; the station of the Long Branch Railway is near the house. For further information apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE HOMES IN LOWER WEST-chester: at Fordham, a good house, one acre, $300, and a superior place, three acres, $600; a farm of 50 acres, 16 miles out, very comfortable, $500; each place will bear full inspection.

A. H. TAPPEN, No. 178 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT in the village of Eatontown, N. J., pleasantly situated on the avenue leading to Long Branch. An excellent well of water, fruit trees, barn, and other conveniences. For terms apply to

B. W. TILTON,
No. 55 Broad-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET, NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND.—House suitable for large family; newly papered and painted; stable, large garden, plenty shade; 10 minutes' walk to depot Flushing Railway. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 2 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., a handsome residence, of 10 rooms, beautifully situated; stable and outbuildings; six acres of ground, nicely laid out, well shaded and fruited; rent, $300 for season. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, FURNISHED, OR for sale, one of the finest residences in Pittsfield, Mass., near depot, Post Office; hot and cold water, gas, and all conveniences; a good barn, fruit, garden, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Town Clerk, Pittsfield, Mass.

COUNTRY SEATS AND COTTAGES WITHIN One hour of this City to rent, furnished and unfurnished, for season or year. Lists mailed. T. S. CLARK SON & CO., No. 149 Broadway.

NEWPORT, R. I.—FOR RENT, FURNISHED House on Washington-st.; location very fine, overlooking nearly the entire Bay. Apply to SAMUL. C. TATUM, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TO LET—FOR SEASON OR YEAR, HANDSOME furnished country residence, near the City; fruit and shade in abundance. See photograph, No. 46 Pine-st., Room No. 1.

TO LET, FURNISHED—HOUSE, 24x60; ONE acre; high ground, stables, nursery, fruit; $650. Glen Cove, Long Island.

Mrs. FREDERIC E. TOWNSEND.

COUNTRY SEATS AND DWELLINGS—To Let, furnished or unfurnished. Call on or address J. HENRY JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R. FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Egypt, Sat., Mar. 16.3 P.M. | England, Mar. 23,8:30 A.M.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Canada, Sat., Mar. 16, 3 P. M. | Denmark, Mar. 21,7 A.M.
Cabin, $60 $70, currency. | Steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. JENKINS.....Saturday, March 16, 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PETER.....Saturday, March 23, 2 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. MURPHY.....Saturday, March 23, 1:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. C. KORTRIGHT, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA, WED., March 20 | ABYSSINIA, WED., April 3
CHINA.....WED., March 27 | BOTHNIA, WED., April 10

Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. The $80 passage is a special low rate for Winter months. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 24-st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., March 16 | DONAU.....Sat., March 30
WESER.....Sat., March 23 | GERMANIA.....Sat., April 6

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 45, North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 21
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, March 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, April 4

First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 21, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, March 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, April 4, 6 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

SUEVIA...Thur., March 21 | PRISIA.....Thur., April 4
GOLLERT...Thur., March 28 | SAXONIA...Thur., April 11

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, currency. Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
Gen'l Pas'l Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW.

Bolivia...March 16. 3 P. M. | Victoria, March 30, 3 P. M.
Ethiopa...March 23, 9 A. M. | Devonia.....April 6, 7 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Elysia...March 20, 7 A. M. | Anglia.....March 27, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

Company's pier, foot 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, Thomas.....Wednesday, March 20, 8:30 A. M.
CANADA, Flangeot.....Wednesday, April 3, 6 A. M.
PEREIRE, Danse.....Wednesday, April 17, 5 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave pier No. 53 N. R.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 19, 5 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 26, noon.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, April 2, 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAVANNAH,

FLORIDA, NASSAU, HAVANA, AND SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, March 16, Pier 45 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, March 20, Pier 16 East River, 2 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 52 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 20
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LOLLING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
Sailing THURSDAYS from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.
HIAWATHA, (new,) 2,250 tons, Captain Thursday, March 28
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,250 tons, Captain Thursday, April 4

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, PUGET SOUND, AND OREGON.

Sailing from Pier foot Chambers-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, March 19
Connecting for Central and South American ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 1
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Monday, March 18

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37, NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....March 20

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passengers tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
No. 22 Pine-st.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASKELL, General Agent
Grand Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No.

STUDENTS HELD IN BAIL.

FOUR PRINCETON JUNIORS IN COURT.

DEADLY WEAPONS USED AGAINST THE THEOLOGIANS—A CROWD IN THE MAYOR'S WONDERFUL COURT—$200 BAIL TO APPEAR BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PRINCETON, N. J., Friday, March 15, 1878.

While a student in the Theological Seminary was sitting at his window this morning in a room in the fourth story of the old building, he saw a student of the college enter the seminary grounds by the front gate, go to the extreme corner of the lawn nearest the village, and pick up a large club. The student walked leisurely along with it toward the gate, swinging it as he went, and when he had nearly reached the gate he gave the club a heavy swing that sent it under the low branches of a thick pine tree, evidently to conceal it. As soon as the collegian disappeared the theological student went out and secured the club. It was about four feet long, made of hickory, about an inch and three-quarters in diameter at the top, and three-quarters of an inch at the bottom. A hole had been bored in the lower end, and lead or zinc run in, but whether this was to increase its weight, or merely for a ferule, it was impossible to determine, so great was the weight of the stick without any metal additions. Its weight was not less than five pounds, and its shape was just such as would be chosen to make a formidable weapon. In ordinarily powerful hands, and wrongly used, it would be as deadly an instrument as could be devised. It is known that no such weapon was owned in the seminary, and it is believed to be the club with which the theologian Findley was so badly injured on Wednesday night. It is carefully stored away in the seminary, to be used as evidence against the accused Juniors.

Findley, the student whose nose was broken, was held by the arms by several of the Juniors, while another, standing nearly behind him, reached over and struck him across the face with the club. Although he was knocked down and confused by the blow, and in an instant was covered with blood, he immediately began to urge his comrades not to strike back, but to let the Juniors go away peaceably. He was helped to a physician's residence, and coolly told the doctor that there was something the matter with his nose he would like to have fixed. The bone was so badly shattered that the doctor had to use instruments to get the pieces in place, and it was impossible to bandage it without displacing the bones again. Findley was about the grounds to-day, but was unable to continue his studies, and has a very black eye. He is a Western man, a graduate of one of the Western colleges, and was first honor man of his class. He is known as one of the bright students of the seminary, and Wednesday's fight showed that his muscle and pluck are as good as his brains. An hour after the fight on Wednesday night, Farrar, a brother of the Farrar who was hurt by the Juniors, went out into the street, found H. B. Smith, E. Delafield Smith's son, and challenged him to fight; but Smith, who is much heavier than Farrar, declined. Farrar says that members of the Faculty told him to-day that if he had given Smith a sound thrashing they would have supported him.

The village this morning looked like a country town on a market day. The main street was lined on both sides with carriages, a very unusual thing for Princeton, and the streets were filled with students and strangers. The complainants telegraphed to Prosecuting Attorney Beasley to come to Princeton, but he did not arrive, and when the hour came for the continuation of the hearing, only one lawyer was on hand for the prosecution, Mr. John F. Hagerman, Jr., a young but brilliant lawyer. A formidable array of counsel opposed him. John J. McCook, Esq., came down from New-York in the 1 o'clock train to defend young Smith. J. A. Johnson, Esq., of Newark, a relative of Pitney, appeared for that young man, and John F. Hagerman, Sr., defended Anderson. In addition to these three lawyers, the reporter of the New-York *World*, who was reporting the case, volunteered his services to help to conduct the defense, making one lawyer and a third to each prisoner.

The Mayor's court in Princeton is perhaps no more of a curiosity than many other courts of the same calibre throughout New-Jersey. It is held in a brick building, of which the first story is the Post Office, the second the weekly newspaper office, and the third the court-room. While the examination was in progress yesterday the walls began to crack and the plaster to fall from the ceilings, so half the audience was put out, and the cargo was otherwise shifted to prevent the building from falling. The Mayor does not dispose of cases with the rapidity that distinguishes the New-York Police Courts, nor does he surround himself with the thick layers of dignity that incumber the Solons of the Tombs; but he is a righteous Judge, and his decisions are marked with strict fairness. Two policemen kept watch over the premises to-day, one, at the foot of the stairs, keeping everybody out who had no business there, and the other, in the court-room, threatening every two minutes to put all the students out for their noisy conduct. A great crowd of students filled the sidewalk in front of the building, and the court-room was as full as it could hold without falling down.

The Mayor, who is a very small man, sat behind two very large desks. The four lawyers for the defense occupied one side of a long table, and behind them sat the three young prisoners, with countenances that suggested thoughts of a tussel for the odd lawyer. On the other side of the table were the lawyer for the prosecution and three theological students, and back of all, near the door, a flock of students who had been subpœnaed to testify. The court having signified by a slight cough that it was ready to proceed, Mr. McCook began the afternoon's work by announcing that Edward H. Trotter, the Junior, from Philadelphia, who concealed himself from the officers, had given himself up, and was in the custody of the court. Young Mr. Trotter then came forward. He is a very mild-looking young man, indeed, to have so many officers on his track, and when he took his seat in the row of prisoners he gave a nice finish to the quartet, and made the number of students correspond exactly with the number of lawyers. The Senior Mr. Hageman, for the defense, then moved for the discharge of the prisoners, on the ground of insufficient evidence. No testimony would be offered in their defense, he said, speaking only for the original three, Mr. Trotter's case not being properly before the court. He said that he did not intend to deny the fact that a very great outrage had been committed, and that he had not a word of apology to make for the persons who committed the assaults. But the prisoners, he contended, were innocent, arrested at random, because the officers had determined that somebody must be punished.

Mr. Hageman was followed by the reporter of the New-York *World*, who gave the Mayor some valuable information, and made way for Mr. Hageman, Jr., and the latter, of course, opposed the motion for the dismissal of the students. He illustrated the state of feeling in Princeton admirably by saying, in his opening, that an outrage had just been committed there that had startled the whole community. [Cries of "Hear, hear!" from the students, and threats of instant expulsion from the policemen.] There was an abundance of evidence on which to hold them to appear before the Grand Jury. [Cries of "Oh, ah!" from the students.] The Faculty of the College, and the Faculty of the Seminary, and the people of the whole State, demanded that the offenders should be punished. ["Ha, ha, ha," from the students. "Keep quiet," from the policemen.]

Mr. Johnson then addressed the Mayor. He called the theological students "brothers in the Lord," designated the college and the seminary as twin brothers and twin sisters, and insisted that the students should be discharged at once, before the outrage of keeping them in custody was continued any longer. [Cheers from the students.] Mr. McCook then made the closing address to the Mayor. He said, in a few brief but well-chosen words, that he had nothing to say.

Then the Court spoke for the first time. It said: "I can't discharge the prisoners." There was instantly a lengthening of countenances in the prisoners' row.

Mr. Hageman, Sr., at once moved that the prisoners be held on their own recognizances. Mr. Johnson said that the prisoners were all the children of very wealthy parents, and that any bail the court could impose would be nothing for them to pay if their sons chose to leave the State.

Young Mr. Hageman instantly replied that this was a strong argument why comparatively heavy bail should be required, and he asked the Mayor to hold the prisoners in $500 each. Mr. McCook said that there had been much talk throughout the town about "religious persecution," and that if such large bail was required it would look as if there was some truth in the rumors.

The court settled the controversy by holding the prisoners—Herbert Boughton Smith, of New-York; John L. Anderson, of Bernardsville, N. J., and Malon Pitney, of Morristown, N. J.—in $200 bail each to appear before the Grand Jury. Edward H. Trotter then waived examination, and was also held in $200 bail, Mr. William Libbey, Jr., becoming surety for the four.

This step is looked upon as a highly important one, in Princeton, it being the first time that a student of the college has ever been dealt with by the civil authorities for a college brawl.

It is tacitly admitted by the lawyers for the defense that there was a little sharp practice in waiving examination, and giving bail to appear before the Grand Jury. The witnesses against the students are all seminary students, and nearly every one of the latter who saw the assault is a Western man. The seminary vacation began early in April, and lasts for four months. The Grand Jury does not meet till May, and then, it is expected, the witnesses against the students will all be far out West, and there will be no testimony for the Grand Jury to consider. But the officers of the Theological Seminary say that they will pay the expenses of their students, and bring them on here in May; and if they do, there will probably be evidence enough to send the prisoners to trial, at least.

The parents of a number of the students arrived in Princeton to-day, and the participants in this last trouble will undoubtedly take a little recreation before they go back to their lessons. The college Faculty met this afternoon, but did not take up the cases of these students. Officers of the Theological Seminary think that the college officers have not shown a proper desire to bring the offenders to justice, and Dr. McCosh refuses to give any opinion about the case.

THE WESTCHESTER TRAGEDY.

WIDESPREAD INTEREST IN THE CASE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY—ADDITIONAL FACTS CONCERNING THERON MERRITT—THE TRAGEDY PREDETERMINED.

The tragic death of Theron Merritt and Mrs. Samuel S. Leggett excites widespread interest in Westchester County, and the mystery of the motive for the terrible crime is much discussed. In Yonkers and East Chester, where they were both well known, slight incidents of their past lives are woven into a web whereon to rest sombre hints concerning their long friendship and intimacy. It is recalled that Samuel S. Leggett, who shot and killed himself on May 14, 1873, in his own barn, had absented and secreted himself for several days before he committed suicide; that he went away by a train one morning, and late on the same day was seen on a returning train to get off at the neighboring village of Bronxville; that he was not seen again alive; that it was conjectured that he had been up in the hayloft of his barn during the period of the intervening days to the time of his suicide; that from his position in the barn he could view the movements of persons about his house; that on his body were found two letters which never were permitted to see the public light, and were kept back at the inquest by the Coroner, William E. Meeks, now a Justice of the Peace at West Mount Vernon, because they were addressed to Leggett's wife, and that a verdict of "death by shooting himself while laboring under temporary insanity" was rendered. All this was nearly five years ago—a period quite long enough to obliterate the suspicions and gossip then started about Mrs. Leggett's friendship for Theron Merritt, but now it is revived with additions. Theron Merritt was the Democratic candidate for School Commissioner in his Assembly district two years ago last Fall, but nowhere did there seem to be any warmth or zeal in the party for him. It is asserted that Theron Merritt and Mrs. Leggett were in this City together on last Tuesday. However this may be, they were seen going home together on a train on the Harlem Railway on the afternoon of that day, sitting side by side, engaged in earnest conversation, in which she gesticulated a good deal, holding forth her right arm toward him and vigorously cutting the air with her right forefinger to give emphasis to her remarks.

Theron Merritt, it is said, held some hundreds of acres of Virginia land which he could not market, and this trouble in his business affairs helped, it is said, to unbalance his mind. Mrs. Leggett committed theft during that started the whole community. [Cries of "Hear, hear!" from the students, and threats of instant expulsion from the policemen.] There was ad abundance of evidence on which to hold them to appear before the Grand Jury. [Cries of "Oh, ah!" from the students.] The Faculty of the College, and the Faculty of the Seminary, and the people of the whole State, demanded that the offenders should be punished. ["Ha, ha, ha," from the students. "Keep quiet," from the policemen.]

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THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

The German Republican Central Committee held a meeting last evening at Germania Assembly Rooms, ex-Judge Ditteahoefer presiding. Resolutions were passed expressive of regret at the defeat of the Daly Excise bill, and calling upon all Republican Representatives to exert themselves in favor of the repeal of the obnoxious law of 1857. Judge Ditteahoefer was thanked for his earnest efforts to secure the passage of a satisfactory Excise law. A committee of three was appointed to adjust differences in the Twenty-first Assembly District German Republican Association.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.

EFFORT TO REMOVE THE RECEIVER.

SERIOUS CHARGES MADE AGAINST SELAH CHAMBERLAIN BY THE CHICAGO AGENT OF THE FIRM—ALLEGED IMPOSITION ON THE COURT—AN ORDER FROM JUDGE LARREMORE.

On the petition of Francis G. Saltonstall, supported by other affidavits, and on the application of Robert Sewell, the petitioner's counsel, Judge Larremore, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted an order directing Selah Chamberlain to show cause why Mr. Saltonstall should not be admitted as a defendant in the suit against Warren E. Greenleaf, surviving partner of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., and why the order appointing Mr. Chamberlain as Receiver should not be vacated and a new Receiver appointed. Judge Larremore also granted a temporary injunction restraining Mr. Chamberlain from parting with any of the assets which came into his hands as Receiver. Mr. Saltonstall, in his petition, says that a principal part of the business of Greenleaf, Norris & Co. was the purchase and sale of securities at the Stock Exchange for persons who desired to enter into speculative transactions at the Stock Exchange, and that it was customary for persons to deposit margins with the firm. When a customer ordered the firm to buy stock for him, the firm bought in its own name and advanced the money necessary to purchase the stock over and above the margin deposited. The petitioner says it was the habit of the firm to procure the money with which to conduct its business by the hypothecation of the stocks so purchased for account of its customers, such hypothecation being assented to by the customers, and was an ordinary part of the business of the Stock Exchange in such transactions. On Oct. 1, 1876, he says, Greenleaf, Norris & Co., desiring to extend their business, opened an office in Chicago for the purpose of there receiving orders for the sale and purchase of stocks, and transacting their business as stock-brokers here in connection with the Chicago office by means of telegraphic messages. For the purpose of such business a cipher was connected, so that such messages might be sent privately. The petitioner says that he has been a member of the Stock Exchange for the past 10 years, and is conversant with stock transactions. He says he entered into an arrangement with Greenleaf, Norris & Co. to take charge of their Chicago office. He has, he says, for the past two years sent over $200,000 to the firm here, and has transmitted orders for the purchase of over 75,000 shares of stock. The petitioner then recites the suit brought by Mr. Chamberlain and his appointment as Receiver. He says the papers in the case were served on Warren E. Greenleaf on March 2, and that the latter was induced by Chamberlain's representations to consent to his appointment as Receiver. Such representations the petitioner charges, were made by Chamberlain "for the unjust, inequitable, and unlawful purpose of having himself appointed Receiver, * * * and for the purpose of taking an due advantage of his position as such Receiver to his own gain, and for the purpose of obtaining out of the assets of said firm a preference of his debt over and above the preference he was entitled to by law, and for the purpose of excluding from the administration of the affairs of the said concern any other creditor or any other party interested therein." The petitioner charges that undue advantage was taken of the situation of Warren E. Greenleaf, whose father had died two days previously, and was then unburied, and whose household was overwhelmed with grief and stunned by the calamity. He says Chamberlain took advantage of the situation in order to induce him to consent to his appointment; that Mr. Greenleaf was in no ordinary condition of mind, would never have assented to such appointment, and that he now desires its revocation.

The claim of Mr. Chamberlain against the firm, as stated in the petition, is that it is entitled to receive on such firm about $500,000 of bonds and stocks on payment by Chamberlain of $192,000 as money advanced in the purchase of some of the property. The impression conveyed by this statement of the petitioner says, is a wrong one. He says that in 1873 Chamberlain was operating in the stock market of this City to a very large amount, and held and was carrying divers stocks and securities of Western railroads in the name of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., amounting in the aggregate to a very large sum; that Greenleaf, Norris & Co. became involved in the financial difficulties which at the time were prevalent in this City, and were obliged to suspend payment, and remained suspended for about 60 days; that, if the firm had then gone into liquidation, all the stocks and securities being carried for Chamberlain would have had to be sold at the then depreciated panic prices, and would have resulted in an enormous loss to Chamberlain and to the firm; and that to avert such loss it was necessary that the firm should resume payment and continue its business. Chamberlain thereupon delivered to the firm over $250,000 of bonds and securities for the purpose, as the petitioner says, of having the firm use them to obtain money to sustain their credit and resume payment, and so avert the threatened losses to both Chamberlain and the firm. It was then understood by Chamberlain, the petitioner says, that the securities were deposited for the purpose mentioned and not as a margin or trust. At the time of the suspension of the firm divers of its stocks and of those of Chamberlain were sold out under the rule of the Board of Brokers, but upon the firm's resumption it remitted all the loss occasioned by such sale, and reinstated Chamberlain's account in the same position as it was before the suspension, and the loss thereupon fell upon the firm and not upon Chamberlain. Subsequently the stocks so purchased for account of Chamberlain continued to have dealings with the firm in the purchase of stocks, such purchases being upon the security of the money due him by the firm. The petitioner then says that, as appears by the firm's books, he himself is indebted, as agent of Chicago parties, to the firm in the sum of $458,319 34, and he says he is entitled on payment of this amount to have delivered over to him the following securities: 1,450 shares Wabash Railway stock, 3,100 Chicago and North-western common, 2,775 North-western preferred, 300 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, 200 of St. Paul common, 500 St. Paul preferred, 1,100 Illinois Central, 200 Hannibal and St. Joseph common, 100 Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred, 200 Pacific Mail, 200 Ohio and Mississippi, 100 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 1,000 Chicago and Alton, 100 American Express Company, 100 Reading, $5,000 bonds of Peninsular Railroad of Michigan, $2,000 North-western Telegraph Company bonds, 8 shares of Bank of Commerce, $100 each, and $1,000 Delaware and Hudson bonds. The aggregate is 11,433 shares of stock and $8,000 of bonds. He says he is ready and willing to pay the amount due by him as agent. He says that Chamberlain refuses to give an account to him or other creditors, and that he is doing all he can to force persons to present claims to him for money and to cancel their claims to the specific property held by the late firm. This and the inference which has been obtained, the petitioner says, have been done for the purpose of swelling the amount which Chamberlain will obtain out of the assets, and depriving others having just claims from enforcing their right to the delivery to them of their

LARGE FEES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE AT HARRISBURG—GROSS CARELESSNESS SHOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, March 15.—The investigation into the alleged irregularities in the collection of the corporation tax due this State was continued to-day. The Corporation Clerk, William J. Bayard, the Chief Clerk of the Auditor-General's office, C. F. Warden, and Auditor-General Temple were examined by the committee. As the examination into the matter progresses, it becomes more evident that no one has been criminally concerned in the matter. There is conclusive evidence of gross carelessness, not only as to the manner of doing business in the Auditor-General's office, but on the part of the Attorney-General in advising the Chief Clerk to sign the agreement authorizing the lawyers concerned in the case to make a settlement without first ascertaining whether it was possible for the Auditing Department to collect the tax without outside assistance. Attorney-General Lear, when questioned by Clerk Warden in reference to the propriety of making the agreement, replied that it was perfectly right and proper that it should be made. From the present aspect of the case it looks as if the responsibility for the whole affair will be fixed on the Attorney-General. That is the present drift of the testimony but as that official and his deputy have not yet been heard from it is too soon to express a decided opinion. When the Auditor-General and State Treasurer discovered that the amount collected was so large, they made an effort to have the compensation reduced. To this Simonton and Olmsted not only demurred, but they procured the opinion from the Attorney-General to the effect that the fee was not excessive and in his opinion should be paid. This is the purport of Auditor-General Temple's testimony, and places Attorney-General Lear in the position of advising the exorbitant demands of these two attorneys, who hoodwinked the three State officials, and then made them stand by their reckless bargain. The committee will be in session to-morrow at 9 o'clock, when the two lawyers will be examined.

MR. BREVOORT AND THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

Mr. J. Carson Brevoort, who has been the Superintendent of the Astor Library since the 9th of March, 1876, is about to retire from that position. His private business is too onerous for him to continue longer in a public position which demands so much of his time and energy. He will retain the place, however, until a successor is appointed, and he will still remain one of the Trustees of the institution. Mr. Brevoort introduced the handy system of cards of reference which has superseded the old book catalogues at the Astor Library.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. N. K. Fairbanks, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, visited the Produce Exchange yesterday.

Customs Inspector Hagan seized 550 smuggled cigars on the Havana steamer Columbus, yesterday. Special Agent Madge captured a box of jewelry in the Post Office.

Burglars effected an entrance to the residence of Charles A. Troup, at No. 149 East Forty-ninth-street, Wednesday night, and stole $470 worth of clothing and jewelry.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union Free Course for the People will be delivered this evening, at 8 o'clock in the Great Hall, by Prof. B. W. Putnam, of Jamaica Plains, Mass., on "The Potter's Wheel," (illustrated.)

Donations of second-hand clothing will be thankfully received at the Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-street. Over 350 children are in need of clothing and shoes, and are not able to go to school for want of them.

On Thursday the residence of Albert Oppenheimer, at No. 42 East Sixty-fifth-street, was entered by burglars, who forced open the parlor window, went up to the fourth floor, and stole therefrom $90 worth of silk dresses.

Bank Examiner Orvis and his assistants yesterday continued the examination into the affairs of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, and will probably conclude it in a day or two. There was not the slightest indication of a run during the day.

At a meeting of the Democrats of the Seventh Assembly District, on Thursday evening, Mr. John Morris in the chair, a resolution was adopted strongly protesting against the use of Washington-square for armory purposes, and requesting the members of the Legislature to vote against the passage of any bill for that purpose.

The Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, a Jewish charitable society whose purpose is to take charge of poor children between the ages of two and six years, while their mothers are at work, have rented the building No. 204 East Broadway. The opening exercises will be held on Sunday, the 24th inst.

David Hawley, a tramp, last evening broke into the fancy goods store of Abraham Michalisky, at No. 504 Canal-street, packed up $1,000 worth of goods, and was about to depart with them, when the proprietor, attracted by the noise he made, called Officer Watson, of the Eighth Precinct, and had him arrested and locked up.

James Finley, of No. 517 West Twenty-eighth-street, while stealing a ride on Dummy No. 4, on the Hudson River Railroad, last evening, fell off at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue, and instantly killed. The body was removed to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, and the Coroner notified.

Heyman Goodman, aged 55, of No. 13 Beekman-place, mysteriously disappeared from his residence on the 14th of January last. He was last seen alone on the corner of Chatham-square and Division-street. His body was found floating in the East River at the foot of Thirty-ninth-street yesterday, and sent to the Morgue. Goodman was a cigar-maker by trade, and for a long time prior to his disappearance had been very melancholy.

Detective O'Connor, of the Eleventh Precinct, yesterday arrested in West Hoboken Valentine Bromberger, who, it is alleged, murdered Gustave Block, a saloon-keeper, at No. 326 East Eighth-street, who died Thursday morning from a fracture of the skull received on last Saturday night in his saloon by being struck on the right temple with a billiard-ball in the hands of Valentine Bromberger. Bromberger was committed to the Tombs by Coroner Flanagan to await the result of the inquest.

Miss Mary Kibbe, living at No. 571 Canal-street, while walking along that thoroughfare last evening was attacked by a ruffian named Jeremiah Stanton, of No. 24 Grove-street, who took a violent hold of her and tried to pull off her watch and chain and run away. The young woman pursued him, crying aloud for help as she ran. Her screams attracted the attention of Officer Robinson, of the Eighth Precinct, who joined in the chase, and after a warm run succeeded in capturing Stanton and locking him up.

The following securities, rehypothecated by Greenleaf, Norris & Co., with Daniel Wells, Jr., were soldat auction yesterday: 400 shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad common stock, par $100 each, at 8¼; 550 shares Wabash Railway Company stock, par $100 each, in two lots of 200 and 350 shares, respectively, at 14⅜; 27 shares Bank of North America, old stock, par $100 each, at 60⅜; 100 shares Gold and Stock Telegraph Company stock, par $25 each, at 10¼; 20 shares of the same at 10⅜; 100 shares Erie Railway common stock, par $100, at 10½.

The Sub-Treasury received $100,000 of the new silver dollars yesterday morning. During the forenoon there was a rush for them, in small lots, as specimens. Banks purchased quantities to send to their customers. Brokers bought them to sell for interest. Restaurant keepers took them to give in change for the purpose of drawing custom, and the general public wanted a few as curiosities. In the afternoon there was hardly any demand. During the day about $50,000 worth in round numbers was disposed of. Only gold or gold certificates were taken in exchange.

Messrs. Shaw, Burgess, and Lane, the American gentlemen with whom, according to a cable dispatch, the Czar of Russia has entered into a contract to build grain elevators for his Empire, are residents of New-York, and are officers of grain elevating companies here. They admit that there may be some truth in the announcement but, not having been officially notified of the signing of the contract, they decline for the present to furnish particulars for publication. They admit that they have applied for a charter for 50 years, and will probably form a company for the prosecution of the work with a capital not yet determined.

The Collector has selected as the cap to be worn by the outdoor employes of the Custom-house one of the Russian or "pan-cake" shape. The upper portion is of blue navy cloth. A broad band of corded silk encircles the rim. The peak is of the old-fashioned hang-down kind. A thick black cord stretches across in front from two gilt buttons. Above this is a circular badge with the words, "Inspector U. S. Customs," in gold surrounding the officer's number in silver thread. There is much discontent at the obligation to wear uniforms. Commissioner Erhardt's father, who was in the Debenture Room, had himself transferred to the Storekeepers' Department to avoid the order. Many bids have been put in for making the uniforms, and the award will be made in a day or two.

BROOKLYN.

The receipts for special taxes in Collector Freeland's office during the year ending April 30, 1877, amounted to $159,621 18. This year they amount to $160,778 18, with two months' receipts yet to be added.

Mrs. Alice Park, of No. 189 South Second-street, hired a girl without references on Thursday evening. Yesterday morning Mrs. Park discovered that the new girl had left, and taken with her clothing valued at $45. The thief gave her name as Mary Welsh.

The Independent Democratic General Committee of Kings County reorganized last evening by the election of Mr. Daniel Bradley as President. Mr. Bradley said that he was in favor of economy and retrenchment, and desired only the election of good men to office. An Executive Committee, consisting of one member from each Assembly District, was elected.

The will of the late John B. Norris was offered for probate yesterday. By its terms the stocks, bonds, and other securities are left to decedent's parents, and the remainder of the income of his estate to his widow during her lifetime or until she marries again. Provision is also made for the children on reaching their majority. The value of the estate is not large.

Mrs. Katherine Henkel, of No. 93 Throop-avenue, who was burned while trying to extinguish flames caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp which had been overturned by two of her neighbors' children, died at an early hour yesterday morning in St. Catharine's Hospital. Deceased's husband was drowned a few days ago, by the upsetting of a pleasure boat in Sheepshead Bay. She leaves two grown-up children.

On application of Jared Clark, Superintendent of the Truant Home, two policemen have been detailed to preserve the peace at that institution. Mr. Galvin, who claimed to have been appointed in Mr. Clark's place, has demanded possession and taken up his abode in the office of the building. The resolution appointing Galvin was rescinded by a majority of the Common Council. The trouble grows out of the muddle into which the Board of Aldermen has got itself, and with other similar disputes, be probably settled in the courts.

The annual report of the Department of Police and Excise for the year ending 1877, the main facts of which have already appeared in these columns, was published yesterday. The report, which was prepared under the supervision of Col. Samuel Richards, Chief Clerk of the Department, contains many valuable statistics, is admirably arranged, and a model of conciseness. The President, in his report, recommends that the officers now employed in courts, in the Board of Health, and in other public offices be required to do patrol duty, the patrol force being entirely too small to protect the immense territory covered by the city.

A lad named Evers, employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, informed Detectives Connors and Lenehan that a suspicious-looking man was loitering about the house No. 657 President-street. When the officers approached the place indicated she man fled. He was overtaken, but made a desperate resistance. Some trinkets, a large screw-driver, and 16 keys were found in his possession. The prisoner said his name was John Thompson, that he was a fish-dealer, and resided at No. 336 East Thirty-fourth-street, New-York. Property valued at $40, which had been stolen from the apartments of Washington Freeman, No. 1,062 Fulton-street, was also found on the prisoner. Justice Bloom committed Thompson for examination.

STATEN ISLAND.

A horse attached to a light wagon, owned by Dr. Walser, took fright yesterday morning while being driven on the Port Richmond road and ran away, demolishing the wagon and two large plate-glass windows of a store under Griffith Hall.

The authorities of Staten Island have at last found a clue to the thieves who, on Sunday night last, robbed the dwelling of Supervisor Carry, at Clifton. Yesterday Constable Goggins, of Stapleton, arrested John Meehan in Jersey City. Meehan has but recently been released from the State Prison, where he served a three years' term for the robbery of Mr. Ledlie's residence on Simonson-avenue, Clifton. Warrants have also been issued for the arrest of several members of the Modoc gang, who were implicated with Meehan in the burglary. None of the stolen property, which is valued at $900, has been recovered.

NEW-JERSEY.

Sarah Mulvey, a domestic, whose 2-day-old babe was found dead and concealed in her room in Jersey City, some days ago, has been arrested by order of Coroner Ronan for infanticide.

Charles Small, a 14-year-old boy, was chided by his parents last Sunday for having spent the day in carriage riding. He disappeared from his home in Jersey City the same evening and has not since been seen.

In the case of Richard Morgan and James Magee, election officers, and of Police officers McDermott and O'Neill, of Jersey City, who were convicted of having elected Counselor Ransom and Dr. Qumiby from a polling place while the votes were being counted at the last Fall election, Judge Hoffman yesterday suspended sentence on payment of the costs.

Capt. Samuel E. Burnett, of Eighth-street, Jersey City, died Thursday. His family notified the Captain's brother Charles, who is employed on a coasting schooner, and decided to defer the funeral till his arrival. Yesterday morning the family were notified that Capt. Charles Burnett had been washed overboard and drowned off Barnegat while on the way to New-York.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Five passenger-carrying steam-ships will sail for Europe to-day. These are the Adriatic, of the White Star Line, and the Egypt, of the National Line, for Liverpool; the Oder, of the North German Lloyd Line, for Bremen; the Bolivia, of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow, and the Canada, of the National Line, for London. They will carry out a fair number of passengers for this season of the year. Sixty cabin passengers will sail in the Adriatic; Mr. E. A. Quintard, the President of one of the Charleston lines of steamers, and his family will sail in this vessel. Mr. John D. Philbrick, Superintendent of National Educational Exhibits of the United States at the Paris Exposition, and his assistant are booked for the Wesser, of the North German Lloyd line, which will sail next Saturday. Among the Oder's passengers is Major A. G. Studer, United States Consul at Singapore. Fifty tons of agricultural implements will be carried on the Liverpool steamer. Lists of to-day's outgoing passengers are given below:

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—James Allan, Mrs. Barker, R. H. Baker, E. L. Baker, F. B. Chadwick, James E. Crane, A. Castro, F. De P. Davis, W. Dinkelspiel, Nicholas Dias, Alexander Duncan, George Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gwyn, W. F. Gunn, Hadwin Houghton, W. J. Hitchcock, W. J. Hill, C. E. Johnson, Edmond Keating, J. Kane, Henry A. A. Lane, Charles Marsh, Alfred Marshand, George Pendle, Rev. T. McCartie, G. Pickard, E. A. Quintard, Mrs. Quintard and six children, Jesse Rosenthal, John Rohmer, S. J. Screbuninkoff, George J. Rice, S. Swan, B. E. Toledo, Isaac T. Smith, H. L. Taber, T. Tobin, Mr. Tobin, B. B. Valentine, Charles T. Veit, Mrs. Richard Wolf, child, and maid, A. Wimpfheimer, Henry Webb, J. Wallace.

In steam-ship Oder, for Bremen.—John A. Brasier, John McCracken, Mrs. Rose and child, F. Müller, Major A. G. Studer, United States Consul at Singapore, Daniel R. Miles, Alfred Vetter, Paul Bernays, August Wolters, Mrs. J. Dinkelspiel and three children, John Schoenfeld, Christopher Seeman, Mrs. Edward Veithen and child, Louis Sallberg, Miss Pauline Claus, R. C. Hodges, O. H. Simons, Mrs. Dehner and child, Mrs. Hennessy, Miss Dehner, Mrs. Dehner and child, Mrs. Hennessy, Christie Burse, Edward Warnecke, Hans Sass, Eugene Grumbach.

In steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.—O. Turner, Rev. Alva Wentz, William Weston, E. W. Scripps, G. E. Scripps, E. C. Adams, Mrs. Ewbank and two children, J. Richards, Mrs. Richards and two children, Mr. Shie, C. E. Spier, Mrs. Spier and three children, Miss Kingman, Miss M. J. Roaf, Mrs. Martaleitz, J. H. Smee.

In steam-ship Bolivia, for Liverpool.—J. L. Cunninghame, Charles Strachan, Joseph Pugh, John Waddell, James Keitle, W. Van Norden, L. D. Lockwood, Mrs. Charles Lockwood, Miss H. W. Phillips, George Wilkenson, Mrs. Wilkenson, Louis Schultz.

In steam-ship Canada, for London.—Robert Grace, Mrs. J. H. Clarke, Mrs. Joy, Miss Joy, Mr. Champer, Mrs. Rock, W. A. Watkins, Miss Wilde, W. A. Boone, J. W. Fraser, David Carle, James Norton.

OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY HALL.

The Organizing Committee of Fifteen appointed by the Everett House Democracy, under the leadership of Messrs. Edward Cooper and Oswald Ottendorfer, met last evening at the Everett House, ex-Register John McCool presiding. The sub-committees from the various Assembly districts and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards reported progress. From these reports it appeared that preparations for the organization of a party opposed to Tammany Hall, under the auspices of the committee, were being made in every direction. The sub-committees were directed to make complete reports for the action of the association on Friday evening next. A special committee was appointed to hire a hall for a general meeting of the association on the 29th inst. The association now numbers more than 250 members, and it is expected that by Friday next 500 names will be enrolled. The Committee on Conference, appointed by the City Democracy, (Brunswick Hotel wing of the Anti-Tammany Democrats,) have held a consultation with Mr. Edward Cooper, and have invited that gentleman to unite with them in the movement of their organization against Tammany Hall. Mr. Cooper received the committee in a friendly spirit, and stated that he could give no decisive answer, but would hold their proposition under consideration.

FINGER BILLIARDS VS. CUE BILLIARDS.

The first of a series of three games of billiards between William Sexton and "Yank" Adams took place last evening at Gilmore's Garden. The terms of the match are that Adams, using his fingers to propel the balls, shall make 2,000 points in each game to win, while Sexton, who plays with a cue, shall make 1,000 points. The game of last evening was witnessed by several hundred persons, most of whom were bored by it. The scorer could not count, and one of the judges went to sleep, while "Yank" Adams was almost interminably "Englishing" his cue-ball against his opponent's cue-ball and the light red, which were imprisoned in one of the corners of the tables. The only feature of real interest in the game was impacted to it by Adams' endurance in making 1,110 points in succession. The strain caused to the muscles of his right hand was tremendous. He ran the game out in his thirty-first inning. The score stood at the end: Adams' 2,000; Sexton, 833.

RELIEF FOR THE HOT SPRINGS SUFFERERS.

We have received $15 from "G. G." for the relief of the sufferers by the disastrous fire at Hot Springs, Ark. The money will be promptly forwarded.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is at the Clarendon Hotel.

James R. Osgood, of Boston, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Senator Ira Davenport, of Bath, N. Y., is at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, is at the St. James Hotel.

Miss Annie Louise Cary and Mlle. Marie Rôze are at the Everett House.

Mayor W. G. Whiteley, of Wilmington, Del., is at the New-York Hotel.

Secretary of State Ignatius C. Grubb, of Delaware, is at the Hoffman House.

Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey, of New-Jersey, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Adolph G. Studer, United States Consul at Singapore, and Judge J. Mullin, of Watertown, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator W. W. Rockwell, of Glen's Falls, N. Y., and Theodore N. Vail, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, are at the Gilsey House.

Insurance Superintendent John F. Smyth, of Albany; David A. Wells, of Norwich, Conn.; Selah Chamberlain

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8271. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1878.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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M'GARRAHAN ON THE STAND

THE QUICKSILVER LANDS CLAIM.

INVESTIGATING THE MATTER BEFORE A SENATE COMMITTEE—THE ALLEGED LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS—A SWEEPING DENIAL OF THE TRUTH OF THE LETTERS RECENTLY PUBLISHED—MR. M'GARRAHAN'S TESTIMONY ON HIS OWN BEHALF—RECORDS OF INTEREST TO COUNSEL FOR THE NEW-IDRIA COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The McGarrahan investigation was resumed to-day before the Senate Committee on Public Lands, a large number of attorneys being present representing both sides. Mr. McGarrahan was represented by Charles P. Shaw, of New-York; E. C. Ingersoll and Jeremiah M. Wilson, of Washington. The New-Idria Company was represented by Judge Black, Judge David G. Wilson, of Iowa; ex-Commissioner of Land Office Burdette, and Donn Piatt. At the last session of the committee what purports to be a list of outside stockholders of the Panoche Grande Company was introduced, giving the names of a number of gentlemen who were members of the Fortieth Congress, among these being the names of James F. Wilson, of Iowa, who was Chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, and Charles P. Stewart and W. S. Lincoln, of New-York. These three gentlemen appeared and were sworn, denying in emphatic terms that they had received stock of the Panoche Company or any consideration whatever from Mr. McGarrahan or from any one for him. The Journal of the House of Representatives was introduced, by which it appears that upon Mr. Stewart's objection the report of the Judiciary Committee was kept out, and that Mr. Lincoln in every instance voted against Mr. McGarrahan. Counsel for Mr. McGarrahan demanded that this alleged list of stockholders, to which the New-Idria people asserted is attached the seal of the Panoche Grande Company, should,be submitted, which, after considerable wrangling, was done. This so-called list was made on one-fourth sheet of foolscap, the names being written in pencil and in a hand which no one could identify. It bears the impress of three seals, and is altogether a very suspicious-looking paper, so much so that the New-Idria counsel admitted it was not authentic, and could not be regarded as a true list. The bad character given this paper was a severe blow to the New-Idria side, because it has been given out as substantial evidence of fraud practiced by Mr. McGarrahan, and in the volume of that gentleman's letters which they have published it occupies an important and prominent place, being reproduced in several places in the book.

The New-Idria Company were also unfortunate in publishing the letters whose authorship they attribute to Charles P. Shaw, in which great freedom is taken with the names of Representative Stewart and Senator Morgan, of New-York. Mr. Shaw repudiated this letter entirely. When James F. Wilson called attention to the head-lines and remarks which precede and follow the letters and stock list published in the volume issued by the New-Idria Company, both Judge Black and David Wilson stated they were not responsible for the publication, had nothing to do with its preparation, and did not know anything about it until they saw it in its present form. This is the volume from which the recent newspaper publications were made. Some sharp debate occurred between Mr. Shaw and David Wilson over a motion of the former to require the production of the original papers which the New-Idria people claim to have, and which purport to be records, books, seal, and stock lists, of the Panoche Grand Company. Mr. Shaw said these alleged papers were in possession of people whom he could prove had a standing offer for making fraudulent papers and for manufacturing false testimony, and before they were permitted to go as evidence he wanted them submitted to the examination of experts to ascertain whether they were genuine papers, and if so whether any erasures or interpolations had been made. David Wilson said Mr. Shaw's insinuation against the New-Idria Company was unworthy of a gentleman, to which Mr. Shaw responded that his statement was none the less true and he would prove it. Further wrangling was stopped by the committee, and it was agreed that before any papers are submitted Mr. McGarrahan's counsel shall be permitted to examine them.

Mr. McGarrahan was then placed on the stand for direct-examination. He related his purchase of the Gomez ranche, and produced a large number of papers in connection with the purchase and subsequent litigation in the California courts. According to his showing the case was decided in favor of Gomez in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, June 5, 1857, but the decree as finally passed was not entered in form until the 5th of February, 1858, the December term of the court. On the last day of that term, March 15, 1858, an order of appeal was taken by the United States appealing this case and six others of like character by the District Attorney to the United States Supreme Court. The instructions of the Attorney-General to the District Attorney required him to take appeals in all cases where the grants were confirmed. Mr. McGarrahan, as Gomez's successor, had to get this appeal out of the way before the Government would grant a survey and patent for the land. He accordingly applied to the Clerk of the District Court for a transcript of the record to file in the Supreme Court, so that he might bring the cause on for a hearing and final disposition in that court. It was optional with the Attorney-General whether he would prosecute the appeal or consent to its dismissal without his opposition. In this case the Attorney-General [Black] advised Mr. McGarrahan's counsel to apply to the court for the dismissal, agreeing not to oppose the application, and this was done Jan. 31, 1859, on motion of Daniel E. Sickles. Thus the grant stood finally confirmed in the Supreme Court, from which a mandate was issued directing the District Court to execute the judgment in Mr. McGarrahan's favor. This entitled him to a survey and patent, and just as he was about to receive it Attorney-General Black notified the Interior Department that Mr. McGarrahan had obtained his mandate from the Supreme Court by fraud, and that he was about moving for its recision on that ground.

The motion papers were filed in February, 1860.—The papers had been prepared by E. L. Goold, the attorney of the New-Idria Company, and consisted of ex parte affidavits by Gomez's attorneys, Hartman & Sloan, and the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the District Court. They were to the effect that no appeal had been taken on the 15th of March, 1858, as set forth in the transcript on which the Supreme Court had acted, and consequently it had acted without jurisdiction. It was also alleged that Mr. Stanton had moved for a new trial of the cause in the District Court, and that that motion was pending when this false transcript was made up, but that it did not appear in the transcript, and hence Mr. Black had been deceived, and had suffered the Supreme Court to be deceived and imposed upon. Mr. Black accordingly moved for the recision of the mandate on the ground, first, that no appeal had ever been taken in the cause to the Supreme Court, and, second, that Mr. Stanton's motion for a new trial was pending in the District Court.

It was shown to-day that Mr. Black was wrong in each of these particulars. Mr. McGarrahan's counsel produced the record of the court of California itself, showing that an appeal had been taken to the Supreme Court. They next produced the official letters of the Clerk and Deputy Clerk, who swore no appeal was taken, in which they notified the Attorney-General that appeals had been taken at that term in this and six other cases of like character, and a letter from Mr. Gould to Mr. Black, informing him of the appeal. In addition to this, they propose to show by the records of the Attorney-General's office that Mr. Black knew of this appeal, because there are marginal notes in his own writing on the docket with reference to this very appeal. All this Mr. McGarrahan's counsel claim is new evidence, which was never before the Supreme Court, and because of the absence of which Mr. Black was able to defeat their client. They further proved that Mr. Stanton did not enter a motion for a new trial in the California court, as sworn to by the Clerk and Deputy, because, according to their false transcript, the court was not in session upon the date when the motion is said to have been made, having adjourned for the term two months previous to the time stated by them.

His testimony seemed to annoy Mr. Black considerably, and he scanned carefully the certified records of the Attorney-General's office when that office was in his charge. It is said here that Mr. McGarrahan expects to take hold of Mr. Black and "shake his flesh off," as he puts it. The records thus far look as if Mr. Black knew of the appeal when he stopped the issue of a patent to Mr. McGarrahan, and made his motion for a recision of the decree of the Supreme Court, and if Mr. McGarrahan's counsel can produce the record from the Attorney-General's office in Mr. Black's writing, it will look as if Mr. McGarrahan has been the victim of Mr. Black, as he has always alleged. This record will be produced on Saturday next, together with some other interesting testimony in this connection.

THE HARRISBURG INVESTIGATION.

EXAMINATION OF THE ATTORNEYS WHO RECEIVED THE LARGE FEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 16.—The Committee of Investigation into the collection of taxes from the Union Transportation Company held a meeting to-day and examined the attorneys who made the big fee in the way of percentage. Mr. Olmstead testified that he obtained the information which led to the solection of the claim from a friend, a stockholder's in the company, during a conversation in a barber shop, and that he followed up the clue thus obtained until the tax was in the hands of himself and Simonton. He stated that both the Attorney-General and State Treasurer knew the name of the company before the agreement was signed. He denied giving or offering any bribe or consideration to any one concerned in the transaction. Mr. Simonton corroborated Mr. Olmstead in every particular, and stated that while they succeeded much better than they anticipated, he did not consider the fee excessive. The committee will sit again on Tuesday evening, when some of the clerks in the offices concerned will be examined. On Thursday the officers of the Union Transportation Company will be called. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, has been subpœnaed, but when he will be examined has not been stated.

CONTROL OF NORTH-WESTERN STOCK.

ITS PURCHASE BY A STOCK OPERATOR FROM CALIFORNIA—THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROAD ON THE SUBJECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 16.—A New-York dispatch yesterday stated that Mr. Keene, a stock operating millionaire from the Pacific coast, had got possession of a majority of the stock of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, and had commenced to make out his slate for a new direction. It was also stated that the Directors who would be retired at the June election were Jay Gould, Harvey Kennedy, Wm. Mills, H. M. Porter, William L. Scott, and William H. Ferry. President Keep, of the Chicago and North-western Road, was asked as to the truth of this report. He replied that its inaccuracies were obvious at least in one respect. President Keep said that Messrs. Porter and Ferry hold over until next June a year, and that they are safely locked in the direction until the expiration of the terms for which they were elected. He said Mr. Keene might have bought a majority of the stock, and changes in the management might be contemplated, but he had no information which would lead him to think it was so.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

BOSTON, March 16.—The panic among savings bank depositors continued to-day, and the crowd in front of the Five Cent Bank was even greater than yesterday. Ninety thousand dollars was paid out by this bank yesterday, and about as much to-day. It has about 72,000 depositors, and the small proportion of this number around its doors are of the laboring class, and deaf to all guarantees of the reliability of the institution. A meeting of its Directors resolved not to take advantage of the 60 days' notice. The Provident Savings Institution had a considerable number of visitors, mostly ladies, waiting to withdraw their funds. This bank paid out about $80,000 yesterday and probably an equal amount to-day. The officers think the run was caused by the passage of the bill empowering Commissioners to regulate payments by savings banks, which, it is feared, may operate against depositors who wish to withdraw funds. There was no run on the Suffolk Bank, but there were a number of withdrawals, evidently influenced by the prevailing uneasiness of the public mind. Yesterday the bank paid out $27,000, and received $5,000 on deposit. A meeting of the Trustees of the Franklin Savings Bank, on Boylston-street, this morning approved the action of the officers in requiring 60 days' notice. Everything was very quiet at this bank. The East Boston Savings Bank officials have notified depositors that 60 days' notice will be required before their funds can be withdrawn.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—J. S. Tremble, banker and heavy shipper of grain, of Mount Gilead, failed yesterday. His liabilities, which are not stated, are supposed to be very large. Messrs. Walker, Welsh & Co., bankers, of Kokomo, Ind., have suspended. Their liabilities are $100,000, and their assets $189,000.

FIVE DAYS OF SNOW-STORM.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, March 16.—The heaviest snow-storm in the Black Hills since their settlement by white men, commenced on the 7th inst. and continued until the 12th. The snow in this city, on a level, is over five feet deep. All mail and telegraphic communication is interrupted. The last mail received arrived from Cheyenne on the 9th inst. In addition to the mail and passenger coaches many teamsters and freight trains are snow bound in the vicinity of the Hills, and it is feared that much suffering and loss of life will ensue. Considerable damage has been done throughout the mining camps in the gulch by an immense weight of snow crushing in roofs of houses, and many parties had narrow escapes from being buried under falling buildings. Every effort is being made to clear the roads of snow so that mail and stage communication with the outer world can be resumed. The heavy snow-fall has allayed all fears entertained by miners and mill men of a scarcity of water during the present season.

PROTECTION OF CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The Mayor and the heads of the various departments have finally concluded not to reduce the number of engines or the working force of the Fire Department, but to dismiss 35 of the watchmen connected therewith. They have also finally determined to dismiss only 85 of the watchmen of the Police force.

ENGLAND NOT SATISFIED.

THE CLAIMS OF RUSSIA DISPUTED.

FOREIGN TROOPS NEAR THE BOSPHORUS—RUSSIANS READY TO CLOSE THE ENTRANCE TO THE BLACK SEA—THE FEELING AT ST. PETERSBURG—WAR PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND—MURDER AND DEVASTATION BY TURKISH IRREGULARS.

LONDON, March 16.—A dispatch from Constantinople, March 15, says: "The Russians near Boulair have been reinforced."

This morning's *Times*, in an editorial article, says: "On Monday the Russians not only occupied several villages round Constantinople, but took possession of a point on the edge of the most northerly plateau running down toward the entrance of the Bosphorus. The small forts which command the entrance lie directly at the foot of the position thus occupied, and as these works are open on the land side, the Russians have the power to march in at any moment and close the entrance to the Black Sea. Thus Russia has established herself on the Bosphorus. As our correspondent observes, not only is there nothing in the recent movements of the British fleet to justify this advance, but there is little doubt that it must have been adopted prior to those movements and independently of them. Our correspondent at St. Petersburg does not give a more cheerful report. It is there said, he tells us, by persons of considerable influence, that while it is by no means certain that the Congress will assemble, it is not very likely to be successful if it does. England and Austria are accused of being animated, not by a mere desire to protect their legitimate and material interests, but by jealousy of the military and diplomatic success of Russia. They are supposed, therefore, to be desirous of diminishing as far as possible the consequences of the war. Russia, it is stated, will declare that, though she is willing to have such questions as that of the Straits discussed, the conditions she has already signed are the minimum of what she has the right and determination to demand. The diminution of the results of the war being thus impossible, England, it is said, will seek to increase them by demanding the extension of Greece; but the effect of this will be to break the last link of the English alliance with Turkey, and the Sultan will then recognize Russia as his surest ally.

There is less excitement at the Government Works at Woolwich than there was two weeks ago, but still there is no abatement of energy and no diminution of work. Nearly all the hands work until 8, 9 or 10 o'clock at night, instead of 5 o'clock, the usual closing hour. In consequence of want of officers for the Army the cadets who entered the military college at Sandhurst last Summer, and whose period of probation would expire in July in ordinary circumstances, will be passed out next month. Those who entered at the beginning of the year, and would complete their course in December, will be passed out and commissioned in July. A large number of commissions in the line will also be available for Militia subalterns during the present year.

A later dispatch from Constantinople says: "Reouf Pasha is empowered to request that Varna be restored to Turkey. Typhus rages at Adrianople and Philippopolis. There is much sickness at Erzeroum; also at Constantinople."

A dispatch from Rome says: "Mr. Edward B. Malet, First Secretary of the British Embassy here, will accompany Lord Lyons to the congress as Secretary."

A dispatch from Corfu says the news from Epirus is meagre, but sufficient to confirm the report of the complete suppression of the insurrection in the district of Chimara. The entire expeditionary force was killed, captured, or dispersed in the mountains. Turkish irregulars continue their reign of ruin, murder, and devastation. Sixteen villages have been burned or pillaged, the inhabitants of which fled or perished. The Turkish authorities profess to be collecting and protecting the refugees at Delvino, but many of them are known to have been killed. The Consuls have represented the condition of affairs to their Governments, and appealed for preventive measures. The British Consul is particularly active. The British man-of-war Rapid has done everything possible for the refugees.

A dispatch from Vienna says: "The opponents of the credit are in a far larger proportion in the Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation than in the Delegation itself. Therefore, the majority in the Delegation in favor of the credit will be proportionally greater than it was in the committee. The vote there was 11 to 9."

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "It is declared in well-informed quarters here that Greece cannot become a party to the congress like the great powers, although nothing prevents Greece from delegating the care of her interests to representatives at the congress."

IS WESTON AFRAID OF O'LEARY?

LONDON, March 16.—Edward Payson Weston, American pedestrian, is said to be ill, and consequently he will not take part in the international walking match, in which Daniel O'Leary, another American, and several English pedestrians are entered.

Mr. Weston's last reported performance was at Bradford, where he finished, on Saturday, March 2, the feat of walking 1,500 miles in 625 consecutive hours. Excluding three intervening Sundays and 21 hours not walked on the Monday following the first Sunday, the time was reduced to 525 hours. The task was begun at Glasgow on the 4th ult., and completed at Bradford, 436 hours having been walked there. Want of due appreciation at Glasgow caused the change of scene at the end of the third week.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

HAVANA, March 16.—Señors Luis and Federico Betancourt, delegates from the Cuban Committee for the Realization of Peace, and formerly members of the Cuban Camara, have arrived in this city.

LONDON, March 16.—An afternoon paper has the following from Rome: "The Pope, notwithstanding violent opposition, has ordered the Italian Bishops to legalize their positions, giving them liberty to demand an *exequatur* from the Government. This defines the Pope's policy. It means tacit acceptance of the loss of temporal power."

A special dispatch from Paris says: "Six thousand persons have been attacked with measles at Lyons."

A special dispatch from Madrid says: "Most of the papers discuss the causes of the crisis in the manufacturing districts of Catalonia and in the commercial centres on the Mediterranean coast, where numerous failures have taken place. One hundred and nineteen factories have been closed, and 9,000 workmen thrown out of employment. The ministerial papers advocate a policy of entering into commercial treaties with reciprocity and to open new markets as the best remedy for the crisis."

A DEFAULTING CITY TREASURER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 16.—In the case of the City of Chicago against the bondsmen of David A. Gage, ex-City Treasurer, which has been on trial before Judge Rogers and a jury in the Circuit Court for several days past, the jury this morning returned a verdict for the City, assessing the damages at $507,706.

SENTENCED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

BUFFALO, March 16.—Hugh Degnan and Frank Smith, who were indicted for the murder of William Carney in last November, and convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, were this morning sentenced respectively to 13 years and 6 months and 20 years and 6 months in Auburn Prison.

SAN FRANCISCO COMMUNISTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—A public meeting called by a large number of prominent citizens to protest against the bill now before the Legislature empowering the city to purchase the Spring Valley Water-works at exorbitant figures, was held this afternoon. Agitator Kearney and his followers filled the hall. Kearney was called to the chair and made one of his harangues. He refused to allow Senator Nunan, who called the meeting, to speak, and after a scene of great disorder, during which a number of people vainly endeavored to address the audience, the meeting broke up in confusion. At one point in the proceedings Kearney was hurled from the platform by some one whom he was attempting to put down, and a general row seemed for a time imminent.

BANK ROBBERY IN CAMBRIDGE.

OVER $40,000 STOLEN—HOW THE ROBBERY WAS PERPETRATED—A FEMALE ACCOMPLICE IN CONVERSATION WITH THE BANK PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 16.—The Lechmere National Bank of East Cambridge was robbed this afternoon. While the Cashier was away and the bank in charge of President Lewis Hall, a man, apparently well-to-do, asked him to step to the door and see a lady on business. Supposing the lady to be a friend he stepped to the door where a woman, also of good appearance, asked if he could give her a draft for $100 on Providence. Mr. Hall replied that he could, when the woman took out a roll of bills and began to count out the money. Mr. Hall said he must go back into the bank, and told the lady to follow. But instead of doing so she jumped into a carriage with her companion and rode off. Mr. Hall found the cash-box emptied, with the money gone, $3,000 in all. Going into the vault, he found a private trunk, containing trust funds of the value of $40,000, gone, including registered United States bonds for $10,000, $9,000 in the city bonds of Toledo and other cities, railway stock, &c. It is supposed two men were hid behind the bake partition door leading up stairs from the bank entrance, and that on Mr. Hall's going out they rifled the bank, and, returning, hid again till he re-entered the place. Two men were seen running through an alley to Otis-street, in the rear of the bank, there jumping into a wagon and riding away. Detectives from Boston have been placed in charge of the case.

TRYING TO STEAL A TOWN.

A DEMOCRATIC TRICK TO PREVENT REPUBLICAN STUDENTS AT PRINCETON FROM VOTING.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 16.—A bold attempt was made by the Democracy of this town recently to cut off the Republican majority it has given almost invariably for many years, and take it over to the Democrats. It was sought to accomplish this by preventing the students in the College of New-Jersey and Princeton Theological Seminary, from voting in Princeton, a bill being passed by the Legislature forbidding any student to vote in the place where he is studying, unless he has previously taken up his permanent residence there. The bill also provides that any person prohibited by the act from voting who shall vote or offer his vote, knowing that he is not qualified, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment at hard labor for not more than one year, or both. The bill was engineered by Princeton business men, whose livelihood depends almost entirely upon the students. A very large majority of the students are always Republicans, and nearly all the old families of Princeton belong to the same party. At the late local election here, William Westervelt and Hector McLean, of the Senior Class in the Seminary, both voted, and were immediately arrested and held in $500 bail. William Libbey, Jr., who is pursuing a post-graduate course, and who owns a considerable amount of real estate in the place, offered his vote, but it was rejected. The soundness of the bill is to be contested in the courts, as it is believed to be unconstitutional, the State Constitution guaranteeing that "every male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote, for five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective, by the people." This Democratic trick, however, was unsuccessful, the Republican ticket receiving about 20 majority.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last night a fire occurred on the first floor of the premises No. 227 to 233 West Twenty-ninth-street, occupied by Weed, Bradley & Carey as a corset and suspender factory. The fire originated from the boiler, and was quickly extinguished. Damage, $75. This is the third fire which has occurred in the factory within a month.

A fire occurred at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the dwelling of Edward Walsh, No. 429 East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, causing $450 damage to building and furniture.

A fire occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the liquor store of Thomas Gillen, No. 502 Pearl-street, causing $500 damage to stock and building.

THE DOMINION TEMPERANCE LAW.

OTTAWA, March 16.—The new Temperance act of the Dominion Government was introduced in the Senate and read a first time. Hon. Mr. Scott explained that the provisions of the bill were intended to apply to all parts of the Dominion. It confers powers on any county or city to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal, mechanical, or sacramental purposes. For medicinal purposes the certificate of a doctor is required; for sacramental, that of a clergyman; for mechanical, a sworn application, certified by two Justices. On the certified application of one-fourth of the registered voters of a county or city, the Governor-General will issue a proclamation stating that in 60 days a plebiscite will be taken, and if a majority of electors vote in favor of the law it comes into force on the expiration of a license term, so as to avoid conflict between the local and Dominion authorities. The law once in operation is absolute for three years, and is then repealable only on application and by election as before. The vote will be by ballot, with heavy penalties against corrupt practices. Its expense will be borne by the Dominion.

METROPOLITAN BANK OF CANADA.

MONTREAL, March 16.—In the case of Col. Rhodes against the ex-Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, M. M. Tait, counsel for the plaintiff, stated that the defendants, Henry Starnes, Henry Judah, Henry Hogan, and Maurice Cavillier, were Directors from June, 1871, to June, 1875, and that action is directed against them to recover $10,000 damages which his client has suffered through the mismanagment and irregularities of the defendants in connection with the bank; that the reports presented by the Directors in 1872, 1873, and 1874 were false in several respects, and that no provision was made for bad and doubtful debts, although the reports stated that this had been done; also that large sums were taken by the defendants from the bank for the purpose of speculating in stocks. Mr. Starnes' advances, in 1874, amounted to $328,581. The largest amount borrowed by the Directors at any one time was $663,572. The total loss suffered by the bank on account of the above advances are stated to be $139,042.

THE PARDONING POWER IN DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, March 16.—Papers tending to destroy the evidence on which the two colored men, Samuel Chambers and George Collins, were convicted, at the last term of court, of a criminal assault on Kate Smith, near Middletown, Del., together with applications for their pardon, were laid before Gov. Cochran to-day, and he now holds the case under advisement. The negroes were convicted on the evidence of Kate Smith and a man named James Smith, whom she swore was her husband, and were sentenced to be hanged on March 22. James has since accused Kate of perjury, and admitted that they were not married. The papers presented to the Governor include affidavits of numerous persons regarding the bad character and false evidence of the woman.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE.

READING, Penn., March 16.—The Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference reassembled this morning, and the session was principally taken up in the election of 18 candidates to deacons' orders and membership in the Conference, and four to elders' orders. The Tract Committee declined an expression of opinion in the matter of the suggested modifications in the management in the Philadelphia Conference Tract Society, but recommended the Board of Managers to consider them. The ordination of deacons and elders will take place to-morrow, and a number of pulpits will be filled by Conference clergymen.

MARINE DISASTERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 16.—The schooner George, hence for Grand Cayman, has returned in distress, having been dismasted on the 9th inst. in a gale 200 miles off South Point. She will be towed to this city for repairs.

HALIFAX, March 16.—Capt. Hammett, whose vessel arrived here this afternoon, reports passed, in latitude 44° 41′ north, longitude 68° west, the three-masted schooner Louise Campbell, of Tom's River, N. J., waterlogged and abandoned. Her main and mizzen masts were gone.

ELECTION OF A MAYOR.

ROCKLAND, Me., March 16.—In the third balloting for Mayor to-day George Gregory, Democrat, was elected by 35 plurality over Morris, Republican.

WASHINGTON.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF BILL.

THE PROPOSED DUTY ON PLATE GLASS, LIQUORS, WINES, DRUGS, AND OTHER ARTICLES.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—At the sessions of the Ways and Means Committee of last night and to-day the following changes were made in the Tariff bill as heretofore published in these dispatches:

Fluted, rolled, or rough plate glass, not including crown, cylinder, or common window glass, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square, 75 cents per 100 square feet; above that and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, three-quarters of 1 cent per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1 cent per square foot; all above that, 1¼ cents per square foot; and all fluted, rolled, or rough plate glass weighing over 100 pounds per 100 square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein imposed.

Liquors—The duty on all still wines, imported in casks containing not more than 22 per centum of alcohol, and valued at not exceeding 40 cents per gallon, was increased from 25 to 40 cents per gallon; valued at over 40 cents per gallon and not over $1 per gallon, increased from 60 to 75 cents per gallon; valued at over $1 per gallon, $1 50 per gallon; wines of all kinds, imported in bottles, and not otherwise provided for, shall be subject to a duty of 100 per centum ad valorem; provided, that any wines imported containing more than 24 per centum of alcohol shall be forfeited to the United States; provided, also, that there shall be an allowance of 5 per centum, and no more, on all effervescing wines, liquors, cordials, and distilled spirits, in bottles, to be deducted from the invoice quantity in lieu of breakage. No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof, but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or spirits, or of wines imported by any names whatever, shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than $1 per gallon.

Quinine—Salts of, other than sulphate of, and all preparations of Peruvian and like barks, 20 per centum ad valorem; sulphate of, 10 per centum ad valorem.

Drugs—All drugs and chemicals and preparations, 35 per centum ad valorem.

Seeds—Anise, anise star, chia, canary seasmum, carraway, cardamom and caranda seed, sugar-cane, and seeds of forest trees, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Tamarinds—Preserved, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Manioca of all kinds, 35 per centum ad valorem.

Tannin and tannic acid, $1 per pound.

Works of Art—Paintings, statuary, sculpture, fountains, and all other works of art not otherwise provided for, and of whatever material composed, 10 per centum ad valorem.

Portland and Roman cement, 20 per centum ad valorem.

The committee, having gone through the entire bill, will, on Monday next, commence reviewing it. It will probably be ready for reporting to the House by the latter part of next week.

THE DEMONSTRATION AT ALLENTOWN, PENN.

—15,000 MEN IN PROCESSION—SEVERAL SPEECHES DELIVERED.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., March 16.—The tariff demonstration here to-day, to protest against the passage of the Wood Tariff bill, now pending in Congress, was a grand success. The visiting delegations came into the city with bands playing and flags flying, and by noon the city presented a very enthusiastic appearance. Business was generally suspended, and all business houses and many private dwellings were profusely decorated with flags and bunting. The procession formed at 1:30 P. M., with Mayor Young as Chief Marshal, and it was estimated that there were fully 15,000 men in line, mostly from workers, together with civil and military authorities, firemen, lodges of all kinds, citizens on foot, and tradesmen of every description at work in wagons. The banners were almost without number and very expressive of the feelings of the community toward a free traders in general. After the procession, speeches were made by Hons. G. A. Grow, B. Markely Boyer, John W. Killinger, J. S. Biery, Edwin Albright, Edward Harvey, Col. William McMichael, and P. C. Wickersham. Four stands had been erected for the accommodation of the speakers, who were enthusiastically received, but the crowd being so great, comparatively few could get within hearing distance. The weather was beautiful, and nothing occurred to interfere in any way with the carrying out of the plans of the committee. The feeling is unanimous in this section, and the people have by to-day expressed themselves most emphatically in favor of a protective tariff.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE PAYMENT OF SOUTHERN MAIL CONTRACTORS—STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE POST OFFICE COMMITTEE—THE ENACTING CLAUSE OF THE BILL STRICKEN OUT.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution directing the Attorney-General to inform the House whether, in his opinion, the annual appointment of 10 cadets at large, made by the President, respectively to the Military Academy and Naval Academy, have been so made in pursuance of law or by custom, and, if by custom, how long has it been construed as establishing such power of appointment. Adopted.

At the conclusion of the morning hour, Mr. BRIGHT, of Tennessee, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, the unfinished business being the bill making available, for the payment of certain Southern antebellum mail contractors, the $375,000 already appropriated, and also moved that all debate be limited to 10 minutes. The Republicans objected to the limitation of time, and the yeas and nays were ordered on that motion. By a vote of yeas, 112; nays, 106, the House determined to limit the general debate to 10 minutes, and then at 2 o'clock the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Cox, of New-York, in the chair) upon said bill.

Mr. WADDELL, of North Carolina, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, said he had hoped that, without further discussion, the bill might be reported to the House and recommitted to the Post Office Committee, in order that it might be perfected, and objection to it obviated. He complained of the statement made the other day by Mr. Conger, of Michigan, that members on the Democratic side of the House must have been aware of the existence of legislation on the part of the Confederate Congress for the payment of mail contractors prior to the war, and he asked whether acts of Congress during the war in relation to a mere ministerial matter, like the payment of mail contractors and Postmasters, were in the nature of legislation or others? He had not thought that the intimation was not justified. In reference to the question as to whether the War Department had refused access to the Confederate records, he had read from the report of Mr. Brooks from the New-York *Herald* of the 27th of March, 1877, certain correspondence between Secretary Cameron and Gov. Vance, of North Carolina. While this correspondence was being read, Mr. GONGER, of Michigan, interrupted the reading, and claimed for the opponents of the bill half of the 10 minutes to which general debate was limited. The claim was not, however, insisted on, and the reading was proceeded with, the 10 minutes expiring before it had been completed.

Mr. EDEN, of Illinois, then moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. The motion was agreed to. The committee rose and reported that action to the House. The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered on concurring in the report of the committee. As this, under parliamentary ruling, cut off a motion to recommit, which Mr. Waddell desired to make, a motion reconsidering the vote ordering the main question was made and defeated—yeas 75, nays 191. The report of the committee was concurred in without a division, and so the enacting clause of the bill was stricken out.

Mr. MONEY, of Mississippi, a member of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, repudiated for himself the intimation made the other day by Mr. Conger, of Michigan, against gentlemen on the Democratic side of the House, especially those from the South, that they regarded it as a reflection against them. He [Mr. Money] never had an intimation of any legislation by the Confederate Congress to pay such claims, and any such declaration, statement, assertion, insinuation, or intimation, if it referred to him, was totally false and slanderous.

Mr. CONGER repeated what he had said before, that he thought it exceedingly strange that such legislation by the Confederate Congress, and such action by the Confederate Postmaster-General, had not been remembered by any member on the other side of the House, although some of them had been members of that very Confederate Congress, and that no intimation thereof had been given by any one of them. He had a paper in his hand which he would have printed in the *Record*, showing that out of 18 claims now on file in the Auditor's office, 14 had been paid by the Confederate Government. He did not blame the claimants, however, for they had been paid with the condition that, if they recovered the money from the Federal Government when they would pay it back to the Confederate Government.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York—That was hightoned.

Mr. MONEY, of Mississippi, objected to the insertion in the Record of the paper presented by Mr. Conger, but, under an intimation from the Speaker that Mr. Conger had a right to have it printed as part of his remarks, he withdrew the objection.

On motion of Mr. ROBBINS, of North Carolina, Thursday next was set aside for the consideration of the bill reported by him yesterday from the Committee of Ways and Means for the refunding of the national debt, and, at 4:10 o'clock, the House adjourned.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE TO THE SENATE RAILROAD COMMITTEE — EXTENDING THE TIME FOR COMPLETION TO EIGHT YEARS.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Sub-committee of the Senate Railroad Committee to-day made a unanimous report to the full committee in favor of Senator Mitchell's bill extending the time for the completion of the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad eight years. The bill as amended compels the company to build on the south side of the Columbia River to Portland and Kalama in Washington Territory. It throws all lands open to the settlement of pre-emptors at $2 50 per acre, the proceeds to be paid into the United States Treasury, and by the Secretary of the Treasury placed to the credit of the company. When any section or sections of the road are completed and accepted by the Government, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay directly to the company the proceeds of all the lands designated by odd sections adjacent to the completed road, in which pre-emption acts are not attached to the company with restrictions that they shall be sold in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to one person, and at not exceeding $2 50 per acre. The bill also providdes for the protection of the settlers now on the lands. The even sections are to be thrown open to homesteaders, 160 acres to each person. It also permits those who have been restricted to 80 acres under the existing laws to enlarge their claims to 160 acres. The extension is on the express condition that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company shall commence the construction of their road at Portland, Oregon, within nine months after the date of the passage of the act, and construct at least 33 miles within one year thereafter on the south side of the Columbia River, and each year thereafter 100 miles of the road, at least 25 miles of which shall be on the Pacific coast. The bill further provides that the road from Umatilla to Portland shall be a common road for the use of the Northern Pacific and Salt Lake and South Pass Companies under such terms as they may agree upon, and in the event of a failure to agree, such terms as may be agreed upon by three persons selected by the President of the United States. The extension does not extend to the branch line across the Cascade Mountains, but lands on the branch amounting to 7,000,000 acres are restored to the public domain, and in lieu of these lands an equal amount is by the bill granted to the Portland, Salt Lake and South Pass Company, in aid of the road from Umatilla to Salt Lake, under like restrictions as to the sales of lands by the Government, and on condition that the company shall commence at Umatilla, within six months after the date of the passage of the act, and build and equip 25 miles of road within one year thereafter, 50 miles within each succeeding year, and the whole within four years from the commencement of the work.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1878.

J. E. Weaver was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Fourth District of North Carolina.

Charles H. Roberts, of New-Hampshire, has been appointed an honorary Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

The President has signed an act to make persons charged with crime and offenses competent witnesses in the United States and Territorial courts.

The national bank circulation outstanding is: Gold notes, $1,432,120; currency notes, $319,657,176. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $282,093 80, and from Customs, $484,276 88.

Lieut. J. W. Miller is detached from the Vandalia, European Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival. Acting Carpenter Josiah E. Kane is ordered to the training-ship Minnesota at New-York.

A general order just issued by the Navy Department directs that Assistant Surgeons shall hereafter not be examined for promotion until they shall have served two years on board of a public vessel of the United States.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order that the steam launches and cutters furnished to naval vessels will hereafter be employed principally for towing and other ship's purposes, and not for the exclusive use of officers.

The United States Consul at Patras writes to the Department of State that a law has rec

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French drama is the butt of everybody in the play. In the good old English drama the wronged husband had the deep sympathy of the audience, and his vengeance, when it came, was the denouement of the story. The luxurious aspect of French vice has been incorporated upon the new-born cynicism of English dramatic work. Even the grandeur of "Patrie" lies in the French husband condoning the dishonor of his wife to its patriotism. When the Franco-English play is earnest, its earnestness has a morbid and unwholesome direction. When it is funny it is nasty. Things are said and done now on the stage which, 20 years ago, would have brought an audience upon the boards with the seats in their hands to "club" the offenders. "La Marjolaine" which has just been withdrawn from the Royalty, presented to the public a married woman undressing in her bed-chamber, while a member of a society of men sworn to undo "woman, wife or maid," was watching her from a chest in which he had been secretly conveyed into the room. Great earnest men in Europe saw in the fall of France before the Germans the punishment of a second Sodom and Gomorrah. They no doubt exaggerated the degeneracy of the Parisians; though the most appalling orgies which go on to-day in the stews of New-York and London are the inventions of, and are presided over by, the houris of *la Belle France*. What a miserable reflection it is that occurs to one for the moment, that the highest progress in art may bring with it the Nemesis of a reduced physique. Luxury would seem to go hand in hand with art, and the two refine vice into even a more deadly shape than its own original brute form. The poet Wordsworth had fears for his country when men began to change swords for ledgers, a sentiment hard to reconcile with his sonnets and songs; but the hermit of the lakes was right to this extent, that ledgers and luxury should not shut out the sterner duties of a great nation battling for the weak against the strong, nor money-making be allowed to overlook the duty of maintaining intact the honor and strength of an Empire which have been intrusted to them by the good and brave men of old. It must be eminently discomforting to thoughtful Englishmen that in this present crisis the stage has nothing to offer us but miserable songs and a spirit of brag. "Diplomacy," it is true, has some waysides references to Russia; but there is not a woman on the boards at this moment except "Jane Shore" conveying a grand lesson of chivalry, charity, or patriotism. In "Jane Shore" the mob confront the minions of *Richard III.* and rescue the starving woman from death in the streets; but what arg our other theatres playing? Farces and comedies of immoral intrigue, cynical fun, and open jibes at love and matrimony. In deference, however, to the war crisis which threatens to leave England isolated in face of an armed and angry Europe, flippant gags are introduced into flippant plays, while the music halls are given over to tableaux Britannic defying her foes in the halting language of poets who in the old days would not have been considered good enough to sing the praises of "Warren's blacking." Where is the Laureate at this supreme moment? Where is Browning? Swinburne is busy with the proof-sheets of his still-born novel. Even Buchanan might save the nation from Macdermott, Robert Reece, and the anonymous authors who aim at the glory of writing the songs of their country. It is Fatcher of Saltoun who quotes from one of his friends that if a person had the making of the ballads of a nation need not much care who had the making of its laws. The makers of our modern ballads, if they exercise half the influence which the philosopher conceived to lie in their calling, are reducing the British character to a miserable softening of the brain. Tom Moore, Dibdin, Campbell had a glorious power even within our own times. "Claribel" and a host of anonymous warblers have succeeded Moore and Lover. We seem to have composers, but they lack good words to set; and it is pitiful at the present moment to find a score of so-called patriotic songs taking the place of the national ballads which stirred the blood of Englishmen in the days when, "though she did not want to fight," she said exactly what she meant to say, and said it exactly at the proper time. A glance at the war songs of the day will give you some idea of the sort of stuff which goes down as the music halls of London do service for the Bard. I have responsible for "The Lion and the Bear," in which the poet sings:

> "For Russia not a rush we care,
> Her threats we all defy;
> The Lion still can fight the Bear,
> As in the days gone by."

The next balladist on my list is a trifle less belligerent, but none the less mandlin. He sings of "England and the Sea," and charges other nations with boasting of their wealth and fame, which is the one particular weakness of England:

> "Let nations praise their wealth and fame,
> Or boast that they are free;
> To you, my friends, I'll drink a toast,
> Old England and the Sea."

Mr. Robert Reece ought to do respectable verse; he has a reputation higher than the music halls, but this is his idea of poetic power and patriotic passion:

> "I'm satisfied there's no decay
> In British pith and pluck;
> Before the world we'll have our say,
> And trust to 'strength'—not 'luck!'
> We've means! we're right! we've common sense!
> We've courage! fore! and aft!!
> So—hang the question of expense!
> Old England's England still!"

I cut these lines from the "samples" advertised in the papers. "Mr. Fred. Albert's new war song" declares,

> "While England has her sons, her vessels, and her guns,
> No one shall harm her in the least;
> We'll show the Russian Czar the sort of men we are,
> For we mean to keep our Empire in the East."

Another lyrist advertises his entire song in *The Era*, generously consenting that it may be sung in certain specified towns without the payment of author's fees. This poet relishes the bloody deeds of Russia, and his chorus is,

> "Said the lion, 'I'm the King; I think you've had your fling;
> It's time that I should have a word to say.
> You've nearly done your worst, but you'll conquer
> Britons first.
> If you don't look for Turkey's body clean away.'"

Next in popularity to Macdermott's music hall song, "We Don't Want to Fight," (which has a rough vigor in its rugged lines that lifts it out of the drivel of the ordinary run of kindred compositions,) is "Here Stands a Post," by Clement Scott. The "post" is the British flag, which is a distinguishing "property" in the dramatic rendering of the song. At the music halls the piece is sung in character, the vocalist dressed as Britannia and surrounded by sea-nymphs. The best verse in the song is the following:

> "Here stands a Post! we can spare our boys for
> And our parting cheers they'll answer with a
> smile
> For they'll know while they are fighting 'midst the
> cannon's hum and rattle,
> That our Volunteers will guard our little isle.
> Here stands a Post! where our ancestors have placed
> it.
> As a gift for sons, their children, and their wives;
> In the sunny days of peace no deed of cowardice disgraced it.
> So in war we will protect it with our lives."

But the chorus, it must be confessed, sinks to the level of Reece and Macdermott.

> "Here stands a Post! come behold it and beware!
> Here stands a Post! 'tis a signal, not a snare;
> Here stands a Post! yes! but who has put it there!
> Why better men than you! so touch it if you dare!"

Some of the tunes to which these songs are set are catching, but they don't begin to come near the compositions to which the troops marched to the ports of embarkation during the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny—"Cheer, Boys, Cheer!" "The Red, White, and Blue," "Maxwell's Brace are Bonnie," "Good-bye, Sweetheart, Goodbye," and "Hearts of Oak." There are those who think that the bitter trials of a great war will purify the national character and re-establish that prestige which is not, it seems, to be won back again by mercantile triumphs or a national worship of the arts.

ENGLISH AND ITALIAN OPERA.

The Adelphi is the home of English melodrama. Carl Rosa has hardly exercised his usual discretion in even for a short season turning it into a lyric stage. Opera has certain traditional excuses for existence at the Lyceum, but none at the Adelphi. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that Mr. Carl Rosa's venture is not a money success. Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" and Cherubini's "Water-carrier" last season at the Lyceum attracted crowds of opera-goers, and critics pointed out that Italian is not necessarily the sole language of music, since both these works are comparative failures when given at our fashionable lyrical establishments. "The Merry Wives" at the Adelphi is an artistic success, but it does not fill the house. Italian opera is to be resumed at an early season at Her Majesty's, and it is understood that on the "whole Mr. Mapleson secured a balance last season on the right side of the ledger. The house on the Thames Embankment is still in [illegible]. Whether it is to end as a hotel, a club, or a winter garden, is still a question of the future. Within the last few days somebody has started the idea of turning it into a [illegible] theatre hotel. Mme. Adelina Patti and Signor Nicolini have been receiving 10,000 francs for each performance—3,000 for the gentleman, 7,000 for the lady, who also, in addition, gets one-half of the proceeds in excess of 20,000 francs. For one night, under this arrangement, she drew 12,000 francs. Patti had better "make hay while the sun shines;" for there is to be a congress of German operatic directors for the purpose of concerting measures to check the exorbitant money pretensions of modern operatic singers. At the Royal Opera of Berlin the directors have prohibited the practice of throwing bouquets upon the stage during the performances. In comic opera at Paris, the recent successes appear to be "Le Chien" and "Le Petit Duc." Lecocq is the author of the last, Pestard of the first. Mr. Clement Scott and Mr. Charles Stevenson have been sent over to Paris by D'Oyley Carte and Mr. Head, of the Philharmonic to think out an adaptation of this work, which has been purchased for this English theatre. M. De Flotow's new opera, "La Rose-liane," will not be finished until next Winter. It was to have been done at the Théâtre-Italien, Paris, this season. Flotow's health has not satisfied his patrons by handing them the book and music of "L'Enchantresse," in which Mlle. Albani will sing a principal part. This work is to be presented in London early during the forthcoming season. It is reported that Mario, who at one time had the world at his feet, is next to death's door and in poverty somewhere in Italy. This may partly account for the infatuation of Mrs. Pearce in the Rachel "beautiful forever" case. It has not come out in evidence, but I happen to know that Mme. Rachel increased her grip upon Mario's pretty but foolish daughter by pretending she could get up a grand concert for her father's benefit. Poor Mario! Once so handsome, so rich, run after by all the world, the most successful tenor of his day. I don't know how he lost a great part of his fortune, but I remember some story of a bank breaking with a lot of Mario's money in it. Should it turn out to be true that he is in the sad plight which an intimate friend declares he is, willing and generous hands will soon be stretched forth to help him. Mario and Grisi, in their day, were as much beloved in England as Jenny Lind in her day, as Titiens in her's. Mario in poverty is indeed a grim indorsement of the Biblical truism that "riches take unto themselves wings."

A VICTIM OF HYDROPHOBIA.

DEATH OF A BROOKLYN BOY FROM THE EFFECTS OF A BITE RECEIVED SIX MONTHS AGO.

About six months ago John Foley, 11 years of age, while playing in front of his father's residence, No. 155 Douglass-street, Brooklyn, was bitten severely on the left leg and slightly on the shoulder by a dog belonging to one of the neighbors. It was not believed at the time that the dog was suffering from rabies, but the boy's mother, as soon as she learned that her son had been bitten, had the wounds thoroughly cauterized. The wound in the shoulder healed quickly, but that in the leg never completely disappeared. About five weeks ago the boy complained of a slight headache, but he soon recovered. Three weeks latter he became ill again, and so nervous that Dr. A. J. Dower was called in. After receiving treatment for three days the patient showed signs of improvement, and the nervous irritation from which he had suffered almost entirely disappeared. A week ago he fell ill again, this time seriously. He could not be touched without his entire frame being agitated. He slept but little and refused food. On Wednesday last a suspicion first crossed the minds of his parents that the child was suffering from hydrophobia. They recalled to mind the story of the boy having been bitten by a dog, and he confirmed their opinion. He then placed the patient under treatment for that disease, and called to his assistance a number of physicians. Every remedial agent known to medical science was applied, but without avail. During Friday night so violent were the spasms that it required two strong men to hold the patient. Drs. Dower, Raymond, and Westbrook were the child in charge during the morning, and the first-named remained with him for five hours. The treatment which seemed to give the sufferer most relief was an injection of chloral hydrate, which induced sleep, lasting from 2 to 3 hours. On Saturday. From the latter hour until 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon the child suffered from chronic spasms of the muscles of the larynx, with occasional convulsions of its whole body. The child died of asphyxia at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The physicians say there can be no doubt that hydrophobia was the cause of the boy's death, and that the nervous headaches from which he suffered several weeks ago were premonitory evidences of the approach of the dread disease.

THE WRECK OF THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

Capt. J. H. Stewart, of the ship Celestial Empire, who, together with his entire crew, was taken from the wreck of that vessel in latitude 55° and longitude 42°, on the 22d of last month, by the British bark Templar, was landed at the Delaware Breakwater on Friday, and came to this City by steamer, arriving yesterday. The Celestial Empire left Bremen for this port in ballast, on Jan. 10, and experienced rough Winter weather until Feb. 19, when she was caught in a terrific cyclone. Her masts were all falling in the gale, and also nearly the bulwarks. The mainmast was broken off a few feet above the dock, and the main pumps were broken by the falling yards and rendered useless. The dock planks were smashed in a number of places, and the rudder was carried away. It was also discovered that the vessel had sprung a leak. When the spars, which were clinging to her sides and seriously injuring her, had been cut away, it was found that only two or three sails were left. The ship finally became unmanageable and was seen in that condition by Capt. Trefry, of the Templar, who approached her and, lowering a boat, which he commanded himself, boarded the wreck, but the sea was too high to admit of the transfer of the ship's crew and he returned. He lay by the wreck during the night and returned next day and held a consultation with Capt. Stewart. The sea was still high, and Capt. Trefry returned to the bark, which lay to all night. In the morning the wind and sea had gone down, and the entire crew were safely transferred to the Templar. The bark got into Bermuda, arriving there March 7, and landed 13 of the crew, who came to this City in the steamer Canima. The mates and one seaman, who remained on the Templar, were landed at Delaware Breakwater. The Celestial Empire was built in 1852 and was owned by Francis B. Southard & Co., of Front-street, and Capt. Stewart. She registered 1,630 tons. She was insured at nearly her full value.

SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY.

On Thursday evening last Mrs. Adolphine Otto was found dead in bed by her husband, in their apartments in the rear of No. 51 Suffolk-street. Coroner Flanagan was informed and made a partial investigation. The husband of the deceased informed the Coroner that both he and his wife had been drinking, and went to bed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to sleep off the effects of their debauch. When he awoke at 8 o'clock in the evening he found his wife lying dead beside him. As there were no marks of violence on the body, it was believed that death had resulted from natural causes. Yesterday Charles Schmidt, of No. 34 Eldridge-street, a son of the deceased woman by a former husband, called at the Coroner's office and informed Coroner Flanagan that he suspected his mother had either died from violence inflicted by her husband or had committed suicide, and he desired an investigation. He added that his mother and her husband frequently quarreled when intoxicated, and Otto had on several times beaten her. The Coroner ordered the body to be taken to the Morgue, where Dr. Miller will make a post-mortem examination to ascertain the cause of death.

FUNERAL OF THERON MERRITT.

The funeral services over the remains of the suicide, Theron Merritt, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, north of Tuckahoe, in Westchester County. There was a large attendance of his relatives, friends, and neighbors. The funeral was plain in all respects. A simple casket holding the remains bore a corresponding simple plate inscribed: "Theron Merritt, died March 14, 1878, aged 40 years." Upon the casket lay a few flowers. The religious ceremonies were very simple. Rev. Mr. Hutchins, of the Reformed Church, prayed; then Rev. Mr. Haviland, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made a short and feeling address, and the singing of a hymn followed, which concluded the services. The body was conveyed to the hearse by four gentlemen, neighbors of the deceased. The hearse, seven carriages, and three buggies made up the funeral cortège, which proceeded to Woodlawn Cemetery, where the remains were placed for temporary deposit in the receiving vault. The funeral of Theron Merritt's victim, Mrs. Leggett, will take place to-morrow at 10:30 A. M.

BASE-BALL AT PROSPECT PARK.

A game of base-ball, the second of the season, was played in Prospect Park yesterday afternoon, and was witnessed by a large number of people. The following is the score:

Eureka Club.	A.	R.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Cummings, p	0	0	0	1	0	0
Barnie, c	1	0	0	6	0	0
Coyne, 1st b	0	0	0	3	0	1
Loughlin, 2d b	0	0	0	3	2	1
Doscher, 3d b	0	0	0	2	2	1
Mercer, s. s	1	1	2	2	0	1
Kelly, l. f	0	1	1	1	0	0
Roach, c. f	0	0	0	2	1	1
McGlynn, r. f	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	5	2	3	21	6	6

Quicker's Club.	A.	R.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Corcoran, p	0	0	1	0	7	2
Curren, c	0	2	1	6	0	0
Teasdir, 1st b	0	1	2	12	0	2
Farrell, 2d b	0	2	2	2	2	2
Thompson, 3d b	1	2	1	1	1	4
Rast, s. s	0	2	0	1	1	1
Taylor, c. f	0	1	0	1	0	0
Fallon, r. f	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	1	9	7	24	11	11

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eureka's side	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Quicker's side	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Umpire—Mr. Barnie's side, 10; Quicker's side, 9.
Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.
Scorers—Messrs. Peterson, of the Eureka Club, and Hall, of the Quicker Club.

UNCLAIMED MONEY.

THE GREAT SOURCE OF WINDFALLS.

FABULOUS SUMS OF MONEY IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND AWAITING CLAIMANTS—HOW IT ACCUMULATES—INTESTATES, UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS, PROPERTY IN CHANCERY, &C.—LOST HEIRS FOUND AND THE POOR MADE RICH—CURIOUS INSTANCES—HOW TO PUT IN A CLAIM.

Millions of pounds sterling are now lying in the Bank of England without a claimant or known owner. Such is the statement of an English attorney, who has written a useful little book on unclaimed money. If a London cook should say that he had frequently seen tables loaded down with roast beef and Southdown mutton, while men sat round clutching their gaunt hands over their empty stomachs and dying of hunger, we should say without hesitation that he was not a truthful person. But the love of money is as strong a passion as hunger. For the one and the other men will lie, cheat, steal, burn, and murder—anything for a dollar or a dinner—yet the owners of these millions have but to appear and claim their own. Not one of them, however, knows that he has a shilling in the Bank of England, and that is the strange part of it. It is almost incredible that money in vast sums, amounting sometimes to $1,000,000 or more, should be mislaid, as it were, put away by the father or uncle, and forgotten by the next and all succeeding generations. Yet this is the story told over and over again in the records of unclaimed funds. Windfalls are the pivot upon which the action of countless novels turns, and thousands of unlucky but sanguine mortals refrain from drowning themselves or taking their lagar with strychnine seasoning solely through the hope of unexpected assets. The romantic and beneficent possibilities wrapped up in this ownerless treasure guarded by the Bank of England are inconceivable. How many tales, "unco mournful" and otherwise, would its rightful distribution unfold, how many suffering souls would be made happy! All this might be if people knew who they were and whence they came. The assiduous cultivation of the family tree is the surest way to discover and secure unsuspected blessings of this nature. It is not a reluctant and tender plant, but right hardy and of certain growth when well tended. Some of the pleiades rested further on in this article will show how rich a fruit it sometimes yields.

England, through the great bank in Threadneedle-street, is the trustee of more unclaimed money than any other country on the globe—probably of more than all put together, simply because she is one of the oldest of the highly civilized powers, and had fixed financial habits and institutions as early as any, and more especially because she is a mother whose children are to be found widely. She is the mother-country to us and to a vast range of colonies. English blood and the English speech are found everywhere on earth, where water runs and grass grows. This long-continued emigration has smidered countless ties of kindred and disturbed or broken up the lines of property-succession in thousands of families. The emigrant has commonly had but slender means, going about young, and has had to rely on his ready hands to seek fortune in the new country; while the elder generation, settled in vocation and in possession of a competency, has staid at home. With travel, change, and adventure the former grows indifferent to home ties, communication grows less frequent, and is dropped—often because there is nothing but ill-luck to write about—and at length the staid, conservative old father, uncle, or elder brother, grown fatter and richer with years, dies and leaves his wealth to the wanderer, who never hears of the bequest. Two estates, perhaps, get into Chancery, and is frittered away or bestowed in a direction entirely contrary to the intention of the testator; or, if no will be found, and the heir-at-law not appearing, nor any next of kin, the property reverts to the Crown. It may be recovered, however, on establishing a claim, as the following cases will show:

Mrs. Maria Mangin Brown died in London in 1871, leaving no will and no known next of kin. The Solicitor of the Treasury took charge of the estate, which was valued at more than $1,000,000, on behalf of the Crown, and issued the usual brief advertisement requesting relatives of Mrs. Brown to present their claims. Of the 14 persons who appeared, four proved their kinship to the lady, and the greater portion of the money had been paid over to them when some new claimants came upon the scene, and payment stopped while their titles were examined. No decision has yet been reached in these latter proceedings, but the four fortunate ones, who were all natives of Italy and living there when Mrs. Brown died, found doubtless reason to thank all the fashious possible to their supple language for the good fortune that threw the little four-line advertisement in their way. During the years 1875 and 1876 the Solicitor advertised for the next of kin of 46 persons dying intestate. One of these was Mrs. Helen Blake, who left $700,000, and no known relatives. The very full advertisement of the Solicitor brought some claimants, but no decision of the case has yet been made public. A decision highly encouraging to claimants was given some years ago, in the case of John Turner, of Middlesex, who died in 1842. His property consisted of $250,000 in three per cent annuities, and several years having passed without any response to the advertisement, the Solicitor sold the bonds and paid the proceeds into the Treasury. In 1854 a relative chanced to see the advertisement in an old paper, and he and other relatives having proved themselves entitled to the property, the question arose whether the Solicitor must pay interest from the time the funds were paid in. The Court decided that, having sold them without any necessity therefor, the heirs ought not to suffer the loss, and the Solicitor must pay over the sum produced by the sale, and no more. It should be added that it is generally understood that lapse of time is no bar to a proceeding against the Crown for money reverting in the absence of heirs. An advertisement appeared in 1852 for the heirs of a person who died in 1732—120 years before.

A curious story attaches to the proceedings in connection with the estate of Mr. John Montague Upcroft, who died nearly forty years ago, in March, 1861, leaving $700,000, with no relatives except his sister, Miss Mary Upcroft, who died one week later. The advertisements and the comments of the daily journals gave large publicity to the case, but no heirs appeared, and as late as 1873 a London weekly paper stated that the property was the subject of a dispute of an unusual character. The Town of Carlisle was endeavoring to substantiate its claim to the sum of $700,000 bequeathed to it by Mr. Wilson. Wilson had been a convict, having been sentenced in 1855 to 20 years' confinement for forgery. In 1865 he was liberated on ticket of leave, and in 1872 died in Carlisle, leaving $1,704, and drew up will bequeathing the sum mentioned above to the town of Carlisle for public improvements. He alleged that before his confinement he had met Mr. Upcroft in London, and during conversation it appeared that both were unmarried, both illegitimate children, and both educated for the law. Mr. Upcroft was so struck by these facts, and became so firm a friend of Wilson that he executed a will in his favor, of which Wilson received a duplicate. This duplicate Wilson produced, but the original could never be found, nor could it be traced. It would seem, for in 1861, at the time the will, if there was one, became operative, he was a convict, and the property would have reverted to the Crown.

From a return made in 1877 it appears that between 1824 and 1830 about 150 estates reverted to the Crown, and these produced over $1,000,000, of which only about one-half had been recovered by the heirs. The remainder is supposed to be found in the vaults of the Treasury.

The Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery is the custodian of an enormous sum of money, held pending litigation. The moneys received by him during the year ending Dec. 31, 1876, amounted to securities already in his hands, amounted to $4,50,000,000, and after paying out $100,000,000 during the year, there still remained in British securities, $325,000,000, exclusive of $2,000,000 in foreign currencies. These funds are called "dormant" while in his hands, because the interest is necessarily unclaimed. The costly buildings known as the Law Courts were built from the interest on dormant funds. To initiate even a little publicity will do, it may be added that in 1854 a return was made to Parliament of stocks on which no claim had been made for 15 years, and in a short time more than half the amount transferred and secured by the rightful owners. In 1872 a list of dormant funds in Chancery was published in the London *Gazette*, and and is filled 50 pages. There were more than 2,500 entries. These lists are now published occasionally, and any person who thinks he has a legitimate claim would do well to consult one, which could be procured of the Accountant-General.

The somewhat numerous family of O'Keefe was much stirred up a few years ago by the announcement that an Irish gentleman of that name had died in India intestate, leaving a fortune of $23,000,000. Many large fortunes have been left undisposed of in India, Australia, New-Zealand, and elsewhere, but a record is kept, and lists appear periodically. Army and Navy prize money is another source of unclaimed funds with which the Government has to deal. Over $60,000,000 of Army prize money was paid over to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital for distribution between 1809 and 1878, and of this sum, only $6,100,000 was claimed. British soldiers and their heirs ought to know that over $5,000,000 awaits their demand. The Government also holds large sums of naval prize money awaiting the claim of the next of kin of deceased seamen. Naval prizes are often of great value. In 1762 Capt. Pownall captured the Spanish vessel Harmious, valued, with her cargo, at $2,600,000, of which sum the Captain took $325,000, the admiral and Commodore about the same, twenty captains $65,000 each, and each seaman, $2,450. When Havana was captured by the British, the same year, the prize-money amounted to $15,000,000 of pounds over $900,000 to the admiral, $120,000 to the Commodore, $8,000 each to 42 Captains, and so on down to the 12,100 seamen, who stood the brunt of the fighting and got the hard knocks, and received only $16 each. "Indian loot" is a species of prize-money, being the valuables captured in assaults on native towns in India, and the distribution is often attended with serious difficulties. In 1827 Her Majesty's troops put down a rebellion in Central India, capturing the towns of Bands and Kirwee, and estate consisting of the extent valued at $5,000,000, consisting of gold, silver, and precious stones, and a considerable amount of coin. A commission was appointed to adjudicate upon the claims of the captors, and it was not until 1883 that any of it was paid out. By that time the costs footed up over $250,000. Meanwhile many officers and soldiers died, and their claims were not appearing, the greater portion of what is due to them will in many cases leave the Government in undisturbed possession of much precious "loot." The unclaimed pay of soldiers who die in the service is held by the Principal Secretary of State for War, subject to the claim of next of kin, and lists are frequently issued. These unclaimed balances amount to thousands of pounds. Applications should be made to the Under-Secretary of State, War Office, London, E. W., and marked outside "Soldiers' Effects."

Executors of wills are infrequently find themselves involved in family complications where property has been left to persons supposed to have been lost at sea. When no direct proof exists, as when a man sails from port on a certain vessel, and the vessel is never heard of again, the presumption of death is established by the lapse of a certain number of years; but the next of kin thus favored always feel that they hold their wealth by an uncertain title. The sea has a habit of giving up its supposed dead. One of the most delicate questions that courts are called upon to settle is that of survivorship, when several members of a family have perished in a wreck. This question arose in the case of John Underwood and his wife and three children, who were drowned by the wrecking of the emigrant ship Dalhousie, bound for Australia, in 1853. The wife had made a will bequeathing her property, inherited from her father, to her husband, subject to the interests of her children under her father's will; but should her husband die in her lifetime the property was to go to one William Wing. The husband's will bequeathed his property to Wing in trust for his wife and children; but should they die in his lifetime it was to go to Wing absolutely. Relatives of the wife and the husband were ready to contest Wing's claims, and an attempt was made to show that the children must have drowned first. Medical evidence was taken, and the physicians testified that there was no theory upon which to base this supposition that any of the party survived the others; in the case of total submersion, a child would perish as soon as a grown person, and a man as quickly as a woman. Two others were of the opinion that the father survived the wife and children. The decision sustained the belief held by the two former, and the property was distributed as if all parties had died at the same instant, thereby rendering both wills inoperative, and dividing the estate among the natural heirs. A similar case was recently tried in our courts. A grandmother, her son, and his children perished in the wreck of the Schiller, and the question of survivorship arose. The decision accorded with that of the English tribunal, that there was no supposition in preference of any member of the family, and the property followed the natural laws of distribution. Advertisements often appear offering large rewards for information as to the whereabouts or evidence of the death of missing persons, and through that medium waiters, barbers, and laborers sometimes come into possession of sudden riches. In such cases it is supposable that news of death would be most acceptable to many of the advertisers, since love of money often surpasses love of kin.

The English Government annually receives large gains from unclaimed dividends on stocks lying in the Bank of England, on South Sea stock, and on stocks involved in bankruptcy proceedings. The funds thus received are applied to the reduction of the national debt. There was nearly $4,500,000 in unclaimed dividends in the Bank of England alone in 1877, accruing on a great variety of stocks, mostly deposited long ago by persons not now to be found. By the act of 1870 all stocks on which no dividends are claimed for 10 years are transferred to the National Debt Commissioners, but it cannot be too widely known that they will be restransferred to legitimate claimants on proof of their title as heirs or representatives of deceased stockholders. It is not easy to understand how persons can be so careless as to neglect to make some disposition of stocks thus deposited, or at least to leave some evidence of their ownership as a notification to their heirs. There are thousands of shares of stock in the Bank of England on which the dividends have not been claimed for over 100 years, in some cases 130 or 140.

The South Sea Company was organized in 1811, in the reign of Queen Anne. The company was given the exclusive privilege of trading with the Spanish west coast of America, and in return advanced to the Government $2,500,000, which was applied to the arrears of pay in the Army and Navy departments. Then amounting to over $42,000,000, which sum found were made by the company to the Government, until, in 1720, the South Sea Company was authorized to purchase the obligations of the Government, then amounting to $85,000,000. This scheme had a wonderful effect upon the company's stock. The most extravagant expectations were based on its advantages and on the extension of its trade, and the enormous premium of 1,000 per cent. was paid for its stock. This was the famous "South Sea Bubble," which speedily burst, and the wealth of hundreds of families vanished into thin air. The company ceased trading in 1748, and during the reign of George III. its exclusive privileges were withdrawn, and a compensation fund of about $6,000,000 invested in three per cents, was given instead. The company had the management of several funds, mostly three per cents, and from these a large sum of money in unclaimed stocks and dividends has accumulated. It amounted, 40 years ago, to over $25,000,000, standing in the name of 30,000 persons, none of whom seemed to be found. The publication of the list brought forward many claimants. Unquestionably, the wide earth holds rightful owners to nearly all this property, and many a poor fellow who is now digging for a dollar a day might have his millions if he only knew who his great-great-grandfather was, and how he invested his cash. Of the sums coming under the head of unclaimed dividends in bankruptcy, it is sufficient to say that in 1864 the Chief Register of the Court of Bankruptcy reported that the fund produced over $200,000 a year.

Of the other sources from which estates come into the hands of the Government awaiting claimants, the hoards of money made by misers are worthy of mention. Many persons are also interested, though unwittingly, in unclaimed money arising from State lotteries. George III. raised money by lotteries. The entry, "lottery prizes and benefits not claimed," appears in the annual report of the Bank of England to Parliament, though the amount is not stated, the item being lumped with several others. The Court of Chancery is often called upon to give directions for the disposal of lapsed legacies. The executors of wills sometimes fail to find the legatee, and are compelled to advertise. In the case of Mr. Duncombe, a solicitor, who died in 1869, his son, a journeyman tailor, was advertised for to come forward and claim $125,000, but he never responded.

With such fabulous sums of money constantly accumulating from the various sources we have indicated, it is easy to believe the stories of "windfalls" which occasionally appear in the newspapers. Chance does a handsome thing now and then. A young man in Marseilles, France, recently inherited $16,000,000, so it is stated, left by a French officer who died in Holland many years ago. The property reverted to the Dutch Treasury, and was the subject of long litigation when the heirs finally appeared. They recovered the entire sum, however, amounting to 160,000,000 francs, to be divided among two persons, one of whom was the clerk. These figures seem a little large, but it is probable that the young clerk is placed above actual want. It is said that the French Republican leader, Léon Gambetta, has recently been left a legacy of $5,000,000 by a kind old gentleman named Dubosbec. In 1839 a private in the Thirty-first Regiment, stationed at Cork, inherited $1,250,000, and first learned of the fact through seeing his name in an advertisement in a Cork newspaper.

The record of facts and incidents connected with unclaimed money might be indefinitely extended. Enough has been said, however, to prove that there are a good many persons in the world who would do well to be guided by Walt Whitman—"After all, not to create only or to found only, but to take that which is already founded." There are many in New-York, doubtless, and thousands in the United States, who are interested in this subject—if they only knew it. England is the country to look to, in a great majority of cases, and English laws of distribution must be studied as governing them. Aspirants for unclaimed fortunes will find plenty of help in their search, for a special class of solicitors has grown up who busy themselves in these proceedings. If the sum be small, the claimant will not be apt to get a large per cent. of it after lawyers' fees are deducted. And here it may be said that the English functionaries who have charge of unclaimed funds do not do everything in their power to discover and notify the probable owners. By an absurd custom, which is extensively imitated in this country, the advertisements are not published in the widely-circulated daily journals, but are buried in the columns of an obscure sheet called the London *Gazette*. A poster on a dead wall or a horse-car sign would meet the eyes of more people. Nor do these advertisements appear as frequently or with such fullness as the interests of claimants demand.

In conclusion, we renew our recommendation that the family ties be better cultivated. Let people who are suspicious that there are golden rods in pickle for them employ their spare hours in tracing their ancestry, in finding out when the founder of their family in America came over, and from what part of the old country he came. The task will be interesting and useful. Genealogy is sneered at by the ignorant and careless, but it sometimes pays large dividends.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A BOARDING-HOUSE.

It was discovered early yesterday morning that during the night an attempt had been made to set fire to the premises Nos. 51 and 53 West Eleventh-street, a fashionable boarding-house known as the Hotel Bristol. At 6 A. M. one of the servants on going into the yard in the rear of the premises discovered that the lower panel of the rear basement door was badly charred, and on looking about found scattered in the vicinity of the door several fragments of tar-burned paper, which, on being examined, proved to have been saturated with kerosene. From the appearance of the door it is supposed the incendiary, whoever he may have been, after saturating the paper with oil, pushed it partially under the door and then set fire to it. The paper burned out before accomplishing the object for which it was intended, and the half-burned fragments were scattered by the wind. Mr. H. B. Davis, the proprietor of the hotel, said last night he was at a loss to account for the attempted incendiarism, and did not know whom to suspect. Fire Marshal Sheldon will make an investigation.

BOSTON, March 18.—The Fall River manufacturers to-day voted to reduce the wages of their operatives 10 per cent., commencing April 1.

DETROIT, March 16.—A telegram received this morning from Sault Sainte Marie states that the canal will be open April 3.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—Superintendent Clark has appointed Lemar J. Peck Deputy for the western division of the canals.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The Bank of Consolidated Mining Company has declared a dividend of $2 per share on its stock.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Arrests by the Police last week, 1,358.

Collector Arthur has been confined to his bed with sciatica since Friday week.

Register Dayton yesterday appointed John H. Platt Assignee of the estate of Henry Standin, bankrupt.

Henry D. Palmer arrived in town from Hot Springs last evening, much improved in health. He shortly leaves for Europe.

The bids for furnishing the Custom-house uniforms have not been opened yet, and the award will not be made for a day or two.

Mr. E. L. Walsh yesterday received a telegram from Col. Ford stating that Senator Morrissey is all right again and out of danger.

The sixth annual ball of the Association Culinaire Cosmopolite will take place at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms next Thursday evening.

The demand for the new silver dollars has died out. Less than $10,000 worth were taken at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. Friday's sales aggregated only $43,000.

Charles Freuder, a musician, while performing at the National Garden in the Bowery, near Chrystie-street, last evening, was taken suddenly ill and died in a few minutes.

Charles A. Siecke and Augustus F. T. Wannack, composing the firm of Siecke & Wannack, assigned their property for the benefit of creditors to William S. Kelley yesterday.

Mr. A. P. Burbank will give readings and recitations at the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, East Seventeenth-street, near Second-avenue, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

Deputy Sheriff Thomas O'Callaghan yesterday resigned his position in the Sheriff's office, and John Brennan, brother of Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan, was appointed to the vacancy.

Rev. Henry G. Spaulding will lecture at Chickering Hall, this evening, on "The Water Supply of Ancient Rome—Its Aqueducts, Baths, and Fountains, together with the Walls and Gates of the City."

Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Ill., will lecture at the Church of St. Agnes, Forty-third-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, next Tuesday evening, on "The Supremacy and Infallibility of the Pope."

Customs Inspectors McCort, Van Horn, and Donohue seized 2,700 smuggled cigars and 139 bundles of cigarettes on the Havana steamer Columbus, at Brooklyn, yesterday. This is the third seizure on this vessel this trip.

Ida Guernsey, residing at No. 145 Waverley-place, was terribly burned on the body, arms, and face by her clothing taking fire from a stove in her apartments yesterday afternoon. She was taken to the New-York Hospital.

The bark Caroline, from Bremen, which arrived here on Friday, reports that on Feb. 14 she passed a number of spars and a quantity of lumber. On Jan. 24, August Zuisdorf, a seaman, fell from the foretop and was instantly killed.

The American Temperance Union will have a revival and "blue ribbon movement" at Tammany Hall to-day at 3 P. M. Hon. William E. Dodge will preside, and Chief-Justice Davis and Rev. William M. Ambler will deliver addresses.

A meeting of the creditors of Lynch & Emberson was held yesterday at the office of Register Dwight, and the Assignee submitted his accounts, showing 20 claims proved amounting to $31,220, and a dividend was declared

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A VISION.

Pale, blood-stained, who are these, that are thronging the throne of God?
Their faces are ashen with anguish, their garments soiled from the sod;
Wide and wan as a sunless ocean, the multitude stands,
With silent lips, and with pitcous eyes, and with praying hands.

There is none that speaks, and none that stirs in the numberless hosts,
Like the still white clouds in starless heavens—an army of ghosts;
Slain in the battle some, with the curses of war in their mouth;
Some in wantonness slaughtered; some stricken of hunger or drouth.

Who will stand for them, who will plead for them, there at the throne?
Are they not all God's children, whom Christ has claimed for his own?
Sinners—but all are sinners, and who can tell their doom?
If there be room in hell, yet in heaven is there not room?

Like the motes of dust from a sunbeam, when a sudden wind has blown,
Like the stars from the presence of God, when a universe is o'erthrown,
They are gone from our gaze, they are gathered and garnered for bliss or pain,
Woman and warrior, Turk and Christian, slayer and slain.

Is there no sign, then, is there no wonder, is there no cry?
Are the dead as a wind that passes, are they gone as the waves go by?
Listen! is there no sound of a sobbing that shakes the air,
And the wail of an unseen multitude, waked from a mute despair?

Do we dream, or are dead men weeping, as they wept in the world below,
For the seed of war untrodden, and the bitter harvest of woe,
And the guiltless herds that are marched, like the beasts to a sacrifice,
That can save not them, nor their rulers, from the hell of falsehood and vice?

And they weep that they see no end, and they cry that the end should be!
Ah, God! send down thine angel, that the rest die not as we!
As Thou didst send Thy Son, to die that sin might cease,
Send down one lowest of angels, only to breathe of Peace!

To breathe Thy Peace in the counsels, where the rulers, unconcerned,
Stake for a perilous glory, the honor that Peace has earned;
And the happy homes of a nation they stake for a statesman's gride;
Oh, send Thy Peace! oh, save them, for whose sakes the Saviour died!

—*The Spectator.*

THE TWO NEIGHBORS OF QUIMPER.

CHAPTER I.

ON THE MARKET-PLACE.

Long ago, centuries before its two graceful spires adorned the cathedral of St. Corentin, Jehan Kergrist and Olivier Loganna were the firmest pair of friends in the fair City of Quimper. For Quimper must always have been a fair city; even at this distance of time, so much of the moss of a former age clings about its quaint market-place, on its tree-shaded quays, its rivers, where old gray-gabled and towered houses look down at their own reflections in the water below—and, chief of all, in its gray old streets—that it is easy to call up a picture of the past, more especially on market-days, when the costumes and language of the people who come in crowds from the surrounding country are little different from what they were many hundred years ago.

It is market-day, and Jehan and Olivier are chatting together as they stroll among the booths and stalls. Suddenly they both stand still. The eyes of both fix in one direction, and each man is seemingly so interested in what he sees that he does not ask his companion the reason of the sudden silence that has come between them.

A tall lay sister is buying cabbages at the vegetable stall opposite. She takes up first one and then another of the huge heads so like immense green roses, lays them in her flat palms and poises them carefully. Then she smiles down at her companion.

"Thou art no judge of cabbages, little one," she says, "or I should ask thee to see how much difference there can be between two vegetables which to the eye look the same."

There is a smile on her companion's face, but the smiles of age and youth are as unlike as the cabbages in question. Sister Ursula's smile creases the corners of her mouth and wrinkles her sallow face, while the smile of Françoise Nevez dimples and makes her pensive face beautiful.

"Sister Ursula," she says playfully, "is it not so with men and women? Some who look one as good as another are really quite different."

A flush comes on Sister Ursula's pale face.

"It may be so with women, my child," she says hastily. "Of men and their ways I know nothing, God be thanked," and she crosses herself devoutly.

Françoise laughed; but men being a forbidden topic, and cabbages not specially interesting, she looked round in search of amusement, and she met the full gaze of the two friends.

She shrank from being stared at so publicly, and so bright a color rose in her face that Sister Ursula saw it, and being much accustomed to the charge of the young girls educated at the Convent of Locmaria, in a moment she had discovered the cause.

"Come, come, my daughter," she said anxiously, "it is time for us to go home. Annik has all we want in her basket; she can follow us."

She looked round at a stout, black-browed, bare-footed serving-maid, whose square-topped close linen cap, not unlike a sugar-bag, set off her red cheeks and showed her to be an inhabitant of Quimper itself; the cap was far less picturesque than some of the other headpieces worn by Pont-l'Abbé and Pont-Aven women, and those of the other towns and villages who brought their goods to the Great Square of Quimper on market-day.

But Françoise lagged behind—at last she looked back over her shoulder.

"Sister Ursula," she said shyly, "did you see those two young men looking at us just now?"

"Well, what of them? they are just like other men." Sister Ursula spoke sharply. She had looked on men all her life as incarnations of evil. It disturbed her that her favorite Françoise should waste a thought on such godless mortals.

"But one of them is Monsieur Jehan Kergrist; I am sure it is he. He used to come and see me at my godfather's, and we used to play in the garden together, and—and my godfather loved him dearly." She blushed again; she remembered that Jehan had always called her his little wife. "Yes, I am sure it is Jehan, though he is altered." She looked over her shoulder again.

"Come, come along, my child; we are late already." Sister Ursula's face was puckered with anxiety. What would the Abbess think, or Sister Clara, the mistress of the novices, if she, Ursula, who had always been looked on as the best watch-dog the convent possessed, had actually suffered Françoise Nevez—the fairest, and in expectancy the richest, ward of the community—to look after a young man in the market-place of Quimper? "Is the child in love?" she asked herself.

What love might be Ursula did not know; but she believed it to be a species of Evil Eye or glamour cast by men—always incarnations of evil—on hapless girls, whom it usually led to misery and perdition, especially if the girls chanced to be rich and handsome.

Old Marie, the sieve-seller, had loitered over a bargain she was making to watch the little incident just recorded. The young men stood near her, and she had noted the direction of their eyes. When Françoise looked over her shoulder at Jehan Kergrist, the old woman clapped her hands and laughed out loud.

"Thou art in luck, my son," she said to Jehan; "a friendly glance was for thee." She looked mockingly at Olivier Logonna, who was frowning till his black brows met over his narrow blood-shot eyes.

"Silence, old fool," he said. "How can a blind old beetle like you pretend to say which of us Mademoiselle Nevez saw when she looked back just now? That old dragon of a sister was scolding her, I swear."

"Holy Virgin!" Marie crossed herself, and Jeanne Pichon, who was haggling over a stove, also crossed herself, and shook her linen-capped head vigorously; "dragon is no name for good Sister Ursula. Fie for shame, young man! Are you a heretic, or has Satan himself taken hold of you, that you can so speak of a holy sister of the sainted cross?"

"Mind your sieves, you old crow," Olivier said savagely.

Jehan looked in wonder at his friend, and he pulled his arm to draw him further from the gossips.

"Be quiet, Kergrist,"—Olivier looked still more angry. "You will tear the braid off my sleeve with your violence. Go, if you want to go," and he threw his arm from him rudely. "I am in no such haste to leave the market."

Jehan looked surprised, then annoyed; but Marie's two companions began to giggle at the quarrel between the friends. Jehan bit his lip and walked across the market-place to a gabled house behind the cathedral.

As he passed in through the low round-headed doorway, the light streamed into the shop, and showed its dark oak-paneled walls and carved presses full of merchandise. An inner door facing the entrance stood open and revealed the massive staircase pillar with carved figures of saints guarding every landing, and a wealth of quaint masks and scrollwork between. The kitchen was screened off on the left from the staircase by a carved partition of black oak about ten feet high; the stone walls on each side, except at the staircase opening, went up without any intervening ceiling to the skylight above. Jehan went on hurriedly beyond staircase and kitchen to a small richly-furnished room. He closed the door behind him, turned the quaintly-worked key in the massive lock, and then sat down before an old desk and rested his head on his hands.

"I did not know it," he said sadly; "and yet, now I think over the last few days, I might have known it—Olivier loves Françoise. What can I do? I would give my own life for him, and yet I cannot give up my hopes."

He covered his face with his hands, but he soon looked up again, and there was a smile on his honest face; he was not nearly so handsome as Olivier—there was a heavy squareness about his features, but his eyes were dark and sweet.

"It must be so," he said. "I never saw him so moved; he is always so staid and discreet. But I have loved her all my life," he went on. "I know it now, and Olivier has only seen her by chance—two or three times in the market-place—he has not even spoken to her, and he is always taken up with the last new face." He paused again, and a downcast look saddened his face. "It may be that Françoise would like him best: girls are apt to like men who have had successes with women better than us simple fellows who only care for earnest honest love. But I will not be faint-hearted. Let us both try; we are each rich enough to marry, thanks to the thrift and skill of our parents, and Françoise shall choose for herself. After all, I can but remain single for her sake—her happiness is the chief thing—sweet child."

CHAPTER II.

GODFATHER PICARD.

The Abbess of the Convent of Holy Cross had risen from her high-backed oak chair, and was moving toward the door of her room. She stopped and turned round.

"Good day, Monsieur Picard;" she bowed stiffly to her visitor. "As you specially require it, I will send the child to you, though you might have trusted to me to find out her wishes, since you consider that her inclination is to be studied."

The Abbess was a tall fine woman with a noble face, so pale that it scarcely seemed made of flesh and blood, but the smile that came with her words gave her a sarcastic, almost a cruel, expression.

Jean Picard's broad red face grew crimson, and his heavy brows met in a frown.

"Undoubtedly I do, Madame," he said sternly, "I married for love myself, and I never repented my act. Why shouldn't this poor little girl—as good as a child to me—have the same luck?"

"Luck is a false word, Sir"—her smile grew pitying—"luck has nothing to do with the children of Holy Church. Good morning, Monsieur Picard."

She went out of the room, her thick woolen robes filling up the doorway as she passed through. As soon as the door shut behind her, Monsieur gave a sigh of relief and sat down in the Abbess' chair.

"She's a good woman, that I doubt not; but she has an eye to 'business,'" he said, crossly. "She's not the saint Françoise makes her out to be. She knows as well as I do that Olivier Logonna is a richer man now, and likely to be in the future a much richer man, than Jehan Kergrist, and she foresees that there will be more to be made for the convent out of Madame Logonna than out of Madame Kergrist; and, maybe, Olivier's handsome face and smooth tongue have had their sway. Did she let him see Françoise, I wonder? Surely she would not venture without my permission."

The door opened, and in came Françoise Nevez; such a contrast, with her bright face and golden hair, to the pale, black-robed nun who had just left the room, that to the prosaic old merchant, Jean Picard, it seemed as if sunshine had come into the room with his ward.

She ran up to him, kissed him on both cheeks before he could rise to greet her, and then put both her hands on his shoulders.

"What mischief is brewing, my dear godfather!—two visitors in one day is quite an event for Holy Cross, I can tell you; and you are the second gentleman who has come to see our Mother this afternoon."

Jean Picard grunted and looked very cross.

"Ah!" he said, "who was the other?"

Françoise smiled and blushed.

"It was Monsieur Olivier Logonna."

"And what do you know about Logonna?" Picard spoke roughly. "You have never seen him at my house. What is he like, child?"

"Oh, I have seen him several times at market and in church, and to-day, when I was in the garden watering my flowers, our Mother passed by and presented Monsieur Logonna to me."

Picard grew red and angry.

"Well, and what do you think of him?"

The girl thought her guardian was jealous and tyrannical, and she felt inclined to tease.

"I thought a great many things," and she looked down demurely on the floor.

"Confound all women!" but Picard said this to himself—he looked awkwardly at his ward, and plunged his broad hand in among his hair.

"Do you want him for a husband?" he spoke so crossly that Françoise started.

"I never said so." Tears sprang in her eyes.

"Why are you angry with me, godfather? may I not speak to any one besides you?"

She had seated herself beside him on a low wooden stool, and as she spoke she stroked the back of his hand as it lay in his lap.

Jean Picard looked wistfully round the room, as if he expected some of the figures in the pictures that decorated the walls—a dark series representing the Triumphs of the Cross—to come down and tell him how to manage his ward. Jehan Kergrist had come to him that morning to propose for Françoise Nevez, and it had seemed such easy work to say, "Yes, if Françoise were willing;" and now, instead of being able to plead for his young friend, he found that Olivier Logonna had been before him, both with the Abbess and with Françoise.

"Jehan has been a fool," he muttered; "why did he delay? Such a girl as Françoise cannot be hidden away. Did he think no one had eyes but himself?"

"Come, come, godfather," the girl spoke half coaxingly, half petulantly, "why may I not speak to Monsieur Logonna?"

Jean looked down at her for a minute, and then he laid his hand on her golden head.

"You have not answered my question, little one. When you have done that I will tell you what I think of Olivier Logonna."

"It is not a reasonable question, godfather," she pouted; then she looked winningly in his face. "How can I want a husband when I have you for a father?"

Picard brightened with pleasure; he bent down and kissed her fair forehead.

"Yes, my child, you must have a husband to take care of you, and if you wish for this Logonna you shall have him. He says he loves you, he has told the Abbess he does, and God forbid that I, of all men, should cross true love, even if it crosses my own wish. I had other hopes, but never mind them now."

Françoise flushed deeply and looked down. Picard sighed; it seemed to him that this was her answer. She had chosen Olivier Logonna—what need to trouble her tender heart with the tale of Jehan Kergrist's love?

He stroked her soft hair gently.

"Then it is settled, my little girl;" he spoke gently. "I will tell Logonna that you will listen to him, and you must come home for the wooing."

He felt the head twitch away from his fingers, and Françoise rose up quickly.

"Oh, godfather, what do you mean—why do we go on teasing one another? Monsieur Logonna looked pleasant, and he spoke to me, but I could never marry him—never," she cried with emphasis.

Jean Picard looked helplessly at the pictures again. What did Françoise mean? Was there any hope for Jehan, or should he, by speaking of his young friend's love, ruin his hopes?

"If Marie had given me any daughters," he thought, his face getting more and more perplexed, "I should then have learned how to deal with Françoise. How am I to find out what this way ward child means?"

Françoise had stood silently watching his face; she was timid as well as impulsive, and it seemed to her that her frankness had vexed her kind godfather.

She looked down at her pretty feet, and twisted her fingers together.

"Mind your sieves, you old crow," Olivier said savagely.

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Françoise had stood silently watching his black oblique lines. He sat thinking for a few moments.

"You say there is no time to lose," he said; "you must go at once or relinquish the affair; well, let us consider."

His heavy eyebrows met, and his lips closed tightly. For a moment he thought he would make Kergrist give up the enterprise, and snatch at it himself; but this could not be done secretly, and he must not lose his character in Quimper for fair dealing. Suddenly he looked up, his face aglow as he smiled brightly at his friend. "I have it, Jehan; you can do it safely. Sell your stock and your house—you will easily find a purchaser—convert all you have into money, and then you can go away happy."

"And my wife and children?" Jehan looked angry. "Did Olivier then suppose that he cared more for his goods than he did for his family?"

"Your wife and children will be safe with Jean Picard, and surely, Jehan, you will also rely on my devotion."

Kergrist looked unwilling, but he grasped his friend's outstretched hand. And the money, what can I do with it? In such times as these whose money is safe? I cannot leave it with Jean Picard, he is getting old."

"I will take charge of it," said Olivier. "I promise you that I will watch over it as carefully as if it were my own. Come, Jehan, trust my counsel; be at rest; a husband and a father has no right to lose such a splendid chance of doubling his fortune.

CHAPTER IV.

A TRAITOR.

A little way out of Quimper, beside the tree-shaded river, there was a pleasant, many-gabled, stone house, with a quaint round staircase tower at two of its corners. The wall that shut it in from the path beside the river was built of regular blocks of the same dark gray greenstone, and in front between this wall and the house itself was a pleasant strip of garden planted with quaint starry flowers and aromatic herbs. Behind the house, and on each side where the space was larger, were orchards with purple plums and rich brown pears ripening in the warm August sunshine.

Looking under the trees, you might have seen beyond them a plot of open ground, green and gold just now, with its crop of gourds and cabbages, over which a few butterflies still hovered, but over the herb-bed in front hung quite a colony of busy bees, filling the air with their soft humming.

There was a cheerful glow about the scene, and when presently two fat square-faced children, in long jackets and baggy breeches, came running out of the house, their merry faces and shrill outcries of joy seemed quite in keeping with the rest.

"Mother, mother," they cried joyfully, "there are more bees than ever to-day."

Françoise came out of the low round-headed doorway. She smiled at her children's words, but the smile faded at once from her pale face. She turned away and walked on till she reached the right-hand corner of the house, and then she went slowly into the orchard, her black dress and white cap in harmony with the green below and around her.

"Ah, my husband," she was saying to herself, "what can keep you from me?—a year to-morrow since you went away—what can it be?"

She had shrunk with a fear she could not give a reason for from her husband's undertaking; but Jean Picard loudly advocated it, and offered so heartily to take the young wife and children to his home beside the Odet, that Françoise yielded when she saw that her husband really wished to go.

For the first two months she had from time to time received letters from Jehan; then the war had extended from the frontier to the north coast of Brittany, and all tidings ceased. At last came a letter by a traveling peddler, saying that Jehan had set out on his home journey; but this had come several months ago, and no news could be gained of him.

Old age was telling on Jean Picard; he had long ago given up business, but of late, since slight illness, his health and mind had grown very feeble, and Françoise felt she could no longer rely on his judgment.

He had grown into a habit of consulting Olivier Logonna, and since he had become too feeble to go into Quimper, the rich young merchant came twice or thrice a week to the pleasant gray house beside the river, and sat for hours with Picard.

At first Françoise avoided meeting him, but one day, some time after Jehan's departure, he surprised her sitting with the old man.

Olivier was so humble, so deeply reverent in his manner; he spoke so lovingly of her husband, and of his return, that when he went away Françoise rebuked herself for want of charity, and resolved to tolerate Monsieur Logonna's visits. Jean Picard counted the hours till he came again, and referred the most trifling matters to Olivier.

The months lagged heavily by without any tidings, and Logonna came oftener; Françoise was surprised one day at her own disappointment because he failed to come. She had few visitors, and it was a relief, after the childish babbling of the old man, to turn to some one with her anxious hopes and fears; besides this, she grew conscious of a strange power in those half-closed dark eyes that drew her irresistibly to confidence; and as Logonna walked beside her under the trees, watching the changes of her sweet, loving face, he saw his power; his purpose strengthened—Françoise should be his, spite of all her present love for Jehan Kergrist.

To-day beside the Odet he was busy with thoughts of Françoise.

"My spies along the coast," he said, "are positive that Jehan has not landed; he is either in a French prison, or he has fallen in trying to pass the frontier; he may have suffered shipwreck, or he may have married an English wife."

He did not believe this last idea, but he tried to force it on himself, so that he might impress it more powerfully on Françoise. He loved her too ardently to be sure of his own influence.

"But even supposing she would, he thought; "if Jehan comes back, he may have been plundered of his gains, and then——" he paused, a dark stern look, as if the shadow of some evil being were reflected in his face, changed him into a distorted likeness of himself; "and then," he went on with a sneer on his lips, "Jehan Kergrist is a beggar, and Françoise will shrink from beggary; her own money belongs to the children, she cannot touch it, and she has always been used to riches; her ways and habits are delicate and soft, she could not endure privation or discomfort. No—Jehan the beggar will not be welcome, and—but I am a fool to waste thought on that which is impossible. Jehan must not return."

He urged on his horse, and soon reached the gabled house of Jean Picard.

"I will be careful," he said to himself; "no word or look shall betray me till my time comes; and after taking his horse to the stable, he stole softly into the orchard.

When he came in sight of Françoise he stood still gazing. He was keenly alive to things of beauty, and the tall, graceful figure, with its clasped hands and saddened face, made a picture of melancholy in vivid contrast to the glow all around, to the rich fruit smiling among the leaves overhead, and the golden light dancing in and out fleckng the golden-starred grass and r foot, to the gay cries of the unseen children, and the soothing hum of the bees; he felt compelled to stand and gaze. Françoise was pondering his influence. "What is it compels me to listen to him?" she said; "I believe in him while he is near, and yet the instant he leaves me I shrink from him and his words."

All at once she looked round and saw him so standing, with an eager look of excitement on his face.

She gave a little cry and ran toward him.

"You bring me news," she cried; "oh, tell it quickly!"

Her heaving bosom, her lovely eyes swimming with uncontrolled emotion, showed him the hold Jehan yet possessed on her love.

He shook his head, with sorrow in his face and burning anger in his heart.

"I have no news that he is coming, my sweet friend. I have surmises, founded on my inquiries, it is true; but you will not listen to surmises."

She put her hand on his arm. "How do you mean? I will listen to anything that gives news of my husband."

Logonna turned away with a sad smile.

"Tell me," she went on; "I will know what you are hiding from me."

Then she took her hand away and spoke more gently:

"You must pardon me, Monsieur Logonna, but suspense makes me vehement and uncourteous."

She looked at him sweetly; he could scarcely restrain his love from showing itself.

"My friend"—he kept his eyes on the ground—"you must pardon me if I give you pain. I have reason to think that Kergrist will not return; he is by this time doubtless the husband of another wife."

Françoise grew colorless; then she flushed to the edge of the matronly cap which hid her fair shining hair.

"It is a false tale," she said sternly, "and you are a false friend to repeat it."

"Pardon me," he hurried after her as she turned away, and he spoke eagerly; "you are very hard on Jehan. What can he do? if he marries and stays in England, he will be rich; if he comes back here, he is a beggar and he beggars you also."

She stopped and looked at him with a scared face.

"A beggar! that cannot be—he told me he left his money in safe charge in Quimper." She fixed her eyes earnestly on Olivier.

"That was his first intention. I had settled to take charge of the coin, and then at the last he changed his mind and took it with him."

Françoise stood as still and was silent. "He could not be false to me," she said at last, he was always true and honest."

"How patient, how trusting you are," Logonna sighed. "My heart aches to think how such constancy is rewarded; but indeed, dear lady, you waste it—you are certainly a free woman—either Kergrist is dead, or he is false, he is dead to you either way, and yet because I only try to show you the truth, you say I am a false friend. I swore to Kergrist that I would watch over and protect you, and it is surely part of this duty to tell you the result of the inquiries I have caused to be made. I have no doubt that Kergrist is at this moment happy with his new wife."

She turned on him passionately.

"You have some purpose in saying this—why do you do it? Tell me that, too, and then I shall see whether I ought to hate you or believe you."

Her eyes glowed; she panted with excitement, and again she put her hand on his arm, as if to force the truth from him.

The pressure of her slender fingers maddened him.

"I have no motive," he said, with passion that equaled her own: "but I love you more than my life. Can you not feel, Françoise,"—he gathered her hands hungrily into his—"that you are more to me than life itself?"

She stood still, so shocked with surprise that she did not at once draw her hands from his burning clasp.

"That is why love you have known to mine?" he said, ardently. "Can love that is fed by such love as yours compare with the fire of a heart that has been consuming itself all these years, its only nourishment regret? Oh, Françoise! give me at least a hope; do not drive me to despair."

She had drawn away her hands, and stood looking proudly at him.

"Monsieur Logonna, what you have just said I will try to forget; but you must not see me again."

Then she went swiftly round the angle of the house, and left him alone among the fruit-trees.

CHAPTER V.

"HE WILL RETURN," SHE SAID.

Jean Picard was dead—the funeral was over, and, to the surprise of every one, the notary of Quimper declared that the old merchant had left every liard he possessed, not to his beloved grandchild, Françoise Kergrist, but to his esteemed and trusted friend Olivier Logonna, who was also appointed Trustee to the two Kergrist children, in place of the dead man.

This arrangement had necessitated more than one meeting between the sorrowful Françoise and Logonna, but though he looked deeply penitent, she treated him with a lofty contempt, and only spoke to him when absolutely required to do so.

She was almost heart-broken to-day. The house and all that it contained was the property of Logonna. He had sent her a message through the village priest of Locmaria, the priest who had married her and Jehan, to ask her to consider herself as much mistress of the house as she had been in her godfather's lifetime, but she had refused. She saw that Father Felix thought highly of Olivier, and she did not like to accuse him, but she would not accept his offer.

"You will find it hard to live, my daughter;" Father Felix shook his head with deprecation. "Both rent and provisions are dearer since the war began, and you will find it hard to live in Quimper on what remains to you."

"It will not be for long, Father; Jehan must come back now."

Father Felix shook his head; Olivier had persuaded him that Jehan was dead, and more than once the priest had advised Françoise to consider herself a widow; but she remained obstinate.

"Farewell, my child," he said. I hope you will change your mind and stay here. I shall come again to-morrow."

He went out of the long, low room, along a short clay-floored passage, but it seemed to her that he stopped halfway. She heard a cry, and then back came the sound of shuffling feet, and the priest's white, scared face looked in on her again.

"Françoise," he spoke hoarsely, "my good child, prepare yourself; you are right—or it is his spirit."

"It is Jehan!" but she could not move; she stood with clasped hands and straining eyes awaiting her husband.

He came in. He was so gray, so wan, and weary-looking—such a beggar in appearance that he was scarcely to be recognized: but Françoise took no note of this. She sprang forward, grasped him in her arms; then she laid her head on his shoulder and sobbed out her joy and sorrow.

Father Felix stole quietly away to fetch the children. He was glad that Francoise's sorrow was over, but still if she had been really a widow she might have married the rich man, Olivier Logonna, and Olivier had promised a new shrine to the church of Locmaria. Father Felix was vexed with himself that he was not more entirely satisfied.

When he came back with the two children he was greatly surprised at the change in Jehan's manner. His face was red and angry, his eyes sparkled, and he was standing in front of Françoise, questioning her.

The little boys hung back shyly; they did not recognize their father in this soiled, ragged man.

Jehan threw himself on a chair, and pointed at them angrily.

"They, too, take me for a beggar," he said. "Well, Father Felix, are you also in this precious conspiracy to defraud me of what is really mine?"

Françoise did not speak. She raised first one child and then another, and when she had placed them in their father's arms, she hurried to seek for the wanderer. Meantime, the children's kisses softened Jehan.

He turned more courteously to Father Felix, who had begun to question him, and told him how he had been seized by a Danish pirate and made to work on board his captor's ship, till he at last contrived to escape; how he had been plundered of all he had, and thus had been forced to make a long journey on foot, and to beg his way from Bordeaux; near which place he had landed; and now how his wife had greeted him with the news of Jean Picard's will, and also that Logonna had told her he was a beggar.

"And are you not one, then, my son?" Father Felix brightened with a sudden hope. He had been in terrible anxiety for the future he saw for Françoise with this ruined husband.

"No, I swear by St. Corentin. No—I gave all my money, a very large sum, to Logonna, and he swore to watch over it as though it were his own, and to keep the matter a secret."

The priest gave a deep sigh of relief.

"And so he has, my son; even to me he has not said one word of the deposit intrusted to him."

"But I tell you, father, he has denied its existence. He has told my wife I changed my mind and gave him nothing."

Father Felix smiled.

"Do you think, my son, he would tell a woman that which he concealed from me? It was but a pious deception to keep your secret from all. Olivier is a good man, and he has watched over your wife and children like a brother."

Jehan shrugged his shoulders.

"I loved Olivier dearly," he said; "but I did not think he would have juggled my wife out of her inheritance; he——"

The priest raised his hand.

"Forbear," my son. That was not his fault. The old man was childish and feeble; he grew so to depend on Logonna that he could not bear him out of his sight; he was besotted over him."

Jehan had grown calm and like himself, and as Françoise came into the room he folded her tenderly in his arms.

"My child," he said, "your godfather's will must be seen to. I will eat a crust of bread and drink a glass of wine—no more," he waved away the salver of good things which Gwen carried behind her mistress; "and then, father, by your leave we will all go to Quimper, and find out the truth for ourselves."

CHAPTER VI.

THE ORDEAL.

The trio took some time to reach Quimper. Françoise rode behind her husband on the old gray horse that had often carried her and her godfather, and Father Felix walked beside them. Before they reached the city gates, the news had spread of Jehan's return.

The Bishop of Quimper sat alone in the Palace Library—at that time he and the chapter of the Cathedral regulated the affairs of the City of Quimper, and, like a good Captain, since war had broken out he had remained at the helm of public affairs.

A knock; the curtain which masked the door was drawn aside, and a servant asked the audience for Monsieur Olivier Logonna.

The Bishop bowed, and then summoned a welcoming smile. He had no reason to dislike Logonna; he was not liberal, but the priest of Locmaria asserted that he paid his dues, and led a good life—and yet the Bishop had always shrunk from the dark-browed, subtly-smiling young man.

"Good day, my son," he said as Olivier bent low to kiss his hand; "what can I do for you?"

Olivier looked very sad.

"My lord, I am cast down with trouble. My fellow-townsman and friend Jehan Kergrist, whom we all thought dead, has returned—though, indeed, from what I hear, it is like enough that it is not he, but some impostor who has learned his story, and is passing himself off on the poor wife as her husband—if it be the true Jehan, then, alas, he is distraught and possessed."

The words jarred on the Bishop; he looked up sharply at Olivier.

"On what do you found this charge?"

But there was another rapping at the door, and before the Bishop had given leave the servant came in hurridly.

"Pardon, my lord—but there is good news; Jehan Kergrist is not dead after all, he is waiting without."

The man had known Jehan all his life, and his eyes were bright with pleasure.

"He may come in;" the Bishop turned his head away from Olivier, who tried to interpose.

Jehan came in, followed by the priest and Françoise; they all knelt and kissed his hand, but the Bishop was shocked by the change he saw in Jehan.

Logonna came forward and greeted him.

"Welcome home, friend," he said; "why, we had all given you up;" he looked into Jehan's eyes, and Kergrist's doubts melted into renewed trust in his friend.

"I came to Quimper to find you, Olivier; to ask you to restore the precious deposit I confided to you. I have lost all besides," he said frankly; "that is to say, while this war lasts and trade is at an end with foreign countries."

Logonna looked at the bishop, and touched his forehead.

"My good Jehan, you mistake," he said gently. "Do you not remember what passed between us? You gave me this precious charge, but at the last you changed your mind and I restored it to you—surely you remember that?"

Jehan looked at him keenly, but Olivier met his eyes with a look of gentle pity in his dark, narrow gaze.

"You are distraught, Olivier Logonna, or you are the blackest of liars. Recollect yourself; and it was you who first urged this journey on me, and then you bade me secretly sell all that I had, and give you the money to take care of."

The Bishop looked earnestly from one face to the other.

"You are both men of good repute," he said, "and yet one of you must be a great sinner. Jehan, are you sure of what you say?"

Spite of his secret shrinking from Logonna, the man's calm gentleness seemed to attest his innocence; the angry face and impetuous gestures of miserable-looking, beggarly Jehan went against him in the Bishop's mind.

"Oh my lord, do not you doubt me," he said imploringly; "I have no proof but my word, but I have never broken that."

"Did you take no receipt, then, for this money?" The Bishop's manner had become colder toward Jehan.

"No—I would have as soon thought of asking a receipt from you, my lord."

The Bishop sat musing; at last he looked sadly at Jehan.

"I must summon the chapter, and you shall know the result of their conference; but I must warn you, Jehan, that I fear it cannot be favorable to you. Till you went away, your good repute was equal to Monsieur Logonna's; but you have been away for more than a year, and we do not know of your doings; this will,

sumption; there, too, it is in the name of the Government that the collections are suspended. At Agde "the people is madly persuaded, that it is everything, and can do everything, by reason of the so-called will of the King as to equality of ranks"—for it is thus that it interprets, after its liking and in its own language, the double representation granted to the third estate. In consequence of this, the people threaten the town with general pillage unless the price of provisions be lowered; and suppress the provincial duty laid on wine, fish and meat; in addition to which, "they are determined to name Consuls taken from their own class," and the Bishop, the seigneur of the town, the Mayor, and the notables, against whom the peasants in the country round have been gathered by force, find themselves obliged to proclaim to the sound of the trumpet that the popular demands are all complied with. Three days later they insist that the duty on grinding be diminished by half, and go to seek out the Bishop to whom the mills belong. The prelate, who is ill, becomes faint in the street and seats himself on a boundary-stone; there the session is at once held, and he is obliged to sign an act of renunciation; in consequence of which "his mill, set down at 15,000 livres, is now reduced to 7,500." At Limoux, under pretext of seeking for grain, the populace break into the dwellings of the controllers and farmers of the taxes, carry off their registers, and throw them, together with the furniture of the officials, into the water. In Provence, things are still worse; for through an enormous injustice and an inconceivable imprudence, all the taxation of the towns rests on flour; hence it is to this taxation that the scarcity of bread is directly attributed; and this is why the fiscal agent becomes the visible enemy, and the revolts of hunger develop into insurrections against the State.—*Taine, in Contemporary Review.*

THE CURE'S PROGRESS.

Monsieur the Curé down the street
Comes with his kind old face,—
With his coat worn bare, and his straggling hair,
And his green umbrella-case.

You may see him pass by the little "*Grande-place,*"
And the tiny "*Hôtel de Ville*;"
He smiles as he goes, to the *Ecuriste* Rose,
And the *pompier* Théophile.

He turns, as a rule, through the "*Marché*" cool,
Where the noisy fish-wives call;
And his compliment pays to the "*belle Thérèse,*"
As she knits in her dusky stall.

There's a letter to drop at the locksmith's shop,
And Toto, the locksmith's niece,
Has jubilant hopes, for the Curé gropes
In his tails for a pain *d'épice.*

There's a little dispute with a merchant of fruit,
Who is said to be heterodox,
That will ended be with a "*Ma foi, oui!*"
And a pinch from the Curé's box.

There is also a word that no one heard
To the furrier's daughter, too;
And a pale cheek fed with a flickering red,
And a "*Bon Dieu garde M'sieu!*"

But a grander way for the *Sous-Préfet,*
And a bow for Ma'am'selle Anne;
And a mock "off-hat" to the Notary's cat,
And a nod to the Sacristan:

For ever through life the Curé goes
With a smile on his kind old face,—
With his coat worn bare, and his straggling hair,
And his green umbrella-case.
—*The Cornhill Magazine.* AUSTIN DOBSON.

THE REFORM PERIOD IN RUSSIA.—Before any change had been effected in the written laws of the Empire, when the peasants were still in a condition of serfdom, when the old judicial system was still in force, and when no announcement had as yet been made on the subject of the local assemblies afterward to be formed, it could already be seen, from various external signs, that affairs in Russia were no longer the same as in Nicholas' time, or in the period immediately following the accession of Alexander II. More newspapers were about and in 1861 journals of all kinds were on sale at the railway stations, which had not been the case in 1857. In 1856 and 1857, a soldier meeting an officer in the street halted, took off his cap, and remained uncovered (sometimes, it would seem, at the risk of catching a violent cold) until the officer had passed. In 1861 soldiers saluted officers as in other countries, without halting and without uncovering. In 1857 a gentleman paying a morning or afternoon visit to a lady, was expected, under pain of passing for an ill-bred and grossly familiar person, to appear in evening clothes. In 1861 he could dress on such occasions as in other countries. In theory it was absolutely necessary to put on evening clothes in order to be admitted into the picture gallery of the Hermitage, for was not the Hermitage a palace? In 1861 this rule was no longer in force. In 1857 smoking in the streets of St. Petersburg was forbidden. In 1861 it was permitted, or at least tolerated. In 1857, at Moscow, if not at the more cosmopolitan St. Petersburg, only the lowest of the low would ride in an omnibus: Russian omnibuses at that period were, indeed of primitive and slightly facetious construction. In 1861 Russian omnibuses were no longer open vehicles, consisting of two long benches placed back to back, and separated by a high partition; they were of ordinary make, and it was no longer a disgrace (at least not at St. Petersburg) to be seen in one. In the passport offices, the clerks of the year 1857 used to take bribes quite openly, in the form of paper money conveniently folded in the document to which their signature was required. In 1861 I learned that it was neither necessary nor desirable, nor even, in some cases, polite to offer bribes at random. In 1857 the Post Office clerks at Moscow used to lend their friends the English illustrated papers before sending them out to be delivered to the persons who had subscribed for them. In 1861 this custom had not unanimable practice had been abandoned. In 1857 officers traveling by the St. Petersburg-Moscow Railway did not pay for their tickets, or rather dispensed altogether with them; and many civilians, after traveling the whole distance, bought tickets only at the last station for presentation at the terminus. Others with a third-class ticket traveled first class. Every one cheated the railway, which belonged at that time to the Government; and every one gave the guard a rouble or so, according to the extent of the fraud connived at. The guards were honest men in the style of those moderately severe Russian officials who, in the words of Gogol, do not "steal too much for their place." Thus a guard who had been properly bribed, always mentioned the fact to the guard who replaced him at a certain point in the journey; upon which this other guard, in the fairest manner, did not expect to be bribed again. In 1861, the St. Petersburg-Moscow Railway having now passed into the hands of a company, every traveller paid the appointed price for his place, according to the class in which he proposed to travel. The guards apparently received a salary, but they could no longer make a fortune as their predecessors were reported to have done.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE CONGO AND STANLEY.—The mouth of the Congo has been known since the Portuguese, in the fifteenth century, began to creep down the African coast, and Tuckey, in the beginning of the present century, traced it about 150 miles to the lower cataracts. Its origin and course was one of the few, probably the greatest of remaining, mysteries in geography. Long ago the Pombeiros and other travelers came across streams inland from the Portuguese possessions in south-west Africa, which run northward, and latterly Livingstone made known the great river Lualaba, which, however, against all evidence, he believed to be connected with the Nile. One of the principle streams known, at least since the time of the Pombeiros, is the Casai, a considerable river running northward, and which some geographers maintained must be the upper course of the Congo. Others again maintained, and the reports of the natives seemed to confirm it, that in the region between Nyangwé on the Lualaba and the sea, was a great lake into which that and other rivers flowed, while some seemed to think that the Lualaba ran southward, and probably ultimately flowed into Lake Chad. Livingstone, as we have said, thought the Lualaba belonged to the Nile, while Cameron was convinced it was the Upper Congo, but that it flowed almost straight westward. The solution of the problem was a task well calculated to fascinate a man like Stanley, a task in which all his rare qualities as an explorer would be developed to the utmost, but a task for which he has proved himself easily equal. It is difficult, indeed, to see how the work could have been accomplished for generations except by a man of Stanley's character, and by the method adopted by him. In whatever light we regard this part of his recent work in Africa—whether as an exploit, or as a great addition to geographical knowledge, or in the light of the great results that are likely to follow to civilization, commerce, and science—it has scarcely, if ever, been surpassed in the history of geographical exploration. We have, a previous numbers, shown the magnitude and importance of this discovery. In the course of a few months, by the daring genius of one man, there has been thrown open to our knowledge a river of the first rank, watering a region of apparently exhaustless resources both for the man of science and the trader. It is about 3,000 miles long, has many large tributaries, themselves affording many hundred miles of navigable water; waters a basin of nearly 1,000,000 square miles, and pours into the sea a volume estimated at 1,800,000 cubic feet per second. Such a piece of work is surely enough to immortalize a man.—*Nature.*

HUMAN SACRIFICES.—Among the most remarkable features of this rite of destroying a straw-man or other puppet—a rite to which a historical air has been given among us by our burning of Guy Fawkes, a religious meaning among the Southern Catholics by their handing of Judas Iscariot—are the traces which they retain in some lands of an ancient custom of human sacrifice. To this day in remote districts, especially in Russia, not only are fruits and flowers destroyed along with the figure which seems to be an effigy of either the genius or the enemy of vegetation, but living creatures also are put to death. Thus, in olden days, the Parisians were diverted by the screams of a score of cats, which were burned to death in the Midsummer St. John's fire on the Place de Grève. And thus, at the present day, the inhabitants of Luchon in the Pyrenees extract great delight from the wrigglings of the snakes which, on St. John's Eve, they throw into a fire which is lighted under the auspices of the clergy. For the clergy have, in many lands, given their sanction to what is really an old heathenish custom, connected with the ancient Baal or Moloch fires of Asia, the Pallilia fires of the old Romans, and the *Not-feuer* or plague-staying Needfire of our Teutonic and Keltic ancestors. There seems to be good reason for supposing that into these fires, in very ancient times, human beings also were flung. In some places the straw-man, or other figure representing a human being of ordinary size, was replaced by a gigantic wicker-work form. Such a figure as this, six yards high, made of osier twigs, used to be burned every July in the Rue des Ours at Paris, after having been led in procession through the whole city. This custom, which lasted till 1743, was popularly supposed to date back to the burning of a blasphemous soldier on the same spot in 1416. But that was a perversion of history. Just as figures of the Guy Fawkes kind are yearly burned in lands which never heard of a gunpowder plot, so were similar figures to "The Giant of the Rue des Ours" yearly given to the flames in other places. Thus in Brie, (Isle de France,) un *marquis d'osier* is said to be burned every 23d of June. Very interesting is it to compare this osier-twig figure with that in which the ancient Britons are said to have burned human beings to death. According to the testimony of Cæsar, Strabo, and Diodorus, the Druids used to construct huge figures of twigs, which they filled with human beings, and then consumed with fire. Thieves and murderers were preferred as sacrifices, but if there were not enough of them forthcoming, innocent persons also had to suffer. Cæsar's gigantic figures, *contexta viminibus,* seem very like the osier-twig giant of the Rue des Ours and his monstrous kin. And there appears to be good reason for supposing that the human sacrifices thus offered up by the Britons were intended to accompany some such rites as those with which the inhabitants of a great part of Europe still hail the advent of Spring or Midsummer, or attempt to ward off pestilence from their fields and homes. Within the last few years, at least one Russian peasant has been known to sacrifice a poor relation in the hopes of staying an epidemic.—*The Contemporary Review.*

NAMES OF VEHICLES.—Among the medley of names at present or recently given to pleasure carriages some are unintelligible, while others defy all etymological scrutiny. The landau is named from a town in Germany; it is a coach that may be used open or closed at pleasure. The landaulet, as its name implies, is a lighter and smaller landau. The barouche, a favorite open carriage in Summer, is of French origin, as is the barouchet. The britzschka was introduced from Russia about half a century ago. Why the phaeton is so named we cannot pretend to say; but the vehicle so called belongs to the barouche and britzschka group. The cabriolet is French, and so is the vis-à-vis. Droitzschka came also from Russia or from Poland—an odd kind of an affair, modified in England into a vehicle fitted for invalids, aged persons, and children, with its formidable name shortened into droskv. The curricle is one of the few kinds of two-wheelers with two horses abreast; while the tandem is a straggling affair with two wheels and two horses, but one of the horses behind the other. The cab (short for cabriolet) is a handy bachelor's vehicle; the gig is about the lightest of all, being little more than an open-railed chair, supported on the shafts by two side springs; the dog-cart is a gig, with a space underneath to contain either cage or luggage; while the tilbury, named after the coachmaker who invented it, is a modified cab. The stanhope, named after a noble lord, is another of the family of single-horse two-wheelers; and so is the sulky, for one person only; and so the buggy, and its jaunting-car, and the whisky. The dennet, we are told, has three springs peculiarly arranged, and "was so called because the three springs were named after the three Miss Dennets, whose elegant stage-dancing was much in vogue about the time this vehicle came into use." The French misanthrope, for one person, was probably the origin of our sulky. The fly is a roomy carriage let out to hire; why it is so called is not quite clear. The French fiacre neither denotes a particular person nor a special origin; there happened to be a figure of St. Fiacre in the front of the building where the first lender of these vehicles kept them. When we consider how readily the name hansom has come into use among us, as the designation for a vehicle, we need not marvel at the French having adopted fiacre. Victoria, clarence, brougham, are so many proofs of the ease with which the names of persons are given to new forms of carriages. —*All the Year Round.*

TROPHIES.—Efficiency of every kind is a source of self-satisfaction, and proofs of it are prized as bringing applause. The sportsman, narrating his successes when opportunity serves, keeps such spoils of the chase as he conveniently can. Is he a fisherman? Then, occasionally, the notches cut on the butt of his rod show the number and length of his salmon; or, in a glass case, there is preserved the great Thames trout he once caught. Has he stalked deer? Then in his hall, or dining-room, are fixed up their heads, which he greatly esteems when the attached horns have many "points." Still more, if he is a successful hunter of tigers, does he value the skins demonstrating. his prowess. Trophies of such kinds, even among ourselves, give to their owner some influence over those around him. A traveler who has brought from Africa a pair of elephant's tusks, or the formidable horn of a rhinoceros, impresses those who come in contact with him as a man of courage and resource, and, therefore, as one not to be trifled with. A worse kind of gore-seeing power accrues to him. Naturally, by primitive men, whose lives are pedatory, and whose respective values largely depend on their powers as hunters, animal trophies are still more prized, and tend, in a greater degree, to bring honor and influence. Hence the fact that rank in Yate is indicated by the number of bones of all kinds suspended in the house. Of the Soahone warrior we are told that "killing a grizzly bear also entitles him to this honor, for it is considered a great feat to slay one of these formidable animals, and only he who has performed it is allowed to wear their highest insignia of glory, the feet or claws of the victim." Among the Santals "it is customary to hand these trophies [skulls of beasts, &c.,] down from father to son." And when, with such facts to give us the clue, we read that the habitation of the King of the Koossas "is no otherwise distinguished than by the tail of a lion or a panther hanging from the top of the roof," we can scarcely doubt that this symbol of royalty was originally a trophy displayed by a chief whose prowess had gained him supremacy. But as among the uncivilized and semi-civilized, human enemies are more to be feared than beast enemies, and conquests over men are, therefore, occasions of greater triumphs than conquests over animals, it results that proofs of such conquests are usually still more valued. A brave who returns from battle does not get honor if his boasts are unsupported by evidence; but if he proves any one has scalped his man by bringing back some part of him—especially a part which the corpse could not yield in duplicate—he raises his character in the tribe and increases his power. Preservation of trophies with a view to display and consequent strengthening of personal influence, therefore, becomes an established custom. In Ashantee "the smaller joints, bones, and teeth of the slain are worn by the victors about their persons." Among the Caris and Opatas of North Mexico "many cook and eat the flesh of their captives, reserving the bones as trophies." And another Mexican race, "the Chichimecs, carried with them a bone on which, when they killed an enemy, they marked a notch, as a record of the number each had slain."—*Herbert Spencer, in Fortnightly Review.*

"THE REVENGE."

A BALLAD OF THE FLEET.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

I.

At Flores in the Azores Sir Richard Grenville lay,
And a pinnace, like a fluttered bird, came flying from far away:
"Spanish ships of war at sea! we have sighted fifty-three!"
Then swore Lord Thomas Howard: "Fore God I am no coward;
But I cannot meet them here, for my ships are out of gear,
And the half my men are sick. I must fly, but follow quick.
We are six ships of the line; can we fight with fifty-three?"

II.

Then spake Sir Richard Grenville: "I know you are no coward;
You fly them for a moment to fight with them again.
But I've ninety men and more that are lying sick ashore.
I should count myself the coward if I left them, my Lord Howard,
To these Inquisition dogs and the devildoms of Spain."

III.

So Lord Howard past away with five ships of war that day,
Till he melted like a cloud in the silent Summer heaven;
But Sir Richard bore in hand all his sick men from the land
Very carefully and slow,
Men of Bideford in Devon,
And we laid them on the ballast down below;
For we brought them all aboard,
And they blest him in their pain, that they were not left to Spain,
To the thumbscrew and the stake, for the glory of the Lord.

IV.

He had only a hundred seamen to work the ship and to fight,
And he sail'd away from Flores till the Spaniard came in sight,
With his huge sea-castles heaving upon the weather bow.
"Shall we fight or shall we fly?
Good Sir Richard, let us know,
For to fight is but to die!
There'll be little of us left by the time this sun be set."
And Sir Richard said again: "We be all good English men.
Let us hang these dogs of Seville, the children of the devil,
For I never turn'd my back upon Don or devil yet."

V.

Sir Richard spoke and he laugh'd, and we roar'd a hurrah, and so
The little "Revenge" ran on sheer into the heart of the foe,
With her hundred fighters on deck, and her ninety sick below;
For half of their fleet to the right and half to the left were seen,
And the little "Revenge" ran on thro' the long sea-lane between.

VI.

Thousands of their soldiers look'd down from their decks and laugh'd,
Thousands of their seamen made mock at the mad little craft
Running on and on, till delay'd
By their mountain-like "San Philip" that, of fifteen hundred tons,
And up-shadowing high above us with her yawning tiers of guns,
Took the breath from our sails, and we stay'd.

VII.

And while now the great "San Philip" hung above us like a cloud
Whence the thunderbolt will fall
Long and loud,
Four galleons drew away
From the Spanish fleet that day,
And two upon the larboard and two upon the starboard lay,
And the battle-thunder broke from them all.

VIII.

But anon the great "San Philip," she bethought herself and went
Having that within her womb that had left her illcontent;
And the rest they came aboard us, and they fought us hand to hand,
For a dozen times they came with their pikes and musquetoons,
And a dozen times we shook 'em off as a dog that shakes his ears
When he leaps from the water to the land.

IX.

And the sun went down, and the stars came out far over the Summer sea,
But never a moment ceased the fight of the one and the other we;
Ship after ship, the whole night long, their high-built galleons came,
Ship after ship, the whole night long, with her battle-thunder and flame;
Ship after ship, the whole night long, drew back with her dead and her shame.
For some were sunk and many were shatter'd, and so could fight us no more—
God of battles, was ever a battle like this in the world before?

X.

For he said "Fight on! fight on!"
Tho' his vessel was all but a wreck;
And it chanced that, when half of the Summer night was gone,
With a grisly wound to be dreat he had left the deck,
But a bullet struck him that was dressing it suddenly dead,
And himself he was wounded again in the side and the head,
And he said "Fight on! fight on!"

XI.

And the night went down, and the sun smiled out far over the Summer sea,
And the Spanish fleet with broken sides lay round us all in a ring;
But they dared not touch us again, for they fear'd that we still could sting,
So they watch'd what the end would be.
And we had not fought them in vain,
But in perilous plight were we,
Seeing forty of our poor hundred were slain,
And half of the rest of us maim'd for life
In the crash of the cannonades and the desperate strife;
And the sick men down in the hold were most of them stark and cold,
And the pikes were all broken or bent, and the powder was all of it spent;
And the masts and the rigging were lying over the side;
But Sir Richard cried in his English pride,
"We have fought such a fight for a day and a night
As may never be fought again!
We have won great glory, my men!
And a day less or more
At sea or shore,
We die—does it matter when?
Sink me the ship, Master Gunner—sink her, split her in twain!
Fall into the hands of God, not into the hands of Spain!"

XII.

And the gunner said "Ay, ay," but the seamen made reply:
"We have children, we have wives,
And the Lord hath spared our lives.
We will make the Spaniard promise, if we yield, to let us go;
We shall live to fight again and to strike another blow."
And the lion there lay dying, and they yielded to the foe.

XIII.

And the stately Spanish men to their flag-ship bore him then,
Where they laid him by the mast, old Sir Richard caught at last,
And they praised him to his face with their courtly foreign grace;
But he rose upon their decks, and he cried,
"I have fought for Queen and faith like a valiant man and true;
I have only done my duty as a man is bound to do;
With a joyful spirit I Sir Richard Grenville die!"
And he fell upon their decks, and he died.

XIV.

And they stared at the dead that had been so valiant and true,
And had holden the power and glory of Spain so cheap
That he dared her with one little ship and his English few;
Was he devil or man? He was devil for aught they knew,
But they sank his body with honor down into the deep,
And they mann'd the "Revenge" with a swarthier alien crew,
And away she sail'd with her loss and long'd for her own;
When a wind from the lands they had ruin'd awoke from sleep,
And the water began to heave and the weather to moan,
And or ever that evening ended a great gale blew,
And a wave like the wave that is raised by an earthquake grew,
Till it smote on their hulls and their sails and their masts and their flags,
And the whole sea plunged and fell on the shot-shatter'd navy of Spain,
And the little "Revenge" herself went down by the island crags
To be lost evermore in the main.
—*Nineteenth Century.*

THE FUTURE OF A POPE.—It is always dangerous and usually impossible to decide on the character of a new Pope, because if the man believes his creed—and the days of unbelieving Popes have long since passed away—the Papal crown itself must gravely modify his character. A man cannot really think himself the delegate of God on earth, the depositary of the power of defining Divine truth, and responsible for the spiritual welfare of 200,000,000 of Christians, and remain the same man he was before those tremendous prerogatives were committed to his charge. He must be affected to the last degree for good or for evil by the change—a change, too, which comes so suddenly. The Pope has no heir-apparent, no successor even reasonably certain of his seat. A Pope has frequently appeared, even to his intimates, to have changed his character with his election; and the old and melodramatic legend of Sixtus Quintus—a very cruel, though very vigorous Pope, as we read history—must, in some sense, be true of every successive wearer of the tiara.—*The Spectator.*

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN ENGLAND.—In spite of the steady decline of our export trade since the Autumn of 1873, our imports of raw cotton were higher in 1876 than in any former year, even including the inflation period that followed the close of the Franco-German war; and although there was a falling off in 1877, the total imports were still higher than in 1875. To put the matter more exactly, the imports of raw cotton in 1876 exceeded those of 1875 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while those of 1877 showed a decline from the previous twelvemonth of only $2\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. Consequently, if we except 1876 alone, the imports of the raw material last year exceeded those of any preceding year in our history. This remarkable fact would seem to prove that, up to 12 months ago at any rate, the condition of the trade was fairly prosperous. Manufacturers would certainly not have persisted in augmenting the production season after season if they had not been receiving fairly remunerative profits. The decline in the imports shows that this was no longer the case in 1877, and other facts which we shall cite by and by demonstrate that then a period of real adversity set in. But, when we bear in mind the political condition of Europe and the famines that have been desolating India, China, and South America, we shall see sufficient cause for the change without supposing any loss of our manufacturing pre-eminence. Another favorable circumstance in our position is that our productive capabilities very largely exceed those of the whole Continent taken together. The number of our spindles amounts to 39,500,000; those of the Continent to no more than 19,608,000, or not quite half as many. It must be added, however, that the quantity of raw cotton we imported was only 1,303,500,000 pounds, against 1,044,400,000 pounds imported by the Continent; so that, while our superiority in spindles is over 100 per cent., in actual production it is only 25 per cent. We need hardly observe, however, that our productive capabilities are not measured by the outturn of last year. Decreased demand, vanishing profits, and labor disputes caused, as we have seen above, a considerable diminution even upon the production of 1876, when the full energy of our manufacturers was by no means put forth. On the other hand, it is not likely that depression has had as injurious an effect upon our European competitors as upon ourselves. As a rule, they manufacture only for the home market, which is secured to them by protective duties; we, on the contrary, supply all the world.—*The Saturday Review.*

BOETHIUS.—Books of great literary vitality often sink for a time into comparative neglect, and seem forgotten, and then are rediscovered and set on their old pedestals. Who will thus rediscover the great (but brief) treatise of Boethius *On the Consolation of Philosophy!* It was a favorite throughout the Middle Ages. King Alfred translated it paraphrastically into Anglo-Saxon. Plaundes put it into Greek. Notker of St. Gall—author of the famous sequence, "In the midst of life we are in death"—rendered it into Old High German in the eleventh century. Chaucer Englished it in the speech of his day. Thomas Aquinas wrote a scholastic commentary upon it. There have been two or three later English versions of it, but it is as good as unknown, except to those who have come upon Prof. Maurice's loving account of it in his *History of Medieval Philosophy.* Even George Eliot, the most learned of all our fine writers, in her *Daniel Deronda,* gives Dante the credit of the beautiful sentiment:

"Nessum maggior dolore
Che ricordarsi del tempo felice
Nella miseria,"

so beautifully reproduced by Tennyson,

"For sorrow's crown of sorrow
Is in remembering happier things."

But Boethius had already said: "*Nam in omni adversitate fortunæ infelicissimum genus est infortunii, fuisse felicem;*" and Chaucer, whose borrowings from Boethius are nearly countless, has versified the saying, after Boethius and Dante, in "Troylus and Creyscyde:

"For of fortune's sharp adversité
The worst kind of infortune is this,
A man to have been in prosperité
And it remembren when it passed is."

With which compare his prose rendering in translating the "De Consolatione: "For, in all adversities of fortune, the most unsely kynde of contrariouse fortune is to hav ben weleful."—*Penn Monthly.*

THE DUTIES OF A STAFF OFFICER.—A staff officer is nothing but a representative of his General, in whose name he speaks and issues orders. The mighty work of moving armies, and even the minor difficulties of moving divisions, require the greatest nicety of calculation and the most minute care. To feed and provide for the wants of troops in the field is a very difficult operation nowadays. Were a commander to attempt these serious duties himself, he would have no time for the higher functions of his office; no one but a madman would attempt it. He has therefore to intrust them to agents called staff officers. In the same way, when engaged with the enemy, the commander cannot be in every part of the field, and yet it is essential he should know what is going on at all points. This he does by means of his staff officers, who may be styled the eyes, ears, and ready writers of the General they represent. When they speak, express an opinion, or give orders to commanding officers subordinate to their General, they speak as from him; what they say is only entitled to attention as emanating from him, for of themselves they have no authority. From constant and intimate intercourse with his General, the superior staff officer knows his views, plans, and intentions; he thoroughly understands the objects of all projected operations; so that even when distant from him he can give effect to the commander's intentions and issue the necessary orders and instructions.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

SHAMOY SKINS.—Shamoy skins are, as every one knows, largely used for many purposes—for inside linings of gloves, &c., and for cleaning purposes in many departments. It is not derived from the skin of the chamois, as is sometimes ignorantly supposed, from the sound of the name, which results from the process, but from the flesh side of the sheep-skins which have been split. The skins, after having been passed in the ordinary way through the earlier processes of washing, &c., are soaked, first for lime-water and next in a mixture of bran and water, or in a weak solution of sulphuric acid, after which they are beaten in a mill till no moisture remains in them. Fish-oil is then poured over the skins, which are again beaten till they are thoroughly impregnated with it. This is done over and over again until the skins can receive no more oil, and then they are hung for a short time in a room heated up to a certain temperature. They are then carefully washed in a solution of potash, which removes any oil that may still remain about the leather; and thus we have the shamoy skin of daily use. —*Good Words.*

FALSIFICATION OF PLATINUM.—It had been believed until lately that platinum was a metal with which no rogue, however dexterous, could tamper. The platinum coinage of the Russia of 30 years since was considered unimitable by the manufacturers of false money; while the capsules, crucibles, and other apparatus required by scientific men were sold according to the high market value of what is really a precious metal. Unluckily, fraud has been found possible even in this case. The Director of the Royal Italian Observatory on Vesuvius, M. de Luca, surprised at finding first one and then another of the platinum points of his conductors melted by the effect of lightning, made a careful investigation, and discovered that the platinum had been adulterated with from 10 to 12 per cents. of lead, and thus rendered fusible. Platinum thus mixed with an inferior metal can be identified by its lesser density, or more easily by the blowpipe, before which a tell-tale green flame will reveal the presence of the lead. Such a mixture would render the hitherto resisting platinum absolutely worthless to the laboratory.—*Chambers's Journal.*

VIEWS AFOOT.

A PLEA FOR PEDESTRIANISM—HOW TO DRESS FOR WALKING—A SAMPLE WALK ON STATEN ISLAND.

Spring stirs the blood to travel. When the sap starts a man thrills with life, and the only wonder is that he does not walk right away from bricks to the brook, the first blades of grass, and the new song of the sparrow. Many say they would if they could. But the truth is they could if they would. For our suburbs offer every requisite for walking—delightful scenes, good roads, comfortable shelter, and quick transportation. And the whole is within the most limited means. For anybody can take a lunch in his pockets, go to the country early in the morning on Sunday, or some other holiday, walk as long as he likes, and return to his home in the evening a healthier and a happier man. Our greatest need is the relish for wholesome and simple recreation. Nothing is more wholesome than exercise, and certainly no exercise is simpler than walking. Let us, then, leave our cars and coaches and take to our feet like men. For walking makes a man moral and strong. Every one, then, should walk. Short, pleasant, and cheap excursions in the country would attract many to this wholesome recreation. So I purpose in these papers to tell the readers of THE TIMES where to go, how to go, what they may expect to see, and how much to expend in short pedestrian tours about New-York. The walks, as a rule, will be close to the City, and from 10 to 20 miles long, that people of moderate means and average strength may accomplish them; but directions will be given for making them longer or shorter, to suit different tastes. For the tours will begin and end on the line of some boat or railroad giving quick transit to the City.

The directions will be practical in details, and the statements accurate in regard to expenses. The account will also be enlivened with such bits of history, of description, and of personal experiences on the road as may be thought useful or entertaining.

The outfit for such a trip is an ordinary suit of clothes. The best coat is a short and warm sack or jacket buttoning snugly about the hips and the neck, yet loose about the chest. It thus is warm when closed and cool when opened to the air. The hat should be soft felt, to allow it to be turned down to shield the eyes. The shoes must be easy, yet stout, laced boots with broad soles and low heels. Fine woolen socks without knots or darns are the best for walking. No overcoat is needed, unless you choose to carry a very light rubber in a hand-bag hung on a strap over the shoulder. The weather reports are now accurate enough to be trusted for a day's walk; protection against rain is unnecessary. Those, however, who are used to a cane might carry a very light umbrella made on a good stick with a handle comfortable for a day's march. This may be useful in showers or in very hot weather. A sandwich and some hard-boiled eggs in your pockets will increase your independence on the road, and save time that otherwise may be devoted to waiting for a poor dinner. A full meal may better be eaten in the evening at the end of your walk, or when you reach home. Those who are not accustomed to much walking ought to practice it moderately during a week before marching a whole day in the country. This precaution will save them from lameness and unpleasant fatigue. The directions I shall give very often by compass, for the sake of accuracy; therefore carry a small pocket-compass that can be bought for a trifle. When you go out for a day's exercise and recreation do not forget these aims by competing with the locomotive in speed and distance, nor with the inexorable march of fate in attaining a given point. Dwell in the pleasant places, even though you do not reach the proposed end. And always keep within your strength. Before leaving consult the time-table of the railroad or boat that will bring you home, and determine your movements accordingly. Finally start early, and be light-footed and light-hearted.

The region we shall visit first is Staten Island; and the first walk of our trip around it is from Clifton to Tottenville, a distance of about 16 miles direct, or 18 miles with a short digression. The distances from point to point are about as follows:

	Miles.
Clifton to Fort Wadsworth	1½
Fort Wadsworth to Todt Hill, via the Cameron Woods and the Finger-board Road	2¾
Fort Wadsworth to Todt Hill, via New Boulevard, Elm Tree Light-house, and New-Dorp	4½
The tour of Todt Hill	2½
Todt Hill to Tottenville	10

You can, however, end your walk at any time by taking a train on the Staten Island Railroad, which is close to our route nearly the whole way. The expenses of the entire trip are as follows:

	Cents.
Ferry from the Battery to Clifton	10
Fare from Tottenville to the Battery	25
If you take the train at New-Dorp for Tottenville, add	20

Dinner, lunch, the hire of horses or boats, and sundry other expenses, can be added *ad libitum.* But the trip of itself need cost but 35 cents.

Take the boat for Staten Island at the Battery, and land at Clifton in about 50 minutes. Turn south, and after crossing the railroad track follow the street nearest the shore. At the end of it stands the long low cottage of Mr. Austen. It is next to the boarding station, where all vessels anchor to be inspected by the Doctor. Often six or eight large steamers are seen close to the shore in the morning, so close that individuals are easily distinguished with the field-glass, and sometimes their voices are heard. The scene is very attractive, with the shipping and the view of the bay. The house was built 150 years ago, and was occupied by British officers when they had fortifications on the present site of Fort Wadsworth. The interior is very interesting, with its primitive yet solid constructions and a collection of various antiquities. The bare oak beams, the floors of English deal taken from ships' cabins, the dormer windows, and the general appearance of the house make it one of the most attractive relics on the island. A massive stone chimney rises from the cellar to the roof, almost the proportions of the Pyramids. In the cellar it had a great fireplace to warm and light that room as the quarters for the slaves of the family. The fireplace in the parlor is faced with tiles, 200 years old, from Amsterdam. They represent various biblical subjects, as Lot, Jonah and the whale, Samson and the lion, and various scenes described by Washington Irving in his legend of Sleepy Hollow. On the mantel are a pair of brass candlesticks that were in the Van Tassel family at Catskill; possibly the very ones that were used for Ichabod's visits. There is also a link of the chain that was stretched across the Hudson at West Point, which was made by Mrs. Austen's grandfather; also, a brass knocker from a house in Chester, long occupied by Washington, where he was often visited by Lafayette, Rochambord, and other celebrities. The house brought to light this interesting episode in the life of the late Mr. Vanderbilt, who told it to Mr. Austen one day when they were sailing past the old house:

"Do you know that old house, Commodore?" said Mr. Austen. "Know that old house? Yes, Sir; I courted the prettiest gal on the island there before you was born. When I was ferryin' with a pedlanger to New-York, one very hot day in August. I sailed down to the lower bay for a sniff of salt air. As I came up about sundown in front of that house, and about an oar's length from the shore—for the tide was running ebb—one of the gals called out from the bank: 'Ferryman, Ferryman, won't you come to see us;' I replied, 'Nough said,' and went ashore, just as I was, in a red flannel shirt, with my sleeves rolled up to my elbows, and my collar unbuttoned. I went in and took tea, and then went there 'bout every night for a month. But after a while the mother and the sisters found out where I was bound, and they brought me to. They absolutely drove me out of the house, and they said they wouldn't have Sal marry a poor devil like me. But she might have done worse, hey?"

"What was her name, Commodore?"

"Sal Lake."

"Well, now, if you'll come down to my house some time, I'll show you on a window pane in the south end of the house the name 'Sal Lake, 1812,' and under it a large C."

"That's the *identical* gal, and the C stand for Cornele."

The Commodore often said afterwards: "I'm coming down to see Sal's name. I haven't forgot it." But the affairs of men smothered any further evidence of his early sentiment.

Turn south-west from the beach up the street to the horse-car track; then follow that southward out of the village to Fort Wadsworth, on your left, entered by the row of cottages serving as officers' quarters. From the battlements the view is one of the finest about the harbor. The great cities, the extensive lines of woods, fields, hills, the curves of bays, and the horizon on the sea are a delightful picture of large expanse and varied detail. The songs of birds, the plash of waves at the foot of the fort, and the distant sounds of many industries, all suggest a happy harmony of nature, man, and commerce. The big guns lying about the parapets were happily asleep. May they never waken. The ocean seemed to grow from the sky under a veil of mist; white-winged ships came from it as messengers from a mysterious world; they passed by with a silent, majestic motion, and disappeared in the cities veiled in columns of smoke that continued the palaces up to dreamy heights. After loitering here a while, go southward through the fort to Richmond-avenue. This is a broad, shady street between fine residences. On the right of the avenue is quite a picturesque ruin, though not more hoary than a fire and a few years' of subsequent neglect make brick and mortar. This octagonal house with a tower stands picturesquely on top of a hill crowned by a circle of cedars. If you wish to visit the beach turn down Sand-lane. Two routes are here offered: First, go by the new boulevard, 100 feet wide, building on the seashore, three miles to Elm Tree Light-house, then up New-Dorp-lane to the Richmond road at New-Dorp. Until the boulevard is finished the other route is considered the best. Second, follow Richmond-avenue to its end, then the road through E. W. Cameron's stock farm, on by the Finger-board Road, to the Richmond Road.

The Spring is appearing with timid ways in sunny places. A few blades of new grass, bluebirds, and now and then a song-sparrow, are her first greetings. Men, however, are expecting more of her; for one was plowing ground to plant potatoes, another was burning brush in his garden and trimming grape-vines. Still, the strongest feeling of Spring must be in your own legs and in your heart the year round. The spiders are looking about and sending out from the fence-tops their fine lines of exploration. Spring has come also to the poor, for I saw some children playing bare-headed and bare-footed, and I heard one that was bare elsewhere, judging by the slaps and cries coming from the cabin door. Surely, Spring stirs the blood to travel. The peepers are holding their first rehearsal. It goes rather feebly, but very pleasantly after so long a silence. Nature now is whispering to her children; soon she will sing the dear old songs.

Todt Hill is on the right of the Richmond Road. You leave the pike one mile west of the Finger-board Road, and go up the hill by a road that forks on the hillside only a few rods from the pike. The right prong is the Four Corners Road. It goes west to the Todt Hill road, where you turn south to the Moravian Cemetery—in all about two and one-half miles of pleasant walking among the hills. The left prong is Prospect-avenue. It runs south-west one and one-half miles along the brow of the hill to Todt Hill Road. Mr. John Bonner's house, Ocean Terrace, the third one on the brow of the hill, stands in spacious grounds shaded by forest trees. It is a square brick house, with a piazza on the north side and arched windows in front. The comfort it promises, the beauty of the lawns, the groves, and the extensive view, all form a retreat eminently fitted to reward honest industry. The view from Todt Hill is very extensive. The undulating plain we have crossed is diversified with villages, groves, fields, and small sheets of water, beyond these are the Narrows, the Long Island shore, Sandy Hook, and the Neversink Highlands, and beyond all is the ocean. Turn to the west on passing the south corner of Mr. Bonner's place, and follow a road there about a quarter of a mile, past some gravel-pits, and then north-west through the pine woods on the hill to a charming val'ey beyond. Judge C. L. Benedict's house is to the right, among evergreens, on a hill at the head of the valley. From my view the house seems to have

OLD AND YOUNG PAINTERS.

THE WORK OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ARTISTS' SOCIETY — WELL-KNOWN PAINTERS EQUALED AND EVEN SURPASSED BY YOUNG MEN—SOME OF THE NOTEWORTHY PICTURES OF THE COLLECTION.

The chief interest of this exhibition lies in the answer to a question which naturally occurs to any one acquainted with the facts of its origin. Are those young artists able to make headway against the Academicians, or are their pictures even equal to them in strength and attractiveness? Enough of the older men are present in the little collection to make a fair guess at this conundrum. Some of the very best of the Academicians, Associates, and habitual contributors to the Academy are present. The trial by which the younger men are tried is, therefore, by no means light. La Farge is here, Whistler, Homer Martin, and William Hunt, R. Swain Gifford, Wyant, and Thomas Moran. Now, while the two first mentioned easily keep the lead, it is not too much to say that Hunt and Homer Martin have some vigorous competitors, while the remainder are actually surpassed in certain cases by the newer men. There is something gross in likening these artists to racers, jostling each other in the path of glory. It is pleasanter to think of them inspired by no emulation which is not generous. But the public regards them in a more unfeeling light, and looks principally to its own amusement, without much respect to the sensitiveness of the painter. The critic, too, must make comparisons, however odious they may be, in order to rank and catalogue the various aspirants according to some rough scale of merit.

John La Farge, as seen in these examples, is not at all worried concerning his position. The landscape containing one of the ravines of "Paradise" near Newport, R. I., with the second beach and the ocean in the distance, is not new either to this City, to Paris, or to London. It has been exhibited frequently. While it does not reach the high key of loveliness attained by his "New-England Landscape"—a picture which one sacrilegious critic called "a green man"—it is a canvas of rare truthfulness and beauty. Even finer are his "Hollyhocks," for in that smaller frame he has condensed more of that element of mystery in which he, and he almost alone, can deal. The flowers in the shadow standing up against the meadow in the sunlight, are much more than quaint and fantastic. They have higher qualities than those terms express. Yet, safe as La Farge appears, there is one unnoticed workman who shows something of his poetical feeling in a small way. On the line, and on the same wall with the "Hollyhocks," is a little landscape (No. 89) by Albert Ryder, which contains, in addition to sound workmanship, some of that element of the unknown, the mysterious and illusive, which charms the person who sees it, and—it must be confessed—disgusts in equal measure those who fail to recognize it. The writer of this finds in the little landscape great delicacy of touch and beauty of atmosphere. To him the small canvas by R. Swain Gifford—No. 93, "Gathering Salt Hay"—shrinks in comparison. And yet the latter is a very charming little composition, strong in work, and good in tone.

Gifford has two other larger paintings here, which maintain him in that position in art to which he has advanced within late years. They are No. 27, "A Windy Day in September," and No. 35, "An Old Orchard Near the Sea." They have both, in tone and subject, refinement and quiet. Charles H. Miller—No. 16, "After the Storm," and No. 44, "Landscape"—is another who may be reckoned among the old favorites, and who has also felt the breath of new ideas. Louis C. Tiffany—No. 70, "The Mower," and No. 71, "Interior at Tlemcen,"—may be reckoned in the same category, and so may Samuel Colman—No. 65, "A Canal in Holland." This picture is decidedly the best thing Mr. Colman has yet shown; there are strong indications that he has at last broken the charmed monotony which used to prevail in New-York art. Then there is Homer D. Martin, who used to make some diversions in the exhibitions of the Academy. His "Windsor," (No. 112,) is full of clear, joyous sunlight, not of the dazzling kind attempted by the Roman school, but of that mellow variety which suggests that it is filtered through a moist air and between the yellowish-green leaves of English willows. There is inspiration in this picture. The other specimen—No. 79, "Sand Dunes of Lake Ontario"—is not more than a study. It is to be confessed, and owns readily mistakes the further sand-hills for clouds on the horizon. But it is too good to pass lightly by. James Whistler must not be forgotten while mention is being made of artists who are not of the last batch. His "Coast of Brittany," (No. 76,) was loaned, some years ago, to an exhibition at the Academy. There it was asked, so that the public could hardly judge of it. The saying may have been done with the greatest good will by the Hanging Committee of that year. There is a certain hardness about the picture which might suggest that distance would improve it. But the fact is that Whistler's hardness is intentional. He wishes to be a hard hitter in art; he wants to make his people rough and his landscape savage. The present is by no means first-class work compared to what he can do, but the sea, part of the rock-work, and the figure of the peasant woman have a peculiar force of painting. Wyant's contributions to the show are more than respectable, but do not sound to high note. There is a struggle in them. That is saying much; he is not settling down contentedly to the dead level of mediocrity. They will be found under the numbers 20, 78, 83, 96, 107, and 121. They show an eye for pretty landscape effects, such as were seen in his water-colors at the late exhibition. George Inness is represented with a picture, "North Conway, a Midsummer Afternoon," of very ordinary interest indeed. Benjamin Porter, of Boston, exhibits a large portrait, which shows no sign of improvement. He maintains the same dead level of respectability in his "Portrait of a Lady," (No. 9.) From William M. Hunt better things might have been expected than his landscape, (No. 18,) and his unfinished portrait, (No. 69.) The latter might almost be taken as a text for the kind of unfinished work which is not of any use outside of a studio. Finally, there is Thomas Moran, one of the best known favorites of the older exhibitions. In him the breath of progress has entered to various results. He seems to be striving after the methods of Diaz. No. 12, "Fort George Island, Florida," has external resemblances to the work of that painter, and so has No. 19, "An Autumn Afternoon." In his old style—what we may dub his "Yellowstone style"—is No. 21, "Kanab Cañon, Southern Utah," but No. 120, "Twilight," is Diaz again. Evidently, Mr. Moran is anxious to hit on some popular vein.

These are all, or nearly all, the older artists represented. With the exception of one or two of the best, they do not surpass the younger workmen. The exhibition holds its own, no doubt, from the presence of these than the later arrivals. A new man, William Dannat by name, has two heads, one numbered 111, which hangs near the door, and another without number, which hangs on the opposite wall. Both have vigorous, hearty work about them, quite stuff-pictures which are meant to hang on the upper part of a wall. One of the two portraits by Francis Lathrop is remarkable for the solid and robust style of its painting. Of that of Thomas Winans, Esq., of Baltimore, it has been given him under the effect of a large-sized sculptural size, and brought into his face the brooding look of an inventor. Mr. Winans is well known for his ventures in mechanics. The second portrait, that of Ross R. Winans, is in strange contrast. It has been smoothed too far until the complexion has lost its healthy tone. The solid drawing and painting of the head carried into hardness. The students in Paris have sent some good pictures, in many cases good enough to judge from in respect to the ability of the painter, but still enjoyable on their own merits. There is Robert F. Thayer with a study of a young girl, which felt admirably the small action of young cattle. A herd is grazing on a sloping pasture in the early hours of a misty morning. J. C. Beckwith is too new to set down, with space arms, but his study of a head, (No. 58,) has a good measure of force and truth. J. W. Bryce is another Paris-American. His "Sketch from the Sands of Dunkirk" is a good picture. The same may be said of H. R. Bloomer's landscape and Will H. Low's "La Jour des Morts." But the large work by Low, the pifies de résistance, the great full-length portrait of the opera singer Albani, cannot come in for praise. There is too much matching of meaningless and rather crude colors in the dress and back-ground. Its bigness is not imposing, but only makes the want of grace and power felt. Nor can anything be said for the specimen of Frederick Bridgman. He is in high favor with the Parisians, has exhibited in the *Salon*, and expects to win entrance this year. His "Egyptian Fete" is disagreeable in composition, indifferent in color, and poor in figure-drawing. Charles Sprague Pearce has a similar subject in No. 48, "Lamentations over the First-born in Egypt." But here there is some good flesh-painting, excellent drawing, and a knowledge of how to suggest more than the picture shows. Frederick D. Williams has a little shepherdess and flock, evidently painted in France, which would be pretty enough, save for the decapitation of the shepherdess. Her head is less upon her own shoulders than upon the top of the gate-post, against which she leans.

The work by women exhibited here must not be passed over. Miss Booth, of Cambridge, has a fine portrait of the only remaining daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Miss Bartol, of Boston, a "November at Newburyport," which has excellent feeling for nature and for Autumn. Miss Oakey's half-length, called "Violets," has able qualities of painting. There are other women artists here fully as good as these. But "The Pupils of Love," (No. 86,) by Sarah F. B. Dodson, is a picture more ambitious than to be admired. The dancing women, the cupids, and the violet tinted sky have a look of being unpleasantly conscious look. The number of strong pictures by women is all the more remarkable when one considers that this exhibition is a sharp ordeal to the best painters we have.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Still another novel in the "No Name Series" is *Rococo*.

—Canon Farrar's new book is already in its fourth thousand.

—The next book by Philip Gilbert Hamerton is to be called *Modern Frenchmen*. Roberts Brothers will, of course, be its American publishers.

—The next volume of Lockwood, Brooks & Co.'s "Wayside Series" will be *Philions*, a story translated by D. G. Hubbard from the Danish of Wilhelm Borgsoe.

—T. Whittaker has lately issued a neat cloth edition of Canon Lichtfoot's excellent essay on *The Christian Ministry*. It will be very welcome to those who cannot purchase his expensive commentaries.

—Omar Khayyám, the Persian poet, finds a genial and sympathetic critic in Thomas Balley Aldrich, in the April *Atlantic*, and *The Story of Avis* and other novels are severely dealt with by an unknown hand in the same issue.

—All are not Miltons who are blind, but Mr. Joseph P. Faulkner, the author of *Eighteen Months on a Greenland Whaler*, can sympathize with the poet of *Paradise Lost*, in his blindness, and will be very glad to have the public appreciate his misfortune enough to buy his book. A. S. Barnes & Co. publish the work this week.

—Dr. R. W. Dale's sketches of his *Impressions of America*, begun in the March *Nineteenth Century*, read better for England than for the United States, though they are rather cleverly put. In the same number, Dr. W. G. Ward, editor of the Dublin *Review*, has a very strong paper on "The Reasonable Basis of Certitude."

—Henry Holt & Co. have just ready George Henry Lewis' book on *Actors and the Art of Acting*. It will be published in the "Amateur Series," which now contains Moscheles' *Recent Music and Musicians*, Chorley's *Recent Art and Society*, Thornbury's *Life of J. M. W. Turner, R. A.*, and Wagner's *Ar. Life and Theories*.

—Bishop Ellicott's *New Testament Commentary* will be completed in August and December by the publication of the second and third volumes. It fills an important gap in works adapted for popular use in the study of the Scriptures, midway between the exegetical study of the text and the commentaries made specially for the people.

—E. & F. N. Spon, No. 446 Broome-street, have nearly ready *Laying and Repairing of Electric Telegraph Cables*, by Capt. V. Hoskiar, Royal Danish Engineers; *The Aid-Book to Engineering Enterprise Abroad*, by Ewing Mattheson; and Richard C. Rapier's *Remunerative Railways for New Countries*, including some account of the first railway in China, with numerous photographs and estimates.

—Harper & Brothers will shortly publish an edition of *Plato's Dialogues*, edited by C. F. Hermann, uniform with Harper's *Greek and Latin Texts*, which already include 20 volumes. In their "Half-Hour Series" they will issue Mrs. L. T. Meade's *David's Little Lad*, and Eugene Lawrence's *English Literature—Romance Period*. Their newest novels are James Payn's *By Proxy*, and the story entitled *By Celia's Arbor*, the joint production of Walter Besant and James Rice.

—Houghton, Osgood & Co. have just published a law-book prepared by Leonard A. Jones, of Boston, entitled *A Treatise on the Law of Mortgages of Real Property*, which will be found to possess special value for the owners of property. The author gives the methods by which mortgages are foreclosed in the different States, and the statutory laws by which foreclosures and redemptions are accomplished. They have also issued Vol. VIII. in the series edited by John Lathrop, reporter, of the *Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts*.

—The English Church had a Broad Church Bishop in the late Dr. Connop Thirlwall, and still another in the late Dr. Alexander Ewing, whose title was Bishop of Argyll and the Isles. Both were remarkable men; the first for his judicial mind and strength of personal convictions, the second for his general culture as a Christian gentleman, for his defiance of the opinions of others, and for his enthusiasm in the work which had his approval. Bishop Ewing's *Memoir* has been written by Rev. Alexander J. Ross, and published by Daldy, Isbister & Co., London. The work has attracted attention in England, for two reasons—the interest in the religious movements in which Bishop Ewing always took a decided stand for or against, and the grace and charm of his letters. The *Church Quarterly Review* (London) for January has a severely critical article upon the prelate, together with the kindest words for the man, and the *Nation* recently had an appreciative notice of the work. There has been some call for the book in this country, and T. Whittaker, No. 2 Bible House, has imported a small edition. Bishop Ewing is known in literature as the editor and partly as the writer of *The Present Day Papers*, and by his volume of special sermons on *Revelation Considered as Light*.

CITY CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The following contracts were awarded yesterday by Commissioner Campbell, the parties being the lowest bidders:

For furnishing the Department of Public Works with cast-iron water-pipes, branch pipes and special castings, to B. G. Clarke, at $88,600; paving Washington-square roadway, between Fifth and South Fifth-avenue, and Mercer-street, from Canal to Bleecker, with granite block pavement, to John G. Smith, at $23,310 50; paving Irving-place from Fourteenth-street to Twentieth-street; Fifteenth-street, from Broadway to Fifth-avenue, and Fifteenth-street from Third to Fourth avenue, with granite block pavement, to John G. Smith, at $22,336 90; paving Barclay-street from Broadway to College-place, and Morris-street from Broadway to Greenwich-street, with granite block pavement, to Owen Gearey, at $7,681 30; paving Fourteenth-street, from University-place to Ninth-avenue, with granite block pavement, to Leonard W. Johnson, at $35,593; paving Third-avenue from Forty-second to Forty-third street, excepting horse paths of the Seventh-Avenue Railroad, with granite block pavement, to Leonard W. Johnson, at $8,772; paving Barrow-street, from Washington-place to West-street, and White-street, from Broadway to Centre-street, with trap-block pavement, to Charles F. Devlin, at $12,387 60; paving Madison-street, from Pearl to Market-street, Market-street, from Division-street to East River, and Charlton-street, from Division-street to East River, with Belgian or trap-block pavement, to John Slattery, at $27,923; paving Pearl-street, from Broadway to New Bowery, and Water-street, from Whitehall to Fulton street, with trap-block pavement, to Denis McGrath, at $22,443 32; paving Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to East River, and Forty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenue, with trap-block pavement, to Charles F. Devlin, at $20,299 80.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Tom Karl is at the Sturtevant House.

Senator Theodore M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. J. B. Fry, Gen. R. Ingalls, and Congressman Benjamin A. Willis are at the Windsor Hotel.

Signor G. Verzi, J. H. Mapleson, Jr., of London, and S. H. Kauffmann, of Washington, are at the Everett House.

Ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth, of New-Hampshire, and Andrew T. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

THE POWER OF SEWER GAS.

AN ACTIVE SOURCE OF DISEASE.

OXYGEN DRIVEN AWAY FROM THE ORDINARY ATMOSPHERE — IMMENSE NUMBERS OF "GERMS" DEVELOPED—THEY ARE GENERATED IN THE SEWERS AND DISTRIBUTED AMONG FAULTY HOUSES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A great deal has been recently published under the above caption that has had a tendency to create a certain degree of misapprehension in the public mind, and to lead to erroneous conclusions, that may possibly divert attention from the true source of those deleterious influences present in improperly-constructed houses, and which have been the cause of so much disease and death. In losing sight of the real cause we, of course, lose sight of the true remedy; and as the eradication of the evil is that which is principally desired, it becomes necessary to get as close as possible to the facts which surround the cause, and thus to arrive at the cause itself, and, per sequence, at the remedy. Much of the discussion that this subject has elicited resembles the profound deliberations of the three Scottish philosophers who endeavored to determine the reason why a fish placed in a vessel filled to the brim with water did not cause the water to overflow, or, in other words, why a fish did not displace an amount of water equivalent to its bulk. After a long and tedious discussion it occurred to them to apply the test of actual experiment, when they found that the fish did displace an amount of water equal to its bulk, and the discussion from a negative point of view was brought to a speedy termination. Now, if it should be determined that the so-called "sewer gas" is a myth so far as its actual effect upon the human organism is concerned, it will leave some of the "sewer gas" disputants in the same position as the sage philosophers of Scotland. There is no question whatever that among the most active sources of malarial disease in cities is sewage not under proper control. Sewage is simply organic matter undergoing a rapid process of decomposition, and in this process is a great absorbent of oxygen, by which the chemical elements of the organic matter are enabled to form new combinations, generally of a gaseous nature. The original elements of this organic matter were held together in proper proportion by vital forces, and, having lost their cohesion by the destruction of these vital forces, they are free to form new combinations. The original elements were, chiefly, carbon, (which enters largely into all organic matter,) oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and sulphur, and the resulting gases are carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, nitrogen, and a gas called "marsh gas," which is the same as that known as fire-damp, and more directly the product of vegetable decomposition. Letheby places the relative proportion of these gases emanating from sewage as follows:

Marsh gas	73.833
Carbonic acid	15.899
Nitrogen	10.187
Sulphuretted hydrogen	.081
Total	100.000

The deadly power of any of these gases is due to its specific gravity. This is particulary the case with carbonic acid gas, which is the principal component of marsh gas, and is therefore the leading element in sewage gases. This gas when present in sufficient quantity, possesses the power of excluding oxygen or driving it away from the ordinary atmosphere, and as this oxygen is the first necessity of life, its exclusion produces asphixia or stifling, and death from this cause ensues. But by virtue of its specific gravity it is heavier than common air, and will not rise from the sewer in which its generated, unless under the influence of powerful currents of air that overcome its specific gravity. But neither carbonic acid gas nor any other gas can, of itself, produce a specific disease or any form of contagion whatever. We must, therefore, look away from and beyond these gases for the cause of those diseases that invade our homes by way of the sewers and their house connections. In fact, there is not evolved in the process of decomposition that takes place in sewage matter a sufficient quantity of any of these gases, which, on being introduced and distributed into the atmosphere of dwellings will produce asphixia. But there is developed during this process in immense quantities those microscopic organisms which, under the generic term of "germs," accompany all forms of organic decomposition. These germs are living organisms endowed with vital force and vital functions. Although their precise characteristics are hidden from the unaided vision, even in the microscope, their vital energy is distinctly determined, and they evince by their action that power which is alone possessed by living organisms. Whether they are vegetable or animal or both it is difficult to determine. In fact, it is possible that they occupy that position in the scale of organic life where the border line between the animal and vegetable kingdoms has not yet been drawn, and that they assume at will the functions pertaining to either. It has been contended by some that they are spontaneously produced, but the elements of organic matter possess the inherent power of reorganizing themselves into vital forms. By others, on the contrary, and with the greater reason, it is maintained that every form of organic life now found upon the earth proceeds from some antecedent form, and that the minutest organisms are no exception to the general rule. Whatever may be their genesis, there is no doubt of their existence. Calling in the aid of the microscope to determine, if possible, the characteristics of the lowest organic forms that are made visible by the highest power of this instrument, we find a cellular development common to all organic matter both animal and vegetable, and that not only each cell, but each minute granule composing the cell, is endowed with two functions, viz., that of nutrition and of propagation; that is, each possesses the power of sustaining life and of reproduction. As this cellular development is the common characteristic of all the component parts of the human organism—the bones, the tissues, the muscles, the nerves, and the blood-corpuscles—it is not a difficult matter to trace the effect of the introduction into the circulation of minute abnormal forms of vitality, that possess the power of extracting or receiving the elements of nutrition that are disseminated through the corporeal organization by the natural processes of digestion and circulation. These abnormal forms of life, possessing at the same time the power of reproduction to an astounding degree, (one of them being capable of multiplying itself in four hours as many times as there are people on the face of the globe,) they are enabled to acquire by the mere force of numbers a fearful potentiality—capable of antagonizing the whole vital power of the system into which they are introduced. The development of these minute organisms requires, in the first instance, a certain amount of heat, moisture, and the absence of light. These conditions are admirably fulfilled in the very construction of sewers. These receptacles and conduits of refuse become, in effect, not only retorts for the evolution of gases, but hatching places for the germs of disease. The necks of these retorts are the house-connections, and through them are borne upon the current of the watery vapors and gases that are generated in large quantities, aided at times by strong currents of air driven in at the mouth of the sewers—these germs are distributed into the interior of dwellings, and in the silent hours of the night, when the whole system is relaxed in sleep, they form a lodgment and commence their deadly work. In the City of New-York there are 84,200 buildings, in which more than 1,000,000 souls are exposed to this ever-present danger. The system of sewerage that obtains here is the same that has been adopted throughout the whole United States. It is known technically as the "water carriage system," and with an abundant supply of water, proper construction, and sufficient outlet, it is the one that has been found most available in practice. For the evils connected with it, for which I have endeavored to define, there is a very simple remedy. It is to prevent the formation of the currents of vapor which carry with them the minute germs of disease. They are not always accompanied by gases in quantities to make their presence manifest by their odor. The germs themselves are without odor, and cannot be detected. But they will not enter a house unless borne in by a current of air or vapor. The place to stop this current at that point of the house-connection that is most accessible and nearest to the main sewer. To do this effectually, something besides a mere water trap is required; there should be a trap that is a combination of a water seal and a mechanical obstacle. The one recently exhibited to the Board of Health, having a rubber ball within the trap that automatically closes the orifice, seems to fulfill the required conditions. I refer to this the more cheerfully, as it has been invented since the publication of a statement made by myself four years ago before the American Public Health Association that no trap had yet been invented that would exclude sewer emanations from the interior of dwellings, and I trust the inventor may receive what few inventors do receive—a reward for his simple and cheap yet effective remedy for a great and growing evil. That something of this kind is necessary becomes more and more palpable every day. All the forms of disease that are due to this source are on the increase, and the great number of instances that have come under my personal observation where defective appliances, even in dwellings of the most pretension, have been the cause of sickness, exhibits a very general want of information on this important subject. Among the most remarkable were several cases of typhoid fever communicated to children through the milk which they drank. The vessels containing it having been placed in the wash-basin of the nursery to keep it cool, the germs emanating from the sewer were deposited in the milk and thus conveyed into the system. Other instances have come under my notice where whole families of children were subject to nausea at night from the emanations through the wash-basins. In every case the house appliances were without main traps or external ventilation. The truth is that the sub-cellar requires a more careful attention than the drawing-room, if we would prolong an existence whose visible surroundings are generally so studiously considered.

It must be always borne in mind that any contrivance that seeks to stop the currents of bad air by merely retaining a small quantity of water in what is called an "S" trap must fail, because the water itself by its evaporation supplies the very vapors that create an ascending current, and the minute organisms that breed the pestilence, can find no more suitable habitat than the foul water that collects in a receptacle of this kind. An auxiliary defense must be secured by an automatic valve that will seal the orifice against any pressure from the reverse side. This is the only safety.

EGBERT L. VIELE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 11, 1878.

THE TELEPHONE.

SOME CURIOUS EFFECTS IN ROCHESTER—WIRES RECEIVING AND CONDUCTING THE SOUNDS WHEN NOT WITHIN TEN FEET OF EACH OTHER.

From the Rochester Express, March 13.

The telephone concert last night developed one strange fact that undoubtedly was not on the programme. While Prof. Johnson was testing and getting into shape, in the afternoon, his telephone for use in the evening, the singing by the people in Buffalo was plainly heard through the telephone in Mannel's store, on Front-street. This store is connected by a wire with the office of the Rochester Brewing Company, on Lake-avenue; and yet an investigation showed that the Brewing Company wire did not touch at any point the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which were used in transmitting the electricity which reproduced in Rochester the sounds made in Buffalo.

A similar state of things occurred in the evening during the concert, but the telephone line affected this time was that running between Amsden's ticket and insurance office, in the basement of Powers' Block, and the office in the depot. The cornet solo and the singing of the performers in Buffalo were plainly heard in the telephone in Mr. Amsden's office. An investigation brought to light the astonishing fact that the only point where the telephone wire and the Western Union Union wire used in the concert approached one another was near the Waverley Hotel, but that even there they were not less than 10 feet apart. No nearer connection than this could be found between the two wires at any point, so that in some mysterious way the current of electricity must have been transmitted from one wire to the other through not less than 10 feet of air. The people in the office at Amsden's once before noticed that sounds were produced in their telephone by the people using the line of the Vacuum Oil Company, though the wires are entirely distinct, and do not approach each other at any point within several feet. This we regard as one of the most wonderful developments yet of this mysterious force of electricity, but perhaps the electricians will be able to give some explanation of the fact, which is well attested.

CUE AND FINGER BILLIARDS.

The contest at cue and finger billiards between Messrs. William Sexton and "Yank" Adams for Mr. Gilmore's purse of $500, was continued at Gilmore's Garden yesterday afternoon and evening. Profiting by the experience of Friday evening, the contestants cut the struggle short by one half, Mr. Adams in each game playing 1,000 points with his fingers to Sexton's 500 with the cue. This arrangement met with hearty approval, and added considerably to the interest of the exhibition. Sexton played in comparatively poor luck in the afternoon, and made only two large runs—139 and 107—in his thirteenth and fourteenth innings. He astonished the spectators, however, by executing two remarkably pretty but most inexplicable shots. The game ended in "Yank's" favor, his score standing 1,000 to Sexton's 448. His largest runs were 242, 110, 103, 100, 105, and 220. In the final game of the contest Sexton opened with a run of 26 from the string, which he followed three innings later with a very delicate "nurse" of 105. Another pretty run of 62 was made in his innings brought to a sudden close by a remarkable miss, placed his score 251 to Yank's 41. In his ninth inning "Yank," apparently with the design of allowing his opponent a breathing spell, got the balls in the corner and kept up a most unusual "tatoo" upon them, which, when it ceased, left his score 181 to Sexton's 298. The latter figure was increased to 319 a moment later, and Yank's inning succeeded in making the spectators, making the boldest and most difficult draw, massé, round-the-table, and bank shots with great ease and accuracy. In the eighteenth inning "Yank" ran up 120, increasing his score to 326, only 7 less than Sexton's. In his twenty-first inning Sexton made a beautiful run of 65, increasing his score to 416, leaving him but 84 to make to win the game. "Yank" having missed, Sexton, by a few "calculation" shots, got the balls in position on the right-hand rail and played them for 68, when they "broke." Careful play brought them together again, and, amid great applause, he closed the game with an average of over 22, leaving Adams' score 355.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT CONCERTS.

The last in a series of promenade concerts was given by Mr. C. S. Grafulla, at the armory of the Seventh Regiment, last evening. As it was generally understood that the affair was complimentary to Band-master Grafulla, the attendance was much larger than usual. Many of the company rooms were handsomely decorated, and materially relieved the otherwise sombre appearance of the armory. The programme of music is appended:

1. March, "Washington"..... Aronson
2. Cantique de Noël!..... Adams
3. Champagne Galop..... Wolstaffer
4. Overture, "Zampa"..... Herold
5. Waltz, "Beautiful May"..... Strauss
6. Reminiscences of Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, 1862. Second Company Song. Sixth Company Song. Ninth Company Song. "Comrades, Touch the Elbow." Seventh Regiment Veteran Guard Quickstep.
7. Selections, "Faust"..... Gounod
7. Aria, "Corneé Obligato"..... William C. Bowen
8. March, "Fatinitza"..... Suppé
9. Waltz, "Dreams on the Ocean"..... Strauss
10. Song, "Abendstille"..... Gumbert
10. Polka, "Papageno"..... Schaeh
11. March, "Whoe Emma"..... Schaeh

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's office before Hon. Abram H. Daily, Surrogate, during the past week:

Wills proved: Walter H. Davis, John McBride, Helena Covert, Samuel Cottrell, Mary H. Ayres, and George W. Smith, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration are granted on the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Belle B. Hobbs, Jacob F. Schneider, Edwin Farry, Catharine A. Moelich, Mary Lilly, Phebe A. Martin, Catharine Woodland Dusch, Alfred N. Whitehorne, Hannah Coogan, George W. Beed, Jacob Wahle, Timothy Donovan, and John H. Doscher, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Caleb R. Barker were granted to Eliza J. Barker, of John L. Laidlaw to Henry L. Daniels, of Albert Gillig and Charles Gillig to Otto Gillig, all of the City of Brooklyn.

AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

A number of prominent gentlemen, including Hon. E. D. Morgan, Gen. John A. Dix, John Taylor Johnston, Samuel Blatchford, Marshall O. Roberts, August Belmont, Dudley Field, W. E. Dodge, C. B. Potter, and others, have invited Mr. George Tickner Curtis to deliver the first three lectures of his course in American Constitutional History. Mr. Curtis has accepted the invitation, and the lectures will be delivered in Association Hall, the first on Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., the second on Tuesday evening, April 2, and the third on Tuesday evening, April 9.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—Mrs. Hayes is visiting Mr. Scott Cook at Chillicothe, Ohio. The President will join her about the 1st of April, when they will proceed to Colorado to attend the Farnes-Harrop wedding.

LAW REPORTS.

A QUESTION OF MARRIAGE.

THE PROPOSED SUIT OF THE ALLEGED WIDOW OF JOHN F. MARSHALL—HER CLAIM TO DOWER IN HIS PROPERTY.

A proposed suit whereby Mrs. Ruth Cooper, otherwise Marshall, seeks to establish her claim as the widow of the late John F. Marshall, the wealthy stage proprietor, was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the return to an ex parte order requiring the attendance of Henrietta Pitcher and Ann O'Brien as witnesses before the framing of the complaint. In obtaining the order Mrs. Marshall made an affidavit stating that she resides at No. 207 West Twenty-fourth-street, and that she is the widow of Mr. Marshall, who died on Jan. 10, 1878. He then owned some real estate in West Twenty-second-street. She says she cannot begin her action to recover dower until six months have elapsed after her husband's death. At the end of that period, however, she says she intends to bring such an action to recover a one-third share of his real estate. She expects, she says, to prove her marriage with Mr. Marshall by the testimony of Henrietta Pitcher, and to prove that the relations of husband and wife existed between her and Mr. Marshall by the testimony of Ann O'Brien. The real estate is now held by Elias Merrill, of Sharrabah, Susquehanna. By a remembrance counsel the taking of the testimony was set down to take place at noon to-morrow at the office of ex-Judge Fullerton, who is the counsel for the alleged widow.

The story of the case is something out of the ordinary run. Mr. Marshall, who was 69 years old at the time of his death and possessed an estate of about $750,000, was generally believed to be a bachelor. He left no will, and his estate was taken by his relatives. His brother, Jesse A. Marshall, took out letters of administration on his estate. Mrs. Marshall had married Isaac P. Cooper, a Long Saench hotel proprietor, by whom she has two children. She obtained a divorce from Cooper in April, 1875. Two days after the decree of divorce, she says, Mr. Marshall placed a ring on her finger, saying, "That binds us together for life." There was no formal ceremony, but they went to live together as man and wife, and so lived until his death. He furnished the money with which to carry on the household, introduced her to persons as his wife, and took his dinners at the house he rented for her. Miss Henrietta Pitcher, who is Mrs. Marshall's sister, and is to be examined as one of the witnesses in the case, has made a deposition, saying that on the evening of the marriage her sister informed Mr. Marshall of her divorce. He then said, "Then you are a free woman!" She answered, "Yes, according to law." Mr. Marshall then said he would not give any other man the right to call her his wife. "From this time forward," he added, "you are my wife and I am your husband; you belong to me and I belong to you. We are husband and wife." He then took a heavy gold ring from his pocket, placed it on her finger, and said: "This binds the bargain, and makes us husband and wife." The plaintiff then said, "I will be your wife as long as I live." Mr. Marshall asked her to keep the marriage a secret for two years. The plaintiff suggested three years. Mr. Marshall assented to the change, saying: "That is right. I have always promised my mother that I would never marry her lifetime, and I wish to keep the marriage secret as long as she lives, and then if you wish to be married over again in public, I will consent to it."

EXAMINING A COMPANY'S OFFICERS.

Judge Sanford, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision in the two suits brought by John M. McGuffin against William B. Dinsmore, as President of the Adams Express Company. The actions are brought to recover $20,000 for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, and the plaintiff moved to have not only Mr. Dinsmore, but also other officers of the company—which is a joint stock company—examined as adverse parties before trial. This motion was opposed by Charles M. Da Costa as far as the examination of all is concerned, on the ground that the questions asked would probably be such as the witnesses could not answer without criminating themselves or rendering themselves liable to prosecution. As regards the examinations of any persons excepting Mr. Dinsmore, the specific objection was made that they were not parties to the action. Gen. Francis C. Barlow, who appeared for the plaintiff, conceded that the officers of the company, though not made parties—because the statute permits suit to be brought for or against a joint-stock company in the name of its President—were really parties to the action. Judge Sanford, in deciding the motion yesterday, holds that only Mr. Dinsmore can be examined, he being the only party defendant. He says that the plaintiff need not have availed himself of his statutory privilege to sue the President, but might have sued every member of the company. The Judge also holds that Mr. Dinsmore's objection, that his answers to certain questions which may be asked him may criminate him, is not a valid justification for refusing to be sworn. When questions of such a character are addressed to him he may or may not avail himself of the personal privilege which the law in such cases accords to him.

A SAD CASE OF DESTITUTION.

Mr. Chiardi, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, on Friday received an anonymous letter, informing him that in a rear house on the north side of Thirty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, an American lady, evidently of good family, was living with her two small children upon the charity of "a poor Irish family, but an awful bad one." Yesterday, Mr. Chiardi discovered the place, which is approached through a covered alley-way, at No. 241 West Thirty-third-street. The woman referred to in the anonymous letter was Mrs. Julia Moon, whom the officer found to be sick and despondent. Her two bright little children, Benjamin, aged 5 years, and Susie, aged 3 years, were covered with filth, and the place in which they lived was termed facetiously a "boarding-house," controlled by Mrs. Charlton. This woman's premises consisted of two rooms, in the front one Chiardi visited them, there were six drunken women, besides the mistress of the place, and Mrs. Moon and her children. Mrs. Moon was nearly naked. She was taken before Justice Kilbreth, in the afternoon Market Police Court yesterday, where she said that her husband was a book-keeper out of employment and dissipated; she had been living three weeks and a half in Mrs. Charlton's house, a resort of vile persons, and her little boy was forced to beg. The children were put under the charge of the Female Guardian Society, and the mother was sent to the care of the Commissioner of Charities and Correction. Mrs. Moon is an intelligent-looking woman, who limps very badly, and has a dejected appearance. Her children are handsome and precocious, and they attracted a great deal of attention in the court-room yesterday.

A BANKRUPTCY DECISION REVERSED.

Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered a decision in bankruptcy in the matter of Daniel G. Burton and George Watson, bankrupts, in which he substantially reverses the decision rendered by himself only a few weeks ago in the same matter. The bankrupts are partners in the lumber business in New-York and Canada. Burton has never had any domicile in the United States, but has always lived in Canada, making occasional visits to Chicago, where Watson resided. At the time the petition was filed he was in this City. The Union Bank of Canada, a creditor, interposed a petition praying that Burton might not be adjudged a bankrupt, and Judge Blatchford rendered a decision granting the petition. Yesterday Judge Blatchford rendered a second decision, in which he says: "After carefully considering the testimony herein, and the arguments thereon, I am of opinion that the bankrupt, Burton, was on the 11th of February, 1878, when the petition was filed, in good faith and actually residing within the jurisdiction of the United States, and that he then resided in his district at the place designated in the petition. The intent and the acts conjoined to effect a change of residence. The petition of the intervenors is dismissed."

A RAILROAD SUIT STOPPED.

The Attorney-General yesterday issued instructions to his representatives, Davies, Work, McNamee & Hilton, and ex-Judge Green, for a discontinuance of the suit brought by them in the name of the people of the State against the Long Island Railroad Company, Col. T. E. Sharp, its Receiver, and James Hood Wright. The complaint in the action charged that the appointment of the Receiver had been fraudulent and his administration wasteful, and rested unfavorably on the feelings of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. in connection with the appointment of Col. Sharp. The Attorney-General says he was misled as to the facts, and upon the information supplied him the proceedings will be discontinued at the suit. Not being satisfied with the explanations offered, and the charges not being substantiated, the Attorney-General directed the discontinuance. A petition, also, signed by nearly all of the Board, is delivered, was signed by the representatives of 59,000 out of the 66,000 shares of the company's stock, and by nearly all the bondholders and other creditors, and was presented to the Attorney-General.

A DANGEROUS MISTAKE.

The case of the United States against Philip Stiner, the bankrupt tea merchant, for alleged fraudulent concealment of assets, was down on the calendar yesterday, before United States Commissioner Osborn, at 11 o'clock for examination. Commissioner Osborn waited until half an hour beyond that time, and then adding the case and no one appearing, ordered the commitment of Mr. Stiner to await the action of the Grand Jury. He then called the sureties of Mr. Stiner, and no one answering, he declared the bond forfeited, and sent it to the District Attorney's office, so that the bondsmen may be

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1878.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No.* 1,258 *Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle and South Atlantic States, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with areas of light rain, warm southerly veering to colder north-west winds, and falling, followed by rising, barometer.

GOVERNMENT AND THE SAVINGS BANKS.

It is difficult to speak respectfully of the anxiety in regard to the people's savings manifested by a Congress which has done more than any of its predecessors to destroy credit and to impair the resources of institutions whose solvency is essential to the welfare of millions. A silver bill which violates the Treasury contract with subscribers to the funded loan is followed by measures that presuppose a continuance of implicit confidence in the obligations of the Government, and a willingness to make it the depositary of sums at present intrusted to savings banks. The immediate effect is mischievous. The various measures before Congress, and the discussions arising out of them, tend to foster an undiscriminating distrust of the condition of these institutions, at a time when prudential considerations dictate the opposite course. Encouragement is given to the idea that unsoundness is the rule among them, and solvency the exception. Depositors are led to believe that their money is in jeopardy, and that they cannot too quickly withdraw their deposits and invest them in Government bonds. However applicable these suggestions may be to the West, they are certainly not just in their bearing upon savings banks in the Eastern States, on whose vast interests they operate injuriously. The failures in this State and in the New-England States have been quite sufficient to indicate the need of more effective supervision and to stimulate thrifty persons to a greater exercise of caution, but they have been inconsiderable in comparison with the institutions of unquestioned strength, with an aggregate of assets not far short of $800,000,000. The collapse of a few trumpery concerns in Chicago, the unveiling of a few gross frauds in this City, and the ruin brought upon some Massachusetts banks by their unwise preference for real estate investments,—though all worthy of examination and thought, do not constitute an excuse for the crusade now carried on against savings banks generally.

So far as these attacks are a part of the plan for promoting the sale of the Government four per cents to our own people, they are a mistake. Let it be widely known that Congress considers savings banks insecure, and that the Secretary of the Treasury in one way or another sustains the opinion, and "runs" become inevitable. When a "run" of this nature sets in panic is not far off, as Friday's events at Boston plainly show. A check may be applied by the enforcement of the rule requiring notice of withdrawal, but, after all, that is a palliative only, and one that does not contribute to the re-establishment of confidence. The feeling, moreover, is not unlikely to be contagious. The tidings spread, and so does the uneasiness which is the beginning of excitement. In the case of Boston we cannot help thinking that a bill reported to the Legislature, nominally to protect depositors, has awakened suspicion. It conveys an impression of weakness, which the disproportionate amount of bonds and mortgages in the schedule of assets does not dispel. This circumstance, in conjunction with the unwise proceedings at Washington, may partially explain the Boston business. Now what will be the effect? Ultimately, perhaps, the institutions that weather the storm will cut down their loans on real estate and increase their holdings of Government bonds. This is a change that ought to be made, panic or no panic. Meanwhile, however, the bonds already held will be thrown upon the market as the readiest means of obtaining the money called for by timid depositors. The New-York and New-England savings banks have more than a hundred millions in these securities, so that the sales occasioned by the discredit officially cast upon the banks may for some time counterbalance the purchase of four per cents by depositors on their own account. Another evil is probable, which those afflicted with a mania for funding may not heed, but which may be painfully felt by owners of real estate mortgaged to the banks. The latter, as a measure of precaution, may be expected to call in some loans of this nature and to reduce others. Under more auspicious circumstances, the process might not be embarrassing. At present it would entail inconvenience and loss even where it did not produce disaster.

Bad as it is, all this would be intelligible if Congress and the Treasury were united in favor of a well-considered scheme of Postal savings banks, modeled after the English system, with such modifications as might be required to adapt it to this country. The undermining of existing institutions would then be only a prelude to the organization of a plan based upon the nation's credit. For this justification we look in vain. Mr. SHERMAN's interest in the subject appears to depend wholly upon the extent to which it may be made tributary to funding the debt at 4 per cent. He takes no note of the primary purposes to be served by a savings system or the exigencies of the great majority of those who avail themselves of it. He imagines that a bond will be a good substitute for a depositor's book,—forgetting the necessity of providing for withdrawals as well as deposits, and forgetting also the manifold risks which attach to the possession of bonds by persons situated as depositors usually are. Mr. WALLACE's bill, adopted by the Senate, rests upon the same notion and is open to the same objection. Its fifty-year 4 per cent. bond, with $25 as its lowest denomination, may meet a certain want, but as a substitute for a deposit in a savings bank it is a delusion. It cannot serve the purposes which the average depositor has in view. The bill introduced in the House on Friday by Mr. ROBBINS approaches nearer the mark as regards the receipt of small sums at Postal money-order offices; but the money orders which are to be given in exchange for deposits are a sorry substitute for the privilege of withdrawing the money at will. To negotiate an order its owner must submit to a "shave" at the hands of some private broker, since the Treasury is to offer only bonds when the deposits reach specified sums. The Phillips bill is not open to the same objection because its "postal savings bonds" are to be redeemable on presentation; but in this respect they are an adaptation of Mr. KELLEY's interconvertible bond, and are coupled with a provision that looks not unlike inflation.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The present state of affairs in Europe suggests the idea of an excited family group assembled for the reading of some rich relation's will, of the contents of which they are totally ignorant, although one and all suppose themselves to be deeply interested therein. Nothing is talked of but the International Congress, and yet no one seems to know when it is to meet, what it is to do, of whom it is to consist, or, in a word, anything definite about it. The only points which seem tolerably clear are that it will be assembled at Berlin, that each State will be represented by two plenipotentiaries, and that "all matters of European interest," whatever that may mean, will be freely discussed. It is now tolerably certain that the representatives of England will be Lord LYONS and Sir HENRY ELLIOT, notwithstanding Sir ROBERT PEEL's recent objection to them on the ground that they are not of one mind as regards the work in hand, and it may safely be predicted that Russia's spokesmen will be Gen. IGNATIEFF and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF.

But although diplomacy may stand still, events move on. The question of Egyptian finance and internal administration, originally mooted by England, has been warmly taken up by France, and both powers, while strongly repudiating all thought of annexation, seem determined to subject this chaotic department to a thorough purification. It is rumored that another insurrection has broken out in Northern Syria, and that the insurgents, profiting by the universal confusion reigning in the East, have declared themselves independent of the Sultan's authority. Armenia, or rather a section of the Armenian population—a distinction worth remarking—has petitioned for a European protectorate, as a safeguard against Turkish misrule on the one hand, and Russian usurpation on the other. The alleged rejection by Russia of Greece's demand to be represented at the congress, though contradicted by the Russian journals, has kindled in the Greek capital a feeling of irritation which will not be easily appeased. Servia, following Greece's lead, has made a similar demand, which is still unanswered; and Montenegro now shows signs of doing likewise. Two fresh iron-clads have been ordered up to the Sea of Marmora, and, *per contra*, two Russian divisions are marching eastward from Adrianople. The Servian Army of the Timok has been disbanded, but large bodies of Militia are still under arms, as a protection against the enmity of Austria or the friendship of Russia. Finally, Roumania, irritated at Russia's delay to indemnify her for the injuries inflicted by the war, and doubly so at the latter's persistent demand for the cession of Bessarabia, is said to have declared point-blank that "she will not be bound by the treaty of San Stefano," an intimation which, as a Californian orator once phrased it, is "catamount to open defiance."

Meanwhile, through the haze of mystery which has hitherto enveloped the negotiations, various sinister possibilities are beginning to define themselves. Both in London and St. Petersburg many well-informed men are hinting in no ambiguous terms their belief that the much-talked-of congress will never meet at all. Austria has just announced that under no circumstances will she permit Russia to assume the protectorate of the Greek Church as a whole—an assumption, it will be remembered, which was the prime cause of the dispute that brought about the Crimean war. On the other hand, Russia is more than suspected of secretly instigating the Porte to resist Austria's contemplated occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina—a suspicion strengthened by the fact that bodies of Turkish soldiers are laboring day and night upon the fortifications of Mostar, the capital of the latter province, as well as on those of the fortresses of Krupa and Gabella.

But by far the most remarkable phenomenon which the past week has produced, is the recently-expressed intention of England and Austria to balance Russia's extension of Bulgaria by giving to Greece Thessaly, Epirus, and Macedonia; in other words, to indemnify the Sultan for the loss of his northern provinces by taking from him those of the south likewise, and thus leaving the ill-starred potentate no dominions at all. This singular proof of friendship has certainly no parallel in history, except, perhaps, an exploit of IVAN the Terrible, who, when one of his favorite courtiers lost an ear in battle, obligingly cut off the other for him, in order "to make him look consistent."

The suppression of the insurrection in the Chimara district of Epirus is said to have been attended with the usual atrocities on the part of the Turkish irregulars, though as yet no reliable details have transpired. The *Agence Russe*, in a recent editorial, pooh-poohs the idea of a secret compact between Russia and Turkey, urging, plausibly enough, that such an arrangement is rendered impossible by the confidential relations existing between the Porte and Mr. LAYARD, to whom every act of the Turkish Government is reported as soon as done. To all appearance, however, England is still unconvinced, and it must be owned that the rapidity of the Russian advance upon the Bosphorus is not calculated to reassure her. In addition to the reinforcement sent to join the troops at Boulair, and the force occupying the outlying villages to the north and west of Constantinople, a flying column has seized the plateau flanking the northern entrance of the Bosphorus, thereby turning inside out, as it were, the Turkish defenses, which are all open on the landward side. Under such circumstances, the increasingly hostile tone of the English press is easily accounted for. On the other hand, the threatening tone recently observable in the leading Vienna journals, and even, for a short time at least, in those of Berlin likewise, seems to have completely died away; and the suggestion of the Czarevna's nephew, Prince BATTENBERG as a candidate for the throne of the reconstructed Principality of Bulgaria has not excited a single unfavorable comment. It is to be remarked, however, that the war subsidy of sixty millions of florins, recently demanded by Count ANDRASSY, has been carried through the Imperial Parliament, despite all opposition, by a majority of 11 votes against 9.

The London *Standard* has just made an abortive effort to stimulate the flagging zeal of the Anti-Russian Party by drawing a sensational picture of the sufferings of the Turkish refugees in Constantinople, and pointing indignantly to these real or supposed horrors as "one effect of the humanitarian march of a Russian Army." Whether burned villages and ravaged fields are phenomena unheard of except in wars waged by Russians, the great mouth-piece of Toryism does not think fit to state; but inasmuch as the refugees in question are flying from regions devastated, not by Russians, but by Greeks, the argument is, to say the least of it, somewhat wide of the mark.

THE NEXT PAN-ANGLICAN COUNCIL.

It was a favorite sneer of Lord MACAULAY that the Church of England was as purely local an institution as the Court of Common Pleas; but within the last forty years this Church has extended itself in the British colonies and in the United States to one hundred and nineteen dioceses, and has accomplished, not an "overlaying the religion of the colonies with a feeble Anglicanism," as an Oxford Professor put it fourteen years ago, but the vigorous teaching of Christianity in the most distant parts of the world, and a vital union between these various missionary dioceses and the mother diocese, or Province of Canterbury. Eleven years ago the English Colonial Church, at the suggestion of the late Bishop FULFORD, of Montreal, was invited to a conference by the late Archbishop LONGLEY, at Lambeth, which was known as the "Pan-Anglican Council of 1867." It was numerously attended by English, American, and Colonial Bishops. It was the time when Bishop GRAY, of Cape Town, South Africa, was attempting to silence the famous Bishop COLENSO, on account of his heresies, and party feeling ran so high that Archbishop LONGLEY could only obtain a full attendance by pledging beforehand to certain Bishops that their heretical brother, who was maintained as a State Bishop and so not easily amenable to the conference, should not be dealt with. But this did not prevent Dr. STANLEY, who was the friend of Dr. COLENSO, as the Dean of Westminster Abbey, from closing the doors of this venerable edifice, the natural home of English Episcopacy, against the collective Episcopate of the Anglican world. The conference accomplished less than was hoped for, but has been felt as a helpful and unifying influence in the Anglican Communion. It was an off-set to the Ecumenical Council at Rome, and made men realize, for the first time, that the Anglican Church was something more than a local institution for Whig politicians to berate and belittle.

This Pan-Anglican Council is invited by Archbishop TAIT to meet again at Lambeth, on July 2, of this year. The invitation includes all men who are entitled to wear shovel hats—the Bishops in England, the Colonial and Missionary Bishops, and the Bishops of Scotland, Ireland, and the United States. The conference will do more than talk or pass resolutions. It will be in session for four weeks. The first week will be occupied with the general discussion of the subjects under consideration; then the subjects will be referred to select committees, which will sit during the second and third weeks and draw up their reports, and the fourth week will be occupied with these reports and with the final pronouncements which the united Anglican Episcopate, after mature deliberation, think best to make to their Church and to the world.

Six subjects are to come before them. The first is, "The best mode of maintaining union among the various Churches of the Anglican Communion." The need of closer bonds of union is now manifest, and probably the present conference will lead to something like an Ecumenical Council of the Anglican Church in the near future. The next subject is, "Voluntary boards of arbitration for churches to which such an arrangement may be applicable," and aims to meet the emergencies which beset a church during its transition from a merely missionary position to compete organization. The third subject is, "The relations to each other of Missionary Bishops and of Missionaries in various branches of the Anglican Communion acting in the same country." This also looks to better organization as the next step beyond the pioneer period. The subject of "Anglican chaplains on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere," will receive attention. The fifth topic is to ascertain the most effective way of dealing with "the modern forms of infidelity." This is a subject of great interest and one which will serve to connect this council closely with the drift of present opinion and to show how far this Church understands the spirit of the age and is able to deal wisely with its questionings. The discussions will close with an interchange of statements and opinions about "the conditions, progress, and needs of the various churches of the Anglican Communion," and it is hardly possible for this subject to be thoroughly considered without results of the greatest benefit to the English Church and to the whole Christian world. The entire series of propositions is limited to practical matters. It shows that an immense advance has been made during the last decade in ecclesiastical organization, and that, collectively, the Anglican Communion is rapidly coming to a point where it will have something authoritative to say about our common Christianity. What has been done in missionary development by the Church of England is the fruit of the last two centuries, and chiefly of the last forty years, so far as rapid growth is concerned, and the next Pan-Anglican Council will be closely watched by all Protestant people to see how far its Bishops will rise to a liberal and comprehensive estimate of their position. There are great possibilities involved in this conference, and its practical character is not the least of its recommendations to general interest. What the people of to-day look for is a wider grasp of the principles of Christianity than the purely local Church is able to conceive of or reach out to. It is possible for the English Church collectively at this council to put itself, both for coming unity among religious people and for all the interests which a living Christian organization should have at heart, in a position of great practical usefulness to the world. We understand that Bishop POTTER will attend, and that many of his brother Bishops in this country will accompany him.

THE SEDUCTIVENESS OF INTEREST.

The seductiveness—one might almost say the fascination—of interest got, or to be got, from money is very remarkable. Ordinarily, people who have not had money at interest care very little about it, indeed, never think of it. But after they have once had interest—have familiarized themselves with the fact that money is worth somthing—they very rarely forget it, or fail to act upon it. Capitalists, whether big or little, almost never allow any amount of money, however small, to lie idle. They invest and reinvest as fast as they get anything, and rich men in business are on this account quite as likely, if not more likely, to be short of cash as men of ordinary means. They come to regard any amount of money less as a given sum than as a source of income—thinking of a thousand dollars at 6 or 7 or 10 per cent. per annum rather than as a thousand dollars. It is this habit of mind, doubtless, which, among other things, makes men of capital more unwilling to part with any portion of it than men without capital are to let what they may chance to have on hand slip through their fingers. The former mentally calculate the interest of every amount; the latter merely consider the sum itself.

Large capitalists often feel poor, not from any losses they have sustained, but from their inability to invest surplus funds in such stocks or property as they approve. The instance of the wealthy New-Yorker who refused to contribute to a worthy charity because he had a quarter of a million of dollars on deposit in divers banks without interest sounds like satire; but it is illustrative of his class. Interest, excellent as it is in itself, frequently has a bad influence, as in the example quoted, on the mind of the person expecting it or receiving it. Up to a certain extent, within what is known as legal rates, interest is of reciprocal advantage to the borrower and the lender, and is a well-regulated feature of commercial law. Carried to a high figure, made usurious, interest debauches and demoralizes, as hundreds of men, originally just and unextortionate, have found. After getting 10 per cent. for some time, they want 15; after getting 15 they want 20; until at last the spirit of the pawnbroker entering into them, they are absorbed and controlled by the passion of avarice. Lending money at usurious rates destroys, after a time, the common feelings of humanity; unfits a man for the common enjoyments of life; turns him into a mere money-making machine. It all springs from the seductiveness of interest. Beguiling him at first, it fastens upon, masters, and morally consumes him at last.

It is singular, too, how alluring interest is to persons in the humblest circumstances, particularly after they have had the pleasure of receiving it. The man whose life is continued toil can hardly understand how he can get anything except from downright hard work; but, finding that he can, he is so delighted with his experience that the memory remains with him always, and is a constant source of satisfaction. To have a little money working for him, working when he is asleep or at rest—so he is apt to put it—captivates his fancy, and very naturally. Because he does not understand it, because it is a mystery, renders the thing more alluring, and increases his satisfaction. He is likely to value two or three dollars which he has gained as interest more than he would twenty or thirty that he has earned by labor. Money earned dignifies him; interest on money puzzles and seduces him. He will incur any number of risks for the expectation of interest, dear to his heart because it is, with him, a sort of financial superstition, a clear gain, since it seems to yield something from nothing. No wonder that to him, and to such as he, it is a veritable seduction.

The way in which the average man is affected by interest, and the hope of it, explains why so many worthless banks and bankers, all over the country, have been able to secure deposits. They had no credit, nor were they entitled to any. In lieu of it, they hung out signs, and advertised generally that they allowed interest—the main concern to the multitude, who seldom stop to make any further inquiry. Sagacious men of the world accept appearance and promise as nothing until they have discovered whether they are accompanied by responsibility. They are more solicitous as to the safety of their investment than of the rate of interest to be derived from it. They are made suspicious, and are deterred when the rate is above what the rules of ordinary business will justify. Not so the unworldly and inexperienced man. The offer of interest so excites his cupidity and blinds his judgment that the question of security seldom occurs to him until it is too late. Even after he has lost—after he has been manifestly swindled—he is too much disposed to trust the next sharper who tempts him with large interest. He does not remember that the fellow who expects to steal the principal feels that he can afford to pay any rate of interest, and that the less honest a banker or merchant or corporation is, the more ready he or it is with big promises.

A PLEA FOR FINISH IN ART.

The younger generation of artists of the United States need complain no longer that injustice is done them either on the part of the press or the public. Since they have begun to assert themselves, particularly in the Academy exhibition of last year and the present independent exhibition at the Kurtz Gallery, due attention has been given their style of work by critics and connoisseurs, and while unfavorable remarks have not been wanting from the public and older artists, yet these can be balanced by vigorous expressions of pleasure and good will coming from sources where such leniency was least expected. Among the groups who come to the new exhibition to discriminate and judge, the most prevailing criticism is to the effect that their pictures show a sad lack of "finish." Arguments have been brought forward to show that in a picture finish is a relatively unimportant point, which it may be often well to have, but is not indispensable. But there are very many people who do not agree with this verdict. Let us look, then, at the side of those critics who call strenuously for "finish," and see with how much reason they make their demands.

In the first place, a hard-finished picture is easy to criticise. Finish covers a multitude of sins—although it seldom humbles itself. There is something definite to say about a picture which is elaborately finished. How solid! we can say. How like wood that table is! How hard that rock! How wax-like that flesh! Then, there is no doubt whatever that the artist has worked a long, long while over his canvas. We are sure he has not been lazy—and the feeling is always pleasant that we are getting our money's worth. We need not vex our minds with the question as to whether the artist meant anything by his picture, or has brought out well the idea which he obviously intended. A decision as to the merits of the canvas can be arrived at from a simple examination of the "finish." These are some of the many advantages of the highly-wrought painting.

On the other hand, what can be relied upon when finish is lacking? Solid ground is taken from under the feet of the critic. A suspicion arises that the painter has been doing hasty work, mistaking hurry for genius. Or it may be—dreadful thought!—that he is a jocose person, and is secretly laughing in his sleeve over the credulity of the observer. Perhaps it is a mere trick which any painter can learn, although he be incapable of carrying out the work to the last details. At any rate, it looks like slovenly work, and it is safer to damn it on that self-evident ground than to trust one's self to the uncertain maze of speculation as to what suggestiveness there may be, and what the suggestions may mean.

In support of this position on the great question of finished or not finished, it is not necessary to go beyond the limits of the Kurtz Gallery. Two painters exhibit pictures there who are as clearly as possible following the paintings of celebrated Frenchmen, and imitating their work, with sometimes amusing closeness. One, the elder painter, used to follow the landscape and sky effects of Turner. He has worked hard, giving satisfaction to thousands of honest Americans, and made a comfortable fortune. Recently he has taken to imitating DIAZ and ROUSSEAU, probably because he found that their pictures were becoming popular; he is likely to prove as successful now as formerly. The other is a younger man, who has chosen COROT for his model. Whether his imitations of COROT are made seriously or not, there is no means of guessing. The result is a laughable resemblance to the Frenchman, which does not impose on artists or the sharper observers, but cannot fail to gull the indifferent and busy public. There is no claim that these imitations are wrong. They are only instanced to show how much reason there is in being wary of "unfinished" pictures. Want of finish is the crime alleged against COROT by many artists, particularly those of the older school in this country, and now we have a young painter imitating that want of finish. Of course, he puts into his pictures nothing of the subtle elements of beauty which constitute the real value of COROT's later work, but busy people cannot be expected to be so very particular. In art, as in literature, there will always be a certain percentage of burlesque persons who get just near enough to the outer appearance of fine work to make their own respectable in the eyes of some, and, in the eyes of a few, ridiculous.

It will not do, then, for these young men from Paris and Munich to suppose that they are winners. The odds against them are too great. Poor painters can make rough, slap-dashy portraits as quickly as they, and, as some people think, quite as well. Are they sure that some among themselves have not caught a trick, a mannerism, just as the humorist of their exhibition has made a catch at the manner of COROT? It may be conceded that a high and hard finish is a mannerism—a stupid mannerism it may be—but can there be no mannerism of slap-dash? It is for them to prove by hard work that it is individuality and not a mere new method which bids them paint in a violent style. There is one good thing about it. If a picture is bad, the less painting done upon it the better. High finish on a meaningless, taste'ess, worthless picture stands for so many good hours of work thrown away.

STORES ON FIFTH-AVENUE.

Twenty odd years ago a pea-nut or apple stand on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street would not have paid expenses. To-day this locality is the most valuable in the City for fashionable retail trade. The tide of human beings which of afternoons surges past the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, on its way up town is composed chiefly of dwellers in the aristocratic portion of the City—all of whom have more or less money to spend. At the Fifth-avenue the stream divides; about two-thirds follow Broadway, while the rest branch off up Fifth-avenue.

The off-shoot from the parent stream, which runs into Fifth-avenue, represents more wealth than the greater crowd which continues on up Broadway, and herein lies the secret of the steady increase of elegant retail trade on Fifth-avenue. From Fourteenth-street to Thirty-fourth-street there is not to-day a single piece of property that is not more valuable for business than for dwelling-house purposes. Within the last five or six years Fourteenth-street, from University-place to Sixth-avenue, has become alive with stores. It is a sort of fashionable Bowery, and has captured no inconsiderable portion of the retail trade, which formerly gave life to Broadway below Union-square. As Fifth-avenue dwellings between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets give way to stores, this portion of the avenue will become to New-York what the Rue de la Paix is to Paris, and what Regent-street is to London—a fashionable lounge for the wealthy and well-to-do classes.

Though the renting season can hardly yet be said to have commenced, the inquiry for Fifth-avenue property in the localities we have mentioned, for business purposes, and the transactions already effected, indicate a rapid invasion of the aristocratic thoroughfare by the better class of tradesmen who minister to the wants of our wealthy citizens. Fifth-avenue property between Seventeenth and Thirtieth streets, is to-day more valuable for elegant retail trade than Broadway property below Fourteenth-street. A tailor, long-established in one of the Lorillard houses on the west side of Broadway, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, has taken a ten years' lease of Mrs. DEMON's house on Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, opposite the Brunswick, at $7,500 per annum—he to do his own alterations—rather than renew the lease of the house he now occupies at $6,000 per annum. This tells the whole story of the up-town march of elegant retail trade, as well as the relative value of business rentals on our great thoroughfares—above and below Fourteenth-street. From Sixteenth to Twenty-third-street, Fifth-avenue seems likely to be given over to those who trade in pianos, fine furniture, fine pictures, and all articles of fashionable wearing apparel, both for men and women.

The finest store on Fifth-avenue is that on the south-west corner of Twenty-ninth-street, just completed, and has been leased for five years at $7,500 per annum. This building, the old Mortimer mansion, has been entirely rebuilt and remodeled by the present owner, the upper part being adapted to apartment uses for bachelors or families. The Chesterfield House, on the west side of Fifth-avenue, opposite Madison-square, has been leased on a ten years' lease at $10,000 per annum, the tenant to do his own alterations. This building runs through to Broadway, the Broadway front being already used for business purposes. We understand this property has been leased on speculation. The Fifth-avenue front will be sublet for store purposes, while the upper part will be rented in apartments. In five years from now there will be but few fashionable dwellings left on Fifth-avenue below Thirty-fourth-street.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

The more studious frequenters of the Astor Library heard with great satisfaction, when the librarianship became vacant some two years ago, that Mr. J. CARSON BREVOORT had accepted the superintendence of what had long been a languishing institution, just when means were forthcoming to make up the deficiencies of years and add extensively to its usefulness. From the day that Mr. BREVOORT—who was already one of the original trustees—became Superintendent things "took a turn." Scarce a month passed without some welcome improvement, and the student further found in him that ready literary aid which had been previously wanting; for, although nothing is lacking in the way of obliging courtesy on the part of the subordinate officers, they do not pretend to the wide range of knowledge which distinguishes their accomplished chief.

The announcement that he is about to retire from the library has consequently caused widespread surprise and regret, and much conjecture has been rife as to the cause. Mr. BREVOORT's health is precisely of that kind which enables a man to get through plenty of work if he can to some extent choose his own time for it; but he is no longer a young man, and has to be careful. Living at a distance from New-York, he could not conveniently reach the library at the hour at which it opens, and it is pretended that objections were raised by the Trustees on this score, just as though his immediate subordinate was not competent to take control for an hour or so in the morning if his chief was absent. There is, besides, some reason to believe that he had duties other than those which strictly belong to a librarian's work imposed upon him, which, proving irksome, are, likely enough, taken in connection with other annoyances, to have provoked him to resign.

It has been surmised that this unfortunate event has arisen in a large degree from the fact that the Trustees—men chiefly of quite a different stamp from the highly-educated class who control institutions of the sort in Europe—can only see the subject from commercial men's point of view, and have, in fact, treated Mr. BREVOORT just as they might a clerk hired by the week, out of whom so much work, measured by the hour, has to be got, oblivious the while that the quality of his work was such as to amply compensate for even a very small quantity, albeit he appeared to almost daily frequenters of the library to be always on the spot, and ever ready to render the kindest and most painstaking aid.

One thing is certain, they will look in vain for a man who will supply his place. They may get one who will enter the library as the clock strikes the hour, and who will keep the books like a commercial clerk; but they will not get an accomplished American gentleman of courteous manners, wide sympathies, and encyclopedic knowledge. We earnestly trust that Mr. BREVOORT will at all events not resign his trusteeship. He may still be of use by carrying into that body a leaven of literature of which it stands much in need. It would be still better news to learn that, on reflection, the Trustees had begged Mr. BREVOORT to remain at his post. One point has perhaps escaped these gentlemen, and Mr. BREVOORT would be the last man to remind them of it—that were he to include in the time spent in their service long evenings passed in poring over close-printed catalogues, in half a dozen languages, at home, they would find that he had given much more than could have been demanded from him by the strictest computer.

GENERAL NOTES.

Counterfeit trade dollars are circulating in Boston.

That church that was blown down in Atlanta, Ga., can be restored for $200. Its loss was not a severe blow to the society.

Mr. William Everett says that the sum bequeathed to him by his old nurse has been enormously exaggerated. The amount stated was $40,000.

After a long contest Philadelphia has decided to pay its Police $2 25 per day, allowing the Chiefs, Captains, and Lieutenants $75 per year for clothing, and the Sergeants $50.

The late Peter B. Brigham, of Boston, bequeathed $30,000 for a high school in Bakersfield, Vt., his native town, and some of his relatives, residing there, have added $8,000 for the building.

The Indianapolis *Journal* remarks: "The new Postmaster at Petersburg, Va., is an active Democrat, and is said to have been 'the bitterest rebel in the place.' Considering that the district is Republican, and Petersburg the largest town in it, it is a matter of some surprise that a Republican could not have been found capable of filling the position."

According to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the papers of interior Texas "fairly teem with accounts of murders, and homicides have grown so common that it requires some very extraordinary circumstance or other in connection with them to awaken any sort of enthusiasm on the part of the reporters." Texas is another of those peaceful Southern States enjoying to the full the advantages of Democratic rule.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Friday says: "Noah Brooks has been called to account by a newspaper correspondent for referring, in his reminiscenses of President Lincoln, published in *Scribner's Monthly*, to a representation at Washington of 'The Merchant of Venice,' which he witnessed in company with Mr. Lincoln, Edwin Booth appearing as *Shylock*, and the authority of John T. Ford has been given for the statement that Booth never played in Washington during President Lincoln's Administration. Mr. Brooks, replying, does not seem confident of the exact date, only claiming that it was previous to April, 1865. The writer of this paragraph remembers the occasion, and was present at Grover's Theatre the very night. It was in the Winter of 1863-4; President Lincoln sat in his private-box, his company being two or three gentlemen, including his son Robert, then a boy. Booth also appeared that night in an after-piece as *Don Cæsar de Bazan*."

A DULL SEASON IN PARIS

SOCIETY AND THE DRAMA.

INSIDE VIEWS OF FRENCH LIFE AND CHARACTER—OFFICIAL BALL AT THE PRESIDENT'S PALACE—DANCING UNDER DIFFICULTIES—AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL THEATRICALS—SUBSIDY INDEMNITY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 1, 1878.

Paris has not kept up its reputation for gayety this year; the French are not a very hospitable people; they like amusement, but they seek it at the expense of others, and the few great houses of the Faubourgs of St. Germain and St. Honoré who give entertainments, only do so on the principle that *noblesse oblige*. The season never commences until after New Year's, and as the first month of 1878 was marked by the deaths of Victor Emmanuel and Pius IX., there was an excellent excuse for being quiet and economical by going into court mourning. In their heart of hearts nine-tenths of the mourners are as indifferent to everything concerning either King or Pontiff as they would be to the demise of the sovereign of Abyssinia, and there is no court, but it is good form to follow its precedents and prescriptions when there was one, and so the noble Faubourg closed its aristocratic doors and gave out that it would go through a private course of sackcloth and ashes; and the Boule showed its sympathy and sought to curry favor with the descendants of the Crusaders by doing likewise, although it knows that its very existence is ignored by the people who live on the other side of the Seine. Even the official balls have been postponed, to the great chagrin and disappointment of the shop-keepers, not only because they thereby lost much custom, but because they were deprived of the pleasure of assisting in person at the festivities. Things are vastly changed from the times when all the beauty and elegance of this (the world's) metropolis of loveliness was wont to meet within the gilded halls of the Tuileries. It was quite an achievement to obtain a ticket to a court ball in the days of Napoleon III. and Eugénie; but, on Monday night at the Elysée, the aristocracy shone conspicuously by its absence, and was not advantageously replaced by a mob of petty employes of Government, military and naval officers, and dowdy foreigners. The Diplomatic Corps was represented, just as it always must be at every official entertainment—as, for instance at a funeral, and looked about as lively, for it has weighty preoccupations on its mind just now, and there was nothing at the Palace to charm away dull care. The toilets were soiled and out of fashion, or else cheap imitations of Worth and Laferrière, and their wearers were evidently out of their element and ill at ease—a most abnormal condition for a Frenchwoman, and a proof that these must have been of provincial growth, recently imported to the capital. The men struggled with their gloves, and showed that they were not used to such frivolous concessions to fashion, against which the little flags at the ends of their fingers were a continual protest. The Marshal moved through the rooms in an automatic sort of way as usual, and the poor Duchess stood on one side, and received with that stereotyped smile and vacant, bored look, which tells so plainly that you are anything but a welcome guest. In the ball-room the music of the Garde Republicaine was maintaining its well-merited reputation, but the floor was a sight at once curious and appalling. About one-half of the population of the British Islands still believe, in common with the idea about frogs and snails as a diet, that the French are a nation of dancing-masters, but whatever may be their capacities for instruction in choreography, they are fearful and wonderful as performers. Fifty or sixty couples were hopping and gyrating, utterly regardless of time, plunging madly in all directions but the right one, bumping into their neighbors, and being bumped into in their turn, and then stopping suddenly to sponge their streaming faces, and take breath for another evolution. An American lady would shriek with horror if compelled to take part in one of these mobs, whence she would come out with her gown in rags, and I remember, some years ago, one New-York belle, who was famous for her grace and accomplishments in that line, fainting dead away after her first and only *pas de deux* with a Parisian who was reputed to be one of the best dancers at the Tuileries. Still these people seemed to enjoy themselves after their lights, although the floor was strewed with shreds of lace and gauze, and not unfrequently with the bodies of couples who had gone down upon its polished surface. Then there was a buffet, brilliant with the *orfèverie* of Mr. Christophle, for since the expulsion of Louis Philippe, when the patriots, in their wish to possess mementoes of royalty, appropriated all the silver spoons, nothing but imitation ware is provided for national entertainments and official festivities. And at this buffet you could get stale sandwiches and bad champagne if you were hungered and athirst, and withal strong and resolute enough to elbow your way through the famished crowd. Except in point of numbers, the Marshal's ball was not a success, and the newspapers kindly draw attention to the fact that among the guests there was not a single representative of the parties who have hitherto supported his policy and to whose efforts he owes his present position as chief magistrate of his country.

The theatres naturally do a great business, and the Comédie Française, the Vaudeville, and the Variétés, turn away nightly from their doors crowds of disappointed play-goers. The success of the season, however, has been the operette "Le Petit Duc," which has already distanced the former triumph of its composer, Lecocq, "La Fille de Madame Angot," bringing into the treasury of the Renaissance 162,192 francs during its first 30 representations. Neither love nor money can get you a place there, unless you have secured one a fortnight in advance, and its Director, Mr. König, is at his wits' end how to give an affirmative answer to the Prince of Wales, who has telegraphed from London for a box.

America, too, is coming to the fore, and to cater to public amusement, develop native, and hitherto unsuspected talent, and relieve the wants of her impecunious fellow-countrymen. Mrs. Lucy Hooper has commenced a series of amateur theatricals, at 10 francs a ticket, in the Salle Herz, where, on Friday night, 600 pairs of white gloves applauded the performance of Robertson's well known play of "Caste." It was feared that the price of seats and the attractions of other spectacles might interfere with the claims of philanthropy, but a good many French pieces are naughty, and everybody does not understand the language well enough to appreciate the cleverness of the dialogue, and so philanthropy triumphed. Perhaps the selection was just a little ambitious, as most of the audience had already seen it acted by the admirable companies of Wallack and Marie Wilton in New-York or in London, and people will make comparisons. But, as in the "Cid," "Guzman knew no obstacles," and I think that considerable relief was felt when we found that modern genteel comedy, and not "Hamlet" or the "Merchant of Venice" was to be attempted. It will not do to be hypercritical; the actors are inexperienced, and were suffering under all the emotions incidental to a first night. But the alterations were in conformity with tradition and custom and very effective. One in particular especially so; the curtain had fallen upon the tearful parting of *Alroy* with his Mother, and when it rose in obedience to the frantic appl

a doubt, Miss Hoopes was the star of the evening, and as the good-natured, energetic, and intensely vulgar *Polly*, looked and played her part to perfection. Rumor has it that even greater attractions are in store for us, and that a lovely *immortelle*, whose voice and features seem to mock the ravages of time, will be induced, upon her return from Nice to lend her talent to the good work, which cannot fail to prosper if aided by one who for 20 years has had scarcely a rival as an actress, either on or off the stage, and who seems to have discovered the secret of eternal youth. But there will be other novelties of nearly equal interest when the Exhibition opens. Sardou has prepared a new comedy, somewhat after the manner of his "Nos bons Villageois," to be called the "Bourgeois de Pont d'Arcy," which he has written with all the care of detail peculiar to the productions of that first of modern playwrights, even to the point of making out a topographical plan of the imaginary town where the action of its piece is laid. Then, too, Victor Hugo's *Mistérieux* is to be dramatized, and the difficulties attendant upon its immense length have brought out some very amusing letters in the columns of the French press. By some it was suggested that the performance should be spread over two nights, as Wagner did, and that as the *petits bourgeois* might grumble at the expense of such an arrangement, two families might club together for seats which would be occupied by Mme. Durand for the first half, and by Mme. Dupont for the second, and that the incidents of the missing parts would be related by the respective ladies when they met at their usual Sunday dinner. Another, as in a letter was too long, regret, prevents its literal insertion here, proposes that the spectacle should commence at 4 P. M., and be suspended at 7 P. M., for dinner, to be furnished by the theatre to all the orchestra and balcony stalls at 10 francs a head, to include tooth-picks and finger-bowls in the proportion of one tooth-pick for every five persons, and one *rince bouche* for three. The pit and gallery are to be accommodated with sausages, "with or without garlic," and wine at 12, 14, and 16 cents a bottle, to be given out at the ticket office as each person pays for his place. The first drop curtain is to give the bill of fare for the day; the second that of the morrow, so that the audience may know what is in store for them, and may be able to tell their friends what to expect if they follow their example. The writer of this, Mr. Duculoir, distinctly disclaims all desire to be rewarded for his innovation by anything except the "satisfaction of having accomplished his duty, by aiding two talented gentlemen to get out of a cruelly embarrassing situation." However, notwithstanding the ridicule sought to be cast upon the great poet and his dramatizers, the work of adaptation goes on steadily, and its production on the stage will be a success, particularly among the great unwashed, principally because they see in it the elevation of their own class, to the detriment of the upper ten thousand.

Making a sudden jump from the sublime of the drama to the absurdity of politics, I will hazard the opinion that Russia is fast stirring up a hornet's nest about her ears. Her demand for the cession of Kustendji in exchange for the Dobrudscha marshes has made Roumania her enemy, and the refusal to sanction the annexation of "Old Servia" to the new Kingdom of Prince Milan has indisposed the swineherds, so that both the Moldo-Wallachs and the Servians are recommencing their old game of coquetting with Austria, and will probably be found in her camp when the war begins—say in about six weeks. But the capital mistake made, if it be not intentional, as I think it is—is the question of the war indemnity, which has provoked British indignation infinitely more than anything concerning the Straits of the Dardanelles, the route to India, or the independence of Turkey. From the moment of the Russian demands for £240,000,000 sterling, the Turkish funds, already very low, began to drop everywhere, for the little capitalists of Europe who had years ago subscribed to the Ottoman loan are ruined, since the emission of a new loan of 40,000,000 francs, destined to pay Russian claims, will completely extinguish all hopes of any even partial settlement with the original creditors, particularly if it be true, as we are informed from Constantinople, that 40,000,000 francs are to be appropriated immediately to the payment of Russian holders of Turkish bonds. Now, Turkey is absolutely insolvent, and could not raise one, let alone forty millions, which is the real amount of the money indemnity, as the cession of Armenia will be held as a set-off to the balance. To guarantee, then, at least the interest of this sum, Russia demands that the Bulgarian and Egyptian tributes be applied to its payment. We all know what this means. The capital can never be found by the fallen Empire, and the occupation of Bulgaria will be prolonged indefinitely. If this tribute were an ordinary one, as it was until lately with Servia and Roumania, the Bulgarians might hope that, at some future day, profiting by the increasing decrepitude of the Ottoman Empire, they, too, might throw off the yoke of vassalage and become positively independent. But it is a very different thing when Russia is the creditor; she is not feeble, she is not in her decline, and is not in the habit of any excessive indulgence to her debtors. Bulgaria can never break the financial chain which will bind her for all time to Muscovy; and though the Russian troops may recross the Danube, Russian domination will not cease to be exercised in the Principality under another form, but with not less imperious energy.

This is the point which most affects Austria, and she must soon decide how far the situation conforms to her interests. England cares nothing about Bulgaria, but she is very indignant as soon as Egypt is threatened. The Egyptian tribute is already mortgaged by former loans guaranteed by the powers of Europe, and Turkey has no right to dispose of a penny of the revenue, nor can she bid the Khédive send his coin to the Russian Treasury instead of depositing it, as he has been wont to do heretofore, in the Bank of England. It is this which has waked up John Bull, who is long-suffering and patient so long as you do not touch his pocket, but who will fight to the death as soon as he understands that somebody wants his money. And yet, while Russian diplomacy has found means to wound the material interests of Europe, her statesmen have pleased no one at home. The public cannot take in why Russia, who made the war alone, cannot be allowed to make peace alone, and the idea of a congress, instead of being popular, has provoked universal discontent. "Why should we halt, they say, when a few steps more will bring us to the goal which we have sought for centuries? Why should not Bulgaria be entirely free of Turkey? Why are Turkish troops still to remain at certain points of that Principality? Why not march into Constantinople before any foreign power can interfere? The Moslem hordes would follow him, and this, the Mohammedans would follow him, and this, our thirteenth war with Turkey, would be the last." Such is the language of the Russian newspapers, which treat their diplomatists with a severity of criticism never before tolerated in the Empire. There is no longer any peace party, and the most popular of all wars would be one with England. The Police ordered an illumination in St. Petersburg and Moscow when the text of the armistice and of the preliminaries of peace was published; in the first city a few houses only obeyed the summons; in Moscow, the inhabitants even extinguished the ordinary gas-lamps in the streets.

But the people applauded when, on the 10th of February, Prince Gorstchakoff announced that the Army would occupy Constantinople. National dreams begin to pass the limits of the wildest imagination, and the conquest of Saint Sophia, now that it is within their grasp, seems insufficient. Russian aspirations go further than the city of the Sultan, and one paper does not hesitate to tell its readers that "the hour has come to complete the work of the Crusades, by freeing forever the holy places. From Jerusalem to the banks of the Jordan there must be a free, Christian, international province, whose institutions and independence shall be guaranteed by Christendom."

From Berlin, London, and Vienna come dispatches showing how faint are the hopes of a satisfactory ending to the proposed congress, how slight are the prospects even of its meeting. The nominations of Lord Napier and Sir Garnet Wolseley, the heroes of the Abyssinian and Ashantee excursions, have been viewed in Russia as a threat, and have not improved the situation in a pacific sense. To us they are simply indications that England is in earnest at last, and that if Russia will not make any concessions, the British nation will maintain its rights by force of arms. The conclusion of a military convention between Belgium and Germany is another grave sign of the times, and tells only too plainly that the first cannon-shot on the Danube or along the Bosphorus will set the whole Continent in a blaze.

A BOY ROBS HIS FATHER.

While Charles Burns was in the kitchen of his residence, No. 15 Montgomery-street, yesterday afternoon, his son Charles, aged 11 years, went into the front room and took from a closet a tin cash-box containing a gold watch and chain, and a quantity of jewelry valued at $300, and $42 in cash. He handed the box out of a window to a companion named Thomas Jones, aged 12, living in Henry-street, and the two boys went into the cellar where they forced open the box. They abstracted the money, and leaving the box and the jewelry in the cellar downstairs, with Jones, Detective McElwain of the Seventh Precinct, was informed, and efforts are being made to arrest the young thieves.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

OPERA AT BOOTH'S.

The three weeks' season of Italian opera at Booth's will be entered upon to-morrow evening. "Aida" will then be sung, with Miss Kellogg as *Aida*, Signor Frapolli as *Radames*, and Miss Cary as *Amneris*. On Tuesday, "La Favorita" is to be the attraction, with Mlle. Marie Rose as *Leonora*. "Aida" will be repeated on Wednesday, "Faust" will be given Thursday, and for Friday, "Mignon" is promised. Two of the artists—or rather three, for Signor Verdi, the baritone, has not yet been heard in this City—are new to local audiences. Mlle. Roze has won good repute as a songstress and *comédienne* in Paris and in London, and her performances in this country have been highly praised by what we are constrained, for lack of a better word, to call the provincial press. Signor Frapolli is a young tenor who has performed in Milan, Rome, Cadiz, and Valentia with great success, and whose recent engagement as *tenore di cartello* in Mexico City has been renewed for next season. Good work, under the circumstances, ought to be counted upon from both performers. Of Miss Kellogg it is unnecessary to speak, and, if Miss Cary has not lost ground in her profession since last she appeared in this City, there is no occasion to view her *rentrée* with aught but agreeable anticipation.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. Rowe's drama of "The Exiles" has fairly entered upon what promises to be a long run. Its merits as an "acting drama," and the excellences of the performance warrant this conclusion. "The Exiles" is full of incident, its divisions are one and all supplied with forceful climaxes, its personages are numerous, cleverly contrasted, and picturesque, and the vivid and attractive local color of the work gives it unusual glamour and interest. The representation at the Broadway also claims commendation. The play is rehearsed with briskness and earnestness, and some of the portrayals of character—and notably Mr. Lovick's *Schelm*—are exceeding good. The stage attire of "The Exiles," we need but add, is fresh and bright, and, to sum up the case, nothing is wanting to the symmetry and effectiveness of an entertainment wholly unobjectionable in tone and as stirring in its influence on the most *blasé* of theatre-goers can wish.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Our Bachelors" is announced for nightly repetition at the Park Theatre.

"A Celebrated Case" is to be the chief attraction of this week's programme at the Theatre Comique.

Mr. Clarke will appear in "A Widow Hunt" and "Toodles" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre throughout this week.

Mr. Barnes' new play, called "The Serpent and the Dove," will to-morrow enter upon the second week of its run at Niblo's Garden.

Mr. De Cordova will give the second humorous lecture of his latest course at Chickering Hall, on Wednesday evening. "Our First Baby" is to be his subject.

The Broncho horses are to be on view at the Aquarium one week longer. The establishment will be open to visitors to-day, but, in consequence of the illness of the chimpanzee, that interesting guest will not receive visits.

Gilmore's Garden will be tenanted by the "Great London Show" on and after Monday evening week. Sanger's Royal British Menagerie and Dockrill's Parisian Circus troupe are part of this combination of enterprises.

The Hess English Opera Company will represent "The Chimes of Normandy" in Newark, on Monday week, and repeat their performance of that opera at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on March 26. Their tour through the States appears to have been very successful.

Miss Maggie Mitchell, an artist who has not appeared in New-York for many years, will to-morrow enter upon a week's engagement at the Standard Theatre. She is to act in "Mignon," a drama founded upon the well-known opera bearing the same title—not to say upon Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," which is possibly less familiar to the average play-goer than the story of M. Thomas' work.

"London Assurance" will be acted at Wallack's Theatre every evening this week, the cast of the comedy including Messrs. Lester Wallack, Montague, Gilbert, Brougham, Beckett, Floyd, and Holland, and Misses Coghlan and Boniface. "Money" is to be given at the Saturday matinée, and Bulwer's comedy will alternate with "London Assurance" next week. It is expected that "Diplomacy" will be in readiness for production on Monday, April 1.

M. SARDOU'S NEW PLAY.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, writing on March 3, supplies the following account of M. Sardou's new piece. He says: "Unusual interest attached to the production of 'Les Bourgeois de Pont d'Arcy,' on account of it being the first work which the author has written since he was elected a member of the French Academy. The Vaudeville was crowded in every part, and the audience comprised all the literary as well as the dramatic and social notabilities of Paris. Politics encroach so much on, and all other subjects at this moment that I must be brief, and I therefore enter at once *in medias res*. *Fabrice*, a young man of property, living as a country gentleman at Pont d'Arcy, is about to be married to *Berenghen*, a young Marchioness belonging to the highest aristocracy of a small country town. The contract is about to be signed when *Fabrice* receives a visit from a college friend who has been sent down by the Minister of the Interior to ask him to stand, in the interest of the Government, as official candidate for the town. His bride is ambitious, and, in spite of the resistance of his mother and uncle, induces him to accept. At this moment a letter is put into his hands, sent by a strange lady just arrived at the hotel, who begs him to grant her an immediate interview. He at first refuses, but subsequently comments on the request being repeated in person, he consents to see her that evening in his mother's house. He has a rival, for the representation of the constituency, in the person of the Mayor, whose wife goes into hysterics on the arrival of a strange lady and is bent on using the accident to serve her own ends. When *Marcelle*, the strange lady, appears, she tells *Fabrice* a long story of how his late father seduced her on a promise of marriage, and how just before his death, after a child had been born, he confessed to her that honorable reparation was out of his power. He had set her up in business in Paris, but, the purchase money not having been paid on account of his death, the creditor threatened to apply to the widow of the seducer. *Marcelle* had with great difficulty obtained nearly all the money, but lacks still a small sum. She has given up, and, rather than that *Madame de St. André* should know of the treachery of her late husband, *Marcelle* had no other course left but to apply to the son. *Fabrice*, thinking that it is a matter of love, at first treats the woman with what seems to the spectators to be unnecessary harshness; but, being convinced at length by letters in his father's writing, he puts the money into *Marcelle's* hands, hurries her off to the station to catch the last train to Paris, and begs her to return the next day to tell him that all has been arranged. But his enemies have been on the lookout, and the street is full of their agents. *Marcelle* is brought back by the Maire on the charge of lurking about the premises for some improper purpose. In her reticule are found the bank-notes and a letter begging for the clearing words. *Marcelle* insists on *Fabrice* being sent for to establish her innocence. He declares that she has come at his request, and that the letter on the table, which he does not know has been opened, has been written by him. When called upon to explain the endearing epithets, he is naturally at a loss for an excuse, and is forced to assert, in the presence of his bride, that *Marcelle* is a mere adventuress. The marriage is, therefore, broken off, and his enemies so far have triumphed; but *Madame de St. André's* brother, *Brochat*, has come to Paris in the same train as *Marcelle*, and has found out that she is not only a well-conducted but a highly accomplished lady. When *Madame de St. André* hears this, and sees the photograph of the child, her maternal heart is touched, and she implores the son to make the woman the only reparation in his power. This he steadily refuses to do, and as obstinately declines to give any other explanation of his conduct than that he no longer cares for *Marcelle*, and is devoted to *Berenghen*. The lovers have one final interview, in which *Fabrice* appeals to *Berenghen* to have implicit faith in him, despite all appearances. He assures her that he never saw *Marcelle* until the day before, but refuses to explain his conduct. This scene, which is admirably worked up, is the most striking in the play, and brings the penultimate act to a highly effective conclusion. The last is devoted to the inevitable denouement which is brought about by the simplest and most natural means. The date of the signature to the registration of the child's birth proves that it was the father, not the son, who was guilty, and *Madame de St. André* forgives her defunct husband for having given her such a son. This very hasty outline may seem thin for a five-act comedy, but it must be noted that the actual story can scarcely be said to begin until the middle of the third act. The first two are made up of mere dialogue, the only persons of which is to exhibit the petty jealousies which underlie the political and social life of a small country town in France. In point of fact, these two acts may be said to form a vivid and picturesque satire on the state of France between May 16 and Oct. 14 of last year—that is to say, under the "moral order" régime of the Duc de Broglie. Candidates are taken up and dropped, and small politicians change their colors from purest white to the deepest red with a rapidity such as has only been seen during those eventful months. The lack of incident has been more than atoned for by the extraordinary brilliancy of the dialogue. Every word was taken up by the audience with an avidity which showed how straight the author had hit home; but the very fidelity of this photograph of a moving scene in provincial France will probably prevent the piece from attaining the world-wide fame that attaches to a faithful picture of human nature, which is the same in all countries and all times."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Mapleson is in treaty with Mlle. Minnie Hauk.

Mr. J. L. Toole is acting at the London Globe.

Signor Angelini, proprietor of the Teatro Carcano at Milan, is dead, aged 74.

"The Chimes of Normandy" have been produced at the Folly Theatre, in London.

The Emperor of Germany has contributed £40 to the fund for raising a memorial to Bellini at Naples.

"La Brésillienne," a drama by M. Mathey, will succeed the "Courrier de Lyon" at the Paris Ambigu.

Herr Brüll's "Golden Cross" has been successfully represented by Mr. Carl Rosa's company in London.

"Polyeucte" will not be given at the Opéra before the month of May. The tenor and title rôle will be sung by Salomon.

It is stated that M. Camille Weinschenk intends to open the Parisian Gaité Théâtre, with M. Vizentini in his old position of leader of the orchestra.

There are already three sisters Marié on the Paris stage: Mmes. Galli-Marié, Irma, and Paola Marié. Paola Marié's powers are shortly to see another at the Athénée-Comique.

The "Enchanteresse," by M. De Flotow, will be represented at the Paris Italiens toward the middle of March. The principal parts will be sung by Mmes. Albani and Sanz, and MM. Pandolfini and Campobelli.

The Parisian Théâtre des Nouveautés, which is being erected on the site of the old Fantaisies Oller, on the Boulevard des Italiens, is rapidly progressing. The opening piece, "Coco," written by MM. Delacour and Gabriel Ville, is ready for rehearsal.

The new piece at the Paris Bouffes, for which Offenbach has written the music, is to be called "Les Deux Maris de Manoëla." The author of the piece still remains a mystery. Mme. Paola-Marié has been induced, much against her will, to take a few days' rest before creating an important rôle in the new piece.

A daughter of Chernbini exists, and lives at Pisa. There is some talk about giving that lady a place on the Italian civil list, her present means of existence being only a pension paid by the French Ministry of Fine Arts, who decided, against M. Carvalho, "Un Jour de Noces" will consequently be represented in its present and original form on the 1st September next.

A large and distinguished audience assembled at the Comédie Française to witness the performance given on the occasion of the retirement of Bressant. It began with "Les Caprices de Marianne," played by Got, Coquelin, Delaunay, Worms, Thiron, Madeline Brohan, and Croizette, and then some fragments of M. Jean Aicard's exquisite translation of Shakespeare's "Othello" were played with consummate tragic art by Mounet-Sully and Sarah Bernhardt. Faure and Mme. Carvalho won well-earned applause in the musical intermèdes, and the programme was finished with Molière's comedy, "Monsieur de Pourceaugnac," in the cast of which figured all the leading artistes of the Française.

By the resignation of Dr. Hanslick and M. Tschaikoffski and the illness of Mr. Sullivan, the personnel of the foreign musical committee for the Paris Exhibition has been somewhat changed. Great Britain is now to be represented by Messrs. Arthur Sullivan and Cunliffe Owen; Austria, by Herren Molthein and Bergerzeun; Belgium, Switzerland, and the Low Countries, by M. Dupont; Spain and Greece, by Señor Valentini; the United States, by Gen. Torbert and Mr. Pegram—the one Consul-General and the other attaché; Italy, by Signor Sigismelli; Russia, by M. de Thal, the Consul-General, and M. Kazynski; a batch of Eastern countries, such as Persia, China, Japan, Tunis, Siam, and Morocco, by M. Oscar de Tunis, and the United States of Central America, by Señor Salcedo, Consul for Salvador.

At the Théâtre Française the authors of modern pieces are paid at the rate of 15 per cent. of the gross receipts. The proportions in which they take this sum fill three pages of the Code du Théâtre, but it is only necessary to give the examples to show how the amount is made up. If the night's programme be composed of two pieces of equal length, the author of each takes 7½ per cent. If the programme be composed of one piece of four or five, and one of one or two acts, the first takes 11 and the other 4 per cent. If one be of four or five, and the other of three acts, the first takes 9 and the other 6 per cent., and so on, the total payment to authors being 15 per cent. of the gross receipts per night. Thus, as "Hernani" just now forms the selection of the programme on three nights a week, M. Victor Hugo is being paid at the rate of about $600 a week for the use of his piece.

ADISCOURSE ON SEVEN SCIENCES.

CEREBRAL PHYSIOLOGY, CEREBRAL PSYCHOLOGY, SARCOGNOMY, PSYCHOMETRY, PNEUMATOLOGY, PATHOGNOMY, AND CEREBRAL PATHOLOGY.

An audience answering Milton's definition, "fit though few," with Stephen Pearl Andrews as one of the central figures, assembled at Trenor Hall last evening to celebrate the introduction of a new method in the science of anthropology by Prof. Joseph Rodes Buchanan. The lecture last evening was one of a series of six, and was devoted to an explanation of psychometry, which the lecturer defined as "the power to explore mind, character, and disease, and to reveal the character of the absent and the dead—to discover medicines, poisons, and crimes—to rectify history and biography—to enlarge the boundaries of many sciences—to reveal man's character to himself, and to determine proper associations for life," with sundry other clauses preceded and followed by dashes, and concluded with a quotation from Rev. John Pierpont:

"Mysterious science that has now displayed
How fearfully and wonderfully made
Is man."

In his opening remarks the Professor reviewed the history of his great discovery. In 1835, under the impulse given to the study of brain physiology by Gall and Spurzheim, the fathers of phrenology, the lecturer devoted himself to the verification of the views promulgated by those eminent anatomists, and was for six years engaged in that department of scientific work. Having developed cerebral physiology and craniology according to the method of Gall, and believing this method an unsatisfactory basis for a positive science, he discovered in 1841 the art of exciting the centres of the human brain so as to make them assume their functions. This was followed by the discovery of psychometry, which enables its votaries to determine the mental influence of persons with whom they come in contact, and even to discover the psychic influence of any manuscript submitted to them, and to describe the writer. In the course of these inquiries he had (he said) demonstrated that the sympathy between mind and body is an exact science, and to this he had given the name of sarcognomy. In addition, certain experiments had demonstrated to him the laws of operation for the soul itself and of its intercourse with the brain and body, and to these he had given the name of psychology. Certain common mathematical principles, uniting these several sciences in one, and revealing the fundamental laws of expression in oratory and manners, the drama and the fine arts, constituted still another science for which his audience must accept the name of pathognomy. In all, therefore, his system of anthropology involved the seven fundamental sciences of cerebral physiology, cerebral psychology, sarcognomy, psychometry, pneumatology, pathognomy, and pathology.

Having thus defined the scope of his lectures, the Professor handed round some specimens of medicated paper, and some solutions of drugs contained in sealed vials, to demonstrate a theory propounded by him, that it is the force contained in matter, not the matter itself, that exercises an influence as medicine, requesting each person to report the sensations, if any, produced by holding the paper between the palms of the hand for a few minutes. Those who reported a little drowsiness, preceded by gentle stimulation, he pronounced good psychometers, and invited especially to be present for further experiments in autographic psychometry at his next lecture.

THE LOTOS CLUB ELECTION.

After an animated canvass, the Lotos Club yesterday elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: President, Whitelaw Reid; First Vice-President, Noah Brooks; Second Vice-President, Charles Inslee Pardee; Secretary, A. E. Macdonald; Treasurer, C. A. L. Holmes; Directors, Douglas Taylor, George H. Story, Robert B. Roosevelt, John B. Bouton, William B. Somerville, Henry N. Alden, George Fawcett Rowe.

COUNTERFEIT TRADE DOLLARS.

Sarah Maher, of No. 551 West Fortieth-street, and her sister-in-law, Mary Maher, of No. 510 West Thirty-sixth-street, were arrested in the Twentieth Precinct last night, charged with circulating counterfeit trade dollars. The women, it is alleged, visited a number of stores on Seventh-avenue, making small purchases, and in each place passing one of the counterfeit coins. Three of the coins which it is alleged the women passed are in the hands of the Police. The women, who were locked up in the West Thirty-seventh-Street Police Station, refused to make any statement except to deny that they passed the counterfeits.

EARLY ANGLO-AMERICAN BOOKS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE HERCULES CLUB—RARE BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS TO BE REPRINTED—LIST OF TEN VOLUMES NOW READY.

From the Athenæum, March 2.

This new club, which has been long talked of, is about to be launched. We have before us its privately printed "platform" and preliminary prospectus, from which it appears that the aims of the association "are independent research into the material of early Anglo-American literature, chronology, geography, and history." The Hercules Club is limited to 13 "founders," 13 "fellows," and 113 "members." The founders and fellows take their names from the characters in Homer and Shakespeare, and will be so recognized and called in their meetings. The founders are recruited from the fellows, and the fellows from the members. All are to be nominated or elected by the Founders, who act as the Council or Board of Management. Members may be individuals or institutions. The rarest and most precious books and manuscripts within the scope of the club are to be elaborately edited and carefully printed, not in fac-simile, but in such a manner as to give the future historians assurance of fidelity, as much as if they had the originals before them. Already 10 volumes for 1877 are through the press, and nearly ready for distribution. They are small volumes, beautiful specimens of typography, in the best style of the Chiswick Press, on hand-made paper, manufactured expressly for the club, with its monogram water-marked in the middle of each leaf, and the initials, head-pieces, and typographic ornaments are mostly peculiar to its publications. Only 150 copies of each volume are printed on small, and 250 on large paper, all for the use of the club, including two copies for the press—one for London and the other for New-York. Probably two-thirds of the books will go abroad. All copies are to have the name or number of some founder, fellow, or member printed on the back of the title and certified. No copies will be offered for sale separately. It is not the plan of the Hercules Club to announce its publications beforehand, but to issue the books by post to its associates, some ten or a dozen a year, from time to time, as they are ready. But the 10 volumes for 1877, which have been somewhat delayed, will be issued separately or together as desired by the recipient, whose name is recorded on the printer's ledger. The printer assumes the responsibility of the publications, and no founder, fellow, or member is liable for any payment beyond his annual subscription, and he may cease his connection with the club at any time. The following is a list of the 10 volumes for 1877, all edited with historical and biographical introductions, and the text given as found without alteration, additions, or notes. The books are all independent of each other, and there is to be no settled order of issue, but the color of the bindings is to be changed each year:

1. *Waymouth (Capt. George) Voyage to North Virginia in* 1695. By James Rosier. London, 1605, 4to.
2. *Sir Jourdan's Description of Barmuda.* London, 1610. 4to.
3. *Lochinar; Encouragements for such as shall have Intention to bee Undertakers in the New Plantation of Cape Breton, near New-Galloway.* Edinburgh, 1624, 4to.
4. *Voyage into New-England in* 1623-24. By Christopher Levett. London, 1628, 4to.
5. *Capt. John Smith's True Relation of such Occurrences of Noate as hath Hapned in Virginia.* London, 1608, 4to.
6. *Gomold's Voyage to the North Part of Virginia in* 1602. By John Brereton. London, 1602, 4to.
7. *A Plain Description of the Barmudas; Now Called Sommer Ilands.* London, 1613, 4to.
8. *For the Colony in Virginia Brittania, Lawes Divine, Morall, and Martiall, &c.* London, 1612, 4to.
9. *Capt. John Smith's Description of New-England,* 1614-15, map. London, 1616, 4to.
10. *Hariot (Thomas) Briefe and True Report of the new-found Land of Virginia.* London, 1588, 4to.

It is needless to say to bibliographers that these 10 books are among the rarest of their class. The reprints are to be distributed to the Hercules Club at 6 guineas for the 10 volumes small paper, in cloth. The large-paper copies cost 9 guineas. Ten or twelve volumes of like rarity and importance are in preparation for 1878, and at about the same cost. All communications of a business character are to be addressed to the printer, at the Chiswick Press; and all communications of a literary nature, or on the membership or affairs of the club, should be addressed to Mr. Secretary Ouita, care of the printer.

THE RECENT COLLISION IN THE BAY.

A TESTIMONIAL TO THE CAPTAIN AND CREW OF THE CASTLETON—PRESENTATION ADDRESS BY HON. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

The residents of the North Shore of Staten Island last evening presented appropriate testimonials to the Captain and crew of the steam-boat Castleton, in recognition of their meritorious conduct on the occasion of the collision between that vessel and the ocean steam-ship Spain on the morning of Feb. 23. The presentation ceremony was performed in Association Hall, West New-Brighton. The hall was completely filled with the leading citizens of the North Shore and their families. Occupying seats on the stage, which was embellished with flowers and rare plants, were Hon. George William Curtis, Mr. Erastus Brooks, Capt. Isaac A. Bunn, of the Castleton, and the Presentation Committee, consisting of Messrs. Richard M. Whittemore, W. K. Soutter, Stephen Whitman, and B. S. Beckwith. The crew of the Castleton were assigned seats on the right-hand side of the stage. The exercises were begun at 8:15 P. M., when Mr. Curtis, addressing Capt. Bunn, said: Capt. Bunn, some of your neighborn and friends upon this shore, who are in the habit of going every day to the City in your care, have done me the great honor of asking me, in their behalf, in this public manner and in this approving presence, to offer to you, to the engineer, and to the crew of the Castleton, some little testimonial of their gratitude and their admiration of the coolness and skill which saved their lives in a recent mortal peril. I can well understand that to you it was but the discharge of duty. You were no more conscious of any special merit or of any act of heroism than Philip Sidney when he gave a cup of cold water upon the battle-field, to the soldier dying by his side. There is no nobler heroism than the discharge of duty in the most critical and the most dangerous moment, and mastery of a great emergency was never more signally displayed than in your case on that morning—coolness which will henceforth become one of the cherished traditions of this North Shore. Reviewing the many attractions of Staten Island as a place of residence, Mr. Curtis resumed: "We hold all upon one condition, without which its charms were lost. That condition is a safe and swift passage across the Bay. Wealth and skill will build bridges, but there is one thing in their navigation which wealth and enterprise cannot command, without which all experience and sagacity are hopeless and at fault. It cannot be bought and cannot be hired; its very existence is not known until occasion arises. It is the especial gift of God. for it is experience, self-possession in the moment of overpowering danger and anxiety, which uses instantly what it has learned, and at the same instant how to do it. This quality God in giving you made you the savior of most precious lives." At the conclusion of his address Mr. Curtis presented Capt. Bunn with an engrossed set of resolutions expressive of the thanks and appreciation of the North Shore residents for his skill in directing the movements of the Castleton in the moment of great danger, and in allaying the excitement among the passengers. Similiar testimonials were presented to the engineer, I. N. Tallman, the wheelman, Patrick Quirk, and the crew, Alfred Richards, James Nye, Michael Guiffoil, Peter Quinn, Patrick Donahue, John McCourt, and the stewardess, Eliza De Hart. The recipients were also presented with pecuniary testimonials, the Captain receiving $250, the engineer $125, the wheelman $50, and the crew and stewardess $25 each. The response in behalf of the recipients was made by Mr. Erastus Brooks.

SUFFERING FROM A FRACTURED SKULL.

An unknown man was found last evening lying unconscious in the cellar on the north-east corner of Fortieth-street and Second-avenue, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from a fractured skull. It is supposed that he fell into the cellar while intoxicated.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

Charles Duffy, of No. 414 East Eleventh-street, was stabbed in the left side and dangerously wounded by Patrick Cornell, of No. 409 East Nineteenth-street, during a quarrel late last night at the corner of First-avenue and Fourteenth-street. Duffy was sent to Bellevue Hospital and Cornell was arrested.

NEW-JERSEY METHODISTS.

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 16.—At to-day's session of the New-Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, F. Slater, J. E. Sawn, J. H. Ray, and N. J. Wright were elected to deacon's orders. Rev. Dr. McCaulay, of Dickinson College, addressed the Conference on the condition of that institution. The report of the Drew Seminary was read and adopted, after which Rev. Dr. Hurst addressed the Conference on the work of the Drew Seminary, and urged the ministers to present the claims of the seminary to the people, and solicit their subscriptions. He also urged the endowment of a Jaques Memorial Chair for $40,000. The report of the Pennington Seminary was read and adopted, the enlargement of the building being disapproved of.

THE TURF IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—At Sacramento to-day the first race was, one mile and repeat, between Mark L. Snap and Playmate. The first named won in two straight heats, Snap second in each heat. Time, 1:50 and 1:50¼. Then followed a trot between Doty, Sweet Briar, Lou Whipple, and Cairo. The race was one by Cairo in three straight heats. In the first heat Doty was second and Sweet Briar third; in the second, Lou Whipple was second and Sweet Briar third, and in the third heat Doty was second and Lou Whipple third. Time—2:29¼; 2:29: 2:29¾.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 17—1 A. M.—The storm centre last night in the upper lake region has advanced to the lower lake region. The barometer is highest and rising in the North-west and upper lake region. The temperature has risen, except in the upper lake region. Rain has fallen in the lake region and West Gulf States. Southerly winds prevail in the Atlantic coast States, variable winds in the Gulf States and lower lake region. Elsewhere they are north-westerly. The Mississippi River has fallen 15 inches at St. Louis, the Cumberland 17 inches at Nashville, and the Ohio two feet at Cincinnati.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and areas of light rain, warmer southerly winds, and falling barometer, followed at west stations by rising barometer and cooler north-west winds.

For the Middle and South Atlantic States, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with areas of light rain, warm southerly veering to colder north-west winds, and falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, nearly stationary pressure and temperature, variable winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, preceded at north and east stations by areas of light rain, colder north-westerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the lake region, partly cloudy weather, areas of light rain, colder north-westerly winds, and rising barometer, followed in the upper lake region by falling barometer, and warmer south-easterly winds.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northwesterly winds, and southerly winds, falling, preceded at east stations by rising, barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at Sandusky, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Wood's Hole, and are ordered for Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

The Mississippi River will rise slowly at Vicksburg and remain nearly stationary below.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 29.925 inches; maximum, at 1 A. M. March 10, 30.373 inches; minimum, at 6 P. M. March 13, 29.449 inches; range, .874 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 45.1°; maximum, at 3 P. M. March 10, 68°; minimum, at 6 A. M. March 16, 35°; range, 33°. Remarks—March 11, rain from 10 P. M. to 11:15 P. M., amount of water, .01 inch; March 12, rain from 4 A. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .98 inch; March 13, rain from 0 A. M. to 9 A. M.; amount of water, .57 inch; March 14, rain from 2:50 P. M. to 10 P. M.; amount of water, .38 inch; total amount of water for week, 1.93 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,304 miles.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1877.		1878.	
3 A. M.	26°	3 P. M.	33°
6 A. M.	26°	6 P. M.	33°
9 A. M.	30°	9 P. M.	32°
12 M.	35°	12 P. M.	32°

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ITS PROMOTION.

DR. FELIX ADLER, HIS ANTECEDENTS, APPEARANCE AND ACQUIREMENTS—CHARACTER OF THE MAN AND HIS LECTURES—PRESENT POSITION OF THE LIBERAL JEWS—PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY OF THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.

The Society for Ethical Culture, which has attracted much attention and excited considerable interest of late in this community, is not yet quite two years old. It will be 24 months the coming May since a number of men of different nationalities, including Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, Spaniards, Englishmen, and Americans, founded it, having felt, as they say, the need in the City of a permanent and effective organization to support the cause of enlightenment. The sentiments by which they were guided in the formation of such a union were definitely expressed in their preamble. They hold that the integrity and consistency of life, in all of its parts, is its noblest good, and its achievement the supreme duty of human existence. That insincerity, while it is justly condemned in every circumstance, deserves the severest reprobation when permitted to enter the fundamental questions directing the character and determining the moral welfare of man. That the forms of dogmatic belief, as currently taught, have ceased to satisfy the highest needs; that they obstruct the free development of mind and heart, and that to emancipate ourselves from so grievous a thraldom is at once a stern obligation and a privilege. That they recognize in the great truths of man's moral nature the essential safeguard of life, the source of nobleness in effort, of power in action, and of fortitude in affliction. That to further the recognition of these truths in word and deed is a sacred duty which they owe both to themselves and to their fellow-men, and whereby they shall best secure the common happiness, prosperity, and peace. That to insure the moral elevation of the "masses" in particular, with all the great benefits which that includes, they hold to be a lofty aim, and one well calculated to afford true satisfaction to all who behold in the work of progress the fitting accomplishment of human destiny. That it is desirable to transmit to the incoming generation the best convictions of the present unimpaired, to acquaint them in such manner as befits their years and understanding with the principles, aspirations, and consolations of the modern view of life; and thus to train them in the enjoyment of the inestimable benefits in their history, from their youth upward. That for all these purposes the necessity of united action, in which alone lies the pledge of extended usefulness, permanency, and strength, is self-evident. Any person of either sex may become a member of the society upon the approval of three-fourths of the Trustees present at a regular meeting of the board, at which the name of the candidate shall be presented and duly voted for. No subscription or assent to any formula of faith, belief, or creed shall be required as a qualification for membership.

The Trustees, consisting of 15 members, shall look after and manage the affairs, financial, temporal, and social, of the organization, and shall be elected for one year. The first board consisted of Joseph Seligman, Robert A. Lenox, Edward Lauterbach, William Byfield, Joseph Seidenberg, Max Abenheim, Max Landman, Emil Salinger, Meyer Joussson, Jacob Stallheimer, Jr., Samuel V. Speyer, Samuel A. Sonneborn, Julius Rosenbaum, and Marcus Goldman. It was entirely re-elected last year, we believe, and at present serves.

A lecturer (or lecturers) is chosen by the society, such lecturer being ex officio a member of the Board of Trustees. He delivers a lecture each week, in which the principles of ethics are developed and advanced among adults, and in part by the establishment of a school or schools wherein a course of moral instruction is supplied.

The lecturer who has been lecturing for some time past each Sunday morning for 8 months out of the 12, at Standard Hall, is Felix Adler, late Professor of Hebrew Literature and Oriental Languages at Cornell University. He lectured to a body of Liberal Jews, or Reformed Judaists, by whom the Society for Ethical Culture was originally formed, before its foundations, or the lack of the sight from Hanes on Saturday, and returning Sunday evening in time to discharge his professional duties. The chair he occupied had been endowed for three years past by a number of wealthy liberal-minded men, who, at the expiration of the term, offered to re-endow it, provided Adler should fill it. The Professor, although he had secured the highest esteem of the Trustees for his personal worth and personal character, and their sincere admiration for his learning and talents, had proved too liberal in his religious views to meet what they conceived to be the spiritual requirements of an orthodox establishment. His lectures here had attracted attention, and unfolded rationalistic views, so that they were unwilling he should continue his connection with the University. They did not say so, however. They veiled their real sentiments by the assumption that they could not accept an endowment of a chair without naming the Professor who was to occupy it. Adler's friends, therefore, withdrew their generous offer, and he retired from the institution, which to this day remains without the Professorship of Hebrew Literature and Oriental Languages.

The endowment would probably have been tendered to Harvard University, and he would probably have occupied the same chair there as at Cornell, had he not, meanwhile, been urgently invited to be the regular lecturer before the Society for Ethical Culture, which had just been founded. Such position, though less remunerative in a pecuniary sense, and far more laborious, was in the direct line of his desires and aspirations, as well as of his intellectual equipment. Consequently, he accepted it as a solemn and conscientious trust, for which he devolves more, especially the intellectual concerns of the society, and to him belongs the powers generally exercised by ministers of theological denominations. His is opposed to the giving of money without an equivalent. This leads to pauperism, and pauperism is the worst form of destitution, since it destroys dignity and the spirit of independence and self-respect. The laboring classes, to be truly and permanently benefited, must feel and see that the more fortunate and prosperous have their interest at heart, and are willing to help them to help themselves. They have the right to live, meaning the right to work, the right to cleanliness, and the right to be private and virtuous, which, in the crowded and poisonous tenement-houses of the City, they can never enjoy. Material reforms must come before moral reforms can be established. It is idle to talk of good conduct, self-restraint, regard for law and order until men are enabled to live decently and stand fairly and beseemingly before their fellows.

The society established, Jan. 2, a free kindergarten school on the Normal Athletic Ground, West Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for the benefit of children from 3 to 6 years of age, whose parents' means do not permit them to spend money for their education. Children who, too young to be left alone, require the constant attention and care of their mothers, are received at the kindergarten, and their mothers, thus relieved, can earn money for their support. The school began with six, and now has near 70 children, who illustrate the excellence of the system.

What may be called a direct result of the society and of Dr. Adler's teachings and endeavors, is the foundation of a working men's lyceum, with the avowed intent to help themselves. It has no political object or significance, no spirit of, or sympathy with, trades unions. Its aim is to so educate the laborer that he may understand his best interest, and to enlighten public opinion on the mutual and interdependent relations between him and society. There are now some 80 members, men of intelligence and character, who meet Saturday, fortnightly, in the Bond-Street Bank building, corner of Bond-street and the Bowery. They have collected some 600 volumes, and it is remarkable that they read the best of them, histories, philosophies, and works of science being the most sought. They hope ere long to secure able lecturers, who shall express their views on political economy and on such topics as immediately concern their welfare. One of their projects is the foundation, ultimately, of a Mechanics' Institute, differing from the Cooper Union and like institutions in this, that it shall be under the direction of, and be entirely administered by, the working men themselves.

GREAT SALE OF ENGLISH HORSES.

HIGH PRICES FOR GOOD STOCK—FORTY-FIVE ANIMALS SOLD AT AN AVERAGE OF OVER $682 EACH.

The other day there was a great sale of fine cart-horses at Worsley, England. The stock was the property of the Earl of Ellesmere, and had been bred with extreme care and much cost during the last six years. More than 2,000 persons were present, including horse-breeders from all parts of England, Scotland, the Continent, and some few from this country and Canada. Among the highest prices may be enumerated the following: "Bay mare, Rose, 6 years old, by Wiseman's Wonder, sold to Lord Egerton of Tatton for $892; roan mare, Blossom, 6 years old, by Honest Tom, sold to Mr. Ellis for $840; black mare, Dinah, 6 years old, by Farmer's Glory, bought by Earl Spencer for $683; bay mare Miss Muir, 11 years old; a pure Clydesdale, by well-known sire, having won five "Royal" prizes, and a good and regular breeder, went to Mr. Wilson, of Oxenholme, at $866. The fillies also sold extremely well, the highest price being obtained for Dora, a bay rising 4; this filly was taken by Mr. Darby into Shropshire at $997. The stallions naturally fetched higher prices. the cream of the sale being a brown colt, Peeping Tom, by King Tom, only 2 years old. This colt was one of Lord Ellesmere's reserved stud, but was substituted for one which had fallen lame, and he eventually reached $1,912, being purchased by Col. Williamson, of Perthshire. Colonel is old in years but young in appearance, the sire of many noted prize-winners, sold for $1,534 to Mr. James Howard, of Bedford. Young Waggoner, one of the best cart-horses in the country, a winner of many prizes, was sold for $1,837. The average of this sale was as follows:

	Average.	Total.
Twenty-nine mares and fillies	$505 80	$14,663 50
Sixteen stallions	1,015 90	16,254 00
Forty-five animals	682 72	$30,922 50

THE THRONE OF ENGLAND REFUSED.

In the Queen's Bench Division, London, recently, the case of Hawes against Harrison was heard. The plaintiffs, who described themselves as silversmiths, jewelers, and dealers in precious stones, carrying on business at No. 14 Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, sued the defendant, Henry De Strathlorgie Neville Plantagenet Harrison, known as Gen. Harrison, to recover $350, the balance due on a watch purchased by the defendant at their establishment, and toward which he had paid $25 on account. It had been left on hand, as the defendant, who had been a General in the service of several foreign States, including France and Germany, wished his coat-of-arms to be engraved on the watch before he completed the purchase, but this was never done, and he alleged it was not convenient to him to pay the amount. The defendant was called in support of his own case, and said he first saw the watch in the window of the plaintiff's shop, which was a pawnbroker's, and inquired the price, when he was told it was $375, but he forget all about the matter until he went past again, when the person in charge of the shop said the price was $425. He, however, said he would buy it for $375, and paid $25 on account, but he had not paid the difference, and the article was not, as represented, of English make. Mr. Morgan Howard, cross-examining the witness, asked: Would it be convenient to you now to pay the debt and costs of this action? Defendant—Neither the one nor the other. [Laughter.] Mr. Howard—What is the coat of arms that was to have been inscribed on the watch? Defendant—My own arms, and they have many quarterings. Mr. Howard—You are a Plantagenet? Do you claim descent from the royal family of England! Defendant—They are my forefathers, and claim their descent from the Elector of Germany—they are, I should say, of the republican stock. [Laughter.] Mr. Howard—Do you say that you are a descendant of the Plantagenets? Defendant—I say I am a lineal descendant of Henry VI., and that I am entitled to use his arms. Mr. Howard—Have you any expectations of succeeding to the throne of England? Defendant—I would not take it if it were offered to me. [Great laughter.] Mr. Howard—I do not think that I need ask you any more questions. Some one else may. [Renewed laughter.] Ultimately the jury found for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

KEEPING COOL IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

The other day a man named McKinnou, a tailor, 65 years of age, carrying on business at Shadwell, brought suit to recover compensation for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained in an accident upon the Great Eastern Railway of England on the 6th of December, 1876. There was nothing in the merits of the case worth reproduction, but the conduct of the plaintiff was most remarkable. One of the lawyers on the defendants was the distinguished English barrister, Mr. Sergeant Ballantine. In giving his evidence the plaintiff referred to a small note-book which he took from his pocket, and considerable merriment was occasioned by extracts which were read by Sergeant Ballantine in cross-examination. The book appeared to contain a written account of the accident in the form of an address to the jury interspersed with remarks such as "Take it easy." "Don't get flurried," "Take care," &c. These, the plaintiff said, were to act as warnings to him in giving his evidence.

Sergeant Ballantine—What do the figures 1, 2, 3 mean? The Plaintiff—That means that I am to count three before answering any question that is put to me. [Laughter.] The Judge—Have you done so? The Plaintiff—No, my Lord. [Laughter.]

Sergeant Ballantine—There is also the expression: "Never mind him;" whom do you mean by "him?" The Plaintiff—That refers to you! [Much laughter.] A verdict was finally given for the plaintiff for $1,250.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING: each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

OUR PROCESS NEVER FAILS TO DESTROY moths in furniture, furs, carpets, clothing, and mattress. Try it. NAPHTHA RENOVATING WORKS, office, No. 30 East 14th-st.

AMERICAN STAR "MONOGRAM" SOFT CAPSULES in metallic boxes: best and cheapest; all druggists. Send for circular to 110 Reade-st., New-York.

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM IS MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM. To churches, festivals, hotels, and the trade, 25c. PER QUART. To families, by the gallon, 80 cents per quart. Depots, No. 306 4th-av., No. 1,254 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham-st.

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AUCTION SALES.

TUESDAY EVENING AT 7 O'CLOCK. J. HAVEN, auctioneer, will sell at Everett Library, No. 666 6th-av., entire stock books, stationery, and fancy goods; pasteries, pictures, &c.; show-cases and fixtures.

PERSONAL.

THE LADY WHO OFFERED US A DIAMOND ring for $175, the early part of this month, will please call, as we would like to see her. LUDLO BROS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and nurse, to do plain sewing or chamber-work and waiting; no objection to a short distance in the country; two years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 105 West 20th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN AS first-class cook in hotel or club-house; is fully competent to take charge of large kitchen; understands all kinds of soups, meats, and pastry; good City reference; country no objection. Address Mrs. Merkleine, No. 236 West 16th-st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress—By two reliable young women; both agreeable and obliging and thoroughly understand their duties; together or separate; best City references. Call at No. 801 6th-av., second floor, front room.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A young girl, or would do house-work, in a small family; is willing, industrious, and obliging; two years' reference from last employer. Call or address No. 239 10th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED WOMAN, either by the day or week; is an excellent cook, but would do anything. Call at No. 230 West 41st-st., third floor.

COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as first-class cook or housekeeper; best City reference given. Call at No. 231 East 34th-st.

COOK.—BY AN INTELLIGENT COLORED WOMAN in hotel or restaurant; City or country; first-class City references. Address W. C., Box No. 315 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; understands all kinds of cooking; City or country; best City reference. Call at 132 3d-av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A SUPERIOR DRESSmaker; 16 years' experience; families' Spring work at very moderate prices; first-class reference. Address or call at No. 1,332 Broadway; late No. 586 6th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, French designer, the patronage of a few more first-class families. Address A. W., Box No. 314 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S; 15 years making family clothing; operates all machines; $1 per day. Address, all week, J. G., Advertisement Office, No. 260 3d-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; terms moderate; best of City reference. Call at No. 201 Lexington-av., third floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GOOD DRESS-MAKER and fitter in a private family. Call at No. 436 3d-av., near 30th-st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A LADY TO GROWN CHILdren, or would take charge of a house for the Summer; is qualified, experienced, and capable of giving entire satisfaction; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address C. L., Box No. 309 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A THOROUGH NEW-England housekeeper; intelligent, of cheerful disposition; who understands making home happy; will be ready for an engagement as housekeeper about April 1; highest reference. Address New-England, Box No. 264; *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY A young American who thoroughly understands all duties connected with a house; unexceptionable reference will be given. Address or inquire for Mrs. A. C., corner Westchester House, 2d-av. and 18th-st.

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LADY'S MAID OR NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a highly-recommended German speaking French; no objection to travel; has been in Europe with several prominent American ladies as guide; never sea sick. Call or address St. Louis College, No. 232 West 42d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; good dress-maker and hairdresser; best City references. Call, or address, on Monday, No. 216 East 36th-st.

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LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL; can speak a little English; good sewer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 41 East 23d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress or to do chamber-work and fine washing; best City references. Address E. P., Box No. 274 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as first-class laundress; best of City reference. Address E. F., Box 252 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

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NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH MIDDLE-AGED WOman to take care of children; references. Address B. E., Advertisement Office, No. 554 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

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NURSE.—AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS by a steady, reliable woman; can cut and fit; good reference. Call at Women's Protective Union, No. 38 Bleecker-st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman as invalid's nurse or companion to a lady; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 159 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as infant's nurse. Apply at No. 150 5th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS HAND Sewer and dress-maker; will go out for 75 cents per day. Address E. A., Box No. 278 *Time Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as seamstress for a lady on undergarments or dresses; is a first-class cutter of wardrobe; traveling. Call at No. 8 Cottage-place.

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WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman ladies', gentlemen's, or families' washing to me; best reference. Call, for two days, at No. 244 West 30th-st., Room No. 14.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; families; first-class washing, fluting, pufing, shirt polishing neatly done; price moderate. Call on Mrs. R. Smith, 241 West 29th-st.

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WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; family or single washing at moderate terms. Mrs. E. P. A., No. 151 West 24th-st., top floor.

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CARPENTER.—BY AN ELDERLY MAN, CARpenter, to take charge of repairs on a gentleman's place or tenement property; is honesty and reference; security if required; steady employment more desirable than large pay. Address, for three days, Carpenter, Box No. 289 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A CATHOLIC single young man, competent and capable of taking care of ladies' or any gentleman's turnout; sober and willing; lived with some of the best families in New-York City; will take interest in the same; highly recommended. Address, for two days, Home, Box No. 309 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman and gardener; understands his business in every respect; five years' best City reference; leaving on account of his present employer selling his horses. Call or address, for two days, at the Buckingham stables, 54th-st., near Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN HONEST, SOBER, TRUSTworthy single man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages, harness, and very steady; can call City reference. Address R. L., Box No. 264 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS coachman and first-class vegetable gardener; good milker, or take care of small farm; strictly temperate; wages, $30 per month. Address, for three days, M. E. Burke, Hoboken Post Office.

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COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESpectable man; steady, roper, honest, obliging; can milk or plant, and farm, or do anything around a gentleman's place; highly recommended from his last place. Call or address R. M., No. 63 Carmine-st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—By a respectable colored man to go in country; willing and obliging. Address J. W., Box No. 292 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE Cyreang man. Call or address, on Monday, W. J. H., present residence, No. 20 East 45th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; is honest, sober, and willing; has the best of City reference; country preferred. Call or address H. B., at Brewster's, 5th-av., corner 27th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESpectable married man; no incumbrance; can milk and take charge of a gentleman's place; first-class reference as to capability, honesty, and sobriety. Address, for five days, T. Minogue, 15 Tiffany-place, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN and wife without incumbrance; man as coachman, wife as first-class cook or laundress; would go to the country; best of references. Address, for two days, W. R., Box No. 315 *Times Up-town* Office, 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING NO FURther use for his coachman, who is also a good gardener, desires to procure him employment; can recommend him as honest, sober, and competent. John B. Manning, Jr.

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COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man; good driver; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Call or address, for two days, at No. 142 West 27th-st., private stable.

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COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED MAN; no children; can produce first-class recommendations as to capability. Call or address H., No. 1,351 Broadway.

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COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; is thoroughly competent in all its branches; highest testimonials given. Address M. P., No. 173 West 25th-st.

COACHMAN.—ENGLISH; GOOD CITY REFERence; married; no children; understands his business. W. J., Box No. 265 *Times Up-Town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, American, some kind of employment; has a wife and two children in destitute circumstances; lowest wages; good references given. Call on or address J. Taylor, No. 84 Barrow-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN OF EXTENSIVE PRACtice in fruit, flower, vegetable, decorative lawn management, and farming; also, landscape, botanic, nursery, vinery, vineyard, and rose gardening; reliable credentials and reference. Address Alpha, at seed stores, No. 876 Broadway, 24-st., or No. 24 Barclay-st., or No. 15 John-st.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; FULLY COMPETENT in greenhouses, hot or cold graperies, the laying out of country places, &c.; is open for an engagement; has been awarded many prizes at horticultural exhibitions; first-class references. Address Horticulture, Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SINGLE man who has thoroughly learned his profession in all its branches, and is fond of plants and grass; would prefer; highly recommended as to character and ability. Address E. D., Box No. 264 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN married man; small family; thoroughly understands his business; greenhouse, grapery, vegetables, and farming in all its branches; highest references from last employers. Call or address Wilson, 45 West 14th-st.

GARDENER.—AS FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; single man, of long experience; understands graperies, greenhouses, &c., and the general management of a place; best City references from last employers. Address F. E. G., Box No. 299 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN LATELY MARRIED; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; can take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; seven years' best reference from last place. Call on or address Gardener, No. 543 7th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; SMALL family; 24 years' steady practice in greenhouses, graperies, and the general work and keeping of private estates; first-class City reference. Call or address William, No. 27 East 14th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY GERMAN practical gardener; married, but childless; to take care of a gentleman's country place; is able and capable to give satisfaction; very good references. Address A. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, (Swiss;) understands his business thoroughly; greenhouse, graperies, and vegetables; can take charge of a gentleman's place; first-class references from last place. Address W. D., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS; MARRIED, ONE child; understands his profession in all its branches; can milk. Address W. J., care James Hadner, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN; small family; understands gardening thoroughly in all its branches, as testimonials will prove; can be found in last place. Address E. L., Box No. 217, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; married; one child; understands his profession in all its branches. Call or address W. J., at seed store, No. 12 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS; PRACTICALLY understands forcing fruits, flowers, and vegetables, &c. Those requiring the services of first-class gardener address M. C. R., No. 174 Mulberry-st.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD FRENCH GARDENER of the highest experience in this country. Address A. S., No. 136 Bleecker-st.

GARDENER.—BY AN EPPERIENCED FRUIT, flower, and vegetable gardener; unexceptionable reference. Address H. O'Brien, seed store, 12 Cortlandt-st.

GROOM OR FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGlish man, 21 years of age, in a private family; understands his business; can give good City reference. Address Groom, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED man; no family; good reference. Address E. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GROOM AND coachman; single young man; best of reference. Address P. D., No. 7 West 13th-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN IN a gentleman's house or office; willing to make himself useful; good scholar; can furnish best of reference as regards honesty, sobriety, &c., from his last employer, whom he has been with the past 10 years; salary moderate. Call or address J. A., No. 254 East 33d-st.

VALET AND BUTLER.—ENGLISH; SPEAKS French and Italian; wishes to find a family to travel in Europe; can be seen in Liverpool or London; will be at liberty end of March; sixteen months' best City reference from present employer's, and three and one-half years previously. Address G. F., Box No. 322 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

VALET OR NURSE.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS valet or nurse to an invalid gentleman; will be found to make himself generally useful; no objection to travel; unexceptionable reference. Address T. D., Box No. 268 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, in private family; no objection to go to the country. Call, City reference. Address A. J. T., Box No. 283 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN as waiter, &c.; willing and obliging; has excellent reference. Apply at present employer's for two days, No. 201 West 11th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 2 WEST 51ST-ST., adjoining 5th-av.

This magnificently furnished, located, and decorated full-size four-story high-stoop dwelling, complete with every possible improvement, for sale very reasonably, by order of

JULIUS WEIL, ESQ., Assignee of Messrs. Netter & Co.

Permits from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr. Offices, 661 5th-av., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.

A BRICK MANSION—42X75—STANDING IN the centre of two acres; surrounded by artistic lawns, flower-beds, shrubbery, and shade; commanding fine views of the Hudson and inland villas; situate on high ground in the heart of Yonkers; fronting on two avenues; 30 rooms; water, gas, ice-house, conservatories, hot and cold graperies, carriage-house, servants' quarters, stables, eight stalls; improved hennery, brick gardener's house, flower and vegetable gardens, fruit and shade trees in immense variety. Now open for visitors. Possession at once. Will be sold at auction, without reserve, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms, half cash. RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 5.

THE MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE Dwelling and stable, with lots 102.2x100, MADISON-AV., South-west corner 77th-st., will be sold at a bargain by V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Offices, 661 5th-av., near 52d-st., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st., Union-square.

SIXTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR LENOX LIbrary.—Magnificent, full-size brown-stone house, 25 dwelling, superbly decorated and in finest possible condition. This elegant establishment will be sold low, with or without the superb new furniture. Possession.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 5th-av., 4 Pine, and 33 East 17th st.

MEDIUM-SIZED BROWN-STONE A house, adjacent to Madison-square; exceedingly low price; owner going abroad.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE HOUSE AND LOT ON 54 East 56th-st; best street up town; near Central Park; size 20 by 75; full-size brown-stone front, high stoop, three stories and basement, for $15,000; small amount in cash. Apply to OWNER, No. 864 Broadway.

THE FOLLOWING FOUR-STORY HIGHstoop brown-stone houses are offered for sale very cheap: 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x56x98.9; 57th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 25x70x100; 5th-av., below 42d-st., 22.5x65x100. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FOR sale, a very handsome full-size four-story house, with fine dining room and butler's pantry, extension to full depth of lot, and stable in rear; for $30,000. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

WEST 124TH-ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—Three-story brick dwelling, 20x50, in good order, can be purchased for $11,500. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF TWO SUPERIOR HOUSES: choice locality; interior and exterior substantial and the best; hard wood finish by Pottier & Stymus. Principals only address W. H. STELL, Pottier & Stymus, corner Lexington-av. and 42d-st.

NINETEENTH-ST...NEAR 2D-AV. MEDIUM-SIZE CHOICE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING. PRICE LOW. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 126 EAST 78TH-ST., THREE stories, brown stone, high stoop, 18x48x100, in complete repair. Price, $14,000. N. A. COWDREY, No. 25 William-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 46 EAST 20TH-ST., FOUR stories, brown-stone, high stoop, 22x52x100, in complete repair. Price, $25,000. N. A. COWDREY, No. 46 East 20th-st.

LEXINGTON-AV. AND 47TH-ST.—FOR sale, first class four-story brown-stone houses; trimmed in hard wood; terms easy. Apply on the premises from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SOUTHwest corner of 75th-st. and Madison-av.; full size; hard wood throughout; a bargain.

JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

NEW-ENGLAND EXTENSION HOUSE, on near 5th-av., Murray Hill, (extremely cheap;) others very desirable; location central. Price, $50,000; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NO. 418 5TH-AV. English basement, (by window,) at private sale or public auction March 23, No. 111

THE HOUSEHOLD.

INFERIOR FISH IN MARKET.

There are few new features of interest in the markets. Prices for all edibles, except poultry, are about the same as they were last week. Choice poultry is in pretty light supply and dear. Philadelphia chickens sell at 25 cents per pound, good to choice turkeys at 18 to 20 cents, and good to choice ducks at 22 to 25 cents. "Good fat capons" are scarce and high, selling yesterday in Washington Market at 25 to 28 cents per pound. Tame squabs sell at $3 to $4 per dozen. Among the chief delicacies in poultry are Winter chickens for broiling, which are worth $1 50 to $2 per pair. English snipe are cheaper, selling at $3 50 per dozen. Wild pigeons are worth $2 to $2 50 per dozen. Canvas-back ducks, $1 75 to $2 per pair; Mallard, 60 to 65 cents, and Teal and Broad-bills 40 to 50 cents. Luckily for the observants of Lent, eggs were never in larger supply than they now are, and prices are very low. Fish are abundant, but many dealers complain that with the exception of cod, the fish arriving is of rather inferior quality. The run of North Carolina shad, with which the markets are now supplied, is especially poor. Quite an excitement was created in fishing circles, the other day, over the catch of a shad in the Hudson River, near Weehawken. Such a thing has seldom occurred before the 1st of April. The shad was sold in West Washington Market, several fish-dealers bidding for it, and it was finally knocked down for $5. A Bermuda steamer arrived on Monday, bringing a cargo of fresh tomatoes, potatoes, and beets. Southern kale and spinach are plentiful, and the newest thing from this quarter is asparagus, which sells at $1 per bunch. Mushrooms, lettuce, watercresses, celery, and radishes are plentiful and a little cheaper. A small lot of Florida strawberries arrived the other day, and were sold at retail at $2 50 to $4 per quart.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

MOCK TURTLE SOUP.—One pint black beans soaked over night in four quarts water, two onions, one large carrot grated, half pound fresh beef, half pound pork; boil all day; when ready for dinner strain through a colander into tureen; add one wineglassful port wine, or not, according to fancy, one hard-boiled egg, one lemon sliced.—M. A.

PIE CRUST.—One cupful lard, one cupful butter, one cupful water, 4 cupfuls flour.—M. A.

ROLLED PANCAKES.—Beat six eggs separately; stir the yolks into one quart of warm milk with a tablespoonful of melted butter and a teaspoonful of salt; add sufficient flour to make a thin batter; then sprinkle in a teaspoonful of yeast powder, and stir in the whites of the eggs; put a frying-pan on the fire; when it is hot, grease with a spoonful of lard; pour in a cupful of batter, fry a light brown, and turn out on a hot dish; roll up and serve. When brown on both sides, lift out and spread with strawberry jam, or any kind of jam or marmalade you have; roll up nicely, and lay them on a plate; sprinkle with powdered sugar; send to the table hot, and serve with or without cream.—GEORGIE L. W.

SOFT CUSTARD.—Two eggs to a pint of milk; boil milk; pour hot on eggs, (well beaten previously;) then return to pail; add two tablespoonfuls sugar, one teaspoonful vanilla; boil until thick.—M. A.

HARD CUSTARD.—Five eggs well beaten, (reserving three whites for meringue,) one quart milk, five tablespoonfuls sugar, two teaspoonfuls vanilla, pinch of salt; put in a pudding-dish, which place in a pan of water in the oven and bake. When nearly baked, add a meringue made with the three whites and two tablespoonfuls brown sugar to each white, and any flavoring. Bake a light brown.—M. A.

JELLY.—One box Cox's gelatine, juice of three lemons, rind of one lemon, one pint of cold water; allow this to stand one hour and a half; then add two and a half pints boiling water, stirred one pounds crushed sugar, one pint wine; stir gently until the sugar is dissolved, then pour into molds.—M. A.

LEMON PIE.—One and a half cupfuls sugar, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls flour, one teacupful water.—M. A.

CORN BREAD.—One pint yellow Indian-meal, one pint flour, through which thoroughly mix one tablespoonful lard, one tablespoonful sugar, (or mere according to taste,) two eggs, one pint sour milk or buttermilk, in which has been stirred one teaspoonful soda previously dissolved in a little water. Bake in a quick oven.—M. A.

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—Three pints flour, one cupful lard well mixed through it, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful ginger; beat two eggs, add one pint molasses, one cupful brown sugar, one and a half teaspoonfuls soda, dissolved in water, stirred in half a pint sour milk or buttermilk thoroughly; add all to flour; mix well and bake in good oven; put cake in sponge cake pans.—M. A.

SPONGE CAKE.—Ten eggs, their weight in sugar, half the weight in flour, juice of one lemon, one teaspoonful vanilla; beat yolks well; stir them with sugar to a cream; beat whites to a stiff froth; add flour and; bake in quick oven.—M. A.

JOHNNY CAKE.—Three cupfuls of sour milk, two eggs beaten light, half cupful of melted butter or fryings, a tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the milk, teaspoonful of salt; mix altogether with sufficient cornmeal to make a thin batter. Bake on a griddle.—GEORGIE L. W.

ROTHE GRUTZEN.—"Colored blanc mange," for which a receipt was asked last week, is evidently the dish known as "rothe gritzen." The milk never curdles, for none is needed. Boil the fruit in a little water, strain it through a jelly bag; sweeten to taste, and use the juice instead of milk; make it precisely as you would plain blanc mange; no eggs or flavoring, and increasing very slightly the proportion of corn-starch. Any of the darker colored fruits may be used, currants, red cherries, raspberries, blackberries, black currants, whortleberries, or grapes. The rothe gritzen will be lighter or darker, as more or less water is used, and according to the color of the fruit.—K.

MINCE MEAT.—Two pints of minced beef, three of suet, five of apples, two pounds of seeded raisins, two of currants, washed and dried, one of citron, cut into slices, one ounce of ground cinnamon, half-ounce each of ground cloves and allspice, two grated nutmegs, a teaspoonful each of salt and pepper, two pounds of white sugar; mix all together and moisten with a quart of Maderia wine and one of French brandy; having thoroughly mixed the whole, put it in a stone jar; cover with a brandy paper; tie up closely. Before making into pies add eight liquid brandy, and sugar to taste. Serve up hot.—GEORGIE L. W.

PLAIN ICE-CREAM.—Take any quantity of cream that you wish, make it very sweet, and flavor to taste; freeze.—GEORGIE L. W.

CARAMEL CREAM.—Have on the fire in a pan one pound of maple sugar; let it boil two or three times, sufficient to brown but not burn it. Beat six eggs, and one pound of white sugar very light; stir this into two quarts of boiling milk, and stir constantly until it comes to a boil; then pour in the boiling sugar, and mix thoroughly. When perfectly cold, add one quart of cream, sweetened with a cupful of white sugar. Put it in a freezer and freeze the same as ice-cream.—GEORGIE L. W.

CARAMELS.—Three pounds brown sugar, half pound chocolate, (Baker's,) half pound butter, two tablespoonfuls molasses, same of vinegar, one cupful cream or milk; add vanilla when off fire; boil 25 minutes; beat 10 minutes to granulate; if crisp preferred, do not beat.—M. A.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

FROSTED FEET.—Take a raw onion, cut in halves, dip it in salt, and rub the afflicted parts with it a few times.

REPOTTING PLANTS.—If the roots become pot-bound, of plants that have been blossoming all Winter in the house, it will become necessary to repot them in the Spring, and the best time to do so will be during the months of March, April and May. Or, if you wish, you may put them out in the ground, trimming them up, and they will soon sprout again, making nice plants. The branches trimmed off will make good slips and fine blooming Fall plants for next Autumn.—AUNT ADDIE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to dress oysters "Mengonnaise"—both to eat cold and hot—as provided by our first-class caterers for evening entertainments.

Amy's receipt for "oyster sauce" for boiled cod-fish.

How to make quinells, such as one can order at Delmonico's.

A receipt for preparing baking-powder—one that has been tested.

Will "Amy" state if the family of six she refers to are all adults, or are some children?

A bill of fare for one week for a family of four, where the allowance is limited to $10.

A cure for dizziness.

Is there any cure or relief for burning feet?

A preparation to prevent hair from falling and nourish its growth.

What will restore eyebrows that have fallen out from sickness?

How to remove black dust from light blue silk.

The proper way to fold and iron a shirt.

How to make and keep bright the lace and buttons on her husband's uniform.

The way to prepare a cloth covering for a hot-bed, instead of glass.

How to cultivate hyacinths; when and how to transplant them.—CARRIE.

What is the best mode of whitening ceiling and walls of a plastered room without use of paint.

How to make the best preparation to render boots proof against snow-water.

A receipt for making mucilage.

What use are United States stamps which have been used put to when sold? A sum sufficient to buy a bed for a hospital is said to be given for 1,000,000. Can any legitimate use be made of them?

A receipt for varnish, or the material used by trunk manufacturers to put the coating on trunks.

AGED ONE HUNDRED AND SIX.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 8th inst. says:

"A very old lady named Mrs. Ellen Kennedy died on Wednesday night at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ellen McCarthy, No. 77 Johnson-street. It is alleged that Mrs. Kennedy had attained the remarkable and almost unprecedented age of 106 years, having been born in Ireland in 1772, four years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Six years ago Mrs. Kennedy celebrated her centennial, and up to the day of her death she retained her mental faculties. She brought up 12 children, and died among her own people, respected and loved by all."

TRUE LOVE IN A RUSSIAN PALACE.

THE DEEP AFFECTION BETWEEN THE CZAREWITCH AND THE CZAREVNA—A SOLDIER ON HIS WAY HOME FROM THE WARS MET BY A NOBLE WIFE—AN INSIDE VIEW OF RUSSIAN LIFE.

A correspondent of the London *News* writes from Fortress Dunaburg, Feb. 17, as follows: "It is a bright, frosty day. All the inhabitants of our fortress are assembled on the ice, skating or looking on. The military band is playing the well-known masourka from "The Life of the Czar." Numerous couples are scattered on the broad expanse—gliding, dancing, twirling round as dexterously in their skates as if they were in satin shoes. Ladies in their fur-trimmed dresses are here, and officers in varied uniforms, for, besides our fortress officers, there are strangers, sent from the seat of war to fetch provisions for the army, and their divers-colored uniforms enliven the scene. Look at this handsome pair, flying toward us, with hands interlaced and feet keeping time to the measure of the music. The cavalier, a well-made, good-looking Hussar officer; and the lady, quite a girl still, very tall and slender, and as she bends slightly from one side to the other she reminds one of river weeds swayed to and fro by the wind. Her rosy cheeks glow with a deeper red, her eyes sparkle with excitement; she is enjoying herself intensely. Her long, nut-brown tress flies, twisting and turning, snake-like, behind her. In her tight-fitting sable-trimmed velvet dress and turban hat she is a splendid type of an aristocratic Russian girl. In our little world of Dunaburg she is the queen of beauty. From the top of an ice mountain skaters are starting, and come down at a terrific pace; elderly ladies are being pushed about in sledges; children of 4 and 5 years old skate to perfection; there are even baby novices. Our skating ground is a pretty sight, surrounded by high walls of snow, thickly studded with fir trees from the forest, from whice hang hundreds of Chinese lamps; these are lighted, when there is a soiree, with fire-works, &c. There is a little wooden house with a stove, and a 'samavar' for making tea, to keep warm the papas, mammas, and old Generals whose skating days are over, and whose greatest pleasure is to talk politics while sipping their glass of boiling tea. To-day they are discussing the probability of their troops having entered Constantinople. In the centre of a group stands the venerable-looking commandant of the fortress, with his silver hair and genial face. The conversation turns on the 1,200 Turkish prisoners lately arrived within our walls. Suddenly the report strikes up. The commandant's two fair daughters lead off the dance; they are magnificent skaters. Suddenly the crowd of officers in the little house makes way for an aide-de-camp, who, entering hurriedly, presents a telegram to the commandant. Reading, he exclaims: 'Here's good news,' he says, 'the Czarevna will be here this evening to meet the Czarewitch, who will arrive at 9. He does not expect her; it is to be a surprise!' The news spreads quickly from one group of dancers to another, dancing stops as if by magic. Every one is delighted. The commandant's voice is heard giving orders about the illuminations. Then bouquets must be got, too. There's the rub. It's no easy matter to get flowers here at a few hours' notice, there being but one gardener, and he lives miles away. The ladies are all wild with excitement—they would like to give the Princess a bouquet. The question arises, who will reach the gardener's first and get the best bouquet—maybe the only one. The people disperse, go home to dine; evening sets in; every one is going to the new station opened by the Czar on the railroad between Dunaburg two months ago. There is an elegant suite of apartments for the imperial family, and such a gem of a boudoir, all pale blue satin and lace, quite a bonbonnière. This is expressly for the Czarevna. The road to the new station through the grim fortress gates, with their double-headed black eagles, is thronged with soldiers, peasants, sledges, and troikas, some with four and six horses abreast. The soldiers are singing lustily in chorus as they march. It is wonderful how the Russian soldier loves to sing. He sings when he is happy, when he is sad, when he works, when he walks—he is always singing. On the battle-field he even marches to his death with a true Russian song on his lips. They are a brave set of men and loyal to their heart's core.

"Across two miles of snowy plain, on a height, stands the new station, with its hundreds of lights flashing bright and throwing a rosy hue over the snow. I arrive rather late, just as the Czarevna steps from the train with the entire suite, followed by the Grand Duchess Vladimir and her brother, Prince of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and suite. The Russian Hymn is played, and hurrahs rend the air. There is a striking family likeness between the Princess Dagmar and the Princess of Wales, though the former looks stronger, and bright as the glittering snows of her adopted country—a very Northern star. But she lacks the touching sweetness, the inexpressible charm, which beams from her sister's eyes.

"On reaching the reception-room I perceive that a magnificent bouquet is offered to the Czarevna by the tall, slender girl who, dressed in elegant white evening robes, looks even lovelier than in her skating costume. Though courteous to all, the Czarevna is evidently nervously impatient for the arrival of her husband, whom she has not seen for eight weary months. She has not much longer to wait; all at once the shouting outside begins, her face becomes radiant, and, wrapping herself in the magnificent rotonde of *renard bleu*, she hurries to the platform, amid renewed hurrahs and clamorous cries of joy. Her eyes are eagerly fixed on the two red globes of the approaching engine; there is a shrill whistle, much puffing of steam, and the train rolls slowly into the station. The Czarewitch, being in the middle part of the train, those who are in front, the members of the household and suite, are the first to recognize the imperial party, while he, little guessing the surprise in store for him, descends, saluting as he passes the long file of soldiers drawn up on the platform. Suddenly he sees her; then all else is forgotten—the station, the soldiers, the crowd of people—and the wife is in her husband's arms, held in a long embrace. Then, like a roar of thunder, louder than the last, burst forth deafening shouts, mixing up with the national hymn. This unrestrained outburst of affection, this loving meeting of the imperial pair, touched a chord in every heart."

THE QUEEN OF TRAMPS.

The Bangor (Me.) *Commercial* says: "Mrs. Mary Merriman is a respectable-appearing woman of 30, is not bad-looking, and has every appearance of being upright and of good character. She is, however, without doubt, the Queen of female tramps, and can discount the great majority of male tramps. She was born in St. Albans, in this State, and her folks were farmers. She has since lived in Hermon with her brother, Joseph Merriman, who does a good deal of trading in this city. Three years ago this Fall she took it into her head to see the country, and started out with neither scrip nor staff, but a good pair of thick shoes. She walked across the country, braving all kinds of weather, and finally brought up in Clinton, Iowa, when she took the back track and returned to this city. Two years ago she decided to start out again, and this time selected a longer tour. She walked through portions of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, and on to Washington, where she remained a few days, and 'did the capital,' and then made a bolt for Savannah, Ga., where she remained a short time. Then on she went again, doing the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Iowa, Indiana, and finally got round to Kansas City. Here she stopped awhile and earned a new tramping outfit. Again she started, this time with the intention of crossing the plains to California, but finally she stopped, which by many persons that it would be very unsafe for her to think of attempting it alone. She then started on a return trip, walking from Kansas City to Chicago, thence to Detroit, doing Niagara Falls, and crossing to Canada, thence to New-York and through Massachusetts, arriving at her home in Hermon a little more than a week ago. She says she averages 26 miles a day. She says when she gets tired and out of clothes she finds no trouble in getting a few days' work, and in this manner enjoys her life."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN A PARIS HOTEL.

A little over a fortnight ago the Grand Hotel, on the Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, was the scene of an accident which resulted in the instant death of two gentlemen and a lady. The metallic plate by which the piston is connected with the elevator car became detached in some way. As the lift ascended the breakage was not observed, the piston pushing up as usual; but when the conductor pressed the valve to go down, the piston descended, but the platform was dragged up by the heavy counterbalancing weights with an ever-increasing speed until it dashed against the roof of the fifth story. The shock was so violent as to break the chains, and the car fell with equal velocity back from the fifth story to the ground floor. The three inmates were found lifeless, but with no signs of wounds excepting a slight trickling of blood from the mouth and ears. Death had been caused by concussion of the brain. The lady who was killed was a Baroness Schach, a German. On learning of her sad fate, Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, hastened to pay a visit of condolence to her husband. That gentleman had seen the Baroness into the elevator and preceded her by the stairs. He had arrived on the second floor, and was waiting for her when the elevator shot up past him like an arrow. The two other victims were servants of the establishment. Of these one was an *inspecteur*, who had been a military man, and who wore a number of medals, and the other was a young fellow whose duty it was to control the working of the machine.

AN ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Friday says: "The Alton *Telegraph* urges that there should be a celebration on the Fourth of July next of the one hundredth anniversary of the emancipation of Illinois from British rule. On the evening of July 4, 1778, Gen. Clarke, at the head of four companies of American troops, attacked Kaskaskia, the British seat of Government in Illinois, and before midnight the town had been captured. The suggestion of the *Telegraph* is not a bad one."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. David E. Austen commanding, will drill at its armory next Tuesday evening.

Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, attended the funeral of its late comrade, Richard E. Williams, last Wednesday afternoon.

Major-Gen. James Shields will deliver a lecture at Steinway Hall this (Sunday) evening, under the auspices of the Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The rifle match for prizes in the *Forest and Stream* and *Rod and Gun* match, which was to have commenced last Monday, at Conlin's Gallery, was postponed until to-morrow.

Companies A, B, E, and K, Fifth Regiment, will give a reception, guard mounting, dress parade, and review, at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third-avenue and Sixteenth-street, on Monday evening, April 1.

Battery K, Artillery, had its monthly meeting last Wednesday night, when Lieut. Thomas made the astonishing proposition that the battery should have an "old-fashioned target excursion." Major Hoelzle promptly "sat down" upon him.

The fourth social reunion of the Twelfth Regiment took place at its armory last Tuesday evening. There was a fair attendance in spite of the storm which prevailed. First Lieut. Charles M. Williams, of Company I, has passed the Brigade Examining Board.

The books and papers of the several organizations in the First Brigade will be inspected by Major Herman Oelrichs, as follows: Twenty-second Regiment, next Tuesday evening; Fifth Regiment, Wednesday evening, and Twelfth Regiment, on Monday evening, the 25th inst.

A meeting of the veterans of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, was held at the armory of the regiment last Wednesday evening for the purpose of reorganizing the Veteran Association. It is proposed to admit to membership all honorably discharged members of the Fourteenth who have served their time either before or since the war of the rebellion.

Col. Carl Jussen, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General and Inspector of the First Division, on the staff of Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, has been elected Grand Marshal by the Association of Sharpshooters of North America, whose festival will take place from June 16 to the 24th next. The grand procession will be reviewed on Monday, June 17.

The seventh company, Veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment, held a meeting last Thursday evening, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Captain in the place of Capt. W. H. Kemp, whose term will expire next month, and to elect two Sergeants and two Corporals for the uniformed company for the ensuing year. Capt. Kemp was nominated to continue in office, and the present non-commissioned officers were re-elected.

Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, practiced carbine-shooting at a graduated 200 yards target last Wednesday evening. The following scores were made out of a possible 25 points: Corp. Jacob Dillenburg, 20; Sergt. Henry Herrman, 19; Private Frederick Young, 19; Private Carl Roeper, 19, and Private P. Pawitsch, 18. The troop will have a mounted drill next Wednesday evening.

Brig.-Gen. J. S. Dickerman, commanding the Ninth Brigade, Albany, has issued a circular to the several organizations in his command, announcing that a gold badge will be presented from his headquarters, for competition by the members of his brigade who have already qualified as "marksmen," or who may have qualified at the time of the competition on Sept. 10 next. The details are in charge of Major H. L. Washburn, Jr., Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Commissions have been issued from General Head-quarters to the following officers in the First and Second Divisions during the past month: Fifth Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry Gimpel. Eleventh Regiment—Captain, Peter Bommer; First Lieutenants, George C. Gutheil and Franz Oeghall; Second Lieutenant, Henry Stoen and George Krumm. Thirteenth Regiment—Captain, Henry Ward Beecher, Chaplain. Resignations have been accepted during the same period of Capt. G. C. Halbleneck and Lieut. William Ladden, Jr., of the Thirteenth Regiment; First Lieut. William H. Treyz, Twenty-eighth Regiment, and Capt. Louis Sandhusen, Separate Troop D, Cavalry.

Major-Gen. Shaler, commanding the First Division, has issued orders appointing a court-martial for the trial of the officers in the several brigades above the rank of Captain, and all officers belonging to the cavalry and artillery organizations of the division, who have been returned as being "absent" from any parade, encampment, drill, or meeting for instruction during the year 1877. The detail for the court is as follows: Col. John R. Spencer, Fifth Regiment of Cavalry; Col. Charles S. Spencer, Fifth Regiment Infantry, and Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Twelfth Regiment Infantry. The court will assemble at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment, Broadway and Forty-fifth-street, on Thursday, March 28, at 8 P. M.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. John Ruecer commanding, will parade for review, dress prade, and the distribution of "marksmen's" badges at its armory on Monday evening, April 8. The right wing of this command, comprising companies B, H, G, and E, will drill next Wednesday evening, and the left wing, companies F, I, C, A, and D, will drill on Friday evening next at the regimental armory. The following officers have received their commissions: First Lieutenants, Charles Stachelbeck, Jr., and Benjamin D. Wood, and Second Lieutenant, Charles B. Mayer. Warrants have been issued to Quarter-master Sergeant John Brohm, Company F; Sergt. Jacob Benner, and Corp. Frederick Welsbrod, Company A. Capt. John J. Dillemeier has resigned the command of Company H.

The invitations are out for the reception of the Seventh Regiment and Veteran Association, which will take place at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, April 24. The ticket is a large one, and contains on the left end a handsome steel engraving of the proposed new armory as it will look when completed. Nearly all of the boxes have been sold, as well as many of the tickets of admission. As the primary object of the entertainment is to raise a handsome sum for the armory fund, the only complimentary invitations which will be issued are to President Hayes, Gov. Robinson, and Mayor Ely. The new armory fund amounts to $170,000. Should the receipts of this entertainment reach the anticipated amount, the Building Committee will be able to inclose the entire armory, both administration and drill-room buildings, during the present year.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, paraded in full-dress uniform at its armory last Wednesday evening. The occasion was the annual presentation of the "marksmen's" badges to the winners of the trophies at Creedmoor. The ceremonies commenced with a long working drill for the benefit of Brig.-Gen. Ira L. Beebe and staff, after which the General took the review. The armory was overcrowded as usual, and the only persons who obtained an unobstructed view of the ceremonies were so fortunate as to secure seats on the platform. Dress parade followed the review, after which Lieut.-Col. Manning, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Eleventh Brigade, presented the marksmen's badges, and a programme of dancing music, numbering 12 pieces, terminated the evening's amusement.

The members of the National Guard have derived at least one pecuniary benefit from the Legislature, by the passage of the following law, introduced by Col. John B. Meyenborg, Assemblyman from Brooklyn: "Section 1. Any member or members of the National Guard of this State, when in uniform, going to or returning from any parade, encampment, drill, or meeting, which he or they may be required to attend in compliance with orders from any competent military authority, shall, together with such conveyance or conveyances or military property of the State as he or they may be in in charge of, be allowed, without any hindrance or delay, to pass free through all toll-gates and over all toll-bridges or ferries within the State. Sec. 2. Any toll-gate or toll-bridge keeper, or any ferry-master, or any other person or persons who may be in charge of any toll-bridge, toll-gate, or ferry, who shall willfully hinder or delay any member or members of the National Guard, or shall refuse free passage to such member or members of the National Guard, who shall be acting under the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be fined not less than $10 and no more than $20, or be imprisoned no less than five days and no more than 10 days. Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately."

The proposed international military match meets with favor in some quarters, but there is a disposition to throw cold water on the movement in England, as will be seen by the following extract from the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, the recognized military authority on the other side of the water:

"We need hardly say that we fully agree in the importance of encouraging military rifle practice, if for no other reason than because the shooting with the comparatively rough soldiers' arms is the only shooting that can ever become very widely popular. We have gone through the whole controversy in England years ago, and we know well enough that had it not been for the popularization of the Enfield and the Martini rifles we should long ere this have ceased to be used at all. But while we admit that the leaders of rifle-shooting in the United States are most wise in deeming the encouragement of military matches of most vital importance, we can hardly see how an international 'military' match is to be satisfactorily organized. Unless the competing teams are armed with similar weapons, the competition will be, rather one of rifles than of men, and certainly the best way to try the Springfield against the Snider, or the Martin against the Sharp, is not in a 'team' match. Nevertheless, the notion of such a match is undoubtedly interesting, and we shall be glad if some of our correspondents on either side of the Atlantic will show us that the difficulties connected with it are capable of being overcome."

The Albany Burgesses Corps is making a strong effort to secure permission from the State authorities to obtain an extended use of 80 stands of arms which it has had in its possession since the late "riot week," in July last, and its friends have even gone so far as to introduce a bill into the Legislature, the provision of which shall grant the corps the right to such permission. Unless the promoters of the scheme are utterly ignorant of the present law in the matter, there must be something further desired than the simple loan of arms for an indefinite period, and Gen. Husted is right in opposing the bill. Section 1, chapter 69 of the Military Code says plainly that the Commander-in-Chief may, on the application of any Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, or District Attorney, or either of them, or of the Mayor or Recorder of any city, or of *the commander of any uniformed company*, loan to such officer, or to any military company, or to any number of citizens, or to any city, village, or town, any number of stands of arms or military equipage, from any of the arsenals or military stores of this State, which he shall deem proper, and for such time and on such terms and conditions and security as he shall deem proper." The members of the company profess to be willing to guarantee the safe custody of the property, and Major-Gen. Cary, commanding the Albany District, made a speech before the Assembly Military Committee recently, favoring the bill. As the Commander-in-Chief is an old resident of Albany, he probably has some knowledge of the Burgesses Corps, and if it is entitled to the privilege of using State property he undoubtedly has the right to issue arms to the corps.

Delinquent members of the National Guard have been running to the State courts upon appeals from the decisions of the courts-martial quite frequently of late, and many lawyers are profiting by the folly of this class of individuals. The latest case of this sort was that of Edward Graf and Adolph Luthy, of Separate Troop A, Cavalry. They obtained a judgment in their favor on Monday last in the Supreme Court, before Judge Lawrence, on an appeal from the decision of Col. Alvanus W. Sheldon, of the First Division Court-martial. The ground of their appeal was that they were residents of Newark, N. J. Major Klein, commandant of the troop, says that neither Graf nor Luthy ever performed but one day's service in his troop, and that Luthy's enlistment was merely a dodge to evade the performance of jury duty. Luthy's name had already been drawn by the Commissioner of Jurors, when he went to Major Klein and desired to enlist in his troop. The troop saw no objection, and he was accordingly elected, duly enlisted, and received his certificate, with which he went to the Commissioner of Jurors, and had his name removed from the panel. Having secured himself from the performances of jury duty, he totally neglected his military obligations, and the court-martial fined him $10, as Major Klein stated that the man had suffered considerable inconvenience on account of much sickness and death in his family. Graf, however, was fined $60. The latter after his removal to Newark returned his uniform, but Luthy retained his, and will be arrested whenever opportunity offers. The uniforms cost the troop $60 each, but they are issued to members at a personal cost of only $30. The two men fled from the City, Major Klein asserts, for no other purpose than to avoid doing military duty. The order of the court is that "Karl Klein, commanding said Troop A, be and is hereby ordered and directed forthwith to drop the names of said relators, Edward Graf and Adolph Luthy, from the rolls of said troop, and to discharge them from further duty or obligation thereto, pursuant to the laws governing the military forces of the State of New-York." As the laws mentioned do not give the commandant of a regiment the power to grant a discharge, Major Klein is at a loss as to the manner in which he shall comply with the order of the court.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

G. A. Lebour, of the College of Physical Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, makes the important geological announcement that he has found marine fossils in the lower coal measures of Northumberland.

Rev. W. Lawes puts beyond question the fact that gold is to be found of a fine quality and in great abundance in the interior of New-Guinea. The intelligence brought by him to Australia has caused a gold fever excitement in Sydney.

The large polytechnic institutions in Hanover and Aix-la-Chapelle are not so well attended this year as in former years. Students are discouraged on account of the overcrowded condition of the technical branches of industry in Germany.

R. Pictet has confirmed by experiment the calculation by Dumas that the density of water and of liquid oxygen is identical. Polarized light upon a jet of liquefied oxygen revealed solid particles which Pictet considers to be minute crystals of oxygen.

English beer appears to be fully as much sophisticated as the Continental kind. Out of 89 samples of beer and of materials used in the brewing of beer, examined last year by the internal revenue authorities, 61 were either adulterated or consisted of illegal ingredients.

Messrs. Skassi and Schwarts, the explorers of the Pamir, have returned to Tashkend, after suffering much fatigue, and encountering much danger. Snow at length caused them to abandon following the course of the Koksai. One of the most notable fruits of the expedition is a fine collection of birds.

Dr. Joule has made further experiments to determine the mechanical equivalent of heat. The result he has now arrived at, from the thermal effects of the friction of water is, that taking the unit of heat as that which can raise a pound of water, weighed in vacuo, from 60° to 61°, its mechanical equivalent reduced to sea level at the latitude of Greenwich is 772.55 foot-pounds.

Dr. James Croll, in answer to some criticism on his paper regarding the sun and its heat, says that as the formation of a sun is an event which, on an average, could only be witnessed once in 15,000 years, the absence of any historical notice is easily accounted for. It does not follow that the two bodies coming into collision should possess equal mass or velocity to convert their motion of translation into heat.

Magnesium gives 265 times as much light as good coal gas, but the difference of price is so great that there is no probability of its superseding gas. Dr. Frankland shows the relative cost of magnesium, stearine candles, and gas, in order to obtain the same amount of light for 10 hours, as follows: Two and a half ounces of magnesium, £1 6s. 3d.; 20 pounds of stearine candles, £1; and 404 cubic feet of coal gas, 1s. 9¾d.

A new method for the determination of boiling points has been invented by H. O. Jones. A piece of glass tube, 4 mm. in internal diameter and 200 mm. long, is bent into a U shape, but having one end, which is open, at least 15 mm. longer than the other end which is closed. A small quantity of the liquid, the boiling point of which is to be determined, is introduced into the closed limb of the tube, and the end of the other limb is placed beneath the surface of some mercury in a small porcelain crucible. The whole is then suspended by a wire in a water or paraffin bath, and the temperature of the bath raised until the liquid in the tube boils. On cooling, the tube fills with mercury and a bubble of liquid occupies the bend. The tube is then inverted, and the liquid transferred to the closed end. Any water or paraffin is removed from the tube and some of the mercury from the open end. On immersing the tube now in the water bath, the temperature at which the levels of the mercury in the two limbs are equal, is the uncorrected boiling point.

Fritz Muller, of Stajahy, Southern Brazil, contributes to a German journal an account of a gigantic earthworm said to exist in the highlands of the southern provinces. It is called the "minhocao," and is alleged to be 50 yards long and 5 yards broad, and to be covered with bones like a coat of armor. Wonderful stories are told about it. In boring through the earth it uproots huge trees, and forms large trenches which divert the courses of streams and turn dry land into a morass. Summing up the accounts given of this creature, the *Nature* says: "It would appear conclusive that in the high district where the Uruguay and the Parana have their sources, excavations and long trenches are met with, which are undoubtedly the work of some living animal. Generally, if not always, they appear after continued rainy weather, and seem to start from marshes or river beds and to enter them again. The accounts as to the size and appearance of the creature are very uncertain." Muller thinks it would be worth while to make further investigations about the minhocco, and to capture it for a zoological garden. At last the sea-serpent seems to be rivaled by a land animal, and on somewhat similar authority.

FARMS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

The Providence *Journal* says: "Wealth comes in the first place from mother earth—from tillage. The first settler raises all that he lives upon, and the surplus is capital. Now, in New-England a very large proportion of this source of riches—the land—is wholly or mainly unutilized. To bring it back to productiveness would add to the yearly gains of the State. The reaction in favor of farming is doing something in this respect. The Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Vermont farmers are proving that the man who is willing to work, and possesses intelligence, need not leave New-England to obtain all that the farmer works for, or need work for that is to say, a competence, an education for his children, and the influences and aids of a healthy state of society."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000	Can. So. D. Cer.	67½	258	Cen. of N. J.	14¾
200	West. Union	79¼	100	Ohio & M.	8½
1400	do.	79¼	300	Erie Railway	10¾
300	do.	79¾	100	do.	10⅝
200	do.	79⅝	10	do.	10¾
200	do.	79⅝	15	do.	10¾
200	do.	79¾	700	St. Paul	39½
200	do.	79⅝	400	do.	39¼
200	Pacific Mail	19¼	1400	North-west.	41⅝
400	do.	19⅛	500	do.	41¾
200	do.	19¼	800	do.	41½
200	do.	19⅜	300	do.	41½
100	do.	19⅜	100	do.	41⅝
300	do.	19¼	100	do.	41¾
100	Lake Shore	63⅜	100	North-w. pf.	69⅜
400	do.	63¾	400	do.	69¾
300	do.	64	500	do.	69½
4200	do.	64⅛	600	do.	69¾
1200	do.	63⅞	64	do.	69¾
300	do.	64	500	D., L. & W.	47¾
500	do.	63⅞	300	do.	47½
700	do.	63¾	5	Rock Island	102
100	do.	63⅞	100	Del. & H.	83 47½
500	do.	63⅝	15	N. Y. C. & H. x div.	105

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C	106⅞	
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N	103¼	
5,000	do.	103¼	
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	103⅞	
10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R	101⅝	

$50,000	U. S. 5.5s, 10-40 C.	104⅜	
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	105	
20,000	U. S. 4½s, '91, C.	102⅜	
15,000	U. S. 4s, 1907, R.	100⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

$67,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N	104⅞	
2,700	U. S. 5s, '81, R	104¾	
1,000	U. S. 4½s, '91, C	102⅛	

$35,000	U. S. 4.5s, '91, C	102⅜	
1,200	U. S. 4s, 1907, C	101⅝	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$7,000	D. C. 3.65s	76	
2,000	Ark. F.Ss, 1st	115	
6,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st, L. G. Div.	107	
3,000	M. & St. Paul, 1st

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHINESE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

CHINA. A HISTORY OF THE LAWS, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE PEOPLE. By JOHN HENRY GRAY, M. A., LL. D., Archdeacon of Hong Kong. Edited by WILLIAM GOW GASCOE. In 2 vols. London: MACMILLAN & Co. 1878.

The title to this book is somewhat misleading. Only in a certain sense is this compilation a history at all. It might be termed a history in that it goes over much ground which is common to other writers on China. It starts from the premise that the reader knows little or nothing about Cathay, and therefore repeats what many other travelers have said before. Having mentioned this, it is not to be inferred that there is nothing new in the book. Many well-known manners and customs receive fresh and entertaining illustration, and many novel facts are added to the record. China is such an enormous land, so many tribes or nationalities, have been fused together in it, and the religions of its inhabitants vary so greatly, that the knowledge of it which we possess is insignificant compared with what is still to learn. The "history" of the Archdeacon of Hong Kong is in many ways a valuable addition to our stock of knowledge about the Empire, notwithstanding the fact that just fault may be found with the style in which the work has been presented.

Monotony is the most grievous fault in these two handsome volumes. The necessity for covering as much ground as possible, and thus making the text approach the comprehensive idea suggested by the title, may have something to do with the dullness of the work. Beginning with the Chinese cosmogony and the explanation of the creation of the world, the limits of the Empire are then set forth. Next comes a consideration of the Government of China; after that a long chapter on the prisons and punishments in vogue, which is followed in turn by an account of the three chief religions—Confucianism, Taouism, and Buddhism—not forgetting the Chinese Lamaists and Mohammedans. There are chapters on popular gods and goddesses, on education and the press, on marriage, divorce, parents and children, servants and slaves, festivals, funerals, suicides, titles of honor and visits of ceremony, sumptuary laws, amusements, and sports. Such are the contents of the first volume. The second contains chapters in the same general style, giving more or less full accounts of astrologers and fortune-tellers, of benevolent institutions and beggars, of hotels, inns, and restaurants. A number of chapters are devoted to the products of China, to tea culture, silk farming, and potteries. Highways and bridges, gardens, and stock and arable farms are also reviewed. Two chapters are devoted to ships and the fisheries, one to the aboriginal tribes of China and Formosa, and the end of the work is reached with a sketch of the physical features of the Empire.

What distinguishes this work on China from others more than anything else is the full series of Chinese pictures which illustrate it. Chinese men and women of all ranks and professions are depicted in their most characteristic acts. Boys flying kites of extraordinary shape, men who catch birds by touching them with long poles smeared with bird-lime, prisoners who are suffering torture of one kind or another—these are the scenes of popular daily life which have been chosen. The pictures are 140 in number, and belong to the Chinese school of art, a little grotesque, but done in very expressive outline work. The author, evidently, has been a resident of China for many years. He speaks with the certainty of an eye-witness of events which happened on the sea-board previous to 1860, and has also made long journeys into the heart of China. Although a Churchman, he is singularly free from the usual style of missionaries in their accounts of Chinese life and travel. He is not an advanced liberal, but he speaks with great toleration of many things usually denounced by religious men of the Western nations. His aim is clearly to instruct by facts, not to moralize on the statements made. His curious middle position between the advanced student of comparative religions and the faithful practicing Christian missionary is apparent in the few instances where he draws a parallel between one of the Chinese State religions and those of the Western world. Thus (page 137) he says:

> "It has often been remarked that Buddhism—especially Lamaism—has many external points of resemblance to Roman Catholicism. The many Christian forms and ceremonies which were pressed into the service of paganism by the priests of Thibet, were probably derived from Nestorian and Roman Catholic missionaries who labored in Central Asia. Indeed, the whole of Lamaism seems to have been reorganized on that of the Roman Catholic Church, and this pagan worship is said not only to have its Pope, its Cardinals, and its Bishops, but infant baptism, confirmation, litanies, processions, services with double choirs, masses for the living and the dead, the worship of saints, exorcisms, and fast days; in addition to which may be mentioned the use of the cross, the mitre, the dalmatica, the cope, chaplets and rosaries, holy water, flower-stands on the altar, and so forth."

He does not give his reasons for supposing these observances to have come from the West into the East, which is all the more singular, as the balance of knowledge in religions, sciences, and arts appears always to have come to the West out of the East. The theory which finds precedents for all Romish ceremonies among the religious rites of the Hindoos will only find confirmation in the appearance of the same phenomena in Thibet and Mandchouria.

With respect to the superstitions and popular peculiarities of the Chinese, Dr. Gray generally draws his parallels between them and the customs of the Hebrews, Persians, or Romans. In other words, he quotes most liberally from the Scriptures and the Latin classics. He does not follow Griffis in the identification of popular superstitions of China with those which still linger in Great Britain and Ireland, France, and Germany. It is perhaps just as well that he has not ventured upon that great field. China appears to contain in some nook or corner the prototype, or at any rate, the analogue, of everything in the Western World. The system of advertising, which is supposed by many to be a special vice of the United States, whereby the most retired spots are invaded with inscriptions of patent nostrums, has a literal counterpart in China. Shop-keepers in the walled towns inscribe their names, addresses, and wares on the outer walls. The banks of the Grand Canal are also infested with the same nuisances. Concerning the alleged immorality of the Chinese, the reverend author speaks with great mildness—almost with hesitation. While every chapter has some allusion to a vice of one kind or another, he betrays the usual reluctance of travelers who are not proselytisers to condemn the Chinese with sweeping generalities. He is neither a newly-arrived missionary nor a tourist. He knows Chinese gentlemen, merchants, and officials, and takes trouble to frequent law courts, tea-houses, and the resorts of people of all stations and occupations. On this point he says:

> "Of the moral character of the people, who have multiplied until they are 'as the sand which is upon the sea-shore,' it is very difficult to speak justly. The moral character of the Chinese is a book written in strange letters, which are often complex and difficult for one of another race, religion, and language to decipher than their own singularly compounded word-symbols. In the same individual virtues and vices, apparently inconsistible, are placed side by side. Meekness, gentleness, docility, industry, contentment, cheerfulness, obedience to superiors, dutifulness to parents, and reverence for the aged, are in one and the same person, the companions of indecency, jealousy, lying, flattery, treachery, cruelty, ingratitude, avarice, and distrust of others. The Chinese are a weak and timid people, and, in consequence, like all similarly-constituted races, have sought a natural refuge in deceit and fraud. But examples of moral inconsistency are by no means confined to the Chinese, and I fear that sometimes too much emphasis is laid on the dark side of their character—so which St. Paul's well-known description of the heathen in his day is applicable—as if it had no parallel among more enlightened nations. Were a native of the Empire, with the view of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the English people, to make himself familiar with the records of our Police and other law courts, the transactions that take place in what we call the 'commercial world,' and the scandals of what we term 'society,' he would probably give his countrymen at home a very one-sided and depreciatory account of this nation."

An amusing account is given by Dr. Gray of the various games indulged in by the populace at festivals and banquets. Quail-fighting and cricket-fighting are much more popular than cock-fighting. A game for the last course of convivial dinners is exactly the same as that still practiced in Rome. One person holds up his hand suddenly with a certain number of his fingers displayed, whereat the other player must instantly guess the number. All games are used for gambling, and the more elaborate, which are forms of lottery, are curious in the extreme. The subject of suicide is investigated at some length, owing to the well-known propensity of the Chinese to self-destruction. Destitution or dishonor incident on losses in gambling occasions the suicide of many persons of both sexes even in high grades of society. Slavery appears to obtain in very much the same form as in the classic Roman times. Masters have unlimited right over the bodies of their slaves, and the position of son and daughter in relation to their parents is practically that of slave to master. Polygamy among the richer classes is attended by the same results as elsewhere—feeble offspring and deplorable scenes of jealousy and crime. Naturally enough, these volumes contain abundant records of crime and unhappiness, but enough is told of another kind to show that there is much happiness in China. The domestic relations are observed with all manner of graceful ceremonies and happy devices. In spite of a necessary attention to disagreeable facts on the part of the author, the impression he leaves upon the mind is that the Chinese have more virtues in their composition than faults.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

—The warning given by THE TIMES in relation to an article in *The North American* for January, written by Gen. Richard Taylor, of the Confederate Army, receives confirmation in a paper by Alexander H. Stephens in the March-April number of *The International Review*. It was to the effect that the amusing reminiscences of Gen. Taylor would hardly receive the attention of a careful historian. Mr. Stephens at once objects to a number of statements, made by his brother Confederate, in regard to facts relating to the military organization of the Confederate States, and others relating to himself. He disclaims certain expressions attributed to him by Gen. Taylor, and alludes to the tenor of that gentleman's remarks with the disparaging word "Munchausenism." The *History of New-York*, which is now making its appearance from the pen of Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, finds an appropriate reviewer in Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, himself, an energetic burrower in the past history of New-York State. High praise is given to this work:

> "Mrs. Martha J. Lamb is the first historian who has grasped New-York, root and branch; who has handled its various features—political, social, commercial, and religious—skillfully and artistically, reeling the many parts into a perfect skein. Her history of the origin, rise, and progress of the great Metropolis comprehends the history of the Colony, the Province, and the State. There were more questions involving the Government, social happiness, and all that absorbs the attention of mankind, conceived and worked out within the narrow bounds of this Manhattan during the period considered by this first volume of her superb work, than were projected and applied in the whole course of European life from the commencement to the decline of the Roman Empire, when first the light of Saxon thought broke in on the borrowed Latin illumination to the beginning of the American Revolution."

These are brave words, but they are right in saying boldly, at least this much, that the history of New-York City contains an amount of incident which few people suspect who have not made the subject a study. W. T. Pritchard, F. R. S., and member of the Geographical Society of Mexico, contributes a timely paper on the "Mexico of the Mexicans," in which, after recapitulating the struggles of the Mexicans with monarchy, foreign intervention, and the incubus of the priestly party, he points out the recent illiberal course of the United States Government toward a sister Republic. Diaz is still unrecognized by the United States, apparently because of the raids into Texas. Mr. Pritchard tells the remarkable news that, up to August of last year, the fact that a man was a citizen of the United States insured respect and hospitality in Mexico. He hints that this warm feeling is now giving way to a just resentment. He complains of the care which Secretary Evarts shows in restraining troops from crossing the Canadian frontier, in contrast with the orders to pursue marauders into Mexican territory. The second paper on "Modern Love," by Dr. Osgood, is to be found in this issue, as also another installment of D. A. Wells' "Elements of National Wealth," and a sequel to "Imperial Federalism in Germany," by Baron Von Holtzendorff, of Munich. Mme. Villari, "of Italy," contributes a first paper on "Some Noted Women of Bologna." and Edwin C. Taylor, an essay on "Silver in Art." The political article is by Judge T. M. Cooley and Hon. A. S. Hewitt in copartnership. It discusses the method of electing the President.

THE ART JOURNAL.

—The March number of the magazine for art published by the Messrs. Appleton has a list of contents in some respects better than usual. Sir Rutherford Alcock, the Orientalist, has an excellent paper on Japanese art. He is an authority on China and Japan, and makes a most suggestive article. The article on "Art among the Ballad-makers," by Lewellyn Jewitt, is rather a promise than an actuality. The woodcuts representing curious headings to old ballads are here, but the text is little more than an introduction to coming numbers. The steel plates for the month comprise an engraving by H. Balding of a statue of Queen Victoria, sculptured by Noble, which is set up in St. Thomas' Hospital on the Albert Embankment of the Thames. The Queen is seated, with sceptre and globe, crown, and ermine draperies—everything that a Queen ought to have on. It appears to be good mediocre work Another steel plate gives a picture by Gérard, a Belgian painter, called "Returning Home," while the third consists of a dog picture by Sir Edwin Landseer. A Scotch terrier and an old kennel are sufficient excuses for the title, "There's No Place Like Home." The picture is in the Sheepshanks Gallery. An American artist has the honor of a review in this month's issue. He is no other than Frederick Edwin Church, one of our painters who has put the whole globe under contribution to satisfy the yearning ambition of his pencil. He is the well known interpreter of Niagara and the condenser of whole mountain ranges into canvas, called "Heart of the Andes," &c., &c. A disciple of Thomas Cole, he appears to have imbibed the delight of that painter in magnificent distances, although he has not attempted, like him, to make his pictures tell a human story. George Broughton, an Anglo-American, has a notice in connection with an engraving of a piet ure in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington. It is called "Edict of William the Testy," and represents a scene from Irving's joocse history of New-York, wherein the old Governor fulminates an edict against the use of tobacco. There is a notice of curious and valuable discoveries of Etruscan tombs in Italy, and still another pictorial installment of Pritchett's "Norway." Mr. John Moran writes a favorable notice of the recent exhibition of the Water Color Society, and Mrs. Lucy H. Hooper looks at new pictures by young Americans in Paris through rose-colored spectacles. The department of art review-ing is unusually full this month.

ST. PATRICK'S RELIGION.

THE SAINT NOT A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

HIS YOUTHFUL LIFE AND SUBSEQUENT RELIGIOUS WORK — THE IRISH CHURCH AND HOW THE ROMANISTS GAINED CONTROL OVER IT—THE ST. PATRICK OF TO-DAY A CARICATURE DEVISED BY THE PAPISTS.

St. Patrick was born in 387 at Banavem, in Northern France, probably in the neighborhood of the present Boulogne, of a respectable and well-to-do family. Both the parents were Christians, and the son was educated in the Christian faith. But when he was about 16 years old he felt, as boys of that age are apt to feel, that he had outgrown the teachings of his childhood, and his aspirations took a direction of their own. Then it happened that a swarm of Irish pirates swept down on Banavem, and among the booty which they carried off was young Patrick, who now became a swine-herd on the hills of Ireland. On his lonely walks, with much to fear besides the master's whip, and nothing to love but a flock of swine, the picture of his fatherland and friends followed him a long way, but then it vanished; still longer went the image of his home and his mother, but that too, faded; only the memory of the teachings of his childhood kept alive to the last; it grew warm in his heart, and "on the bare knees in the snow he learned to pray." After six years he returned home, for it was part of the old Breton laws that no Irishman shall hold a fellow-man in slavery more than six years. But in the very joy of the return to the cradle of his life a new and strange idea arose in the young man's mind, and, although it took many years to ripen, caused much confusion and cost great troubles while developing, it finally grew to be the single and settled purpose of his life. "I never went to Ireland of my own free will, but was every day against it, until I was brought down. But this was rather good for me, for from this time, by the help of God, I began to amend, and He prepared me that day for what I should be, which before had been far from me, to wit, that I should have a care and a great anxiety for the salvation of others. Then after this I did not think of myself." In 432 St. Patrick returned to Ireland, and landed at Inver Dea, supposed to be the present Wicklow. He left the island no more, and at last he nearly forgot the use of his mother tongue. He preached on Tara Hills, where the Kings assembled the peoples to hear the Breton laws read to them, and he preached in the Valley of Slaughter, where the Druids assembled the nations to sacrifice the Cean Groith. He found many adversaries, as he who offers love always shall, but he found many friends, and when he died, March 17, 465, in the neighborhood of Armagh, he had consecrated 350 Bishops and heard Christ's suffering and death sung in Irish verses to Dubtach's harp—that is, he had Christianized Ireland.

There are still extant two literary documents bearing the name of St. Patrick: *A Letter to Coroticus*, a British chieftain whom he excommunicated because he refused to set free his prisoners of war, and a *Confession*, written some years before his death; and no scholar, either Protestant or Roman Catholic, has ever raised any serious doubt about their genuineness. The *Letter* is short and of no independent value; the *Confession* is more elaborate, in some respects complete, and a great treasure. It is the only source from which we know anything directly of the character and method of St. Patrick, and it is consequently of the greatest interest as psychological evidence. It is, furthermore, the only source from which we know anything directly of the life and work of St. Patrick, and it is consequently of the highest importance as historical evidence. Nevertheless, although this *Confession* written by St. Patrick's own hand, is one of the most interesting and most important documents in the records of the history of Christianity, it has never been used generally, even not mentioned, by that swarm of biographers which St. Patrick found among the Roman Catholic priests and monks from the eleventh century up to our time; and the reason of this astonishing lack of appreciation is very significant. Such words as Rome, Pope, Saints, Virgin, &c., do not occur in this book, and other words, such as Monastery, Monk, Priest, Bishop, &c., occur only in a sense very different from that accepted by the Roman Catholic Church. Hence the shyness of all Roman Catholic authors with respect to this book. It tells too plainly the disagreeable fact that St. Patrick was not a Roman Catholic. The Christianity which he lived and died in, and which he taught the Irish people, was derived from the Greek, not from the Roman Church. It is possible to trace the footprints from St. John in Patmos to St. Patrick at Banavem, and not one step is missing. But even without the aid of that powerful microscope which a vast erudition furnishes, the close connection between the ancient Irish Church and the Greek Church is strikingly apparent, and the Byzantine historians from the sixth century were aware of the fact. The Irish Church celebrated Easter according to the Greek; not according to the Roman method of determining the time for its observance, and there could be a difference of nearly a month. The Irish clergy used the Greek tonsure, with the hair razed on the front of the head from ear to ear, and not the Roman, with the hair razed on the crown of the head. The Irish theologians quoted from the Septuagint, not from the Vulgate. The Irish people were taught to smite their breast when praying, which is an Asiatic custom, while the Roman priests taught their flocks to fold the hands. Also the wailings at funerals, and many other customs, still observable among the Irish, are of Asiatic, not of Roman, origin, and there came a time when the work of St. Patrick and the spirit he had sent forth proved one of the most formidable obstacles to the establishment of Romanism.

The original Irish church, the Church of St. Patrick, was a missionary church, and, as long as it lived, it never lost this character. Out among the heathens a place was selected and fenced in against wild beasts. In the centre of the place the church was reared, low, thatched, at once school-room, lecture-hall, and church. By its side the belfry was built, high, strong, built of stone, at once a fortress and belfry. Scattered about in the place stood the huts in which lived the missionaries, with their wives and children, and the pupils. Such a place was called a "monastery." The inmates were called "monks," the leader, "Bishop." When, in the course of time, the whole vicinity was Christianized, and the "monastery" began to swarm with pupils who felt that they had found the truth, and were eager to give it to others, 12 "monks" and a "Bishop" moved away, further out among the heathens, across the seas, into foreign countries, and founded a new "monastery." In this way Scotland, England, Northern France, Switzerland, and the regions of the Rhine, from its sources to its mouth, were Christianized by the Irish Church in the period from the fifth to the ninth century; and the whole North-western Europe, from the mouth of the Loire to the mouth of the Elbe, and from Bobbio to Iona, was covered with Irish "monasteries," and traversed in all directions by Irish "monks." Not that all these missionaries were natives of Ireland, but they were called by their adversaries, the Roman priests, Irish or Iro-Scottish priests, because they had received their education in some Irish school and professed that Christianity which originally issued from Ireland. They formed, whatever their nationality might be, one single body, one single Church, the Culdee-Kirk, recognising only "one head, Christ, and our leader, St. Patrick." The outposts against the heathens were mere missionary stations, but already on the second line were found a large number of flourishing Christian schools—there were 15 in Rhetia, Helvetia, and Alemnia, 10 in Alsatia, 7 in Lothringia, &c.—while on the basis of the whole order all the original starting-points of the movements, Armagh, Banchor, Iona, &c., had developed into great centres of learning, celebrated universities. Armagh had, in the seventh and eighth centuries, generally over 6,000 students within its precincts, and enjoyed a renown like that of the later universities of Paris, Prague, Bologna, and Salamanca. Each nation, the Scots, the Saxons, the Franks, &c., occupied a street of its own, and all the brightest youths of Western Europe journeyed to Armagh to get an education. And the journey was not in vain. The Irish scholars were the only men in Western Europe who could read the New Testament in that language in which it was written. They were the true heirs of the mathematical, astronomical, geographical, and medical knowledge of the Alexandrian philosophers. To them owe we many of the best manuscripts of ancient authors. Their music (hymns) and painting (book illustrations) are the only sparks of art which sprung from the dark ages. Armagh, however, was not the centre of the Culdee-Kirk; it was Iona. From Iona the Culdee-Kirk was governed. How!

Well, that is a very difficult question. Take a toy, for instance, a mannikin. Its every limb is put in motion by a separate string, and all these strings unite in a central cord leading to one single point of movement and control. It is an intricate affair, but by dint of due attention you may succeed in comprehending the structure and working of the whole mechanism, and find out where the Pope sits, and where the prelates, each in his diocese; yea, if you have some knack for the scientific, you may even come to understand why all the prelates begin to flutter when you pull the Pope, and why the Pope begins to nod when you pull one of the prelates. The question is certainly difficult here too, but it is solvable. Take, then, a living man in the full stream of passionate action. The point of movement and control is now not a Pope with a string around the neck of every prelate, but an invisible, undefinable something which we call a spirit, and this circumstance makes the question too difficult to be answered by a newspaper writer, though perhaps not to be understood by his readers.

Meanwhile, Rome had also grown great and become strong. The Roman Emperor had died, and the Pope took the inheritance. The secret of the success of the Papacy is the magic effect which the word Rome exercised in those days on all men's minds. If the Pope had resided in any other city, there would have been no Papacy. And the key to the character of the Roman Catholic Church is its incorporation of the imperial heirlooms. Romanism is not and never was a religion; it is only a kind of Government. All the means by which it established and vindicated itself are political and social, not religious. The Roman missionaries always sailed up in the wake of some political or social trouble, and the first they addressed themselves to was the political or social power, the King. They did not convert, they only conquered. They came with an army of martyrs and saints and with the ruler of the other world, just visible before the gates into this, enthroned on a chair of gold and glory. They did not preach; they only baptized. Every one who was willing to bow to Rome and to be governed by the Church was accepted as a good Christian. They did not bring a new religion; they brought only a new government, a government not of this world, that is true, for they did not use chains and whips to make men slaves; they used only miracles and ignorance. In England, France, and Germany these emissaries of the Roman Church met with the missionaries of the Culdee-Kirk nearly at the same time, and the contest began immediately. The Romans uplifted a doleful cry against the use of the Greek tonsure, the Greek observance of Easter, the marriage of the "monks," &c., and on these points the Culdees were not absolutely unwilling, though slow, to yield. But the Culdees would acknowledge no other authority than the Scriptures and the conscience; they would believe in no other salvation than that attained through God's grace by faith in Christ; they would submit to no other rules of conduct than those dictated by the informing spirit of a Christian life, &c.; and on these points the contest became long and bitter. The Romans were victorious, not because they were right, but because they had the power, and their power did not consist in any inherent strength, but in the means they used. They were political, and, from that point of view, very smart. The Pope struck a bargain with Pepin. The Pope promised to cover Pepin's usurpation of the Frankish crown, and Pepin promised to cover the Pope's introduction of the Roman Government in the Frankish Culdee-Kirk. That is the meaning of what we read in the history of France about the Roman propaganda for the introduction of Christianity among the Franks. The last Merovingian Kings were Christians, but they belonged to this Culdee-Kirk. In the sixth century most of the Franks became Christians, but, as the Byzantine historian Agathias observes, with some surprise, "they believe the same as we do," not the same as the Pope did. The light which the last few years' investigations have thrown on the history of the eighth and ninth centuries has changed the aspect of almost every character and every event. The contempt, not to say infamy, which German scholars have recently thrown on the name of St. Boniface, may be exaggerations, but it is nevertheless true that this so-called Apostle of the Germans has not converted more Germans to Christianity than he had teeth in his mouth. What he really did was this: he introduced the rules of the Benedictines in the monasteries of the German Culdee-Kirk, and placed the monasteries under the authority of the Roman Bishops. The work of introducing Christianity in Germany was begun and chiefly done by the Culdees. But for 16 centuries the Roman Catholics have been alone in writing the history of their Church, and during that long period many a lie has sunk so deep into the ground that it threatens to remain standing forever. Let us return to Ireland.

Roman Catholic writers like to say that by internal dissensions between the Irish Kings and by the perpetual invasions of the Danish pirates the Irish nation was brought to the very brink of ruin, and saved only by the miraculous intervention of the Roman Catholic Church. But this is what the politicians call truth with modifications. It is true that the Danes repeatedly burnt Armagh, Iona, and other cities; that they lurked in all the harbors of Ireland, and carried off what they could; that many an Irish scholar has been harnessed to Hertha's car in Leire Grove, in Sealand, &c. But it must be remembered that the Irish each time rebuilt their cities, and each time more splendidly, and that they finally gave the Danes such a good-bye at Clontarf that the visits entirely ceased. It was quite in another manner that the Danes co-operated in the destruction of the Culdee-Kirk and the surrender of the Irish nation to Roman slavery. During the ninth and tenth centuries numerous Danes settled in Ireland, receiving Christianity and adopting the Irish language. Some of these Danes were, as English writers from a somewhat later period complain, more Irish than the Irish themselves; but others kept aloof from the Irish, and looked down upon them as a weaker race. To gain political influence this latter group of Danes allied themselves with their race-brethren, the Saxons, in England; and in order to cement the alliance they embraced Romanism, already established there. It is a curious fact that the first Roman Bishop in Ireland—Donatus, 1038—was born a Dane; so was Guilbertus, this man who, more than any other individual, contributed to the establishment of Romanism in Ireland; and so were many more. This shows the manner in which the Roman Catholic Church got its hand down into the mixed waters of Irish politics, and, once in, the hand proved adroit and strong. One Benedictine monk after the other slipped into the monasteries, and the examples produced their effect. Soon no Bishop was considered a true Bishop unless he was consecrated by the Pope or his legate or the Archbishop of Canterbury. Armagh went to sleep. Miracles and ignorance took the place of science and intelligence. A peculiar embarrassment offered the name of St. Patrick. It sat deep in the hearts of his countrymen. Gratitude is a national virtue with the Irish. A service done to an Irishman with real good will, yea, only a kind "Did you hurt you?" is long remembered. The Romanists dared not attempt to blot out St. Patrick's name from the history of Ireland; they dared not, because they felt they could not. Unable either to use the man as he was, or to transport him, out of existence, they went to work and created him over again after their own image. In 1080 Jocelyn wrote his life of St. Patrick, and without blushing he tells us how the angels came to Patrick and told him what to do; how he went to Rome, and was consecrated Bishop of Ireland by the Pope; how he drove away from the green island all snakes and reptiles, and performed a multitude of other miracles, &c., all of which St. Patrick himself knows nothing about. Thus the Roman Catholic Church produced that St. Patrick who to-day is carried in a solemn procession through the streets of New-York; a silly miracle-monger, a vulgar snake-conjuror, not even a caricature of the true one; and in the course of time the Roman Catholic Church succeeded equally well in producing with scientific accuracy a people to correspond with such an apostle; a people which celebrates the death-day of their patron saint by blackened eyes and broken ribs.

A RARE MEDAL PLOWED UP.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday says: "While plowing recently near Waverly, Baltimore County, a colored man turned up a medal in good preservation, dated Nov. 22, 1739. On the one side is a likeness of Admiral Vernon, with sword in hand, surrounded by the words, 'The British glory revived by Admiral Vernon.' On the reverse, ships attacking a fortification, with the inscription, 'We took Porto Bello with six ships.' Admiral Vernon was a Member of Parliament, and, opposing the Ministry, declared that he could take Porto Bello with six ships. His offer was accepted, and he was completely successful. He failed, however, with a larger force, in assaulting Carthagena, and his subsequent career did not realize his earlier prestige. The Washington mansion derived its name 'Mount Vernon' from the Porto Bello success. Persons skilled in such matters have no knowledge of a similar medal in this country, though doubtless they are well known in England. Mr. J. S. Carswell has presented this valuable medal to the Maryland Historical Society, and, in a letter to Rev. George A. Leakin, states that the field was formerly owned by the Gorsuch family, deriving their patent from George II., through Lord Baltimore; that there yet remains part of the original log cabin, and that arrows, with hatchets, show that here had been previously an Indian village."

THE FASHIONS.

OLD STYLES REVIVED.

RENAISSANCE AND BYZANTINE MODES IN RENEWED FAVOR—COURT DRESSES—THE USES OF LACE AND FLOWERS—BONNETS AND ARTICLES OF HEAD-WEAR—AN EVENING TOILET.

The present fashions are in some respects but a repetition of those of the Renaissance and of Byzantine styles. Even velvet caps enriched with golden beads and galloon, like those worn by Marie Stuart, with the front turning down in the middle and forming points, are to be seen. Whether these fashions are destined to meet with success, however, is yet to be decided. In the time of Louis XIII. ladies wore two skirts, one of which was short, while the other had a long train. The waists were cut out square in the neck, and the sleeves were broad at the top and tight-fitting at the forearm. These sleeves are now coming into fashion. All the present trimmings, such as laces for veils, cuffs, and neck-pieces, ribbons, galloons, beads, and feathers were then used in the greatest profusion. Parisian toilets for day use are now as elaborately trimmed as those for evening wear. Ball dresses are seen in Paris made of beaded gauze which has a dazzling effect at night. Court mantles are also made with most elaborate trimmings. One of these, worn at the wedding of the King of Spain, was heavily worked with pearls, and the velvet mantle worn by the young Queen was embroidered with gold and lined with ermine, in the Byzantine style. As court mantles hold so prominent a place in the present fashions, it may be worth while describing the exact nature of the garment. It is made in three different ways. It generally consists of a princess dress, with a long train of velvet, lampas, plush, or any similar material, which only forms a narrow portion of the fronts, the remainder of which is of material such as faille or satin. The velvet part is bordered with a handsome rich trimming, which makes it appear like a separate part of the garment. It is made after the pattern of the former court dresses, and thence its name. Another way of making the mantle is in a tunique, fastened to the back by means of large plaits fastened to the waist. There is also seen in Paris the real court mantle, which is altogether independent of the remainder of the dress, as it is placed on the upper part of the back like a Watteau plait, and then falls in a long square train, with the corners fastened to the sides or the lower part of the dress.

Lace is much used to trim ball dresses. Both black and white laces are employed. The description of the two following toilets will give some idea of the way of trimming evening dresses: One toilet is of caroubier faille, cut in princess shape. The waist is open in front in snawl shape, and has a "mousquetaire" collar of Bruges lace. A bouquet adorns the point at which the collar closes in front. The dress closes down the front by means of pebble buttons. It is trimmed on the right and left sides with Bruges lace insertions placed on in a straight line, starting from the top of the front gore and extending to the lower part of the dress. The lace is slightly gathered and studded with flowers matching the bouquet in front of the collar. This is a very novel way of trimming, and can be equally well applied to walking dresses. The sleeves terminate at the elbow, and are striped with insertions and studded with flowers. They are finished with a Bruges lace ruffle. The lower portion of the dress is trimmed on the sides with faille plaitings arranged in shell-shape, and mixed with lace. The lower part of the back opens to leave room for a number of small gathered faille flounces, bordered with narrow Bruges lace. The other toilet has "bouton d'or" colored satin skirt, covered with the same colored tulle, and trimmed with two ruched tulle flounces. Above are three Chantilly flounces falling slightly one over the other and reaching to the heading of the tulle ruchings. This lace is taken in the back, among the puffings which constitute the middle of the skirt and are fastened down under coral branches and marine plants. The satin waist is covered with black lace. The borders are cut out like a "corselet," which this waist much resembles, as the satin part terminates under the arm. The middle of the front forms a breast piece, which is covered with yellow shirred satin. A broad black satin sash surrounds a portion of the garment, and makes it appear detached from the remainder of the waist. The waist is finished, top and bottom, with the same trimmings. On the inside is a white crêbe lisse paysanne fichu. The sleeves, which reach half way down the arms, are of puffed crêpe lisse. Epaulettes are fastened down each arm sleeve over the arm by branches of coral. On the left side of the breast piece is a bouquet of the same.

Flowers are as much used as ever for evening toilets. Necklaces and bracelets are fastened on the upper part of the bare arm by a spray joining them to the shoulder. The flower combs already described are also much worn. Bunches of flowers are placed on the satin gaiters and slippers.

Flowers and lace also constitute the principal trimmings for bonnets. Flowers, leaves, and fruit of satin are most in use. The combination of chenille and gold is in many places very pretty. Bead trimmings are still used, but in great moderation. A shape now much worn has a crown well inclosing the head, with the trimming inclining toward the back. The small cape falls over a full white lace trimming. Under these bonnets the hair is generally dressed in flat bandeaux. The bonnet being also flat, the general effect is very peculiar. A becoming Romanin, already described there. It is a curious fact that the first Roman Bishop in Ireland—Donatus, 1038—was born a Dane; so was Guilbertus, this man who, more than any other individual, contributed to the establishment of Romanism in Ireland; and so were many more. This shows the manner in which the Roman Catholic Church got its hand down into the mixed waters of Irish politics, and, once in, the hand proved adroit and strong. One Benedictine monk after the other slipped into the monasteries, and the examples produced their effect. Soon no Bishop was considered a true Bishop unless he was consecrated by the Pope or his legate or the Archbishop of Canterbury. Armagh went to sleep. Miracles and ignorance took the place of science and intelligence. A peculiar embarrassment offered the name of St. Patrick. It sat deep in the hearts of his countrymen. Gratitude is a national virtue with the Irish. A service done to an Irishman with real good will, yea, only a kind "Did you hurt you?" is long remembered. The Romanists dared not attempt to blot out St. Patrick's name from the history of Ireland; they dared not, because they felt they could not. Unable either to use the man as he was, or to transport him, out of existence, they went to work and created him over again after their own image. In 1080 Jocelyn wrote his life of St. Patrick, and without blushing he tells us how the angels came to Patrick and told him what to do; how he went to Rome, and was consecrated Bishop of Ireland by the Pope; how he drove away from the green island all snakes and reptiles, and performed a multitude of other miracles, &c., all of which St. Patrick himself knows nothing about. Thus the Roman Catholic Church produced that St. Patrick who to-day is carried in a solemn procession through the streets of New-York; a silly miracle-monger, a vulgar snake-conjuror, not even a caricature of the true one; and in the course of time the Roman Catholic Church succeeded equally well in producing with scientific accuracy a people to correspond with such an apostle; a people which celebrates the death-day of their patron saint by blackened eyes and broken ribs.

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a plaited train. The sides of this skirt are trimmed with flouncing, which joins the flouncing on the lower part of the skirt.

A traveling dress may be of gray woolen goods with black dotted stripes. The short train skirt has a Watteau plait in the back. The tunique apron buttons on one side in front, and is draped on both sides, and taken under the Watteau plait in the back. The pocket is placed below the hips, and trimmed with buttons. The vest waist has a postillion basque trimmed with small buttons. The half tight-fitting paletot opens, showing the upper and lower part of the waist. It has a long falling collar, and closes by means of two tongues, crossed and buttoning over the garment. A large pointed cuff buttons over the sleeves by means of buttons matching those upon the waist. The hat to be worn with this suit is of gray felt, lined with silk. The brim is raised on the side. The trimmings consist of ribbons and feathers in the same color.

A new style of dress has just been brought out in Paris. The material is woolen beige, and the trimmings are embroidered with beige beads. These beads are not as brilliant as clair de lune or jet, and on this account will probably be preferred by many persons.

SHOD WITH GOLD.

MISS THOMSON, THE LAVISH DISTRIBUTOR OF GOLDEN FAVORS, IN A SCOTCH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The case of Miss Margaret Thomson, the lady who has lately become somewhat conspicuous by having her pet horse shod with golden shoes, and by distributing showers of gold among the poor of various European towns, was heard before Lord Adam, in Edinburgh, on the 23d of February. The hearing was had on the petition of George Graham Thomson and two other brothers of the lady. Miss Thomson is now in the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Gartnavel, near Glasgow, where she was taken on her arrival in Scotland from Barcelona, Spain, having been taken charge of there by the British Consul. The petition was for the appointment of a *curator bonis* to Miss Thomson, and intimation and service were ordered by the Junior Lord Ordinary. The petition states that Miss Thomson is about 40 years of age, and that for some time she has been of unsound mind, and that more recently the disease has become aggravated so that it is necessary to have her put under restraint. Miss Thomson is a daughter of Mr. George Thomson, sometime Surveyor of Taxes, residing in Dumfries, now deceased. Her mother is also dead. The sister's funds and means, so far as known at present to the petitioners, consist of— (1) the one-third share, amounting to £800, of a bond and disposition in security of £2,400, granted by James Dickson, merchant, Glasgow; (2) bond and disposition for £140, granted by George Hanley, clothier, Glasgow; (3) £300, Edinburgh and Glasgow ordinary stock of the North British Railway Company; (4) £500 Edinburgh and Glasgow Preference Stock of the North British Railway Company; (5) £130 of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company Consolidated 5 per cent. preferred stock; (6) £90 in cash; (7) some articles of furniture, plate, &c., in Cleghorn Villa, Pollokshields; and (8) a quantity of miscellaneous property, the nature of which is unknown to the petitioners, in charge of the British Consul or Vice-Consul at Barcelona, in Spain. She is, they say, incapable of managing her own affairs, or giving directions for the management thereof, in consequence of her insanity, vouched for by medical certificates from Robert Brown, M. D., Glasgow, and R. D.

MARCH 1878

DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th-st.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 18,

BLACK, COLORED, AND FANCY SILKS,

FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTION SALES, AT PRICES MUCH BELOW MANUFACTURERS' COST OF PRODUCTION.

SPECIAL SALE

OF 24-INCH BLACK CACHEMERE SILK, at $2, WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR DYE AND FINISH, AND SOLD FOR $2 75.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th-st.

SPRING EXHIBITION OF POPULAR DRESS TISSUES,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, IN VARIETY THAT CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR NOVELTY AND BEAUTY.

HEARN

774 & 776 BROADWAY, ABOVE NINTH ST.

CLOAKS and COSTUMES.

NEW DEPARTURE.

Instead of reserving our Novelties until an opening day, we shall exhibit them as manufactured and received from abroad.

We have now open an elegant assortment of Domestic and Imported DRESSES and OVERGARMENTS, which we shall be pleased to show our customers.

Dress Trimming Novelties.

NEW MARABOUT DRESS-TRIMMING.
SPECIALTIES IN BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS, &c.
FLOWER EMBROIDERY IN BRONZE AND BRIGHT COLORS.
☞ ORDERS TAKEN TO MATCH ANY NEW COLORS IN DRESS GOODS.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

STEAM-BOATS.

REDUCED FARE!

$3 TO BOSTON, First Class.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $5.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR ALL POINTS EAST.
NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)
Hereafter the STEAM-BOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Freight only. Steamers leave Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. Filmer, G. P. Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY, Connecting with morning trains for all points North, East, and West, leave Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M. Rooms Reduced; with steam. Fare lower than any other route.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1. Steamer leaves Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

INSTRUCTION.

ALGEBRA, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, short-hand, spelling; all hours; writing, $3 monthly; for-ward persons taught privately. PAINE'S COLLEGE, No. 681 Bowery; branch removed to No. 207 Broadway, 7th floor.

ALL'S BUSINESS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway—Book-keeping, penmanship, short-hand, &c., taught practically. Ladies, gentlemen, and boys prepared thoroughly for business. English hand for ladies.

NORMAL SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.—AT Amherst College, under the direction of L. Sauveur, Ph. D., LL.D., opens July 2. Circular at No. 1,481 Broadway. See *The Nation.*

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, Carmel, N. Y.—For both sexes: Spring term, March 20, 1878: for illustrated circular, Geo. Crosby Smith, A.M.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' Agency, No. 23 Union-square, supplies schools and families with thoroughly competent teachers; families intending to visit the Paris Exposition can be accompanied by French ladies or gentlemen, who will act as guides and interpreters. Apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG.

A LADY DESIRES A HOME FOR THREE months in a refined family in return for lessons given in music, French, or German. Address M., Box No. 817 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

FRENCH LESSONS.—BY PARISIAN LADY; with pure pronunciation, at my or pupil's residence; best references; terms moderate. Mlle. GREY, No. 106 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

HEARN

774 & 776 BROADWAY, ABOVE NINTH ST.

FIFTY PIECES

BLACK SILKS, 1.11

NOT the American Silks, which have given so much dissatisfaction to the wearer, but LYONS SILKS of reliable make and extraordinary value, fully equal to any sold elsewhere at ONE DOLLAR AND FORTY CENTS.

COLORED SILKS.

WE HAVE REASSORTED
OUR GREAT LINE OF PLAIN COLORS AT 1.00

With two cases of new shades, and the stock is now the most complete we have ever offered.

WE HAVE ALSO ADDED
100 PIECES
FANCY SILKS, 67 CENTS.
NEW STYLES.
Cannot be duplicated under ONE DOLLAR.

75 PIECES HAIR LINE STRIPES, EXTRA WIDTH, EXTRA QUALITY, 87 CENTS.

TWENTY PIECES
MATELASSE SILKS. 40
DARK SHADES. CENTS.

The "Up-Town" Lace Store.

RICH AND FANCY LACE GOODS, CHOICE VARIETY, EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
SMALL WARES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MME. DEMOREST'S PATTERNS ON HAND.
OUR EXPENSES BEING SMALL, WE SELL CHEAP, AS AN EXAMINATION OF PRICES AND GOODS WILL FULLY TESTIFY.

DIGGLES & JAMES,

(Late with Miller & Grant,)
NO. 788 SIXTH-AVENUE,
Between 44th and 45th sts.

BUNOUT, FROM PARIS, LATE WITH AUGUSTE BPETIT, No. 7 Rue de la Paix, has just received latest styles of coiffures, chatelaine braid hair 40 inches long; sole importer of Parisian hair nets, much superior to any made in this country. No. 27 Union-square, near 16th-st.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 21, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, March 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, April 4, 6 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 32 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA...Thur., March 21 FRISIA.....Thur., April 4
GELLERT, Thur., March 28 HOLSATIA, Thur., April 11
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, Turpelin...Wednesday, March 20, 6:30 A. M.
CANADA, Pamentier.....Wednesday, April 3, 6 A. M.
PEREIRE, Danre.....Wednesday, April 17, 7 P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 19, 5 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 26, noon.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, April 2, 4 P. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to state-room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA, NASSAU, HAVANA, AND SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, March 20, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
CITY OF MACON. Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 23, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.
C. G. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. No. 409, Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Tuesday, March 19
Connecting for Central and South America.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 1
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Monday, March 18
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....March 14
ETNA.....April 4
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ATLAS.....March 16
ANDES.....March 30
First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds, Sat., March 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new, 2,616 tons,) April 6, 3 P. M.
Capt. Theberath, Thursday, March 28, 10:30 A. M.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Van Sicn, Wed., April 3, 3 P. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds, sat., March, 23, 3 P. M.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 31 and April 21 for Vera Cruz, Havana, New-York, and the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
Sailing THURSDAYS from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.
NIAGARA, (new), 2,385 tons, Curtis, Thursday, March 28
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Sundberg, Th., April 4
JAMES E. WARD & Co., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CAROLINE will sail April 10, at 3 P. M. STEAM-SHIP SAN JACINTO FROM SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, sailing at 5, Augustine, March 26 and April 2.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Parties desirous of procuring passports to travelers issued by J. B. NORES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Dominick-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

Le Boutillier Bros.

ARE OFFERING

BLACK SILKS

OF THE CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE OF SONNET, MAYED ET CIE.,

At $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.

THESE ARE THE BEST SILKS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY AT THE PRICE. THEY WILL BE DISPLAYED ON THE CENTRE TABLES NEAR THE 14TH-ST. ENTRANCE.

FANCY SILKS.

A LARGE LINE OF SUMMER SILKS FROM 50 cents to $1 PER YARD.

BLACK CASHMERES.

150 pieces BLACK CASHMERE, ALL WOOL, GOOD RELIABLE MAKE; A NEW IMPORTATION AT 45 cents to $1 per yard, FULLY 20 per cent. LESS THAN THEY HAVE EVER BEFORE BEEN OFFERED.
Also a full line of LUPIN'S celebrated CACHEMIRES from the peremptory auction sale of last week.

HOSIERY.

LADIES' HOSE, FULL REGULAR, at 15 cents per pair, USUALLY SOLD AT 25 cents.
GENTS' HALF HOSE, SUPER STOUT, at 15 cents per pair. THE CHEAPEST JOB LOT EVER OFFERED.

A FULL LINE OF OUR CELEBRATED 2-Button REAL KID GLOVES at $1.

OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF PARIS NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, PERCALES, AND CAMBRICS, IS NOW OPEN.

48 East 14th-st., N. Y.

AT JACKSON'S

WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY IMMENSE LINES OF

BLACK CASHMERES,

HENRIETTA CLOTH, BOMBAZINES, SERGES, DAMASSE AND BASKET CLOTHS, IMPERIAL SERGES, TAMISE CLOTH,

BLACK SILKS, &C.

1 CASE 6-4 COURTAULD'S CRAPE FOR VEILS, $3, WORTH $6.

This lot being bought on most advantageous terms.

IN ADDITION, WE HAVE MADE EXTENSIVE PURCHASES AT THE LATE AUCTIONS OF EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP GOODS,

INCLUDING BLACK SILKS,

WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

777 BROADWAY, OPP. STEWART'S.

PARISIAN FLOWER CO.

OPENING,

Wednesday & Thursday, 20th & 21st

Rich French Flowers, Fancy and Ostrich Feathers and Feather Trimmings, Bridal Appointments and Veils, Floral Garnitures for Ball and Evening Costumes,

"Arranged to Order."

JARDINIERES, VASES, BASKETS, filled with beautiful tropical Leaf Plants and Bouquets, "a specialty." To the Trade and Institutions a discount. Orders by mail receive special care.
PUBLISHERS OF
"The Artificial Flower Guide,"
A SEMI-ANNUAL MAGAZINE,
finely illustrated, containing 48 pages highly interesting reading matter on the
TOILETTE AND
Artificial Floral Decoration.
Also, Catalogue and Price-list of the latest Novelties. For sale by newsdealers generally, or sent post paid upon receipt of 20 cents, by addressing
THE PARISIAN FLOWER CO.,
28 E. 14th-st., 4 doors west of University-place, N. Y.
LOWENSTEIN, Proprietor.
No. 9 Rue de Clery, Paris.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

KID GLOVES.

1,000 DOZEN 2-BUTTON LADIES' KID GLOVES, NEW SHADES—OPERAS AND WHITES. 45c. THE PAIR.

500 DOZEN 2 BUTTONS, 39c. the pair.
500 DOZEN 3 BUTTONS, 75c. the pair.

ALL THE NEW SHADES IN OUR MONOGRAM GLOVE, 2, 3, 4, and 6 Buttons.

QUALITY WARRANTED.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST.
NOS. 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT!

GOLD AND SILVER

GIVEN IN CHANGE TO PURCHASERS AT

HARRIS BROTHERS,

KID GLOVE EMPORIUM,
NO. 877 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS., NEW-YORK.

MILLINERY.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, corner 19th-st., will open a choice selection of French Bonnets and Sunglish Pattern Hats, latest styles and shades, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 20 and 21.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRING ACTIVE BUSINess, or to establish a son in a business of the highest character, with first-class associates, in a house of 17 years' honorable and successful standing, can now purchase on favorable terms an interest of $30,000 to $40,000, or more. This is a most desirable connection for a gentleman of unexceptionable character, business capabilities, and sufficient capital to take a responsible position and interest in the house, in place of a partner retiring on account of health. Address, with any particulars as to business experience, amount to invest, if the position be found thoroughly desirable, &c., COMMERCIAL, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.
The advertiser, a successful business man in Chicago, desires a respectable position as general or special Western manager for a respectable Eastern firm desiring to establish a branch in Chicago. He has an extensive acquaintance all over the North-west, and is willing to let his labor be the test of his value. Can give any number of responsible references in New-York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, &c.
Please address
MERCHANT,
No. 138 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

A GENTLEMAN WHO CAN FURNISH $10,000 to $15,000 cash, would invest it in some safe, well-established, profitable business, or would loan it on security, and accept an active situation, as a moderate salary, in lieu of a partnership. Address G. P., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—THE WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST in an established business, paying, attractive, respectable; a rare chance for the right party. Address JACKSON, Box No. 820 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,241 Broadway.

$30,000 WILL PURCHASE CONTROL of a business in a safe and profitable line. The business in property pledge is valued at $60,000, will bear fullest investigation. Principals only call on JOSEPH PHILLIPS, No. 32 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

R. RIDLEY & SONS

GRAND AND ALLEN STS., NEW-YORK.

ENTRANCE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

ON GRAND-ST

STRAW AND MILINERY GOODS

ALL OVER THE ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Fine French Flowers,
Ostrich and Marabout Feathers,
RICH TWO-TONED RIBBONS.
(From No. 4 to No. 18.)
CHIL ET BEIGE. CHIL ET NAVY.
BEIGE ILL ET BEIGE I. MODE ILL ET ARGENT.
CENDRE ILL ET CENDRE I. CHIL ET PAILLE.
WITH MANY OTHER COMBINATIONS.

Three complete and distinct lines
GROS GRAIN AND SATIN RIBBONS
(from No. 4 to No. 12.)
In elegant new shades. Cannot be equaled.
BONNET MATERIALS, GREAT VARIETY, including
ALL NEW SHADES AND STYLES.
MILLINERY SATINS, 50c., 65c. and 75c.
LINES BLACK SATINS, 38c., 45c., 65c.
MILLINERY SATINS 50c., 65c., 75c.
LINE OF BLACK SATINS, 38c., 45c., 65c.

Straw Goods

OPENING DAILY.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.
LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY.

IMPORTED STRAW GOODS
PER EVERY STEAMER FROM EUROPE.

OUR NEW MILLINERY ROOMS
WILL BE OPENED IN A FEW DAYS,
NOTICE OF WHICH WILL BE GIVEN.
EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

ENLARGED

DRESS SILK DEPARTMENT.

LARGE STOCK.

COMPARE OUR PRICES FOR QUALITY.
BLACK DRESS SILKS
49c., 65c., 69c., 75c.

75c. AND 95c. *We Call Especial Attention.*

EXAMINE OUR $1 10 BLACK SILK.
You'll find it better than any $1 20 or $1 25 silk in the City.
FINER BLACK SILKS, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, to $3 75.
WE INVITE ESPECIAL ATTENTION.
PLAIN COLORS, DRESS SILKS, 69c.
Full assortment, every desirable shade, 75c. to 85c.
Nothing to compare with them anywhere, we are positive.

Try our $1 15 Silk, Retailed and known as a $1 50 Silk Everywhere.

FINE LINES, EVERY SHADE, $1 25 and $1 50.

STRIPED SILKS,

48c., 55c., 65c.

GRISAILLE SILKS — FINE SELECTION.

65 CENTS.

FANCY AND STRIPED SILK, 75c. YARD.
Regular Dollar Silk.
CHECKED SILKS, (Elegant Selection,) 58c., 65c., 69c.
LOT OF BROCADED SILKS AT 55c. PER YARD.
Have been sold at $1 50.
26-INCH WIDE TWILLED, ALL COLORS, 75 CENTS PER YARD.
28-INCH WIDE TWILLED, ALL COLORS, $1 PER YARD.
Cheaper than ever before; furnish pieces; where other parties could obtain board; references. Address Miss V. D., Box 251 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,238 Broadway.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,
Nos. 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS

Are invited to inspect our stock of

Silks, Bonnet Materials,
FLOWERS, LACES, ORNAMENTS,
STRAW GOODS, PATTERN BONNETS,
RIBBONS, AND GENERAL MILLINERY STOCK.

LARGEST IN THE CITY,
WITHOUT DOUBT.

WE HAVE A GREAT MANY GOODS
LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.
We allow 7 per cent. for cash.
JOBBING ROOMS THIRD FLOOR, ACCESSIBLE BY ELEVATOR.

EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

LADIES' AND MISSES'

SUITS AND CLOAKS.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Third Floor Accessible by Elevator.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,
Nos. 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

DRESS-MAKING.

DRESS-MAKING BY THE SHOULDER and breast combination, French geometric system; we cut dresses that fit like a glove; cutting and basting done. No. 836 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

PARTIES BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING can find a purchaser for their furniture, if by a few pieces, by addressing J., Post Office Box No. 594. Dealers need not apply.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

A SMALL FAMILY WISHING AN ELEGANT apartment, consisting of entire parlors and second floor, or will let separately for Summer months; vacant about 1st of May; private family; highest references. Address J. B., Box 261 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS (excepting 1 first-class boarder in 4-story-and-basement, office vacant) have rooms, with or without board, to a limited party. Address Rooms, Box No. 819 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

NOS. 1, 3, 5, AND 7 PROSPECT-PLACE, NEAR 422d-st., (NOT BROOKLYN.)—Neat and convenient houses for sober, accommodating tenants in the City; several choice rooms now vacant; good table; handsome outlook; references.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A VERY pleasant second-story room to let, with board, to one or two select gentlemen; undoubted references required. No. 22 West 20th-st.

NO. 98 6TH-AV., CORNER 15TH-ST.—To rent immediately, an elegant suite of rooms; first floor facing the avenue; also, from May 1, another suite on same floor, with first-class board; references required.

NEAR CLARENDON HOTEL.—ONLY GENtleman in house; third floor, well furnished; bath, &c.; very low by year or less. Address ROSE, Box No. 269 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms; one single room; excellent table; attractive; terms very moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A FEW handsome rooms, in central part of 23d-st., with first-class board. Address A. B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BOARD—NO. 48 EAST 21ST-ST.—TWO LARGE front rooms on second floor; also, from April 1, hall room on fourth floor to a gentleman.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 345 AND 347.—A HANDsomely-furnished parlor floor, with closets, &c., to rent, with or without private table.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED LARGE SQUARE rooms, with good board; references. No. 47 West 22d-st.

NO. 119 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Rooms on second floor; first-class board; references.

NO. 45 WEST 18TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS on second and fourth floors, with board, for first-class parties.

NO. 274 MADISON-AV.—A VERY PLEASANT room, medium size, adjoining bath-room, to rent with board.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, second floor, with board; also, single rooms; references.

NO. 12 WEST 16TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, large rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 26 WEST 31ST-ST.—A FEW DESIRABLE rooms to rent, with board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, NO. 359 West 23d-st. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—PERMANENTLY FROM May 1 (except Summer months) by gentleman, wife, two small children, and nurse, in dignified and private American family, located west of Madison-av., north of 38th-st.; require full second floor. Price not above $175 per month. Applicant responsible and desirable. Address J. M. L., Box No. 3,956, City.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN PRIvate house, quiet, respectable neighborhood, a comfortably-furnished room, with full board for lady and evening dinner for gentleman. Address, stating locality and terms, which must be moderate, PRIVATE, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE BY A GENtleman and wife, second or third floor, furnished, with private table; $150 per month; references. Address B., Box No. 263 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WANTED—BY HUSBAND AND WIFE, ON APRIL 15 or May 1, two pleasant, unfurnished rooms, with private table. The neighborhood must be good and above 20th-st. Address, mentioning locality and lowest terms, W. R., Post Office Box No. 3,561.

WANTED—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS WITH board, between 15th and 40th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs.; a family of four; terms must be moderate. Address H. S., Box No. 309 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, with or without board, to gentlemen who are willing to pay a fair price for an excellent location on Murray Hill; cleanliness and comfort; references given and required. Address L. M. F., Box No. 307 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, without board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; also a large hall bedroom. Apply at No. 117 East 28th-st.

SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO genteel tenants two nice, newly-furnished front and back rooms, West 34th-st., $4 50, $3 50. Address ALEXANDER, Station E.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished front rooms; bath, &c.; southern exposure; terms moderate.

NO. 47 WEST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, without board, for the Summer or year; references required.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished; private bath-room; also, single rooms for gentlemen; references.

VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with breakfast if required; private family; terms low to permanent parties. No. 337 West 34th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

BOARD DESIRED NEAR CITY IN EXchange for instructions; furnish piano; where other parties could obtain board; references. Address Miss V. D., Box 251 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,238 Broadway.

HOTELS.

"GLENHAM HOTEL." EUROPEAN PLAN.
5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.
Newly painted and renovated; elegant suites of rooms fronting on 5th-av., at prices to suit.

HOTEL BRANTING, MADISON-AV. AND 58TH-ST.—American plan; nearest first-class hotel to Central Park; no extras for heat, baths, or corkage.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TO LET.—MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.; about 100 rooms, in perfect order; gas and water throughout; suitable for a first-class family hotel for Summer and Winter.
Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS,
Nos. 68 and 70 William-st., New-York City.

ARCHER PLACE, DOBB'S FERRY.—WILL be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st April. Application to Mrs. DE GRAFF, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE LONG ISLAND.—Now open. Address Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR, as above.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.
CAPITAL, $6,200,000, PAID UP.
President, the Hon. JOHN ROSE, C. M. G., Montreal.
Vice-President, JOHN McLENNAN, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager.
WM. J. INGRAM, Assistant General Manager.
BANKERS:
London, England—The Clydesdale Banking Company.
New-York—The Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
National Bank of the Republic.
The New-York Agency buys and sells sterling exchange, cable transfers, and gold; issues credits available in all parts of the world; makes collections in Canada and elsewhere, and issues drafts payable at any of the offices of the bank in Canada.
Demand drafts issued payable in Scotland and Ireland, and every description of foreign banking business undertaken.
New-York Agency, No. 59 William-st.,
with Messrs. JESUP, PATON & CO.

SALE OF THE NEW-YORK, WEST SHORE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, UNDER FORECLOSURE.—Proof of ownership of bonds must be made before the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, in this City, prior to April 15th. Holders are advised to present the bonds at once, or they will be shut out. The franchise is very valuable, including the right of way from Albany to Buffalo, along the canal bank, donated by the State. The large amount of bonds held by the Continental Railway and Trust Company, of Connecticut, will be contested for reason of illegal and fraudulent issuance.
CHAS. L. FROST, for Self and other Bondholders.

LOAN WANTED.—$200,000 WANTED FOR A term of years on first mortgage on first-class improved city property, now rented from incumbrance and worth more than double the amount of loan. Liberal terms made with lenders, and the principal to be retired from annual payments. The property to be amply covered by insurance. Parties desiring an opportunity for investment on favorable terms will please address WEALTH, 48 Wall-st.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages bought; insurances of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. BABBICH & CO., No. 116 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

MINING STOCKS AND MISCELLANEOUS SEcurities bought and sold on commission. C. McKIM, No. 53 Broadway, Room No. 53.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
DELAWARE AND SOUTH CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 14, 1878.
NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of this Company, payable on the 15th day of April next at the office of Messrs. JESUP, PATON & CO., to stockholders entered as such at the closing of books.
The transfer books will be closed on the 1st, and reopened on the 16th of April next.
J. S. DUNHAM, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1878.
GRAND FORMAL OPENING
OF THE SPRING SEASON!
A GLORIOUS METROPOLITAN
AMUSEMENT EVENT!
THE MONARCH OF ALL!
THE GREAT LONDON SHOW,
SANGER'S ROYAL BRITISH MENAGERIE.
BOOKILLIS PARISIAN CIRCUS TROUPE.
SPECIAL, NEW, GRAND, and
TREMENDOUSLY STARTLING FEATURES!
First appearance in New-York in over eight years of the well-known, most famous, accomplished, intrepid, and fearless rider,
RARBACK RIDER IN EXISTENCE,
whose name is a household word throughout the civilized world,
Mr. JAMES ROBINSON,
engaged at a salary far transcending that ever before given to any other artist in his line.
Reappearance of the supreme
PRINCESS OF THE ARENA,
Mme. ELISE DOCKRILL,
the incomparable, unequaled, magnificent, graceful, and superbly skilled equestrienne, whose open challenge to the entire world to compete with her in phenomenal feats of horsemanship, trick, fancy and grace
FOUR-HORSE FLYING BAREBACK ACTS REMAIN UNACCEPTED.
An entirely new, novel, and eminently sensational
SHOOTING MEPHISTOPHELES FROM A CANNON;
A HUMAN BEING PROJECTED THROUGH THE AIR AT FEARFUL VELOCITY 60 FEET!
The most extraordinary and astonishing feat EVER ACCOMPLISHED BY THE AID OF HUMAN SCIENCE,
and a grand specialty, altogether new and entirely original with the
GREAT LONDON CIRCUS.
HUNDREDS OF NEW ACTS!
HUNDREDS OF NEW FACES!
The entire of
TWO HEMISPHERES
ransacked for gorgeous and fresh attractions!
AN INCREASED MENAGERIE!
FEROCIOUS AND UNTAMABLE FOREST MONSTERS AND MARVELS!
A MATINEE DAILY FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
AN IMPOSING CALCIUM AND TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 23.
HUNDREDS OF KNIGHTS IN ARMOR!
GOLDEN CHARIOTS OF GLITTERING GRANDEUR!
MILES OF ILLUMINATED, PICTURESQUE, AND BEAUTIFUL
CAGES FILLED WITH LIVING WONDERS!
THE ROUTE:
26th-st. and Madison-av. at 8 P. M.; Madison-av., 23d-st., 5th-av., 42d-st., 8th-av., Hudson-st., Canal-st., Bowery, 3d-st., 4th-st., Madison-av. to Gilmore's Garden.
Should weather prove unfavorable, a day parade will positively be given over same route on MONDAY.

HELLER'S WONDERS. HELLER'S WONDERS.
EVERY EVENING AT 8,
in the cosy little hall round the corner of 24TH-ST., NEXT FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
The charming programme now presented nightly elicits more expressions of approval, ADMIRATION, AND COMPLETE ASTONISHMENT than any of the series of
MEROMANTIC WONDERS
yet placed before a New-York audience by the great PRINCE OF PRESTIDIGITATEURS.
ROBERT HELLER. ROBERT HELLER.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2. Children half-price to Matinée.
IMPORTANT NOTICE—To the patrons of Heller's Wonders:
THE SEASON IS DRAWING TO A CLOSE.
The next programme will conclude the wonderful career of Mr. and Miss Heller in New-York.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM,
BROADWAY AND 35TH-ST,
Is now open during Lent with the utmost propriety. Continued success of the ten WONDERFUL BRONCHO HORSES, Trained ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOATS, and Troupe of EDUCATED DOGS.
FINEST TRAINED

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

OFF FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

SAILING OF THE PORTSMOUTH AND WYOMING FOR HAVRE, LOADED WITH AMERICAN EXHIBITS—THE NAVY-YARD INSPECTED BY SECRETARY THOMPSON.

Flags flew at the masthead of every vessel in the Navy-yard yesterday, and everything was in readiness for the reception of Secretary of the Navy R. W. Thompson, who was received at the Jersey City depot early in the morning by Commodore Nicholson, commandant of the Navy-yard. The Secretary was accompanied by Rear-Admiral J. C. Howell, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks; Rear-Admiral Scott, and Mr. William Stedam, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. The party were taken to the Navy-yard in a tug, and on their arrival a salute of 19 guns was fired from the Cob Dock Battery, flags were run up on all the buildings, and a detachment of Marines presented arms. The Secretary and party took breakfast with Commodore Nicholson, and then inspected the yard, finishing the morning work by visiting the vessels Wyoming and Portsmouth, which were loaded with goods for the Paris Exposition. All the officers of the Portsmouth were stationed at the gangway, and the Secretary was saluted by the Marine guard on the port side as he went aboard the vessel. The Wyoming was next visited, and it was late in the afternoon when the visiting officials left the yard.

At high tide last evening the two vessels swung out into the stream, bound for Havre. The Wyoming is a steam sloop of war, commanded by J. C. Watson, and her cargo consists principally of agricultural exhibits from Washington. She has a Marine guard of 25 men and eight boys from the Minnesota, and a crew all told, of 136. Her officers are: Commander, J. C. Watson; Lieutenants, B. Long Edes, E. Longnecker, R. Clover, and F. W. Greenleaf; Masters, W. P. Conway and C. G. Calkins; Ensigns, O. W. Lowery, H. S. Waring, W. E. Whitfield, and J. O. Nicolson; Chief Engineer, O. H. Lackey; Passed Assistant Engineer, Richard Inch; Paymaster, H. T. Skeeding; Surgeon, F. L. Dubois; Assistant Surgeon, W. G. G. Wilson; Second Lieutenant, W. S. Schenck, United States Marine Corps; Assistant Engineer, A. V. Zane; Boatswain, John H. Brown; Carpenter, W. D. Toy; Sail-maker, H. W. Frankline; Captain's Clerk, Charles Thompson; Pay Clerk, George Vernon. Master W. P. Conway is a survivor of the Huron.

The Portsmouth is a sailing sloop-of-war, commanded by Frederick V. McNair. She carries 500 tons of exhibits, including 17 cases of paintings. Her cargo is a varied one, including such exhibits as leather, sewing machines, clocks, beer, wines, gold pens, machine for making paper bags, grape sugar, pumps, oil-cloths, skates, carriages' boots and shoes, steam-engines, photographs, toughened glass, canned provisions, stone and ore crusher, blocks of granite and marble, jewelry, carpeting, fog-trumpet, organs, billiard-tables, wagons, fire-arms, cotton textiles, pottery, silks, pills, automatic lounge bed, anchors, hay-press, light-house lamps, scales, printing presses, pianos, filigree silver jewelry, buggies, harness, safes, revolvers, rifles, life-saving suits and apparatus, air guns, perfumery, portable forge, seeds, hardware, soap, furniture, felt goods, cigar-making machine, paintings and wood engravings, rubber goods, ice-cream freezer, wigs, circular loom, street cars, mechanical toys, silk loom, type-writing machines, tower, shot, sugar and molasses, wind-mills, cartridges, corsets, confections, cash register, embroidery, gold foil, books as specimens of binding, needles, &c.

Her officers are: Lieutenant and Executive Officer, F. A. Miller; Lieutenant and Navigator, C. B. Gill; Lieutenant and Watch Officers, E. P. Wood, A. Winslow, and F. S. Bassett; Master, C. A. Clark; Ensigns, Lucien B. Young, and J. T. Smith; Midshipmen, W. D. Rose, W. I. Chambers, D. Coffman, and William Braunersreuther; Passed Assistant Paymaster, J. W. Jordan; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Howard Smith; Lieutenant of Marines, A. Palmer; Assistant Surgeon, H. G. Beyer; Boatswain, Joseph McDonald; Sail-maker, C. H. Jones; Captain's Clerk J. W. Warner.

Exclusive of officers, the Portsmouth has a crew of 190, including 30 boys from the Minnesota, and 27 Marines. Lucien B. Young, one of the Ensigns, is also a survivor of the Huron disaster.

These are the second pair of vessels that have sailed from this port for Havre carrying goods for the Exposition. The Constitution and the Supply sailed on the 25th of February, and it is expected that the Constellation and the Omaha, and perhaps the Minnesota, will also sail on the same mission. The Constellation will reach the Navy-yard in a few days from Annapolis, and it is expected that she will be ready to sail next Saturday. The Wyoming and Portsmouth will probably reach Havre about the 1st of April, or certainly in the first week of April. One of the largest storehouses in the Navy-Yard is still full of goods for the Exposition, containing enough to fill several more vessels, and each case is marked, in large black letters, "E. U."

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN.

WILLIAM S. HICKIE POISONS HIMSELF AT THE PHENIX HOUSE, IN THIS CITY.

On the 7th inst. a young Englishman took a room at the Phenix House, corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street, and registered as "William S. Hickie, London." He was assigned to Room No. 24, on the fourth floor. He had arrived in this City as a second-class passenger on the steamer Alsatia, of the Anchor Line, and was evidently a clerk in search of employment. He made no acquaintances while at the hotel, and the last time he was seen alive was on Friday afternoon, when he paid the clerk $3 for one week's lodging. At 10 o'clock yesterday, when the chamber-maid entered the room, Hickie was found lying dead in bed. Coroner Woltman was at once summoned, and accompanied by Deputy Coroner Goldschmidt, proceeded to the hotel to make an investigation. The Deputy Coroner on examining the remains came to the conclusion that death had resulted from some narcotic poison. Under the pillow of the bed was found a two-ounce vial which still contained about half an ounce of laudanum, and on the window sill was another vial nearly filled with the same drug. On a chair beside the bed was a tumbler, in the bottom of which were found traces of laudanum. In the trunk of the deceased was found a memorandum-book from which it was learned that the deceased left Bombay for Melbourne, Australia, on the steam-ship Assam on Feb. 3, 1877, and arrived at Melbourne on March 3, and he returned to Bombay the following month. He again left Bombay for Southampton, England, on Dec. 31, 1877, and arrived at the latter port on Jan. 28, 1878. He was out of employment, and applied to Lowe & Co., employment agents in London, for a situation, but was unsuccessful in obtaining one. He then took passage in the Alsatia for this City. An entry in the diary showed that on the morning of the 8th inst. he had in his possession $39 95 in cash, and among his effects were found $22 24. It was also shown by his memorandum-book that he had endeavored to enlist in the Seventh Regiment of Foot in the British Army, but had been rejected. A post-mortem examination of the body will be made to-day, and Mr. Edward Arnott, the actor, who is a guest at the hotel, informed the Coroner that he would see that the body was decently interred.

RUMORS CONCERNING PACIFIC MAIL.

During the past three days all sorts of damaging rumors have been afloat on the street concerning the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and the stock has fallen several per cent. in consequence. It was asserted that their checks had been dishonored, that their bank of deposit had written to the officers demanding that their balance be made good, that the Chinese Government had seized five of their ships, and so on indefinitely. These reports were one after another emphatically denied at the offices of the company and at the bank. Yesterday afternoon another rumor was circulated to the effect that the forthcoming annual report would show liabilities greater than ever before in the history of the company. In the absence of President Clyde at Washington, Secretary Rogers said in response to inquiries that this would be apparently so, but leaving out the new debt of $1,000,000 contracted recently to the Panama Railroad Company, against which the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company have acquired the five steamers formerly owned by the Panama Transit Company, and other valuable privileges, the report will show a decrease in liabilities since the report issued in May, 1877. That report showed a decrease since the previous year, so that a constant reduction has been going on for two years. Mr. Rogers declined to anticipate the report by furnishing figures. He characterized the rumors as a determined bear movement for stock-jobbing purposes. It is asserted that a pool has been formed to buy the stock at 15.

FITZ CHARLES M'CARTY'S SCHEMES.

Señor Del Monte Aldama, the Cuban leader in this City, and Henry P. Antes, formerly a clerk in the freight department of the Erie Railway, were yesterday served with subpœnas summoning them to appear before the Grand Jury on Tuesday next, and testify in relative to the operations of the notorious "Col." William Fitz Charles McCarty, who, by inflating the contents of letters purporting to have been written by Cuban agents abroad to Señor Aldama, succeeded in obtaining large sums of money from the Spanish Consul-General in this City and the Spanish Minister at Washington. McCarty, who is at present sitting about the Capital, can be indicted either for forgery or for obtaining money by false pretenses. A year ago he was tried in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of stealing diamonds belonging to Mrs. Lynch, the diamond broker, but acquitted, as the complainant was unable to prove enough to obtain a legal conviction. During the trial McCarty testified that he had served on the staff of the Khedive of Egypt; which was contradicted thereafter, by an ex-officer in the Egyptian Army. McCarty alleges that some time ago he entered into a contract with an ex-Colonel in the Chilean Army to furnish the revolutionists with marine torpedoes. He formed the acquaintance also of Señor Aldama, Gen. Sanguilly, and other prominent Cubans. Then, with the assistance of Henry P. Antes, he formed the acquaintance of the Spanish Minister and Consul-General, and began his operations.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO.'S FAILURE.

EXAMINATION OF MR. HENRY, THE SENIOR PARTNER, BEFORE JUDGE LITTLE—HOW THE FIRM SOMETIMES OBTAINED MONEY—EXTENSIVE TRANSACTIONS WITH E. J. DUNNING.

The examination into the affairs of Messrs. John F. Henry, Curran & Co., the bankrupt drug firm, was continued before Register Little yesterday afternoon. Mr. John F. Henry was examined by Mr. C. Edgar Smith, on behalf of the firm of James C. Ayre & Co. and E. W. Hoyt & Co. He testified: We have three general partners and one special; the firm was organized on Oct. 1, 1873; I put in nominally a capital of $625,000; it consisted of merchandise, furniture, proprietary medicines, and something for good-will which had accumulated at the time; I think we had some cash; I don't remember how much; I am unable to give the estimated value of the different kinds of stock; the good-will was that which I had purchased from my predecessor; Mr. Gillis put in a nominal capital of $125,000; he was a special partner in the old house; his capital consisted of merchandise and good-will from the old business; the proprietary rights nearly all belonged to Mr. Curran; the only one I can remember that we now own is a balsam which cost us $5,000; I did not supervise the entire business; it was divided among the partners; our total liabilities are nearly $1,000,000, including all the real liabilities and notes we had indorsed; I think we shall have to pay a dividend of about $800,000; our assets are about $300,000, consisting of drugs, medicines, petty sundries, proprietary medicines, furniture, fixtures, accounts receivable and bills receivable; I cannot estimate the value of the items separately; the merchandise, including the furniture, ought to be worth $150,000; the accounts and bills payable probably $70,000; cash about $60,000, in the hands of the Assignee, and stocks and good-will about $25,000.

To Mr. Hull—The item of $125,000 to Charles A. Gillis, in the list of liabilities, is intended as a memorandum.

The schedule was shown to Mr. Henry, who found the claims of Frederick Brown, William Giles & Co., Johnson & Lord, A. S. Scoville & Co., and Hegeman & Co., and in response to the question of Mr. Hull said he included them in the dividend of $800,000 previously mentioned, with the exception of that of Frederick Brown, whose claim he considered a contingent liability. The claim of Mr. Dunning was not included in the list of liabilities, as Mr. Dunning owed the firm over $100,000, instead of the firm owing him $26,000. In explanation of this singular circumstance, Mr. Henry said that his firm gave Mr. Dunning a lot of notes amounting to over $200,000, for which Dunning had only returned to the firm about $25,000, and that money was credited to him on the books. Dunning might get some of the notes and return them to the firm. He had "promised to try." The notes were those of the firm and its customers, which had been placed in Dunning's hands for collection. Continuing, Mr. Henry said: I don't know how many of the notes were our own, and how many were those of our customers; perhaps one-half were our own; these notes were generally drawn to the bank.

Mr. Hull—Now were they not made by your firm for the benefit of the firm, with the understanding that Dunning took them as an agent to sell if he could, and if not to return them to the firm?

Mr. Henry—No, the understanding was that he should take these notes, sell them, and give us the money as fast as he could get it; when he didn't sell them, there was no understanding that he should return them to us; we expected to get the money for them eventually; Dunning hypothecated the notes generally at the banks; we gave Mr. Dunning the papers as to a banker, with the knowledge that he sold them, and "a strong suspicion that he sometimes hypothecated them."

Mr. Hull, apparently, did not understand the witness, and Mr. Henry explained that hypothecation of notes was simply getting call loans, or getting a loan of $50,000 for $55,000. Continuing, witness said he expected to get money on the notes at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, after paying Dunning a commission of from one-quarter of 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.; the firm generally got money from Dunning at about 10 per cent. per annum and his commission, until about the time of the failure; the reason we have not estimated the trade-marks in our schedule of assets is that we did not know they had a legal value, and could not put their value down in dollars and cents; I don't know how many trade-marks we own; I think we owe $2,000 on Denton's Balsam.

Here Mr. Hull endeavored to find out the owner ship of the trade-marks, and whether the firm proposed to include them for the benefit of its creditors. Mr. Saunders, counsel for Mr. Henry, objected to the latter question, and Register Little decided that Mr. Henry need not answer it at that time.

Witness continued: I don't know what real estate Mr. Curran owns; I don't remember what trade-marks Mr. Curran put in; I can name a few of them; Mr. Curran gave no notes as capital, but put in some cash; Mr. Bowen put in $10,000 capital, of which $40,000 was cash, $50,000 in stock and $10,000 a second mortgage.

To Mr. Saunders—We do not decline to surrender to our creditors our trade-marks in a composition in bankruptcy.

An adjournment was then taken until next Thursday.

REGULATING THE OIL TRADE.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE OIL RULES OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE—REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The special committee appointed to revise the rules regulating transactions in oils on the Produce Exchange, made their final report to the oil trade yesterday, recommending the following changes, which were approved subject to their adoption by the Board of Managers of the Exchange. In rule 1 the word "refined" is stricken out before "petroleum," thus doing away with transactions in any kind of petroleum among dealers in other oils. rule 8 is abolished, and in its place there is along substitute which requires that, on oil contracts, two days' written notice shall be given, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, and that transfers shall be promptly made according to a special form which is provided. Every person receiving a notice must indorse upon it the time of receipt. A transferable order drawn and accepted by a member of the Exchange, the price being made within 1 cent per gallon of the market price, must be issued to the first receiver before 12 M. on the day the notice is given. The order must be indorsed in special form by the first receiver, who may transfer it until 4 P. M. of the day of issue in another special form. This last order must be promptly transferred, each party noting theron the time of transfer. The transferable order must be presented by the last receiver to the drawer before 11 A. M. of the next business day after its issue, and the drawer must deliver to the last receiver sampling orders of the specific lot tendered before 11 A. M. of the same day. If the receiver decides to reject any lot he must give notice of rejection to the drawer of the order before 4 P. M. of the same day. If the party making delivery desires to refer the rejection to the Committee on Oils he must notify the receiver and the committee before 12 M. of the next day. The committee must give their decision within an hour. Rule 10 is changed to read that deliveries of cotton-seed-oil shall be made in not less than 100 barrels at one time, and not less than 50 barrels at one place. To rule 11 is added the words: "It being understood, however, that a settlement cannot be substituted for a performance of contract except by mutual consent." Rule 21 is altered to read that cotton-seed-oil must be paid for on delivery of the goods. Rule 29 is changed so as to require the seller to notify of his intention to deliver two days before 3 P. M. of the expiration of the month. Rule 35 is amended so as to reduce the margins that may be called for to meet the variations of the market from 2½ cents to 1 cent per gallon. The following clauses are added: "All margins called before 1 P. M. must be deposited before 3 P. M. When an original margin has been called, no additional margin can be called until variations of the market exceed the original margin."

The following is the new rule, and is designated as Rule O.O.: "Contracts shall not be transferable. Any party holding a contract against another, corresponding in all respects, (excepting as to price,) with one held by the other party against him, may close or cancel both by giving notice in writing to said party, and the parties thereto shall be compelled to settle their differences on said contracts with each other at the difference in prices. Where settlements of contracts for a specified month are made before maturity of said contracts, interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum shall be allowed on the difference paid, up to the first day of the maturing month."

The special committee appointed to prepare a standard for Summer yellow cotton-seed-oil submitted a sample of "color," which was adopted and ordered to be put up in glass bottles of uniform size for distribution among the trade.

MME. RALLINGS' SPRING STYLES.

Surveyor Merritt, Appraiser Dutcher, and Deputy Collector Phelps, of the Ninth Division of the Custom-house, began an investigation yesterday morning into the possible criminality or carelessness of the Customs officials stationed on the White Star steamer wharf, who were responsible for passing Mme. Rallings' now famous trunks. As the investigation has not yet been concluded, particulars were refused for publication. Criminal proceedings will be taken against Mme. Rallings to-morrow under an order from the Secretary of the Treasury. The goods have been packed away and are no longer on exhibition in the seizure-room. Mme. Rallings sent a formal notification to the Customs officials on Friday that she would hold them responsible for permitting her trade rivals to examine Spring styles, which she claimed as her private property. An expert has estimated that the damage done to the goods themselves from the handling they have already received will amount to 10 per cent. The effect of appraisement has not yet been made out, but from the notes taken by the various special Appraisers, who examined the goods, their invoice value will exceed $4,500 gold, and the duties will amount to over $3,000 more.

FREIGHT CARS ON THE BELT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO THE PROJECT—ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE ALDERMANIC LAW COMMITTEE—PETITIONS IN FAVOR OF THE MOVEMENT.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon in the Aldermanic Chamber to hear arguments on the proposition to permit freight cars drawn by locomotives to run on the tracks of the Belt Line Railroad from 6 o'clock in the evening until 4 o'clock in the morning. The chamber was crowded by merchants and others interested in the project. Among those present were Jackson S. Schultz, F. B. Thurber, William H. Morrell, G. W. Niles, Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, R. G. Cornell, and H. A. Mott. Mr. Thurber presented petitions in favor of the project from the Maritime Exchange, Produce Exchange, Fishmongers' Association of Fulton Market, Hide and Leather Dealers, Boat Owners' Association, insurance companies and banks, cartmen, (this petition is 10 feet long,) longshoremen, ship-carpenters and calkers. The speeches were all against the resolution before the committee.

Mr. N. A. Shipman, who represented the property-owners of Fifty-ninth-street, protested against running steam cars through that street, which is the southerly boundary of Central Park, and must be crossed by all the teams going to or from that resort. The owners of property there had paid twice as much for their lots as the property-owners on Fifty-eighth-street, and they had been more heavily assessed for improvements in this vicinity. Mr. Shipman said that the grade would probably interfere with the use of steam. He declared he would not oppose the project if it were carried out without destroying such a fine thoroughfare.

Mr. H. C. Gardiner said that he did not believe the plan of simply permitting steam on the Belt Railroad would increase the prosperity of New-York. This City produces nothing. She has lost her manufactories, and has only retained part of her commerce. It is assumed by some that our commerce has increased during the past 10 years; but when the figures are compared with those of other cities the fact is proved that our commerce has decreased. The cause of the decrease is the increased cost of handling freight here. It costs $4 more per ton to handle freight here than in Baltimore. The use of steam on the Belt Railroad will not, he said, bring back to New-York the commerce she has lost. It will only interfere with the business of cartmen, who now carry 10,000,000 tons of merchandise, while the New-York Central handles but 1,000,000 tons. Nearly all the freight of this City is landed in West-street, yet there are no warehouses for its reception. There is a lack of system in the handling of merchandise, and by this thieves profit. Mr. Gardiner said he knew that at one time the wharf-thieves raised $30,000 and sent it to Albany to help Tweed, so that they might not be interfered with. The use of steam on the Belt Line would take from the New-York Central Road a heavy tax per ton of freight and impose it upon the cartmen and merchants of New-York. Mr. Gardiner believed in a system of warehouses and wharves, with the railroad, and did not believe in the efficacy of a steam railroad alone, whose cars would block up the streets, and impede commerce.

Mr. G. W. Niles said he was on both sides in the discussion. He was in favor of protecting the commerce of New-York and of reducing the terminal charges upon it. He reviewed the history of the sinking of the Harlem Railroad, and said that at that time he besought the men who urged the plan to favor the expenditure of $1,000,000 more than was proposed, in order that two tracks might be laid down the line of Fourth-avenue—the very throat of New-York—and be owned by this City. If his project had been carried out, the City Government would have two tracks through the City, which could have been leased to the New-Haven Road and to the New-York and Boston Road—which would now be built—and would have derived from the leases an income four times the interest on the money expended. He denounced the idea of giving the New-York Central Railroad the exclusive right to use the Belt Line tracks, and said that, if it was carried out, one common carrier would have the opportunity to tax other common carriers, and thus increase the rates paid by the merchants for the transportation of their goods.

Mr. R. G. Cornell said that there is no need to drag freight cars down town, for there are no warehouses there into which they can be run. Warehouses should be built up town, and from them the goods could be taken by cartmen as desired. Business stretched up and down the island below Canal-street. All trades should have free access to the river fronts. Band this City with a line of freight cars, said Mr. Cornell, and you will crush out of her the life-blood of commerce. If the Central Railway is given the right to run its freight cars on the streets fronting the river between the hours of 6 P. M. and 4 A. M., how long will it be before the cars are left to blockade those streets after the latter hour? Did any one ever know of a corporation implicitly keeping its contracts? Hudson-street is given up to Vanderbilt. No one else can do business there. Give him the right to run his freight cars on West, Front, and South streets, and some morning merchants who favored giving it to him will go down to their stores and find a blockade of freight cars in front of them. How could the cars be removed? The corporation that had failed to take them away in the time fixed by law would not be likely to exert itself later. All the Municipal officials and departments might be appealed to, and in the end the cars would be removed, but in the meantime the merchants could do no business. It is easy, said Mr. Cornell, to kill the business interest of this City; it is a terrible hard thing to revive it. If you adopt this resolution, you put a machinery in motion that it is not in your power to stop. When you have once given to this railroad corporation the permission it asks, you never can take it back. Give it this privilege and you will crush out all other business interests so as to make the franchise successful in the corporation's hands. The future prosperity of this City depends upon the wise decision of this committee.

Mr. H. A. Mott said he was intrusted with a petition signed by 1,100 cartmen in opposition to the resolution. He did not wish to present it at once, but asked the committee to adjourn the hearing for two weeks to allow the representatives of the draymen time to prepare their arguments. He then argued against allowing the freight cars to be run through Fifty-ninth-street, and suggested that they might be run through Forty-second, or some other less valuable locality.

The committee adjourned to meet again on Thursday next at 12 M. At 2 P. M. all the business men who desire to speak cannot be heard then, the committee will meet again on Saturday, March 23.

GARDEN CITY'S BOUNDARIES.

When the late A. T. Stewart purchased the property on which Garden City, Long Island, is located, seven years ago, about one-fifth of the entire tract was included within the boundaries of the Village of Hempstead. Fully one-third of the property lies to the westward of the present village property. All the improvements and developments of Garden City have been made solely by the estate of Mr. Stewart, without assistance from the Village of Hempstead. The Police of the city, the lighting of the streets, the distribution of water, and an organized Fire Department are all maintained by the Stewart estate. The property is, in fact, entirely independent, except as to county and township laws, and the release from the village control is asked for upon the ground that the jurisdiction of the village authorities may be an impediment to the development of the tract under Mr. Stewart's instructions to those in charge of the property. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature by Senator Oakley asking that the narrow strip now inclosed in Hempstead boundary shall cease to be under the control of the village officers, and although the citizens of Hempstead were at first opposed to the project, they are now more favorable in their view of the matter.

THE LEWIS CONTESTED WILL.

The progress of the contest of the famous Lewis will case, for the recovery of an estate worth $1,000,000 bequeathed to the Federal Government, has been much interrupted of late by the sitting of the Supreme Court and Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New-Jersey. These courts having now about finished their sittings for the term, it is proposed to go on as speedily as possible with the taking of testimony. A little evidence was taken Friday evening, before Cornelius S. See, Master in Chancery in Jersey City, and an adjournment was then taken till next Thursday. Phœbe Cooley, a colored woman, now living in New-York, and a lady named Caldwell, living in West Hoboken, were sworn to prove the existence and identity of Etheridge M. Fish, the Justice of the Peace whose name is signed to Mrs. Lewis' wedding certificate, as that of the magistrate by whom the marriage ceremony was performed. They testified that they knew Etheridge M. Fish; that he lived in Union Hill, and that at the date which the marriage certificate bears he was a Justice of the Peace. Mrs. Lewis is very ill as her home on Staten Island, and her counsel stated that it is a question whether she will live to see the end of the great fight in which she is engaged.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The ordinary process of shaving is the unduly of many hairs. Electricity is the cause of the few. It uses no article of consumption. It uses no article of expenditure. It uses no article of attention. It uses no article of other purchase whatever, and its superiority over them is very marked. It relieves pain at once. For rheumatism and lame and weak back it is by far the most remedy ever invented or known. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

ITALIAN OPERA, Friday evening, six choice seats for sale. Apply Monday. M. V. Ownes, Grand Central Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

DINNER SETS
For the Country.
DECORATED ENGLISH DINNER SETS,
144 PIECES, $25.
DECORATED TOILET SETS,
11 PIECES, $5.
GILMAN COLLAMORE & CO
No. 731 Broadway, New-York.
ONE DOOR ABOVE WAVERLEY-PLACE.

Wealthy Ladies
AT THE PRESENT PERIOD—AND, INDEED, WE THINK IT HAS BEEN SO AT ALL PERIODS—EXERCISE THEIR TASTE AND REFINEMENT IN THE SELECTION OF THEIR UNDERCLOTHING. SNOWY LINENS, SOFT CAMBRICS, WELL-WOVEN MUSLINS, TRIMMED WITH RICH EMBROIDERIES, (EITHER WOVEN BY THE CUNNING LOOM OR STITCHED BY DEFT PARISIAN FINGERS,) FLEECY LACES—TORCHON, VALENCIENNES, RUSSIAN, OR CLUNY—THESE, WHEN FASHIONED INTO GARMENTS OF GRACEFUL CONTOUR, HAVE ALWAYS HAD A CHARM WHICH NO LADY COULD RESIST.
THE VERY FINEST LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING HAS, IN TIMES PAST, BEEN PRINCIPALLY SUPPLIED BY PROPRIETORS OF FRENCH LINGERIE ESTABLISHMENTS, WHO, GOING TO PARIS ONCE A YEAR, RETURNED WITH A SMALL STOCK OF FRENCH NOVELTIES, WHICH WERE GREEDILY PURCHASED AT FABULOUS PRICES. THEIR DAY HAS GONE BY.
IF ANY LADY WILL PAY A VISIT OF EXAMINATION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT, AND HAVE THE KINDLY PATIENCE TO INSPECT OUR VAST COLLECTION OF STYLES, SHE WILL NOT FAIL TO CONCUR IN OUR BOAST—THAT WE HAVE A GREATER VARIETY OF FINE UNDERCLOTHING, NOT ONLY THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES, BUT EVEN THAN ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN FRANCE.
THE NOUVEAUTES OF PARIS ARE BROUGHT TO US BY EVERY STEAMER WHICH TOUCHES AT HAVRE. IN ADDITION, WE ARE ABOVE ALL COMPETITION IN DOMESTIC MACHINE-SEWED GARMENTS. OUR WORK-ROOMS PRODUCE THE MOST EXQUISITE DESIGNS IN BRETON AND WATTEAU NIGHT-DRESSES, "POMPADOUR" AND "MARIE ANTOINETTE" CHEMISES, RICH TRAIN AND "PRINCESSE" SKIRTS, ELEGANT TOILET SACQUES, BRIDAL COSTUMES, &c., &c.
THE CHARACTER OF OUR UNDERCLOTHING, AS REGARDS QUALITY OF MATERIALS, TRIMMINGS, AND SHAPE, IS OF THE VERY FINEST. NEVERTHELESS, THE MOST HASTY EXAMINATION WILL CONVINCE ANY LADY THAT OUR PRICES ARE VERY MUCH LOWER THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.
WE WISH NO ONE TO BELIEVE THIS ON OUR OWN PERSONAL ASSURANCE. COME AND SEE! OUR LADY ATTENDANTS WILL ENJOY EXHIBITING OUR GOODS WITHOUT FEELING THAT THEY PLACE YOU UNDER THE SLIGHTEST OBLIGATION TO PURCHASE.
VERY RESPECTFULLY,
EHRICH & CO.
287, 289, 291, 293, AND 295
EIGHTH-AVENUE,
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STREETS.

HAMOT'S
Hand-Spun
BLACK SILKS
are of
Standard Quality,
and may be recommended with confidence for really hard wear.
Being hand-woven from the finest raw material, they will neither crack nor cut. Dealers are invited to protect themselves by seeing that each piece bears the mark,
HAND-SPUN
"Fondée 1788. Ancienne Maison Hamot, Lyon."

LORD & TAYLOR.
SPRING OPENING.
BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FROM FORMER SEASONS.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF

BOYS' CASSIMERE SUITS	$4 00 to $12 00
BOYS' DRESS SUITS, 2 pieces	8 00 to 12 00
BOYS' DRESS SUITS, 3 pieces	9 00 to 18 00
BOYS' KILT SUITS, 2 pieces	5 00 to 12 00
BOYS' KILT SUITS, 3 pieces	8 00 to 16 00

SPRING OVERCOATS.
SHIRT WAISTS IN COLORED CAMBRIC, MUSLIN, AND LINEN, 50c. to $2 50.
NEW SHAPES IN HATS AND CAPS.
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-STREET.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
The oldest and most reliable brand, full weight, uniform, and wholesome. It goes further, and makes better rolls, biscuit, corn bread, muffins, cakes, &c., than any other preparation. Analyzed and indorsed by the Board of Health of New-York.
Sold by Grocers in Tins Only.

LORD & TAYLOR.
MILLINERY OPENING
ON
WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,
MARCH 20 AND 21,
WHEN WE WILL EXHIBIT
Spring and Summer Styles
OF
BEAUTIFUL PARIS PATTERN BONNETS,
ROUND HATS,
AND
Bonnets of our own Manufacture
EXCLUSIVE STYLES, HANDSOMEST TRIMMINGS, AND MOST DISTINGUISHED COMBINATIONS.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS, &c., OF THE MOST ARTISTIC MANUFACTURE, IN CAREFULLY SELECTED VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Broadway and Twentieth-st.

The Wonderful Telephones
NOW IN OPERATION AT THE
KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
STORES,
NO. 623 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK.
NO. 323 SIXTH-AV., }
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, STRANGERS, AND EVERY ONE INVITED TO SEE AND TEST THEM.
VOICES DISTINCTLY HEARD AND RECOGNIZED.

KEEP'S SHIRTS
BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.
All made in the most superior manner from Wamsutta muslin and best Irish linen. Bosoms three-ply; all linen.
KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY MADE DRESS SHIRTS, 6 FOR $6, ONLY PLAIN SEAMS TO FINISH.
KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS TO MEASURE, 6 FOR $9. WARRANTED PERFECT FITTING.
KEEP'S COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.
Four-ply Linen Collars; very best, 6 for 75 cents.
Four-ply Linen Cuffs; very best, 25 cents per pair.
English Super Stout Half Hose, $1 50 half dozen.
Hemstitched Pure Cambric Handkerchiefs, $1 50 half dozen.
Canton Flannel Drawers and Vests, 75 cents each.
White Twilled Flannel Vests for Spring wear, $1 50.
Pepperill Jean Drawers; best quality, 50 cents each.
KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.
Best Gingham, Patent Protected Ribs, $1 each.
English Bolled Silk, Paragon Frames, $3 each.
SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS MAILED FREE.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.
N. B.—Gentlemen waited on at their residences.

Great Clearing Out Sale
OF
CARPETS,
PREVIOUS TO
REMOVAL
To Our New Warerooms,
189 & 191 Sixth-av., cor. 13th-st.
ONLY ONE WEEK MORE.
A large variety of CARPETS in styles and patterns that we do not intend duplicating, at prices that must insure their immediate sale. We call the special attention of intending purchasers to the above, as the goods offered are of good quality and many of them in very desirable styles.
Will be sold at less than the price of inferior goods.
A large stock of OIL-CLOTHS, well seasoned, ranging in price from 25 cents per square yard.
Astonishing bargains in LACE CURTAINS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 and 185 Sixth-Avenue.

F. Krutina
OFFERS HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
FURNITURE
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS
AT
Manufacturer's Prices,
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.

JOHN HANCOCK
Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.
ORGANIZED 1851.
The Policy-holders' Committee, the Insurance Department, and the officers and Directors have each examined the entire affairs of the company in 1878, and each certify that the company is STRONG, SAFE, and RELIABLE, with SOLID ASSETS, large surplus, and equitable non-forfeiture features, which reduce the cost of the insurance furnished by the JOHN HANCOCK to about ONE-HALF the usual rates. This is the only company annually examined by its own policy-holders.
E. B. HARPER, District Agent,
NO. 212 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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BREWSTER & CO., of Broome-st.
Carriages for Spring and Summer use needing repairs may now be placed in our hands, and, if repainted or varnished, will be stored, without charge, till May.
Broadway, 47th and 48th sts.

R. H. Macy & Co.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
MILLINERY.
WE SHALL EXHIBIT
ON AND AFTER
TUESDAY, MARCH 19,
IN OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,
ON FIRST FLOOR,
ALSO, IN OUR
SUIT AND MILLINERY PARLORS,
ON SECOND FLOOR.
FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS
FROM
TUYÉR, PARISET, &c.
ALSO,
AN ELEGANT LINE
OF
TRIMMED HATS
AND BONNETS
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
WE WILL DUPLICATE EXACTLY OUR FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS IN OUR OWN WORK-ROOM
AT
ONE-HALF COST
OF THE IMPORTED SAMPLES.
WE ARE ALSO SHOWING
IN OUR
MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS
A CHOICE STOCK
OF
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,
LOOSE AND BRANCHED,
IN WREATHS, SPRAYS, MONTURES, AND GARNITURES, ALL NEW FRESH GOODS.
NOVELTIES IN FANCY FEATHERS.
ALL THE NEW SHADES IN MILLINERY SILKS,
SATINS, AND RIBBONS.
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN
CHIP AND STRAW HATS,
ALL THE NEW SHAPES AND COLORS.
ALL AT OUR USUAL POPULAR PRICES.
OUR STORE HAS THE BEST LIGHT IN NEW-YORK FOR THE EXAMINATION OF THESE GOODS, AND CUSTOMERS WILL FIND ON EXAMINATION AT HOME THAT THE GOODS ARE WHAT THEY DESIRE IN COLOR AND QUALITY.
R. H. MACY & CO.

LORD & TAYLOR.
PROCLAMATION
OF
Freedom from High Prices
IN
PLAID COLORED SILKS,
PURCHASED AT FORCED AUCTION SALES IN THE CITIES OF LONDON AND PARIS.
21 BOXES,
BEING AN EXCLUSIVE PRODUCTION OF A LYONS MANUFACTURER, WORTH FIVE FRANCS PER YARD IN THE LYONS MARKET, EQUAL TO $1 60 IN CURRENCY.
WILL CLOSE THE LOT (21 INCHES WIDE)
AT
ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
N. B.—THESE GOODS REPRESENT THE NEW SPRING SHADES. NO SAMPLES GIVEN.
TWENTIETH-ST. SECTION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.

ARTISTIC
FURNITURE
AT
LOW PRICES.
A very extensive variety of patterns of the newest and most elegant designs, comprising
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The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8272. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MARCH 18 1878

WASHINGTON.

MEXICAN RELATIONS IN CONGRESS.

THE RESOLUTION OF MR. COX AND THE SPEAKER'S ACTION UPON IT—PROSPECTS FOR A SHARP DISCUSSION—THE QUESTION OF RECOGNIZING THE DIAZ GOVERNMENT—THE INVESTIGATION BY THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—It is probable the House will to-morrow have an opportunity to express its opinion on the question of recognizing President Diaz. On Monday last Mr. Cox, of New-York, presented a resolution reciting that as the administration of President Diaz fulfills the requirements of international comity and law for the purpose of recognition by our Government, and as such recognition would be in the interest of national and commercial intercourse, the President of the United States be invited to recognize the Government of Mexico as at present administered, and he moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution. Pending this motion the House took a recess until evening, which leaves it as the unfinished business of Monday after the morning hour. After Mr. Cox presented his resolution and moved to suspend the rules on Monday last, the Speaker referred to his practice of placing on a list the names of applicants, and informed Mr. Cox that he was of opinion that he was bound to recognize gentlemen who desire to move for a suspension of the rules in the order of his list. Mr. Cox demurred to this and claimed that having been recognized, and his motion being in order under the rules, it was his right to have a vote on it. It was pending this colloquy on the right of Mr. Cox to make his motion that a recess was carried, the Speaker promising to examine the point, and assuring Mr. Cox that he should lose none of his rights. There can be no question that Mr. Cox had the right to make his motion, and that he was entitled to have a vote upon it. The arrangement of the Speaker, no matter what may be its purpose, is simply an arbitrary rule of his own, which he has the power to enforce by refusing to recognize any but certain members to move for a suspension of the rules on Monday, but when he does award the floor to a member not on his list he cannot dictate what the action of that member shall be, and refuse to entertain a motion specially provided for by the rules. Mr. Cox's motion is not only pending as the legitimate unfinished business of Monday, but the practice and rule of the House was violated by the Speaker when he entertained on Monday last Mr. Mills' motion for a recess. The rules provide that "pending a motion to suspend the rules so as to take an immediate vote on a proposition, a motion for a recess is not in order;" and this was affirmed by a vote of the House, during the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, on an appeal from the Speaker's decision, the vote standing—yeas 173, nays 4. It is understood Mr. Cox will insist upon this view of the case, and demand that the Speaker shall give the House an opportunity to vote upon his resolution. The question of recognizing Diaz is involved in the investigation ordered by the House into Mexican affairs, which investigation is in charge of a sub-committee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which Mr. Schleicher, of Texas, is Chairman. It is believed the President would have recognized Diaz long ago but for the fact that the legislative branch of the Government ordered an inquiry into our general relations with Mexico. Mr. Schleicher's committee completed its investigation long ago, and there seems to be no good reason why a report has not been presented. The House has become impatient with the delay. There are some indications that Mr. Cox's resolution will obtain a majority vote if the House is given an opportunity to pass upon it. There is a report, however, that Mr. Cox will withdraw his motion, by reason of a conference with the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He presented his resolution before the committee, but, after some informal talk, withdrew it. It is understood that this week the report will be presented, and that all obstacles that have interfered with the recognition of Diaz will be removed. The report has been so drawn as not to embarrass the Executive, and the committee of course do not wish Mr. Cox to forestall their action. While there is apparently a contest prepared for the House to-morrow, there is a possibility that it will pass away by harmonious arrangement.

MAIL CONTRACT FRAUD DISCOVERED

SENATOR DORSEY SAID TO BE IMPLICATED—THE POSTMASTER AT LITTLE ROCK APPROVING SURETIES IN BLANK, TO BE FILLED UP IN WASHINGTON—CONTRACTS SECURED BY THE SENATOR'S BROTHER AND OTHER RELATIVES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Within the past day or two it has been rumored in well-informed circles here that startling frauds had been discovered in connection with recent bids for carrying the mails in some of the Southern States. To-night it has been discovered that these irregularities, to use no harsher term, had been committed by certain persons who desired to secure contracts in Arkansas, and that Mr. Dorsey, one of the United States Senators from that State, was suspected of being a party to them. It is charged that some time during the past Winter Senator Dorsey sent to his friend Hadley, the Postmaster at Little Rock, a large number of blank bids without the names of the bidders, with the request that he secure the signatures of two persons as sureties, and that he then approve the sureties and send them back to him [Dorsey.] Hadley went to Messrs. Wilshire and McDermott, two citizens of Little Rock, as directed, but from one cause or another which need not now be mentioned, they failed to comply with the Postmaster's wishes until he showed them a letter from Dorsey urging that the sureties be approved and the bids sent on at once. Then they consented to go on the bond as sureties for bidders whose names they did not know, it will be remembered, signing their names to the bonds attached to blank bids. This they did in direct violation of the department regulations. It does not appear that they were aware of this fact, however. One of them, indeed, asked Hadley who the bidders were, to which he is said to have replied: "Oh, never mind about them; Dorsey will fill in their names when the bids get to Washington." The Postmaster then certified to a knowledge of the responsibility of the sureties, and sent the papers back to Senator Dorsey. All this he is said to have done in spite of a notice plainly printed on each of the bids, and to the effect that his action was an offense punishable not only by dismissal from office, but by fine and imprisonment. The bids so prepared were next discovered among a number of others in the Post Office Department here, the blank spaces for the bidders having in the meantime been filled in by the names of J. W. Dorsey, a brother of the Senator, John M. Peck, the Senator's brother-in-law, J. R. Minor, an intimate friend and his guest in Washington, and a man named Bowen, a Washington notary public, who was at one time a clerk in the Post Office Department. The latter person acting in his capacity of notary public seems to have been of great use to the combination named. Under the law the bidder must testify that he is pecuniarily able to perform the contract, and that he intends in good faith to perform the service. Bowen, as notary, took these depositions for the clique, certifying to the sufficiency and signature of John M. Peck among the rest. It now transpires, however, that Peck was not in Washington when the bids were made up; that he was then and is now in New-Mexico, and it is stated that his name was forged to the bids, the inference being, of course, that all the parties in the combination were aware of the forgery. Upon these false bids a large number of contracts were awarded by the department. Now that the irregularities have been discovered, however, an investigation into the entire matter has been ordered by the Postmaster-General, and it is believed that they will be annulled. It is probable that the investigation ordered by the department will develop further interesting particulars.

THE TERRITORY OF WYOMING.

THE REMOVAL OF GOV. THAYER AND APPOINTMENT OF PROF. HOYT—THE REASON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The nomination by the President of Prof. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, to succeed ex-Senator Thayer as Governor of Wyoming, whose commission has yet more than a year to run, has raised a question again about civil service reform principles. It is likely the recent unusual action of committees annulling an act of the Territorial Legislature, duly signed by Gov. Thayer, has been forgotten. Judge Peck, whose term of office was at an end, was renominated by the President, against protests from the Territory. He was deemed by the Senate fit for reappointment, and was confirmed, against the Territorial opposition, whereupon the Legislature of Wyoming passed a bill changing the boundaries of the judicial districts so as to throw Judge Peck into a district where there were no settlers, and where he could hold no court. This defiance of national authority was sanctioned by Thayer, who signed the bill, an act which could not be justified even if Peck were a corrupt Judge, which nobody pretends. The debate in the Senate was exceedingly severe on the Governor's part in the action, and Judge Davis said if he were President he would remove the Governor immediately. The removal appears to be for cause, and the Senate will no doubt promptly confirm Mr. Hoyt. Gov. Thayer and Judge Peck both received their official authority from the same source, and far beyond the unprecedented attempt at nullification by the Legislature was the assumption of Thayer to abridge and restrict the appointing power to which he owed his own position.

CATTLE TRANSPORTATION.

OPPOSITION TO THE BILL TO COMPEL THE USE OF PATENT PALACE CARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. Dutcher, Superintendent of Cattle Transportation on the New-York Central Road, and other prominent railway officials arrived here to-day, and will appear to-morrow before the Committee on Agriculture to argue against the bill providing for the transportation of cattle in patent palace cars. Mr. Depew will make his closing argument at 10 in the morning, and then leave for New-York, where he will in the evening attend the St. Patrick's dinner, and, as usual respond to the toast of "The Ladies."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1878.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads has appointed John E. Reeside and Thomas P. Shalleross, both of whom were long connected with the mail service, as experts to aid them in the investigation affecting the administration of the Post Office Department.

The Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company this morning placed on their track, for the first time in daylight, a non-explosive steam-car, the invention of E. H. Angamar, of New-Orleans. It made regular trips, crowded with passengers, and being a novelty, attracted many persons to the sidewalks.

W. A. Croffut yesterday handed to the President some writing on tin-foil sent from Edison's new talking phonograph in New-York. The workings, simplicity, and manner in which it reads the foil and redelivers the message with clear articulation were explained to him. The President expressed a desire to see the instrument of which such marvelous stories are told.

The Treasury officers in charge of the Life-saving Service say there is no truth in the allegations that the protests which have been presented in the Senate from all parts of the country against the proposed transfer of the service to the Navy Department, were prepared here and sent broadcast for signatures, and also deny the truth of the statement that the remonstrances are all alike and emanate from the same source.

It is probable that the new appointments of Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad will be announced to-morrow. Messrs. Charles F. Adams, Jr., of Massachusetts, and C. W. Chadwick, of Connecticut, will arrive here in the morning and will have an early interview with Secretary Schurz with reference to their acceptance of positions on the Board of Directors, when they will determine whether or not to accept the appointments that have been proffered them.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS IN FEBRUARY.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has prepared a statement showing the exports of animal products from the United States during the month of February, 1878, of which the following is a synopsis: Bacon and hams, 90,342,777 pounds; pork, 5,964,115 pounds; pickled beef, 4,995,950 pounds; fresh beef, 4,894,514 pounds; lard, 41,865,433 pounds; tallow, 9,177,603 pounds; butter, 721,464 pounds, and cheese, 3,338,722 pounds—the aggregate value amounting to $13,655,218. The exports from New-York during the month are as follows: Of bacon and hams, 61,232,994 pounds; of pork, 4,097,606 pounds; of beef, pickled, 3,091,905 pounds; of fresh beef, 4,072,414 pounds; of lard, 33,846,383 pounds; of tallow, 6,025,774 pounds; of butter, 575,193 pounds, and of cheese, 3,273,766 pounds—the aggregate value being $9,734,025.

ARREST OF A BANK ROBBER.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—A Los Angeles dispatch says the man who robbed the Temple & Workman Bank some three weeks ago, proves to be C. D. Phelps, book-keeper of the United States Assignee in Bankruptcy of the defunct firm of Temple & Workman, and the money was buried on the summit of a hill back of the city. Phelps has been committed in default of $10,000 bail.

J. T. UTTERBACK & CO.'S LIABILITIES.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—A schedule of the assets and liabilities of J. T. Utterback & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, has been filed. Their liabilities aggregate $204,000. Most of the claims are held by Eastern firms, chiefly of Boston. The assets are: Stock, $60,000; cash, $31,000; notes, $20,000; open accounts, $46,886; total, $157,886.

POISONING AN INFANT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17.—Ann Maria Fisher, colored, was yesterday arraigned and committed for trial, charged with causing the death of an infant of a woman with whom she had quarreled, by putting arsenic in its nursing-bottle. Arsenic was found in the child's stomach.

NEARING CONSTANTINOPLE.

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH POSITIONS.

VILLAGES OCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIANS—THE CZAR'S YACHT OFF BUJUKDERE—THE VICTORS PREPARING TO RETURN HOME—PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DISORDER IN CONSTANTINOPLE—THE ENGLISH ALLOWED TO LAND TROOPS ON THE ISLAND.

LONDON, March 17.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says: "The Russian troops have crossed the river betwen Makri Koi and St. Stefano, and occupied three villages near Makri Koi."

The Porte, by the advice of Mukhtar Pasha, has not yet assented to the Russians occupying Bujukdere. The Russians, nevertheless, have arrived at Domousdere, behind Bujukdere.

The Czar's yacht Eyrklick, with two torpedo-boats, has cast anchor off Bujukdere.

Mr. Blunt, the British Consul at Adrianople, has arrived here, the Russians having refused to recognize the consular body at Adrianople or Philippopolis.

"Steps are now being taken for the progressive return of the Russian Army from Turkey. The Guard will start first, and halt some time at Kieff."

Another Reuter telegram from Constantinople says: "Strong detachments patrol the streets day and night, on account of the great excitement which prevails over the posting of seditious placards. The Turkish garrisons of Shumla and Varna, numbering 58,000 men, besides 16,000 Egyptian troops, are expected here."

LONDON, March 18.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Constantinople says: "England has obtained permission from the Porte to disembark some troops on the Island of Tenedos and send four more iron-clads to the Sea of Marmora. M. Onou, the dragoman of the Russian Legation, has protested against these concessions."

THE TREATY AND THE CONFERENCE.

RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT ST. PETERSBURG—THE PRESENCE OF GREECE IN THE CONGRESS.

LONDON, March 17.—Reuter's St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged to-day. The conditions will be published as soon as they are communicated to the powers. Reouf Pasha will depart immediately.

"The *Agence Russe* denies that Russia opposes Greece being represented in the congress, and adds that, as the great powers alone can constitute a congress, the representatives of secondary and other interested States will be admitted as delegates in reference to the questions wherein their States are concerned."

LONDON, March 18.—The *Standard* has the following special dispatch from Constantinople, dated March 17: "Reouf Pasha bore a letter from the Sultan begging the Czar to permit some modification of the boundary of Bulgaria, especially on the south."

The same paper has the following from Pesth: "Prince Bismarck has notified the Austrian Government that Russia, in consequence of his intervention, has consented to submit all the peace conditions without exception to the congress for discussion, should the congress make a demand to that effect."

The *Times* has the following from St. Petersburg: "The treaty leaves a good many points open. It reserves the question of the Straits for the congress and leaves the southern frontier of Bulgaria to be determined by an international commission, according to the nationality of the inhabitants. The question of the annexation of the port of Kavala is left to the same commission, and thus serious difficulties on that point are avoided. Lord Derby will probably receive the treaty next Saturday, as the courier for London will leave on Tuesday."

This correspondent explains new difficulties in regard to the congress. He says England demands a formal engagement that all the clauses of the treaty shall be submitted for discussion. Russia holds that such an engagement is quite unnecessary, as the whole treaty will be known before the congress meets, and the plenipotentiaries may discuss which clauses shall be submitted for consideration. The whole discussion turns rather on diplomatic prestige than on real interests. The feeling is such that some members of the official period in St. Petersburg declare that England has decided on war, and is simply caviling to gain time.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says a preliminary conference of Ambassadors is being planned at Berlin, to settle questions of procedure at the congress.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the proposal for a preliminary conference is regarded as a last effort of resistance on the part of Russia. The meeting of the congress, though possibly not until the 15th of April, may be confidently counted upon in consequence of the energetic representations of Prince Bismarck, who almost entirely shares the views of Austria and England. It is doubtful whether Prince Gortschakoff will be well enough to attend the congress.

A Vienna special to the *Daily Telegraph* states that both Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy consider that Russia has yielded enough in offering to submit to the congress the clauses it may designate.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

PROSPECTS FOR AN ALLIANCE—COUNT ANDRASSY'S POSITION.

LONDON, March 17.—The following dispatch was received by Reuter's Telegram Company from Vienna to-day: "It is said that serious negotiations are proceeding between Sir Henry Elliot and Count Andrassy for an alliance between England and Austria. If the negotiations succeed, Count Andrassy's position will be strengthened. If they fail, a Ministerial crisis will ensue, and Count Andrassy may possibly resign."

LONDON, March 18.—A telegram from Vienna to the *Times* states that Count Andrassy, being asked in the Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation whether he meant to resist the formation of new Slav states, said the problem was not to undo the results of the war, but to harmonize them with the rights and interests of Europe and Austria.

NOTES OF THE CONTROVERSY.

ATHENS, March 17.—Twelve thousand Turks have landed at Volo, and it is expected will attack Mount Pelion. It is anticipated that if the Turks overwhelm the insurgents it will be difficult to restrain the Greek Army from re-entering Thessaly.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—The *Golos* states that in accordance with the orders of the Minister of the Interior the magistrates of St. Petersburg are compiling lists of persons qualified to officer the Militia, which is about to be formed.

POLITICS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S BIRTHDAY—CASSAGNAC'S PREDICTION OF HIS RESTORATION.

PARIS, March 17.—M. Paul de Cassagnac, writing to the *Pays*, on the occasion of the Prince Imperial's birthday, expresses belief in a speedy restoration of the Empire. He declares the Imperialists are ready and will be vigilant and resolute when the occasion presents itself. The Prince neither intrigues nor observes a purely contemplative attitude, but admits, like his father, the doctrine of Providential intervention.

MARSEILLES, March 17.—M. Amat, Republican, has been elected to the Chamber of Deputies, defeating M. Hugues, a Radical, in consequence of some Radicals wasting their votes by recording them in favor of the Communist, Blanqui.

LONDON, March 18.—The Paris dispatch of the *Times* indicates a bare possibility of the resignation of M. Léon Say and a Ministerial crisis if the Chamber continues to delay voting the Budget.

THE NEW RULER IN THE VATICAN.

THE RESTORATION OF THE SCOTTISH HIERARCHY TO BE PROCLAIMED SOON—THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

LONDON, March 17.—A Reuter dispatch from Rome states that the Pope will hold a consistory on March 25. He will deliver an allocution and proclaim the re-establishment of the Catholic hierarchy of Scotland, confirming the Bishops appointed by Pius IX.

BERLIN, March 17.—The *National Zeitung* says Pope Leo has written to the Emperor William giving notice of his accession.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE LATE CONGRESSMAN LEONARD—HIS CASE THE ONLY CASE OF YELLOW FEVER IN TWO MONTHS—PEDESTRIANISM.

HAVANA, March 17.—Mr. Leonard's body has been embalmed and deposited in the cemetery to await the directions of his friends. Havana is perfectly healthy. With the single exception of the fatal attack of Mr. Leonard, no case of yellow fever has occurred for two months, and there is no illness from yellow fever at the Hotel de Telegrapho.

LONDON, March 17.—The following-named contestants have started in the international walking match: Bailey, Brown, Corkey, Grover, Hazael, Ide, George Johnson, S. Johnson, Lewis, Martyn, McCarty, McLeary, O'Leary, J. Smith, W. Smith, Smythe, and Vaughan.

DEATH OF A MISERLY MILLIONAIRE.

"JERRY" TULLIS IN CINCINNATI—IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF PROPERTY DISCOVERED AFTER HIS DEATH—NO WILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—An inventory has been taken of the property of the late Jerry Tullis, an eccentric old bachelor who died near this city recently in circumstances of actual want, and it fully bears out the stories that were current as to his great wealth. He had titles to about 500,000 acres of land located in different States of the West and South. In Cincinnati alone he owned 40 houses, 10 of them in one block, and in Hamilton County, outside of Cincinnati, he had not less than 900 acres of valuable land. He had 40,000 acres in Kentucky, a recent purchase, worth about $100,000, and 12,000 acres in Iowa, for which he was lately offered $12 an acre. He also had a large amount in Government securities, investing at one time $90,000. His taxes in Hamilton County last year amounted to $6,000. Few people in Cincinnati were aware of the existence of such a person as Tullis. He lived in a small house in an outlying township, and practiced the most rigid economy. It has been stated that his death was due indirectly to insufficient and ill-prepared food. Nothing is known as to the disposition he made of his property. He has a nephew and other relatives living here, and it is believed that he left a will, but search up to the present time has failed to discover the document. It is expected that litigation will follow, and lawyers are looking for fat pickings.

THE LONG BRANCH INCENDIARIES.

LONG BRANCH, March 17.—Much excitement has been caused here by the arraignment of Police Magistrate Edward Pitcher before the Long Branch Board of Commissioners on the charge of being in collusion with the incendiaries who have been firing the hotel and cottage property here. The charges were made yesterday by a citizen who has been active in the prosecution of the fire-bugs, and he was examined by the board with closed doors. From what could be learned, it appears that Pitcher, instead of assisting in obtaining every proof against these scoundrels, as he should have done as Police Justice, endeavored to screen the alleged leaders of the gang by manufacturing public opinion in his favor. It is also stated that the Justice visited Kavanaugh in jail, and was bribed by Kavanaugh's wife to get men on his bail bond, and promulgate the story that Kavanaugh was a persecuted man. The Prosecutor of Monmouth County will present further charges against the magistrate to-morrow, and the result will probably be his removal. Magistrate Pitcher has been connected with many escapades in Monmouth County. Two years ago he attempted to commit suicide, and after his life was saved he joined the temperance movement, and commenced what was supposed to be an earnest reformation. The temperance people had him appointed Justice of the Police Court. A public examination will be held here in a few days, which will doubtless throw some light on the matter.

REMARKABLE JUMP OF A CONVICT.

BOSTON, March 17.—Daniel Dwyer and William Haywood, each serving a 10-years' sentence in the State Prison, broke from the guards while passing through the yard this morning, and running up to the third story of the work-shop, fastened the door behind them. Before the officers could reach them they ran a long plank out of the window—the inner end being fastened under the steam-pipe, thus forming a spring-board—and running out upon it Haywood, under the fire of two guards, made a desperate leap and cleared the wall, alighting safely upon the ground. Dwyer missed his footing and fell a distance of 30 feet to the ground, breaking a leg and receiving other injuries. Hot pursuit was made on horseback, and Haywood was shortly after recaptured in Somerville, and returned to his quarters. His running leap from the third story, over the wall to the street beyond without injury, is one of the most remarkable in the list of prison escapes.

MINING LITIGATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The Mariposa Land and Mining Company, of California, on Saturday filed in the United States Circuit Court, through their attorneys, Solomon Heydenfeldt, Jr., John W. Brumagim, Judge Heydenfeldt, McAllister & Bergin, the amended answer to the foreclosure suit of Donohoe, Kelly & Co. The matter in answer sets forth, as in the cross bill brought by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustees, against Joseph A. Donohoe and others, with a motion on Donohoe to show cause on the 25th instant before Circuit Judge Sawyer why the amended answer shall not be granted. The amended answer also sets forth that the debt is fraudulent and asks to have the mortgage cancelled and the estate surrendered to the company with other relief.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The Kearneyites had a street parade to-day, which was a comparative failure in point of numbers, only about 750 men being in line. The demonstration closed with literary exercises at Union Hall. Everything passed off quietly.

MONTREAL, March 17.—About 3,000 members of the Irish Catholic Union marched in procession through the city in celebration of St. Patrick's Day. Out of respect to the memory of the late Pope, and owing to the celebration being contrary to the expressed wishes of the Catholic clergy, none of the Irish national societies took part. Up to a late hour this evening no disturbance had taken place.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.

HALIFAX, March 17.—Through a blunder of the keeper of the Penitentiary, six of the most desperate prisoners escaped this afternoon. After beating the keeper badly, they ran to the shore, stole a boat, crossed the north-west arm, and got into thick woods before they could be overtaken.

A NEGRO SHOT DEAD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 17.—At Pilot Grove, Mo., a small station on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, Luke Taylor, a negro, was detected in the act of attempting to ravish a 6-year-old girl, and was shot dead.

Chess, Carley & Co.'s oil refinery, in Louisville, Ky., the largest of the kind in the South, was partially burned yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $75,000 to $100,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—George Russell and W. B. Haugh, both under 20 years of age, were arrested to-day at the request of the Washington, D. C., authorities, charged with the theft of $900 and a lot of valuable jewelry in that city. They first went to Pittsburg, and after staying there a few days came to this city. When arrested they had but $240 in their possession, having spent the rest. The jewelry was recovered. They will be held to await the arrival of Washington detectives.

PARTIES IN THE BAY STATE.

AN EXCITING CAMPAIGN PREDICTED

ORGANIZED REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION TO THE PRESIDENT—THE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR—SIMMONS IN THE CAMPAIGN—THE PLACING OF THE TWO SENATORS' RIGHT-HAND MEN.

From a special Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, March 15, 1878.

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES represents better than any other journal the real Republican sentiment of the country to-day," remarked one of the most prominent and influential Massachusetts Republicans yesterday. I had been looking into the condition of politics here with some curiosity, to ascertain, if possible, what foundation there is for the quite common expression of the politicians here, and outside the State as well, that there are signs of something quite like a "row" here before next Fall's conventions, and that the old party Republicans, for the moment designated the "Stalwarts," are determined to work their way to the front again through the regular convention if possible, but if that should be impossible, then through an independent movement. I have seen and talked with a number of politicians who are thoroughly posted, and have long been recognized as leaders, and my conclusion, after a careful examination of all I learned from them, is that there is good foundation for the reports current, and that the campaign soon to be arranged, unless there should be a decided and unexpected change in the situation, will be an unusually interesting and notable one even for this State, famous for its peculiar and oftentimes unique political campaigns.

The fact cannot be disguised that the President is losing strength here in Massachusetts, and rather by his sins of omission than of commission. Starting off with the Cincinnati platform, his letter of acceptance, and his inaugural address, he was bound to carry out a definite policy with regard to the South, the civil service, and the currency. It is complained that he has deserted two of these positions, and retains but one; and among his critics are found those old line Republicans, who gave him their support reluctantly, but yet gave it, and the more radical and independent class of "Reform Republicans," who have looked confidently for a definite and pronounced reform of the civil service. Old line Republicans here are satisfied that by Mr. Hayes' treatment of the Southern question the Republican Party in the South has been entirely disintegrated and destroyed, and the Democracy consolidated, so that it is impossible for the Republican Party to carry a single Southern State in the next Presidential campaign. And his treatment of Packard, say the old-time leaders, allowing him to remain an unnoticed beggar at the White House gate, has done more to alienate old line Republicans than anything else. "If ever a man was entitled to recognition," said one conspicuous leader, and a strong supporter of Hayes not long back, "it was Packard. The fact that Mr. Hayes persistently ignores him is to many inferential proof of William E. Chandler's charges, that some kind of a bargain exists whereby such men as Packard should be debarred from office." The President labors under the idea that he is the party, it is further argued by this class, and that none but his Cabinet and a few choice spirits should be consulted. This, they insist, is the great mistake; it narrows and dwindles the party every hour of its existence. The President, they go on to say, seems to have a singular hallucination about some things; he is said to construe the result of the New Hampshire election as an indorsement of his Administration, while, as a matter of fact, the only obstacle the Republicans there met was the fear of the advocacy of the mistakes of the Administration and the peculiar features of the policy; they did not dare to have Gen. Garfield speak in the State. "It is a belief in the principles of the party which keeps Republicans together, and not faith in the broken pledges and impracticable men and measures of the Administration," remarked one close and shrewd observer of the drift of politics here. "The civil-service policy and the famous order are the laughing stock of the country, and the next State campaign will profit the Democrats more in ringing the changes on the inconsistencies and broken pledges of the President than anything else," was another observation. "Outside of the Interior Department there have been as many personal appointments made as rewards for party service as during any similar period under Grant."

It was largely by the faith of the old line Republicans of Massachusetts in the honest intentions of the President that they were welded together last Fall and enabled to carry the State. Massachusetts, it is asserted by their leaders, could not be carried again on that platform. The inconsistencies of the President, and his deliberate recreancy to his own professions, would make a heavy opposition among these old line Republicans. There will be no going over to Democracy, I am assured; no contest over Butlerism, for Butlerism is dead; but if the convention undertakes to indulge in the fulsome adulation and indorsement of the last Worcester Convention, there will be an organized opposition to that sentiment before the people by leading Republicans of the State. This I have from the most sagacious and influential leaders, as the programme which has been arranged with much deliberation. Such action, creating a serious split in the party, would jeopardize several Congressional districts, and might result in a repetition of the disasters of 1874. The Republican candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination next Fall will, in all probability, be Hon. John D. Long, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Hon. Henry L. Pierce, ex-member of Congress and present Mayor of Boston; and ex-Gov. Thomas Talbot, who was defeated by Gaston, it will be recalled, on the liquor-law issue. Mr. Long, though really possessing the advantage of a strong following, will find it difficult to carry off the prize. His course at the last convention cost him many friends. It is still believed, as it was openly expressed at that time, that had he stood up squarely to the fight he could have carried the nomination against Rice, or at any rate would have shown such a substantial following that he would have had a decided lead this year. He was most unfortunate, at that time, in his friends, who sacrificed him by bad advice and wretched management. His indorsement of Simmons, also, though he endeavored to repent of it, has resulted in his losing caste among the "blue bloods"—and they are slow to forget even an appearance of defection. Still the Speaker is a popular and a strong man, of admirable parts and clean record, has warm friends and admirers, and is believed to be a coming man. His chief obstacles are the jealousies of the older politicians, and the criticism that he makes too strong an effort to live up to St. Paul's injunction, "all things to all men." Mr. Pierce will be put forward, if at all, by the Worcester clique, the Senator Hoar wing of the party; but if he is wise he will decline and endeavor to be re-elected Mayor of Boston, for he is the only Republican who stands a ghost of a chance for that office another year. The times do not appear to be auspicious for him as a Gubernatorial candidate. He was first a license man, an original disciple of the "P. L. L." movement. This of itself would arrest the Democratic Prohibitory liquor law men in solid phalanx against him. Then he was a representative leader of the anti-Butler men, and his nomination would cause the defection of nearly every Butler man in the State; and as these are largely license men, it would make, added to the Prohibitory defection, too formidable an opposition to be overcome. Again, Mr. Pierce lacks personal magnetism, being far below Gov. Rice in this respect. The unwisdom of Mr. Pierce's nomination will, it is believed, be plainly apparent even to the "Worcester Junta" before next Fall. Of ex-Gov. Talbot it can be said that he is the only man who can demoralize the Prohibitory men and hold the major part of them to himself as the Republican nominee, and the only man of the three who can successfully hold the friends of Butler against that doughty chieftain. It is said, too, that he is the only candidate for whom Collector Simmons would take the stump; and it is declared by those most intimate with him, that Simmons is so strong a political friend of Talbot that he would advocate him against Butler himself.

Speaking of Collector Simmons, who retires April 1, it is said that he proposes to resume the practice of law after a rest of several months, and that he intends visiting the Paris Exposition. Simmons took no part in any contest against Beard, and has frankly stated to several gentlemen that he knew of no reason for any opposition to his confirmation. Simmons laughs heartily over the selection of his successor as a representative of the civil service policy of the Administration, it being a patent fact that Beard has been for 20 years one of the most persistent political managers in the State, and that the disasters to his own business are largely attributable to his dabbling in politics. Beard had strong original leanings against the Administration. His early strictures on, and condemnation of, the Southern policy are familiar to the members of the Massachusetts Club, while his ringing denunciation of the civil service order will be readily recalled by gentlemen of the Banks Club in their discussions across the walnuts and wine last Fall; so his appointment may be regarded as a capture by the Administration. It is a little curious, by the way, that while Senator Dawes' right-hand man is rewarded with the Collectorship of Boston, Senator Hoar's henchman, Adin Thayer, of Worcester, who has been 20 years an office-holder, is promoted to the Chairmanship of the State Committee. It is rumored that Mr. Thayer is looking hopefully to the United States Marshalship, which is soon to be vacated by Mr. Roland G. Asher.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—1 A. M.—The storm last night in the lake region has moved in an easterly path. Its centre is now beyond the New-England coast. The barometer is highest and rising in the lake region. Rain has fallen in the lake region, Middle States, and New-England. The temperature has risen, with southerly winds, west of the Mississippi River. Elsewhere it has fallen, with northerly winds. The Arkansas River has fallen over four feet at Little Rock, and the Cumberland 16 inches at Nashville.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, cloudy and rainy followed by clearing weather, colder north-east to north-west winds, and rising, preceded at east stations by falling barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic States, colder, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds and rising barometer.

For the East Gulf States, colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds and higher pressure.

For the West Gulf States, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds and falling barometer.

For the lower lake region, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold north-westerly winds, and rising barometer, followed at west stations by falling barometer and warmer south-easterly winds.

For the upper lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold, northerly, veering to warmer southerly winds, and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

The Mississippi River will rise slowly at and below Vicksburg.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, and Sandy Hook, and are ordered for Portland and Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	30°	41°	9:30 P. M.	27°	39°
6 A. M.	28°	40°	6 P. M.	29°	37°
9 A. M.	30°	40°	9 P. M.	31°	38°
12 M.	30°	39°	12 P. M.	20°	38°

Average temperature yesterday.....39°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....26½°

A MEMPHIS HOTEL IN DANGER.

At 6:20 o'clock last evening the Peabody Hotel in Memphis, Tenn., was discovered to be on fire in the upper story, at the rear of the building. The fire had gained considerable headway before it was discovered, and fears were entertained that the whole building would be consumed. The alarm was given by steam-boats lying at the levee. The building where the fire originated was formerly three stories high, but three stories, a mansard roof, and a tower were added to it and connected with the Peabody when that hotel was opened. The flames soon reached the tower, and owing to its great height and the slate covering the firemen were unable to control them until the tower fell. The loss is estimated at between $15,000 and $20,000; insured in the following companies: Liverpool and London and Globe, Continental, of New-York, Phœnix, of Brooklyn, and National, of Hartford. Johnston & Vance, clothiers, in the hotel, sustained a small loss in removing their goods. At 9:20 P. M. the fire was all out, and guests were moving back into the hotel.

RECENT DEATHS.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Theron Barnum, the oldest hotel keeper in the West, died here to-day.

HALIFAX, March 17.—Hon. John Creighton, President of the Legislative Council, died at Lunenberg yesterday. He was first elected to the House Assembly in 1830.

CHICAGO, March 17.—O. A. Willard, managing editor of the Chicago *Post*, died at the Palmer House this morning from hemorrhage of the bowels. He had been sick since last Tuesday. Mr. Willard's connection with the Chicago press was of seven years' duration.

VANDALISM IN ITHACA.

The Ithaca *Journal* of Monday, 11th inst., says: "When the keeper went to the cemetery yesterday morning he was informed by Capt. Buckbee, who had been there ahead of him, that during the night a gang of heartless vandals had wantonly overthrown and destroyed a number of monuments. First, the head-stone that has stood at the head of the grave of Isaac Carpenter for years lies across the walk broken and ruined. Near this a small shaft of marble has been thrown down, but being in the shape of a pyramid, and falling upon the sod, it is not injured and can be replaced. Following on up the path used by persons who pass through the burying-ground to and from the university—and upon the line of this all the work of desecration was done—the next broken marble is found at the grave of Amy Downing. This was an ordinary flat head-stone; it lies in three pieces. Next to this lies a stone broken from the foundation close to the base, and, not far from this, another stone, which had denoted the last resting-place of E. W. Shepard, has been wrenched from its base and broken in several pieces. The beautiful lot owned by Mr. A. B. Stanard was next visited by the destroyers. A large rustic chair or bench had stood at the foot of the little grave. This has been torn up and dashed to pieces over the marble ornaments which formed the guard and head-stone. Fortunately nothing except the chair was broken, a slight cross and other delicate work escaping damage. Next, in Mr. C. A. Hart's plot, a handsome stone was thrown to the ground, but not broken. The last grave to suffer is Mrs. H. M. Fergerson's, situated near the north-east corner of the cemetery. Here, as though bent upon giving full vent to their inhuman passion for mischief, the

like Russia, did not hesitate to raise the cross and cut throats for the glory of God. Russia has, however, not reached the British stage of civilization which allows all denominations of religion to worship in peace and affords to all the same protection alike. Therefore, the peace-at-any-price party I am told are not a little staggered at the sudden amity of Turkey and Russia. "On the occasion of the anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the throne," says the Sultan telegraphing to the Czar, "I offer my congratulations, with the desire of renewing our friendly relations." The Czar makes answer: "I thank your Majesty for your congratulations, which I received simultaneously with the news of the signature of peace. I perceive in this coincidence a presage of good and lasting relations between us." But to arrive at this understanding some 250,000 men, women, and children have had to die violent, painful, sudden, and lingering deaths by shot and shell, by disease, by starvation, on the field, in hospital, by shameful mutilation, the sanguinary tragedy passing through every phase of horror—leaving behind them mourners whom no amount of sympathy or aid can compensate for their losses turning smiling homesteads into charnel-houses; and changing fertile hills and dales into howling wildernesses. Happy America that it is not bound up with this Old World of Europe, where for the base greed of empire, or for the noble aspirations of nationalities, great States like Germany, in return for similar services, can stand aside and see a friendly neighbor tear an unfriendly neighbor "all to pieces," as the Moor thirsted in his jealous rage to tear Desdemona. Russia stood by while Germany put her iron heel on France. Germany repays the benevolent neutrality of Russia. Austria "stands in" for a share of the plunder. What is the next move on the red cheese-board of Europe? Is Bismarck satisfied? Are the mutual obligations of Germany and Russia balanced? Or is a new game about to begin?

THE QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR.

They shape themselves in different ways. It would seem that some minds find causes of alarm in the very moderation of the Russian terms. The *Times*, which one would have expected to be full of congratulations, is not quite happy. The suggestion that the Congress should meet at Berlin, instead of at Baden-Baden, gives rise to new "doubts and fears." Wherever the Ambassadors should meet, the *Times* points out, England would certainly not send a plenipotentiary if it were in any way bound to abide by the collective decision of the assembled Congress of representatives. "Russia and Germany, might all vote for proposals to which England could not assent. Italy and France might vote with them, or decline to give a positive decision; and thus we should be bound by the decree of an adverse majority. But it is scarcely necessary to say that a congress has no such authority. On entering it no power surrenders the right of independent action. Each plenipotentiary retains full authority to dissent from the judgment of his colleagues, and to withdraw from the assembly at any stage." This is one of the points toward which public opinion will now direct its thoughts and speculations. Will Russia, before the congress assembles, withdraw her troops from the Turkey that is still left to the Sultan? Will the Czar cease to regard even a garrison at San Stefano? Or will he march out of Roumelia and leave the settlement to be made freely and without embarrassment? These are questions which you may now expect to be discussed with more or less anxiety. Then is it true that a secret alliance, offensive and defensive, exists between the Sultan and the Czar? Has England used her influence in regard to the fleet and the Straits only to strengthen the hands of a new enemy? The *Times* thinks the most delicate and difficult of all the questions to be solved at the conference will be raised by the right of way through the Straits. "Shall Europe maintain the present regulations? For obvious reasons, that is evidently the wish of Russia? Or shall the Straits be neutralized and the forts dismantled? Or shall the war-ships of all nations have a right of way from and to the Mediterranean and the Black Sea? These questions will have to be answered, not by the light of Russian wishes, but of the new circumstances which have been produced by the destruction of the Ottoman power." It is not necessary, therefore, for one to point out that England is not yet out of the wood; and, although the hopes of peace are at the moment pretty substantial, the contingencies ahead are not without their peculiar and unmistakable dangers. This is fully borne out in the action and language of the two most recent public meetings, held yesterday—one called before the telegrams about the conditions of peace, to protest against a Russian occupation, the other to express confidence in the Government; one held at Exeter Hall under the presidency of the Lord Mayor of London, the other at the County Hall of the City of Winchester, presided over by the High Sheriff of Hampshire. Both meetings took up the latest aspect of the Eastern question, and based their arguments and resolutions upon the stipulations of the treaty of peace signed at San Stefano. The Lord Mayor, Mr. Gibson Bowles, editor of *Vanity Fair*; Mr. Alfred Austen, the poet; Col. Nassau Sees, Mr. Armand Lesile, Mr. Algernon Borchwick, editor of the *Morning Post*, and Capt. Burnaby, of Khiva notoriety, were the principal speakers at Exeter Hall, and the meeting, which was a very large and influential one, passed, among other resolutions, the following:

"1. That this meeting is of opinion that the assembling of any conference until the Russian troops are withdrawn from positions threatening Constantinople and Gallipoli would be inexpedient.

"2. That this meeting is of opinion that the Ottoman Constitution and Parliament should be supported by the British nation, as the best means of securing that civil and religious liberty of which Russia is the most persistent and intolerant enemy.

"3. That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is the duty of Englishmen, without distinction of party, to support Lord Beaconsfield in his patriotic determination to uphold the honor and interests of the British Empire."

Capt. Burnaby told the meeting that high Russian officials have stated that Russia will not permit the establishment of a constitutional government in Turkey, because it would be an insult to Russia. The general tone of the meeting was that, despite Russia's withdrawal of terms which would have led to an immediate rupture between England and Russia, this country had been hoodwinked and deceived, and that as sooner or later the British would have to fight Russia, it would be best to begin at once. This, it must be owned, is not quite logical, not to say wise; for it must be admitted that England, though she may be better prepared than some people think, is not so willing to fight to-day as she was a week ago. Then she had more definite objects to go to war about; and it is not enough to tell her, as Capt. Burnaby told Exeter Hall, that "in the opinion of every Englishman who has studied the Eastern question the designs of Russia and its Government have for their object the destruction of our Indian Empire." This is no doubt a traditional belief in England, but Great Britain will not begin to fight about that until Russia can really be said to move in that direction, or until she closes the Dardanelles against British ships, which would be regarded in the same light as an attack on India. The meeting at Winchester was a more influential and important one than that at Exeter Hall. It was crowded by land-owners and farmers of the County of Hampshire and by the leading citizens of Winchester.

The belief in peace, in spite of the meetings yesterday and the resolute preparations for war, which still continue, is well founded, and the latest news continues to show something like an earnest desire on the part of Russia to conciliate England. If this is genuine, and does not disguise any underhand action to be developed at the conference, peace is pretty well assured, so far as England is concerned. If her interests are respected she is not likely, considering the treatment she has received, to interfere for anybody else's benefit; though signs of fresh disturbances are not wanting to verify the prediction of Gladstone that the Bessarabian incident will lead to trouble. The news of the signing of the treaty was coldly received at Bucharest. There is general dissatisfaction in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where insurrection still stalks red-handed through the land. The insurgents cry to Montenegro and Servia for help, and Russian agents are reported to be at work in Hungary and Servia inciting the two peoples to hostility. This may lead Austria into trouble, but the Russian authorities don't seem to care about that, so long as English irritation is appeased. The *Agence Russe* announces with a great flourish that the Czar has received an address, bearing 400 signatures, from the English League for the Protection of the Christians in Turkey, congratulating his Imperial Majesty on the accomplishment of his "liberal and Christian work."

SIX TIMES MARRIED.

The Montreal *Witness* says: "An old man named Trudel was married for the sixth time at St. Raymond, in Port Neuf, a few days ago. With the first wife he lived thirty years, then left a son, now 40 years of age. His second wife lived only 10 months, and was then in ignorance of the elder Weller's advice, he went in for a widow. With her he lived eight or nine years, but he finally discovered that she was not a widow, but that her first husband was then alive in the States. He soon got rid of her by one himself married, and Somerville took

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himself six weeks after, by special dispensation, a young girl at Point-aux-Trembles. She lived but 18 months, and in less than two years she was succeeded by No. 5, who lived with him until 1875—just 20 years. Three years after—that is to say a few days ago—he married a blushing widow of near 60, with whom he hopes to live long and die happy."

A HAZED STUDENT'S DEVICE.

HOW A BOWDOIN COLLEGE FRESHMAN CIRCUMVENTED A PARTY OF SOPHOMORES AND SUBSEQUENTLY BROUGHT THEM TO JUSTICE.

From the Christian Union.

In 1831-2 some of the law-and-order students of Bowdoin College undertook to stop all hazing and other like irregularities. They sometimes used "carnal weapons," and used them pretty effectively, too, to the grief of those who considered hazing a divine institution and all who interfered with it as having no rights which a hazer was bound to respect. Some circumstances made one of the leaders of the anti-hazing party especially obnoxious, and he was warned that some terrible vengeance would be executed upon him by a league formed for that purpose. He was not easily frightened; and he did not even think it necessary to take special precautions. One night, about midnight, seven of the hazers broke into his room and seized him in his sleep. It did not take him long to wake up sufficiently to comprehend the situation. Resistance was useless. He instantly decided to play "possum" and feign death. He was borne down two flights of stairs with a rush, in no gentle hands, and, with many a wrench and bruise, to the pump. But he never moved; he lay perfectly limp in their hands. The device succeeded. When they reached the pump one of the assailants exclaimed: "He is dead;" the frightened students dropped him on the ground and fled. The sight of the pump and the wet platform revived the dead, and he rose and shrouded the fleeting students. Fear added wings to their flight; they were all masked, and they all made good their escape. He went back to bed, and, being naturally unexcitable and cool, he went to sleep, woke later than usual, ate his breakfast, and went about his usual business, taking no notice of the affair. The students held a college meeting and passed strong resolutions commendatory of his course and character, and condemning the perpetrators of the act as unworthy of college fellowship. But they were unknown, and the college Faculty was unable to take any action in the premises, even if it had been minded so to do. What were its inclination, or whether it had any, we do not know.

The student, however, had decided what course he would pursue before he went to sleep that eventful night, and he was well satisfied with his decision. He has shown in after life, in many a critical emergency, the same coolness and the same resoluteness of purpose which saved him on that night. He absolutely refused to talk about the affair, even with his most intimate friends. Every one thought it buried forever. In consequence the actors became communicative. They "leaked." The student waited and watched till his evidence was accumulated and convincing. Then, one morning, he went into a lawyer in the town and desired to retain him for a criminal prosecution for assault and battery. The lawyer was at first inclined to pooh-pooh at him. The student pressed the question: Is it a crime to break into a man's room at night and carry him forcibly down stairs to pump on him? Is it an offense against the laws of the State? Is there any punishment prescribed for such an offense? Will you take the retainer? Or shall it go to the lawyer over the way? The case was taken, the warrants were issued, the seven perpetrators were all arrested—if we are not mistaken, were marched out of their recitation room—and were bailed by the Constable; and 17 collegians were summoned as witnesses to prove the facts. The whole college was in an uproar; the excitement extended throughout the town. Such a case as that in the Court of the Justice of the Peace was never thronged before or since, by a more interested and excited crowd.

The Justice adjourned the case for two weeks to give time for the employment of able counsel. Lawyers were retained for the defense from Portland. But when they knew the facts they advised their clients that there was no defense. If convicted they would be convicted; they must be sentenced. The court would have no option. There was no escape except in the mercy of the prosecutor. They offered to pay him for the damages done. Maine took that he wanted no money; he simply wanted to punish a great wrong, and to prevent its repetition upon others. At length, thoroughly frightened, the hazers signed a confession, which was published and read in college chapel, and paid all the costs of the prosecution. The case was discontinued; so was hazing in that college, and for that period of its history. Some of the students, distinguished scholars, Maine took pains to thank the student for thus proving that law was supreme in college as out of it. The student himself is now a leading Professor in one of our theological seminaries.

M. DELFOSSE.

APPROVAL OF SECRETARY EVARTS OF HIS SELECTION AS ONE OF THE FISHERIES ARBITRATORS.

From the Toronto Globe, March 15.

Some of the United States press have been complaining about the appointment of M. Delfosse as an arbitrator on the fisheries question. It will be seen from the correspondence below that on M. Delfosse's appointment Mr. Secretary Evarts expressed himself as satisfied with the nomination:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 20, 1877.

SIR: Referring to the matter of the appointment of a third Commissioner in conformity with article 22 of the Treaty of Washington of the 8th of May 1871, concerning which my predecessor has heretofore communicated with you, I have now the honor to inform you that the representative of the United States at London, in a dispatch bearing date November 6, has informed me that upon the 1st of March a form of identic note, to be addressed to the Austrian Ambassador in London, was agreed upon between himself and Lord Derby, requesting his Excellency Count Beust to proceed, in accordance with the treaty, to appoint the third Commissioner, and that in accordance therewith his Excellency has been pleased to name you as the third Commissioner under the treaty. Mr. Pierrepont also incloses a copy of a note addressed to him by Count Beust to this effect, bearing date March 2, of which I have the honor herewith to inclose a copy for your information. I have great pleasure in assuring you of the satisfaction with which this Government has received of your nomination in that capacity. I have, &c.,

WM. M. EVARTS.

The inclosure was as follows:

[Count Beust to Mr. Pierrepont.]

March 2, 1877. See Mr. Pierrepont's dispatch of March 6, 1877; document No. 119.

[M. Delfosse to Mr. Bowen.]

LEGATION OF BELGIUM, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which you were kind enough to address me, with inclosure, under date of yesterday, informing me that the Ambassador of Austro-Hungary in England had designated me, according to the stipulation of article 22 of the Treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, as the third Commissioner of the commission appointed for the settlement of the questions connected with the fisheries. Thanking you for what you had the kindness to add in relation to myself personally in this communication, I have, &c.

MAURICE DELFOSSE.

SENDING BY HIS FRIEND FOR A WIFE.

The Denver (Col.) *Tribune* says that the following occurred on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road: A gentleman traveling between Pueblo and Kansas City was engaged in conversation by a very intelligent but rough-looking miner, who had been for four years an auriferous adventurer in the San Juan country, and who had "struck it rich." He made no secret of the fact that his visit to a certain town in Michigan was for the purpose of marrying the "girl he left behind him," for whose future comfort he had built and furnished a house high up among the snow-capped mountains of Colorado. But this does not interest the reader as will the balance of the story. His left hand was a beauty, reform, to describe it, square a man as ever struck a drill," with whom he had consistently labored three long years as mere "prospectors," and with whom he now jointly held one of the most valuable properties in their district. Jim, too, desired to go East, but their mutual interests made it impossible; he didn't know any one in particular East, but then he wanted to go. Jim was rather a bashful, retiring man, and did not like to tell even his partner the real purpose of his coveted visit; but upon the eve of the departure of the latter, the purpose of whose visit was known, Jim made the request, in dead earnest, that he bring him a wife. "Will you do it?" he was asked. "Do it, you bet!" "Had he any instructions to give in regard to the selection?" "Yes; he said, 'Harry, bring me a good, honest, sensible girl, what there's no foolishness or show about—a girl what'll make an honest man an honest wife,' and that's just the kind o' woman I'll take out, and the one that'll be Jim's wife."

A MINISTER ASSAULTED.

The Wilmington (Ohio) *Journal* of the 13th inst. says: "Elder Bingman has several preaching places, which he visits regularly every week. Among his other appointments is Taylorsville. One day last week he was at that point and preached to a large congregation during his stay. His subject was 'Christianity versus Infidelity,' and in the course of his remarks he here down rather heavily on the doctrine of the latter, and raised the standard of Christianity pretty high in the opposite direction. The services were closed in due form, and as Mr. Bingman was passing down the aisle toward the door an individual stepped up to him and tried to get up a controversy. The reverend gentleman paid no attention to what he said, when the stranger struck him with a pair of brass knuckles, felling him to the floor and rendering him senseless. Quite a sensation was created as soon as the congregation learned what had happened, but as our text is a hard to the difficulty. The assailant was arrested that night and the next morning the matter was amicably adjusted, but not in the manner it should have been. The law should have been allowed to take its course. Mr. Bingman's face is badly bruised, but in the course of a few days it will be as handsome as ever."

THE PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

INJUSTICE TO FAITHFUL SOLDIERS.

THE FORAGE AND QUARTERS ALLOWANCES EXPLAINED—EXTRA PAY TO OFFICERS IN EASY STATIONS—THE MEN ON THE FRONTIER THE SUFFERERS—INEQUALITIES IN THE PAY-ROLL—CONGRESSIONAL IGNORANCE ON THE SUBJECT.

The ignorance displayed at the discussion of the Military Academy bill, which was before the House of Representatives a short time ago, would seem to warrant the statement of a few facts in connection with the pay of officers of the Army. Commutation of rations and forage, &c., was variously referred to, and it would seem, judging from the remarks made in one case, that some officers were supposed to eat the forage allowed their horses, where an officer did not keep a horse or where he did not receive the commutation in money for the forage allowed him should he be a mounted officer.

Beginning, then, with a Second Lieutenant, not mounted, say artillery and infantry—his pay is $1,400 per annum, or $116 67 per month. This is all the pay he gets, whether he be appointed from civil life, from the rank and file, or from West Point. In other words, a new-fledged Second Lieutenant in the Army, no matter where he comes from, gets $116 67 per month, or $1,400 per annum. If on duty in garrison, that is to say, serving as a post where the Government has barracks and quarters, he has his allowance of quarters and fuel. The quarters consist of one room and a kitchen, and the fuel is sufficient to keep him comfortable. If in the field, he is entitled to no quarters except a tent, the allowance being two Lieutenants to one tent, and no fuel except such as the country affords, that is to say such as can be furnished either by the troops themselves or bought from the settlers. On the plains, in most places, there is little more fuel than sufficient to cook the rations, and what other wood may be found is cut by the troops at no cost to the Government. Thus, in the field, the Second Lieutenant has nothing from the Government except $116 67 per month and his part of a tent. On this pay he is exposed to all the hardships, privations, and dangers of frontier life; is at the beck and call of his country by day and by night, exposed to weather, fatigue, disease, and all the drawbacks in connection with life away from comforts and civilization.

It is different with the Second Lieutenant who, through friends and influence, less than through luck or good fortune, succeeds in getting a station in the States—or at Washington, or perhaps at West Point. The Second Lieutenant living in Washington, and not being confined to barracks, receives his $116 67 per month, and in addition commutation of fuel and quarters—two rooms at $18 per month, making $134 67 per month, to which must be added in Summer the value of 10 bushels, and in Winter of 50 bushels of coal per month, which together constitute his entire pay and allowances for one month. A Second Lieutenant stationed at West Point, say as instructor of engineers, has $900 extra pay, his quarters being furnished and carpeted for him, thus giving him $2,300 per annum. But on most of these fancy duties officers are placed as mounted, thus giving them the privilege of keeping a horse, which the Government forages. He is not exposed to any of the dangers, privations, or hardships of life, but enjoys the benefits of civilized society. Who would not prefer the latter to the former? Is there any one who would dare to argue that there is a Second Lieutenant serving on the frontier who would not instantly exchange for a detail at West Point, or in the East, without one cent of extra pay? The same argument holds good with officers of higher rank.

Now, as to the injustice and incongruity of other items of pay. Having served faithfully as an officer of volunteers during the war, a man is, at the close of the same, appointed to a Second Lieutenancy, and although 13 years have passed since then, he is still but a Second Lieutenant. He has served his country for 16 years. He is a Lieutenant of infantry, his pay being $1,400. He gets, perhaps, 20 per cent. increase on account of longevity, when his pay will be $1,600 per annum, or $128 33 per month. He has wife and family, say three or four children, to provide for. To-morrow, a civilian who has seen no service, or a youngster, fed, clothed, paid, and instructed by the Government for the last four years, is commissioned a Second Lieutenant of cavalry. What does he get? One thousand five hundred dollars per annum, or $125 per month. He has no cares, no family, and perchance may be detailed as instructor of cavalry tactics at West Point, where his additional pay would be $600, or more than that of a Captain with 15 years' service; and should he be Professor of Engineering his additional pay would be $900, making $2,400, or nearly the pay of a Major, which is $2,500, without longevity allowances.

These extra allowances are unjust in the extreme to all officers not so favored, while there is no question that many such are to be found in the Army only too willing and quite as capable to perform all such duties for no additional compensation. No matter in what shape the additional allowance is made, whether of fancy quarters, rations, or money, or other extra pay, it is unjust to the officer in the field, and if there were less of such allowances there would be fewer officers seeking for "soft" places in and around Washington and other cities.

The pay of the petty officers, Lieutenants and Captains, is none too extravagant when the fact is taken into consideration that many have families for which they must provide out of their pay, and the expenses are frequent. If economy is to be practiced on the part of the Government, the officers high in rank can well afford to cut down their expenses, but the Government should not begin to lop poorly-paid, except to cut such extravagant allowances of additional pay as the following: For Instructors of Practical Engineering, $900; Instructors of Ordnance, &c., $900; eight Assistant Professors in addition to pay of Lieutenants, $4,000; three Instructors of Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery Tactics, $1,500; four Assistant Instructors of Tactics commanding companies, $2,400.

Gen. Sherman receives $13,500 per annum, or $1,125 per month. In addition to this he gets commutation for five rooms and one kitchen at $18, being $108, or $1,233 per month and $14,796 per annum. He has also a sufficient allowance of fuel, but as this is probably consumed it is hardly necessary to mention it. Suffice it to say, Gen. Sherman gets $14,796 per annum, out of which he is to live and find quarters for himself, the Government allowing him enough fuel, in addition, to keep his quarters comfortable. Gen. Sheridan receives $11,000 per annum. Add to this $1,089 per annum for commutation of quarters and he has $12,296, and fuel besides. The three Major-Generals receive $7,500 per annum, to which add $1,296 for quarters, and the total is $8,796 per annum and fuel. Six Brigadier-Generals of the line, the Adjutant-General, (Townsend,) the Judge Advocate-General, (Dunn,) the Quartermaster-General, (Meigs,) the Commissary-General, (Mackey,) the Surgeon-General, (Barnes,) the Paymaster-General, (Alvord,) the Chief of Engineers, (Humphreys,) the Chief of Ordnance, (Benét,) each receives $6,500, with $90 per month added for quarters, being a yearly pay of $8,580 and fuel. The Colonels of the staff department, 27 in number, who, serving without troops, receive commutation of quarters at the rate of $90 per month and pay at $3773, or a total of $5,595 per annum; 46 Colonels of the line, serving with troops, receive $4,500; 46 Lieutenant-Colonels of the staff department receive from $3186 to $3.35 for pay and quarters, or from $4,644 to $4,640, according to service; 40 Lieutenant-Colonels of the line, serving with troops, receive from $3315 to $333 33 per month, or from $3,900 to $3,899 96 per annum, according to length of service. Thus it is that the Colonel of the staff department, who, receiving commutation of quarters, get from $3,992 96 to $4 244 04 per annum, while 40 Majors of the line receive only from $3,249 96 to $3,249, according to length of service; 159 Captains of the staff have an average salary and quarters allowance of $2,977 49 per annum; 120 Captains of cavalry receive $2,400 04 per annum, quarters in barracks or tents; 310 Captains of infantry and artillery have an average salary of $2,240 per annum, quartered in forts barracks or tents; 100 First Lieutenants of the staff have an average salary and quarters allowance of $2,511 96 per annum; 120 First Lieutenants of cavalry have an average salary of $1,920 per annum; 370 First Lieutenants of artillery and infantry have an average salary of $1,839 96 per annum. In the latter grades I have used the word average, taking a term of service of between five and ten years. Officers who have served ten years should receive a trifle more, and many having served less than five years, receive less.

It will be seen how the staff department has feathered its nest. All officers of the staff department, or such as are detailed for staff duty, and those who occupy the pleasant stations receive on an average 33 per cent. more than the officer whose duties are confined to the far West, where every thing is decayed and where there are dangers in connection with Indian warfare. While the poor line officer is trudging through snow, mud, cold, and heat, or is scorched by the burning sun, perhaps for years at a stretch, in search of hostile Indians, the well-paid staff officer with similar rank is lounging about the Eastern hotels, enjoying the opera and society, and, perhaps, getting only a day's pay in his comfortable office near headquarters.

A nice joke is pointed on the subject of the Adjutant-General of the Army. (See Congressional Record of Feb. 12, 1878, page 983.) Mr. Durham said: "Gen. Townsend informed me, and I will have his letter to that effect, that a paid clerk could furnish West Point upon the very same amount that he can when in the active service of the Army. He illustrates it to me in this way: He says many of those who are still on the frontier, when not actively engaged, go out and capture as much meat as will last them a long time, and, consequently, they get a large proportion of their supplies without their costing them anything except a little ammunition, while those gentlemen at West Point are bound to purchase all their supplies, and cannot capture anything, as those can do who are in the active service." Gen. Bragg, member of Congress, made a very proper reply to this when he said: "I am glad to know at last that there has been a party discovered who seems to originate the idea that was elaborated by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Knott] a few years since in describing the parties who were engaged in running down buffalo in the City of Duluth. I never supposed that that party was composed of officers of the Army hunting for rations until I heard the communication which the gentleman from Kentucky had read by the Clerk to-day." The argument of officers in active service being able to supply themselves with the game they are able to beg is too ridiculous for consideration. But there is good reason why Adjt.-Gen. Townsend should give his support toward paying officers from $500 to $900 more per annum while doing nothing but their duty at West Point. He has a son, Second Lieut. Thomas G. Townsend, Sixth Infantry, on special duty at West Point. Is any further argument required?

There are many posts on the frontier where prices rule as follows: Butter, from 50 cents to $1 per pound; potatoes, 6 to 10 cents per pound; eggs, 50 to 75 cents per dozen, and other things in like proportion. Nor is it always possible to get these things at any price. It is time that the barnacles corroding the armor of our Army be scraped off—that they be petrified, to be erected only by some future generation as a nondescript fossil.

COERCING VOTERS.

AN EARLY CASE OF NAVY-YARD DICTATION.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

The death of Mr. Benjamin Weeks at Portsmouth, recently, recalls an anecdote wherein was imputed to him the first attempt to coerce voters. He was the Superintendent of a body of men—if not all—at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, many years ago, and shortly previous to the election of Jackson, second term, he got the men together and told them that he expected every man to vote as he did, and further that if they did not they should be discharged. He was noted as a joker, and they looked in his face to see if they could detect a joke in this; but he was as serious as the Old North Burying-Ground. They discussed the matter among themselves, and worked themselves up to a fever heat about it, held meeting after meeting, passed resolutions and went through all the motions of indignation, as in customary with the sons of freedom, and finally came with the determination that they'd be d—rawn and quartered before they'd submit; but thought it best, before they did their worst, to call upon their tyrant to see if there was no escape in the case, and learn if he stuck to his first proposition. They accord ngly waited upon him, by committee, and asked him if he was serious in what he has told them. Never more so, he informed them; and repeated what he had said, laying particular stress upon the penalty for their refusal to comply. The committee returned with their report, when the caldron boiled more, and resolutions hardened into purpose to resist to the bitter end, though resistance might be like striking the fist against a stone wall standing in their way. They went to their work early, and thought of nothing else but the impending election and the invasion of their rights. The Superintendent, from being a great favorite, had fallen in their estimation, and was now looked upon with comparison. And now they formed a new determination to call upon him in a body and endeavor to overawe him by the moral force of numbers. Let him look them in the face if he could, and tell them vote any other way than they as American freemen should decide for themselves. They would see how he could stand this! So they went, and he calmly looked upon their faces; and in reply to the question (repeated) regarding his tyrannical requirement, said he had not changed his determination, but that if they voted differently from what he did out they should be discharged. Not a word was said, and the spokesmen remonstrated, saying it was deemed hard that men—freemen—should be served in this way, and by a man, too, whom they had so long respected, and whose interests they were a part, as they had agreed to go together. After a brief conference among themselves, one of the weak ones, who hadn't said anything, whispered, "Ask him how he voted in 1824."

"Well, Sir," asked the leader, "How are you going to vote, as we want to know all about it?"

"I'm going to vote just as I darned please," replied he, "and I'll discharge any man who don't."

As soon as they could take in his meaning, and saw that they had been pleasantly humbugged, his own broad face beaming upon them with a funny triumph, they gave him three cheers, and, when the echo died away around, it was laughingly said among them that they were going to vote as the boss did, and they went almost to a man for Old Hickory. This is the first instance of Navy-yard influence in politics.

AMERICAN ART IN VENICE.

Extract from a Private Letter.

You ask what are the young painters doing in Venice. For part of the year at least Venice is the haven of rest for the artists of Munich, and also of Rome. The biblical adage to the effect that no man is a prophet in his own country, seems well exemplified in the fact that the best pictures of American artists find their way to England, or to the galleries of the Continent. William Graham, of Rome, has been thoroughly appreciated in London. Having fulfilled several orders for one of the firm of Baring Brothers, he has now on his easel beautiful bits of Venice for the same destination. Charles Coleman's great picture of the bronze horses of St. Mark was bought by Lady Ashburton for £500, and so one might go on multiplying examples without end. It is quite true that one of the first Professors of Munich has said that in ten years the Germans must go to America to learn to paint, and no greater compliment could be paid to William Chase than the fact that Pilloty, the Director of the Academy, employed him to paint the portraits of five of his children. The powerful portraits of Duveneck, who is, I believe, better known and admired in Boston than in New-York, seem destined to be immortalized on this side the water, although his fine likeness of President White, of Cornell University, will naturally find its way to Western New-York. I am not aware that New-York possesses one specimen of the beautiful groups of fishing craft by William Bunce, of Hartford, though Ziem admires them sufficiently to praise and buy them for himself. He also fully tells the Yankee, "You are beating me on my own ground." Americans may well be proud of a nearly finished picture by Charles Gifford Dyer, of Chicago —"An Interior of St. Mark's." He was intended by nature for an artist. When a mere boy at the Naval Academy at Newport, he stood always first as a draughtsman. Not content with copying from the dull models given by the old Professor he would go out in odd hours to draw guns and gun carriages, and seize the difficult perspective of the ship's deck. The dismal period of the Charleston blockade undermined his health, and he was obliged to resign his commission; but though independent in a certain sense he determined to carry out his boyhood's dream, and becomes an artist. His early studies made him a master of the art of perspective, and that of his large picture in St. Mark's is quite faultless. From a strikingly bold position it takes into its generous width much of that wealth of Oriental marble, of Mosaic pictures on grounds of shinning gold, of ancient statues and Byzantine pulpits, which make the church so unique and so incomparably beautiful. The skill with which the young artist has succeeded in rendering the qualities of the different marbles, and the textures of the ancient wood and stone and silver, is most astonishing. Every brush stroke seems to have been given with love and pride—love for the ancient church and for the art; pride in the fact that he feels his success, and sees drawing nearer and nearer the realization of his dearest hopes. How few people comprehend the intensity of the American nature. How true it is when they quote the well-known lines of Bishop Berkeley, "Time's noblest offspring is its last," know that he spoke of every ardent young American soul that strives for progress in liberty of thought and action.

A HAYTIAN PRINCESS IN PARIS.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says: "At the opera the other evening attention was attracted to a colored lady in one of the boxes, very elegantly dressed, and surrounded by a number of other persons of ebony complexion. It was Princess Celia, daughter of Soulouque, once Emperor of Hayti, and her family. This descendant of the sovereign who was the first to place the imperial crown on his woolly head governing usually resides in England. It may be remembered that on the occasion of the visit to the King he cajoled him into publishing an order for the execution on the thirteenth day of the twelfth month Adar. This terrible news was at once communicated to the Queen by Mordecai, who urged upon his royal cousin the necessity of using her influence with the King to avert the threatened doom. The task thus assigned to her was a difficult and dangerous one; for, according to the law, whoever should attempt to come into the King's presence unsalled was subject to death, and she had not been called for some time. However, she undertook the mission, caring little for her own life if she could save her people. She sent word to Mordecai to prepare a fast for three days for all the Jews in Shushan, who were to pray for her success, she herself signifying her intention to fast also and prepare herself by Divine worship for the fourth day, and "and then," said she, "will I go in unto the King, which is not according to the law; and if I perish, I perish." The noble Jewess having thus confided her safety to the God of Israel, and having done all that was possible to a powerful support of Heaven, proceeded into the presence of Ahasuerus, either to gain her purpose or meet her doom. No sooner did the monarch behold her, and in all the pride of her blooming youth the beauty which first won his love, than she found favor in his sight, and he held out to her the golden sceptre which was in his hand, thereby indicating a pardon for her past offenses. Encouraged to know what could have induced her thus to risk her life, he asked her what she desired, and promised to grant her request, even should it involve half of his Kingdom. The well-conceived plan she determined, in order the more effectually to gain the safety of her people, to awaken Ahasuerus to a full sense of Haman's despicable character, and knowing the jealous disposition of her husband, she purposely singled out his favorite Minister upon whom to lavish her attentions. Accordingly, she merely requested the King that he and Haman should grace the banquet that day which she had prepared. The wish was graciously granted by him, and at the banquet the King, who knew perfectly well that so simple a request could not have induced her to place herself in such peril, again demanded to know what she desired, and again promised to gratify her, "even if it be equal to half of the Kingdom." She replied by again inviting the King and Haman to another banquet on the following day, promising that she would then make known her request. The Vizier, in the plenitude of his power and the exuberance of his conceit, little dreaming what was to ensue, went to his home, rejoiced at the honor and favor shown him by the Queen, but as Mordecai still refused to kneel before him, his wrath was kindled, and by the advice of his wife and friends he had a gallows erected, "whereupon to hang the man to whom thus braved him.

On that night sleep forsook the eyes of the King, and he ordered that the book of memorable events of his reign should be read to him. Finding it there recorded how Mordecai had saved his life at the time of the conspiracy of the Chamberlains, he was smitten with remorse that he had for so long a period neglected to reward the man to whom he was indebted for the preservation of his life. At this moment Haman had entered the outer court of the palace, having come on the philanthropic mission of getting the King's sanction to the execution of Mordecai. Commanded to attend the King, the Prime Minister sought an interview, at once admitted him, and before he had the opportunity of acquainting the King of the object of his visit, he was asked: "What shall be done with the man whom the King desireth to honor?" Haman, thinking that this was another compliment for himself, replied that the man whom the King sought to honor with royal honor should be attired in royal robes and mounted on the horse used by the King, and that one of the noblest Princes should lead the horse through the streets of the city. The King, well pleased with the suggestion of Haman, proceeded immediately to do to Mordecai, the Jew, all that he said, since he was the man who was to be honored. There being no possible way of evading this mandate, Haman was forced to execute it, after which he went to his home in great grief and mourning, from which, however, he was soon summoned to attend the Queen's banquet.

On this second occasion Esther, being importuned to make known her request, informed the King of the inhuman use Haman had made of his power, and then, revealing her nationality and family, implored for her life and the life of her people, thus impressing on the King the fact that the only position might protect her, she cared not to live if her people were doomed to die. The King, on learning all these facts, became aware of the true character of his favorite, and ordered that Haman should be executed on the very gallows he had prepared for Mordecai. Esther's success is complete, for the King annulled his order about the extermination of the Jews, and was also able, by granting the Jews permission to defend themselves and slay whomever should molest them. The result of all this was, that on the day when the original mandate was to be executed, 500 of the native subjects in the capital and 75,000 of them in the provinces were slain. The King confiscated the house of Haman and gave it to Esther; Mordecai was promoted to the chief Viziership, and became second in rank to the King, while the 10 sons of Haman were executed on the same gallows which their sire had built. In plous gratitude for this joyful termination of Haman's plot, Esther and Mordecai enjoined all Israelites and their descendants to celebrate the 14th and 15th days of Adar as "days of feasting and joy, of sending presents one to another, and gifts to the poor."

In the spirit in which the festival was instituted it is observed at the present day. On the eve of Purim, and again on the following morning, the Jews assemble in their synagogues to offer prayers and hymns of thanksgiving to God, and to listen to the reading of the Megillah, or Book of Esther. The Megillah is written on a roll of parchment, and is read by the Rabbi, who, as he proceeds, pronounces the name of Haman. Whenever this occurs, the congregation, who have been provided with rattles for the purpose, make a terrible noise, in order to drown the name of the detested Minister. Then, with a loud voice, the Rabbi cries out, "Cursed be Haman!" and the congregation shout in response, "Cursed be Haman!" Then the Rabbi cries out, "Blessed be Mordecai!" and the congregation shout in response, "Blessed be Mordecai!" Then the Rabbi cries out, "Cursed be Zeresh!" and the congregation shout in response, "Cursed be Zeresh!" Then the Rabbi cries out, "Blessed be Esther!" and the congregation shout in response, "Blessed be Esther!" Then the Rabbi cries out, "Cursed be all idolaters!" and the congregation shout in response, "Cursed be all idolaters!" Then the Rabbi cries out, "Blessed be all Israelites!" and the congregation shout in response, "Blessed be all Israelites!" Then the Rabbi cries out, "Blessed be God, who hath done wonders for his people!" and the congregation shout in response, "Blessed be God, who hath done wonders for his people!" Then the Rabbi cries out, "Cursed be all who trust in idols!" and the congregation shout in response, "Cursed be all who trust in idols!" Then the Rabbi cries out, "Blessed be all who trust in God!" and the congregation shout in response, "Blessed be all who trust in God!" Then the Rabbi cries out, "Cursed be all who do not trust in God!" and the congregation shout in response, "Cursed be all who do not trust in God

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

THREE REPORTS OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

REPEATED CONDEMNATION OF SUBSIDIES—THE THIRTY-SECOND PARALLEL ROAD CAN BE CONSTRUCTED WITHOUT PLEDGING THE PUBLIC CREDIT—RECOMMENDATIONS OF MESSRS. BLAIR, LUTTRELL, MORRISON AND OTHERS.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A minority of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, to whom were referred House bills H. R. 1919, H. R. 1964, H. R. 2031, H. R. 2118, and H. R. 2573, submit their views through Mr. Blair:

We are unable to concur in the views of the majority of the committee, but desire the adoption by Congress of such measures as will secure the early construction of a transcontinental railroad for the special use and development of the Southern and South-western States and Territories. We believe that this important object can be accomplished without subsidy from the Government, and submit the following views and the accompanying bill for the consideration of the House:

NECESSITY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SOUTHERN ROAD.

Although the present necessity for the construction of either a Northern or Southern Pacific Railroad is less imperative than was the emergency which compelled the Government in time of war to secure at once territorial integrity and material prosperity by large appropriations for the construction of a middle line of intercoastic communication, yet the original idea of three main transcontinental railroad routes for the accommodation of the whole country, so far separated as to be practically independent of each other, should be steadily kept in view by Congress until it is realized.

Numerous cross-lines and feeders will ultimately unite these main lines, and other roads on intervening parallels will girdle the continent; but this generation will do well if it shall complete these great prophetic lines, opening to settlement the Western Territories, and furnishing the basis of a vast prospective development of wealth and population.

No single line can transport the commerce now waiting for accommodation, and the three together will, in less than a quarter of a century, be insufficient to perform the land-carrying trade of the country between the oceans.

This great development, only partially anticipated by the projectors of these roads, Congress is now called upon to promote by appropriate legislation.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN LINE.

The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, a corporation of the State of Texas, in the year 1871 was authorized by Congress to construct its road and telegraph from Marshall, in Eastern Texas, along and near the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, through that State and the Territories of New-Mexico and Arizona to San Diego, a small city on the Pacific coast, on a bay of the same name, supposed to be well adapted to commercial purposes, and having a population of 4,000 or 5,000 people. The distance from Marshall to San Diego is estimated at 1,574 miles by the authorities of the Texas and Pacific Company, while those of the Southern Pacific Company believe it to be about 100 miles greater.

The seventeenth section of the charter of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, by Congress, approved March 3, 1871, enacted:

That the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company shall commence the construction of its road simultaneously as San Diego, in the State of California, and from a point at or near Marshall, Texas, as hereinbefore described, and so prosecute the same as to have at least 50 consecutive miles of railroad from *each* of said points "complete and in running order" in two years after the passage of this act; and so continue to construct *each year* thereafter *a sufficient number of miles* to secure the completion of the whole line from the aforesaid point on the eastern boundary of the State of Texas to the Bay of San Diego, in the State of California, as aforesaid, within 10 years after the passage of this act; and upon failure to so complete it, Congress may adopt such measures as it may deem necessary and proper to secure its speedy completion.

Another act was procured by the corporation, approved May 2, 1872, which, in the fifth section, provided as follows:

That the said Texas and Pacific Railway Company shall commence the construction of its road at or near Marshall, Texas, and proceed with its construction under the original and hereby supplemental, or by pursuance of the authority derived from any consolidation of the same as aforesaid, westerly from a point near Marshall, and toward San Diego, in the State of California, on the line authorized by the original act, and so prosecute the same as to have at least 100 consecutive miles of railroad from said point completed and in running order within two years after the passage of this act, and *so continue to construct each year thereafter, a sufficient number of miles not less than two hundred*, to secure the completion of the whole line, from the aforesaid point on the eastern boundary of the State of Texas to the Bay of San Diego, in the State of California, as aforesaid, within 10 years after the passage of this act; and upon failure to so complete it, Congress may adopt such measures as it may deem necessary and proper to secure its speedy completion.

The said Texas Pacific Railroad Company is incorporated by the Congress for a subsidy of over $60,000,000, in addition to its land grant of 22,224,000 acres in Texas and 18,000,000 in the Territories, being a money subsidy of twice the probable cost of building and equipping the road.

The application failed to now changes the form rather than the substance of its request, and asks for a guarantee of interest on $25,000 a mile for the easier and less difficult of the two portions of the road, amounting in all to $38,500,000, at 6 per cent. annually, for 50 years.

The bonds of the Government bearing 4½ per cent. interest have recently been sold at par in refunding the national debt. If the public faith is kept and its credit unimpaired the time is not remote when the Government will be able to effect loans at the rates of 3 and 3½ per cent., as now paid by England. The difference between the interest on these 5 per cent. Texas and Pacific bonds for 50 years and the ordinary rates which the Government will have to pay on the same amount for the same time, if invested as it proposes by the Government for the payment of its own debt, would amount to much more than the cost of the road, so that the Government would be far better off to build the road and give to the Texas and Pacific Company every cent that to guarantee the interest on its 5 per cent. 50-year bonds, according to its request.

Assume that the average interest of Government loans for the next 50 years will be 3 per cent., and we have an annual loss to the Government in the excess of its taxes bondholders of 1 per cent. on $38,500,000, or $385,000, which, invested in a sinking fund, would amount to $140,000,000 at the maturity of the bonds, or three and one-half times the amount of the principal. Besides all this, there is no doubt that the whole road can be built and equipped for less than $25,000 per mile. For not more than $15,000, per mile. Assuming it to cost $30,000 per mile, and the aggregate will be (estimating the distance as nearly 100 miles more than the Texas and Pacific authorities represent it to be) $39,420,000, leaving an excess of $9,080,000 to be taken from the principal for the benefit of those who manipulate the bonds at the start, and who do not propose to risk a dollar of their own in the enterprise.

Taking for these provisions the Texas and Pacific Company has obtained by construction and purchase and now has in operation 443 miles of road, which includes a parallel/cram in North-eastern Texas, having a base of 183 miles extending from Marshall to Fort Worth, now the western terminus of the road, which only is a part of the trunk line. The remainder of the 443 miles is of local value, so as to secure the more valuable lands granted by the State of Texas, probably because the pecuniary embarrassments of the company were such that its credit was based chiefly upon the land grants. There is thus remaining of the trunk line between Fort Worth and San Diego a distance of 1,491 miles upon which nothing has been done.

Of the 1,491 miles of the charter within which to complete the great work only four remain, and a considerable portion of one of these must elapse before the enactment of the desired legislation. It seems, therefore, that the time has been consumed in the construction of less than one-eighth of the trunk line, and that at the easterly terminus, in close connection with the great middle system of roads and the central belt of States, rather than with the Southern system of roads and the Southern States.

The corporation has fallen thus far short of the performance of its undertaking, although it received from the State of Texas the munificent grant of the alternate sections of land for 40 miles in width along each side of its line, or 80 miles in all, through the State of Texas, and the same from the United States through the Territories and in California, contingent upon its compliance with the conditions of the grant.

THE DESIRED SUBSIDY.

The credit of the Texas and Pacific Company was seriously impaired before the panic of 1873, and under its influence has still further declined. It admits its pecuniary inability, and assigns that as a reason for its failure to comply with the conditions imposed upon it by law.

In 1872 it applied to Congress for a subsidy of over $60,000,000, in addition to its land grant of 22,224,000 acres in Texas and 18,000,000 in the Territories, being a money subsidy of twice the probable cost of building and equipping the road.

The application failed, but now changes the form rather than the substance of its request, and asks for a guarantee of interest on $25,000 a mile for the easier and less difficult of the two portions of the road, amounting in all to $38,500,000, at 6 per cent. annually, for 50 years.

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MARCH 18 1878

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AIDA, (Italian Opera)—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor J. Prapolli.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—A WIDOW HUNT—TOODLES—Mr. J. S. Clarke.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BACHELORS—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

STANDARD THEATRE.—MIGNON—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Miss Ida Jeffreys, Mr. William Harris.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE EXILES—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—SERPENT AND THE DOVE.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PERSUASION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—BRONCHO HORSES—EDUCATED DOGS. Day and Evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—LECTURE, "Aqueducts, Walls, and Gates of Rome"—Rev. Dr. Spaulding.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No.* 1,258 *Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES *can be supplied from the Publication Office to all dealers on the direct line between New-York and New-Haven. A train carrying mail packages will leave the Grand Central Depot every Sunday morning at an early hour.*

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day for the Middle and Atlantic States colder, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, and rising barometer.

The Democrats in the House did what they could on Saturday to get themselves out of the ugly scrape into which the exposure of the Confederate Postmaster scheme had forced them. They brought up the measure, limited debate on it to ten minutes, made solemn protests of their utter innocence, and then killed the bill. For the present, in this particular form, the raid on the Treasury has failed. That it will be renewed when opportunity offers there can be no doubt. The men who concocted this latest device are hungry and greedy, and they will not consent to keep quiet for the sake of Democratic consistency or to save the party's honor in Congress. And the position of Mr. REAGAN in regard to the matter is proof enough, if any were wanting, to what lengths their leaders are prepared to go. The cruel exposure to which they have just been subjected will render them more cautious, but that is all.

The spirit of indifference toward the Federal Administration has taken an extreme form in the Territory of Wyoming. The President having recently renominated a Judge who, for some reason or other—probably because he is a good Judge—is unpopular with the people of that far-off patch of the Union, the Territorial Legislature conceived the happy thought of changing the boundaries of his district, so that he should have no settlers within his jurisdiction, no lawyers, no suits, and nothing of the ordinary belongings of a court except the salary. To this bill the Governor, who is ex-Senator THAYER, and who, as an ex-Senator, ought to have known better, affixed his signature. Congress has promptly annuled the law, and the President has just named a successor to the Governor, Prof. HOYT, of Wisconsin. There is some consolation in the feeling that in Wyoming, at any rate, if not any nearer home, the Federal Government can enforce a reasonable degree of respect for its rights and its dignity.

Although the news from Europe is not very decisive or definite this morning, it is interesting and tends to confirm the impression that the congress will find its task a very difficult one by reason of the steady growth of aggressiveness in the policy of Russia. The troops of that power still gather nearer to the commanding positions of the shores of the Bosphorus, and it is now reported that the Czar's steam yacht, accompanied by torpedo boats, has taken station near the Straits. In England, military preparations are being pressed with considerable vigor, while the press adopts a serious and even anxious tone. In Vienna rumors of an alliance between Austria and Great Britain are circulated afresh, and on the bringing about of this union the fate of the Andrassy Ministry is said to depend. It would be an exaggeration to say that there is distinct cause to fear a war, but it would be idle to deny that war is more possible than it seemed a fortnight since. The treaty between Russia and Turkey has been ratified, and the temper of the Russian press is growing more and more unreasonable and acrid.

The delay which has taken place in the determination by the United States Government of its course toward the Government of Mexico has not been creditable. It is given out that the action of the Executive has depended on Congress, which has ordered an investigation into Mexican relations, and the action of Congress has depended on a lazy, indifferent, and rather ignorant sub-committee of its Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. COX, who has become tired of the way in which the question has dragged along, and who will sometimes kick out of the party traces on matters of this kind, threatens to make the House vote on the recognition of DIAZ to-day. He may not succeed in getting the Speaker to admit his right to the floor—which, however, is undoubted—and he may be induced to keep quiet and give the Foreign Committee one more chance; but if neither of these obstacles interferes, we may see a clear vote in the House to-day. In some way it is to be hoped that the dilly-dallying which has gone on so long and so unreasonably will be brought to an end.

It is not encouraging to notice that the Democratic factions in Pennsylvania are coquetting with the so-called Labor Party and the Greenback Party. Both Senator WALLACE and Speaker RANDALL are engaged in an unseemly effort to capture the organizations referred to, and as both these leaders are skillful, energetic, and unscrupulous, it is plain that the demagogues, who, for the most part, manage the Labor and Greenback movements, will have a good deal of weight in Pennsylvania politics. Both these movements are in that State of the extremest and most dangerous type, running in the one case into almost open sympathy with the "Molly Maguires," and in the other into the meanest type of repudiation. It is a pity that the politics of the second State in the Union should be, as far as one of its parties, at least, is concerned, subjected to such influences.

M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC continues to be the prophet of the Empire in France, and bates no jot of hope or impudence in his predictions. On the occasion of the Prince Imperial's birthday, CASSAGNAC expresses his belief in the speedy restoration of imperial rule. The young Prince's attitude is described with happy indefiniteness, as neither intriguing nor purely contemplative, and we are assured that his juvenile Highness is kind enough, like his father, to admit the doctrine of providential intervention. It would be hard work to imagine anything which could encourage Providence to intervene in a cause of which the chief champion is so brazen and despicable a bravo as CASSAGNAC. For, after all, he is the one hero of imperialism in France—not only the most conspicuous but the most influential. Of all the sources of prestige and power which the Napoleonic dynasty had only few months since—and they were not a few—the most that is left is this hectoring, treacherous, and unscrupulous bully. Without intending it, CASSAGNAC is doing good service to the Republic by lending the odium of his detestable character to its most formidable foe.

A SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. THOMAS A. SCOTT is too adroit a lobbyist not to profit as much as possible by the report which the House Committee has, by a majority of one, adopted in favor of his Texas Pacific project. The indorsement thus obtained is used to help his chances before the Senate Committee, whose approval is, in the present crisis of his fortunes, of vital importance to him personally, and as the chief executive of the Pennsylvania Company. In these circumstances it is essential that the country fully understand the issues involved in the Texas Pacific struggle, with the Southern Pacific as the competitor. The documents we print elsewhere express the views of the minority of the House Committee and the individual views of some of its members; and these will be found to be a useful corrective to the allegations of Mr. SCOTT'S company, and a satisfactory exposition of the conditions under which it is proposed to comply with the main request of the Southern Pacific.

In the first place, it cannot be too distinctly understood that Mr. SCOTT is estopped by his own action during the last session of Congress from urging as an objection to the Southern Pacific the connection which exists between the *personnel* of its management and that of the Central Pacific. As long as Mr. HUNTINGTON was willing to cooperate with Mr. SCOTT, the latter had no scruple in regard to the alliance. The alleged influence of the Central Pacific in the councils of the Southern then had no influence upon Mr. SCOTT'S mind. Whether the connection, if it exist, may be expected to operate prejudicially to the Southern States, in whose behalf a transcontinental road is demanded, is one of the questions that are discussed in the report of Messrs. LUTTRELL, LANDERS, and BLAIR. They point out that the larger interest is not likely to be controlled by the smaller, and that inasmuch as the Southern Pacific, when the proposed extension is built, will embrace 1,300 miles, while the length of the Central Pacific is but 800, the South has the strongest pledge for the development of its traffic and the protection of its interests. The document we refer to goes further and neatly turns the tables upon Mr. SCOTT, whose affected horror of monopoly is in amusing contrast to the professions of devotion which he addresses to the Pennsylvania stockholders. His first duty, as everybody knows, is to the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose connections all tend in the direction of the West. The prosperity of the company which pays Mr. SCOTT annually $24,000 for watching over its affairs is dependent upon its Western traffic, with New-York and Philadelphia as its Eastern termini; and there is, therefore, an evident absurdity in the notion that it will sacrifice its position as a competitor for business via Chicago for the sake of the South and South-west. Mr. SCOTT is so far like other men that he cannot serve two masters. He could not work for the Texas Pacific if it were designed to be really a competitor for traffic whose retention via the present route is of the utmost importance to the future of the Pennsylvania corporation.

In the next place, there is no ground for the pretense that the vested interests of the Texas Pacific give it precedence over the Southern Pacific. Test the question as we may, the equitable rights of the Southern Pacific are the stronger. It has substantially complied with the terms of its charter, while by a strict interpretation of the law the Texas Pacific has forfeited its chartered privileges. It has already built 720 miles of road, through a region offering great natural obstacles, at a cost of $60,000,000; while the Texas Pacific has only 443 miles all told, of which but 183 miles are a part of the trunk line. According to its charter, it should by this time have built 600 miles. The Southern Pacific, again, enjoys the confidence of capitalists to an extent that enables its managers to undertake the extension of its line eastward to the Rio Grande, at a rate as rapid as that until now maintained, without the loan or gift of a dollar by the National Treasury, and without any grant of public lands; with an understanding that if, when it reach El Paso, a Texas road shall not be extended to that point, it shall be at liberty—still unaided—to perfect the connection that will be needed to make a Southern transcontinental road a great reality. The Texas Pacific, on the other hand, has neither means nor credit. It has a distance of 1,491 miles yet to cover, without resources available for building another mile. It has a land grant of 22,528,000 acres in Texas, and 18,000,000 acres in the Territories beyond, but so completely is confidence in its management gone that it is unable, even with these lands as security, to borrow more money. Its only hope lies in its ability to induce Congress to lend it $38,500,000 for fifty years, and to provide 5 per cent. interest on that enormous sum, annually, for fifty years. The comparison between the two prospects is, then, obviously in favor of the Southern Pacific in every particular. It has a better claim to consideration because it has kept faith with the public, because the results of its enterprise attest its financial capacity, and because it undertakes to do, with its own means, what the Texas Pacific cannot accomplish save at the cost of hundreds of millions to the taxpayers.

We have hitherto urged that the legislation sought in behalf of the Southern Pacific should be withheld unless its promoters were prepared to give such guarantees as would insure the public against an abuse of power in respect of rates and connections with other roads. The majority report of the House Committee parade concessions upon these points as set forth in the Texas Pacific bill. In the minority bill in favor of the Southern Pacific, Mr. LUTTRELL and his associates—with the further concurrence of Messrs. RICE and HEWITT—present corresponding provisions, and the presumption is that they have been accepted by the company. Governmental supervision and control of fares and freights, pro rating, prevention of combinations, and other like safeguards, are provided for so carefully that the rights of the public and of the individual citizen are equally assured. The interpolation of these conditions divests the Southern Pacific scheme of all that could be reasonably objected to, and ends the not unnatural dread of monopoly. Another pledge is, that the line from El Paso to San Diego—from the Rio Grande to the Pacific—shall be completed in six years.

M'GARRAHAN.

What was at first a petty squabble over a private land claim has now become a public scandal. The McGarrahan case is a great national bore; it is a sort of Tichborne case, with a mine for its pivotal point instead of a title of nobility and an entailed estate. Like the Tichborne case it has divided all who look into it into two sharply defined parties. One side believes that MCGARRAHAN is a hero and a martyr, a deeply wronged man, and the victim of a series of conspiracies extending over many years, and involving some of the most prominent public men of the time. The other side, with equal vehemence, affirms and believes that MCGARRAHAN is an artful forger, a plotter, a corrupter of legislation, and that every step of his way in this matter has been marked with fraud and deceit. One party would shed honest tears over the final defeat of the claimant. Another would rejoice with unaffected joy over the final and irretrievable collapse of his scheme. It should be added, too, that in both of these parties will be found persons who have not the slightest pecuniary interest in either side of the case, present or contingent. They are champions from mere sympathy.

The original claim now held by MCGARRAHAN consisted of an alleged grant of land made to one VICENTE GOMEZ by the Mexican Governor of California. An alleged application for this land was filed in 1844, while California was yet under Mexican rule. The petition asked for three leagues of land to be used for agricultural purposes. By some means, the tract petitioned for was finally described as containing four leagues; and the land in question was found to be useless for purposes of agriculture, but valuable as embracing within its limits a quicksilver mine. This tract of land was called the Panoche Grande Rancho. The claim of GOMEZ, however, was not heard of until long after the American possession of the present State of California. Meantime, the land now in dispute had been taken up by what is called the New-Idria Mining Company, operating under the mining laws of the State and the land laws of the United States. This company have been in possession since 1851, and their profits from quicksilver mining are said to be very large. The company contest the validity of the Gomez grant, which passed into the possession of MCGARRAHAN by alleged purchase. It is also claimed that GOMEZ, or his assigns, floated the alleged grant from its original location over valleys and ridges, for a distance of several miles, in order to cover with it the quicksilver mines of the New-Idria Mining Company.

The claimant under the Gomez grant, MCGARRAHAN, presented his case to the Board of California Land Commissioners, established by act of Congress for the purpose of passing upon the validity of land grants conferred by the Mexican Government. He was unable to exhibit his title-papers, as required by law, having, as alleged, been deprived of them by various casualties. He relied upon parol proof to sustain his case. But his claim was rejected by the commission. Next he appealed to the United States Court for the Northern District of California. The District Attorney for the Southern District was PACIFICUS ORD, who had become part owner in the Gomez grant, after it passed into MCGARRAHAN'S possession. ORD made no objection to the confirmation of the claim; indeed, he rather facilitated it, and the title of GOMEZ to the whole tract was confirmed. Final decree, as amended, was entered Feb. 5, 1858, and on Aug. 25, 1862, the United States, having joined issue with the New-Idria claimants, took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. That court held that the decree of the District Court was fraudulently obtained, the evidence showing that the claimant's attorney had become United States District Attorney, and that the claimant had conveyed to him two leagues of land. The decree of the District Court was accordingly reversed and a mandate issued to dismiss the petition. MCGARRAHAN now demands a rehearing of his case by the courts, and he appeals to Congress to grant him the relief necessary for this purpose. A bill to effect this is now pending before the Senate, and the Senate Public Land Committee is engaged in examining the evidence adduced by the claimant to show the justice of his cause.

The late E. M. STANTON represented the United States when MCGARRAHAN'S claim was rejected by the Land Commission sitting in San Francisco. It was at his instance that an appeal was taken from the United States District Court; and he was afterward Attorney-General of the United States while the case was being prosecuted. JEREMIAH BLACK, who now appears for the New-Idria Company, was United States Attorney-General when the McGarrahan claim was before the Supreme Court, and he is now a central figure in the contest which rages so furiously over this case. It now appears that, although the decree in MCGARRAHAN'S favor was made in June, 1857, it was not entered until the February following, as above stated. It is also alleged that BLACK, as Attorney-General, imposed upon the Supreme Court by saying that STANTON had moved for a new trial in the District Court, and that no appeal had ever been taken to the Supreme Court. Both of these alleged statements of BLACK are shown to be false, and this forms part of the new or unused evidence which the claimants desire to produce at a rehearing of their cause. The case looks dark for BLACK, as the records of the office of the Attorney-General during his incumbency show that he must have known the existence of certain facts which he has denied.

The great sensation of the case is the publication of a volume of 400 pages by the anti-McGarrahan party, containing, among other things, a large number of MCGARRAHAN'S letters. This bombshell the Black party entitle "The History of the McGarrahan Claim, as Written by Himself." The title, as well as many of the startling headlines scattered through the book, is unfair. The McGarrahan letters, procured by some means from the estate of the deceased Secretary of the Panoche Grande Mining Company, are designed to show that MCGARRAHAN was involved in every variety of intrigue, corruption, and bribery, in order to compass his ends. If these letters are genuine, MCGARRAHAN is undoubtedly a great scamp, whatever may be said of the validity of his claim. But BLACK'S position is not much to be envied, and many candid men will sympathize with MCGARRAHAN, who, in some of his letters just published, draws BLACK'S portrait in most odious lines. An immense amount of chicanery is wrapped up in the case, and honest people are beginning to cry "A plague on both your houses."

THE ELEVATED RAILROADS AND ARTISANS' SUBURBS.

The building of the elevated railroads to the Harlem River is obviously about to change many of the old conditions of residence in New-York. Great numbers of people find it of peculiar advantage, in bringing up families of young children, to live at least in suburban dwellings. It seems of immense importance to the physique of our City children that they should spend certainly the first ten years in the free air of the country, and get a certain experience in the use of their muscles. But hitherto the difficulty has been that a suburb of New-York was often practically further from the City than a distant village, while the neighborhood was not agreeable and there were fewer good schools than in the real country. Now, so far as the region on this island and in Westchester County is concerned, the elevated roads and other circumstances have changed all that. Mr. OLMSTED'S plan for the laying out of that portion of the county beyond Harlem River has been substantially adopted by the Park Commission and accepted by most of the land-owners. In the district south of Yonkers, and near the Hudson, this is especially arranged with a view to suburban residences; that is, the divisions of land are irregular, the roads are not formal, but winding and picturesque, the pretty features of the scenery are preserved; there are opportunities for terraces of villas, and for pretty lanes and lots of ground of various form, and genuine country residences with wide views, old trees, and picturesque aspects. If New-York does not go to the very bottom under her present bad Government, we shall see within a generation between Riverdale and the Spuyten Duyvil Creek on the one side, and near the Bronx on the other, suburbs of villas and terraced homes, not unlike what one sees now in Hampstead or Highgate, London. The region will be easily accessible by elevated roads, and will soon be supplied, no doubt, with good schools and all means of civilization.

But a more important change will be produced by these roads in the condition of the working classes, provided the Legislature also intervene for their assistance. A working man next year can live near Harlem River and reach the central part of the City in half an hour. If the company run cheap working men's trains at suitable hours, there will be considerable numbers of the more intelligent who will rent or buy little places in the country, provided such are to be had. It is true that even half an hour by rail is an objection to a mechanic or laborer, and that such men object to being so far away from their unions and social resorts. Still, the great advantage to their children, the love for rural things, and the profit in garden labor at odd hours will outweigh such an objection. Rents would probably be about the same; that is, a laborer or mechanic could rent a lot and house near Harlem River for from $9 to $10 per month, which are about the rents in poor tenement-houses. Undoubtedly, building companies will be formed, which will sell lots in that region on advantageous terms to working people, and then lend money for building small houses. Such associations ought to be able to sell house and land to an artisan for $1,500. When villages are formed, the attraction to take residences would increase, and many of the clubs and unions of the working people be transported thither. We should have then artisans' suburbs.

But to bring this about, we need "the short lot" division of land. If the old unit is preserved in this new region—of 25 feet by 100—there will be no artisans' houses. In Mr. OLMSTED'S plan there will be many small and irregular plots in Westchester County. But there seems need there, and possibly in the Harlem flats on this island, of certain assigned districts, in which the Legislature shall cause the primary division to be by lanes and streets, so as to leave short lots, say 40 feet by 20. This is within the power of the Legislature. They will adopt, and can amend, the plan presented by the Park Commission. They could thus easily leave plots for artisans' suburbs. It is here that property-holders might object. But many of the real estate owners beyond Harlem River would probably rather sell their land for this purpose than "carry" it any longer under the burden of heavy taxes and assessments. A neat and well-kept suburb of small houses would be of no more injury to adjoining houses than are similar houses in Philadelphia. The moral and economical gain to the City would be beyond all estimate. Here would be established under the laws of business something better than "model tenement-houses"—even "improved and model suburbs" for the poor and working people. We should begin then to present the condition of our fortunate sister city, Philadelphia. The greatest blow yet struck would have been dealt to our tenement-house system. A new class of poor would be created—even house-owners and those occupying homes. A generation of such working people, constantly enlarging, would gradually change the character of our "governing class," and of the City Government itself. Who will frame some acts bearing on this important topic?

THE NEW POWER IN THE EAST.

The reports from Constantinople show great discontent and bitterness of feeling toward the English for their alleged want of faith and their betrayal of the Turks. High officials claim that the language of the British Ambassador, Mr. LAYARD, and the speeches of the Earl of Beaconsfield gave them the impression that the Government of Great Britain would come to the aid of the Sultan before the Ottoman troops were finally defeated or peace was concluded. No doubt, Mr. LAYARD'S words were somewhat indiscreet, and his well-known prejudices in favor of Turkey might well cause him to implant false hopes. The pique and disappointment in regard to England, seem at last to have had a disastrous effect on the close of the struggle. The Turkish officials became so bitter and distrustful toward the English that, after the uncontrolled habit of the Orientals, they reacted to the other extreme, and threw themselves into the hands of the Russians. To this was added a policy of the Muscovite leaders which approached the character of duplicity. Thus, the Ottoman negotiators, after being much delayed in reaching Kasanlik, were detained there ten days, waiting for dispatches from St. Petersburg, and for sufficient leisure on the part of the Grand Duke NICHOLAS. Then, they were suddenly informed that such an important negotiation could only be fitly closed at Adrianople, and thus another delay was interposed. In the meantime, the Russian forces were steadily advancing. They occupied Adrianople, which was defended by works capable of holding 50,000 men, considered by military authorities equal to those of Plevna. They approached Gallipoli, where they could have soon taken the key of the Straits. They advanced, and finally commanded the lines within twenty-five miles of the Turkish capital, which, with a British fleet at each end, could have been made almost impregnable, and could have certainly detained the Muscovite armies for weeks.

All these things were given up, partly from panic and partly from pique and distrust of their allies. The Turk, like a true Oriental, felt that his best ally was the strong power. Russia was evidently to be the great power in Asia, and on Russia the Sultan would lean. Henceforth it seems not improbable that the "White Czar" will hold to the leader of the faithful something of the same position he assumes to the Khans of Turkestan or the Emir of Afghanistan. The Sultan will be the dependent and the ally of the Muscovite Emperor. This new relation will affect all of Asia. It has already reached India in its influence. SHIR ALI, the Emir of Afghanistan, is reported to have held, recently, an audience with the Turkish Ambassador, in which the latter urged the probability of powerful assistance by the British Government against the attacks of the White Czar. The astute Emir, however, is reported to have replied that the British Government was more ready with promises than deeds, and that she would have aided earlier if she had intended to aid at all. He gave the impression that, in the opinion of Orientals, the great power of Asia was the one which had so long been steadily advancing toward the East. So strong is this feeling that Afghanistan is believed to be already won over to the Russian side. Russian agents are said to be traversing India, taking sketches of fortresses, and preparing plans for future invasion. And it is reported on good authority that secret instructions have been sent by the Indian Government to every British post in India, to make thorough plans of defensive works, such as they would employ in case of a successful foreign invasion.

This may merely indicate necessary precautions, yet they are straws, showing the drift of opinion. The acquisitions of Russia in Asia Minor undoubtedly will give her control of the Valley of the Euphrates and the course of the future railroad to the borders of India. The wild tribes on the borders of Armenia, and Persia herself, will be under Muscovite influence. She will govern by her policy all the region to the east of Syria. This may be important to her as an Asiatic power, but can have but little direct influence upon India. No power in that part of the world has capital enough to build the Euphrates Valley railroad, and without it Russia is separated from India by vast deserts and difficult mountains. Even the possession of Persia and Syria would be of no especial assistance to her in this advance.

Russia is indeed now the great power of the East. Her future growth will, in all probability, be in Asia. When at length she wins Constantinople, as she is sure to do, she will be the intermediate power between Asia and Europe. She will connect, as Byzantium did, the great channels of trade between Central Asia and Asia Minor and Southern and Eastern Europe. Wherever she extends her territory, she will substitute military order and law for barbarism and disorder. She will furnish the next step of civilization to the nomadic and uncontrolled condition. Central Asia will begin to be civilized by her. What effect this portentous rise of a great Oriental power on the borders of India will have on the English rule there, can not now be predicted, it is certainly fraught with dangers.

CAT-FISHING.

Many and ingenious are the remedies that have been proposed for nocturnal cats, but none of them seems to have proved thoroughly successful. It was pointed out in these columns not very long ago that the extirpation of all fences which run in a direction parallel, or nearly parallel, with the equator would exempt cats from electrical difficulties in their internal organs, and would thus hush the cries that now render night hideous; but there is a practical difficulty in dispensing with these fences. Another remedy, which is a certain cure for nocturnal cats, is suggested by the fact that cats cannot live at a greater elevation than 13,000 feet above the sea. If we build our back fences 13,500 feet high, not a cat will scale their lofty summits; but the labor and expense of constructing fences of this height would be so great as to forbid their erection by persons of small incomes. Mere palliations, such as boot-jacks and lumps of coal, never accomplish any lasting benefit; they may discourage an occasional cat, but his place will instantly be filled. With all their habitual caution, cats are bold, and will often rush in where an average angel would fear to tread. To deal effectually with them is a task which calls for the highest form of inventive genius, combined with patience and a reckless indifference to Mr. BERGH'S opinions.

The young man in West Thirty-fifth-street who lately introduced cat-fishing as a manly and beneficent sport can scarcely be said to have devised an absolute specific for cats, but he has unquestionably contributed to lessen the number of cats in his immediate vicinity. Early last Fall a vast area of cats, accompanied with marked depression of the spirits of the inhabitants of West Thirty-fifth-street, overspread that unfortunate region. After a thorough trial of most of the popular remedies, a young man residing on the block between Fifth and Sixth-avenues, and who may be called—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith—by the name of Thompson, hit upon the idea of angling for cats. To the end of a strong blue-fish line he affixed a salmon-hook, baited with delicate morsels of meat. At first, this hook, deftly dropped from a back window, was permitted to lie on the top of the back fence. The first cat that passed over the fence would investigate the bait, and, finding it apparently free from fraud, would begin to eat it. A slight pull at the line would usually fix the hook in the cat's mouth, and the angler would haul in his prey and knock it on the head. It frequently happened, however, that the cat could not be successfully "struck," and would escape and warn his associates to beware of concealed hooks. Moreover, the angler had his bait gorged, upon one occasion, by a tramp, who had climbed the fence with a view to gaining access to the kitchen, and, though the game was successfully landed in the second-story back room, after having been gaffed with a sword bayonet, he had so much difficulty in subsequently disposing of the body that he dreaded a repetition of the incident. He therefore altered his method of angling, and adopted a modified style of fly-fishing.

This latter sport was carried on with the aid of a long bamboo fishing-pole. The hook was baited as before, but instead of being permitted to lie on the top of the fence, was suffered to dangle in the air, about two feet above it. As soon as a cat perceived the bait, he assumed, with the intense self-conceit characteristic of his race, that it was a supernatural recognition of his extraordinary merits, and could be fearlessly appropriated. In order to seize it he was, of course, compelled to leap upward, and it was very seldom that he failed to hook himself. By this plan, not only was the necessity of "striking" the cat obviated, but the danger that the bait would be seized by tramps was greatly lessened, while the excitement and interest of the sport were increased.

The young man became greatly fascinated with his new occupation, and having effected an arrangement with a popular French restaurant, was enabled to dispose of his game easily and profitably. On moonlight nights, when the late Fall cats were in season, he often caught a string of from three to four dozen during a single night, many of them weighing ten or fifteen pounds each. So few cats escaped after having once leaped at the bait, that no general suspicion of the deadly nature of apparently aerial meat was disseminated among the feline population of the neighborhood. Before the Winter was over cats had become so scarce that the sportsman was seriously contemplating the necessity of artificially stocking the back fences of Thirty-fifth-street, when an unfortunate accident brought his beneficent occupation to a sudden end. An old gentleman, residing in a house on Thirty-sixth-street, the back yard of which adjoined the fence where the young man practiced his sport, noticed one evening that something attached to a string was dangling over his back fence. As he had a pretty daughter, he immediately suspected that it was a surreptitious note, and stole softly out to seize and confiscate it. Mounting on a barrel he clutched the supposed note, and was instantly hooked. The tackle was strong, and he would perhaps have been landed had not the hook torn out when he was about forty feet from the ground. After he had recovered from the injuries caused by the fall and the weakness consequent upon the amputation of all his legs, he evinced so much annoyance at the so-called outrage which had been inflicted upon him, that the young man, who was a person of the most delicate feelings, promised to give up cat-fishing. Of course, had the old gentleman been thoroughly gaffed, he would not have fallen, and perhaps the young man felt that his failure to gaff him was an inexcusable error, which really called for his graceful retirement from cat-fishing.

This example ought to bear fruit. At a very small expense for tackle, any resident of this City who occupies a back room can secure excellent sport, and at the same time can render a great service to humanity by reducing the number of cats. The sport ought speedily to become a very popular one, and there can be but little doubt that in time cat-fishing will rival trout-fishing in the estimation of American sportsmen.

WASHINGTON REVISITED.

FRESH VIEWS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

AN OLD SOJOURNER'S REMINISCENCES—THE CITY AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS—A TRANSFORMATION IN STREETS AND AVENUES—GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS—SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OLDER TIME—SOME GLANCES INTO THE WHITE HOUSE.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 15.

I have just revisited Washington, after an absence of nearly 13 years. Those who know the National Capital only as it was during Lincoln's Administration have a faint idea of the Washington of to-day. And those whose ideas of the city, physically, socially, and politically, are colored chiefly by their present views of Washington, cannot possibly comprehend the vast changes which have taken place during the past decade. I came here before the beginning of the last session of the famous Thirty-seventh Congress, in the Winter of 1862, and when I left, in the Summer of 1865, Lincoln was dead, and Andrew Johnson, his successor, was daily receiving delegations from nearly every State in the Union, and informing them vehemently that treason was a crime and must be punished as such. Though the war was over, Washington was still a camp. Two great military reviews had just taken place in the avenue in front of the White House, where President JOHNSON had stood on the platform, surrounded with his Cabinet officers and Generals, and Gen. SHERMAN, putting his hands behind him, declined to shake hands with Secretary Stanton. For two days an enormous army, war-worn, but flushed with victory, had marched past the stands where some of the first statesmen, politicians, and soldiers of the Republic were grouped together. And when this vast host melted away and the miserable little railroad which alone connected Washington with the North and West had been taxed to its utmost to convey the discharged veterans homeward, the streets were yet filled with the blue-coats; the forts about the city were yet manned as in war-time; the morning and the evening guns boomed from point to point about the circle of fortifications which still environed the national capital; the Old Capitol Prison on the hill had not delivered up its prisoners, and people had not become accustomed to say "the late civil war." A wandering gray-backed rebel was an object of sincere pity, and the only really unpopular person was a Copperhead, and he was discreetly silent—not to say discreetly scared—when he heard of the sulphurous utterances of the new President, and remembered that Lincoln, whom he had so often denounced as a tyrant and a usurper, had just been assassinated. People were not yet able to realize that slavery was abolished. From Washington one could almost look into the plantations not yet brought under the operation of the laws of the United States. The capital was a shabby, dingy waste; temporary quarters for black fugitives disfigured once famous localities, and the contrabands went about the streets.

THE PHYSICAL ASPECT.

The City of Washington has been rebuilt. Its own father would not know it now. San Francisco, transformed from a village of tents and shanties into a city of gingerbread palaces, could not be more wonderfully changed. New streets have been opened, new vistas cleared, and avenues extended in various directions. Somebody has contrived a series of thoroughfares, the perspective of each of which leads agreeably up to a noble public building, a monument, a statue, or an engaging landscape view. In place of the roads—call them not streets—which were seas of mud half the year and movable beds of dust half a year, there are better pavements than New-York has ever had. The original plan of the city was laid out in lines which are like those of a cart-wheel laid on a vast chess-board. The Capitol is the hub, the avenues are the spokes of the wheel, and the streets form the rectangular checks of the board. This elaborate invention necessitated a great number of irregular triangles, which are reserved as public parks, big and little. All these are now beautified. They are turfy, leafy, ornamentally fenced, and often decorated with statuary. Washington is in a fair way to become a city of statues. Most of these monumental effigies are of military heroes; and, naturally, all of the heroes are on horseback. To the unaccustomed eye of the stranger, the city seems invaded by a cavalry regiment in bronze and marble. The few homely Lincolns dotted in and around the city represent a small scouting party of civilians on foot. A marble pile of statuary at the edge of the Capitol grounds, gradually led up to by Pennsylvania-avenue, perpetuates the memory of the fallen heroes (mounted and otherwise) of the late civil war, and reminds the ex-rebels, who daily face it as they come and go, that there was a rebellion once, though it has been legislated into the limbo of myths and traditions. But Washington has fine houses, as well as noble streets, avenues, and perspectives. Somebody, I have had not time to ask who, has built great numbers of elegant mansions, substantial blocks of houses, and attractive business edifices. As a rule, I find Senators and Representatives are richer than they were in 1862, and along there. They have accumulated money enough, by frugal living, to buy or build their own houses. In my day, they fared miserably in the boarding-houses which infested the war-distracted city. But even this pleasant prosperity does not account for the architectural splendors of the national capital. When the wondering visitor comments on the mighty transformation which has taken place, he is told "This is all Boss Shepherd's work." The citizens say this with a certain air of triumph, as if they knew that, outside of Washington, Boss Shepherd is looked upon with a certain horror of wickedness, and that in Washington they know him better. Mr. Shepherd did not build all the fine houses, but the citizens, with emphasis, declare that he planned and executed the wonderful improvements which the honest visitor must needs admire. With equal emphasis, they say that Boss Shepherd has been shamefully maligned, that he has passed unscathed through several investigating committees, (one of them Democratic,) and that he has made Washington what it is without so much as wronging a fly. The visitor discreetly holds his tongue; all Washington is in favor of Boss Shepherd, without doubt, and it must be confessed that somebody with genius has done a great work here. Just now, we need not too curiously inquire into the methods used by the master-builder.

The national capital is an attractive city. There is no reason why it should not be the most elegant city in the United States. Washingtonians say that it is so already. But, whether it is or not, no city in this Republic has such enormous capabilities for architectural adornment. No amount of crowding can confine its magnificent avenues. These all lead outward to something worth looking at; their ample breadth invites the sky, and their perfect drainage keeps the city clean. The dingy mediæval houses and equipages of slave-holding days, which survived the rebellion, have disappeared. There is an air of thrift about the place which strikes the revisitor with novel surprise. Since people live in handsome houses, social entertainments are

MACHINE

not only more numerous than they used to be, but they are more refined and elegant. Washington has a gorgeous market-building, another gift of the great Shepherd's reign, and it is filled with all sorts of good things to eat. The dinner-givers whose feasts are so artistic that a conciliated Lucullus might eat in satisfied silence, need not send north of Baltimore for raw materials. Here and there, to be sure, one sees things to remind him that all this splendor is new. There are vast unbuilt spaces along the expensively-paved and curbed thoroughfares. Now and again one's wary charioteer drives around a block in order to avoid an unsightly patch of wooden pavement, the relic of a great swindle, and now breaking up, like a hard Winter, in rotten roughness. Then, many of the houses have a shoddy look. The architects have run to octagonals to such a degree that one turns a weary eye out to the blue hills of the Virginia shore to be rid of the everlasting angles. Even the new State Department building obtrudes its pert renaissance into the face of the dignified nobility with which the older public buildings are adorned. But a more chastened taste will prevail by and by. The obsolete ideas of architects "born and raised" in the immediately adjacent States will be enlarged. The sad-eyed barber at the Arlington Hotel, who flayed my chin and left his soapsuds in my ear, explained the elaborate inconvenience of that famed caravansery by saying that it was "built by an architect from de Souf, sah." In the war-time, Washington was celebrated for the badness of its hotels and newspapers. There are more hotels and newspapers in Washington than there used to be.

AT THE CAPITOL.

The alterations in the grounds about the Capitol do not strike me as improvements. The swelling dome and brilliant entablature of the building used to soar above a mass of foliage which screened its base. There was a suggestiveness about the fragmentary glimpses of the walls and gables, which one caught in approaching the Capitol, which added greatly to the picturesque effect. Some Vandalic improver has felled those noble trees. A few lopped and wounded monarchs survive, their amputated limbs reminding one of a squad of crippled soldiers waiting for their pensions. But, for the most part, the vast white marble building stands out in all its ghastly, glaring nakedness. The improvers doubtless thought that the Capitol was too fine to have so much as a green leaf between the visitor's eye and its nobility. Nevertheless, the spacious approaches leading to the Capitol are worthy of the structure. One gets an impressive idea of the architectural pile long before he reaches it, and these are the work of the rebuilders of Washington. Inside, the Capitol is not much changed. There are more pictures scattered about in higgledy-piggledy profusion, as if nobody had time to hang them. There are more hucksters' stands in the corridors, and the lobbies are sicklied o'er with the pale cast of pie and sandwiches. The old hall of the House, our new Valhalla, is quite densely populated with marble heroes and demi-gods of fame, most of which are perched on muslin-covered boxes, as if uncertain how long they are to stay. And in this illustrious company the effigy of ex-Gov. King, of Maine, is pointed out to the visitor as "the chap whose dedication gave Blaine a chance to wallop Massachusetts like all creation."

Looking down from the gallery of the House, the floor is more crowded than it used to be in the old days when even the carpet-baggers had not begun to come up from the South. To the reminiscent eye, the House does not look so "distinguished" as it did when there were fewer Representatives. It is more mob-like. The cane chairs which have replaced the heavily carved and dark furniture of other days, rather lower the tone of the general effect to the eye. Looking over the members, the revisitor misses almost all the men who made the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses famous in history. To be sure, Fernando Wood yet lingers—white of hair and mustache where he was once raven-black with hair dye. There, too, is Cox, the "end man" of the House, balder than of yore, and representing Tammany Hall instead of an Ohio constituency. W. D. Kelley's voice is as sonorous and graveyard-like as ever. Pleasant-faced "Charlie" O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, has not aged a year in all this lapse of time; but Speaker Randall somehow seems made over since he was here in war-times; and Garfield has lost the rumpled crown of hair which used to distinguished him among his fellows. The large accession of new members has crowded the seats beyond what was once the outer circle of the House. A screen separates the most distant seats from the lobby, which perpetually crowds into the doors and elbows with impudence the legislation of the House. And from this green screen to the Speaker's desk the revisitor unconsciously looks for Thad Stevens' grim face, for Owen Lovejoy's gray-coated and commanding figure, for the pleasant countenance of Vallandigham, the best person of Pendleton, and the scowling, vinegary visage of Wickliffe, of Kentucky. Where are E. B. Washburne, Henry Winter Davis, Colfax, Horace Maynard, "Jimmy" Kerrigan, Harris, of Maryland, who was disciplined for his rebellious utterances, Long, of Ohio, who got into disgrace after the same fashion, James Brooks, who was pursued by B. F. Butler, then a General; and where are Crittenden, John Hickman, Galusha Grow, Bingham, Holman, and the others who used to be in the forefront of the House of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses? Many of these are dead, and the others have found other fields of activity. Somehow, their successors do not cut much of a figure. There is no leader of the House. There has been none since Thad Stevens died. As a rule, the Republicans are lukewarm and indifferent. The Democrats are chiefly intent on grabs of various kinds. They disguise their jobs by all manner of specious pretenses, and they do not so much long to get control of the Senate in order that they may secure a great party victory, as to have full opportunity to rake the Treasury. Some timid people are affrighted by the immense number of Southern claims now before Congress. They are easily scared. The bulk of the claims of the ex-rebels is kept back until the Senate is secured.

TIME'S CHANGES.

The *personnel* of the Senate is more radically changed than that of the House. Yet it is more familiar to the old *habitué* of Washington. The Senate of Lincoln's time is thoroughly reorganized; but the Senate of to-day has in it no less than 10 men who were prominent in the House during that era. Only Hamlin, of Maine; Anthony, of Rhode Island, and Howe, of Wisconsin, now remain in the Senate as survivors of the body as it was during Lincoln's Administration. Howe and Anthony, indeed, are the only relics of the Senate of Lincoln's first term, for Hamlin was then Vice-President, and Presidents of the Senate. Now I see him in his seat on the floor, grayer and balder than of old, but awkward as ever, and franking documents with all his might and main. Of the old-time Representatives who have been promoted to the Senate since I was here before, I recognize Sargent, of California; Voorhees, of Indiana; Allison, of Iowa; Blaine, of Maine; Dawes, of Massachusetts; Windom, of Minnesota; Rollins, of New-Hampshire; Conkling and Kernan, of New-York, and Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont. Let us try to believe that all these were promoted for good conduct; but if the attempt is too severe a trial to our credulity, we may cheerfully admit that they used to make things lively in the House, and that the dignities of the Senate seem to stiltlightly on them now. There is no leader in the Senate any more than there is in the House. There has been no leader, in fact, since Henry Clay's time. During Lincoln's Administration, Fessenden, by virtue of his being at the head of the Finance Committee, and therefore having charge of what was the most important legislation of the time, came nearest to being a leader; but he was not strong enough to be what Thad Stevens was in the House—a real leader. Conkling affects to lead, just as he affected to lead in the House. He is thoroughly self-conscious, never forgets that the galleries may be looking at him, and he tries to run the Senate by stage "asides," intended to guide, admonish, reprove, and counsel Senators, reach the ear of the admiring gallery, and escape the *Record*. People laugh at Representative W. D. Kelley's affected and tragic manner of speech, but Conkling says "tarrify" for "trick," just as Kelley does; and he frequently informs the galleries that he is "per-roud" of something or another, and that this is a "ger-reat country." If I linger over Conkling, it is because his is the most conspicuous figure in the Senate. But Blaine is more influential, and David Davis is as big as both of them rolled into one. It is impossible to caricature Davis. From behind he reminds one of a turtle walking on his hind legs; and when he sits down, the likeness is not lost, but you cannot help thinking that he ought to have on his ample waistcoat a label—"green turtle soup served to-morrow and next day." McCreery, of Kentucky, is another noticeable man about whom the gallery always asks, "Who is that huge-thighed man with the top of his head shaved?" He reminds me of the Sanlsbury of the old Senate, except that he has a green bald place in the midst of his shock of straight black hair. Dawes, who has been in Congress ever since the foundation of the Government, really shows marks of age. He does not talk much, and seems out of his element. He is, perhaps, like a weather-beaten hulk towed into slack water and left to tranquil decay. Sargent, of California, another of the old-liners, is grown portly, calm, and white-headed. He is a "woman's rightser," a species of reformer unknown when he used to punch up the Copperheads in the House with a frightfully sharp stick. Voorhees looks uncomfortable and out of place, revolving about the outer periphery of the Senate. When he was "the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," and used to unloose his thunders in the House, he was much more of a man. Next to Henry Winter Davis, he was the most fascinating speaker in the House of the Thirty-eighth Congress. But what a brigade of Senators have gone since then! Hale, Fessenden, Wilson, Sumner, Foot, Collamer, Wade, Wilmot, Grimes, and a host of others, are here no more. I miss garrulous Garret Davis, the wizened little old man who used to sit on the top of his desk and shriek invectives by the half day—a grasshopper that was a real burden. Then there was Willard Saulsbury, huge, black and shaggy of mane, who used to pace up and down the space behind the Senator's chairs, looking like a caged lion, and who used to get awfully drunk at times, as no caged lion ever does, that I am aware of. Doolittle, too, was once a prominent figure here. He went out of the Senate and into the Greeley movement. His gun was early spiked by a reference to his cotton speculations, and when he put up his head once more during the Tilden campaign, it was hit so hard that he popped down again, and has not been heard of since. I miss, too, Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, who had an enormous mouth, and who chewed tobacco as openly in the face of the Senate as Zachariah Chandler used to defend "the machine" in politics. How many actors on this stage below the reporters' gallery have come and gone since Lincoln's first term! How many lights are quenched in the darkness! And how many fair stars have set in clouds since we heard the rebels' guns boom over the Potomac!

THE OTHER END OF THE AVENUE.

The White House wears the same mysterious, secluded look that it did in Lincoln's time. The wooden walks and fences, and the old trees which divided the space between the mansion and the Treasury Department, have been swept away. Snug lawns and asphalt pavements cover the ground, and there is a fine vista open from Jackson-square to the Potomac. McClellan's headquarters building on the corner by the square is yet unchanged; and Seward's house, just above, is occupied as an Army Bureau; a shabby mourning lambrequin hangs to-day over the door just as it did when Washington went into mourning on that black morning in 1865, and Seward lay hovering between life and death, up stairs, and the assassins had not yet been caught. But the mourning over the door to-day is for a less known man than Lincoln. Inside the White House one sees a fresher mansion than that of Lincoln's era. The great East Room is smart with upholstery, more after the fashion of the household's new mistress from Paris than of the decorations, which, somehow, always made me think of Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams, have vanished quite away. The lace curtains are whole, which was not so before, for the relic-hunting mania of war times ran so high that visitors used to carry off fragments of lace, tags, and fringes, as sacred mementoes. One archæological idiot cut out and conveyed away a foot square of the East Room carpet. Up-stairs there is the same melancholy, patient crowd waiting to see the President. There are no soldiers, no officers in undress uniform, seeking promotion or restoration. There is no sentry at the door below, and the Pennsylvania Bucktails, who used to camp on the lawn at the Potomac front of the White House, have long since gone. What was once the historic room where Lincoln held his daily, weary audiences and Cabinet meetings, is now given up to the Private Secretary. A smaller room, to the westward, is the President's office now. Beyond this are the private apartments, and Lincoln had a sort of fence put up in what is now the audience-room, so that he could "scoot" through without being intercepted as he passed from one room to another.

I did not see Mr. Hayes, but I hear that he enjoys being President very much. He is undoubtedly a good man. Even those who scornfully revile him say that he is a well-meaning man. He is surrounded by a beatific atmosphere, an atmosphere of goodness into which no disturbing influences can possibly come. I am afraid they don't read the newspapers at the White House. There are too many imposing files of newspapers, hung on tall mahogany frames, for a family that really reads newspapers. Nevertheless, everything is lovely about the White House. Business goes chirpily on, and everything is sweet, nice, and new. Visitors who call on the President Kobs layer in beams and smiles and promises, and never does anything. He is very much tickled with himself because he has "abolished the machine." Evidently, the pride of this Administration is that reform of the civil service which gives Senators and Representatives something else to do besides hunting little offices. The Congressmen hunt for offices just the same, or did for a while, but they don't find them. The President and the President's friends have got them all. This makes the Congressmen very mad. They pretend that they are angry because "the party" is left without policy or President, but the real cause of woe is their failure to keep control of the offices. These have mostly gone to Stanley Matthews and the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment. Lincoln did not have a "policy" in the sense that Andrew Johnson had, but he had a definite plan of action continually before him, and Congressmen found that out—sometimes to their cost. And Lincoln never once failed to have done in Congress the things which he wanted to be done. "How do *you* like the President?" I asked, yesterday, a wise old journalist, who is non-partisan, and who has seen many Presidents come and go. "Oh, I like the President first-rate; but I don't like the attitude of this Administration." "What *is* the attitude of this Administration?" I asked. The wise old man dropped his pocket handkerchief on the floor, in a confused, shapeless heap, and said "Well that's about the attitude of the Administration—formless, mushy." I am afraid this is too true. The President seems to be a sort of evangelical Micawber, continually waiting for something to turn up. People keep on thinking that something is going to happen, but nothing ever does happen. The general aspect of things about the White House is clean, but flabby. "Oh, no, this is not a cold-water Administration," said one critic, "it is lemonade—sloppy." In Congress, the President has almost no friends; and some of the oldest Republicans talk about the wounds which would say "just awfully." The Democrats in private conversation, defend the President, or refuse to join in the general abuse. But this, I think, is more because they are so accustomed to being opposed to the Republicans that they cannot side with them now. The Southern Democrats are smooth of speech, and "most subtle of all the beasts of the field." They minister to the President in honeyed accents. Their siren song lulls the good man, who lives in a heavenly atmosphere; and he believes that all is well. His intentions are good, and he would not hurt a fly. The air of Washington is debilitating. It must be hard to be ruggedly virtuous here. Undoubtedly, the climate of the Western Reserve or the Kennebec is more favorable to the preservation of virile courage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred in the store No. 169 Woodward-avenue, Detroit, Mich., yesterday morning. The ground floor, where the fire was first discovered, was occupied by J. Martin as a shoe store, whose entire stock, valued at $8,000, was destroyed. Martin's stock was fully insured. The upper story was occupied by Dr. Kellogg, whose loss in furniture, dental tools, and stock was estimated at $300, and on which there was no insurance. The building, owned by William B. Wesson, was damaged to the extent of $1,200, which is fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A supposed incendiary fire caused the destruction of the house, barn, and shed recently owned by Mr. James Court, at Buchananville, Town of Riverhead, Long Island. The premises were purchased at foreclosure sale, by Mr. George R. Sheldon, in February, and were unoccupied. The loss is estimated at $1,200; insurance, $900.

THE CONCILIATED SOUTH.

THE MURDERERS OF THE CHISOLMS.

WHY THEIR CASES WERE CONTINUED—A DEMOCRATIC SUGGESTION THAT THEY BE PARDONED, AND A MILD THREAT FROM A REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Times, March 8.

It appears that the continuance of the cases of those indicted for the murder of Judge Chisolm and others was rendered necessary by the absence of important witnesses on behalf of the State. Application for a writ of habeas corpus had been made by the accused, but the District Attorney, with the approval of the court, consented that they should be discharged without a hearing. Six individuals only were indicted, but there are 11 cases pending, so that the bonds, $5,000 in each case, will aggregate $55,000. The Meridian *Homestead* thinks that "the bonds are simply to secure the attendance of the accused whenever the State is ready for trial."

The Meridian *Mercury*, which has persistently attempted without a scintilla of evidence to sustain its brazen assertions, to make it appear that the late Judge Chisolm instigated the late unjust conviction of John W. Gully, now has, referring to the trials of those indicted for his murder and the murder of other innocent victims, the effrontery to say:

"Since the indictments were found there have been developments that have removed all doubts of the men taken off by the mob in procuring the assassination of John W. Gully. This terrible crime, heightened by its manner of hiring negroes to do it, has been terribly avenged, and it is folly to expect convictions, even upon proof, for deeds done in the midst of a tumultuous riot under such maddening provocation; and, in our judgment, the Governor would act wisely to grant the recommendation of the Grand Jury to pardon these defendants, which we understand they will make almost unanimously in the shape of a written memorial."

There may be some truth in the statement of the *Mercury* that "it is folly to expect conviction, even upon proof," in such a case, but in every other particular the article of the *Mercury* from which the above is quoted is calculated to make the blood journal does not desist, we may be tempted to say something about that awful massacre, on a pleasant Sunday in DeKalb, when a brave and innocent boy and a devoted, heroic daughter yielded up their lives as sacrifices to a relentless, bloodthirsty mob.

LETTER FROM MRS. CHISOLM.

THE CRUEL MOCKERY OF MISSISIPPI "JUSTICE"—MRS. GILMER'S DESTITUTION—AN INNOCENT CHILD INSULTED AND CURSED—A DESOLATE HOME.

The Washington *National Republican* of the 16th inst. prints the following correspondence:

CHARLOTTE, Mich., March 12, 1878.

Editor National Republican:

DEAR SIR: In the interest of suffering humanity I send you the letter hereto. It speaks such a volume of itself that I forbear comment. But I wish to say a few words respecting Mrs. Gilmer, one of the sufferers in the same terrible tragedy, whose husband was foully murdered on the Sabbath day in the streets of De Kalb. It is true she did not lose so much as Mrs. Chisolm, neither had she so much to lose. Her husband and a little babe were her all. No home, no friends. They were both young and had been married less than two years. Mr. Gilmer supported an aged mother, step-father, and step-brother, which absorbed nearly all his earnings. Mrs. Gilmer's relatives are all Democrats, and a gentleman who is acquainted with the family says "every one of them rejoiced that her husband was shot and killed like a dog." She says: "They kept me from marrying him for four years, simply because he was a Republican, and for no other reason under the sun. When I finally got their consent to them all." Deserted by her kindred, her means of support cut off, she lives alone with her babe in that land of murderers. Insults with us number are continually heaped upon her, and her little boy is never carried out on the street but that some ruffian addresses him as "that —— little Radical." With what little means she had, and by a recent sale of some of her furniture, she has managed to live until now. How she is to obtain a living in the future God only knows. She and a few friends have done all they can to obtain employment for her, but thus far without success. She has a fair education, is a good penman, and is able and anxious to work. O, that some kind, benevolent heart, who has the ability, could be moved with pity for that lonely, broken-hearted woman, remove her from that accursed land and place her where she can earn a support for herself and child. Yours, &c.,

L. S. SMITH.

The letter referred to was written as the reader will see, before the March term of the Kemper County Court, which Mrs. Chisolm attended as a witness; but even at this late day it is of interest, showing as it does the faithlessness of the pretended administration of justice and the utter hopelessness of her case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1878.

I had a letter yesterday from a lady friend in De Kalb, asking if I did not wish I could take wings and return to my beautiful home. "I have not been near it," she says, "since you left, but am told it is beautiful, and the air is fragrant with the sweet odors of hyacinths and violets." I have been told you cannot recall an odor. Ah! I smell the roses, the lilies, the violets, honeysuckles, all, all, and I see bright forms flitting through the beautiful garden, which to me holds so many bright recollections. Is it strange I should be unable to say God forgive the demons incarnate who first violated that Eden and then drove me from it! I almost dare to curse them. You remember that pretty story in your mythology at school of how the goddess pricked her finger with the rose's thorn, and the blood, getting on the white petals, made the white rose red? Far deeper than the reddest rose from the blood of the gentlest goddess is the crimson sorrow which overwhelms the beautiful and dear remembrances of my once fond, joyous home! Do I want to see it? No, now! It is to me gently placed in its coffin, and buried lovingly away with him who provided its comforts and adornments, and with the other dear ones who were its brightest ornaments. No, let the flowers grow above all their graves—home. husband, daughter, and son. They will all be resurrected in heaven, and that heaven will be the home for us all.

I went to Jackson, Miss., in answer to a summons of the Federal Court. The Kuklux were all cleared. What a good thing to have one's crimes wiped out so easily, and to so readily be able to begin anew! What need of priestly pardon, or of masses hereafter, with all the sacrifices they involve, when a few beams and smiles and promises, and never does anything. He is very much tickled with himself because he has "abolished the machine." Evidently, the pride of this Administration is that reform of the civil service which gives Senators and Representatives something else to do besides hunting little offices. The Congressmen hunt for offices just the same, or did for a while, but they don't find them. The President and the President's friends have got them all. This makes the Congressmen very mad. They pretend that they are angry because "the party" is left without policy or President, but the real cause of woe is their failure to keep control of the offices. These have mostly gone to Stanley Matthews and the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment. Lincoln did not have a "policy" in the sense that Andrew Johnson had, but he had a definite plan of action continually before him, and Congressmen found that out—sometimes to their cost. And Lincoln never once failed to have done in Congress the things which he wanted to be done. "How do *you* like the President?" I asked, yesterday, a wise old journalist, who is non-partisan, and who has seen many Presidents come and go. "Oh, I like the President first-rate; but I don't like the attitude of this Administration." "What *is* the attitude of this Administration?" I asked. The wise old man dropped his pocket handkerchief on the floor, in a confused, shapeless heap, and said "Well that's about the attitude of the Administration—formless, mushy." I am afraid this is too true. The President seems to be a sort of evangelical Micawber, continually waiting for something to turn up. People keep on thinking that something is going to happen, but nothing ever does happen. The general aspect of things about the White House is clean, but flabby. "Oh, no, this is not a cold-water Administration," said one critic, "it is lemonade—sloppy." In Congress, the President has almost no friends; and some of the oldest Republicans talk about the wounds which would say "just awfully." The Democrats in private conversation, defend the President, or refuse to join in the general abuse. But this, I think, is more because they are so accustomed to being opposed to the Republicans that they cannot side with them now. The Southern Democrats are smooth of speech, and "most subtle of all the beasts of the field." They minister to the President in honeyed accents. Their siren song lulls the good man, who lives in a heavenly atmosphere; and he believes that all is well. His intentions are good, and he would not hurt a fly. The air of Washington is debilitating. It must be hard to be ruggedly virtuous here. Undoubtedly, the climate of the Western Reserve or the Kennebec is more favorable to the preservation of virile courage.

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A supposed incendiary fire caused the destruction of the house, barn, and shed recently owned by Mr. James Court, at Buchananville, Town of Riverhead, Long Island. The premises were purchased at foreclosure sale, by Mr. George R. Sheldon, in February, and were unoccupied. The loss is estimated at $1,200; insurance, $900.

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN.

VIRGINIA ADVISED TO REPUDIATE ITS DEBT IN ITS ENTIRETY—A SAMPLE OF SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC HONOR AND HONESTY.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, March 13.

Virginia is a bankrupt State. She has a debt of $30,000,000 or $40,000,000, a large portion of which was created before the war and has been running on interest during and since that time. Her "honor and dignity" politicians have been insisting upon paying the last farthing, principal and interest, although most of it is due to Northern capitalists, who contributed their money to the destruction of the property rights and the improvements which constituted the only means by which the debt could be paid. Nevertheless, that class of politicians have continued to hold out the delusion that every cent of the debt, original and interest, could and would be paid. As it is impossible for a moiety of the one or the other to be paid, they were holding out the worst of promises to the ear of the Northern Shylocks to be broken to the hope. In evidence of the utterly bankrupt condition of the State, and to show the present generation of what Virginians will be compelled to follow the example of their revolutionary fathers and repudiate the debt, a step which will be a thousand times more profitable under the circumstances than it was under the circumstances existing when the State came out of the revolutionary war, the Auditor reports that there is but $109 in the Treasury, and that there is no present way of increasing the amount. The State has recently borrowed $175,000 from the banks, but they will lend no more. The public institutions are without funds to meet current expenses, and the members of the Legislature cannot draw their pay. All taxes are paid in coupons representing interest on the bonded debt of the State—the discount on them being 30 per cent. The only hope for the State is to realize the situation at once, banish from her counsels the narrow-minded "honor and dignity" demagogues, put her offices in the keeping of practical statesmen, wipe out the debt, since the obligation to pay it has ceased, and take a fresh start in the race of life.

MISSISSIPPI BULL-DOZERS.

WHAT THE GRAND JURY OF PIKE COUNTY COULD NOT FIND OUT ABOUT THEM.

The Grand Jury, of Pike County, Mississippi, lately made a report on the affairs in that county, from which, as published in the Summit *Times*, we extract the following concerning the bull-dozers:

"We have found but four bills of indictment; as much of our time has been consumed in the investigations leading to the apprehension, and bringing to justice of that mysterious class of people known as bull-dozers. We believe witnesses have been before us who could have given information as would have lead to the conviction of some parties, but would not reveal what they knew through fear of personal injury; this has been so manifest that we have refrained from further investigation. We believe that many of the colored people have left this country on account of the general depression of the times, from a failure to receive full remuneration for their labor, inability to meet their obligations, to procure supplies for the coming year, and to better their financial condition. These influences, acting together, have created general demoralization among all classes of citizens, and in many instances the consumers are left behind, while the producers have gone to other sections in search of remunerative employment. We have no doubt that at one time there was a complete system of this kind in certain sections of this country, whose object was to drive out of the community thieves and criminals, but we do not believe that there is an organized band of bull-dozers (as they are called) in Pike County, but that much of the lawlessness of which there has been complaint was committed by persons living outside of this county. It is probable that in some sections of Pike County acts of violence were committed by men who have always been regarded as peaceable and law-abiding citizens, in protecting their property from thieves. We have had a great many witnesses before us, and have made special inquiry as to some mysterious notices found on the gates, or lying in the yards of many persons, white and colored, and have concluded that most of it was done by persons who have lost their lands, and conspired against the more fortunate of their neighbors who have succeeded in procuring labor, though we think other parties have been instrumental in having notices disseminated over the country for the purpose of trying to induce them to leave their homes, and that in most cases said notices were circulated and posted by or through the influence of colored men employed to procure laborers to work on farms in other sections of the country."

CALIFORNIA'S STANDARD.

WHY SHE WILL STAND BY GOLD IN HER COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

From the San Francisco Alta, March 9.

We think we can safely assert that California will stand by gold in her commercial transactions, so long as it is a lawful money in the United States. It is preferred because it is the only unfluctuating, the only undepreciated, currency, the only legal tender recognized by all civilized nations, and because it could not be abandoned without a violation of the public faith and private rights.

The general sentiment of our State continues to sustain the Specific Contract act, the principle of which, after its adoption by our Legislature, was accepted by the United States Supreme Court. No bank or insurance company, no reputable merchant, no business man of any prominence in California, took advantage of the opportunity to pay with greenbacks large debts contracted on the gold basis; for it was perfectly understood that whoever committed such a fraud could never have a good name among us. The fear of permanent business ostracism and social disgrace outweighed all the advantages of immediate profit. With such an experience in the times of greenback inflation, we enter upon silver inflation. The temptation to pay with Treasury notes was much stronger than with silver, because the supply of those was abundant and the discount upon them much greater.

One of the most important questions raised by the Silver act is, whether it will endanger the rights of the depositors in the savings banks. In our opinion it will not. The banks make all their loans with express stipulations for payment in gold, and these contracts have the guarantee of the Constitution and cannot be set aside by any Federal legislation. So long as the banks get gold they will pay it to their depositors; and any bank which should try to take advantage of a depositor by paying silver, would be closed by a run within 24 hours. The commercial banks, insurance companies, and other institutions doing a large business in money contracts, are influenced by similar considerations.

In our opinion, the Silver act does not affect the currency of the State and County Treasuries of California. The State has a right to fix the material in which taxes shall be paid, and might demand them in wheat or dried apples, if it saw fit. The requirement of gold coin is or should be beyond the reach of federal interference. Possibly changes might be made in the Revenue act with advantage. We want no petty gain for the moment, with vast loss by injuring our credit for all future time, no repudiation.

A FRIEND'S HINT TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Hartford *Post* of the 14th inst. says:

"The United States Senate did a brave and characteristic thing on Wednesday—characteristic under present leadership—in depriving the President of the privilege long exercised by his predecessors of nominating 10 cadets at large to each class at West Point. The pretext for this dig at the White House is that the law only permits the President to name 10 cadets in all, instead of 10 each year. The motion for this restriction was made by Mr. Sargent, of California. Democratic readiness in Mr. Conkling for its defense indicated unmistakably the real origin of the movement. Mr. Blaine had the manliness to suggest that it would be ungracious to deprive this Presidential of the privilege that had been exercised by others, but he quickly subsided when he found he was being pushed into the attitude of a defender of the President. If Mr. Hayes had the kind of man in him that many people would like to see him exhibit, he would meet this underhand blow from Congress with a firm and inflexible assertion of his rights under the law. The statute provides that the President shall appoint only the cadets at large, but that he shall appoint them all. But as each Congressional district is to be represented, there has grown up a practice of permitting Congressmen to make the selections for their respective districts—the President accepting their choice without question. Some Congressmen have taken advantage of this courtesy to sell the appointments to the highest bidders. But, without entering particularly about the appointments retained by the President, he would show proper resentment by hereafter insisting upon making all the selections de facto, as he now does in theory. Such a genuine exhibition of spunk would inspire respect for the Presidential office, if it did not bring Congress to terms. It is what Old Hickory would have done in such a case, but Mr. Hayes seems to have adopted the scriptural plan of turning the other cheek. And every time he does it the 'cheek' at the other end of the avenue grows more pronounced and bumptious."

FETING THE PRESIDENT.

The Philadelphia *Record* of the 16th inst. says: "President Hayes will probably spend a week in this city early in April. In the first place, there will be a reception tendered to him by the Commercial Exchange, and President F. M. Brooke, of that body, has appointed Mr. Stephen Winslow the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and Mr. James A. Wright as the Chairman of the Committee on Reception. Each of these gentlemen is backed up by a committee of 30 members, and will prepare such a round of entertainment as the Excellency as will make his stay here most pleasant. In addition to the visit to the Exchange there will probably be a reception at the Union League, and the same journey will include sight-seeing at Chester, where John Roach will slide one of his big steamers into the water."

PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

The will of Rev. Daniel Austin, of Kittery, Me., bequeaths Harvard College $7,000; to be expended at the discretion of the college government; Antioch (Ohio) College $5,000, if it adheres to the principles of government established by the late Horace Mann in regard to the color and sex of the students, and the non-use of premiums or awards; Dartmouth, $2,000, to obtain modern books, not theological, but on moral subjects morally treated; Cambridge Divinity School, $2,000; Austin Academy, at South Strafford, N. H., $5,000; the South Parish Sunday-school of Portsmouth, N. H., $1,000, the income to furnish lectures on "Reverence," "Purity," "Honesty," "Good Manners;" $500 in trust to the Portland Overseers of the Poor, the income to furnish the colored population of the place (now 27 in number) with means to celebrate Emancipation Day, and various small sums to different persons and religious and Masonic societies, besides remembering about 100 persons with from $200 to $50 apiece. One-third of the remainder of his property he leaves to Brighton, Mass., to increase the Holton Library; one-third to Kittery, the annual income to be applied in making the best road possible in the district where he resided, and the remainder to Portsmouth, N. H., for various objects.

DISAPPOINTED ORE-SEEKERS.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Journal* of the 7th inst. says: "The half-crazed inhabitants of Wilson County who have been laboring under the hallucination that they had discovered a short cut to the resumption of specie payments, not content with the former analysis made by both Profs. Keilan and Patrick, sent a 'sample' up here day before yesterday, with a bushel or two of their fertile soil, swearing by the everlasting Olympians that they knew there were 'millions in it,' and they must have them out. The messenger said there were 150 men, by actual count, on the ground, digging away for ducats and dear life. Prof. Patrick made a second careful assay of the material, with precisely the same result as formerly; not a trace of any kind of metal, however—nothing but different kinds of earth. There is doubtless much wealth in the soil of Wilson County, but it must be got in another way."

A QUEER STORY OF MESMERISM.

The Indianapolis *Journal* prints the following story in its correspondence from the Town of Rensselaer, Ind.: "An itinerant lecturer on mesmerism was here last week. He gave instruction in the art. A clerk mesmerized the servant girl of his employer last Sunday evening. The family, and even the new-fledged 'Professor,' became frightened at the condition of the girl, and sent for another Professor, who could not remove the mesmeric influence of the operator. They then sent for a physician, who in turn prescribed a stimulant and left. The clerk could not remove the influence, and the girl lay in a trance for exactly 24 hours, when she awoke and related all that transpired the evening before. The clerk will not hear the last of it for some time to come."

A CLOCK BEWITCHED.

A Vermont newspaper is responsible for the following story: "A circumstance which savors more of spiritualism than anything the Eddys ever did is vouched for in South Woodstock. About three years ago F. B. Fletcher moved to the place from Mystic, Conn., and several evenings after, when his friends gave him a house-warming, a small eight-day clock, which stood on the parlor mantel, unwound and without a pendulum struck a number of times, and continued running for a couple of days. After a silence of two years, and while in its previous condition, the clock showed its again during another party. This performance has been repeated as a third party within a few days, and the clock ran exactly 24 hours, every effort to stop it proving as useless as the attempts to make it run since then."

THE UTICA INSANE ASYLUM.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DR. GRAY.

INTERESTING STATISTICS AND OBSERVATIONS UPON THE CAUSES, TREATMENT, AND CURE OF INSANITY—MORE THAN TWELVE THOUSAND PATIENTS SINCE 1843.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 16, 1878.

Among the multitude of reports that are annually sent to the Legislature from the public institutions of the Commonwealth, there is, perhaps, none that contains so much of general and special interest as the report of Dr. John P. Gray, the Superintendent and Physician of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. The world-wide reputation which this institution has acquired, under the management of Dr. Gray, for the treatment of the insane, imparts a special value to any report coming from him, and that of 1877, just presented to the Legislature, will be found more full and interesting than any of its predecessors. The report is now in the hands of the printer, and, of course, inaccessible to correspondents, but Dr. Gray, who has been in Albany this week, has kindly furnished me with some of its leading points of more general interest to the public.

The total number of patients admitted to the Utica Asylum, since its establishment in 1843, is 12,727, of which number 6,585 were discharged cured, or so far improved as to be able to return to the ordinary duties of life. The average of complete recoveries in the 35 years has been 37½ per cent. of the admissions. For the last 10 years the average annual admissions have been 435; last year they reached 460. For the last five years, beginning Nov. 30, 1872, and ending Nov. 30, 1877, 2,106 patients were admitted, of whom 752 have been discharged cured, and of those that remain 160 will, in the opinion of Dr. Gray, ultimately recover. The number in the Asylum at present is 602, of whom 306 are females, and 296 are males. The proportion of the sexes subject to insanity is shown by the records of this institution to be about equal, with, perhaps, a slight preponderance of females, and this, Dr. Gray says, is the record of all insane asylums. In reference to the age of patients, the admissions of last year, which are an average sample, show that, out of the 460 admitted, 28 were from 10 to 20 years old; 108 from 20 to 30; 120 from 30 to 40; 113 from 40 to 50; 60 from 50 to 60; 21 from 60 to 70, and 9 from 70 to 80. These figures indicate, what all statistics of insanity show, that mental disorders are more prevalent during the active period of life, between the ages of 30 and 45.

Touching the education and mental training of patients, the statistics of last year's admissions show that 4 had received a collegiate education, 55 an academic education, 324 a common school education, 51 could barely read and write, 21 could only read, and 5 were without any education whatever. Dr. Gray is of the opinion that, as a general rule, a liberal education is a preventive of insanity, and that the higher the education the less the liability to the malady, other things being equal. This comes, doubtless, partly from a knowledge of the laws of health which educated people acquire, but mainly from the mental training, the systematic methods of thought, the strengthening of the brain, and the control over the mind and passions that education gives.

In regard to the condition of life—whether married or single—last year's admissions to the asylum show that out of the 460 admitted, all but 82 males and 75 females were married. These facts, as well as the general statistics of lunacy, do not show that marriage can claim any special advantage over celibacy in the way of immunity from mental disorders—a fact which Dr. Gray attributes to the extra cares and anxieties of married people, and especially to overwork. Old bachelors will probably suggest in hanging marriage, the cause, however, which statistics do not bear them out. On the contrary, Dr. Gray says that the number of patients that have come under his treatment from this cause is, and always has been, very small.

On the subject of the nativity of the patients, the admissions of last year show that 299 out of the 460 were born in this State, 39 were born in other States of the Union, and 122 were born in foreign born. Considering that no patients are admitted from New-York City and Brooklyn, this is a large per cent. of foreign-born patients.

Almost every occupation is represented among the patients, but this asylum has not shown any occupation in life to have precedence over another as a predisposing cause of insanity. They do show, however, that insanity is almost exclusively confined to the laboring classes, and that in other words, to those who work, either with the hands or brain. The idlers and do-nothings scarcely ever suffer a breakdown of their mental faculties. Of the 460 admissions of last year, not a single pauper, not even a single tramp, darkened its doors except to beg or steal.

The chief predisposing causes of insanity, Dr. Gray says, are the hard and unfeeling and cares and mental anxieties of the men and women who are striving to get an honest living by honest and hard work, and this ought to be an additional reason why the State should be liberal in its provisions for their treatment and cure. Rest and nutritious diet, with proper medical care, will, in a large majority of cases, restore them to reason if they are treated in time. This point—the early treatment of

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, March 16, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce these four last days have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	17	Hides, bales	62
B. E. Peas, bags	60	Hops, bales	170
Beans, bbls	267	Lead, pigs	577
Cotton, bales	670	Leather, sides	10,920
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	50	Oil-cake, pkgs	2,539
Copper, bbls	54	Oil, Lard, bbls	41
Dried Fruit, pkgs	180	Oil, Whale, bbls	263
Eggs, pkgs	2,413	Peas, pkgs	177
Flour, bbls	14,016	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,559
Grain, bags	2,000	Pork, bbls	1,410
Wheat, bushels	193,500	Butter, pkgs	1,483
Corn, bushels	76,810	Cheese, pkgs	2,047
Oats, bushels	31,115	Rice, pkgs	171
Rye, bushels	3,096	Silk, pkgs	71
Malt, bushels	5,914	Spelter, pcs	1,260
Barley, bushels	13,200	Spirits, bbls	1,350
Peas, bushels	900	Starch, pkgs	451
Oat-meal, bags	1,100	Tallow, pkgs	191
Corn-meal, bbls	720	Wool, pkgs	1,180
Grass-seed, bags	2,618	Tobacco, hhds	292
Hemp, bales	56	Tobacco, pkgs	151
Hides, No	240	Whisky, bbls	780

COFFEE—Dull at about former rates; 1,500 bags by the Donati sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery at former rates, and speculation was dull, except for August delivery, of 489 bales, (or which 367 bales were on last evening,) including —a lot of 1,000 bales to shippers, 391 bales to spinners, and 103 bales to exporters. The demand for immediate business has been on a restricted basis at quiet prices, and sales have been reported since our last at 28,192 bales, of which 5,500 bales were on last evening, and 23,000 bales to-day,) with 700 bales on the call, on the basis of Middling, March closing at 10.89c.; April, 10.86c.; May, 10.98c.@10.99c.; June, 11.06c.@11.07c.; July, 11.14c.@11.16c.; August, 11.19c.@11.20c.; September, 11.24c.@11.26c.; October, 10.80c.@10.81c.; November, 10.70c. @10.71c.; December, 10.71c.@10.72c., showing a decline of 38 points, closing barely steady. The total sales for this port to-day were 975 bales. The exports from all ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 2,416,711 bales, including 1,418,237 bales to Great Britain and 997,374 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton to New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Strict Ordinary	8⅞	8⅞	9	9
Good Ordinary	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 7-16	9 7-16
Strict Good Ord	9⅜	9⅜	9½	9½
Low Middling	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Strict Low Mid	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Middling	11	11	11 1-16	11 1-16
Good Middling	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Good Mid	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Middling Fair	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Fair	12 13-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	8 3-16	Low Middling	9 7-16
Strict Good Ordinary	8 13-16	Middling	10 1-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—Though not generally active, the business in State and Western Flour reached a comparatively liberal aggregate, chiefly in Minnesota Extras, (in good part of the Parent class,) Winter Wheat Extras, low and medium, part Patent, and shipping extras, all generally steady, and on shipping grades a trade firmer, prices. No. 2 Flour was in very good request, especially the better qualities for Winter, and full rates. Choice to fancy Rye Family Extras were comparatively dull on the basis of previous quotations. The main call for supplies of Flour—for export—was confined to Southern, which in fair export inquiry wis also noted.....Sales have been reported since our last of 26,100 bbls., all through the inspection for all classes, and mostly poor to choice, at $2 50@$3 50; very inferior to strictly fancy No. 2 at $2 65@$3 90, mainly at $3@$3 65 for ordinary to choice Western; of which 1,000 bbls. sold, said at $2 75@$2 80 for Spring; inferior to strictly choice Superfine State and Western at $4 10@$4 75, mostly at $4 35@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State in odd lots and lines, at $4 75@$5 10; very good to choice do. at $5 10@$5 60, mainly at $5 25@$5 50; inferior to fancy, shipping grades, for the West Indies, $5 90@$6 30 for fair to strictly choice, mostly at $6@$6 15; do., for South American trade, $6 40@$7 25 for fair to fancy; for English markets, quoted at $4 90@$5; do. Family Extras, $5 35@$7 50, the latter for very fancy; very poor to very good shipping Extra Genesee, $4 75@$5 10; very good to choice do. at $5 10@$5 50; and other grades within our supervision range.....included in the reported sales were 3,800 bbls. shipping Extras, mostly at $4 90@$5 25; 2,800 bbls. City Mills Extras, mainly for the West Indies; 2,450 bbls. Minnesota Clear, for which $5 10@$5 65 is the export at $5@$5 50; 2,750 bbls. do. straight Extras, (of which 1,450 bbls. for export, at $6 70@$6 15;) 3,100 bbls. Patent Extras, (the many brands of, at from $7 @$8 25;) 4,500 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 2,100 bbls. for export at $5 25@$6 15;) 3,900 bbls. Patent Extras, (these mainly at $6@$6 50, of which about 2,400 bbls. for export;) 750 bbls. Superfine, (chiefly at $4 25@$4 75,) 1,650 bbls. No. 2, and odd lots of sour and unsound Flour, in lots, at quoted rates. Southern Flour in more demand, in good part for the South American market, at somewhat steadier rates.....Sales have been reported of 2,300 bbls., in lots, chiefly Extra, at $5 75@$7 25, (very few brands, even of choice Family Extras, selling above the latter quotation.) Of the sales were 1,600 bbls. for shipment at $6 25@$7 75

MARCH 1878

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

For the last day of the week considerable business was transacted at the Exchange Saturday, March 16, the following sales being made:

O. J. Lyon, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Scott Lord, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick and frame dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 99.7, No. 414 Madison-st., south-east corner of Grand-st., for $6,175, to Henry Huschild. The same auctioneer, by order the Superior Court in foreclosure, Robert Dodge, Esq., Referee, disposed of a two-story frame building, with three lots each 25 by 100.4, on East 69th-st., south side, 398 feet east of Avenue A; and one lot 25.1 by 75, fronting on East River, 75.3 feet south of 69th-st., for $4,000, to Charles Kreppley.

Peter F. Meyer, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Henry D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick tenement-house and store, with lease of lot 23 by 100, No. 203 3d-av., for $7,215, to Charles Jenkins, Trustee and plaintiff in the legal proceedings. Leased May 1, 1866; term, 21 years; ground rent, $400 per annum.

John T. Boyd, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, James M. Fiske, Esq., Referee, sold the following improved City real estate: Two four-story brick buildings, with lots together in size 40.5 by 100.5, on Lexington-av., south-east corner of 47th-st., sold for $29,000, to the Union Dime Savings Institution, plaintiff; one similar house, with lot 20 by 85, on Lexington-av., east side, 60.5 feet south of 47th-st., sold for $14,000, to same purchaser; one similar house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 130 West 47th-st., south side, 85 feet east of Lexington-av., sold for $13,000, to same purchaser; three similar houses, with lots, each 18 by 100.5, on East 47th-st., south side, 183 feet east of Lexington-av., sold for $33,000, to same buyer, and one similar house, with lot 17 by 100.5, on West 47th-st., south side, adjoining above, sold for $10,500, to same purchaser.

Louis Meeker, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame dwelling-house, with lot 20.2 by 60, No. 206 East 50th-st., south side, 90 feet east of 3d-av., for $4,000, to Peter Goelet, plaintiff in the legal action.

Gerard Betts, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee, sold the frame factory building, with four lots, each 23x125, on Rider-av., west side, 403 feet south of 144th-st., for $6,500, to Frederick Schuchard, for plaintiff.

The remaining auctions were adjourned as follows: Sale by Wilson & Davies of the houses, with lot, on East 23d and 24th sts., east of 6th-av., to March 27, and sale by John T. Boyd of lots on 3d-av. and 125th-st. to March 30.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, March 16, was $433,271, as against $185,635, the figures for the previous week.

Special attention is called to the proposed Executor's sale of the estate of John D. Lewis, deceased, by A. H. Muller & Son, to-day, and the public auction sale by the same firm on Tuesday, of improved City real estate, situated on West 38th, 39th, and 37th streets; also, the sale of the leasehold premises on East Broadway and Canal-street, by Richard V. Harnett, on the same day.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public auction sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) March 18.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executors' sale to close the estate of John D. Lewis, deceased, of the following improved and unimproved City real estate: One three-story brick building, with lot — by 59 to 23.1 by 68.7, No. 159 Greenwich-av., south-west corner of Horatio-st.; one two-story building, with lot 16.5 by 87.6, No. 8 Horatio-st., south side, between Greenwich and 8th sts.; one four-story brick house, front, and a three-story brick building, rear, with lot 25 by 87.6, No. 9 Jane-st., north side, 150.4 feet west of Greenwich-av.; one brick cottage and office, with two lots, together in size 34.7 by 76 by 32.1 by 72.4, Nos. 503 and 505 Hudson-st., west side, 50.5 feet south of West 12th-st.; one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 19 by 88 by & by 82, No. 506 Canal-st., south side, 61 feet west of Greenwich-st.; one two-story and attic brick house, with lot 19.10 by 76.3 by 19.8 by 72.4, No. 323 Bleecker-st., east side, between Grove and Christopher sts.; one three-story brick house, with lot 22.9 by 80, No. 30 6th-av., east side, 45.6 set north of Waverley-place; one brick store and dwelling, with lot 25 by 100, No. 2 9th-st., south-west corner of 16th-st.; one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20.5 by 92, No. 137 West 19th-st., north side, 417.6 feet west of 6th-av.; one two-story frame building, with lot 25.6 by 50, No. 453 9th-av., west side, 24.9 feet north of 35th-st.; one two-story frame house, with two lots, each 25.1 by 100, Nos. 676, 678, and 680 9th-av., south-east corner of 47th-st.; one three-story frame house, front, and two-story frame house, rear, with lot 20 by 100, No. 504 West 47th-st., north-east corner 48th-st.; one three-story frame building, with lot 23 by 100, No. 2,156 3d-av., north side, 25 feet south of 113th-st.; three lots, each 25.3 by 75, on 68th-av. Boulevard, west side, 325.3 feet north of 117th-st.; two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 122d-st., south side, 35 feet east of Lexington-av.; one frame building, with two lots, each 25 by 70, on 48th-st., east side, 49.11 feet south of 128th-st.; two lots, each 25 by 100, on 10th-av., east side, 49.11 feet north of 138th-st.; one lot 27 by 49.3 by 24.11 by 59.10, on New-av., north-west corner 139th-st.; two lots together in size 49.11 by 100, on 139th-st., north-east corner 134th-st.; one lot 25 by 99.11, on West 134th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 12th-av.; one lot 25.4 by 134.3 by 25 by 138.5, on St. Nicholas-av., west side, 177.3 feet south of 141st-st., and the plot of land 44 by 147.7 by 200 by 382, on 11th-av., south side, known as lot No. 28, Dyckman estate.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred McIntire, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 134 East 47th-st., south side, 125 feet east of Lexington-av.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Bradbury C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the brick shot tower and one-story frame dwelling, with plot of land 373 by 303.10 by 280.10 on East 53d-st., north side, running through to East River, 419 feet east of 1st-av., and bounded on the east side by the East River.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Theodore T. Hascall, Esq., Referee, four lots, each 25 by 100.5 on East 59th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 5th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jefferson R. Cutting, Esq., Referee, of lot 25 by 102.2, on East 76th-st., north side, 273 feet east of Avenue A.

Tuesday, March 19.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the following desirable improved City real estate: One three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 21 by 98.9, No. 211 West 25th-st., north side, between 7th and 8th sts.; one three-story Mansard roof, brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 203 West 33d-st., north side, between 5th and 6th sts.; one three-story brick tenement-houses, with lots, each 12.6 by 100, Nos. 530 and 532 West 37th-st., south side, between 10th and 11th sts.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the three-story and attic brick house, with lease of lot, 25 by 65, No. 156 East Broadway, north side, 79.2 feet south of Rutgers-st., and two two-story frame houses, with lots 25 by 50 by 25 by 50, Nos. 152 and 154 Canal-st., south side, in rear of the above; lease has 10 years to run from May 1, 1877; ground rent, $600 per annum and taxes.

By Edward D. Boyd, Referee in the Court of Common Pleas, partition sale, William H. Rafferty, Esq., Referee, of the four story brick store and tenement-house, front, and three-story brick tenement-house, rear, with lot 25 by 75, No. 235 Stanton-st., south side, 50 feet east of Willett-st.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Gilbert, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 92, No. 23 West 20th-st., north side, 520 feet west of 5th-av.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Bradbury C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame buildings, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 504 West 41st-st., south side, 125 feet west of 10th-av. Also, similar sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one lot 33 by 100.8, on Fifth-st., south side, 40 feet west of Madison-av.

Wednesday, March 20.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the two-story frame house, with lot 23 by 98.9, No. 217 West 34th-st., north side, 200 feet west of 7th-av.

By Edward Pettinger, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 50.11, No. 115 Delancey-st., north side, 25 feet east of Essex-st.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store, with lot 29.6 by 20, No. 25 Old-slip, north side, between Front and Water sts. Also, a similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 22.2 by 100.11 by 87 by 34.6 by 31.6 by 75.8, on East 138th-st., south side, 192.6 feet west of 3d-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Timothy F. Neville, Esq., Referee, of one lot 17.3 by 84, 3 by 35.8 by 17 by 100.4 by 43.6, on West 11th-st., south side, 143.7 feet east of 6th-av.; also, the three-story brick dwelling-houses, with lots, each 22 by 94.10, Nos. 120 to 124 West 11th-st., south side, 158.10 feet east of 6th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas S. Moore, Esq., Referee, of the four-story stone-front building, with lot, 27 by 100, No. 733 Broadway, west side, 54 feet north of Waverley-place.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20 by 90 by 90.1 by 85, on West 53d-st., south side, 325 feet east of 7th-av.

Thursday, March 21.

By Scott & Myers, public auction sale, six lots, together in size 150 by 98.9 by 150 by 60.10, on West 137th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 6th-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William B. Winterton, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick stores and tenement-house, with lot 19.9 by 78, No. 1,562 3d-av., west side, 40.6 feet south of 88th-st. Also, similar sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 16.7 by 100.10, No. 542 East 117th-st., south side, 428.7 feet east of Avenue A, and four lots, each 25 by 201.10, on West 124th-st., north side, running through to 125th-st., 100 feet east of No. 9 Nicholas-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, of the two-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 24.8 by 98.10, No. 3 Jay-st., north side, between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Also, similar sale, by Purroy, Referee, of a plot of land 41.8 by 83 by 74.1 by 100, on 103d-st., west side, 17 feet north of 41st-st., also a frontage of 33 feet on 41st-st.

By Louis Meeker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Albert Stickney, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 92, No. 38 East 19th-st., south side, 243 feet west of 4th-av.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one and two story brick stables, with two lots, each 25 by 100.5, Nos. 219 and 221 West 46th-st., north side, 425 feet east of 8th-av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. S. Hammersley, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18 by 100.5, No. 132 East 53d-st., south side, 180 feet west of Lexington-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William V. Leary, Esq., Referee, of the three three-story brick dwelling-houses and stores, with lots, each 21 by 100, Nos. 991, 993, and 995 3d-av., north-east corner of 59th-st. Also, similar sale, Smith E. Lane, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 102, No. 351 East 84th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 1st-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Whalen, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front tenement-house and store, with lot 20 by 74, No. 2,264 1st-av., east side, 66 feet north of 116th-st. Also, two good buildings, with three lots, each 20 by 70, Nos. 1,997, 1,999, 2,001, and 2,003 1st-av., east side, 21.10 feet south of 116th-st.

By James L. Wells, at Ulmer's Hotel, Tremont, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Silas D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 45 by 100 by 81 by 100, on 145th-st., north side, 475 feet east of Willis-av., 25d Ward; also, two lots, each 20 by 100, on Madison-av., east side, known as lot No. 6, on a map of Adamsville.

Friday, March 22.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 18 by 98.9, No. 230 East 32d-st., south side, 275 feet west of 1st-av.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot of land 25 by 98.9, No. 38 East 36th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 4th-av.

By William Kennelly, a foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Bernard Reilly, Esq., Referee, of the slaughter-houses, with three lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 318, 320, and 322 1st-av., east side, 25 feet south of 46th-st. Also, similar houses, with plot of land 60 by 25, Nos. 402 and 404 east 46th-st., south side, 40 feet east of 1st-av.

By L. J. Phillips, Andrew's sale of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.6 by 100.5, No. 322 East 50th-st., south side, 200.6 feet east of 2d-av.

By Louis Meeker, a foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the four story brick store, three-story frame dwelling-house, three three-story frame stores and dwelling-houses, and two two-story frame houses, with plot of land 100.8 by 152.2, Nos. 1,322, 1,324, and 1,326 4th-av., north-east corner of 86th-st.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Whalen, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 24.3 by 100, on 156th-st., north side, 274.9 feet east of Cortlandt-av.

By John T. Draper, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sarrent P. Stearns, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 257.6, on 11th-av. as proposed, 371 feet north of the lands of Sheppard Knapp. Also, a plot of land, 100 by 172.6, on 11th-av., west side, 414.7 feet north of the above lands, known on a map of property of the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb as Lots Nos. 4 and 12.

Saturday, March 23.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. S. Hammersley, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the one-story frame and brick store, with lot 20.7 by 42, No. 13 Bayard-st., south side, 108.11 feet west of Forsyth-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Douglas Campbell, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front building house, with lot 21.10 by 98.9, No. 7 East 31st-st., north side, 171.10 feet east of 5th-av. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Frederick W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of two two-story brick tenement-houses, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 532 West 50th-st., south side, 400 feet west of 10th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, James M. Smith, Esq., Referee, of lots, each 25 by 94, on 1st-av., east side, 27.2 feet south of 79th-st.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

NEW-YORK.

By C. J. Lyon.

1 three-story brick and frame tenement-house, with lot, No. 414 Madison-st., s. e. corner of Grand-st., lot 25x99.7, ... $6,175

1 two-story frame house, with three lots, East 69th-st., s. a., 398 ft. e. of Avenue A, each lot 25x100.4, and one lot fronting on East River, 75.3 ft. s. of 69th-st., lot 25.1x75 4,000

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 three-story brick store and tenement-house, with lease of lot, No. 208 3d-av., w. a., 23 ft. n. of 18th-st., lot 23x98.9; leased, May 1, 1866; term, 21 years; ground rent, $400 per annum $7,215

By John T. Boyd.

2 four-story brick buildings, with lots, Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 47th-st., lots together 40.5x85 ..... $29,000

1 similar building, with lot, Lexington-av., s. a., 60.5 ft. s. of 47th-st., lot 20x85 14,000

1 similar building, with lot, No. 130 East 47th-st., s. a., 85 ft. e. of Lexington-av.; lot 20x 100.5 13,000

3 similar buildings, with lots, East 47th-st., s. a., 183 ft. e. of Lexington-av., each lot 18x100.5.. 33,000

1 similar house, with lot, East 47th-st., s. a., adjoining above, lot 17x100.5 10,500

By Louis Meeker.

1 two-story frame dwelling-house, with lot, No. 206 East 50th-st., s. a., 90 ft. e. of 3d-av.; lot 20.2x60 ..... $4,000

By Gerard Betts.

1 frame factory building, with four lots, Rider-av., w. a., 403 ft. s. of 144th-st.; each lot 25x 125 ..... $6,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 15.

2d-av., s. e. corner of 76th-st., 27x100: Solomon Bellman and wife to Herman Tonyes $14,500

8th-av., n. w. corner of 15th-st., 24.4x75; Stephen F. Beekman to George W. Mercein 2,500

8th-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 20th-st., 25x100; Peter B. Marks and wife to Henry McAleenan 13,000

Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 53d-st., 17.9x 95; Kate E. Butler and husband to Louis Brost. 21,000

124th-st., n. s., 297.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 37.6x 100.11; Louis Brost and wife to Kate E. Butler. 18,000

114th-st., s. s., 69.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.6x 100.11; Walker Coburn and wife to Jennie T. Cox 7,000

2d-av., n. s., 118.9 ft. s. of 87th-av., 18.9x98.9; Jose Govin y Domingues to Rita Govin de Freiles 2,000

Fordham-av., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Spring-place, 25 x106; irregular, 23d Ward; Jacob Schoering and wife to John McMahon 3,000

101st-st., n. s. of Riverside Drive to 102d-st.x 142.10, ¼ part of; Benjamin F. Raynor to Benjamin A. Willis 25,000

Henry-st., n. s., lot No. 101; A. H. Brummel to Michael McMahon 5,000

Madison-av., n. e. corner 41st-st., 25x100; Anne Livermore to Fannie J. Helmuth 45,000

Madison-av., s. w. corner of 77th-st., 100x102.2; Martha M. Huylar and husband to Seth M. Milliken 57,000

2d-av., w. s., 24.1½ ft. n. of 22d-st., 63.8x24.8; Terrence ——— and wife to Patrick McManus.. 18,600

42d-st., n. s., 337.6 ft. w. of 10th-av.; 19.7x100; Mary E. Higgins to Ann Steward 1,980

Broadway, w. s., near Anthony-st. also, Bleecker-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Crosby-st., 22x150; also, Greene-st., e. s., 154 ft. s. of Bleecker-st., 24x 100; also, Pearl-st., n. e. corner of Hanover-st., 21x23; also, Williams-st., 50 ft. n. of Beaver-st. Also, Cedar-st., s. s., Nos. 44, 46, and 48, 1-12 part of; Benjamin L. Swan, jr., Trustee, to Emily E. Post ..... nom.

52d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 12.6x154; Thomas B. Kerr to Dennis Loonie 20,000

33d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9; Margaret Ivey and husband to Mary Coleman. 11,300

Academy-st., corner Seaman-st.; also, Bloomingdale road, w. s., 100 ft. n. of 130th-st., 25x 100.6; Charles B. Wright to Helen E. Aitken.. 2,000

28th-st., East, No. 18; United States Trust Company to James H. Wood 21,500

85th-st., s. s., 120.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 102.2x80; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to Kieran Egan 5,000

131st-st., s. s., 100 ft. of 1st-av., 20x100; G. C. Leeds, Referee, to Henry A. Petrie 4,000

Broadway, lot No. 49; J. Bassett, Referee, to Sarah L. Ely 2,000

Water-st., Nos. 614 and 618; J. J. Thomasson, Referee, to Bank for Savings 18,000

26th-st., s. s., 2 Spectacle Farm, 10th sva., 25x 98.9; R. M. Henry, Referee, to Gustavus B. Sanford 2,100

Canal-st., No. 193; A. Roe, Referee, to John Stemme 3,000

96th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.5; E. E. Wales, Referee, to Equitable Life Assurance Society 25,000

69th-st., s. s., 398 ft. e. of Avenue A, 75x100.4; B. Dodge, Referee, to Christian Hoppe 4,000

25th-st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9; T. N. Little, Referee, to Daniel S. Slawson 3,000

25th-st., n. s., 235 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9; same to same 3,000

LEASES RECORDED.

242d-st., s. s., 477.4 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20 years, from 1866; Benjamin Moore to Elizabeth M. Bailey $70

Broadway, s. e. c. of Broome-st., 21 years; William Gilliian to Sarah A. Randall 3,500

Clinton-place, s. of 9th-av., 21 years; Sailors' Snug Harbor to Kathy A. Dowsdale 500

Henry-st., n. s., lot No. 1,001, 21 years; Catharine A. Hodges to A. H. Brummel 230

127th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 8th-av., 5 years; Divine Burke to James A. Feely 125

Contract for property, 71st-st., n. s., East, No. 106; John F. Sheehy to Bridget ——— 18,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Ackerman, Henry B., and wife to Equitable Assurance Society, s. s. of 43d-st., w. of 9th-av., 1 year $4,000

Beeches, Maria F., c/ M. Livingston, s. s. of Henry-st., w. of Jefferson-st., 3 years 7,500

Brost, Louis, and wife to Kate E. Butler, s. s. of Lexington-av., n. of 53d-st., 5 years 5,500

Brown, Paul S., and wife to Thomas H. O'Connor, Executor, s. a. corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., 3 years 17,000

Clark, Elizabeth J., and husband to Henry M. Sands, s. s. of 16th-st., s. of 6th-av., 4 years... 7,000

De Ferriere, Therese F., to Mary L. Livingston, s. s. of Henry-st., w. of Jefferson-st., 3 years.. 5,500

Derr, Philippina, and husband to D. Knabe; Prospect-av., 24th Ward, 2 years 4,000

Dorpheyer, Hugh R., and wife to Mary A. Geyer, as Executrix, s. s. of Jane-st., w. of Hudson, 1 year 5,000

Downing, Wealthy A., and husband to Phebe Hayes; s. s. of Clinton-place, s. of 9th-st., 5 years 2,000

Fox, Charles, and wife, to Cecelia Hollmann; s. s. of Lexington-av., n. of 94th-st., 3 months. 8,500

Frank, Louis, and husband, to Adam Steiger; s. s. of 2d-av., n. of 53d-st., 5 years 10,000

Friend, Louis, to Mary Schiller; s. s. of 3d-av., n. of 53d-st 2,000

Hanley, John R., to George W. Faschnacht; s. s. 115 ft. s. of 4th-av ..... none

Hatch, Edith A., and wife to Jennie Colvell, w. of Lexington-av., s. of Seventy-first-st 175

Hollister, Charles, to Thomas L. Kane, s. s. of 46th-st., w. of 1st-av., 2 years 5,000

McMahon, Thomas, to H. Brummell, s. s. of Henry-st., lot No. 1,001, 3 years 1,000

Mahrbach, Moses, and wife, to James Lynch, No. 340 East 9th-st., 1 year 5,000

Moncrieff, Evelina A., and husband to A. C. Kingsland, s. s. of Madison-av., n. of 54th-st., 3 years 17,000

Muhlfeld, Cath M. and wife, to Martha M. Hyslop, s. w. corner of Madison-av. and 77th-st., 15 years 50,000

Schreyer, Magdalena and others, to Henry Meyer, s. of 42d-st., w. of 10th-av., 2 years 4,000

Schuh, John, and wife, to John Frees, Waverley-st., 224 West, 2 years 1,400

Slawson, Daniel, to T. N. Little, Referee, s. s. of 25th-st., w. of 2d-av., 2 years 1,027

Same to same, s. s. of 25th-st., w. of 2d-av., 2 years 1,200

Wood, James H., to United States Trust Company; s. s. of 26th-st., w. of Madison-av., 5 years 50,000

Wood, James H., to Richard L. Townsend, same property, 3 months 1,500

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

Allen, Horatio P., Executor, to A. R. Cooper $8,000

Allen, Horatio P., Executor, to C. A. C. Comstock. 5,000

Same to same 3,000

Bell, William, to Martha B. Tomkins 4,000

Colyer, Hannah, to Mary Pell 1,000

Kidg, Emanuel, to Henry Meigs 3,200

Felder, Christian, to Amelia Hoppe 1,700

Felder, Christian, to Henry Hoppe 1,000

Isaacs, William M., & George Bell 5,000

Nelson, Thomas, to C. Augusta Stevens 2,750

Willett, Samuel, to R. B. Willett, Executor 15,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZE SIDE STOOP BROWN-STONE DWELLING,

46th-st., just east of Broadway; (the block;) low price.

V. E. STEVENSON, Jr., 561 5th-av., & Pine, and 53 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—56TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 4th avs.—Four splendid cabinet-finished four-story Brown-stone houses, 20 by 55 feet; lot 25,000. E. H. PURDY, Trustee, Nos. 42 to 48 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF BARGAINS IN Brown-stone houses, $10,000 to $25,000, on the line of Broadway and 5th-av. JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway, corner 52d-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 126 EAST 78TH-ST., THREE stories, brown stone, high stoop, 18x48x100, in complete repair. Price, $14,000. N. A. COWDREY, No. 25 William-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 48 EAST 29TH-ST., FOUR stories, brown-stone, high stoop, 22x52x100, in complete repair. Price, $25,000. N. A. COWDREY, No. 46 East 29th-st.

LEXINGTON-AV., AND 47TH-ST.—FOR Sale, first-class four-story brown-stone houses; trimmed in hard wood; terms easy. Apply on the premises from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE 26-FOOT Lot, No. 12 Liberty-st. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF JOHN D. LEWIS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on MONDAY, MARCH 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of the Executors of John D. Lewis, deceased:

Bleecker-st.—Nos. 607 and 605, w. s., between Bank and West 12th sts.

Greenwich-av.—No. 129, south-west corner of Horatio-st.

Horatio-st.—No. 8, s. s., near Greenwich-av.

Jane-st.—No. 9, n. s., near Greenwich-av.

Canal-st.—No. 506, n. s., near Greenwich-st.

Bleecker-st.—No. 323, s. s., between Christopher and Grove sts.

Sixth-av.—No. 30, e. s., between Waverley-place and 8th-st.

Ninth-av.—No. 87, south-west corner of 16th-st.

West Nineteenth-st.—No. 137, n. s., between 6th and 7th avs.

Ninth-av.—No. 453, w. s., between 35th and 36th sts., with 1 on 35th-st.

Ninth-av.—No. 676, 678, 680, south-east corner of 47th-st.

Third-av.—No. 2,156, w. s., between 117th and 118th sts.

Sixth-av. Boulevard.—Three lots, w. s., 25.2 feet n. of 117th-st., 300 feet.

One Hundred and Twenty-second-st.—Two lots, s. s., 35 feet e. of Lexington-av.

Forest-av.—Building and lots, e. s., 49.11 feet s. of 128th-st.

Tenth-av.—Two lots, e. s., 49.11 feet n. of 138th-st.

New-av.—One lot, north-west corner of 139th-st.

Twelfth-av.—Two lots, north-east corner of 134th-st.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-st.—One lot, n. s., 100 feet e. of 12th-av.

St. Nicholas-av.—One lot, w. s., 177 feet s. of 141st-st.

One Hundred and Fiftieth-st.—One lot, n. s., 425 feet e. of 10th-av.

Eleventh and Fort George ave.—Lot No. 28, Dyckman estate.

Maps at office of auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway:

West Twenty-fifth-street.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 211, north side, between 7th and 8th avs.; lot 21 by 98.9.

West Thirty-third-street.—Three-story and mansard roof brown-stone house and lot, No. 205, north side, between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 20 by 98.9.

West Thirty-seventh-street.—The two four-story brick tenement-houses, and lots Nos. 530 and 532, south side, between 10th and 11th avs.; lots 12.6 by 100 each.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, Auctioneers, will sell by auction on THURSDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The lease of No. 46 Canal-st. of Andrew C. Hudson, deceased, and Bergen, in the State of New-Jersey, and in the office of the Secretary of said State, as follows, namely: All and singular the rights of the party of the first part, from and including Piermont, on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of the said railway on Lake Erie, and the railway known as the Newburg Branch, from Newburg to the main line; and also all that part of the railway designated as the Buffalo Branch of the Erie Railway, extending from Hornellsville to Attica, in the State of New-York; and also all other railways belonging to the company in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, or any of them, together with all the lands, tracts, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers, wharves, structures, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, franchises, privileges, and rights of the said company; and also all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools, machinery, manufactures or unmanufactured materials, coal, wood, and supplies of every kind belonging or appertaining to the said company; and all tolls, income, issues, and profits arising out of the said property, and all rights to receive or recover the same; also all the estate, right, title, and interest, terms and remainder of terms, franchises, privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature, in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or unto the Erie Railway Company by the Union Railroad Company, by the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company, by the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company, by the Long Dock Company; together with all and singular the emoluments, income, advantages, tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.

The aforesaid sale, as directed under said writ issued out of said Court of Chancery, will be made as therein directed, and subject expressly to the lien of certain mortgages existing upon the property described as aforesaid, to secure the payment of certain bonds issued and to be issued by the said party of the first part, and to the supplemental mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and to that of the consolidated mortgage known as the first consolidated mortgage of the Erie Railway Company, and also to the prior mortgages known as the first, second, third, and fourth mortgages, made by the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, to the extent of so much of said property as is contained respectively therein, and will take place at the time and on the day designated hereinbefore, or any subsequent day and place at which the Referee shall adjourn said sale under the judgment obtained in above said in the State of New-York, so as that said sales shall both be made together and for the one prices and bid, and in all things in accordance with the direction of said execution.

Given under my hand at Newark, this 13th day of December, A. D. 1877. WILLIAM PATERSON, Master in Chancery.

RICHARD WAYNE PARKER, Solicitor of complainants, Newark, N. J.

The above sale stands adjourned to take place on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1878, at the same hour and place. WILLIAM PATERSON,

Master in Chancery.

ja26-1awtixs

ERIE RAILWAY.—FORECLOSURE SALE.—In Supreme Court of the State of New-York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY AND OTHERS, defendants.—By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale rendered and entered in the Clerk's office of the said Supreme Court in the above-entitled action on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1877, I, George Clarkson Curtis, Referee, appointed therein to sell and singular, the mortgaged premises, franchises, and property, both real, personal, and mixed, mentioned in the complaint in this action and described in the said judgment and decree, being the same mortgaged or intended so to be to the plaintiff, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, by a mortgage bearing date the fourth day of February, A. D. 1874, do hereby give notice that on the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Bernard Smyth, Auctioneer, I shall proceed to sell and shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property: All and singular the railways of the said company, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of the said railway on Lake Erie, and the railway, known as the Newburg Branch, from Newburg to the main line; and also all that part of the railway designated as the Buffalo Branch of the Erie Railway, extending from Hornellsville to Attica, in the State of New-York; and also all other railways belonging to the company in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, or any of them, together with all the lands, tracts, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers, wharves, structures, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, franchises, privileges, and rights of the said company, and also all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools, machinery, manufactures or unmanufactured materials, coal, wood, and supplies of every kind belonging or appertaining to the said company; and all tolls, income, issues, and profits arising out of the said property, and all rights to receive or recover the same; also all the estate, right, title, and interest, terms and remainder of terms, franchises, privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature, in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or unto the Erie Railway Company by the Union Railroad Company, by the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company, by the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company, by the Long Dock Company; together with all and singular the emoluments, income, advantages, tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.

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MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

A RUNAWAY BOY'S STORY.

THE ADVERTISEMENT THAT THREW LIGHT ON THE CAREER OF A MESSENGER BOY —A CLAIM FROM BOSTON THAT THE LAD DENIES TO RECOGNIZE.

About a month ago an intelligent lad, about 14 years of age, giving his name as George H. Hoyt, entered the store of George A. Clark & Brother, dealers in spool cotton, at No. 400 Broadway, and asked for a situation as a messenger. The lad said that he was from Boston, was an orphan, and had come to this City to seek his fortune. The lad's manner so prepossessed Mr. George F. Daman, the manager for the firm, that he at once engaged him as a messenger at a salary of $4 per week, and allowed the boy to become an inmate of his family. The lad attended to his duties so promptly, and exhibited so much intelligence in performing them, that he became a great favorite with the firm, and his conduct at home was so unexceptionable that Mr. Daman took a fatherly interest in his welfare. In one of yesterday morning's papers appeared an advertisement describing the boy as having disappeared, and signed Mrs. G. H. Hoyt, No. 5 Fayette-street, Boston.

The advertisement naturally attracted the attention of Mr. Daman, and he asked Hoyt whether he was the boy referred to. Hoyt admitted that he was, but said that Mrs. G. H. Hoyt, whose name appeared in the advertisement, was not his mother, nor did she have any claim on him. Mr. Daman not wishing to harbor a runaway, at once informed Capt. Yale, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who sent Officer Shiels to the house. The officer took the boy to the station-house, and thence to the Police Central Office. The lad was taken before Inspector McDermott, and to that officer gave the following narrative of his life. He said that his right name is George Henry Powers. The lad was born in Providence, R. I. He has no recollection of his mother, and believes she died while he was an infant. His father resided in Haverhill, Mass., and about six years ago went south in search of employment. Before leaving he placed his boy in charge of Mrs. G. H. Hoyt, and he remained in her charge from that time, assuming the name of George H. Hoyt. About two years ago Mrs. Hoyt moved to Boston, taking George with her. She obtained employment for him as an errand boy, and he earned $3 a week, which she gave to Hoyt, who led all their acquaintances to believe that she was his mother. He did not hear from his father during all this time, and believes that he is dead. On the 1st of February last Hoyt and his children quarrelled with the boy and told him to leave. He did so, and walked a portion of the distance from Boston to Providence, R. I., and borrowed enough money to take him the rest of the way to that city. There he worked for 10 days until he saved money enough to pay his passage to this City. The lad's story was told in so straightforward a manner as to convince Inspector McDermott that he was telling the truth. George said that he was very comfortable in his situation, and as Mr. Daman did not charge him anything for his board he had saved up $12 out of his wages. He was well satisfied with his prospects and decidedly objected to returning to Boston. The lad was detained at Police Head-quarters and reached the last stages of degraded womanhood. The Justice called her attention kindly to these examples of the future that awaited her if she continued to pursue her downward path, and strove to persuade her to reform. She listened sullenly, with a frown upon her face, as he warned her, and, when finally he resolved to commit her to the House of the Good Shepherd in the hope that a sojourn there might reclaim her from a life of shame, she muttered angrily: "Very little good it will do me. I will be worse when I come out than I am now," and turned away scowling. She was placed in charge of an officer, who held a paper committing her to the Institution for six months.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.

A MEETING IN AID OF THE MOVEMENT TO ESTABLISH A WORKING MEN'S CLUB UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CHURCH.

A meeting in aid of the movement to establish the Lebanon Working Men's Club was held last night at the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison-avenue, of which Rev. Dr. Sabine is Rector. The assemblage was addressed by Rev. Dr. Bevan, of the Brick Church; Rev. James Marshall, of Lebanon Mission Chapel, and Mr. Benjamin C. Wetmore as to the scope of the enterprise, its aims, and the means necessary to insure its success. Rev. Dr. Bevan, who has been identified in England with the movement to ameliorate and elevate the social condition of the working classes, was the first speaker. He said that the class sought to be reached by this effort was not the class that needed charity—not the idle or pauper class—but the class of working men, the laborer, and the artisan—men who needed direction in their plans, and who would then be able to help themselves, and who had spirit and pride enough to do so. It was unfortunate that the mass of people who make up what is called the Christian community did not number, even in London, where something has already been done to draw them into some bond of fellowship with the Church, more than 1 per cent., and from what he had seen here he was satisfied we were no better off. It might sound strange, as coming from one who hailed from "an effete European monarchy," but he felt bound to say it nevertheless, that the lines of social distinction in this country were more universally marked than in Europe; and it was carried nowhere here with more vigor than in our churches. A church that separated itself from the masses was doomed, and instead of being Christian churches, our church organizations have more of the character of select Christian clubs. The only true method of reaching the working people, the bone and sinew of the population, was to elevate their social life by the formation for them of substitutes for the liquor saloon, the gambling-house, and other evil resorts. Let the churches unite their hands and establish clubs for social and mental advancement and physical recreation, excluding the pauper element therefrom, because they were not proper associates or equals for working men. It would, perhaps, best be called a Christian socialism that was needed—not a pauperizing or patronizing of the work people, but a meeting of Christians with them—no matter the day being or where—and there meeting with them on the level as brothers. This was the principle on which the Working Men's College of London had been founded by the efforts of Frederick Dennison Maurice, Charles Kingsley, and John Ruskin, where education, recreation, and religion were combined.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell next spoke, directing his remarks mainly to the needs of the district in which Lebanon Chapel is situated. For eight blocks westward from Grand-Street Ferry, he said, there was not one Protestant Church except Lebanon Chapel. It was only a few days since all the political elements of the City were agitated to their centre over the fear that some district or another was to be cheated of its political representation. What were Christians doing to secure their representation by churches in the down-town wards? In the three wards, adjacent to Lebanon Chapel, there were 15,000 persons, of whom 70 per cent were native born, and among them no seating-rooms, church clubs, or churches. Such a state of affairs was a satire on New-York Protestantism. The district was abundantly cursed with beer shops, political clubs, and coffee-and-cake-and-beer and free lunch saloons in all of them, and they were the only convenient change of scene for the working man after his day's toil. The only way to reform him was to give him convenient clubs, under good moral influences, with perfect liberty of thought and action, and trust to the better nature within him for the growth and working of Christian grace.

Mr. Wetmore made the closing address, reciting his experience in the work, but emphatically asserting that too much "religion" must not be thrust upon these clubs. Give the members better social and moral surroundings, backgammon, dominoes, and coffee, instead of rum, tobacco, and gambling, a share in the management and maintenance, and so develop an interest in the association, and a sure foundation will be laid for the work.

THE CASE OF GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.

Mr. Selah Chamberlain, the Receiver of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., the bankrupt brokers, will file his answer in the Court of Common Pleas to-day to the petition of Mr. Francis G. Saltonstall, to have him removed from the position of Receiver. His answer is a denial of the more important charges. He states that Saltonstall has no interest, lein, or claim upon the property of the firm, and that Perry H. Smith and William B. Taylor, whose affidavits are annexed to the petitions, are not creditors of the firm, unless they are creditors at large, and have no interest whatever in any property in its possession, or in the possession of the Receiver. Mr. Chamberlain claims that no unfair advantage was taken of the statements of Mr. Warren E. Greenleaf on March 1, 1878; that the latter was not beside himself with grief, nor was it true that he did not know what he was doing. He further states that immediately after the death of John B. Norris, he came to the City of New-York at the request of Augustus W. Greenleaf, who informed him that the current business was prosperous, and expressed his willingness to assist in the liquidation of the affairs of the firm. In conclusion, he says that he believes the petition of Saltonstall, and the affidavits of Perry H. Smith and William Taylor are the work of one week's effort on the part of Messrs. Sewell & Pierce to get together a body of creditors to attack him, and prevent the adjustment of the affairs of the firm, and that since judgment was entered, on the 7th inst., 25 different persons have proved their claims against Greenleaf, Norris & Co., and have made themselves parties to this suit.

AN ARGUMENT ABOUT OYSTER-SHELLS.

Daniel Hogan was engaged on Saturday night last in front of the coffee and cake saloon No. 7 Fulton-street in the classic employment of opening oysters. As he extracted each succulent bivalve from its shells he threw the latter into the street, utterly disdaining the Aldermanic ordinance which especially prohibits such disposition of refuse oyster-shells. He was engaged in this pursuit when, at 3:30 o'clock, Officer Flanagan, of the Oak-Street Station, passed by and warned him of the existence of the ordinance. Hogan treated the warning with the same contempt he showed for the ordinance, whereupon Officer Flanagan, though off duty at the time, took him into custody. Yesterday Hogan's employer, a talkative little Hebrew, appeared in the Tombs Police Court to explain matters. "Dot officer has got a grudge against my business and this poy," he said. This having apparently no convincing effect on Justice Murray's mind, the Hebrew stood upon tip-toe, and, assuming a very confidential air, placed the rim of his beaver against his face to conceal it from Flanagan, and softly whispered to Justice Murray, "and, father more, dot officer was inclined to drink." "Yes; he's a very bad man, indeed, I'm afraid," responded Justice Murray, with a knowing look at Officer Flanagan; "he arrests parties in your place for assault and battery. He's a frightfully bad character; but, as the same time, your boy will have to pay $5 for the oyster-shell matter." "O my kraceous, Shudge, only six oyster-shells; dot's awful hard on the poor poy." The Hebrew was invited to cease arguing, and the "poor poy" paid his fine.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY FRUSTRATED.

While Officer Sweeney, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was passing through South-street on Saturday night his attention was attracted to a man upon Pier No. 8, who was struggling to escape from a rough-looking young fellow who held him captive. On the opposite side of the street, dimly visible through the shadow of a wall, were four other young fellows, equally rough and dangerous looking. As soon as they saw the officer they whistled softly to warn their comrade on the pier, and then took to their heels, followed by the rough on the pier, who as soon as he heard the whistle released his prisoner. He was captured by the officer and locked up in the station-house. Upon arraignment at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, it was discovered that he was Michael Crowley, a member of the notorious "Stable Gang" of thieves. The complainant gave his name as Dennis O'Day, but showed great reluctance to press any charge against the prisoner, evidently in fear violent treatment at the hands of his confederates. Finally, however, he signed a complaint. Crowley gave the rather vague occupation of "working in a foundry," and was sent to the Island for three months in default of $500 bail.

ONLY SIXTEEN AND DRUNK.

A shaggy-headed lad who gave his name as John Harrington, and who bore the appearance of having just recovered from a debauch, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of drunkenness. He was only 16 years of age, and a student in the Academy of the Christian Brothers in Thirty-second-street. It appeared that, but for the charity of his uncle he would be a pauper, as his mother and sisters were inmates of St. Joseph's Convent in Eighty-first-street, being unable to support themselves. The lad had been a student with the Christian Brothers for six years, his tuition fees, board, and lodgings being paid by his uncle. He told the court that it was the first time he had ever been intoxicated, and explained that the liquor had been given him by a boy with whom he was acquainted. He was very severely lectured by Justice Murray for disgracing his school, and for his want of respect for himself and the good name of his kind relative, and was finally discharged upon promising never to drink again.

LIFTING A CHURCH DEBT.

EDWARD KIMBALL IN POUGHKEEPSIE

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH NOT YET FREED—A DAY DEVOTED TO THE WORK OF COLLECTING—$5,903 OF AN $8,500 FUNDED DEBT SECURED—MR. KIMBALL'S MODE OF OPERATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 17.—Edward Kimball, the noted laborer on church debts, arrived in this city last evening, to unload the debt of the Congregational Church in Mill-street, Rev. E. A. Lawrence, Pastor. The church has an enrolled membership of about 200 and a congregation of about 500. It was built 16 or 18 years ago, and has a bonded debt of $8,500. During the past year the church had raised $3,600 by the envelope system. The morning was gloomy, with rain, sleet, and snow, and the attendance at church was not large. Rev. Mr. Lawrence introduced Mr. Kimball, who, after a few preliminary remarks, took up a pencil and paper, and suggested that the congregation before him allow their dinner to get cold, and give the dinner hour to the business of wiping out the church debt. "Last Sunday," said he, "I stood 11 hours in a church in Cambridge, 250 years old, and made it free." He then named Mr. Atkins, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Olivet, and Mr. Dudley as a committee to solicit subscriptions from the people before him, and supplied them with pencils and slips of paper. Said he: "We propose to divide this debt up in blocks; say we first get 10 blocks of $500 each, with the understanding that not one cent is to be paid unless the whole $5,000 is raised, and then I want you to pledge yourselves before God and the angels that you will never have a share in incurring another debt." The gentlemen named then held a brief consultation, and afterward commenced a tour of the aisles. "You can pay in installments one or two years and no interest charged, but all amounts less than $30 should be paid within 60 days," said Mr. Kimball loudly. At this juncture several persons rose and left the church, but no attention was paid to it. Again said Mr. Kimball to the collectors: "Don't bring up any subscriptions less than $500, $750, or $1,000. Hold all below that until the time comes to put them under the proper head." The solicitors worked earnestly, conversing with every one they approached, but there were many significant shakes of the head.

Once more Mr. Kimball spoke loudly: "I can go along for an hour without any subscriptions and not be discouraged." A collector walked up to him and handed him a piece of paper. He looked at it a moment and objected to it. "Why, you've made a noble start. Don't let us have any 'How come you so' or 'I told you so' talk; the debt is here, and it can be wiped out. Let this debt go to-day I shall be within $12,000 of $1,000,000 that I have thus far raised to pay church debts." Here some of the collectors sat down, when he told them they must keep moving, and he urged members to leave their seats and talk with each other upon the subject. All the time the collectors were at work Mr. Kimball related anecdotes in his recent experience. He acts as doctors that prescribe some stormy, perhaps some good men staid away on that account, and the collectors or others should put on their hats and go after them. One or two went out. "Now, then," said Mr. Kimball, "who'll give us two blocks?" No answer.

It was now 12:50, and people commenced to leave the church. The amount of two and three-and-a-half balance of the congregation showed nervousness and were fidgety, and the collectors assembled in the middle aisle and held a consultation.

Finally Mr. Kimball said, "Are there any subscriptions of $100 and upward?" The collectors, in response, ascended the pulpit and handed Mr. Kimball a number of slips and papers, when he read off a list of names and subscriptions as follow: G. W., $100; T. H., $100; N. M. Carter, $250; Mrs. Carpenter, $125; Mr. Carpenter, $125; Mrs. Bourne and daughter, $250; A Friend, $200; G. D. Aldrich, $200. These aggregated $2,100, and then was another pause and again the collectors consulted, and Mr. Kimball pleaded, and several more went out. Finally, Mr. Kimball announced that the ladies had agreed to pay $1,000 upon condition that they are to be relieved from church work hereafter, and be paid in, and that made the sum raised $3,100, the ladies taking two blocks of the debt. "Here's another $100," said Mr. Kimball. "From a Mr. Dudley, hand in some $50 subscriptions;" and the collectors passed in the following list: O. S. Atkins, $50; William T. Reed, $50; Mary Beardsly, $50; This made $3,450, and in five minutes after up went another list, as follows: William Smith, $50; Andrus, $50; Mrs. Hume, $500; N. M. Carter, $50, and the grand total was $4,100, and the clock had struck 1.

Mr. Kimball said: "Five hundred and fifty dollars in two minutes! That is certainly good. Now, make the whole amount $4,500, or more than half the debt, and I will dismiss you until evening." Some more persons went out, there was more nervousness, and the collectors were consulting again, when Mr. Smiley rose in his seat and, in appropriate remarks, closed by saying, "You can put me down for $250 more"—which made the subscription $4,350. "Who says $100 or $150 more?" said Kimball. N. M. Carter rose and said, "You can put me down for $100 more;" "and," added George Hannah, quickly. "I'll take the other $50." This made the amount $4,500, and there were not more than 60 persons left in the congregation. "But," said Mr. Kimball, "it was a good morning's work." Then the congregation was dismissed, and Mr. Kimball and the collectors and officers of the church withdrew to the lecture-room to arrange for the evening's labor of raising the other $4,000 of the indebtedness.

To-night the weather was still bad, and the congregation did not number over 60 when Mr. Kimball ascended the platform. After the opening service was finished he went at his work again. The subscriptions were very small, ranging from one cent to $25, till the whole day's work amounted to $5,003, when the congregation was dismissed. The balance of the debt will probably be forthcoming this week. Mr. Kimball leaves town in the morning.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE DENOUNCED.

Rev. S. Malone, Pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Second-street, Williamsburg, in his remarks yesterday at the principal service on the observance of St. Patrick's anniversary, denounced the celebration of it by street parades. "While the Irish race," he said, "is to be commended for many good qualities, they should not give ear to silver-tongued orators, but remember that they are no better nor worse than the people of other nations. What form of insanity is it," he said, "which makes them take St. Patrick from his niche in God's temple and take him to the street, making him a subject of derision and newspaper talk with each other upon the subject. All the time the collectors were at work Mr. Kimball related anecdotes in his recent experience. He acts as doctors that prescribe some stormy, perhaps some good men staid away on that account, and the collectors or others should put on their hats and go after them. One or two went out. "Now, then," said Mr. Kimball, "who'll give us two blocks?" No answer.

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Rev. S. Malone, Pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Second-street, Williamsburg, in his remarks yesterday at the principal service on the observance of St. Patrick's anniversary, denounced the celebration of it by street parades. "While the Irish race," he said, "is to be commended for many good qualities, they should not give ear to silver-tongued orators, but remember that they are no better nor worse than the people of other nations. What form of insanity is it," he said, "which makes them take St. Patrick from his niche in God's temple and take him to the street, making him a subject of derision and newspaper talk with each other upon the subject. All the time the collectors were at work Mr. Kimball related anecdotes in his recent experience. He acts as doctors that prescribe some stormy, perhaps some good men staid away on that account, and the collectors or others should put on their hats and go after them. One or two went out. "Now, then," said Mr. Kimball, "who'll give us two blocks?" No answer.

It was now 12:50, and people commenced to leave the church. The amount of two and three-and-a-half balance of the congregation showed nervousness and were fidgety, and the collectors assembled in the middle aisle and held a consultation.

Finally Mr. Kimball said, "Are there any subscriptions of $100 and upward?" The collectors, in response, ascended the pulpit and handed Mr. Kimball a number of slips and papers, when he read off a list of names and subscriptions as follow: G. W., $100; T. H., $100; N. M. Carter, $250; Mrs. Carpenter, $125; Mr. Carpenter, $125; Mrs. Bourne and daughter, $250; A Friend, $200; G. D. Aldrich, $200. These aggregated $2,100, and then was another pause and again the collectors consulted, and Mr. Kimball pleaded, and several more went out. Finally, Mr. Kimball announced that the ladies had agreed to pay $1,000 upon condition that they are to be relieved from church work hereafter, and be paid in, and that made the sum raised $3,100, the ladies taking two blocks of the debt. "Here's another $100," said Mr. Kimball. "From a Mr. Dudley, hand in some $50 subscriptions;" and the collectors passed in the following list: O. S. Atkins, $50; William T. Reed, $50; Mary Beardsly, $50; This made $3,450, and in five minutes after up went another list, as follows: William Smith, $50; Andrus, $50; Mrs. Hume, $500; N. M. Carter, $50, and the grand total was $4,100, and the clock had struck 1.

Mr. Kimball said: "Five hundred and fifty dollars in two minutes! That is certainly good. Now, make the whole amount $4,500, or more than half the debt, and I will dismiss you until evening." Some more persons went out, there was more nervousness, and the collectors were consulting again, when Mr. Smiley rose in his seat and, in appropriate remarks, closed by saying, "You can put me down for $250 more"—which made the subscription $4,350. "Who says $100 or $150 more?" said Kimball. N. M. Carter rose and said, "You can put me down for $100 more;" "and," added George Hannah, quickly. "I'll take the other $50." This made the amount $4,500, and there were not more than 60 persons left in the congregation. "But," said Mr. Kimball, "it was a good morning's work." Then the congregation was dismissed, and Mr. Kimball and the collectors and officers of the church withdrew to the lecture-room to arrange for the evening's labor of raising the other $4,000 of the indebtedness.

To-night the weather was still bad, and the congregation did not number over 60 when Mr. Kimball ascended the platform. After the opening service was finished he went at his work again. The subscriptions were very small, ranging from one cent to $25, till the whole day's work amounted to $5,003, when the congregation was dismissed. The balance of the debt will probably be forthcoming this week. Mr. Kimball leaves town in the morning.

COUNTERFEIT TRADE DOLLARS.

Maggie and Sarah Miller, who were arrested on Saturday night for passing counterfeit trade dollars, were arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. The officer who made the arrest testified that he followed the prisoners along Thirty-sixth-street from Ninth to Seventh avenues, and that they were met by a young man, who seemed perplexed. The girls then went to Broadway and along that thoroughfare to Thirty seventh-street, and thence to Seventh-avenue, where they entered the bakery of Louis Stellebauer, where they tendered a counterfeit trade dollar in payment for a 5-cent cake. The counterfeit is a very poor imitation of the genuine dollar, much lighter, and of a greasy appearance. The prisoners were committed to the Tombs in default of $2,000 each.

THE STATEN ISLAND FISH TROUBLES.

The act recently passed by the Richmond County Board of Supervisors for the preservation of fish in the Staten Island waters, appears likely to lead to trouble between the Staten Island fishermen and the members of the New-York Excelsior Fishing Club, through whose influence it is alleged to have been passed. The fishermen claim that, as they are compelled to use fykes with meshes of 4½ inches, which will not catch any Spring or Fall bass, and to be cast not more than 110 feet from low-water mark, they are deprived of their means of livelihood, and fishing is practically abolished, except to anglers. The members of the club proclaim their intention to arrest every one that violates this law, and the fishermen, on the other hand, declare that if the members of the club angle on Sunday, as they have been in the habit of doing, they, in turn, will cause their arrest.

THE HOME FOR AGED HEBREWS.

The annual Purim reception of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews was begun yesterday, but owing to the unfavorable weather was not as successful as had been hoped. The Home, which is situated at the corner of Avenue A and Eighty-seventh-street, was thrown open to visitors from 11 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, and a number of the patrons of the institution availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect the institution and inquire after the welfare of the inmates. A Reception Committee, composed of prominent Jewish ladies, were most courteous and attentive in exhibiting and explaining the different departments of the institution. The Home was founded seven years ago by a benevolent lady named Mrs. Hannah Lee, since deceased, and was established in a private residence in Seventeenth-street, having then only seven inmates. Its career of usefulness increased rapidly, however, until it moved to its present handsome quarters, which, though large, are insufficient to accommodate the inmates, who now number over 75 old ladies and gentlemen. Everything, however, is done to secure their comfort and happiness, and the sanitary condition and general arrangements of the institution are so perfect that the want of accommodation is a comparatively slight drawback. As thrown open to-day yesterday, the house was as bright, neat, and comfortable as one could wish to see, and strangers

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mary Corliss, aged 2 years, died yesterday at No. 156 Cherry-street from scalds received on the 9th inst. by falling into a tub of boiling water.

Irving Hall has been leased and is now undergoing extensive alterations with a view to fitting it up once more as a ball-room. It will resume its old functions next season.

Ida Guernsey, who was so terribly burned by her clothing taking fire from a stove at her residence, No. 145 Waverley-place, on Saturday, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital.

Mr. Charles Reed, the partner of Hon. John Morrissey, who arrived in this City on the steam-ship Adriatic, purchased, while in England, Lord Rosebery's five-year old All Heart, by King Tom, out of Marigold, for which he paid $500.

A lecture was delivered last evening by Rev. James P. Ryan, C. S. P., on "St. Patrick and His Children," in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle. The proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the poor under the charge of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul.

Deputy Coroner Miller yesterday made an autopsy of the remains of Mrs. Adolphine Otto, who died suddenly on Thursday evening, at No. 53 Suffolk-street, and about whose death some suspicions of foul play were entertained by her son. The post-mortem examination revealed that death had resulted from natural causes.

Michael Ryan, alias "Nigger," and Charles E. Williams, of No. 8 University-place, were brought before Justice Kilbreth at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday charged with carrying pistols in violation of the ordinance. They were fined $10 each, and in addition Ryan was put under bonds for interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty.

Margaret O'Hare, an unmarried woman, died yesterday at her residence, No. 429 West Fortieth-street, from the effects of a dose of Paris green which she had taken with suicidal intent on Thursday. The deceased had been betrayed by her lover, and the dread of her shame becoming known prompted the act. Coroner Flanagan will hold an inquest.

It was incorrectly announced in THE TIMES of yesterday that Rev. Henry G. Spaulding would lecture last evening on the "Water Supply of Ancient Rome—Its Aqueducts, Baths, and Fountains, together with the Walls and Gates of the City." The lecture will be delivered this evening in Chickering Hall. Mr. Spaulding wishes it understood that he does not deliver secular lectures on Sunday evening.

Charles Duffy charged a youth named Patrick Cornell, of Nineteenth-street and First-avenue, with felonious assault yesterday in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. During a quarrel between them on the previous evening, Duffy was stabbed in the left breast by the prisoner. Justice Smith held the latter prisoner in the sum of $1,000 bail. The complainant, who, it seems, was most to blame, was not seriously injured. He was sent to the House of Detention.

On Saturday evening George Blume, of No. 337 West Thirty-seventh street, went to the residence of Jacob Hume, No. 413 West Thirty-eighth-street, where he had formerly boarded, to get a trunk which he had left there. Hume assaulted Blume and stabbed him three times in the back and shoulder, inflicting severe wounds. Hume was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Early yesterday morning a young colored lad entered the West Thirtieth-Street Police Station and left a bundle for Capt. Williams. The Captain was not in at the time, and when the parcel was opened it was found to contain $1,000 in property stolen on Monday night last from the rooms of the Society of Decorative Art, No. 4 East Twentieth-street, and valued at $650. The thieves, finding themselves unable to dispose of them, had doubtless adopted this method of returning them.

The White Star steamer Britannic, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, had two or three days of very cold weather during the latter part of her passage. On Thursday severe freezing weather was experienced. The steamer Weser, of the North German Lloyd Line, which arrived from Bremen late on Saturday night, had pleasant weather, except on the 12th and 13th, when heavy westerly gales were encountered. The canal Winter weather was experienced by the City of Montreal, of the Inman Line, which also arrived late on Saturday.

The funeral of Fireman Charles E. Connolly, late of Engine Company No. 6, who died at Bellevue Hospital on Thursday last from the effects of injuries received on Tuesday morning last, during the fire at F. O. Pierce & Co.'s oil and paint warehouse, No. 174 Fulton-street, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his parents, No. 18 Desbrosses-street. The members of Engine Company No. 6 acted as pall-bearers and mourners, and special details from other companies formed an escort to the funeral cortège. Among those connected with the Department present were Commissioner Gorman, Chief Bates, several Chiefs of Battalions, Foremen of Companies, and Assistant Foremen.

A large and noisy audience assembled in Steinway Hall last evening to listen to a lecture delivered by Major-Gen. James Shields, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Gen. Shields spoke at length on Ireland in general and himself in particular. He said he did not remember whether there was a synonym of the word "prudence" in the old Irish language, and he was sure the quality itself was very scarce in the old Irish race. Ireland, he believed that the Irish race would ever control the money markets of the world. What the Irish lacked was union. Faction with them was the rule. If they could be taught discipline and submission they would become a great and successful people.

A singular type of the "sick man" appeared before Justice Murray at the Tombs Police Court yesterday in the person of John Hughes, a muscular-looking fellow from the Emerald Isle. He was found in Church-street on Saturday night, expressing the sentiments of an intoxicated brain in a voice which the constable on his beat set forth could be "heard 10 blocks off." Considerable difficulty was experienced by the guardians of the peace in quieting the clarion notes, and before the poor invalid was brought to the station-house by two stalwart officers he had kicked open the hand of a ward detective and otherwise bruised his captors. He was meek and humble enough in court, and pleaded that he "was sick" and couldn't be disturbed. He was sent where he will begiven six months to recover from his disinposition.

BROOKLYN.

Complaints have recently been made to Postmaster McLeer that letters containing money have been stolen from the street letter-boxes. The Postmaster is investigating the matter.

At the earnest solicitation of their numerous friends, Rev. and Mrs. Dr. Cuyler will hold a twenty-fifth anniversary marriage reception in the lecture-room of the Lafayette-Avenue Church this evening at 8 o'clock.

Coroner Simms was yesterday notified to hold an inquest on the body of Thomas Boyle, who resided with his father-in-law, John Tobias, at No. 346 Hicks-street. Doyle retired to rest at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, in apparently good health, and was found lying dead on the floor of his room yesterday morning.

Brother Cyprian, who died at the Franciscan Monastery in Butler-street on Friday, at the age of 70 years, was buried from that institution yesterday afternoon. The brothers of the order and a large number of citizens attended the funeral. The remains were buried in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross at Flatbush.

Sermons appropriate to St. Patrick's Day were preached yesterday in several of the Roman Catholic churches of Brooklyn, which were highly eulogistic of the life and character of Ireland's patron saint, who was said to have been the instrument under God of converting the whole nation. The admirers of St. Patrick appeared yesterday with sprigs of shamrock in their hats or in the button-holes of their coats.

Miss Alice Endor went to New-York to do some shopping on Saturday, and while in Ridley's store on Grand-street was robbed of her pocket-book, containing $8. She suspected Mrs. Caroline Kaunofsky of being the thief, and watched her until she arrived in Brooklyn, when she pounced her arrest. Mrs. Kaunofsky was very indignant at the accusation. The pocket-book not being found in her possession, she was discharged.

A final meeting of the representatives of the Ancient Order of Hiberians, of Kings County, was held in Sawyer's Hall, corner of Fulton and Jay streets, yesterday afternoon, to make final arrangements for the parade to-day. A resolution was adopted inviting 17 Catholic priests to join in the parade, and offering to furnish them with coaches. None of the members of St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance, or of the temperance societies, will join in the parade, owing to the dissatisfaction caused among them by the success of the Hibernians in receiving the Chief Marshalship of the procession. It is not probable that there will be over 1,000 men in the line.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hibernian societies of Jersey City and Newark will parade in their respective cities to-day in honor of Ireland's patron saint.

James O'Neill, while intoxicated yesterday morning, attacked Officer Egan, of the Second Precinct, Jersey City, with an axe. The fortunate arrival of Officer Reynolds saved Egan from injury.

Frank Connolly, the 6-year old son of the Captain of the canal-boat Edith, which is lying at the foot of Morgan-street, Jersey City, disappeared on Saturday night at 6 o'clock, and has not since been seen. There seems to be no doubt that he fell into the water and was drowned.

Herbert B. Smith, one of the Princeton students now under $200 bail to appear before the Grand Jury for assault and battery, has written to THE TIMES to say that he was in his room at the time of the assault, and that he had no conversation with Mr. Farrar, of the Theological Seminary. The report of the proceedings as published in THE TIMES was given under oath before the Mayor of Princeton, and Mr. Smith's denial is in contradiction of the testimony.

Judge Van Sickle will render a decision this evening on the application of the Newark Democrats for a mandamus against the Common Council of that city requiring them to redivide the city wards, and prepare for the local election next month, in compliance with the recent act of the Legislature.

Margaret O'Brien, who was arrested in Jersey City on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of valuable silk and some brocké shawls, was found on investigation to have been rightfully in possession of the goods. Justice Davis, however, on complaint of the officers who arrested her, fined her $50 and costs for peddling without a license.

ROBERT TOOMBS OF GEORGIA.

WHEN HE WILL CONSENT TO BE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE—REJECTION OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* has interviewed Robert Toombs relative to the proposition to run him for Governor of the State. Among other things he said:

"The election is three years off, and no one knows the changes that will take place in that time. I will be 70 years old, if alive, then. I agree with the views expressed in the *Constitution* a few days ago that the discussion of the subject is premature. I suppose I am prohibited from holding office, if the fourteenth amendment is law. The office of Governor is a civil office of the State of Georgia, but the difficulty lies behind all that this fourteenth amendment is no part of the Constitution of the United States. It was imposed on the people of the United States by force and fraud, and never was adopted by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, or by conventions of three-fourth of the States. It was born of the Reconstruction acts of 1867, and has no other or greater validity than the acts. I have neither desire, wish nor expectation ever to re-enter the public service in any capacity whatever, or to hold any office, civil or military, either under the Government of the United States or the State of Georgia, but as long as my life may last I will consider myself equal to the burden and would re-enter the public service in any position to which I may be called by the people and in which, in my judgment, I could promote the good government of the human race and especially of that in which Providence has cast my destiny. My determination on such a question would not in the least be affected by the so-called fourteenth amendment. It cannot bind my conscience, and, therefore, can never control my action. I have nothing to make in public life. I would consider it a public calamity to me. I want to see the new generation that is coming on take charge of matters. If I ever conclude to run the people will know it, because they will have to demand it, but I don't intend to kick before I am spurred."

THE REARING OF CAMELS.

A Texas camel-breeder, speaking of the rearing of the "ships of the desert," says: "They are no more trouble to raise than horses or cattle. The colts for the first three or four days are rather tender, and require close attention, but after that take their chances with the herd. They feed on cactus and brush, eschewing all grasses that cattle and horses eat, if the favorite cactus can be had. The females, with proper care, give a colt every year, and the price at which they are sold, the case with which they are raised, their extreme docility, and the adaptability of our climate to their nature would seem to indicate that camel-raising is a profitable business in Texas. Mr. Leaf see says there is one camel in the herd that has traveled 150 miles between sun and sun, and that almost any well-broke camel is good for more than 100 miles in a day."

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Britannic, from Liverpool.—W. L. Avery, C. Addeley, G. E. Armstrong, F. A. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Armstrong, Miss M. Ambrosi, John Armstrong, G. Brand, Mr. Blake, Henry M. Birge, Mrs. G. L. Brown, Mrs. M. C. Blank, H. Bauendahr, J. K. Cunningham, P. Chevallier, Henry Reid Cocker, H. A. Carson, Mrs. H. C. Carson, S. de Clavier, Rev. M. Dickinson, Miss M. Douglass, W. P. Davies, C. W. Durham, W. C. Ferriday, J. Finley, F. H. Francis, J. W. Gwinn, William Hector, J. P. Howard, Henry Hoffman, Master Cecile Hoffman, Miss Emily H

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8273. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MARCH 19 1878

RELEASE OF GEN. ANDERSON

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

THE CASE OF GEN. ANDERSON VERSUS THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—HIS CASE FINALLY DISPOSED OF—AN UNEXPECTED FORM OF DECISION—OTHER PROSECUTIONS OF THE RETURNING BOARD TO BE DROPPED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 18.—The Supreme Court this morning was crowded with members of the Bar, politicians, and other persons anxious to hear the decision in the case of the State against Thomas C. Anderson, convicted in the Superior Criminal Court for publishing as true forged and counterfeit returns of election from the Parish of Vernon. Chief-Justice Manning read a very long opinion in the case. After reviewing the charge, verdict, and sentance the court took up two of the exceptions as being the only ones necessary to consider in rendering a judgment. They were: There had been no preliminary examination, and it is not a practice to prosecute by an information. Both exceptions were dismissed, the first upon the ground that a preliminary examination is not essential, and the second that prosecution by information has been a common rule in criminal prosecutions for many years. The exception to the drawing of the jury was also dismissed, on the ground that a violation of the spirit of the law is not pretended. Relative to the offense itself the court gave an abstract of the Election law, detailing its requirements. The exact method prescribed in law was fully described. The record offered in evidence did not conform with that mentioned in the information. The document offered was a "consolidated statement," certified by the Register of Voters, and not the "original returns;" and the statute of our State does not attach much value to this consolidated statement. The original returns, not being altered, would not change the result of election and interfere with the interest of the people. The paper offered in evidence is not the paper charged as being forged. In order to be a forgery, an instrument which it is alleged is falsified must, if true, be legally capable of committing a fraud. Nowhere in law is a consolidated return required as a declaration of result, and its alteration or modification can in no way effect election. If every consolidated return were forged, and the Returning Board complied with law, and made their statements from Commissioners' returns, no injury could result. It does not appear that any paper has been forged that is calculated, with a compliance with law, to change result. It is the essence of this crime that it should be committed by a public officer, and on a document which would change the result of election; this was not done. The letter of John Sherman, Stanley Matthews, and others, which appeared in the record, was alluded to by the Chief-Justice, who stated that it should be treated by the public in like manner as that of the member of the House of Commons who attempted to influence the decision of the court in the Tichborne case. It was then ordered that the verdict of the jury be set aside and reversed, and the prisoner discharged from custody.

The release of Gen. Anderson is in accordance with the information previously sent THE TIMES from this city. Up to 11 o'clock to-day no one knew whether the onus of the affair was to be sustained by Gov. Nicholls or the Supreme Court. It was thoroughly understood, however, that either one or the other would do it. The determination finally arrived at was for the latter, leaving Gov. Nicholls of the responsibility the court thus avoids the provocation which would infallibly have divided the party, and led to an anti-Nicholls faction in the coming campaign. The form of the decision was altogether unexpected. It accomplishes the immediate release of Gen. Anderson, and is practically a bar to further prosecution in any of the Returning Board cases. Without having entered into the merits of the case, it deals simply with the consolidated returns of election, one of which it is alleged was forged and uttered by the board, and shows that these returns have no recognition in the law, and that to tamper with one or all of them can, therefore, constitute no criminal offense. The decision has aroused a great deal of indignation in quarters where the punishment of the Returning Board was eagerly demanded, but in general it has caused a decisive relief. It effects what all thinking people desired, and yet without any violence to popular conviction, and without resorting to technicalities that can be called frivolous. This is everywhere accepted as the conclusion of the Returning Board controversy.

The Assistant Attorney-General stated today that the prosecutions would be entirely dropped, and it is safe to regard this as official. The decision has the quality of pleasing all parties except the irreconcilables. It leaves the Ogden party free to assert that they have made a clear case of fraud, and that the election of Mr. Tilden and Gov. Nicholls is therefore vindicated; and, on the other hand, it accomplishes the release of the Returning Board from all further prosecution, thus gratifying nine-tenths of the sensible people, Democrats or Republicans, in the State. As THE TIMES has advised last week, the Legislature will now adjourn without waiting for the expiration of the 15 days for which they were originally convened. Resolutions to that effect were adopted by both houses to-day, and the adjournment is fixed for to-morrow.

Touching the action of this Legislature, as it concerns the State finances and credit, there has been some alarm among the holders of Louisiana consols, these having construed certain votes as threatening repudiation. This is a mistake. There has at no time been any possibility of such a thing. The convention movement which had repudiation for its object received not a single vote in the Senate, and only 14 out of 120 in the House. The repudiators were active and persistent, and may have seemed dangerous to persons at a distance; but it is only justice to the Assembly to say that, with all its faults—and they were many—deliberate bad faith to the public creditors was never contemplated.

THE DECISION IN WASHINGTON.

A CONVENIENT WAY TO GET RID OF ANNOYING SUITS—HOW STATE AFFAIRS ARE CONDUCTED IN LOUISIANA—END OF A DEMOCRATIC ATTEMPT TO MAKE POLITICAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The release of Gen. Anderson is in accordance with what had come to be almost a general expectation. It was felt that all the manœuvring and dallying and shifting of affairs in New-Orleans for the past two weeks meant that in some convenient way the Returning Board suits were to be gotten rid of. It has been the case, and is probably true now, that the State Government in Louisiana, including the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial, was conducted in accordance with the wishes of two or three or more persons who happened to hold the dictatorship. All the departments seem to act by a kind of agreement or understanding, especially in all political cases. The decision of the court in Gen. Anderson's case may be believed to have been determined by the general opinion of the political directory that the persecutions did not pay. It is unfortunate that this sinister view of the action of the court cannot be avoided, but is is not doubted that different political interests would have produced a different order from the court. There was a time when certain leading Democrats in the North grew very nervous over the prospective political results of the continued prosecutions, and earnest appeals were sent down from here to have them ended. It was discovered that not one new scandal which David Dudley Field had not started could be produced in the courts, and whatever the friends of Mr. Tilden may have privately done, the great mass of the Democracy regarded the prosecutions useless and a failure.

The interests of local politics had also to be guarded, or rather they entered into the affair, and the delay in action has been partly to give time for excitement to die away. A gentleman who was in New-Orleans 10 days ago said the talk about the trials had ceased in most circles, and everybody expected that in some manner Gen. Anderson would be set at liberty. It was this gentleman's opinion that no unusual demonstration would follow, for pretty nearly everybody was sick of the whole business and would be glad to be rid of it. The trials were begun in violation of the pledge of the Legislature, to make political capital. If they had proved useful to the Democracy for that purpose they would have been pushed to all extremes. Having proved a failure, if not even damaging, they are abandoned. The demands of law and justice are no more considered in the one case than in the other. It does not appear quite plain whether the end of Gen. Anderson's case is fully come, but it is supposed that the courts are quite done with him. It must be noticed that setting aside the verdict is more just toward Gen. Anderson than a pardon would have been. A pardon cannot remove the stain of a conviction of a criminal act. Gen. Anderson, under the decision of the court, stands precisely as if the jury had found no verdict against him.

CONNECTICUT PRISON DISCIPLINE.

INVESTIGATING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE WETHERSFIELD INSTITUTION — REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—A REPREHENSIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, March 18.—The report of the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the management and discipline of the State Prison at Wethersfield shows a reprehensible state of affairs in that institution. The prisoners have been in the habit of securing liquors through the connivance of the officials, and liberties have been granted in direct violation of the rules of the prison. There would seem to be a total lack of discipline and efficient management. The system of book-keeping has been wholly defective, and open to corrupt practices. Bills have been paid without vouchers being kept on file, and items which should have been specified in detail have been "lumped," making misappropriation of funds easy, but impossible of detection. Two expert bookkeepers were employed by the committee to get at the bottom facts, but were unable to solve the mysteries of the prison system. In the inventory of property on hand Nov. 30, 1877, amounting to $17,250 94, as shown in the report of Warden Hewes to the General Assembly, was included, as is remarked by the committee, "by mistake or otherwise, property purchased by the regular annual appropriation amounting to $1,941 46. Deducting this sum from the inventory as reported by Warden Hewes, and it will make the expenses of the prison exceed the income of the past year by the sum of $4,963 58, instead of $3,022 12, as reported by the Warden." The manufacture of cigars is one of the principal pursuits at the prison, and a member of the investigating Committee last week found that 40,000 are unaccounted for on the books of the institution. This was discovered by the fact that revenue stamps have been purchased for 40,000 cigars, while only half that number have been reported on the books. In investigating the Shipman murder, the committee found that it was the result of a conspiracy, in which one or more of the prison officials were concerned. This statement of the committee encourages the impression that Overseer Davis was aided by some other officer of the prison in getting arms to the murderers, Allen and Hamlin. The report has created considerable sensation.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1878.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $518,145 18, and from Customs, $780,855 59.

The President has recognized Jacinto Gutierres Coll as Consul-General of the United States of Venezuela in the United States of America, to reside in New-York.

First Assistant Engineer Horace Hassell, of the United States Marine Service, now at Greenport, Long Island, has been directed to report at San Francisco, Cal., for duty on the Hartley.

John E. Reeside and Thomas P. Shallcross were to-day appointed as experts to aid the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads in their investigation of the Post Office Department.

The following promotions in the office of the United States Treasurer have been announced to take effect April 1: Mr. James W. Whelpley, to be Cashier in the Treasurer's office, vice Southwick Guthrie resigned, and Horace A. Whitney, to be Assistant Cashier, vice Whelpley promoted.

This afternoon Secretary Schurs said he was not yet ready to announce positively who would be appointed Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. C. F. Adams, Jr., had a long interview with the Secretary to-day. It seems that the gentlemen to whom the positions have been tendered have not as yet all signified their acceptance of the President's offer.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board that an automatic signal buoy, painted with black and white perpendicular stripes and giving frequent blasts of a 10-inch whistle, has been placed off the South Pass, mouth of the Mississippi River, in 10 fathoms of water. The entrance between the jetties bears north-west by north. The South Pass Light-house bears north-west.

There have been no receipts of the new silver dollars at the Treasury since the first installment of $10,000 on Thursday last. The balance in the vaults at the opening of business this morning was $4,879, showing that the demand for the new coinage in three days last week, when it was exchanged to applicants, amounted to $5,121. There were very few applicants for the new dollars to-day, the sum paid out up to noon amounting only to $53.

The fourth annual session of the National Council of the Order of Sovereigns of Industry will be held in this city during the present week, commencing to-morrow. An open meeting of the order will be held at the Masonic Temple to-morrow evening, at which the President and Cabinet Officers and Committees of the Senate and House on Education and Labor have been invited to be present. Two delegates from each State will attend the Council. There are about 2,000 members of the Order resident in this city.

SUSTAINING THE PUBLIC HONOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 18.—The following has been received in reply to the letter of indorsement to Gen. Garfield, signed by 120 leading business men of the city:

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1878.

John Tod, Cleveland, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 9th inst., inclosing a letter from prominent citizens of Cleveland, expressing their approval of my efforts in favor of sustaining the public faith. Please accept for yourself, and convey to the signers of the letter, my thanks for the support and strength which their approval gives me. The extreme men, who are not content with the legislation already adopted, are now seeking to increase the volume of our paper currency. I hope and believe it will be possible successfully to resist this most serious assault upon the national honor and the business prosperity of the country. With profound thanks for your communication, I am very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, March 18.—A meeting was held in this city this evening to establish an auxiliary society of the Honest Money League. There were about 50 persons present. E. D. Holton was elected President, and Robert Menzies Secretary. Speeches in favor of honest money were made by E. D. Holton, T. M. Nichols, and G. W. Allen. Mr. George W. Allen moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to take into consideration the advisability of putting an honest money ticket in the field at the coming election, and to sink all political differences between the two parties, Democrats and Republicans. Adopted unanimously. The spirit of the meeting was largely in favor of testing the strength of the hard and soft money elements at the approaching city election.

INDIGNANT OYSTER PACKERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 18.—The oyster-packers of this port denounce in unmeasured terms the charge of shipping stale oysters from this place to the North. They claim the charges are made against them in a spirit of jealousy by the shell dealers because of the popularity of the Norfolk brand.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

MEXICAN RELATIONS—MR. COX'S RESOLUTION NOT PRESSED—SOUTHERN ANTE-WAR MAIL CONTRACTS—PERSISTENCY IN BRINGING THE OLD BILL FORWARD—BRAGG'S ARMY BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Mr. COX, of New-York, did not press upon the House to-day his resolution relative to the recognition of Mexico. The Committee on Foreign Affairs are now considering this question, and the members of that committee requested Mr. Cox not to urge such a measure until the committee shall have an opportunity to submit their report. As Mr. Cox stands second on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for him to have urged his resolution in view of the expression of members, would have placed him in antagonism to the committee. Mr. Schleicher's report on the general question of our relations with Mexico is now in the hands of the printer, and it is expected that it will be presented to the committee on Friday next for action. It is said to be very able and comprehensive, but it is not believed that a direct recommendation will be made upon the question of recognizing Diaz. It is pretty certain, however, that a majority of the committee favor the recognition of Diaz, and it is probable that when the report is made to the House this feeling of the committee upon this question will be broadly stated.

The proposition to pay the claims of Southern mail contractors, which was killed in the House on Saturday, was revived to-day by Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, who introduced a bill substantially the same as that rejected last week, the only difference being that a proviso is added to guard against the payment of such contractors as have been paid by the Confederate Government. The sundry Civil Appropriation act of March 3, 1877, appropriated $375,000 to pay this class of claims, and the purpose of the bill rejected last week was to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to distribute the money. As the money has been appropriated to pay these claims, and stands to the credit of that appropriation, Mr. Conger to-day introduced a bill to repeal so much of the act of March 3, 1877, as provides for the payment of contractors for carrying the mails in the rebellious States prior to the act of rebellion. These two bills of Messrs. Vance and Conger will reopen the discussion on Southern claims generally, and a lively and interesting debate may be looked for when they are reported to the House. Both bills were referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, to-day introduced a bill in the House, providing that hereafter Paymasters of the Army shall be appointed from Captains of the line who shall not be over 45 years of age, and who shall pass an examination before a board, to consist of the Paymaster-General and two officers of the Army, to be designated by the Secretary of War.

The Senate Committee on Finance will consider to-morrow the House bill to repeal the Resumption act, but it is not expected that they will come to a conclusion upon the bill. Secretary Sherman will appear before the committee, and will explain his purposes with reference to carrying out the provisions of the Silver act, the present capacity of the Mints for coining silver, and present such facts and explanations as the committee may desire upon this matter.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

MISS ADA C. SWEET REAPPOINTED PENSION AGENT AT CHICAGO—COLLECTOR BEARD, OF BOSTON, CONFIRMED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of Ada C. Sweet to be Pension Agent at Chicago. Her reappointment for a second term is a triumph of civil service reform, pure and simple. Miss Sweet has performed the duty of her office to the satisfaction of all those interested, and was in every way entitled to be continued in it. Mrs. Mulligan, the widow of Gen. Mulligan, was an applicant for the place, and was strongly indorsed by some of the most prominent men in Illinois. Senator Davis recommended her, among the rest, and it is understood that the President desired her appointment. Secretary Schurs, however, was in favor of Miss Sweet, and in deference to his wishes she was reappointed. The President also sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: George E. Bullock, of Indiana, to be United States Consul at Cologne; Assistant Engineer William Rowbotham, to be Passed Assistant Engineer.

In the executive session of the Senate to-day the nomination of Beard to be Collector of Customs at Boston in place of Simmons, removed, was confirmed without opposition. It was expected that whatever influence Gen. Butler could bring to bear would be exercised to defeat Beard, but at the last moment it was thought best to make no fight and the nomination went through without a division. The Senate also confirmed the following nominations: M. D. Ball, of Virginia, to be Collector of Customs for Alaska; Benjamin F. Simpson to be United States Marshal for Kansas; Charles McCandless, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico.

MR. DORSEY AND MAIL CONTRACTS.

ABSENCE OF THE SENATOR FROM THE CAPITAL—A DENIAL BY HIS FRIENDS OF KNOWLEDGE ON HIS PART OF HIS BROTHER'S OPERATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Senator Dorsey, whose name has been connected with the Arkansas mail contract irregularities, has been away from Washington for the past two days, and, consequently, could not be seen to-day regarding the charge already published in these dispatches. His friends, however, declare positively that he had no knowledge of the transaction in which his brother and other relatives are said to have been engaged. They allege further that the charges against him were dictated by political malice, and that ex-Senator Clayton and ex-Judge (better known as Poker Jack) McClure are at the bottom of them.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE COMMITTEES.

THE SEWARD INVESTIGATION—THE DEFICIENCY FOR CLERICAL SERVICE IN THE TREASURY AND INTERIOR DEPARTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Committee on Expenditures in the State Department examined to-day Charles E. Hill, an American resident of Shanghai, who denied the charges made by ex-Consul-General Myers, that Minister Seward owned stock in the Shanghai and Woosung Railroad. He said Mr. Seward did not own such stock at any time. Mr. Hill also explained the facts connected with his claim for damages resulting from the destruction of his ship, a claim which Mr. Seward presented for him and which was a good claim, notwithstanding the charge of Myers that it was fraudulent. Capt. Barr and J. Wiley Wells, summoned as witnesses, will arrive here in a few days.

The House bill providing for deficiencies in last year's appropriations for clerical service in the Treasury and Interior Departments has been amended by the Senate Committee on Appropriations in several interesting particulars. The section making a deficiency appropriation for the detection of trespasses on the public lands is reported back to the Senate with an amendment, (offered in committee by Senator Blaine,) providing that where wood and timber lands in the territories of the United States are not surveyed and offered for sale in proper subdivisions, convenient of access, no money herein appropriated shall be used to collect any charge for wood or timber cut on the public lands in said Territories for the use of actual settlers thereof and not for export. The committee also recommend the insertion of items of $40,000 to cover deficiencies in the appropriation for salaries and expenses of collections of internal revenue, and $11,902 for the employment of 30 additional clerks in the Record and Pension Division of the Surgeon-General's Office. The House appropriation of $6,500 for 20 temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, at a rate not exceeding $2 per day, is increased to $20,000, and the limitations as to the number and compensation of the clerks are omitted.

NEW BILLS IN BOTH HOUSES.

ARIZONA AND THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC—STATE POWER OVER QUARANTINE—AN EIGHT-HOUR BILL OF AN AGGRAVATED CHARACTER—TINKERING THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The joint resolution reported favorably and without amendment from the Senate Committee on Territories to-day, is the measure introduced by Senator Matthews on the 12th ult., to disapprove and annul the act of the Arizona Legislature, granting a charter and sundry special privileges to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California. The preamble of the joint resolution declares that the Territorial Government, in passing this act, exceeded its organic powers.

The bill introduced to-day by Senator Eustis proposes to confer power upon any State exposed to the introduction of epidemic, contagious, or infectious diseases to establish quarantine laws or regulations, and to levy a tonnage tax upon vessels entering its limits, and subject to such quarantine laws and regulations, sufficient in amount to maintain and properly execute them. An account is to be rendered, at least once a year, to the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the receipts and necessary disbursements of all moneys thus received.

The bill introduced by Senator Spencer to-day "to regulate the hours of labor," provides that hereafter eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics who may be engaged in the performance of work for, or in the production of materials for the use of, the United States Government, whether employed by officers and agents of the Government, or by contractors for the execution of said work, or the preparation of said material; and provides, also, that no reduction in the price paid per diem below that paid by private parties in the same locality shall be made on account of any difference that may exist between the hours there prevailing and those above specified. The bill further proposes to make it the duty of every executive officer of the Government to include in all contracts for the performance of work or the supply of material a stipulation that said work shall be performed or material manufactured in accordance with the eight-hour limitation of labor, and any person employed by such contractors shall be entitled to recover in any United States court for compensation for services rendered on the basis therein set forth, an agreement to the contrary notwithstanding. The bill was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The following are among the bills introduced in the House to-day:

By Mr. Ellsworth, of Michigan—Amending section 5,145 of the Revised Statutes relative to national banks, by adding a proviso that no shareholder shall cast, at any meeting for the election of Directors, a greater vote than one-third of the entire capital stock of the bank organized under the provisions of the laws of the United States.

By Mr. Maish, of Pennsylvania—To amend the Revised States so as to provide for the punishment, by fine and imprisonment, of persons defacing coins by placing upon them any advertisement, device, or picture.

Mr. Maish also introduced a bill relative to the promotion of Army officers. It provides that the promotion of commissioned officers shall be lineal through grades up to and including the grade of Colonel in cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and not by regiments; provided, that in case of a voluntary transfer of an officer from one arm of the service to another position below his lineal rank, he shall thereafter be entitled to such promotion, and to such only, as pertains to the position thus accepted by him. That the subalterns of cavalry, artillery, and infantry promoted from Second Lieutenants and First Lieutenants, and from First Lieutenants to Captains, during each half-year, shall be assigned on or before the next succeeding 1st day of January and July of each year to such vacancies as may have occurred in the grades to which they shall have been promoted in their arms of service during the period, and in such manner as shall incur least expense for transportation.

By Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina—Amending section 394 of the Revised Statutes so as to provide for the appointment of an Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department, with a salary of $4,000 a year.

By Mr. Harris, of Massachusetts—Fixing the rank and pay of the staff officers of the Navy, and for other purposes. It proposes that these officers shall receive the titles of the line grades with which they hold relative rank, in addition to their respective titles in their own corps. They shall take precedence in their several corps and in their several grades, and with officers of the line with which they shall hold relative rank, according to the date of commission, and in case two or more commissions of the same date appear, will take rank in precedence to the order in which their names appear on the Navy Register. They shall in all cases receive the same rates of pay as line officers with whom they hold relative rank. The pay of midshipmen shall hereafter be $500 at sea, $600 on shore duty, and $500 on leave on waiting orders.

By Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin—To regulate and limit the pay and allowances of the officers in the Army. It fixes the salaries as follows: General, $12,000 a year; Lieutenant-General, $8,000; Major General, 6,000; Brigadier-General, $5,000; Colonel, $3,500; Lieutenant-Colonel, $3,000; Major, $2,500. The bill provides for the payment to each commissioned officer below the rank of Major, including Chaplains and others having assimilated rank or pay, 10 per cent. of their current yearly pay for each time of five years of service, provided that the total amount of each increase shall in no case exceed 40 per cent. on the yearly pay of the grade as provided by law. It further provides that at places where there are no public quarters commutation therefor may be paid by the Pay Department of the officer entitled to the same, at a rate not exceeding $9 per room per month, the act to take effect and be in force from and after June 30, 1878.

Mr. Bragg also introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the Pay Department of the Army. It provides that appointments of Paymasters in the Army shall hereafter be made from Captains of the line, or from persons who have served as additional Paymasters, provided that no person shall be appointed who is older than 45 years, or until after having passed a satisfactory examination.

REVISION OF THE CUSTOMS LAWS.

CHANGES MADE YESTERDAY IN THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day commenced the revision of the new Tariff bill, and made the following alterations:

On bagging for cotton or other manufactures not otherwise provided for, suitable for the uses for which cotton bagging is applied, composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, flax, gunny-bags, gunny-cloth, or other material, 25 per centum ad valorem; jute yarns, 25 per centum ad valorem.

On all silk spun for filling in skeins or caps, 30 per centum ad valorem. On silk in the gum, not more advanced than singles, tram, thrown or organzine, 30 per centum ad valorem. Floss silk, sewing-silk in the gum or purified, 35 per centum ad valorem. Silk twist, composed of silk or mohair and silk, 35 per centum ad valorem. On all silks, satins, and velvets, in the piece or otherwise, or in whole or in part made up, of whatever description or for whatever purpose, not otherwise provided for, 45 per centum ad valorem. On all manufactures except lace, composed of silk or of which lace shall form a component part of chief value, not otherwise provided for, 45 per centum ad valorem.

Arrow root, 30 per centum ad valorem.

Emery grains, 2 cents per pound; emery ore, 36 per ton; emery manufactured, ground and pulverized, 1 cent per pound.

Grease, 10 per centum ad valorem.

Honey, 20 cents per gallon.

Printer's ink and ink powders, 35 per centum ad valorem.

Pens, metallic, other than gold and silver, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Pins, solid head or other, 35 per centum ad valorem.

HELD FOR MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Judge Woodhull has refused to admit to bail Benjamin Hunter, charged with the murder of John M. Armstrong at Camden, N. J., Jan. 23 last. A blacksmith named Franklin has all along claimed that the hammer found at the scene of the murder was stolen from his shop, but he is now convinced that he was mistaken. He had not noticed previously that the stamp of W. & N. Noble appeared upon it.

NEW-HAVEN, March 18.—To-night the Yale University Boat Club voted to send Julian Kennedy, of the Class of '75, Scientific School, to the Saratoga Regatta to represent Yale in the single scull race.

THE EASTERN CONFERENCE.

DIVERGENT VIEWS OF ITS SCOPE.

THE RUSSIAN DISPOSITION TO SUBMIT THE TREATY DOUBTED BY ENGLAND—THE POINTS THAT RUSSIA WILL NOT PERMIT THE CONFERENCE TO DISTURB—GREEK REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, March 18.—Advices from Vienna, published in Paris, state that England has refused to take part even in the preliminary conference of Ambassadors until Russia has given the formal engagement that all the clauses of the treaty be submitted to the congress. Prince Gortschakoff, in reply, merely reiterated his promise that the full treaty will be communicated to the powers.

LONDON, March 19.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that the proposal to convene a preliminary conference to settle the programme for the congress has been generally coldly received as unnecessary.

The *Times* says the latest phase of the differences between Russia and England seems to be that Russia, while admitting the right of the congress to discuss all the points of the treaty, declines to be ultimately bound by the decision of the majority of the powers.

A well-informed St. Petersburg correspondent of the *North German Gazette*, of Berlin, states that Russia will not allow interference with the points concerning the war indemnity, Armenia, or Bessarabia.

In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Stafford Northcote confirmed the report that Russia had not refused to admit Greece to the congress, but merely raised the question as to the footing on which the Greek representative should be admitted.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that all the powers agree that Greece cannot well be admitted to the congress on the same footing as the signatory powers, but she should be consulted in all matters concerning the interests of the Greek race.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

LARGE RUSSIAN FORCE AT TCHATALDJA—TURKS WATCHING THE BUYUKDERE ROAD—THE POSITION OF TURKEY IN THE EVENT OF WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA—ENGLISH PROTEST AGAINST THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE TOWARD THE BOSPHORUS.

LONDON, March 18.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople announces that 25,000 Russians have arrived at Tchataldja from Tirnova. The Turks are carefully patroling the Buyukdere Road.

BERLIN, March 18.—A Constantinople telegram, received in Paris, says England has asked permission to establish a coal depot on the Island of Tenedos.

LONDON, March 19.—A Constantinople special to the *Standard* says it is reported that important dispatches from England were communicated to the Sultan on Saturday. A council was thereupon held which decided that Turkey should remain neutral in the event of a difference between England and Russia.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Pera correspondent hears from a trustworthy source that England has strongly protested at St. Petersburg against the Russian advance toward the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.

The Vienna dispatch of the *Daily Telegraph* says the misunderstanding between Russia and England has made no progress whatever toward a satisfactory settlement.

THE AUSTRIAN WAR CREDIT.

TEMPER OF THE DELEGATIONS—THE HUNGARIAN SPEAKERS IN FAVOR OF THE CREDIT—THE 657,000 FLORINS FOR MILITARY STORES VOTED BY THE AUSTRIAN DELEGATION—RUSSIAN TROOPS SAID TO BE ON THE FRONTIER.

LONDON, March 18.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Vienna says: "The minority of the Budget Committee of the Austrian delegation, though voting against the credit, tabled a resolution declaring their readiness, in case of necessity to make even greater sacrifices for the protection of national interests. The minority also expressed confidence in the policy of the Ministry." [The word "tabled" in the above dispatch probably means gave notice of.]

VIENNA, March 18.—At a public sitting of the full Hungarian Delegation to-day almost all the speakers declared that they would vote in favor of the credit, but expressed hopes for a peaceful solution. The debate was adjourned until to-morrow. The Austrian Delegation to-day, as a full sitting, granted the demand of the Minister of War for 657,000 florins for military stores.

BERLIN, March 18.—The *National Zeitung* says the Austrian Government has been positively informed that the Russians are concentrating on the Austrian frontier.

NOTES OF THE CONTROVERSY.

ATHENS, March 18.—The *Official Journal* states that Hobart Pasha has threatened to bombard Surbi unless the insurgents evacuate Makrinitza.

LONDON, March 19.—The *Times'* Berlin dispatch reports that China has asked Russia to evacuate Kuldscha. It is said that some Chinese officers who are studying in Europe have been ordered home.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

CONFIDENCE VOTED IN THE MINISTRY IN THE CHAMBER BY 436 TO 34—THE STATE OF SIEGE BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE—THE RESTRICTIONS—CHANGES IN THE COMMAND OF SEVERAL ARMY CORPS.

VERSAILLES, March 18.—The Senate, by a vote of 148 to 113, has passed the third article of the State of Siege bill. The article provides that the President can only declare a state of siege during a dissolution of the Chambers in the event of a foreign war. The Right wished also to permit its declaration in the event of insurrection.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance, moved that the budget of receipts be made the order of the day for Thursday.

M. Gambetta supported the motion, and declared that the hour had arrived to assert confidence in the Ministry and the future of the Republic.

The motion was adopted by a vote of 436 to 34. Thus all fear of a crisis is averted.

PARIS, March 18.—Gen. Berthaut has been appointed to the command of the Eighteenth Army Corps, head-quarters at Bordeaux, in place of Gen. de Grimaudet-de-Rochebouet, who is transferred to the reserve. Other important changes are to be made, Gen. Espivent de la Villesboisnet, commandant of the Eleventh Corps; Gen. Picard, commandant of the Thirteenth Corps, and Gen. Villebois having resigned.

LONDON, March 19.—A special to the *Standard* from Paris says the new French tariff proposes an increase of the duties on cotton, silk, and yarn tissues by 24 per cent. A duty of 50 per cent. is to be imposed on the products of countries which tax French manufactures over 20 per cent. It is not believed that the Chamber will vote this tariff.

VERSAILLES, March 19.—The Senate, after voting on the third clause of the State of Siege bill, voted on the whole bill, which was passed by 153 against 100, the Constitutionalists, in spite of the rejection of one of their amendments, supporting the Government. This has had a very good effect.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 18.—The strike and lock-out of Oldham weavers has now lasted a month. Neither side seems inclined to yield. The strike commenced with 600 weavers, but now includes between 5,000 and 6,000. Hundreds of operatives in other departments are kept idle in consequence of the stoppage of work by the weavers. Great distress prevails.

W. Greaves & Co., cotton manufacturers at Manchester, have failed. Their liabilities are £30,000.

LONDON, March 19.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch states that the Emperor William has replied to Pope Leo, congratulating him on his accession to the Papal throne.

THE WEST INDIES.

REVOLUTION AT PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAYTI—THE CUBAN TOBACCO CROP—FIELD-HAND EMIGRANTS FROM THE CANARY ISLANDS ARRIVING.

HAVANA, March 18.—A telegram from Jamaica says a revolution took place at Port-au-Prince during the absence of the President. Tanis, at the head of 1,000 followers, attacked the palace, arsenal, and fort, and succeeded in capturing the fort. The Navy remained faithful, and is bombarding the positions of the revolutionists.

Heavy rains fell again yesterday. The continued rains have done the most damage in the Sagua, Remedios, Cienfuegos, and Trinidad districts. The Cardenas district has suffered least. The new tobacco growth is said to be much impaired in flavor and price by the rains that fell during the past week.

Twelve hundred and fifty emigrants from the Canary Islands have arrived here. The larger number of them had been engaged previous to their arrival here, and the balance were engaged on their arrival by sugar planters. These emigrants are fine field hands. More expeditions are expected.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PANAMA.

LOSS OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS—NUMEROUS HOUSES DESTROYED — HOW THE FIRE ORIGINATED.

PANAMA, March 9.—A destructive fire occurred in Panama on the forenoon of the 6th inst., which destroyed about one-half of the principal Plaza and adjoining neighborhood, with a loss of over half a million dollars. The fire broke out about 9:40 o'clock A. M. in the drug-store of Messrs. F. C. Herbruger & Co., on the east side of the Plaza, and was caused by a colored clerk carelessly throwing a lighted match into a measure of bay-rum. The latter caught fire and exploded a can of inflammable oil which stood close by. The flames spread with wonderful rapidity to the adjoining property, and were from the first beyond control. Half of the north-east side and all of the east side of the Plaza were in ruins in less than an hour. Both sides of Calle Los Monjas from the Plaza to Callejon Chicheme and all of the square bounded by Calle Los Monjas, Callejon Chicheme, Calle de Santo Domingo, and Calle de Marino were destroyed within a few hours. Owing to the unusually dry season, everything was in a highly inflammable condition. There was no water and no appliances of any kind for extinguishing fire, except those in the Grand Hotel. About noon a detachment of 50 men from the United States steamer Adams, and some 65 from the German steamer Elizabeth were sent on shore. They did good service, and about 2:30 P. M. had the flames under control.

The principal property destroyed is the old Grand Hotel, on the north-east side of the Plaza, owned by Mr. George Loew, insured for $50,000; the Grand Central Hotel, owned by Mr. Hauber, situated on the east side of the Plaza, and insured for $80,000; the Club-house, corner of the Plaza and Calle Los Monjas; the residence and store of Mr. J. McK. Cooke, insured for $45,000; the house of the late William Nelson, Mr. Julian Sosa, Mr. Daniel Arozemena, Mr. Jose A. Arz, Mr. Francesco Alvarado, Mr. T. Brano, and the family of Mr. J. A. Santos. Of the mercantile losses, the chief were of Mr. Isaac Brandon, entire stock in store, fully insured; Messrs. Sansburgh, Wilson, & Beakimain, stock in store, amount of insurance unknown; Messrs. T. C. Herberger & Co., insured for $8,000; Mr. G. Mopp's bar-room and billiard saloon; Mr. J. McK. Cooke, entire stock, insured for $25,000. The insurance on the burned district amounts to about $280,000, all in European companies, as follows: Queen's, Standard, and Scottish Imperial, British; Lubeck, Magdeburg, and Transatlantic, German.

The Grand Hotel caught fire four different times, and was only saved through the efforts of its proprietors, who were several times carried out of the building in a state of exhaustion. Many poor families have suffered by the fire, and a subscription is being raised to assist them.

OTHER LOSSES BY FIRE.

Last evening a fire originated in the boiler room of the one-story frame saw and planing mill of John Hausen & Co., on Ninety-first-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, causing a loss on the building and machinery of $5,000, and on lumber owned by T. J. Crombie, of No. 500 East Eighty-seventh-street, of $2,000; insurance unknown.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in a room on the fifth floor of the Gilsey House, at Twenty-ninth-street and Broadway. The fire was caused by some gas-fitters, who were repairing gas-fixtures, setting fire to a window curtain, and before the flames were extinguished damage to the extent of $500 was done.

The steam-boat John H. Hanna, from Ouachita City for New-Orleans, loaded with cotton, while lying at Baton Rouge, La., caught fire, the cotton igniting. About 60 bales of cotton were thrown overboard and the fire extinguished without further damage.

A fire at Jonesboro, Tenn., yesterday afternoon, destroyed the Eutaw House and several stores, including a block in the business portion of the

REFORM IN CITY AFFAIRS.

PLAIN TALK BY LEADING CITIZENS.

THE MUNICIPAL SOCIETY CONSIDERING IMPORTANT QUESTIONS—AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE PROPOSED STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT—IT IS DENOUNCED AS UNFAIR AND DISHONEST—MR. COMELIUS AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

A well-attended meeting of the Municipal Society was held last evening at the Society's Hall, in Madison-avenue, Mr. Sinclair Tousey presiding in the absence of President Eaton. Among the gentlemen present were Jackson S. Schultz, Thomas C. Acton, Cephas Brainerd, Thatcher M. Adams, Simon Sterne, and many others equally well known.

The first business taken up was the reading of a report by Mr. Adams, as Chairman, of a Special Committee appointed to review and present a "History of Two Months' Agitation of the Question of Street-cleaning." The paper had evidently been prepared with great care, and gave a concise account of all the proceedings taken by the Police Commissioners, together with the action of the Mayor and the course of the Legislature on the subject, since the 1st day of January, interspersed with comments and criticisms from the daily newspapers, and the action of the society. It denounced the course of Commissioner Nichols and Mayor Ely's stultification in making charges against the Police Board for their neglect to clean the streets, his subsequent indorsement of their energy and activity, and his approval of the resolution paying $6,000 out of the City Treasury to pay their expenses in successfully defending themselves against his charges. Coming to the contract which the Police Commissioners are now about to award for the cleaning of the City, the report condemned it as being against the wishes of the people, and against public policy. In reference to the bill transmitted to Albany by the society, and that sent to the Legislature by the Mayor, the general features of which were similar, and either of which are preferable to the proposed single contract, the report concludes that they will be found too late to be of service, because the Police Commissioners will have signed, sealed, and delivered, and thus have checkmated any relief contemplated by the Legislature. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, from the same committee, said he desired to define the meaning of some of the provisions or conditions of the contract which the Police Commissioners were about to conclude, the proposals for which are to be opened to-day. The specifications submit the contract for the remainder of the present year, from April 1, a period of nine months, and require that the successful bidder shall buy all the property now in the hands of the Street Cleaning committee, such as scows, shovels, carts, brooms, picks, and other implements at an upset price of $42,000. The bidder must start at that price for this lot of stuff, which was originally brought into use under the Brown, Devoe & Knapp contract, and has been in use ever since, and if anybody else bid more than that sum he is to have the property. For this material he is to pay cash. He is also to deposit a certified check of 10 per cent. of the amount of his bid, which, say at $500,000 for the contract, would be $50,000 to guarantee the execution of the contract; and this check will not be accepted in any bank in which he is a dealer, but upon any of the banks in which the City deposits are held. It will be no easy matter for any man to give a certified check for so large a sum on a particular bank, and its effect was to debar all but a select few from competition. Upon every basis of that kind was proof that the Commissioners did not mean to deal fairly. It proposed to give the contractor such docks and piers as the Police Board now use, when at any time the Dock Commissioners might come and demand the possession of those docks and piers; and all the other specifications in it were so drawn as to make it evident that the contract was never intended to be honestly performed. The Commissioners intend to give that contract to friendly persons, and if those who get it are not friendly, God help them, for the Police Board won't. Mr. Schultz next described his own experience in the "Ring times" as a Commissioner, when he would produce four or five affidavits at a session to show that streets had not been swept. Hoffman, Brennan, O'Gorman, Hackett, and others, were his political opponents in the board, and in more than one of votes than he had, and on the strength of the single affidavit of the contractor, signed sometimes by the contractor's mark, to the effect that the work had been done, would have ordered it to be paid. He had in some instances produced a pile of affidavits, but the affidavit of the contractor was always victorious. No man who was honest or prudent could take the contract now offered, unless he gets the co-operation of the Commissioners, and if he is assured of their support, it will make little difference whether he does the work or not. The man who does it will be spared much of the work. This Street-cleaning ring extended clear to Albany and he had found it very difficult to get the bill prepared by the society introduced into the Legislature. Another feature of the contract was that it required that the bid shall not exceed the amount of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the year, and persons who applied to learn the amount of that balance were told that the information could not be had.

Mr. Simon Sterne was next invited to state the results of his inquiries as a member of the commission on Constitutional Amendments, before the Legislature. He said he had not much of a hopeful character to report. He had been to Albany several times on the subject, but the outlook was unpromising. He had been told by Mr. Hand, one of his colleagues on the Commissioner, who was watching very closely the prospects, that there was scarcely any hope of their passage. When asked why he thought so, he said it was clear that the Democratic party would be against them, but he had hoped that the Republicans would take them up, especially as it was clear that neither party would bear the brunt, as they were to be finally to be submitted to the people for their ratification. But it seemed, in view of the fact that a strong effort was to be made next year to have Mr. Roscoe Conkling succeed Mr. Roscoe Conkling in the United States Senate, that everything was over were to be taken, which would or might lessen the chances of having a Republican majority in the Legislature next year, and therefore the quantity of fulminating powder which these amendments contained had better be left alone. Another gentleman, a Republican, and also a member of the commission, (Mr. Hand being a Democrat,) had told him [Mr. Sterne] that he had had a conversation with Mr. Conkling, Speaker of the Assembly, and had asked the Speaker what chance there was for the amendments. The Speaker told the gentleman that "the amendments would never peep." It was only possible to explain the significance of the word "peep" on the theory that kittens do not see until they are nine days old, and that if they die before that time they also do not "peep," and, as a consequence never see daylight, but die in the dark. [Laughter.] As one of the members of the commission, he could not well appear before a legislative committee to urge the passage of these resolutions—it would be difficult decorous for any member of the commission to do so; but he was satisfied that if any such committee of the Committee of Fifty, together with any committee of citizens and a committee of this society would go before the Legislature and ask them to show some reason why this Legislature should not take action on this matter. It would be the means of placing some of the legislators on record in a manner that would make their political hereafter a matter of some doubt. For himself, he had no doubt, from investigations, that the true invariness, to use a Brookynism, of the business was the re-election of Mr. Conkling. The Democratic basis of opposition to these amendments was, of course, that it meant disfranchisement. But to Republicans, he thought, it might be acceptable as a means of setting down in some extent the Democratic majority in this City, and it would undoubtedly do so. But they had all knowledge that when the last Republican State convention met it was in the hands of and manipulated by Mr. Conkling. An attempt was then made on the part of friends of these amendments to obtain their passage through, or bringing them before the convention. Their friends were then told by Mr. Conkling's managers that it would be unwise to do so; that it would make a party issue on them. After that, when it was slyly said that "the man who had charge of that convention knew what the future would be," the people thought the remark was suggested by malice; but they thought differently now. The question was whether that miserable little piece of business on the part of Mr. Conkling was to be passed over by the people in silence, and his personal aims were to eclipse all else. It is whether a Senator, who does not represent the people of New-York, but who has been false to the duty and trust, and who, able though he be, does not use those great qualities and powers in the interest of the people—for he was openly false to his duty and his trust in the matter of the Silver bill—the question is, whether he is to be permitted to work for his constituency or for himself. It is whether this little piece of chicanery for his own re-election is to stand in the way of the public interests and welfare. This matter is a question for the people to speak about. So far as he and others about him were concerned, it made little difference whether Mr. Conkling went to the Senate for a few years longer or not. It was all a matter of two or three years in their lives, but two or three years of their lives would also be well spent if spent in the effort to defeat it. It was a matter for the people of New-York, who desired good, honest, and economical government, to consider about those who feared the power at the polls of men who had no material interest in the community and who feared that our political freedom was tending to communism. It was their duty to insist that this miserable piece of political chicanery should not succeed.

Mr. Adams said this question was one of the most important matters that ever came before the people of this City, and he most devoutly trusted that it would not be dropped. He really believed that if them in the form he therefore moved that a committee of this society be appointed by the Chairman to consult with and secure the co-operation of a committee of the Committee of Fifty, and, if possible, also a committee of citizens, to go to Albany and ask the Legislature why this Legislature should not take action on this matter. It would be the means of placing some of the legislators on record in a manner that would make their political hereafter a matter of some doubt. For himself, he had no doubt, from investigations, that the true invariness, to use a Brookynism, of the business was the re-election of Mr. Conkling. The Democratic basis of opposition to these amendments was, of course, that it meant disfranchisement. But to Republicans, he thought, it might be acceptable as a means of setting down in some extent the Democratic majority in this City, and it would undoubtedly do so. But they had all knowledge that when the last Republican State convention met it was in the hands of and manipulated by Mr. Conkling. An attempt was then made on the part of friends of these amendments to obtain their passage through, or bringing them before the convention. Their friends were then told by Mr. Conkling's managers that it would be unwise to do so; that it would make a party issue on them. After that, when it was slyly said that "the man who had charge of that convention knew what the future would be," the people thought the remark was suggested by malice; but they thought differently now. The question was whether that miserable little piece of business on the part of Mr. Conkling was to be passed over by the people in silence, and his personal aims were to eclipse all else. It is whether a Senator, who does not represent the people of New-York, but who has been false to the duty and trust, and who, able though he be, does not use those great qualities and powers in the interest of the people—for he was openly false to his duty and his trust in the matter of the Silver bill—the question is, whether he is to be permitted to work for his constituency or for himself. It is whether this little piece of chicanery for his own re-election is to stand in the way of the public interests and welfare. This matter is a question for the people to speak about. So far as he and others about him were concerned, it made little difference whether Mr. Conkling went to the Senate for a few years longer or not. It was all a matter of two or three years in their lives, but two or three years of their lives would also be well spent if spent in the effort to defeat it. It was a matter for the people of New-York, who desired good, honest, and economical government, to consider about those who feared the power at the polls of men who had no material interest in the community and who feared that our political freedom was tending to communism. It was their duty to insist that this miserable piece of political chicanery should not succeed.

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THE SACRAMENTO FLOODS.

EFFECTS UPON THE FARMERS OF THE VALLEY.

HOW THE COUNTRY LOOKS AS THE WATER RECEDES—MUCH OF THE SUBMERGED WHEAT TO BE SAVED—TRYING EXPERIENCE OF SOME OF THE PEOPLE.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, March 9.

A special agent of the Associated Press has passed through the flooded district in the Sacramento Valley on a tour of inspection. While the story of the destruction of property, the damage to cultivated lands, and the breaking of levees is a pitiful one, it is by no means as bad as the first reports of the disaster make it appear. He ascended the river as far as Monroeville, 192 miles above Sacramento, at which point the land rises from the river and is not subject to overflow. He says:

"The fundamental elements of the scenery, from first to last, were a wild waste of waters, fringes of willows, parks of oaks, broken levees, rows of earth logs, stacks of hay, and patches of wheat, barns, grass and railway wheat, stock on the levees, fences peeping out of water, and houses in the water. From Sacramento to Gray's Landing there was an occasional strip of land on the west side struggling to raise itself above the waters, but these uncertain lands were hardly wide enough to contain the cattle. I counted over 40 breaks in the west levee south of Gray's, through which the water was pouring from the river in torrents. On the east side there is but one break, and that extends to the mouth of Feather River, and through this the water runs into the river. The only solid ground on the east side was the Indian mounds, which had successfully battled with the floods. These mounds were about six feet above the water on the 23d of March, by which time the water had fallen four feet. This side of Gray's Landing the sea seemed to extend on the one side to the Coast Range foothills and on the other to the Sierra. The damage south of Gray's was mainly to crops, lands, and fences.

"From Gray's to Knight's Landing everything grew increasingly disconsolate and dreary. The river was no longer defined, the clusters of oaks hid the great seas, and as if to add to the gloom Feather River had lost its way in a forest. Knight's Landing is the Venice of California, leaning only the gondolas, houses, and the display of art. The people are high and dry in the upper stories of their dwellings, and the sidewalks are deep in ooze. The valuable stock live comfortably in the great warehouses, and the common cattle rest serenely on the grand old Indian mounds. The water is wanting of, but the town looks as if it had been thoroughly soaked in very bad water. At Knight's Landing the water runs into the river from the sea on the west side, and out of the river into the sea on the east side of the river. It was a matter of wonderment to me that a canal had not been cut between the two seas. Without this it seemed to me that the town must remain the way it is for months. At this point we began to hear of floating barns, houses, fences, &c. It is said that the wreckers may have their choice of pianos, organs, bureaus, bedsteads, &c., in the sloughs on both sides of the river.

"From Knight's Landing to the head of Grand Island the scene grew more and more dreary and painful because of the increase in the number of farms and dwellings. On this section of my journey the river was once more well defined by trees, grapevines, willows, and patches of tules, but it was narrow and exceedingly crooked. The levees on Grand Island were not only broken, but badly washed by the waves from the northern and western sea. On the east side were breaks in the levees, and through which the water was rushing with great force into the east sea. Farms were cut up into gullies, with narrow strips between, and the stock was wandering and lowing over these patches, looking in vain for food. A few acres of yellow wheat were seen now and then covered with cattle and jack rabbits. The stranded tules lay near the levees, and sometimes on top, showing what the waters had, at their flood height, covered nearly every inch of land. The water was rushing around nearly all the houses, and the beautiful orchards were either in the water or covered with slime. Above Grand Island land began to appear, and we had hopes once more of standing on terra firma. Below Colusa, and on the west side, we had a continuous stretch of land, nearly uncovered, green in color, and apparently not flooded. The seas now seemed further off. The land was unharmed, and the houses were in good condition. Colusa was in good condition, though I was informed that the flood had reached within an inch of the top of the levee. The water did not enter the city, though the mud did."

Illustrating the tribulations the inhabitants of the flooded districts have experienced, he relates the following:

"One family living on the lowlands were reposing comfortably in their cheerful dwelling, embowered in trees and vines, when suddenly the waters, in their visions, when the waters from the upper breaks began to crawl around them in wrathful turbulence. The father hastened to find a boat, and returned to find the flood upon the lower floor of the house. The current was too rapid and the water too shallow to permit the removal of his family. He tied the boat through the windows of the second story, to which everything had been removed by the time, and waited for events. The flood increased and the house began to move, and soon they bid a sad farewell to all the loved surroundings. On Wednesday morning, the day of the great tempest, they were at sea. If the people of the State at large could make the same investigation and see the same sights, they would rise en masse and agree upon some method for the reclamation of the Sacramento Valley. It is comforting, however, to know that but few lives have been lost, and that there is so little real deprivation among the people of the flooded districts. Their losses have been great, but they are not beggared."

FIELD-GUNS FOR THE ENGLISH ARMY.

The new 12-pounder field gun, which may be considered as the product of two years' experiments, was recently completed at the Royal Gun Factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and is looked upon by British officers as the most perfect field-gun in existence. At present it is proposed to make only 50 on the same pattern, and those only after the example gun is finally approved, but no doubt exists that it will hereafter become the service gun of the entire artillery force. The most noticeable feature in the outward form is its length, for it is nearly 9 feet long, whereas the 9-pounder of 8 hundredweight measures but 6 feet. The new 12-pounder, however, weighs only 7¾ hundredweight, for every ounce of superfluous metal has been judiciously shaved off, and save that the contour of the breech end is a little too rigid, the gun is, from a professional point of view, the best of its kind in the field. The bore, like that of the 9-pounder, is 3-inch calibre, enlarged at the chamber end to 3.15 inches, and the vent is steel rather forward to assist the envelope given before from the breech of the bore. The carriage and limber are of steel throughout, and apparently light, handy, and well-constructed, and seem to brace up the carriages and save it from some of the pounding subjects which it suffers from the shock of discharge. The gun is rifled in 10 grooves, the rifling, like every other detail, having been the result of long investigation and exhaustive series of experiments.

STOCK YARDS AND TRANSPORTATION.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE—MR. BURLESS ARRAIGNS THE "EVENDEN" ON THE CENTRAL, ERIE, AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS—DISCRIMINATION IN FREIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Committee on Agriculture to-day heard replies from Messrs. Depew, of the New-York Central Railroad; Blanchard, of the Erie Railway, and Dutcher and Eastman, of the New-York Central Stock Yards, in answer to the statements made by J. F. Burling, of Pennsylvania, last Monday, on the subject of "evenden" in connection with the stock yards on the above-named roads, and the discrimination in freights.

J. F. Burling, in reply, proceeded to show that an arrangement exists between the Pennsylvania Central and the New-York Central and Erie Railroads—that is, all of the great roads, excepting the Baltimore and Ohio, that can carry a freighted car from the Mississippi River to the sea-board—by which the cost to the producer of shipping cattle from St. Louis or Chicago to New-York is made nearly double the cost of shipping any other produce. For the single item of transportation the cost to the railroads of carrying a car loaded with wheat, corn, or other inert matter is precisely the same as the cost to the road for carrying a car loaded with cattle; but, notwithstanding, the roads make a difference between these two kinds of freight of nearly 100 per cent. The link that binds these great roads together and makes it possible for them to control the cattle trade despite all that the producers or small dealers can do, is the existence of "evenden" to which the roads pay $15 per car on all cattle shipped from any point west of New-York. Without the evenden the roads could not possibly keep up the high rates for cattle transportation, for if they were out of the way the influence of the producers and the numberless small dealers and the competition between these roads would in a short time bring this transportation rate down to the rates that rule on all other products. There was another item in this account of the producers of the West and the consumers of the East with these great railroad monopolies that is worthy of consideration, and that is the charge made for carriage from the West to New-York of a refrigerator car loaded with fresh meat. Improbable as it may appear, it is nevertheless true that the roads not only charge a higher rate for transporting refrigerator cars loaded with fresh meat than they do for transporting cars loaded with grain and other inert matter, but they charge more for transporting them than they do for transporting cars loaded with cattle. Freights are charged for by all common carriers the world over by weight—that is, so much per ton per mile. This being the fact, Mr. Burling asked why it was that these roads charge now more than twice as much freightage on a car of fresh beef as they do on a ton of wheat, iron, coal, or corn. The true reason for this discrimination is, of course, the pecuniary welfare of the railroads and the evenden. He did not ask the committee to favor the producer of the West and the poor consumer of the East. He asked only that they do them simple justice by standing between them and this three-headed giant that bestrides all the land, and, with all the power that the people will give, fixes the price the farmer may receive for his produce and the price the mechanic must pay for his food. If the committee would deal out even-handed justice between the two, the poor man would ask no more, and certainly the committee could not grant him less.

THE UNITED ORDER OF OUTLAWS.

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY IN SCOTLAND—THE JOURNAL KEPT BY TWO YOUNG THIEVES.

There seems recently to have been quite an epidemic of "children's delinquencies" in Scotland. A remarkable instance has only recently been brought to light at Hawick. Three boys, named William Laidlaw, Emers Hemsley, aged 16, and John Turnbull, aged 14, were detected stealing a pair of boots from a shop. This was not their first offense, as was proved when the Police searched the house where Hemsley lived with his father. Here was found a large quantity of stolen articles, workmen's tools, boots, lamps, coals, lanterns, ladies' bags, school and other books, &c., hidden in a closet, or ingeniously concealed in the joists between the ceiling and the roof. The most remarkable "find" was that of two books, made up of a number of school exercise books, supposed to have been the proceeds of a robbery at a board school. One of these books is described as "a sort of journal"; the other contained entries of the various transactions of the gang, made apparently systematically enough to be a pattern to many a book-keeper. This book had been in use only a few days, and in the bold, clear hand-writing of Hemsley it bore on the title-page the inscription—"W. L. Robbery." John Turnbull's Secret and Memorandum Book. Tuesday, 1st January, 1878. United Order of Outlaws." The first page is headed: "What I Stole on Monday," and the entry is sadly unimaginative one, being "from mother, 1 penny." Then there are other sums entered as having been stolen from neighbors by altering the figures in a shop-keeper's book, such as "£20 taken from an office till. Another page was headed: "How Many Locks I Have Stolen," and this contained a list of stables, gates, and doors that had been relieved of their locks, with the names of the owners or a minute description of the locality where the thefts had been committed. The page headed "What I Have Stolen out of Shops" enumerated, besides the articles already mentioned, tins of beef, jars of jam, weights, and keys; and "What I Have Stolen from Persons and Places" was put at the top of a page giving a list of places that had been broken into and of persons robbed. Not only did this extraordinary book contain a record of the gang's past exploits—for it seems to be confined solely to the events in which he took part, Turnbull's name being only once mentioned in it—but it set forth what he purposed doing in the future. A list was made out entitled "Things I Have to Steal," "What I Have to Buy and Make," as there was any necessity for such an accomplished thief to buy or make anything. Then he set down "What I Have to Write for," and this cool young scapegrace actually included in his "wants" "a sure for the nerves." Then this wonderful ledger contained an inventory of the stolen goods, and a list of "tools for House-breaking," showing that at least 77 skeleton keys were required. There were two headings under which no entry had been made, for the ruthless hand of the Police have stayed all further entries. These headings were—"What I Got by House-breaking," and "What Turnbull has Got by House-breaking." It does not appear that the "United Order of Outlaws" consisted of more than two members, but as yet the first record of it was only made on New Year's Day, it has hardly had time to extend its ramifications.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Lieut. N. Sabree is detached from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Coast Survey.

The Powhatan was ordered on Saturday, by telegram from the Navy Department, to proceed immediately from Havana to Port Royal, S. C.

A naval order has been issued requiring commanding officers of all vessels to send to the department full lists of the officers and crews attached to their ships before leaving any port. This will have the effect of providing the department with correct rolls of the crews at every departure from port, and in case of any disaster whatever there will be no difficulty in learning immediately the names of all on board. It will be remembered that at the time of the Huron disaster there was much difficulty in ascertaining correctly the names of the ship's company. Compliance with this order will remedy any similar trouble in case of accidents.

Leave of absence for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted to Capt. Arthur W. Allyn, Sixteenth Infantry. The following changes in the Quartermaster's Department are made: Lieut.-Col. A. J. Perry, Deputy Quartermaster-General, is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and will report in person to the commanding General of the Department of the East for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that department and Post Quartermaster at New-York City. Major C. G. Sawtelle, Quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and is assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Columbia. Major R. C. Card, Quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Texas. Capt. Thomas Wilson is ordered to proceed to Watertown, Mass., and inspect the subsistence stores on hand at that place, and recommend such disposition as he may deem proper of those not required for sale or issue at the post.

GERMANY AND SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, March 9.—The German war vessels Elisabeth and Ariadne are now at Panama, and the Medusa at Aspinwall, awaiting orders to proceed to Nicaragua and demand satisfaction for the outrage committed a little over a year ago upon Bleanstuck, the German Consul at Leon. Mr. Von Bergen, Minister from Germany to Central America, arrived here yesterday from Guatemala, it is supposed to confer with the fleet as to their future movements. Another vessel of war is daily expected here, which will complete the squadron. The political news from Central America is unfavorable. Costa Rica and Guatemala are both preparing for war. The President of Costa Rica has purchased a steamer in San Francisco, and has fitted out as a man-of-war, and has sent to Europe for a large supply of arms. He is determined at any cost, and by any means, to carry out his scheme of Central American confederation, and the President of Guatemala is equally determined to oppose him. Nothing special from South America or Colombia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 18.—The United States School-ship Constellation passed out of the Capes to-day from Annapolis, for New-York.

NORFOLK, March 16.—The residence of D. J. Bankhead, Keeper of Life-Saving Station No. 1, was last night, while he was absent twice by the inmates of the house, and most successfully extinguished. The building

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION....MARCH 18.

SUMMARY.

An adverse report was made on the bill to permit women to practice in the highest court of any State to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, and it was placed on the calendar. The bill prohibiting members of Congress becoming sureties for contractors was passed. The Fortifications Appropriations bill was passed without amendment. The bill granting an American register to a foreign built vessel for a scientific expedition was discussed, without action. The Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill was taken up, and Mr. Christiancy spoke in favor of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee.

In the House, after the morning hour, Mr. Springer moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill authorizing the coinage of gold and silver on the same terms, and the issue of certificates of deposit on them. Time was consumed by the opponents until the hour for District of Columbia business, when the matter went over for a week.

SENATE.

A large number of petitions remonstrating against the revival of the income tax were presented.

WOMEN IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on House bill to relieve certain legal disabilities of women, and moved that it be indefinitely postponed. It provides that any woman who shall have been a member of the Bar of the highest court of any State or territory, or of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for the period of three years, and shall have maintained a good standing before said court, and who shall be a person of good moral character, shall, on motion and the presentation of such record, be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Edmunds, in explanation, said the ground of the adverse report was that, by the law as it had existed since the organization of the Government, the Supreme Court and all other courts of the United States were authorized, to make their own rules touching the admission of attorneys, so that there was no obstacle in the law prohibiting the admission of women to practice in the courts. Their admission depended on the discretion of the courts. The committee thought this act made a distinction in favor of women, as it commanded the court to admit women when it was not bound to admit men.

On motion of Mr. SAULSBURY, of California, the bill was placed on the calendar with the adverse report.

ARIZONA AND THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Mr. GARLAND, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably on the joint resolution disapproving of an act of the Territory of Arizona granting a charter to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, passed Feb. 7, 1877. Placed on the calendar.

EMPLOYMENT OF TEMPORARY CLERKS.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks, and making an appropriation therefor; also making appropriations for detecting trespassing on the public lands, and for bringing into the market public lands in certain States, and for other purposes. Placed on the calendar.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

Mr. SPENCER submitted an amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, as follows:

"Provided that before any part of the appropriation provided for in this act shall become available, the appointments of consular and diplomatic service shall be so arranged as to be equally distributed between the several States of the United States, the Territories, and the District of Columbia, according to population."

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

MEMBERS AS SURETIES FOR CONTRACTORS.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, called up the Senate bill to prohibit members of Congress from becoming sureties on certain bonds, and it was passed without debate.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, called up the House bill making appropriations for fortifications and for other works of defense, and for the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, reported last week without amendment, and it was passed without discussion. It appropriates $100,000 for the protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications; $125,000 for their armament, and $50,000 for torpedoes for harbor defenses, experiments in the same, &c.

THE UTE INDIANS.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, called up the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make certain negotiations with the Indians in the State of Colorado for the consolidation of all the bands into one agency, to be located on the White River.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he sadly regretted the power to authorize any one to make treaties except the President of the United States.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend the bill so as to authorize the President to make the negotiations instead of the Secretary of the Interior. Agreed to.

THE WOODRUFF EXPEDITION.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the House bill to authorize the granting of an American register to a foreign-built ship for the purpose of the Woodruff scientific expedition around the world.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, objected to amend so as to provide that the privileges conferred by the act shall not be available unless the terms of the act be complied with within four months from the date of approval.

Mr. MCMILLAN, of Minnesota, a member of the committee, opposed the bill, and argued that the ship-builders of our country had offered the managers of the expedition fair inducements. The reason why they had not purchased an American-built vessel was because money was not forthcoming.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, said the bill was open to the objection that it offered privileges to these persons which were denied to others. It gave them the right to purchase a foreign-built vessel, but denied that right to another portion of the country.

Mr. MCMILLAN, of Minnesota, referred to the bill recently passed in aid of a polar expedition, designed by James Gordon Bennett, and said in that case the vessel had been purchased and was owned by Mr. Bennett before the passage of the bill, while in the case now before the Senate the vessel had not been purchased.

Mr. INGALLS inquired what an American register was to a foreign-built ship.

Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama—It is worth at least $25,000 or $30,000.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said he desired to say to his friend, ex-Secretary [Mr. Morrill,] and to all others who thought it for the best interest of the country to prevent the purchase of foreign ships, that there was danger in pressing that policy so hard that we should lose it. On one side was arrayed the ship-building interest, and on the other side was the great necessity to recover our ocean commerce.

Mr. HEREFORD, of West Virginia, said he was surprised at the opposition to this bill after the Senate had put a similar measure through. He was glad to see that Mr. James Gordon Bennett was interested, though he was glad that bill had passed. He [Mr. Hereford] was in favor of repealing all of our navigation laws as far as they restricted commerce.

Further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, a member of the Judiciary Committee, spoke in favor of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, and in opposition to that reported by the Committee on Railroads. Commenting on the provisions of the last-named bill, already published, he said the ingenuity of the members of that committee seemed to have been exhausted in preparing the bill. He commented in a humorous manner on that portion of it in regard to penalties, which provided that if any company failed in case they failed to make the deposits for the sinking fund, and asked if anybody ever heard of such shocking cruelties inflicted upon a railroad company. No, they were too well-behaved cases, and that was the charge of *Dogberry* to the watch. [Laughter.] Mr. Christiancy argued that if the bill reported by the Railroad Committee should become a law the Government would be in a much worse condition with the railroad companies than it was to-day under existing law. He then replied to the legal points of the argument of Mr. Hallsbarger on Saturday last in favor of the bill reported by the Committee on Railroads, and said that Senator had evidently studied carefully the few decisions calculated to strengthen his position, but he had not noticed the many calculated to weaken his case. The argument of that Senator, that it was an absurdity to claim that Congress had the power to alter, amend, or repeal the charter, was all wrong. There were many other subjects of legislation in which amounts much larger than the total value of the Pacific Railroad were involved, and yet they were always subject to the sound sense and good judgment of Congress. Take the Tariff laws, for instance; thousands of millions of dollars were dependent upon the judgment of Congress; but did any one see an absurdity in the power of Congress to alter the Tariff laws? Congress was doing nothing more than asking these companies to put themselves upon the business principles of common business men, of honest men, and begin to provide for a sinking fund to liquidate the debt due the Government when it should mature.

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

Pending discussion, Mr. SARGENT submitted several amendments to the bill to organize a life-saving and coast-guard service, and it was ordered that they be printed and lie on the table. The amendments provide that the Secretary of the Navy may accept the services, of volunteer crews as any of the life-saving stations who shall be subject, when on duty, to the rules and regulations of the service. Drops to also provides for drill of such volunteers once each month, and each man shall receive $3 per day for each drill; and in case of wreck, where said volunteers are instrumental in saving life, they shall each receive $10, or other pay agreed in saving property, they shall receive $2 per day each for each day employed. Another amendment provides for the care of the property saved, its disposal, &c.

Mr. MORGAN, of Alabama, then took the floor to speak upon the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill, [illegible]

THURSDAY, went into executive session. After a short time the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Under the call of States the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts—Fixing the rank and pay of staff officers of the Navy.

By Mr. MAGEE, of Pennsylvania—In relation to the promotion of officers of the Army. Also, amending section 5,459 of the Revised Statutes so as to punish any person defacing or mutilating the coin of the United States by a fine of $3,000 or imprisonment for two years.

By Mr. VANCE—For the payment of certain Southern contractors. (This bill provides that no claims shall be paid which have heretofore been paid by the Confederate Government.)

By Mr. ELAM, of Louisiana—For the payment of certain Southern mail contractors.

By Mr. GIBSON, of Louisiana—For the appointment of a commission to ascertain on what terms a treaty of commerce with Mexico can be arranged.

By Mr. GOODEN, of Michigan—Repealing the law appropriating $275,000 for the payment of arrears Southern mail contractors.

By Mr. BRAGG, of Wisconsin, to regulate the pay and allowances of officers of the Army; also, to promote efficiency of the Pay Department of the Navy.

FREE COINAGE AND CERTIFICATES.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to authorize the coinage of gold and silver on the same terms, and to promote deposits thereof in the Treasury for the same purposes. It provides that any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any of the mints, and have it coined into the standard silver dollar on the same conditions as are provided in relation to the deposit of gold bullion; authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of silver bullion and to issue certificates therefor, and provides that the owner of any bullion who shall hereafter deposit the same for the purpose of obtaining certificates therefor shall pay a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of coining such bullion.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia—I do not think the bill is in a condition to pass, and I hope the House will vote it down.

On a viva voce vote the nays were manifestly in the majority, and the yeas and nays were asked for; but the opponents of the bill, by calling for tellers, managed so that the yeas and nays until the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, at which time the floor belonged to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The bill therefore goes over until next Monday.

Mr. MAYHAM, of New-York, from the District of Columbia Committee, reported a bill investing the District Commissioners with the power of the late Board of Audit for the purpose of issuing certificates on claims passed upon and allowed by such board, but for which no certificates had been prepared. It also provides that all outstanding certificates issued by the Board of Audit, or which shall hereafter be issued by the Commissioners, shall be convertible into 3.65 bonds.

The bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, without action.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE RED FLAG.

THE QUIET MEETING OF COMMUNISTS AT WHICH IT WAS UNFURLED IN ST. LOUIS.

From the St. Louis Post, March 11.

Word was passed from mouth to mouth in the northern part of the city during the past week, that the communistic element of the German section of the Working Men's Party would on Sunday publicly unfurl the "red flag," and the people in the vicinity became naturally alarmed, the emblem probably suggesting to them the scenes of blood and carnage over which it had floated in the years that are marked as the blackest in the world's history. They accordingly informed the Captain of the Fourth District Police Station, and he sent a detail of Police to see that nothing went wrong. The only bearing down of property or mangling of bloated bondholders that was done, however, was in a wordy way, the thirsty *sans culottes* of the occasion drowning their woes in the festive beer-mug, and consoling themselves by talking of how effectively they could or would cut capital's throat, and lay the money power beautifully out with a few skillful and killing *coups* of their policy. In other words, the afternoon passed off quietly, except in the matter of making speeches in German, the singing of songs, the drinking of beer made, and the mingling of shaking beer-glasses and interchanging *Gemuthlichs*.

The place of meeting was Barney Kreisenbaum's ball alley and beer garden, at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Bremen-avenue. At the appointed time, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the members of the German section of the Working Men's Party, who were of socialistic tendencies, and their friends, together with the special detail of Police, were on hand and Kreisenbaum's place was pretty well filled. The folks arranged themselves in right royal German fashion around the beer tables, and the programme was begun as Barney commenced tapping the first keg of beer. The hall, besides its living decorations, was hung with numerous star-spangled banners, small flags, and floral ornaments, and presented a pretty brilliant appearance.

The flag, a huge red one, of an awfully gory appearance, had the name of the organization, "The Social Labor Club," emblazoned upon it, and was in itself sufficient to indicate the object of the meeting. It was brought forward by Mr. Nurser, who, as spokesman, presented the flag to the standard-bearer, and in an eloquent German address told him that he was charged with protecting it against all comers; that he was to bear it bravely forward in the battle now going on between labor and capital; that it was the only flag under which a true working man could stand, and was the real emblem of civil and religious freedom. To add more to the solemnity of the occasion, and to impress more indelibly upon the standard-bearer the sacredness of the obligation he was placed under, Mr. Nurser read a long poem in German, and in both this and his address the sentiments he expressed were loudly applauded. An address was then delivered by Mr. Albert Curlin, who was prominent as a leader during the great strike that ended so disastrously last August. Mr. Curlin also spoke in German, and the theme of his address was the necessity for a more effective and better legislation for the laboring classes. Mr. Curlin's address was an eloquent one, and his audience showed their appreciation of it by frequently interrupting him with applause. Other speakers followed Mr. Curlin, and their addresses, like his and Mr. Nurser's, were in German, as were all the afternoon's proceedings. A commercebor was present, and several excellent and soul-stirring patriotic songs were sung,

appeal from such dismissal hereby taken. Mr. Rose replied, under chapter 342 of the Laws of 1873, to have Black admitted to bail—as a matter of right—pending the hearing and decision of the appeal. Judge Brady granted the application, and the Counsel Attorney took an appeal to the Supreme Court, General Term. The court reserved its decision.

ROBERT L. CASE'S APPEAL.

THE PLEAS OF THE EX-PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY—VALUE OF A SEMI-COLON.

The appeal of Robert L. Case from his conviction for perjury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer was argued before Judges Ingalls, Lawrence, and Donohue, in the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. Case was the President of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, and was indicted for perjury, in having falsely and corruptly sworn to an untrue affidavit in February, 1876, in his report to the State Superintendent of Insurance, with regard to the condition of the company's standing on Dec. 31, 1875. The affidavit recited that "on the 31st day of December last all of the above-described assets were the absolute property of the said company, free and clear from any loans or claims thereon, except as above stated, and that the foregoing statement, with the schedules and explanations hereunto annexed and by them subscribed, are a full and correct exhibit of all the liabilities and of the income and disbursements and of the general condition and affairs of the said company on the said 31st day of December last, and for the year ending on that day, according to the best of their information, knowledge and belief." Counsel for Case contend that the portion after the semicolon must be read in connection with the portion preceding that mark of punctuation, the whole being but a single sentence. If this is done, it makes the affidavit to be only to the effect "according to knowledge, and belief," for which, under the indictment, no conviction could be had. They contend that Chief-Justice Davis, in charging the jury, was wrong in telling them that the swearing to the first portion of the affidavit was positive, as the question should at least have been left to the jury. They claim further, that the 31st not requiring such an affidavit, and that the swearing to it was a voluntary act on which perjury cannot be predicated. They insist that there was a variance between the averments in the indictment and the proof upon the trial; that the oath was not properly administered; that the court was wrong in denying the motion for a new trial, &c. In opposition, the District Attorney insists that no substantial error was committed; that the exceptions were properly overruled, and that the conviction should be sustained. A. S. Sullivan, the counsel for Case, when beginning his argument was seized with a fit of sick ness and became deathly pale. He then, with his associate, Mr. Winfield, would conduct the argument. A glass of water served to revive Mr. Sullivan, however, and he continued his argument. Decision on the appeal was reserved.

TROUBLES OF A BANK TRUSTEE.

ROBERT IRWIN SUED FOR OVER $200,000 IN ONE ACTION—AN ATTACHMENT ISSUED AGAINST HIS PROPERTY IN ANOTHER SUIT.

A novel question in regard to the duties of bank Trustees is raised in the suit of Willis S. Paine, as Receiver of the Bond-Street Savings Bank, against Robert Irwin, which was tried before Judge Van Brunt in the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. Irwin, it seems, was one of the Trustees of the bank, and was one of the committee appointed to select a site for the bank building. The committee, in April, 1873, selected the lot corner of the Bowery and Bond-street, which was owned by him, the price given being $89,500. Mr. Irwin was not present at the meeting of the Board of Trustees which ratified the purchase. Mr. Irwin was also a member of the Building Committee which expended $125,000 in erecting the structure. He continued to be a Trustee down to the time of the bank's failure. By the present action the Receiver is seeking to set aside the sale of the lot by Irwin, on the ground that as a Trustee he could not make such a sale; and also, as it is impossible to restore the lot in the condition it was at the time of the purchase, to compel Irwin to pay the entire cost of lot and building on the property, being deeded to him. In case this cannot be done, the Receiver asks the court to compel Irwin to pay the difference between the $89,500, which he received for the lot, and the sum of $25,000, which it is now valued at. No allegation of fraud is made. Irwin demurred to the action on three grounds, namely: First, that even if a Trustee does sell to the bank, no action will lie unless fraud is alleged and proved; second, that the Trustees, if they desired to rescind the purchase, should have acted more promptly; and third, that as the property was mingled with other property placed on it, and could not therefore be restored to its original condition, the action would lie. Judge Van Brunt took the papers, reserving his decision. Gen. F. C. Barlow appeared for the Receiver, and B. F. Dunning represented Irwin.

As a curious pendant to this action, is another brought by Gen. Barlow, as counsel for the Receiver, against Irwin and five others. In this action, which is brought to recover $100,000 damages, an attachment against Irwin and his property was issued, and was handed to a Deputy Sheriff yesterday to be served. The attachment was granted on an affidavit accusing Irwin of disposing of his property with intent to defraud his creditors. It is charged that he recently conveyed a house, nominally for the consideration of $30,000, to his wife, through the intervention of a third person, and also seven parcels of property in a similar way, nominally in consideration of $163,000. The attachments were granted by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers.

A SUIT BY CHRIST CHURCH.

An action brought by the Rector, &c., of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church against John Mack and others was brought to trial before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. It seems that, in February, 1859, the church sold a lot, 18 by 125 feet, adjoining their edifice on Fifth-avenue, to Mr. Mack. He agreed to assume a mortgage of $11,000 then on the lot. The church reserved the right to light and air for the rear basement of the church building, and Mack was restricted from building his house more than about 100 feet. In case, however, he chose to build on the remainder of the lot, he was to put such portion of the house on pillars, so that the light and air to the windows of the church basement should not be obstructed. Mack conveyed his property to his wife through the intervention of one Blanche Chandergue. The $11,000 mortgage which was on the property at the time of the sale to Mack passed through various hands until it came into the possession of the Atlantic Savings Bank, which foreclosed it. On the sale Mrs. Mack bought in the property, and obtained a new loan of $11,000 from the bank on the property. She then erected a new building so as to cover the whole lot, and within a foot of the church window, shutting out the light and nearly all the air. The church now sues to remove the addition to the building, claiming that the foreclosure proceedings were merely a sham to enable Mrs. Mack to acquire an older title than that from the church, and thus avoid the restriction in the deed from the latter to her husband. Decision was reserved.

ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Joseph Stiner, the tea merchant, appeared before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, to make a complaint of embezzlement against Joseph D. Rowe, a salesman, who has been in his employ for nearly 20 years. Mr. Stiner charges that a few days ago a woman named Mooney called at his store, corner of Chambers and Washington streets, and ordered $5 75 worth of teas and groceries, and that the prisoner returned to the cashier only $4 25, appropriating the difference. Mr. Stiner claimed that the salesman has been guilty of other acts of dishonesty, but declared that he [Stiner] did not know the woman Mooney. It appeared, however, that the money was placed in the hands of Detective Mooney, and that he sent the woman Mooney to the store to make the purchases in order to test the honesty of the prisoner. Rowe figured prominently in the newspapers some time ago in a rather singular case of abduction. His wife alleged that she was taken from home during his absence from the City and placed in the Foundling Asylum, he being given to understand that it had died. He subsequently recovered the child. The prisoner denied the charge of embezzlement yesterday, and was ordered to furnish $300 bail to appear for trial.

WAIVING A RIGHT BY RECEIVING MONEY.

Before Chief-Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, the case of Judson Lawson against Mary Agnes Barron was argued. The action is for the foreclosure of a mortgage, and the plaintiff moved for a Receiver. Mrs. Barron, in defense, said that her husband abandoned her and their two children on Oct. 20, 1877. On Jan. 5, 1878, an installment of interest amounting to $75 fell due on the mortgage, and Lawson called on March 7 and Lawyer Sanderod the plaintiff the $75. He refused the money, but went that very evening to her agent's house and took the money, giving a receipt containing a clause to the effect that he did not waive any of his rights as to foreclosing the mortgage. On the day previous the papers in the foreclosure suit were drawn up, but they were not served until March 11. Chief-Justice Davis held that the receipt of the money was a waiver of the right to foreclose, and he dismissed the case.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN DISPUTE.

The old suit of Darius Davison, Administrator of Oliver Davison, against Erastus Davison, William C. Wetmore, Charles H. Bowne, and others, was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to frame issues to be tried by a jury. The action is brought for leave to raise about $100,000 worth of real estate on Broadway and other fronts in the city of Newburgh, and brought in by one Hyatt, who, the plaintiff says, was a clerk in the office of Wetmore & Bowne, the attorneys for the Davisons. The purchase, it is alleged, was made by Hyatt with money of their own transmitted to him through Wetmore & Bowne, and was therefore void. Messrs. Wetmore & Bowne deny the charges. The suit is now on the motion to frame issues to be tried by a jury. Judge Lawrence granted the motion.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order of publication of the summons in the well-known suit of Juan Navarro against the members of the late firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, referred to Edwin R. Meade an application by John H. Stout, the Receiver of the Sea Cliff Grove and Metropolitan Camp Ground Association, for leave to rent the hotel at Sea Cliff for $2,000 per annum.

James McHenry's petition to be allowed to intervene in the suits of the People of the State, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and J. C. Bancroft Davis against the Erie Railway Company will be argued before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to-morrow.

Oscar Hammerstein, editor of a trade journal, was held for trial in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of libel preferred against him by Mr. David Levy, of No. 228 East Fifty-third-street, a member of the firm of Levy & Newgass, tobacco merchants, of No. 169 Water-street.

On the application of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an injunction restraining Sergt. C. Brown and others from giving theatrical representations at a place called the Creagmoor, at No. 1,283 Broadway.

A motion by James Lorimer Graham to set aside the order of arrest against him in the suit of Elizabeth McCall was to have been argued before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, but was adjourned until the 26th inst. to enable the plaintiff's counsel to procure additional affidavits.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, reserved his decision on a motion by the City for leave to put in an amended answer to the suit of Charles Gulden, who sued to recover money on a contract for repairing West-street. The City, in its amended answer, desires to set up the question of fraud.

Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday dismissed the complaint in the suit of Mary E. Lackey and others against their mother, Ann M. Odell. The plaintiffs sought to establish their right to certain property which they claimed the defendant had deprived them off by suffering a small mortgage on it to be foreclosed, and then buying in the real estate at the sale.

Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday decided that the clauses now put in mortgages providing that on any default in the payment of principal or interest the mortgagee shall have the right to have a Receiver appointed need not be sequiesced in by the court. He refused yesterday, in the case of De Lancey Floyd Jones against John H. Steinmetz and others, to appoint a Receiver.

The suit of Louisa Terwilliger against John Corcoran was tried before Judge Van Vorst and a jury, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The plaintiff says that she and her sister, on Thanksgiving Day, 1872, went into the defendant's saloon, in Rome, N. Y., to get some beer and wine. She charged that the wine was drugged by Corcoran, and that he locked her in the room and kept her there for four hours, intending to assault her. She sought $5,000 damages. Mr. Corcoran denied the woman's story. The jury brought in a verdict in his favor.

Messrs. Howes & Cushing, the circus proprietors, have brought a suit in the Superior Court against Jacob Lorillard. In their complaint they say that they formed a partnership with Mr. Lorillard on Oct. 25, 1876, to conduct a circus troupe to the West Indies and South America and give entertainments. The voyage came to an end on June 1, 1877. At that time the plaintiffs were under much property remaining, but that Mr. Lorillard refuses to account to them for it. They seek such an accounting, dissolution of partnership, &c. Mr. Lorillard says in answer that the partnership had been settled between them. On motion of the plaintiffs, Judge Freedman ordered a reference yesterday.

Isaac E. Valentine, of No. 427 East Fifty-second-street, was held in $500 bail yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, on the complaint of Dr. A. M. Hamilton, of the Health Board, who alleges that the sewerage of his house, No. 407, which is in the same block as Valentine's, is defective, and in consequence of the noxious gases which arise is prejudicial to health. The examination in the present case commenced on March 9, when it was adjourned to give the defendant an opportunity to make the necessary repairs and remedy the evil, which the latter promised to do. He succeeded in only partially complying with the law, and Justice Osborne gave him one other alternative but to hold him. The facts developed on the preliminary examination were fully reported in THE TIMES of the 10th inst.

QUEER DEPOSITS OF MONEY.

Three suits brought by William H. Buxton and another, as Administrators of the late S. Conkling, were tried before Judge Donohue and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. Two of the suits were against Mrs. Margaret Twaddel, and the other was against Samuel Keating. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Conkling, who died worth about $50,000, had some odd ways of investing his money. He deposited about $30,000 in a number of savings banks, putting in each such sums as would enable him to draw most interest. After making deposits in very many banks he opened two accounts with the East River Savings Institution—one in his name as Trustee for Keating, who is his nephew, and the other as Trustee for Mrs. Twaddel, his sister. He opened a third account in the Irving Bank, also as Trustee for Mrs. Twaddel. After Mr. Conkling's death his Administrators sued the banks, which allowed the parties to those deposits to interplead. The defendants claimed the sums of money were gifts. Judge Donohue held otherwise, however, and directed verdicts for the plaintiffs, aggregating $6,433 35 and interest.

ASSAULTED BY A THEATRE MANAGER.

Jacob Aberle, proprietor of the Tivoli Theatre, was before Justice Duffy at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Charles Leichtenberg, Jr., who alleged that he went to the Tivoli on Sunday night for the purpose of seeing a Mr. Watson, who was employed there; he was given a free admission ticket, and went up stairs by way of "the girls' entrance"; he did not see Mr. Watson, but saw his wife, and, after stating his business, went down stairs; at the lower door he met Aberle, who said to him: "If you want to come into the theatre you must buy a ticket;" to which Leichtenberg replied: "I don't want to see your show;" whereupon Aberle slapped him upon the face and ordered him out. Mr. Aberle admitted the slapping, but said that Leichtenberg attempted to get into the theatre without paying, and, when refused free admittance, used the most insulting language in regard to the entertainment and the actors. Justice Duffy held Mr. Aberle in $400 bail to keep the peace for six months, and allowed him to go on his own recognizance.

TWO SIDES OF A STORY.

Several days ago a man named Jeremiah Goldstein was arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods and arraigned at Essex Market Police Court. Yesterday he appeared before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs, accompanied by his counsel, Col. Spencer, to answer a charge of stealing the goods, he had had in his possession from Julius Pin, of Nos. 134 and 136 Canal-street. The latter person claims to have been robbed of $1,500, and seems to think that Goldstein is the thief. Goldstein, through his counsel, charged yesterday that the complainant arrested him on his own authority some time ago, and took him to a house, where he confined him in a loft, and attempted by threats and imprisonment to extort the payment of $300 from him as satisfaction for the amount stolen. The discussion in court between the complainant and prisoner was just beginning to become heated when Justice Bixby ordered the whole matter to be transferred to Essex Market Police Court, where it came up originally. It will be investigated at the latter court to-day.

NO INJUNCTION ON "THE EXILES."

A decision was rendered by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on the application of Messrs. Tompkins & Hill, the Boston Theatre managers, for an injunction to restrain John A. Duff, of the Broadway Theatre, from producing the play of "The Exiles." The Judge, in the memorandum of his decision, says: "In this case the plaintiffs abandon the ground that the play of defendants is any infringement of their rights, or that the title is one to which this case can make a proprietary right. But the sole ground on which they now ask the injunction is that the defendants are endeavoring to make the public believe that their work is the same as that of plaintiffs. I know of no case where all of the rights of the plaintiff are abandoned that this has entitled him to an injunction. It is not the gravamen of his title, and is no part of it. The case now set up is out of the pleadings and cannot be sustained." The application for the injunction was therefore denied.

PETITIONS TO ABOLISH THE CODE.

The mixed condition in which the law of procedure is left by the partial adoption of the new Code, by the makeshifts resorted to in having the first 13 chapters go into operation alone, and by the recent veto by Gov. Robinson of the nine supplemental chapters, has called forth much complaint from Bench and Bar. Yesterday much of the grievances took form in two petitions which have been sent to the Legislature. One of these petitions is signed by Judges Monell, Lawrence, and A. M. Osborne, of the Supreme Court; Judge Van Brunt, of the Court of Common Pleas, and by M. B. Mattice, County Judge and Surrogate of Greene County. It states that, in view of the recent veto of Gov. Robinson, the whole course in the reform of the 13 chapters of the Code now in operation, which they recommend. They also ask that a new commission may be created, with instructions to revise the amended Code before presented by the "Commissioners of the Code," and the "Commissioners on Practice and Pleadings," and report the same to the Legislature at its next session. The second petition is signed by R. C. Beadle, William Fullerton, J. S. Bosworth, Lelah Strong, John J. Burrill, Hamilton Wallis, A. W. Evarts, J. R. Flanagan, C. C. Dalzell, T. E. Dickson, Edgar B. Andrews, Scott Lord, William Mitchell, C. A. Davison, H. L. M. Barlow, William D. Shipman, Daniel Lord, Jr., A. R. Dyett, John H. Hoadley, Theodore W. Townsend, Abram Kling, Richard L. Scott, Benjamin W. Downing, William G. Wilson, S. V. R. Cooper, George E. Sibley, A. J. Rea, David Tomlinson, and James H. Scarbrough. The recommendations of the petition are similar to those in that of the Judges.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 18.—The following is the motion calendar for Tuesday, March 19: No. 275—Ulster County Institution vs. Decker; No. 325—In re Common Council of Brooklyn; No. 287—People ex rel. Lawrence vs. Supervisors; No. 288—People ex rel. Morris vs. Randall; No. 391—Lawrence vs. Farley; No. 389—People ex rel. Riley vs. Watson; No. 393—Hooley vs. Glah.

The following proceedings are reported: No. 39—First National Bank of Cattaraugus vs. Morgan; argued by William Kernan for appellant and William C. Ruger for respondent. No. 112—Weston vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company; argued by Dudley Field for appellant and C. W. Williams for respondent. No. 115—Haselbine vs. Weld; argued by George W. Black for appellant and Samuel Hand for respondent. No. 116—Hosmer vs. Bliss; submitted. No. 54—Patrick vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.; argued by Frank Loomis for appellant and Albert Stickney for respondent.

Following is the day calendar for Tuesday, March 19: Nos. 120, 122, 65, 124, 123, 126, 127, 6.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Tompkins vs. Duff.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

In the matter of Corcoran.—Memorandum.

By Judge Lawrence.

Stratton vs. Dingee.—Motion granted.

Bichters vs. Moore.—Order granted.

Matter of Payton.—I desire counsel to furnish a brief in this case.

Muller vs. Strappman.—The relief asked for is not with the paper submitted.

Baker vs. The New-York Catholic Protectory.—Motion granted on payment of costs before notice of trial and costs of motion.

In the matter of Ruckman.—I wish to know whether the Corporation Counsel consents to the entry of the proposed order.

Pell vs. The United States Mail Vinegar Company.—Motion to open judgment is denied, with costs.

Smith vs. Smith.—The report of the Referee is confirmed, and judgment of divorce, with the custody of the children, is given to the plaintiff. An allowance of $30 per week for the support of herself and children is also given to the plaintiff.

Brown vs. The Townsend Savings Bank.—I do not think that the Sheriff brings himself within the provisions of section 709 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The amendment proposed by counsel is therefore denied.

Mapes vs. Sheep.—Motion for Receiver of property of judgment debtor in supplementary proceedings granted. John J. Lyons to be Receiver. Bond in $500. Costs, $20. Order to be drawn at length.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

McCahill vs. Leonard.—I desire to hear counsel.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Murphy et al.—Findings signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Motions Denied, with $10 Costs.—Wintringham, &c., vs. Richarach et al; Wilkowski vs. Brennan et al; Cripper vs. Herpeck et al.

Motions Granted.—Wilkowski vs. Brennan et al; Cripper vs. Herpeck et al.

Howes & Cushing, the circus proprietors, have brought a suit in the Superior Court against Jacob Lorillard. In their complaint they say that they formed a partnership with Mr. Lorillard on Oct. 25, 1876, to conduct a circus troupe to the West Indies and South America and give entertainments. The voyage came to an end on June 1, 1877. At that time the plaintiffs were under much property remaining, but that Mr. Lorillard refuses to account to them for it. They seek such an accounting, dissolution of partnership, &c. Mr. Lorillard says in answer that the partnership had been settled between them. On motion of the plaintiffs, Judge Freedman ordered a reference yesterday.

Howes & Cushing.—Order settled.

Lockwick et al. vs. The People of the State of New-York.—Bond approved.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Applications Granted.—Jackson vs. Wood; Donovan vs. Warren; In the matter of Hamilton; Egnis vs. The New-York City Attrition Mill Company.

Franklin Savings Bank vs. Wood.—Judgment ordered.

Bonds Approved.—Isaacs vs. Harris; Phelps vs. Webber, &c.

Smith vs. O'Neill.—Motion denied, without costs.

Motions Granted, Without Costs.—Marvin vs. O'Reilly; Marsen vs. Cashmeir.

Stewart vs. Lunton.—Motion granted, costs to abide event.

Motions Granted.—Ettlinger vs. Conover; Canard vs. Ripley, (No. 2); Same vs. Same, (No. 4.)

Fallon vs. Hyland.—Motion for security for cause granted.

Aarons vs. Aarons.—Order granted, without costs.

McGill vs. Wilkins.—Order continuing injunction granted, with $10 costs.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Tomlinson vs. Sylvester.—Motion denied; no costs.

Romer vs. Richards.—Motion to strike out granted.

Judgments.—Gottesdorf vs. Gilford; Stocking vs. Gliepel.

Motions Granted.—Daily vs. Morrissey; Gordan vs. Hartman; Earle vs. Newman; New vs. Bigler; Hart vs. Geiger.

Lutz vs. Berge.—Proceedings dismissed.

Speth vs. Thuz.—Nineteen dollars and fifty-eight cents deducted from amount due to bailiffs.

Levy vs. Taylor.—Order resettled.

Trusts vs. Martens.—J. P. Wagner appointed Receiver.

Green vs. Owen.—Application denied; proceedings dismissed.

Hutson vs. Rhodes.—Order to pay over granted.

By Judge Sheridan.

Motions Denied, with $10 Costs.—Deitz vs. Connor; Bradley vs. Betts; Rowland vs. Gray; Le Baron vs. Van Brunt.

Schuerichen vs. Morton.—Motion for judgment on demurrer granted, with $10 costs.

Wilson vs. Kennedy.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

By Judge Goepp.

Opinions.—Sullivan vs. Burt; Ansonia Brass and Copper Company vs. Conner.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 1, 7, 20, 59, 64, 67, 68, 88, 89, 97, 98, 122, 123, 124, 126, 129, 131, 146, 149, 150, 154, 158, 160, 184, 188, 199, 201, 204, 211, 212, 220, 222, 223.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Ingalls, JJ.

Nos. 165, 172, 162, 178, 108, 109, 154, 155, 173, 179, 180, 181, 182, 182½, 183, 184, 185, 97, 101, 110, 114, 130, 149, 157, 163.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 178, 182, 183, 187, 202, 209, 118, 215, 220, 22, 44, 211, 217, 231, 72, 104, 139, 222, 228, 40, 47, 156, 240, 243, 172, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 263, 255, 258, 267.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 1710, 983½, 2815, 3074, 3184, 994, 1804, 1509, 1510, 1515, 2177, 1431, 1516, 1488, 1457, 1465, 1182, 662, 664, 1500, 2923, 1415, 1161, 1507, 3009.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Potter, J.

Nos. 438, 953, 1395, 1396, 1410, 1417, 506½, 1706½, 969, 971, 1344, 1328, 1384, 1391, 1452, 1454, 1379, 1488, 1493, 1355, 1498, 931, 1043, 1421, 1384, 1494.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 770½, 23, 627, 463, 375, 606, 507, 512, 2038, 1101½, 553½, 892, 1288, 1299, 1704, 1816, 1323, 1348, 1117, 1130, 1168, 982, 1441, 1444, 1045, 1119, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 796, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of April.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 719, 877, 421, 206, 1071, 192, 157, 492, 739, 1405, 253, 317, 701, 553, 976.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by Larremore, J.

No. 19.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos. 736, 1625, 1059, 2468, 1480, 1436, 2170, 264, 1220.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 3240, 2778, 2901, 1651, 3132, 2825, 3409, 3100, 2751, 2776, 3149, 2802, 3271, 1344, 4067.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos. 3532, 3380, 3839, 3458, 4143, 3060, 3482, 3995, 1825, 3512, 4390, 4074, 4145, 4197, 4211, 4383.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos. 4245, 3471, 2768, 2446, 2470, 3074, 3566, 3567, 3568, 4349, 3763, 3467, 3072, 3075, 3497.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Recorder Hackett.

Joseph Lohman, Theodore Sullivan, and James Seely, robbery.

John Meakhall, burglary.

John Shay, burglary.

Patrick King, felonious assault and battery.

James Wood, felonious assault and battery.

George Cannes, grand larceny.

George Lord, grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gilbertsleeve, J.

Ferdinand Hern, felonious assault and battery.

John Grant, felonious assault and battery.

Dennis Slattery, burglary.

Francis Gannon and Frederick McCormack, burglary.

Edward Enright and William Hanaher, burglary.

Thomas Mulvany, grand larceny.

Maggie Dewling, larceny from the person.

Christine Mendes, threatening letter to extort money.

Frederick Mink, assault and battery.

Abner Jordan, petit larceny.

James Maher, violation Mill board account.

George Lord, grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART III.

Held by Rockstroh, Recorder.

Joseph Lehman, Theodore Sullivan, and James Seely, robbery.

John Meakhall, burglary.

John Shay, burglary.

Patrick King, felonious assault and battery.

James Wood, felonious assault and battery.

George Cannes, grand larceny.

George Lord, grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gilbertsleeve, J.

Ferdinand Hern, felonious assault and battery.

John Grant, felonious assault and battery.

Dennis Slattery, burglary.

Francis Gannon and Frederick McCormack, burglary.

Edward Enright and William Hanaher, burglary.

Thomas Mulvany, grand larceny from the person.

Maggie Dewling, larceny from the person.

Christine Mendes, threatening letter to extort money.

Frederick Mink, assault and battery.

Abner Jordan, petit larceny.

James Maher, violation Mill board account.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$7,000 N. W. C. C. G.	96⅝	200	Lake Shore		62⅞
5,000 do	96⅛	800	do		64
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st	106⅞	400	do		64⅛
1,000 E. T. Inc. No. 1s	124	734	do		64¼
5,000 Ohio & M. con.	97⅛	100	do	b3.	64½
850 West. Union	79⅜	100	do		64
1600 do	79⅝	500	do		64⅛
100 do	79⅞	100	do	b3.	64
900 do	79⅞	200	Han. & St. Jo. pf.		29½
200 do	79⅝	300	North-west		41⅞
700 do	79⅞	100	do		42
700 do	79⅞	300	do		41⅞
1500 do	80	1000	do		41⅞
1000 do	80	400	do		41⅝
200 Pacific Mail	16⅜	800	do		41⅝
900 do	16⅝	300	do		41⅝
1050 do	17	400	do		41⅝
300 do	17⅛	200	do		41⅞
500 do	17⅛	3000	North-w. pf.		69½
400 do	17⅜	900	do		69⅜
250 do	17⅜	100	do		69⅝
600 do	17⅜	100	do		69⅝
50 do	17⅜	100	do	b3.	69⅝
300 do	17⅜	200	St. Paul		39⅜
100 do	17⅜	100	do		39⅜
100 do	17⅜	400	do		39⅝
200 do	17⅜	100	do		39⅝
100 do	17⅜	100	do		39⅝
200 Pac. Mail	17⅜	200	do		39⅝
200 do	17⅜	200	do	s3.	39⅝
200 do	17⅜	100	do		39⅝
200 do	17⅜	100	do		39⅝
100 do	17⅜	100	do		39⅝
100 do	17⅜	400	do		39⅝
100 do	17⅜	200	do	s3.	39⅝
100 do	17⅜	400	do		39⅝
100 do	17⅜	100	do		39⅝
100 do	17⅜	100	do		39⅝
200 do	17⅜	100	do		39⅝
200 do	17⅜	100	do		39⅝
100 do	17⅜	100	do		39⅝
200 do	17⅜	100	do		39⅝
300 do	17⅜	100	do		39⅝
100 do	17⅜	100	do		39⅝
100 do	17⅜	100	do		39⅝
100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—London Assurance—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mrs. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—A Widow Hunt—Toodles—Mr. J. S. Clarke.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Bachelors—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Mignon—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Miss Ida Jeffreys, Mr. William Harris.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Exiles—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Serpent and the Dove.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Farce, Minstrelsy and Variety—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Broncho Horses—Educated Dogs. Day and Evening.

KURTZ GALLERY.—Art Exhibition.

CHICKERING HALL.—Readings and Music—Miss Marion Lamar, Mrs. Frobisher, Mr. William C. Baird.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day for the Middle and Atlantic States, northerly, backing to warm southerly winds, stationary or falling barometer, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

The knot of the Louisiana complication has been very neatly cut by the Supreme Court of that State. It is decided that the consolidated returns of election, one of which was said to have been forged by the Returning Board, are not instruments legally capable of becoming the means of committing fraud, and that therefore their alteration in any way whatever cannot be construed into a criminal offense. This not only effects the release of Gen. Anderson, but also acts as a bar against any farther prosecutions of the Returning Board. The decision has the remarkable merit of pleasing both sides. It enables the Attorney-General and his party to claim that they have demonstrated the illegality of the returns on which Hayes was elected; and it prevents the immediate possibility of a split in the Democratic ranks by relieving Nicholls of the necessity of interfering with the execution of the programme of the unreconciled members of his party. Republicans will have their conviction of the iniquity of the whole proceedings against the Returning Board deepened by a decision which shows they were as destitute of warrant in law as in equity. Louisiana ought now to have—what it greatly needs—a period of political repose.

Senator Mitchell may consider himself at liberty to concoct a railroad bill with the sole object of securing a re-election in Oregon, but it is difficult to believe that the Senate Committee will help him to play his little game. His bill, as reported by a subcommittee, conveys the idea that he is less faithful even to Oregon than to Mr. Jay Gould and the other magnates of the present transcontinental roads. The effect of its enactment would be to render the construction of a northern competing road impossible. It is open to another objection. It takes land from a road that seeks a renewal of its charter, and creates an entirely new subsidy for the benefit of a project in the interest of the Union Pacific. For aught we know, the alienation in the former case may be expedient. But the days for new land grants are over, and the rule so emphatically laid down by both parties is not likely to be broken for the benefit of Mr. Jay Gould and the Union Pacific.

The scheme to pay the Confederate mail contractors dies hard. Two bills were introduced in the House yesterday to cover the case, one by Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, and one by Mr. Elam, of Louisiana. On the other hand, Mr. Conger, of Michigan, introduced a bill repealing the law appropriating $375,000 for this purpose. We are not prepared to say that there may not be mail contractors in the South who may have valid claims against the United States, but, after the recent disclosures on this subject, it is plain that the House of Representatives is not the proper tribunal, either directly or by its committees, to decide the validity of such claims. After what has been shown to be true in the misrepresentation and shameful scheming against the Treasury of some of the friends of this general measure, not a dollar should be paid out the payment of which had not been approved after judicial examination by a proper court.

Seventeen elections ordered by the French Chamber of Deputies in cases where the choice of coalition candidates was invalidated took place on March 3, and the details of the voting have just reached us. In ten of these the elections have been favorable to Republicans, in two to the Bonapartists, and in two to the Legitimists, while in three there was no decisive result, though in two of these latter cases the contest was only between Republicans. It may fairly be said, therefore, that 12 of the 17 have resulted in convincing proof that the original elections were not fair tests of the popular will. In all but one instance, where the Republicans have failed in the new elections, the Conservative majorities have been greatly reduced, and have been, on the second vote, extremely narrow.

The ratification of the Russo-Turkish treaty last Sunday appears to have increased rather than lessened the troubled aspect of the Eastern situation. England refuses to enter the conference unless all the points of the treaty of peace be submitted for its ratification, and Russia returns a deliberately evasive answer. The simultaneous advance to Buyukdereh of the Russian land force and the torpedo flotilla, giving to Russia the absolute command of the Bosphorus for one-half its entire length, has called forth a corresponding demonstration on the part of England. Four more iron-clads have been ordered up to the Sea of Marmora, and the little islet of Tenedos, hitherto known merely by its picturesque situation opposite the southern entrance of the Dardanelles, with the plateau of Troy lying to the eastward, and the great white cone of Olympus looking down upon it from the northern horizon, bids fair to acquire a new and formidable renown as the camp of a body of British troops. In the south, again, the debarkation of a Turkish detachment, said to be 12,000 strong, on the plain of Volo, in Thessaly, has caused such excitement in Greece that, should the native insurgents meet with any reverse, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to prevent the Greek Army from re-entering the province *en masse*. In the face of such complications, the Anglo-Austrian alliance which Sir Henry Elliot is laboring so strenuously to establish, may well seem more feasible than heretofore; but the current rumor that Count Andrassy will be compelled to resign in the event of its failure, is probably as perfect a *canard* as the reported resignation of Lord Derby, being sufficiently contradicted, indeed, by the declaration of the minority in the recent "credit debate," that they place full confidence in the policy of the Ministry.

In spite of the comparative smallness of the St. Patrick's procession yesterday, it managed to inflict a good deal of annoyance and unnecessary delay upon business along the line of its route. It is a senseless proceeding which gives up our principal thoroughfares to such parades, without so organizing them that they shall not impede the free circulation of people in the streets more than is unavoidable. This could be easily arranged by requiring the procession to move in sections, with sufficient intervals to allow passing through cross streets from time to time. During the 35 to 45 minutes occupied by the procession yesterday in passing a given point many of the chief cross streets were blocked in such a way that more than an hour was lost by many truckmen. At two points there was considerable disturbance, owing to the unwarrantable interference by the "Marshals" with citizens claiming a reasonable use of the streets. If these evil's connected with St. Patrick's Day, or any other similarly observed, cannot be avoided, such ceremonies had better be dropped.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

There are signs that the Democrats are not so well suited with the way that their affairs are going as they might seem to be. We published yesterday morning an extract from an editorial article from the Utica *Observer*, one of the stanchest and most influential Democratic organs in the State. "Democrats," says the *Observer*, "who have been hugging the delusion that the path of victory led through a bed of roses, may as well awaken at once to the reality. It is impossible to escape the conclusion that the Republican Party is still a tremendous force in politics. We must fight for all we gain." And then, coming down to the specific policy, which in his judgment is the one on which the Democratic Party must immediately enter if it hopes to complete the advantages which it has already won, the writer goes on to say:

"'Claims' of doubtful origin, Northern or Southern, must be rejected by Congress. Expenditures must be cut down even below the level of the past two years. Useless offices must be abolished; entangling alliances, either with the Hayes or Anti-Hayes Republicans, must be avoided. The doors to prosperity must be opened through the adoption of a tariff system which does not prohibit trade with foreign countries. Gold and silver must be released from the bondage of a premium by the resumption of specie payments. These are duties demanding the attention of the Democracy. If they are neglected there is danger ahead."

This is by no means a disagreeable picture. The "duties" here described are not only those of the Democratic Party, but to a great extent of both parties, and all honest and sensible men would be glad to see them fulfilled, no matter by whom. Unfortunately, as a picture of what the Democrats ought to do, it is much clearer and more correct than as a description of what they are likely to do. One has only to look at the record of the House of Representatives for the present session to see how far the majority has been from pursuing the aims pointed out to them by their monitor. The recent unpleasant exposure of the scheme for defrauding the Treasury by means of the claims of Southern Mail Contractors came from the Republican side, and was treated at first very cavalierly by the Democrats. At the last moment it was only by aid of Republican votes that a small fraction of the Democrats, led by Mr. Eden, of Illinois, was able to kill the bill. The Post Office Committee, represented by Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, tried to get possession of the measure again, with a view to smuggling it through with its objectionable features decently cloaked. And when we remember how very little actual legislation the House has found time to perfect, the degree of success attained by this plundering scheme is by no means encouraging regarding the way in which the Democrats treat "doubtful" claims.

As to expenditures, there will doubtless be a "cutting down," whether with advantage to the Government and the people or not, is open to question. "Entangling alliances," too, will doubtless be avoided. The "Hayes Republicans" do not present any very great charms as allies, and the "anti-Hayes Republicans" are not likely either to be offered or to accept terms from the Democrats.

But when we come to tariff and finance, we confess that it requires some assurance to even advise the Democrats to a sound policy. In an awkward way, Mr. Wood, the leader *ex-officio* of the majority, recognizes the necessity of doing something with the tariff, but he cannot hope to carry his measure by a party vote, even if he should succeed in carrying it at all. With all the Democrats he can muster, he will be in a desperate minority, and though the majority of his supporters may very likely be Democrats, the Democracy is not now, and will not very soon be, a free trade, or even a revenue reform, party. Pennsylvania, the very hot-bed of protection, is too close a State for the Democrats to hazard losing it by committing themselves openly and practically to a reduction of duties. Even as to the much less direct method of reforming the tariff—namely, by treaties of reciprocity, say with Canada, France, and the South American Governments, it would not be safe to count on the Democrats as a body. The party is on this question, as on nearly all others, hopelessly under the dominion of demagogism and of demagogues. It is incapable of a well-defined policy, because it has neither general convictions on which to base such a policy, nor skillful leaders to formulate one.

It is no better off—indeed it is much worse off—with reference to finance. Even the language of the *Observer* shows that the party can have no clear plan on this subject. "Gold and silver," it says, "must be released from the bondage of a premium by the resumption of specie payments." But the House has already twice passed a bill repudiating the promise to resume, and is now doing its best to drive gold out of the country by a limitless issue of silver as universal legal tender, for the declared reason that silver is under "the bondage of a premium." To preach specie payments to a House that plunges headlong into this kind of folly is but a waste of words.

Mr. Hewitt, too, has recently undertaken the task of advising his party a little as to their future, and he has specially warned them to keep their hands off the President's title. But his advice is not taken in good part. On the contrary, he is the object of curses both loud and deep for his ill-timed counsel. In the classic language of his fellow-partisans, they do not like it that he, the official head of the party organization, the next friend of their quondam candidate for the Presidency, should "give the party away." To the average Democratic manager, the "fraud" of the President's title is the best article in the party's stock in trade, and it is quite probable that in this view Mr. Tilden himself shares. The recent manœuvre in New-Orleans had many indications of being the work of that gentleman, and he is not the man to be discouraged by the rebuff which he has met at the hands of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Indeed, when one reviews the Democratic resources, it is not surprising that the effort to put to one side the tempting possibility of upsetting the work of the Electoral Commission should seem suicidal. What else have the party besides that? Reform, tariff revision, regulation of the finances, specie resumption, these to the average Democrat are the chimeræ of impracticable theorists. Let them be discussed in a harmless way, but to abandon the direct movement by assault on the White House and the Federal patronage, that is too much!

SOME RESULTS OF THE SMYTH TRIAL.

It were absurd to speak of the trial of J. F. Smyth at Albany as an investigation, or the result, whatever it may be, as serving in any degree to restore confidence in the system whose vices his maladministration has brought to light. One useful purpose has already been accomplished. The delusion that policy-holders are protected by the Insurance Department is ended. The pretense that supervision is conducted in their interest can be kept up no longer. Incidentally but clearly, the fact is established that the object of supervision is not so much the verification of a company's solvency as the creation of fat jobs for friends or tools of the Superintendent, and the exaction of extravagant sums from the companies to be manipulated. As every dollar thus obtained comes out of policy-holders' pockets, it is evident that they are plundered rather than protected. Moreover, the condition of the company, if at the beginning in doubt, remains unimproved. As the law-agents of the department charge excessive fees for the examination of titles they might be expected to conduct in person a very important part of the inquiry. We now know that clerks and subordinates, having no special fitness to recommend them, are allowed to transact the business for which their masters draw the pay. The appraisals of property are managed in a manner not essentially different. Needy and not overscrupulous men are intrusted with a task that calls for peculiar qualifications, including a reputation for incorruptible integrity. No one alleges that the department as at present managed even professes to check opinions derived from sources to which a shrewd capitalist, in the conduct of his private affairs, would not accord attention or respect.

The reasons for distrust do not end here. After fastening upon a company all sorts of leeches and drawing heavily upon its available cash, the department still leaves its purposes open to suspicion. The hint that valuations may be revised if bills are not promptly paid, is a leverage which, as things go, may be used with impunity. A company shrinks from conflict with an official who wields a power greatly in excess of his legal responsibility. He may not even be required to compromise his dignity by the utterance of a threat. He has only to keep his own counsel, look as wise as he can, and withhold the report for which the company anxiously waits. Delay in the presentation of this document brings the managers to terms. Of course, they do not approach him with a bribe. The Superintendent who does not disdain the use of abominable means for the benefit of his associates would probably resent a proposal to buy outright the judgment he is authorized to pronounce. Again, therefore, a friend is turned to account,—this time, with the help of a $5,000 fee, to hasten and adjust the departmental report. When, at last, the document does appear, of what value is it? Until these details of the supervision practiced at Albany were known, policy-holders might have imagined that a certificate of solvency meant something, and the managers of a company must have thought so too, or they would not have deemed the testimonial cheap at $50,000 or $60,000. No man in his senses can entertain these opinions now. A company will be lavish no more, since exposure has rendered departmental certificates worthless; and we pity the policy-holder who measures his trust in the company he is interested in by the judgment of a department conducted as it is under Mr. Smyth, and subject to the sinister influences which meanwhile hold sway.

Miserably managed as the trial of Smyth has been, and stripped as it is by the action of Senators of all semblance of the searching process for which many credulously looked, its effect must be felt by the managers of life companies as well as by policy-holders and the public. The wonder long has been that companies of the first-class so misconceived their true interest as to resist the reforms which the Legislature has been asked to enact. The hostility of mismanaged insurance companies is natural. To them thorough reform is equivalent to destruction. Their continued existence depends upon ability to conceal their condition, just as mismanagement is possible, not to say safe, only because it is hidden from the public gaze. We cannot expect officers whose large salaries are supplemented with percentages and perquisites, and who pay ruinous commissions for new business, to join in the demand for more explicit returns than are made at present. Nor is it surprising that companies managed after the manner of the Continental, the Security, and the Universal deprecate agitation for the changes and guarantees that are needed. But there are companies of another class whose antagonism has been inexplicable. A strict law strictly enforced would render their excellence more conspicuous, and would make the public faith in them stronger than ever. It will hardly be possible for them now to withhold assistance from any honest effort to purge the department of its abuses, and either to convert supervision into a reality or to abolish it as a fraud and a snare. The facts revealed are much less damaging to the companies victimized by Smyth & Co. than to the members of that well-known firm, but prudent managers generally must feel that the efficacy of departmental examinations is gone, never to be restored until the department has been reorganized, if reorganized it can be, and until the laws have been amended to meet the exigencies which the growth of life insurance has developed.

THE WYOMING AFFAIR.

The relations of the Territories to the General Government are so little understood that it is quite likely that the people of Wyoming needed the enlightenment on that subject which they have just received. According to the Constitution, Congress has the power "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." Until a geographical division of the United States is, by an act of Congress and the consent of its inhabitants, organized as a State, and formally recognized as a sovereign State by Executive proclamation, it is merely "the property of the United States," just as much as a military reservation, or as the District of Columbia may be. Congress has, accordingly, made rules and regulations respecting this territory; and the property has, in some instances, been subdivided into what we call Territories, a political division being made in what was before "a mere geographical expression." Wyoming, for example, was erected into a Territory, and, for the sake of convenience, given a name and certain political machinery. The Governor, Secretary, Judges, and other officers of the Territory, are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The General Government pays the salaries of those officers and Judges, the expenses of the courts, and even the per diem and expenses of the Legislature. Congress fixes these salaries, and, lest the officers and Judges might become independent of the General Government, it is provided that no Executive or Judicial officer of a Territory shall receive compensation or emolument from the citizens of said Territory.

It will be seen, then, that the Government of a Territory is merely a sort of local Board of Police under the control of Congress. The so-called Territory is "the property of the United States," in the language of the Constitution. For the sake of convenience Congress has extended over it a temporary Government; and the officers of that Government are appointed precisely as officers in any Custom-house are appointed. But Congress, some time since, in deference to the principle of popular rights conceded the liberty of electing a Legislature, the members of which were to be compensated by the General Government, it being expressly provided that no such Legislature should remain in session more than forty days each year. It was also conceded that the legal voters of the Territory should have the privilege of sending to represent them in the lower branch of Congress, a delegate who should have the liberty of debate, but no vote. So, to all intents and purposes, this "property of the United States" is so absolutely under the control of Congress that, whatever may be its temporary subdivisions, that body may at any time repeal all laws relating to its political organizations and titles, and relegate the whole into its original unorganized condition. The Territory of Wyoming, for example, was organized from several parcels of land taken from adjoining Territories. Until Wyoming receives the charter of a State, and is admitted into the confederation of States on an equal footing, Congress has power to repeal its organic law, recall the Federal officers and Judges, and recede to the adjoining Territories the territory taken from them. What is known in law as "the temporary Government of the Territory of Wyoming" would then be dissolved.

In order to maintain more completely the authority of the United States over the Territories, Congress compels the legislative branch of each of these temporary Governments to submit its laws to the National Legislature. If Congress sees fit to disapprove these laws, they become null and void. This provision, which has proved so efficacious in preventing polygamy in one Territory, has just now been useful in administering a rebuke to certain headstrong people in Wyoming. There are three judicial districts in Wyoming, originally created by Congress, but capable of being modified as to boundaries, &c., by the Territorial Legislature. Judge W. W. Peck was appointed and assigned to one of these districts. His term being about to expire, and his renomination being imminent, the Legislature sent a memorial to Washington protesting against it. No sufficient reason for this course was presented; but, on investigation, it was found that the opposition to Judge Peck was founded upon facts highly creditable to himself. He was renominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Whereupon the Legislature exercised its right to change the judicial districts of the Territory, and enacted a law assigning Judge Peck to a district in which nobody lives. This was an attempt to nullify the power of the President and the Senate of the United States by a Territorial Legislature. It was designed to drive out of the Territory a judicial officer who had been sent there by the Federal Government. The fitness of the officer was not, in this case, brought into question. The question was whether the local government of the Territory should defy the Federal authority in what is known as "the property of the United States."

The law of the Territorial Legislature, which has just been annulled by Congress, was approved by Gov. Thayer, who, having once been a Senator, ought to have known better. The President has promptly removed him from office and has nominated in his place Prof. Hoyt, of Wisconsin. We must suppose that the Senate, whose dignity has been insulted by the action of the Wyoming Legislature and Governor, will as promptly confirm this nomination. Such an unexpected manifestation of spirit on the part of the President should be encouraged. And the people who are allowed a temporary Government in that part of the property of the United States known as Wyoming should be reminded that they are not citizens of a sovereign State.

AN EARTHLY PARADISE.

Persons who accept the theory of development have always believed that, in the course of ages, an intelligent legislator would somewhere be developed. Their faith has been justified far sooner than they ventured to hope that it could be. An intelligent legislator has made his appearance in the Rhode Island Senate, and he has proposed the noblest law of which sage or poet has ever dreamed. It is a law which aims to promote the highest happiness of both young and old. It protects the rights of children and of adults, and should it be given a place in the statute book, it will make Rhode Island a very little heaven below.

The first section of the proposed law punishes with one year's imprisonment the parent who causes his or her child "unjustifiable fear or mental suffering." Hitherto it has been illegal to unduly torture the bodies of children, but the intelligent legislator intends that hereafter it shall be illegal to hurt their feelings. It is notorious that the feelings of the small-boy are continually hurt from his babyhood until he reaches the age of indiscretion. In his earliest days they are hurt with the palm of the maternal hand. Somewhat later the maternal slipper lacerates them, and still later the woodshed witnesses the agony which they undergo beneath the strokes of the paternal cane. This prolonged tragedy of mental suffering casts a gloom over childhood, and causes many a small-boy to revile the memory of Solomon, and to wish that he could bring the guns of a piratical schooner to bear on his paternal mansion, and to knock it into "everlasting gol-darned splinters." Thanks to the intelligent legislator, the curtain is about to fall upon it at last. When in the near future the slipper or the rod is wielded by a Rhode Island parent, he will expiate his crime by a year's sojourn in jail, where he can reflect upon the enormity of his deed and form resolutions of amendment.

But there are many other ways in which mental suffering is inflicted upon the young. Who can portray the anguish that thousands of small-boys annually experience when their wishes are overruled by heartless parents? Many a boy has suffered keenly when forbidden to go swimming on Sundays, or to go skating during school hours. When unnatural parents force the multiplication table upon their offspring, or compel them to submit to the outrage of bathing—not for amusement, but for the revolting purpose of cleanliness—on Saturday nights, the mental suffering thus caused is simply intolerable. The heart of the small-boy who is deprived of a real gun, and forbidden to play marbles "to keep," knoweth its own bitterness; and the grief that springs from parental interference with juvenile efforts at decorating the front fence with mottos and drawings in chalk cannot be expressed in words. All this is to cease within the limits of Rhode Island. No longer shall the small-boy have his pleasures abridged, or unwelcome duties forced upon him, by his cruel parents. Day after day the Grand Jury will receive complaints that this parent has asked his boy to go to Sunday-school, or that another parent has forbidden his boy to swear. Indictments will be sought against mothers who have inflicted mental anguish by ordering their children to bring home the cows, or against fathers who have required their offspring to split kindling-wood. The inalienable right of every small-boy to do what seems good in his eyes will be enforced by the strong arm of the law, and the loathsome rule of parental authority will be thoroughly overthrown.

While the intelligent legislator has thus provided for the interests of the young, he has also remembered the rights of the old, by incorporating in his bill a section providing for the punishment, by fine, or imprisonment, or both, of the parent or other person who shall "cause or encourage" any child under sixteen years of age "to engage in playing on musical instruments in any place whatsoever." This wise and comprehensive measure is fraught with more lasting benefit to the human race than is the writ of habeas corpus, the Virginian bell-punch, or any other so-called palladium of our liberties. It not only silences the juvenile drum and chokes the juvenile tin horn and whistle, but it strikes a fatal blow at the corrupt and inhuman system of teaching innocent children to play the piano or any other in-door instrument. No longer will the ears of resident Rhode Islanders and of the occasional half-dozen strangers who may find room to dwell within the narrow gates of the State be tormented with the monotonous and maddening sound of piano "exercises." No longer will the helpless guest be compelled to listen while an unnatural Rhode Island parent forces a miserable child to play a painful polka or a lugubrious waltz under the mocking pretext of entertaining the visitor. Countless are the children who, although originally amiable and pure, have been so corrupted by the demoralizing love of musical instruments instilled into them by conscienceless parents that they have in late years taken a cynical pleasure in playing, not merely for their enemies, but even for their friends. Much as children suffer in their minds from the perverse stubbornness of parents, grown people suffer still more from the myriads of amateur musicians with which the land is infested. If we forbid children to learn to play upon any sort of instrument, we strike at the very root of the evil; for there are few men and women so utterly depraved that, after arriving at years of maturity, they will deliberately learn to play the piano or to sing. If this beneficent measure becomes law, there will be standing-room only in Rhode Island before a week has passed; for to that earthly paradise will flock the oppressed of musical instruments from all parts of the country in search of that peace which, alas! is as yet unknown elsewhere upon earth.

THE RUSSIANS ON THE BOSPHORUS.

The occupation of Buyukdereh Bay by Russian gun-boats, and the encampment of Russian troops upon the surrounding hills, supply the only feature wanting to complete the retribution of 1878 for 1853. Under the shadow of the steep grassy ridges that overhang the inmost recess of the tiny bay stands the stately mansion of hewn stone which is the seat of the Russian Embassy, and the place to which Prince Menschikoff, after his abortive attempt to coerce the Porte at the Czar Nicholas' instigation, retired in shame and anger just before taking his final departure. And that nothing may be wanting to complete the picture, there rises boldly on the projecting headland to the south, sentineling the scene of little toy houses that form the village of Therapia, a tall white building, almost Italian in its lightness and elegance—the British Embassy, whither Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, having set in motion the machinery that was to crush alike Menschikoff and his master, betook himself for a brief interval of repose after the work was done.

It must be owned that at first sight the aspect of this famous strait almost belies its formidable renown, and gives one an impression of peaceful and delicate beauty rather than impregnable strength. Sunny slopes, dappled with tufts of foliage or clustering vines; flat-roofed houses, white-walled, and green-balconied, peeping slyly through the shade of encircling trees; ancient towers, overhanging smooth curves of green hillside; jutting cliffs, walling in tiny bays of clear water, across which the gilded caïques flit like fire-flies; many-turreted palaces casting a deep purple shadow over the bright blue sea below. And, nearer on the view, in all the glory of the cloudless sunshine, lies many a spot famous in story—the hill of Sultanieh, whence, 480 years ago, the fierce black eyes of Timour and his countless horsemen looked hungrily across the impassable strait, from which the wary Greeks had withdrawn every boat that floated upon it; the twin fortresses of Roumeli, Hissar and Anadoli-Hissar, scowling at each other across the blue sunlit sea; the steep conical hill behind, crowned with the white walls of the Turkish College which owes its existence to the enterprise and benevolence of an American citizen; and, finally, the steep straggling lanes of Pera, and the shining minarets of Stamboul, and the vast white barrack of Scutari, and the distant islets of Halki and Malteps and the broad sheen of the Sea of Marmora, all blended in one glorious panorama.

But amid all this wealth of beauty lurks an undercurrent of grim precaution, an eternal ambush of sleepless murder. Among the thriving vineyards, athwart the dainty shrubberies, through the rich Summer beauty of the fragrant woods, rise cold gray lines of solid masonry from which the sullen eyes of countless cannon peer in hungry expectation. Along the whole seventeen miles of the famous passage, from every available point, guns upon guns command the gateway of the East, sweeping every approach with a cross-fire in which no invader can live. There are nations whose whole existence has been one long battle, and Turkey is one of them; but were Æsop still living he would recognize in the defenses of the Bosphorus the exact realization of his fable of the one-eyed stag which kept its remaining eye turned watchfully toward one side while the real peril lay on the other. In its overweening confidence, the "warrior nation" has always regarded an advance upon Constantinople by land as something outrageously impossible; and this arrogance has wrought its own punishment. Like a second Charleston, the batteries of the strait, after defying every attempt by sea, have been rendered untenable by the advance of a land force upon their rear, and the "impregnable" Bosphorus has fallen into the hands of Russia without a blow.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM G. FARGO.

William G. Fargo, a veteran of 1812, died at Syracuse on Saturday last. He was the father of William G. and J. F. Fargo, of Buffalo, and of James C. Fargo, Superintendent of the American Express Company. Mr. Fargo was born in New-London, Conn., in 1791, and in early life carried on the business of distiller at Buffalo. When the war broke out, in 1812 he enlisted in the United States service, and was stationed at Niagara. In October, 1812, 50 picked men, of whom Mr. Fargo was one, were detailed to open communication with the Canadian side of the river, so that the troops could safely pass over. The enemy was informed of the enterprise, and the men were compelled to return. On the 12th of October the attempt was resumed, only 50 soldiers at first embarking. One boat was carried down by the current, and those on board were taken prisoners. On the evening of the 13th, under cover of the darkness, the remainder of the 50 were able to land, the boats returned, and as soon as possible the Militia under Gen. Van Rensselaer were conducted to Canadian soil. About sunrise, Mr. Fargo was one of the number who forced their way up the steep acclivity and captured the enemy's battery on the heights, which by this time was actively used against the Americans who were crossing the river. A second engagement occurred about 11 o'clock, during which the British General Brock was killed. Mr. Fargo was wounded in the right thigh just before the Americans won possession of the ground. When reinforcements arrived from Fort George Mr. Fargo, with other wounded Americans, was brought back to the American side. He served in different positions throughout the war, and then resumed his business. In 1863 his children gave him a home in Syracuse.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. Thomas C. Connolly, one of the principal Examiners in the Patent Office, died in Washington on Sunday night, after several weeks' illness. Mr. Connolly was a native of Baltimore, and went to Washington 30 years ago, acting as Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Clipper*. Subsequently he engaged in other journalistic enterprises in Washington, and was for a time an active politician, and represented the Republican Party in the city Councils before the change of Government in the District. Mr. Connolly is the third Assistant Examiner who has died within a few days. He was widely esteemed in the community.

State Senator David A. Nagle, Democratic member from the Second District of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadelphia last night, of Bright's disease of the kidneys. He was one of the leading members of the Democratic Party in that city, and had served the State four times in the State Legislature. His health had been bad for some time past. He was born in 1837, and was a member of the firm of Gillin & Nagle, printers.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. Bayard Taylor is to be banqueted by his old friends in West Chester, Penn., also.

Ex-Gov. Rufus K. Bullock has been elected treasurer of a cotton factory in Atlanta, Ga.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention is to be held at Cedar Rapids on Wednesday, May 15.

The Centennial of Nashville is to be celebrated by the Tennessee Historical Society in 1880.

A young and attractive school-mistress in Memphis, Tenn., has proved to be guilty of several forgeries.

There appeared in the trial of a recent case in Cleveland, Ohio, two Birds, a Partridge, a Peacock, a Rice, and a Root.

The Boston *Transcript* is very unhappy because no Congressman will speak a good word for the Administration.

According to the Chicago *Journal*, Miss Susan B. Anthony loves the West, and will lecture no more in the hypocritical East.

The Atlanta *Constitution* says that several of its Georgia exchanges are opposed to making Gen. Toombs Governor of the State.

The Rochester *Express* is about to move into a more commodious building, but it is doubtful if it will be able to issue thence a livelier paper than has been its wont.

From some unexplained reason the Democratic papers in Mississippi seem to be disquieted by apprehensions concerning the political ambitions and designs of ex-Senator James L. Alcorn.

A Halifax paper asserts that a Government supporter in the Assembly was given $1,000 to vote with the opposition, and that, after keeping the money some time, he returned it to an opposition member.

A dog chased a cat about the roof of a high building in Montreal the other day, and finally fell off into the street, and was henceforth useless as a dog and for aught else unless for sausage-making purposes.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Friday says that Rev. Joel Burlingame, father of the late Hon. Anson Burlingame, is lying at the point of death at Arlington Heights, Ill. He has been ill for some time. His wife is also ill, and not expected to survive him many days.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* compares Gen. Longstreet to Benedict Arnold, and says that the only mercy he can expect at the hands of the Southern people is that they will allow him to remain in obscurity. Let us see—weren't these people being conciliated?

Speaking of the President's title, the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says that the position of the Democracy is a plain, practical one, accepting the title based upon an arbitration as a thing which must stand until the term expires, but not condoning or excusing fraud.

Chancellor Bruce, of Kentucky, has decided that the Utah divorce of ex-Chief Justice Rufus K. Williams, of Kentucky, is void, and that consequently his petition that his subsequent marriage with Eliza C. Dane, at Corinth, Miss., should be affirmed as valid cannot be granted.

The wife of Joseph Brown, of Alabama, has presented him with twins twice within 15 months. And the paper that records this pleasing fact says that Mr. Joseph Bryam, a gentleman of the same State, in his 70th year, is the father of four healthy children, born within the past two years—two boys first and then two girls.

Congressman Andrew Williams closes a letter to the editor of the Glenn's Falls *Messenger* with this suggestive remark: "Let us bear in mind that this is not the only country from which we hear the cry of 'hard times,' and that no legislation can create wealth. We must all labor to get money, whether it be gold, silver, or paper money."

The Alabama Democratic State Committee has issued a long address, deprecating apathy and divisions in the party, and the Montgomery *Advertiser* commends it to all Democrats who would keep their destiny out of the control of those "from whom it was wrested in 1874." "Wrested" is a well-chosen word in this connection.

The Faculty of the Indiana Medical College refuse to receive female students hereafter. One of the Professors has resigned in consequence. The college has a number of female graduates, and all of them, it is claimed, have reflected credit upon it. The matter is causing much comment, and four of the Judges of the State Supreme Court have signed a paper declaring that in their opinion women should have every advantage of education that can be afforded them in philosophy, the arts and sciences, and literature, and particularly in the science and practice of medicine.

Some white citizens of Jefferson County, Miss., lately held a meeting and bitterly denounced the bull-dozers. They declared that an unbridled Democracy is as perilous to the right of the people as the tyrannical and absolute sway of a despot; that the only available and successful labor in the county is that of the negro race, and that the recent acts of bull-dosing and house-burning were gross violations of law and order. They therefore notified "all persons engaged therein that they must desist from the perpetration of such unlawful acts, or else 'We, the People,' will speak in tones that shall not be unheard." If these people who so oft talk so bravely would only do something!

LETTER FROM MINISTER HILLIARD.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* of Saturday says: "We saw yesterday by private letter dated Jan. 29, which arrived here on the 14th inst., that Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, Minister to Brazil from the United States is delighted with his surroundings. As he was about to land at Rio de Janeiro, a number of his countrymen met him in a tug, conveyed him ashore and escorted him to a carriage and thence to a hotel, where preparations had been made for his reception. In a few days as met the Minister of Russia, with whom he was well acquainted. He was introduced to the Emperor Dom Pedro in front of the throne. His address to the Emperor was received with great enthusiasm by his own countrymen, many of whom were present. We understand that the Emperor thinks very kindly of Mr. Hilliard. The latter is very much impressed with the sound sense and general intelligence of the former. Mr. Hilliard also met the Empress. When this letter was written, Jan 29, it was Midsummer in Brazil."

ST. LOUIS BONDS.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Saturday says: "For some years past all the new issues of city bonds have been what are known as gold bonds; that is, they were payable principal and interest in gold, and the new bonds which Mayor Overstolz has gone to New-York to negotiate are of the same sort. There is very little doubt that the city has lost more than it has made heretofore by that policy. Now, however, the financiers of the East have worked themselves into such belief in the superiority of gold as money, they ought to be willing to pay considerably more for a gold bond than for a bond redeemable in lawful money."

KANSAS FOSSILS.

The Stockton (Kansas) *News* says: "Some curious things have been discovered in the stone quarry where the men are getting out stone for the dam. Upon one huge stone was carved (probably by Indians) a picture of a horse and an Indian. The pictures are moss-grown and nearly obliterated. In cleaving a large stone a fossil was struck which gives conclusive evidence of being the petrified remains of a shark. The jaw bone and several of the spinal vertebræ were in almost a perfect state of preservation. Many other curiosities have been found, which make the stone quarry a source of daily interest to the whole locality."

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

OPERA AT BOOTH'S.

A three weeks' season of operatic representations was entered upon at Booth's Theatre, yesterday evening, with a performance of Verdi's "Aida." This tuneful and rather dramatic work has been sung many times in this City, but it is still far from having attained that degree of familiarity which may be said to breed contempt, and, just now, it appears only to be sufficiently well-known for its principal numbers to secure proper attention. Last night's rendering of "Aida" afforded lively satisfaction to a large audience. The well-remembered music was listened to with pleasure, the most melodious pieces were followed by applause, and the vigorous finales and spectacular denouements left an impression vivid enough to dispel the disagreeable influence of not a few inartistic incidents. The representation of "Aida" was one, in fact, the ad captandum traits of which were more prominent than was its intrinsic worth. Without attempting to institute a comparison with what has been done with the same opera in the past, it remains to be said that its performance yesterday was not as striking as the triumphal progress of the company during its recent tour might have led the reader to anticipate. Something, perhaps, of the disappointment may be ascribed to the fact that Booth's Theatre is scarcely adapted to the production of opera. The singers have considerable difficulty to hear their own voices, and their lower tones hardly cross the footlights, and certainly do not carry ten feet beyond the orchestra. Then, the leading artists have just returned from a long and wearisome campaign, and traces of fatigue were not wanting in most of the work they accomplished. Miss Kellogg was not in good voice, the notes of her medium being scarcely audible. Mr. Verdi, whose debût, was nervous, and Mr. Gottschalk was ill. Hence the necessity for the postponement of a final decision as to the possible achievements of the troupe under more auspicious circumstances. In spite of the real enthusiasm with which portions of the rendering of "Aida" were greeted, it must be said that the single artistic effort of the evening was Signor Frappoli's *Radames*. This artist is clearly a *tenor di grazia*, and we should not like to answer for the consequences of continuous portrayals of the same order as the hero of "Aida." He carried off the honors last night, however, and did so by thoroughly legitimate methods. His voice is a pure and light tenor, including a B flat of great firmness, resonance and "staying power"; his phrasing is expressive and tasteful; his manner as an actor graceful and intelligent, and his face comely. He sang "Celeste Aïda" with infinite sentiment and charm, and, in the grand duet in the third act, in the two or three phrases the eloquence of which can be depended upon in equally good hands, the singer was interrupted by outbreaks of admiring approval such as American spectators are seldom betrayed into. Throughout the duet, indeed, Signor Frapolli's perfect enunciation and fine appreciation of the varying significance of its phases were not to be mistaken even by the most careless listener, and both he and Miss Kellogg were rewarded at its close by the loudest and most prolonged applause heard between eight o'clock and midnight. Miss Kellogg, as we have mentioned already, was not in the best vocal form on the occasion we refer to. Still it was plain that she has gained much as an actress and lost nothing as a dramatic songstress since last welcomed to this City, and, in the impassioned "* Li' insana parola*," in the first act, in the subsequent duet commencing "*Fu la sorte*," in the delicate romance in act the third—"O ciell azzurri"—and, especially, in the duet with Signor Frapolli, there was abundant evidence of skill and plenty of really-recognized eloquence. Miss Cary has often sung *Amneris* in New-York, and her portrayal, yesterday, did not differ materially from that frequently presented. This contralto's tones are round and powerful still, but her elocution is the very reverse of distinct, the words of the text are ruthlessly sacrificed to more manageable vowels whenever a high note is to be taken, and her intonation is now and then at least uncertain. The scene at the outset of the fourth act was sung, nevertheless, with considerable breadth and earnestness. We shall defer judgment upon Mr. Verdi, of whom, we are bound to confess, we expected not a little. Last evening's *Amonasro* revealed the possession of a hard voice, an utter inability to vary its timbre, and a steady indifference to the existence of half-a-dozen effective phrases which a mere tyro would not have overlooked in a fourth-rate Italian theatre. In consequence of what we may term Mr. Verdi's "dead level" singing, the baritone's share of the magnificent duet and trio in the third act was quite spoiled. Mr. Conly, who is gifted with some rich and strong bass-tones, was an acceptable *Ramphs*, and Mr. Gottschalk personated the *King*. The chorus did excellent and sonorous work, and the orchestra, aside from the conductor's unwarrantable changes of *tempo*, was more than respectable. To-night "La Favorita" will be the opera, with Mme. Marie Rôze as *Leonora*. This artist comes to us with a long record of valuable service performed at the Paris Opéra Comique and at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, in London. Mediocre singers do not, as a rule, thrive in France or in England, and, hence, an effort marked by feeling and refinement may be anticipated from Mme. Rôze, who, notwithstanding her youth and beauty, has been many years before European audiences. Mr. Tom Karl is to sing *Fernando* and Mr. Verdi the *King*.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A more even performance than that of "London Assurance" last night at Wallack's Theatre has rarely been seen on the local boards. It was witnessed by a large number of people, and was attended with much laughter and applause. The cast was in almost every respect the same as when the comedy was acted nearly a twelvemonth ago—the fresh faces being those of Mr. John Brougham as *Max Harkaway*, and Misses Rose Coghlan and Stella Boniface in the rôles of *Lady Gay Spanker* and *Grace Harkaway*. Mr. Brougham's *Max Harkaway* is not new, and it does not differ essentially from the portrait of the bluff country gentleman which he has hitherto furnished in other theatres than Mr. Wallack's. It is hearty and robust, and full of honest sentiment and manly dignity. Miss Coghlan's *Lady Gay* was a bright and spirited sketch while Miss Boniface's *Grace* would have been improved by a thorough acquaintance with her lines. Mr. Wallack's *Dazzle*, Mr. Montague's *Charles Courtley*, Mr. Gilbert's *Sir Harcourt*, Mr. Beckett's *Meddle*, and Mr. Floyd's *Dolly Spanker* are almost as familiar as the artists themselves, and offer little opportunity for fresh comment. The comedy has been placed upon the stage with much care, and may be witnessed during the rest of the week.

STANDARD THEATRE.

Miss Maggie Mitchell appeared before a New-York audience for the first time in five years last evening in the Standard Theatre. She brought with her a new play, but yet there was little that was new in the performance. The actress is apparently as young as ever, and she depicts wayward youth and afflicted womanhood by the methods which won public favor for her some years ago. The new piece, "Mignon," is a dramatic version of "Wilhelm Meister," made by Mr. J. B. Runion. It is divided into four acts, and its story, while it does not differ in too many particulars from the one which Goethe tells, scarcely reflects the spirit of the German philosopher. Mr. Runion's "Mignon" is simply a cleverly-constructed drama, in the writing of which the author has succeeded in attaining his object in shape of the formation of a new character for Miss Mitchell. *Mignon* first appears, as *Fanchon* does, as an untrained child, suffering persecution and hating vindictively her persecutors; she passes, as *Fanchon* does, through various stages of transition; unrequited love drives her to desperation, but her attempt to destroy herself is frustrated, and happiness reaches her at last. Miss Mitchell, as has been intimated, acts *Mignon* just as she acts *Fanchon*, and it will be a pleasure to her many admirers here—for Miss Mitchell's method *has* many admirers—to learn that her art has lost none of its freshness and her performance none of its vivacity. She is as roguish, picturesque, merry, ironical, and pathetic as ever. She dances with all her former litheness, and her grief still calls responsive tears to the eyes of the spectators. "Mignon" offers some opportunities to the scene-painter and costumer, and these have been rectified for at the Standard Theatre. The general representation of the drama was smooth and satisfactory last evening.

A PASTOR'S SILVER WEDDING.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARRIAGE OF REV. DR. CUYLER AND WIFE—THE EVENT CELEBRATED IN THE LAFAYETTE-AVENUE CHURCH—THE PRESENTS AND THE ADDRESSES.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Pastor of the Lafayette-Avenue Church, Brooklyn, and his wife, last evening celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage by giving a reception in the church edifice and lecture-room. The affair, which was in charge of a numerous Reception Committee, composed of leading members of the congregation, was in every respect a brilliant one, upward of 1,500 ladies and gentlemen, including several prominent citizens, being in attendance. The early portion of the evening was devoted to a levee in the lecture-room, which was attractively decorated for the occasion. Beneath an arch of silver leaf and entwining evergreens, from which depended a marriage bell, stood the Pastor and his wife for an hour and a half, receiving the hearty hand-shaking and warm congratulations of those present. Among those who paid their respects to the worthy pair were about 50 couples whom Dr. Cuyler united in marriage during his pastorate of the Lafayette-Avenue Church. Late in the evening the Pastor and his wife were escorted to the former's study, where the church members further testified their friendship and esteem by making them the recipients of many rich and beautiful presents. These included a silver cake basket from Mrs. James H. Hart; a set of solid silver spoons from "H. M. N.;" a silver card-case from Mrs. Gallaudet; a miniature stem-winding clock inserted in a pyramid composed of silver coins of various denominations, with a solid silver base bearing the inscription "Theodore—Annie, 1853–1873," from A. T. Cross, William Fahys, R. S. Middleton, and J. P. Derby; a purse from Mrs. Gallaudet; a card-receiver from Miss Marshall; a set of napkin-rings from Mrs. Michael Snow; a wedding-cake from Mrs. W. Ketchum; a fruit-stand of gold and silver from William W. Wicks; a dozen silver tea-spoons from Laura and David Houghtaling; a full set of the works of Thomas Hamilton, D. D., from Robert Carter & Brother; a berry-dish from Mr. and Mrs. Kalbfleisch; a bronze and silver ornament from the Young People's Association of the church; a silver pencil and egg-cup and spoon and some writing paper from Mary and Louisa Cuyler, daughters of Dr. Cuyler.

After an inspection of the presents the company adjourned to the church, where they were entertained with a brief concert by Bernstein's orchestra. The Pastor and Mrs. Cuyler, escorted by a committee of ladies and gentlemen attired in evening dress, entered soon after, while the band played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." When they had taken up position before the pulpit, with their daughters beside them, the couple were addressed by Mr. W. C. Goodrich, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, who alluded feelingly to the long and eminently successful pastorate of Dr. Cuyler, and the strong bonds of friendship which existed between him and his flock. Mr. Goodrich next remarked that they were indebted to Ohio, the native State of Dr. Cuyler's wife, for the remonetization of silver, and trusted, on that account, the Doctor would receive the Cuyler Silver bill with his Bland-est smile. As the speaker concluded, Messrs. Foster and Bacon approached, bearing on their shoulders a silver pole, from which was suspended a monster basket of white lilies. With 1,000 new silver dollars. Dr. Cuyler, who was visibly affected by this additional token of generosity, thanked the donors in a brief address. Congratulatory letters from Hon. William Cullen Bryant, Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, and others were then read, after which the company dispersed.

THE SAUCER IN OUR SYSTEM.

AN ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON.

A Cleveland correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* sends that paper the following extract from a letter by the late Francis Lieber: "An incident of more than usual interest occurred to-day, just after the class in constitutional law was dismissed, at the university. I had been lecturing upon the advantages of the bi-cameral system, had dismissed the class, and was about to leave the room when a young man, whom I knew had taken instructions under Laboulaye, in Paris, approached me, and said that what I had urged in regard to the bi-cameral system reminded him of a story which he had heard Laboulaye relate. I was interested, of course, and, as the class gathered around, he proceeded with the following: Laboulaye said, in one of his lectures, that Jefferson, who had become so completely imbued with French ideas as even to admire the uni-cameral system of legislation, one day visited Washington at Mt. Vernon, and, in the course of the conversation that ensued, the comparative excellence of the two systems came up for consideration. After considerable had been said on both sides, finally, at the tea-table, Washington, turning sharply to Jefferson, said:

'You, Sir, have just demonstrated the superior excellence of the bi-cameral system, by your own hand.'

'I! How is that?' said Jefferson, not a little surprised.

'You have poured your tea from your cup out into the saucer to cool. We want the bi-cameral system to cool things. A measure originates in one house, and in heat is passed. The other house will serve as a wonderful cooler; and, by the time it is debated and modified by various amendments there, it is much more likely to become an equitable law. No, we can't get along without the saucer in our system.'

Jefferson, of course, saw that a point had been made against his argument; but whether he was frank enough to say so, the story-teller did not relate."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 19—1 A. M.—A storm of considerable energy is central near Halifax. The barometer is highest in the Southern States. It is falling west of the Mississippi River and in the lake region. Rain has fallen in New-England. The temperature has risen in the North-west and lake region, with southerly winds. It has fallen in the Atlantic coast and East Gulf States, with northerly winds. The Savannah has fallen 13 inches at Augusta, the Ohio 17 inches at Cincinnati, and the Mississippi 13 inches at St. Louis.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds shifting to light southerly. At east stations higher pressure, and at west stations low pressure.

For the Middle Atlantic States, cold, northerly backing to warmer southerly winds, stationary or falling barometer, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light northerly winds becoming variable, and stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

For the East Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light northerly winds, with stationary pressure and temperature.

For the West Gulf States, warmer, partly cloudy, weather, followed in Texas by rain areas, southeasterly winds, and falling barometer.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds shifting to southerly, and falling barometer.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, warm southerly winds, followed from the northward by rising barometer, colder northerly winds and increasing cloudiness.

The Mississippi River will remain nearly stationary at and below Memphis.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	19°	37°	3:30 P. M.	28°	47°
6 A. M.	19°	37°	6 P. M.	24°	49°
9 A. M.	17°	41°	9 P. M.	16°	49°
12 M.	22°	45°	12 P. M.	15°	49°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 43°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 19°

TREACHERY AND MURDER IN TEXAS.

A telegram from Trinity, Texas, March 13, to the Galveston *News* says: "A neighborhood quarrel between parties living about seven miles from Lovelady, and in Walker County, resulted last Monday in the killing of Alf Humphries and Samuel Foster, and the severe wounding of one Andrews. The killed and wounded were on one side. The other side was an old man named Sheffield, his two sons, and son-in-law, and one or two other persons, none of whom were hurt. I have only been able to hear particulars from the Foster side as yet. Foster's party claim that they met the opposite party in the road as they were going home, when old man Sheffield rode forward calling out, 'Peace, peace,' and asked for a parley; and as Foster's party rode up to talk the matter over, one of Sheffield's crowd secured the only gun the Foster party had, then opened fire on them, filling Alf Humphries' head full of buckshot and killing him instantly, shooting Sam Foster so badly that he died in a few hours. Andrews got a shot in the leg and broke, and will probably die. No arrests yet."

MARRIED ON A FERRY-BOAT.

A telegram from Alton, Ill., 14th inst., to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, says: "A novel double marriage took place on the river this morning, opposite this city. Mr. Frank A. Richmond and Miss Mary M. Baker, and Mr. John Gerner and Miss Margaret Knowles, all living near North Alton, being matrimonially inclined, concluded to avoid the trouble of sending to Edwardsville for a license by crossing the river and having the ceremony performed in Missouri, where no license is needed. Accordingly, the two bridal couples, accompanied by a party of friends, boarded the ferry-boat at 11 o'clock, and, when near the Missouri shore, were married by Rev. F. L. Thomson. After a pleasant excursion up the river the merry party returned to their city, quite pleased with the novelty of a wedding on the water."

THE ARLINGTON ESTATE.

HISTORY OF ITS OCCUPATION BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—THE UNION DEAD BURIED UPON IT.

From the Baltimore American, March 18.

For nearly 14 years the United States Government has held possession of the Arlington estate, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, opposite Washington. The property belonged to the wife of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and was inherited by her from her father, George Washington Parke Custis. When the war broke out Mrs. Lee left her home, and retired within the Confederate lines. One of the first points occupied on Virginia soil by the Union troops was "Arlington Heights." The possession acquired by the Union troops on the night of the 23d of May, 1861, has been maintained ever since. For three years the Government had no title to the property save that acquired by military occupation. In May, 1864, the property was sold to satisfy certain taxes levied under an act of Congress upon persons residing in "insurrectionary districts," and was bid in for the Government. The aggregate sum claimed to be due on account of taxes at the time of the sale was less than $100. This tax title is the frail tenure under which the Government has held an estate of more than 1,200 acres from the close of the war to the present time.

For a long time there was an impression abroad in the North that the Arlington estate belonged to Gen. Lee, and that it had been confiscated on account of his participation in the rebellion. It was known, however, Gen. Lee did not own the property, and no proceeding against him could have affected the title, which vested in his wife. But even if the title had been in him it is doubtful if the United States case would have been to sell his life estate. The Constitution expressly provides that "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted." The Government, therefore, never attempted to fortify its tenue of the Arlington estate by trying Gen. Lee for treason.

As is well known, one of our great national cemeteries, in which many thousands of deceased Union soldiers are buried, is located on the Arlington estate. We believe only about 20 acres are actually occupied by the graves, but we think that the plat of the cemetery takes in 100 acres or more. Strange as it may seem, the Government has absolutely no title to this precious ground, in which the ashes of its fallen soldiers repose, save such as was derived from the tax sale in 1864. Such, at least, was the opinion delivered in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond on Friday, informs us that the Supreme Court of the United States has already decided that these tax titles are worthless. Gen. R. E. Lee and his wife are both dead, and whatever estate they had in the Arlington farm vested in their heirs at law. That part of the farm not occupied by the cemetery is tenanted by a number of people who are "squatters," and are presumed to have no right of possession, whether derived from the Government or any other source. Against these tenants Custis Lee (a son of Gen. Robert E. Lee) brought a suit in ejectment a year or two ago in the Alexandria County Court. At the suggestion of the Government the case was removed to the United States Circuit Court, where it is now pending. The Attorney-General interposed a plea, which in effect was a prayer, for the dismissal of the suit on the ground that the United States Government was the real defendant (although not of record) and could not be sued by a subject. This plea was overruled, and the case must now be heard on its merits. We have no expectation that the validity of the tax-title will be maintained, and it seems to us that it would be highly proper for the Government to purchase from the Lee heirs the part of the Arlington estate on which the national cemetery is located, and to allow them to take peaceable possession of the remainder on the condition that no claim shall ever be presented for rent or damages growing out of the 17 years' occupation.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PORTLAND, Me., March 18.—The bark Hebe, Ziesmer, at this port, from Pillau 80 days, reports: Experienced heavy weather, stove bulwarks, boats, rail on side, deck-house, and had decks swept.

NORTH SCITUATE, Mass., March 18.—A schooner is reported ashore between the second and third cliffs.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The schooner Governor J. Y. Smith, which arrived here yesterday from Cardenas, reports: 11th inst., 90 miles east-south-east of Cape Henry, saw a schooner bottom up; was about 200 tons; painted green on the bottom and black on the wales, apparently freshly put on; two spars were alongside.

DARIEN, Ga., March 18.—The British ship Americano, which sailed this morning, encountered a heavy gale off the North Breakers, near Sapelo Island, and went ashore. The vessel is a total wreck, but her cargo is safe.

LONDON, March 18.—The American steamer Illinois, which reached Queenstown yesterday on her way from Philadelphia for Liverpool, had on board the crew of the British ship A. N. E. Gardner, Capt. Kenny, from Galveston Jan. 31, for Liverpool, which was abandoned on the 14th inst., leaking, and with eight feet of water in her hold. The crew were 30 days at the pumps. The American ship Bertha, late Capt. Hill, from Liverpool Feb. 7 for Portland, which, as before reported, lost her Captain and four men, has put into Londonderry.

VERA, Spain, March 17.—The American schooner Jessie Caroll, Capt. Underhill, has gone ashore, and is a total wreck. The crew were saved. [The Jessie Caroll left New-York Jan. 26, and is reported to have arrived at Garrucha prior to March 1.]

ROCKLAND, Me., March 18.—The schooner Post Boy, of and from this port, with a cargo of lime, went ashore on Otter Island Ledge, on Saturday, and is a total loss.

HALIFAX, March 18.—The ship N. & E. Gardner, reported abandoned at sea, is partially insured in a Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, office.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 18.—O'Donovan Rossa lectured in St. Patrick's Hall this evening to an audience numbering about 100. Beyond a continuous volley of stones for an hour and a half at the lecture-room, riddling windows, no damage was done and nobody hurt. The streets in the vicinity of the hall were crowded by thousands of people, who apparently congregated to see a fight, but not to participate. Rossa, being unknown, walked through the crowd to the hall unmolested. His lecture was brief and rather tame. At its conclusion the audience left by twos and threes, and Rossa again passed through the crowd unrecognized, and was driven off in a cab. At midnight the streets were still thronged with disorderly crowds, and should Rossa's whereabouts become known, it is feared a desperate conflict will take place.

ENGLISH LIGHT-HOUSE DUES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The Board of Trade has sent a memorial to Secretary Evarts asking that vessels sailing under the American flag be exempted from paying English light-house dues, and urging that the American Minister at London be requested to open negotiations with the English Government looking to that end.

A CASE FOR SEASONABLE AID.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg permission to call the attention of the wealthy, benevolent readers of THE TIMES to the following unusually interesting case: A married lady, the wife of a gentleman of reputable national achievement, who is in extremely reduced financial circumstances, the other day gave birth to triplets—girls—all of whom, mother and children, are, (as the sociatary phrase has it,) at the present writing, "doing well." The pinching poverty of the parents is perhaps not less honorable than their domestic delicacy and pride, and hence they have a very natural repugnance to any mere ordinary public charity or notoriety, or manifestation thereof. Nevertheless I am fully justified in saying that they will feel deeply grateful for any gracious tenders of human helpfulness, which do not involve the idea of "pauperism." And perhaps the more immediate the better. The address is No. 171 East Eighty-seventh-street. C.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 16, 1878.

SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART.

The ladies of the Decorative Art Society desire to inform the public that they have recovered nearly all the articles stolen on the 11th inst. They feel that this notice is due to those who have so generously aided them in their benevolent work. We call attention to the advertisement in another column of Mr. Bennet's classes.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 18.—Hon. R. P. Bland, George C. Cabell, and John Goode, members of Congress, are stopping for a short time at the Hygeia Hotel.

BOSTON, March 18.—In the Supreme Judicial Court this forenoon Peter Mahoney, who killed Bridget Frances Kennedy at South Boston a few months ago, was sentenced to the State prison for life.

NORFOLK, Va., March 18.—The Spanish steam-ship Elvira, Capt. Sarrazia, with a cargo of cotton, from Mobile for Liverpool, put in here this morning out of fuel. She coaled up and left this afternoon.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 18.—The schooner Polar Wave, which arrived here to-day, reports that on the 13th inst. a heavy sea boarded the vessel and washed overboard John Morrison, a native of Sweden, one of the crew.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 18.—Work was resumed this morning by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. Eleven collieries, employing 2,000 men and boys, will run on three-quarters time during the remainder of March at least.

MONTREAL, March 18.—Joseph Stanislaus Rose yesterday visited his wife, from whom he has separated, and who lives in the upper story of a tenement-house. She refused to admit him, and Rose, in attempting to retrace his steps, fell to the trailing below and was instantly killed.

WORTHLESS ADVERTISING.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM.

THE ANSWER OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER UNION ANALYZED POINT BY POINT—MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE AGENTS OF THE UNION.

A good deal of attention has been devoted recently by the press of this City to the subject of advertising, and a number of articles have been published in different newspapers to show the foolishness of indiscriminate throwing away of money for printing advertisements in sheets that do not bring advertisers before the purchasing public. While THE TIMES did not take the initiative, articles in the *World* and *Tribune* having suggested some interesting facts, it pursued the theme, and endeavored to show generally how utterly useless it was to spend money for advertisements in the class of papers known as patent outsides. The statements made concerning the co-operative system of advertising seem to have given particular offense to one firm of patent outside managers, Messrs. Beals & Foster, the nominal agents of the American Newspaper Union in this City, upon the publication of the article in THE TIMES, hastened to send the story, with a general denial of its assertions, to all their patrons, and they followed the first answer by a second and more voluminous reply, that was intended, no doubt, to smooth the ruffles in the faces of advertisers who may have read THE TIMES' article. These agents, who directly assumed that their agency was alone referred to, now write to THE TIMES to ask that the statements made in these columns may be corrected. They say that the "attack" of THE TIMES amounts to two charges:

First—That the co-operative newspapers are worthless, particularly as advertising mediums; and

Second—That names of papers are inserted in our catalogues in which co-operative advertisements do not appear."

To the first charge they answer that, if country advertising is worthless, then co-operative advertising is money thrown away; but that, if advertising in country newspapers is worth anything, it follows that their patent outsides must be considered among those entitled to a share of advertising. They state that "to say that the co-operatives are worthless is to say that 40 per cent. of all country journals are worthless; and, by inference, that all country journals are of no value." This may not be too strong an inference to draw in regard to patent outsides generally. THE TIMES did not assert that good country newspapers are not useful advertising mediums. But to be useful and valuable it is necessary that they should be circulated as well as printed, and it does not follow, because country newspapers are sometimes useful for the purpose, that patent outsides are to be included among the number. As has been said before, it will be found upon examination that the patent outside, not of the American Newspaper Union only, but of all unions whatever, in town where more than one paper is published, is almost invariably the poorer of the two or more, and in most cases that it is infinitely the poorest. The agents say that the shrewdest general advertisers have used the "lists," and consequently their system must have something to commend it besides worthlessness, humbug, and deception. "The last person to be humbugged or deceived is the large advertiser, who is generally of the shrewdest kind." It may be that shrewd advertisers use the co-operative sheets, but a very wide interpretation may be given to the term "shrewd." These shrewd advertisers may be the men who have wonderful cure-alls for sale, in the shape of pills or plasters, or the men who delude gullible readers who do not know the difference between good and bad newspapers, and who are easily led away by fulsome promises in print of recipes that point out a way by which a poor man may grow rich rapidly without capital or labor. As a rule, the shrewdest advertisers are careful to discriminate in selecting newspapers, preferring a few good ones, whose charges are commensurate with their influence and the attention they attract, and not a mass of printed rubbish that is flung aside with the reflection that it is a cheap production, and not worth consideration or deserving of reliance.

A number of statements are made by the aggrieved firm to show how much more attractive the outside printed in New-York is to the newspaper made entirely in the town in which it is published, and the particular attraction of cheapness is emphasized. Then the agents say:

"What the value of advertising in the co-operatives is, our patrons are best able to judge. What we give we know, and what we get we know. We publish each month the names of the papers in which co-operative advertisements have been printed the month previous, together with the actual weekly circulation—important piece of information which, it is to be regretted, but few advertising mediums furnish to their patrons."

At the agency of the union a file of blanks—sheets with titles and reading matter on one side—is shown; it is inconvenient for all advertisers to go to the printing office, where, it is said, completed files are to be seen, but one advertiser who took the trouble reported that he could find there but 60 per cent of the list. There is no means of ascertaining the circulation of the separate journals, if the proprietor chose to decline the information. The agents say generally that 150,000 newspapers—blank on one side—are printed at the union office in this City, and that they bear about 250 different titles. If the circulation of any particular sheet is asked for they say that they are bound by an agreement with the publisher—for reasons best known to the agents—not to disclose the circulation of any paper published by them. It is evidently to the advantage of the union, therefore, to encourage the establishment of as many new titles to their edition of advertising circulars as possible; and every politician who has an inclination to see his name in print, and who does not wish to incur the expense of getting a printing-house outfit, can confer a favor on the union by adding a title to their list. It was shown in THE TIMES of March 11 that the list of the American Newspaper Union had suddenly shrunk. In explanation, the agents say:

"Let us explain what you call a large shrinkage in the number of papers in the February catalogue as compared with the catalogue issued in January. In December the New-York Newspaper Union prepared a Christmas supplement and list of many newspapers not regularly printed by them. Some newspapers availed themselves of the offer and paid for the supplements. The names of papers purchasing these supplements, containing co-operative advertisements, were printed in the January catalogue, thus increasing the number of papers in the January catalogue as compared with the number in the previous catalogue or the February catalogue."

Yet in the January list it is found, after a careful examination, that the names of 33 newspapers that are wholly printed in their home offices are announced under the heading of the "American Newspaper Union List of Weekly Newspapers." The supplements furnished contained nothing whatever of local interest, and did not belong under the head of co-operative newspapers. Their proprietors very properly resented the presumption with which the agents of the union advertised them as co-operative. THE TIMES called attention to the fact that the Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Gazette* was put on the union list when it did not belong there. It is still to be found in the March catalogue, although its proprietor has distinctly declared that the *Gazette* is not a co-operative paper. The agents say:

"We think the publisher referred to above was not more surprised than you were, when we showed you several copies of the Kalamazoo *Gazette* bearing indisputable evidence that that paper was printed on the co-operative system at the Chicago Newspaper Union office, and having the imprint of that company. The papers contained the co-operative advertisements. Well might you distrust your own senses and scarcely believe what you saw! The dates of the Kalamazoo *Gazette* shown were Jan. 9 and 16 and Feb. 2. Other issues of the same journal can easily be obtained. Who has made a misrepresentation in this case we do not know, but we do know that it is not any of the newspaper unions."

The misrepresentation was complete, and it was made by the agents of the American Newspaper Union in their own office. A copy of the Kalamazoo *Gazette* was shown to a reporter of THE TIMES as proof that it was a patent paper. The copy shown was one of the daily of that name. The daily is printed on the co-operative plan, but the weekly is not; yet the union claims the weekly as their organ, and as the weekly is the best of the editions, it was natural, if it was not right, that they should claim it. In several other cases where the papers controlled are dailies or monthlies, the fact has been stated in the list.

There is no reason to change or modify the statements made by THE TIMES concerning the co-operative system, or any sort of indiscriminate advertising, nor any good reason why in particular the papers of the American Newspaper Union—which appears to be most keenly sensitive to the general charges—should be considered an exception to the rule. The shifting of the responsibility for showing completed papers is one which would bother business men who desired to be satisfied that their advertisements had been published. The agents say:

"Files of the completed papers can be seen at almost any well-organized advertising agency, sufficient to satisfy all, except those who do not wish to be satisfied. Also, a weekly list of newspapers is printed, and if any advertiser cannot conveniently find the completed papers, as stated above, how easy is it, if he is incredulous, to send a postal of inquiry

LAIRD, MARSH & GARDNER, wholesale druggists.
E. & P. LAWRENCE, stationers.
E. H. LOVELL & Co., lamps.
JOSIAH MACY'S SONS, oils and candles.
MAGOVERN & Co., boots and shoes.
B. W. MERRIAM & Co., mirrors &c.
MCKESSON & ROBBINS, wholesale drugs.
J. G. MCMURRAY & Co., brush manufacturers.
W. H. MCMILLAN & BROTHER, manufacturers of ships' tackle, blocks, &c.
JAMES L. MORGAN & Co., dye-stuffs and acids.
MULFORD, CARY & CONKLIN, leather and findings.
VICTOR MAUGER & PETAIN.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY GLOBE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, gas apparatus.
NOYES & WINES, corrugated iron.
EDWARD A. OLDS, medicated soap.
ORANGE JUDD COMPANY, publishers.
JOHN PARET & Co., wholesale clothing.
LEWIS PATTBERG & BROTHERS, velvet and leather goods.
LOWELL M. PALMER, cooperage.
PECK, STOWE & WILCOX, hardware.
JOHN Q. PREBLE & Co., blank-books, envelopes, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY, nails.
ROBBINS & APPLETON, manufacturers of Waltham watches.
G. W. READ & Co., lumber exporters.
E. REMINGTON & SONS, guns and pistols.
RUMSEY & Co., hand-pumps.
SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, brass and German silver goods.
G. K. SHERIDAN & Co., commission merchants.
SLOAT, BUSSELL, & Co., lumber exporters.
SPENCER OPTICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
W. B. SNYDER, steam-engines.
S. S. STAFFORD, writing ink.
STEINWAY & SONS, pianos.
STUDWELL, SANGER & Co. commission merchants.
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co., wholesale drugs.
STILWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, steam fire engines.
H. E. TAYLOR, burial cases.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, manufacturers of lead pipe, shot, &c.
E. C. TOWNSEND, liver pad.
THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS, stoves, ranges, &c.
THOMAS & HAGAR, stationers.
J. P. TRAVERS & SON, manufacturers of twines.
THE NATIONAL BANK-NOTE COMPANY.
TUCKER, CARTER & Co., cordage.
VANDERBURGH, WELLS & Co., printers' materials.
WRIGHT, BLISS & FABYAN, dry goods commission.
WILLIAM WALL'S SONS, cordage.
L. WATERBURY & Co., cordage.

KELLOGG TO WEBER.

CLAREHURST, COLD SPRING, June 22, 1872.

Dear Mr. Weber:

For the last six years your pianos have been my choice for the concert-room and for my own house, where one of your splendid parlor grands now stands. I have praised and recommended them to all my friends, and shall continue to do so, for it seems to me your instruments are becoming better every year. Very truly yours,

—Express. CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

A Mistake Corrected.

While riding in a Niagara-street car at Buffalo, N. Y., said Mr. A to Mr. B: "I was mistaken the other day." "How so?" said Mr. B. "You remember we were talking of Dr. PIERCE and his Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, and I questioned the Doctor's ability to cure catarrh or consumption, and stated that a friend had used his medicines with but little or no relief. To satisfy you I wrote my friend, and here is his reply:"

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 6, 1877.

Friend A:

In reply to yours, just received, asking what effect Dr. PIERCE'S medicines had on me, I would say, three years ago I expected to die of consumption. I had long suffered with catarrh, my throat and lungs were badly affected, and my system was rapidly breaking down. I had tried many physicians and remedies without benefit. Having seen good results follow the use of Dr. PIERCE'S medicines, I resolved to give them a thorough trial. In six months' time I was entirely cured. No medicines stand higher, in my estimation, than Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY and Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. They not only saved my life, but have made me a hearty and strong man.

Very truly yours, S. M. IRWIN.

—Advertisement.

NORFOLK DEVILED CRABS at MALTBY'S Oyster Depots and first-class restaurants. This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the Doings of Congress and General News from Washington; the Russians Nearing Constantinople; the Smyth Trial; Letter from Grace Greenwood: the Death Penalty; the Westchester Tragedy; Letters from Our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; all the General News; Reviews of New Books; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature; Agricultural Matter; the Use of Chemical Fertilizers; Market Fairs; Answers to Correspondents; Financial and Commercial Reports, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,358 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

A.—

What worthier of a maiden's lays,
Than SOZODONT, whose magic spell
Enables her to sing its praise
With lips on which the roses dwell?

Well may she ope her pale pink mouth,
With rows of pearls supremely bright;
And while her breath breathes of the South
Prolong the strain from morn till night.

For to sweet SOZODONT she owes
The fragrance that so charms us yet,
The ruby lip and the bright rows
With which her balmy mouth is set.

The Famous Mississaqui Water,

Which for nearly half a century has wrought such WONDROUS CURES of KIDNEY DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, and CANCER may be had of all druggists. Its curative properties are almost miraculous. For Pamphlets containing remarkable cures address MISSISAQUOI SPRINGS, FRANKLIN CO., VERMONT.

To Make the Gums Hard and Healthy,
Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. 25c.

MARRIED.

PATTERSON—DAYTON.—On Sunday, Feb. 3, 1878, by Rev. Thomas Lodge, (Washington Heights,) EUGENE C. PATTERSON to CAROLINE A. DAYTON, both of this City.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—On Saturday morning, March 16, J. C. BALDWIN.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 807 6th-av., on Tues

MARCH 18 1878

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Monday, March 18, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.	11	Molasses, hhds.	1,220
Beans, bbls.	170	Spirits Turpn., bbls.	466
Beef, pkls.	6	Resin., bbls.	1,976
Cotton, bales.	1,788	Oil, bbls.	50
Cheese, pkls.	20	Oil-cake, pkls.	5,661
Dried Fruit, pkls.	205	Oil, Lard, bbls.	52
Eggs, pkls.	2,200	Pet.-nata, bags.	400
Flour, bbls.	13,701	Peanuts, pkls.	414
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,400	Provisions, pkls.	2,256
Corn-meal, bags.	230	Beef, pkls.	414
Wheat, bushels.	262,300	Provisions, pkls.	4,970
Corn, bushels.	142,250	Lard, tcs.	5,248
Oats, bushels.	58,887	Lead, kegs.	50
Rye, bushels.	28,713	Butter, pkg.	666
Malt, bushels.	39,000	Tallow, pkls.	3,004
Barley, bushels.	126,400	Dressed Hogs, No.	25
Peas, bushels.	7,533	Rice, tcs.	719
Oat-meal, pkls.	50	Sugar, hhds.	4
Oat-meal, bags.	2,745	Silk, pkls.	143
Flax, bales.	24	Spelter, pcs.	1,251
Grease, pkls.	570	Shot, bags.	1,000
Grass-seed, bags.	1,606	Starch, pkls.	5,156
Hemp, bales.	23	Stearine, pkls.	200
Hops, bales.	761	Tobacco, pkls.	199
Hides, bales.	344	Tea, pkls.	1,722
Hops, bales.	24	Tobacco, bales.	238
Lime, casks.	1,130	Tobacco, hhds.	1,055
Leather, sides.	11,894	Whisky, bbls.	400
Moss, bales.	32	Wool, bales.	344

COFFEE—Quiet at about previous rates; 1,589 bags Maracaibo by the K. G. Jewett, and 750 bags by the Elche, sold on private terms.

OORDAGE—Has been selling to a limited extent at about former quoted rates. Manila is somewhat scarce, and quoted at 12½c.@13½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope Yarns, 14c.@15c.; Tarred Manila, 12½; Sisal Rope, 11c.@12c.; Russia Hemp, 12½; American Hackled Hemp, Tarred, 11c.; Russia Bolt Rope nominal.

COTTON—Has been quoted dull to-day at a reduction of 1-16c. Sales, 900 bales, reported for prompt delivery, of 195 bales, (of which 75 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 195 bales on spinners' account — bales to speculators and — bales for export. The market has been quite moderate as a shade easier rates.....sales have been reported since our last of 27,400 bales, (of which 11,000 bales were on Saturday evening,) 13,400 bales to-day,) with 2,600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling. March closing at 10.58@10.60c.; April, 10.56@10.58c.; May, 10.66@10.68c.; June, 10.74@10.76c.; July, 11.11c.@11.12c.; August, 11.17c.@11.18c.; September, 10.98c.@11c. October, 10.78c.@10.79c.; November, 10.85c.@10.86c.; December, 10.90c.@10.91c., showing a decline 2@4 points, closing steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 7,963 bales, and at the shipping ports 14,579 bales, against 10,179 bales last week, making the total thus far this week 22,789 bales. against 27,907 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 3,760,261 bales, against 3,689,299 bales in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 10,354 bales; to the Continent, 7,510 bales; to France, 6,851 bales; to the Channel, 3,675 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 755,240 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 143,249 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9	9	9	9
Strict Ordinary	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Good Ordinary	9¼	9¼	9¾	9¾
Strict Good Ord.	9 15-16	9 15-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Low Middling	10	9 15-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Strict Low Mid.	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Middling	10¼	10¼	11	11
Good Middling	10½	10½	11¼	11¼
Strict Good Mid.	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Middling Fair	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Fair	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 1-16

Extract.

Good Ordinary	8	1-16	Low Middling
Strict Good Ordinary	8 13-16		Middling

FLOUR AND MEAL—A somewhat less active movement was developed to-day in the Flour trade, and prices of which, however, varied little save in the instance of low grade Extras, which were a shade dearer. The main call was from home trade sources, and this inquiry was quite readily met by receivers at about previous figures. Choice to fancy Family Extras were not in much request, and were quoted rather weak and irregular as to values. The export demand was fair, part for the British Provinces, but the dealings on this account were chiefly to save charter, as there was a firmer view of holders of suitable grades of stock, particularly of shipping Extras, which brought, in instances, an advance of 5c.@10c. per bbl. City Mill Extras were wanted mainly for the West Indies.....Sales have been reported since our last of 23,500 bbls., all grades, including unsound Flour at $3.50@$3.60 for poor to choice, at $3.65@$3.90 for very inferior to strictly fancy No. 2 at $3.95@$4 90, mainly at $3.10@$3.75 for ordinary to choice Winter, and $3.75@$4 70 for tuning; inferior to strictly choice Superfine State and Western at $4.15@$4.75, mostly at $4.40@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State in odd lots and lines, at $4.85@$5.15, mainly at $5.05@$5.15 for good to choice do. at $5.15@$5.50; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for the West Indies, $5.90@$6 30 for fair to strictly choice, mainly at $6.05@$6.25; Southern flour, $4.50@$5 60 for fair to fancy; do., for English markets, quoted at $4 35 bid, and $5 asked; do. Family Extras, $5.35@$7 50, the latter for very fancy; and inferior to very good shipping Extras, $4.75@$5.25; fair to good lots and lines, (chiefly at $4.95@$5.15;) very good to choice do. at $5.15@$5 50; poor to very choice Western Trade and Family brands, from Ohio and Lake Stock, at $4.90@$5 10, (some fancy brands quoted at higher figures,) mainly at $5.20@$5 75; very inferior to fancy do., Red and Amber Winter stock, $4.90@$5 25, chiefly at $5.25@$6; very poor to choice White Wheat do. at $5.30@$7, chiefly at $5.60@$6 75, (with very choice to fancy brands running as high as $7.25@$7.50;) fair to choice Extra Genesee at $5.20@$5 25, mainly at $5.35@$6; inferior to very choice Minnesota Clear Extras at $4.35@$6; poor to fancy do., do., straight Extras, at $5.50@$6 60, mainly at from $5.65@$6 35 for about fair to about choice; Minnesota Patent Extras, very inferior to very fancy, at $5.75@$8 50, mainly fair to very choice at $6.35@$8 10, (few brands going higher than $7.75@$8;) Winter Wheat Patent Extras $5.95@$8 50 for poor to fancy, mainly at $6.50@$7 50 for two brands held at higher figures.).....Included in the reported sales were 3,750 bbls. shipping Extras, mostly at $5.90@$6 25; 4,250 bbls. City Mill Extras, mainly for the West Indies; 3,100 bbls. Minnesota Clear, (of which 2,300 bbls. for export at $5.10@$5 50;) 2,600 bbls. do., straight Extras, (of which 1,200 bbls. for export at $5.75@$6.15;) 2,150 bbls. Patent, (chiefly to the home trade and at from $6.75@$8.10;) 3,450 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 1,650 bbls. for export at $5.60@$6.25;) 1,100 bbls. Patent Extras, (these mainly at $6.50@$8;) 1,650 bbls. Superfine, (chiefly at $4.40@$4.75, in part for shipment;) 1,150 bbls. No. 2 and odd lots of some and seasonal Flour, in lots, at quoted rates.....A livelier movement has been reported in Southern Flour, on a generally steadier basis, mainly for shipment, as to values.....Sales have been reported of 3,100 bbls., in lots, at $5.25@$6 75 for ordinary to strictly choice shipping Extras, (chiefly at $5.25@$5 65, of which 1,000 bbls. for Baltimore delivery;) and $5.50@$7 50 for about choice to fancy Trade and Family Extras, with Patent Extras up to $7.50@$7 75 for fancy.....Rye Flour has been in pretty fair request, in a jobbing way, within the range of from $3.15@$3 90 for poor to fancy Superfine State; $3.20@$5 60 for Superfine Western and Pennsylvania; and $5.25@$5 90 for poor to choice fine.....Sales have been reported of 350 bbls. in lots, chiefly at $5.25@$5 50 for Superfine State, and $5.60@$5 90 for do. Pennsylvania.....Corn-meal has been moderately inquired for, within the range of from $2.50@$3 90 for ordinary to fancy Yellow Western; $2.80@$3 95 for Yellow Jersey, and $3.25@$3 15 for Brandywine.....Sales have been reported of 650 bbls., including — bbls. Yellow Western at $3.55@$3 60; 150 bbls. choice White Western at $3 25, and — bbls. Brandywine at $3.25@$3.15.....Corn-meal, in bags, has been selling to a limited extent only, within the range of 75c.@$1 15 for coarse to very choice; $1 00 for the main deal ings reported; in coarse lots on the basis of 92c.@$1 for City Mills, and 80c.@90c. for country produce.....Oat-meal has been in light demand, within the range of $4.25@$5 50 for about fair to fancy; $5 bbl. Buckwheat Flour has been very quiet, even at low prices, in the jobbing line, with State and Pennsylvania quoted, as to quality, at $1 25@$1 75 for poor to fancy, mostly at $1.35@$1 65 for about good to choice; $1 00 bbl. Buckwheat Meal nominal.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat attracted less attention for early delivery, and, though held with firmness most of the day, the market closed weaker, on free offerings, especially of other than choice grades, and was somewhat easier and Minnesota, (in best lots,) in instances 1c.@1c. bushel under the full quotations of Saturday; in the spurious trade the movement was somewhat irregular, with values, which opened somewhat higher, leaving off about ½c.@1c. per bushel lower. Winter Wheat of prime to choice quality was in moderate demand and sought after, chiefly on export account, and was quoted up 1c.@2c. per bushel closing strong at the improvement, particularly in the instance of the best samples of White. The option interest in Winter was devoid of animation, and at the close, though quoted firmer, was irregular as to price.....Sales have been reported to-day of 243,000 bushels, (of which about 163,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 8,000 bushels Extra White at $1 45; 3,500 bushels White State at $1 43@$1 44; 37,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 40@$1 42; 32,000 bushels at $1 42, closing with this price bid;) 21,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 34@$1 38; ([illegible]-load;) 4,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 33, with [illegible]-traded Red at $1 33@$1 35; 12,000 bushels Canada Spring, in bond, at $1 31; 2,000 bushels do., private, at $1 31; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 33, with boat-loads quoted as held higher; 63,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring at $1 25@$1 26, chiefly at $1 25½@$1 26, in store and afloat; with values, which opened somewhat higher, leaving off about ½c.@1c. per bushel lower. 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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, March 18, was large, as one of the most important auctions of the season was noticed to occur in the sale of A. H. Muller & Son, under the direction of the Executors, of an extensive list of improved and unimproved City real estate belonging to the estate of John D. Lewis, deceased. The property was all sold, and generally at better prices than was anticipated, although a portion of it was bid off by parties interested in the estate. The total realized by the estate from the entire sales was $142,850. Full details, with names of purchasers, are annexed:

The following sales were also made by other auctioneers:

By J. Sprague & Son, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Alfred McIntire, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 134 East 47th-st., south side, 125 feet east of Lexington-av., for $12,750, to Union Dime Savings Institution, plaintiff in the legal action.

Bernard Smyth, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Bradbury G. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, sold a brick shot tower and one-story frame dwelling, with plot of land 373 by 303.10 by 260.10 on East 53d-st., north side, running through to 54th-st., 419 feet east of 1st-av., and bounded on the easterly side by the East River, for $37,000 to B. Smith Clark.

C. J. Lyon, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Theodore T. Hunsicker, Esq., Referee, sold four lots, each 25 by 100.5 on East 59th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 5th-av., for $30,000, to Samuel V. Hoffman, plaintiff in the legal action.

Richard V. Harnett, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Jefferson M. Levy, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 76th-st., north side, 273 feet east of Avenue A, for $300, to John V. Schuckman, plaintiff.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the following desirable improved City real estate: One three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 21 by 98.9, No. 211 West 25th-st., north side, 300 feet west of 8th-av.; one three-story mansard roof, brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 305 West 33d-st., north side, between 8th and 9th avs., and two four-story brick tenement-houses, with lots, each 12.6 by 100, Nos. 539 and 583 West 37th-st., south side, between 10th and 11th avs.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the three-story and side brick house, with lease of lot 25 by 95, No. 156 East Broadway, north side, 79.2 feet south of Rutgers-st., and two two-story frame houses, with lease of lot 30 by 50 by 25 by 60, Nos. 32 and 34 Canal-st., south side, in rear of the above. Lease has 10 years to run from May 1, 1877; ground rent, $800 per annum and taxes.

By John T. Boyd, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, partition sale, William H. Rafferty, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store and tenement-house, front, and three-story brick tenement-house, rear, with lot 25 by 75, No. 235 Stanton-st., south side, 50 feet west of Willett-st.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Gilbert, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 92, No. 39 West 20th-st., north side, 520 feet west of 5th-av.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court in foreclosure, Bradbury C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the one-story frame building, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 504 West 41st-st., south side, 125 feet west of 10th-av. Also, similar sale, Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one lot 35 by 100.8, on Fitch-st., south side, 40 feet west of Madison-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, MARCH 18.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 brick cottage and office, with two lots, Nos. 363 and 605 Hudson-st., s. s., 50.3 ft. s. of 12th-st., lots together in size 34.7x79x82.1x72.4 ..... $4,500

1 three-story brick building and lot, No. 129 Greenwich-av., s. w. corner of Horatio-st., 17.6x59x23.1x68.7; D. Tisdale..... 14,000

1 two-story building, with lot, No. 8 Horatio-st., between Greenwich and 8th avs., lot 16.8x87.6; W. Grant..... 5,700

1 four-story brick building and three-story brick house, with lot, No. 9 Jane-st., n. s., 120.4 ft. w. of Greenwich-av., lot 25x87.6; James O'Donnell..... 8,200

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, No. 508 Canal-st., s. s., 81 ft. w. of Greenwich-st., lot 18x86.4x82; Philip Beyer..... 6,450

1 two-story and attic brick house, with lot, No. 322 Bleecker-st., s. s., between Christopher and Grove sts., lot 19.10x77.4x19.8x77.6; G. W. Sherwin..... 9,200

1 three-story brick house, with lot, No. 60 6th-st., s. s., 46.6 ft. n. of Waverley-place, lot 21.9 x30; A. Rich..... 14,100

1 brick dwelling and store, with lot, No. 87 9th-st., w. s. corner of 10th-st., lot 25x100; D. Tisdale..... 9,100

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, No. 137 West 19th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., lot 20.5x92; George R. Read..... 6,500

1 two-story frame dwelling, with lot, No. 453 9th-av., w. s., 24.9 ft. n. of 35th-st., lot 25.4 x90; also, a frame building, with lot. West 35th-st. n. s., 80 ft. w. of 9th-av., lot 20x50.1; Jacob Wadle..... 10,000

1 two-story frame building, with two lots, Nos. 676, 678, and 680 9th-av., s. e. corner of 47th-st., each lot 20x100; George R. Read..... 13,200

1 three and two story brick house, with lot, 9th-av., n. e. corner of 48th-st., lot 25.1x100; Alexander Cadoo..... 9,700

1 two-story frame building, with lot, Nos. 2,156 3d-av., w. s., 26 ft. s. of 118th-st., lot 19x63.6; J. N. Anderson..... 3,000

1 lot, Eighth Avenue Boulevard, w. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 117th-st., each 25.2x75; George R. Read.... 6,700

1 lot, East 122d-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Lexington-av., each 25.1x100.11; D. Tisdale..... 3,000

1 frame building with 2 lots, 4th-av., e. s., 46.11 ft. s. of 123d-st., each lot 25x70; same seller..... 4,500

1 lot, 10th-av., e. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 139th-st., each 25x100; same purchaser..... 1,800

2 lots, Brook Avenue, w. s., 27.1 ft. n. of 139th-st., each 49.3x24.11x49.10; George R. Read..... 1,100

1 lot, 12th-av., s. s. corner of 134th-st., each 25x100; same buyer..... 1,600

1 lot, West 134th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x99.11; same buyer..... 650

1 lot, St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 177.3 ft. s. of 141st-st., 25.4x134.3; D. Tisdale..... 1,000

One-half interest in the plot of land, 11th-av., s. s., running through to Fort George-av., known on a map of the Dyckman estate as Lot No. 26, 44.2x82.2x90.2x147.8; J. N. Anderson..... 2,300

3 frame houses, with lot, West 150th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 10th-av., lot 25x98; T. Donovan. 1,550

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

5 four-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot, No. 134 East 47th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Lexington-av., lot 20x100.5..... $12,750

By Bernard Smyth.

1 brick shot-tower and one-story frame dwelling, with plot of land, East 53d-st., n. s., 419 ft. running through to 54th-st., 419 ft. e. of 1st-av. and bounded on the easterly side by the East River, viz: 373.2x303.10x—x260.10..... $37,000

By C. J. Lyon.

6 lots, East 59th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., each 25x10.5..... $30,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 lot, East 76th-st., n. s., 273 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.2..... $300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 16.

4th-st., n. s., 124.9 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x96.2½; Alexander Heiman and wife to Charles Werner. nom.

46th-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25.3x100.5; George Hurst and wife to George Hurst, Executor..... $4,000

46th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; George Hurst, Executor, to George Hurst..... 18,000

93d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5; Charles F. O'Donnell..... nom.

47th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; Margaret Treanor to George Hurst..... nom.

41th-st., n. s., 143.9 ft. w. 1st-av., 19.4x100.5; Charles Warner and wife to Alexander Mennen..... nom.

93d-st., s. s., 104 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17x100.5, No. 205; Morris Wolf and wife to Daniel Miller. 15,000

93d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 4th-av., 30x98.9; Geraldine M. Durrie and husband to Jeanbelle M. Lewis..... 6,000

35th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; John F. McIntyre, Referee, to Vincent J. Paspi..... 3,000

61st-st., s. s., 117.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.6x100.5; Jeremiah C. Sweeney, Executor, to Jeremiah C. Sweeney..... nom.

Talmadge-st., s. s., 24th Ward; John W. Rudolph and wife to Wilhelmina Rapfeld..... 9,000

Bleecker-st., No. 161; Jacob Hayler and wife to Frederick M. Farrington..... nom.

Talmadge-st., s. s., corner Bedford-av., 24th Ward; Julius W. Rapfeld and wife to John W. Rudolph..... 2,000

Concord-av., 23d Ward; Charles Hafen and wife to Charles Garde..... 500

95th-st., s. s., 448.11 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20.1x98.9; Louis Gashberg and wife to Thomas Gibbons. 15,000

Prospect-st., 23d Ward; Louisa Wiser to Jacob Mesberger..... nom.

Prospect-st., 23d Ward, Joseph Mesberger to Louisa Wiser..... nom.

Union-av., s. w. corner High Bridge-av., 24th Ward; Silas D. Gifford and wife to Michael Scanlon..... 3,500

95th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5; Honora Donovan and husband to Charles Burden. 3,500

139th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11; David J. Dean to Hannah M. Nichols..... 4,000

139th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11; David J. Dean to Adelbert S. Nichols..... 4,000

44th-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; Frederick T. Burlock to Oliver Bosley..... nom.

Same property; Kate De F. Connion to Oliver Bosley..... nom.

Same property; Edward Salomon to Oliver Bosley

Same property; Carolina A. Burlock to Oliver Bosley..... 1,200

Same property; A. F. Richtiss, Referee, to Oliver H. Bosley..... 2,000

47th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x66; James Van Buren to Emma Van Buren..... 500

123d-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100; Louisa J. Thane to Samuel B. Haines..... 500

54th-av., e. s. corner of 102d-st., irregular; E. E. Anderson, Referee, to Frank R. Houghton..... 50,000

143d-st., s. s., 74.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x71.6; H. J. Cullen, Jr., Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company..... 8,000

Lexington-av., s. e. corner 96th-st. to 98th-st., also, 3d-av., 98th to 100th st.; also, 3d-av., 101st-st. to 102d-st.; also, 3d-av., 103d-st. to 104th-st.; also, 3d-av., 105th-st. to 106th-st., and 2d-av., 106th-st. to 107th-st.; F. J. Goodlett, Referee, to David Allerton and others..... 665,200

Broadway, s. w. corner Thirty-first-st., 23.11x110.7, Leasehold; Daniel B. Wagner to Oliver Bosley..... 10,000

Lease; Oliver Bosley to Daniel Benedict; lease to Henry Lennon..... nom.

Lease; Henry Lennon to Lena Kahn..... 350

Lease; Daniel Benedict; lease to same..... 350

443d-st., s. s., 1st No. 21; Oliver Bailey to David Lane, Trustee..... Nom.

Friedberg, Isaac to Henry Isaacs, assignment of lease..... Nom.

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 1,000 years; Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty to James M. Boyd..... $213

5th-av., No. 437, 5 years; George Brocker to Caroline Meisenbring..... 540

West 14th-st., No. 35, 5 years; E. C. Baldwin to W. Pope..... 5,000

Orchard-st., e. s., s. of Hester-st., 10 years; Mary Paine to Congregation Tseha David..... 800

Broadway, n. e. cor. 8th-st., 10 years; David R. Wagner to John H. Ten Broeck..... 10,000

2d-av., w. s., n. of 12th-st., 21 years; Augustus V. H. Shivverant to Mary G. Lane, Executor. 140

Same property; Augustus V. H. Shivverant to Ann Bowne..... 147

MORTGAGES REGOONED.

Bailey, Oliver, and others, to George M. Miller, Trustee, n. s. 44th-st., s. e. of 8th-av., 3 years.... $5,000

Brenna, Angelina, to Louisa S. Cole, n. s. Houston-st. e. of Avenue D, 3 years..... 1,500

Becker, Philip, Frederick Emlein, n. s. Manhattan-st., s. of 106th-av., dec..... 1,000

Devlin, Charles, and wife, to A. B. Wyckoff, n. s. 123d-st., w. of 8th-av., 3 years..... 5,000

Roderich, Zacharias, and wife, to Mary Houghton, Nos. 16 and 18 Malden-lane, 3 years..... 18,000

Houghton, Frank R., to Seaman's Bank; s. s. corner 103d-st. and 4th-av., 1 year..... 30,000

Levi, Emil, and wife, to Morris Kutner; s. s. 37-st., w. of 7th-av., 5 years..... 6,000

Nichols, Adelbert S., to David J. Dean; n. s. 120 st., e. s. of 7th-av., 1 year..... 1,500

Same to same; same property, 1 year..... 500

Nolan, Michael, to Isaac S. Gifford; s. w. corner Union-st. and High Bridge-av., 23d Ward, 3 years..... 2,000

Spence, Margaret, and husband, to Samuel Seymour, Executor; n. s. 117th-st., e. of 2d-av., 1 year..... 2,700

Spence, Margaret, to John B. Haskin; same property, 1 year..... 650

Watson, W. S., and wife, to David Van H. Floyd; n. s. 49th-st., w. of 6th-av., 5 years..... 13,000

Watson, W. S., and wife, to Adelaide B. Owen; same property, installments..... 8,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bickhoff, Anthony, to Michael Connolly..... $3,000

Jackson, Sophia, to William R. Travers..... 2,000

Plain, Ann M., to Edward Green..... Accn.

Steinway, William, to "Steinway Sons"..... 20,000

Tibbetts, Augustus, to Charles F. Dockray.. 7,000

Union Dime Savings Institution to Emily J. Buckland..... 7,000

Van Tassell, Alfred W., to P. S. Ely..... 6,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

TO CLOSE THE

ESTATE OF WM. R. STEWART.

Four-story brown house and lot, 25x106. feet, No. 843 5th-av., opposite the Park.

Stable, with lot, corner of 4th-av. and 63d-st.

Two lots on 63d-st., near 5th-av.

Four lots south side of 63d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

ONE LOT ON 57TH-AV., 25x180 FEET, BETWEEN 74TH AND 75TH STS., WITH RIGHT OF CARRIAGE-WAY ENTRANCE FROM 74TH-ST.

Four lots on 57th-st., north side, between 3d and Lexington avs.

One lot on 4th-av., between 54th and 55th sts.

One lot on 69th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

For further particulars and terms, apply to GEO. G. LAKE, No. 351 5th-av., or JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 79 Fulton-st.

THE MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE

Dwelling and stable, with lots 102.2x100,

MADISON-AV.,

South-west corner 77th-st., will be sold at a bargain by V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Offices, 661 5th-av., near 52d-st., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st., Union-square.

SIXTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR LENOX LIBRARY.—Magnificent full-size modern brown-stone dwelling, superbly decorated and in finest possible condition. This elegant establishment will be sold low, with or without the superb new furniture. Possession.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 5th-av., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.

MAGNIFICENT EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE for sale on 57th-st., close to 5th-av.; house has a superb two-story extension, and was built by one of the best builders in this City; it is perfect in design, drainage, ventilation, and interior finish. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, NO. 8 57TH-AV. NO. 83 PARK-AV. Permits from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR, A VALuable property corner 7th-av. and 34th-st., well rented; can be bought at a bargain. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a desirable medium-size dwelling in good order; can be purchased for less than $20,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 55TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV., a first-class four-story brick and stone house, 22.6x85x100; price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LEXINGTON-AV. AND 47TH-ST. — FOR sale, first class four-story brown-stone house; trimmed in hard wood; terms easy. Apply on the premises from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NO. 143 EAST 38th-st. Permits from HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER.—Will sell at auction THURSDAY, March 28, 1878, at 12 o'clock, Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Josiah Jev. Esq., owner, valuable improved choice Broadway real estate.

BROADWAY, THIRTIETH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE, NORTH-WEST CORNER.—64 feet 9 inches on Broadway and running thence 100 feet, with new three-story and basement Philadelphia brick stores and complete apartment houses, with steam heat.

BROADWAY AND THIRTY-SECOND-STREET, NORTH-EAST CORNER.—An extra large superb plot of ground, with improvements thereon, 98 feet on Broadway, 140 feet deep on 32d-st.

BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND-STREET, NORTH-EAST CORNER.—Now occupied by Acker, Merrall & Condit, and Standard Club. This magnificent business property is splendidly improved and sold subject to present unexpired leases; 104 feet 3 inches on Broadway.

BROADWAY AND FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET, SOUTH-WEST CORNER.—125 feet 6¾ inches on Broadway, with buildings thereon; an extraordinary large plot. These four parcels will be sold separately.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, basement.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, ADRIAN H. MULLER WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the, Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 211, north side, between 7th and 8th avs.; lot 21 by 98.9.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Three-story and mansard roof brown-stone house and lot, No. 305, north side, between 8th and 9th avs.; lot 20 by 98.9.

WEST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.—Two four-story brick tenement-houses, and lots Nos. 530 and 532, south side, between 10th and 11th avs.; lots 12.6 by 100 each.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 217 WEST 34TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 20, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room:

WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The two-story and basement frame house and lot, No. 217 West 34th-st., north side, 200 feet west of 7th-av. House is 20x50 feet, and extension 13.6x20 feet; contains water and gas throughout. Lot, 98.9 feet.

This property is worth the attention of parties seeking an investment, as it will be sold at a bargain.

Permits and maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

GEORGE H. SCOTT, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court:

THIRD-AVENUE.—The large four-story tenement-house and lot on west side of 3d-av., distant 40 feet 6 inches south of 89th-st., and known as No. 1,562 3d-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH-STREET.—The brick dwelling-house and lot on the south side of 117th-st., near Avenue A, and known as No. 343 East 117th-st.

For particulars apply to

REDFIELD & HILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 30 Nassau-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, Auctioneers, will sell by auction on THURSDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The lease of the premises No. 46 Chatham-st.

The lease is known as a perpetual Corporation Lease, and has fifteen years to run from May 1, 1878, with covenants for renewal.

For particulars apply to CHARLES H. BAILEY, Executor of F. A. LEGGETT, at No. 122 Bowery, corner Grand-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NO. 76, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Three-story brown-stoned brown-stone; perfect order; chandeliers, mirrors, and cornices. Permits at LORD'S dyeing office, No. 860 Broadway, or No. 701 6th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 335 1ST-AV.; THE STORE has been occupied for years for dry and fancy goods business; will give lease for three years; rent, $1,350 and Croton rent. Apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 52 3d-av.

TO LET.—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY CAN HIRE at reasonable rent a four-story brown-stone house in West 46th-st., near 5th-av.; best location for private residence or first-class boarding-house. Apply to C. B. DELAPIERRE, No. 72 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, A second floor, consisting of four rooms, pantries, &c.; hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c. For particulars inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible House, Astor-place.

CHEAPEST RENTS IN HARLEM.—THREE superior four-story (20x56) brown-stone houses; 61 improvements; 1234-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; will be rented to desirable parties at $360. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

WEST 32D-ST., 8TH AND 9TH AVS., SIX car lines; Elevated Road; desirable corner brownstone; 27 rooms; for private hotel or boarding; $75 per month and table board for family; house, grounds, location, and terms very attractive. Burning Spring House, 239 West 23d-st.

TWO CHOICE APARTMENTS.—TENEMENT, 26 West 20th-st.; new, refined, elegant; parquet floors, play-ground, Scandinavian, janitor, oriel windows, elegant gas-fixtures and mantels.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—WITH about three acres ground, on Central-av., near Eastern Boulevard; high, healthy location; stable, garden, &c.; rent low. WM. M. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

HOUSES TO RENT UNFURNISHED.

	Per Year.
Bank-st., near Greenwich-av., four-story, brick	$1,700
Great 7-room-st., near Broadway, four-story, brick	1,600
Clinton-place, between 7th-av. and Seventh-st.	1,200
11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., three-story and attic	1,700
10th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brick	2,500
16th-st., near Irving-place, four-story brick	1,700
20th-st., near Broadway, four-story, English basement brick	1,800
34th-st., near 1st-av., four-story brick	1,000
39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone	2,200
50th-st. (Desbrosses place), four-story brown-stone	1,200
83d-st., near 3d-av., two stories, three-stone, 20 x80, with extension and stable	2,500
55th-st., near Broadway, three-story brown-stone	1,400
35th-st., near Madison-av., four-story brown-stone	2,000
55th-st., near 3d-av., three-story brown-stone	900
57th-st., near 9th-av., four-story brown-stone	1,200
59th-st., near Park-av., three-story brown-stone	1,400
Madison-av., near 73d-st., four-story brown-stone	2,500

Permits and full particulars of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET.

House No. 98 Lexington-av.; rent	$1,200
House No. 934 East 31st-st.; rent	1,000
House No. 685 Lexington-av.; rent	1,000

And also houses in Brooklyn, 30 minutes from ferry by cars; rents from $400 to $500. Apply to

M. ECHEVERRIA & CO., No. 20 Beaver-st., or No. 370 DeKalb-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, ON North Washington-square, near 5th-av., a first-class and extra wide three-story high-stoop, with large two-story dining-room extension; lot running through to Macdougal-alley, with two-story stable. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A—FORTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., facing Reservoir Park, a superbly furnished extension dwelling, with or without the adjoining stable in rear; rent reasonable. C. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 5th-av., 4 Pine, and 33 East 17th-st.

A FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR RENT.—No. 611 Lexington-av.; all improvements; in good order; rent $1,250. Seen from 1 till 3.

JOHN FOLEY, No. 2 Astor House.

FIRST-CLASS FLATS, 90 FEET DEEP, eight rooms and bath-room, with all the other improvements; in complete order; No. 1,235 2d-av., 71st-72d sts.; rents, $400 to $500. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

A—LEXINGTON FLATS, Nos. 153 to 165 East 49th-st., near Lexington-av., six to nine rooms; rentals, $35 to $55. G. A KISSAM, Office of Lexington, No. 156 East 49th-st.

A—ST. JAMES FLATS, Eighth-av. and 57th-st. In fine order; rentals, $30 to $40. G. A. KISSAM, No. 5½ Pine-st., or Janitor, No. 668 8th-av.

ONE APARTMENT TO RENT IN APARTment-house, No. 230 East 17th-st. (Stuyvesant square); also, one in No. 39 East 18th-st.; janitor, steam heat, elevator. Apply to JANITOR on premises.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 11 WASHINGTON-PLACE. Apply to T. W. THOMPSON, No. 20 Beaver-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING, APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FORTY PER CENT.—TWO HUNDRED AND ninety-two lots well located, neighborhood rapidly growing, accessible by new Hartford road, consisting of large and small lots; can be resold in blocks at $350, with small builder's loan on low-priced dwellings, making 40 per cent. profit; prices of houses on lots purchased by builders now being erected. Apply to R. A. YOUNG, Engineer, No. 18 College-place.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A HANDSOME country residence in the Village of Farmington, 2½ miles from Hartford, consisting of large dwelling-house, stables, greenhouse, graperies, poultry and ice houses, with eight acres of land. Apply to WHITTEMORE & SON, No. 32 South-st., N. Y., or CHARLES WAGER HULL, Room No. 22, Cooper Union Building, 4th-av. and 8th-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT NORWALK, Ct., the pleasant, very desirable, fine house, which contains 13 rooms, in splendid condition; water, gas, &c.; about one acre of ground; good stable, room for three horses and carriages; will be sold cheap, or exchanged for City property. Apply to No. 36 West 48th-st., or No. 680 Broadway, New-York City.

A VILLA ON THE HUDSON, AT YONKERS, 34 two acres, high ground, 30 rooms, water, gas, large stable; will be sold at auction, with personal property, March 26, at sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway; terms, half cash. RICHARD V. HARNETT, auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP, 1,000-ft. two-story and French roof house, containing 12 rooms, at Woodside, N. J., 10 miles from New-York via either Erie or Montclair Railroad; desirable location; lot 60x200. Address C. P. CARPENTER, Box 2,766 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A WELL-CULTIVATED 30-ACRE farm, Jericho, Long Island; stock, crops; healthy location; abundance of fruit; adapted for market gardening or poultry; terms easy. Apply or address C. F. RICHARDS, 25th-st. and 2d-av., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR WILL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn or City property—a large house, with grounds, 50x200, at Elizabeth, N. J.; good location. For terms, &c., apply to H. YOUNG, No. 368 Canal-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

BRUEN HOUSE.—AT PERTH AMBOY. TO please at a low rent; the hotel is in good order and convenient for sea bathing and boating; the station of the Long Branch Railway is near the house. For further information apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 23 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE MANsion and lands on Throg's Neck, known as the Morgan Place; in good condition, fronting the Sound; access by steam-boat or railroad. Apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—HOUSE, 24x60; ONE acre; high ground, stables, hennery, fruit; $650. Glen Cove, Long Island.

Apply to FREDERIC E. TOWNSEND.

TO LET—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE RESidence of Gen. F. J. Porter, furnished, for six months or one year. Inquire of OWNER, No. 119 Liberty-st.

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM

IS MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM. To churches, festivals, Hotels, and the trade, PER GALLON, $1.

To families, by the gallon, 80 cents per quart. Depots, No. 305 4th-av., No. 1,284 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham-st.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.

Best in the City. To churches, $1 per gallon. To families, $1 20 per gallon.

Special attention to out of town orders. No. 12 Bible House, and No. 628 6th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES ARE daily recommended for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c., by the Faculty, testimonials from the most eminent men in every country. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all druggists.

They contain no opium or preparation thereof.

E. FOUGERA & CO., New-York Agents.

LAMOUREUX'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—THE great French remedy for Coughs, Colds, Irritation of the Throat, and all affections of the lungs; over 50 years of increasing popularity is its merits. Pamphlets free. Sold by all druggists.

E. FOUGERA & CO., NEW-YORK AGENTS.

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ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

A SMALL PROCESSION OF IRISHMEN.

ROWING PREJUDICE AMONG INTELLIGENT ROMAN CATHOLICS AGAINST THE USUAL PAGEANT—THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS OUT IN FORCE, BUT THE FATHER MATHEW TEMPERANCE MEN ABSENT.

The pageant yesterday in honor of the patron saint of Ireland was undoubtedly the smallest and least imposing display of its kind that has taken place in this City during the past 20 years. Unlike the processions of former years, it included only a very meagre representation of the numerous Father Mathew and church temperance organizations, while on the other hand the Ancient Order of Hibernians paraded the full strength of its membership. The very great falling off in the number of processionists was mainly attributable to the growing prejudice among the Catholic clergy and the more intelligent classes of Irishmen against this manner of honoring St. Patrick. Excepting a brief interval of sunshine late in the afternoon, the weather yesterday was a fair sample of that which usually characterizes St. Patrick's Day in New-York. The streets were muddy, the sky a threatening sombre gray, and the atmosphere during the greater portion of the day was damp and chilly. The procession began to form as early as 10 A. M. in the neighborhood of First-avenue and Twenty-third-street, and for the four hours following there was a great deal of tedious preliminary marching and countermarching. A few minutes after 2 P. M. the signal gun was fired, and the head of the column advanced. First came an escort of Police, mounted and on foot. Next followed the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Cavanagh commanding, which made a fine appearance and marched well. An independent military organization came next, acting as a guard of honor to Major-Gen. James Shields, who, with Edward L. Carey and Thomas Kerrigan was seated in an open carriage drawn by four spirited horses. The Grand Marshal, Patrick Cassidy, and his aids, resplendent in cocked hats and green and gold sashes, and astride uncouth cart-horses, were the next in line, being followed by carriages containing Sheriff Barney Reilly, Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan, ex-Sheriff Matthew T. Brennan, Police Justices Duffy and Murray, and Dennis Burns (the "member from Sligo,") Alderman "Pat" Keenan, his brother John, and officers of the various societies. Following these were an Irish jaunting car, an Irish piper playing an indescribable and depressing air, and a hale old fellow riding a stout hay colt. This individual, who was attired in a gray frieze coat and corduroy smalls and leggings, was a personification of a well-to-do Irish farmer of 50 years ago. Then came the 43 divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians—monotonous files of weary men, the major portion of whom wore "tiles" of extreme antiquity and faded sashes of green and gold. The Hibernians constituted the greater portion of the procession, for the remainder consisted merely of small delegations of cadets in green and red jackets and caps, St. Vincent Ferrers Total Abstinence Society, and the Holy Innocent Cadets.

The only noteworthy incident which occurred prior to the arrival of the head of the column at the City Hall was a fight between some irate Hibernians and the Police of the Tenth Precinct, at the corner of Canal-street and Bowery. The row originated in an attempt on the part of a cross-town car driver to force his team through the line of the procession. Several of the processionists threatened the man, while others shocked the horses by catching the lines. The policemen stationed at that point ran to the assistance of the imperiled drivers, and were rather roughly handled by the processionists. One of them knocked a Sergeant down, while another struck Roundsman Dougherty a severe blow on the head with a spear. The only person arrested was John Brackin, the assailant of Dougherty.

The route of the procession was through First-avenue to Second-street, thence to Bowery, to Worth-street, to Centre-street, through the City Hall Park to Broadway, up that thoroughfare to Union-square, where, turning around the Washington Monument, it passed down Fourteenth-street to Eighth-avenue, thence to Thirty-fifth-street and eastward to Fifth-avenue, then to Thirty-fourth-street, finally dismissing at Union-square. Mayor Ely and the members of the Common Council reviewed the procession in front of the City Hall, the stand on the roof of which, including an Irish standard, were flung to the breeze in honor of the day. The streets along the route were filled with crowds of spectators, and many buildings were decked with the green flag of Ireland and the Stars and Stripes. Traffic was somewhat impeded by the procession, especially on Centre-street and Broadway. It occupied only 35 minutes in passing a given point.

Anthony Fater, a cartman, residing at No. 168 Duane-street, called on Superintendent Walling yesterday afternoon, and entered a complaint against Patrolman Thomas A. Donohue, of the Seventeenth Precinct. Fater made affidavit that about 2:30 P. M. yesterday, while driving through Third-street, he was stopped at First-avenue by the passage of the St. Patrick procession. While waiting a break occurred in the procession, and Patrolman Reid, who was stationed on the corner, beckoned to him to pass through. He thereupon drove up his team, and as he was endeavoring to pass across the avenue his horses became unmanageable, and the officer seized them by the head. This impeded the progress of the procession, and one of the Marshals of the parade, becoming enraged, struck him [Fater] on the head with his staff, cutting his head severely. The blood flowed profusely from the wound, and although the officer witnessed the assault he did not make the slightest effort to arrest the assailant. The complaint will be investigated by the Superintendent.

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.

A JOVIAL DINNER PARTY IN THE HOTEL BRUNSWICK — SPEECHES ABOUT WHAT IRELAND HAS DONE FOR AMERICA, AND HOW AMERICA HAS RESPONDED.

The Knights of St. Patrick, who met to the number of 70 in a cosy parlor of the Hotel Brunswick last night to enjoy their seventeenth annual banquet, were as jolly a party as ever celebrated a festival. The parlor was decorated with American and Irish flags and emblematic bannerets, and on the table were several very handsome *pièces montés*. The most noticeable of these was a figure of St. Patrick in sugar, with a green cape, a gilt crozier with a green staff, and a silver mitre, around which ran a pink band. The ignorance of the chief cook of the hotel in putting the red above the green was kindly condoned by the Knights. Mr. Hugh Ferrigan, the President of the Knights, presided. Near him at the head of the table were Rev. Father Lilly, Chaplain of the order; Sheriff Reilly, State Senator Ecclesine, Excise Commissioner Richard Morrison, Deputy Register Augustus Docharty, Alderman Slevin, Capt. James Mitchell, ex-Alderman Purroy, ex-Alderman Fitzgerald, of Boston; John H. Harnett, Philip Milligan, Martin B. Brown, Allen McDonald, and Andrew J. White. When the fine dinner provided had been discussed, President Ferrigan introduced the speech-making. The first toast—"The United States—The broad land on which the sun of civil and religious liberty never sets"—was responded to by Mr. John H. Harnett, who declared that there is no Irishman who deserves the title who does not love, even adore, the United States. Here Irishmen find those rights denied them in their own land—the rights of civil liberty and freedom of worship. The influences of this country are spreading abroad; Ireland is becoming Americanized, and in her cities one recognizes now the diffusion of those ideas that must eventually conquer the world.

Rev. Father Lilly responded eloquently to the toast, "The Day we Celebrate." His remarks were received with great enthusiasm, especially when he eulogized the Protestant patriots of Ireland. Senator Thomas Ecclesine responded to the toast of "The Irish in America—to the front at all times and in every emergency." He conversed the political occurrences in Ireland during the seventeenth century with those in this country preceding and during the Revolution. The principle that afterward became so fundamentally American—the principle that taxation without representation was tyranny—was first uttered in the speeches of Molyneux and the writings of Swift. The methods by which the progress of the American colonies was interrupted, destroyed the commerce of Ireland, and when her sons saw these colonies struggling they threw the weight of their skill and their bravery and their earnestness in their favor. He recounted briefly the exploits of Jeremiah O'Brien, the first Captain of the American Navy; of Capt. Jack Barry, of Gen. Richard Montgomery; and he recalled the fact that there were so many Irish in Washington's army that he made St. Patrick's Day a holiday, only requiring that the Irishman should get no drunker than they felt was consistent with the occasion. After speaking of the brave defense of Sandusky by Major Coughlan in 1812, referring to the work of Irishmen in times of peace, and paying an eloquent tribute to the virtues of Irish matrons and maids, Senator Ecclesine said that wherever strong arms, quick wit, and ready valor were wanted, Irishmen were found under the flag of the United States. In conclusion he said: "There is no race that comes to America's shores that obtains more here, and there is no race that deserves it more."

Ex-Alderman Purroy, responding to the toast, "New-England and Civil and Religious Liberty," spoke earnestly in favor of manhood suffrage without property qualification, illustrating his remarks by references to Lincoln and Johnson, and to "the humble parents of Garfield, who rose through every military grade to the highest place in the gift of his fellow-citizens, and when he descended from the Presidential chair went abroad, there to make crowned heads, [illegible] Ireland and everywhere took my cordial

descend from their thrones to grasp his hand and feel honored thereby."

Speeches were also made by Gen. Wiley, Mr. Allen McDonald, and other gentlemen, and songs of a particularly Irish character were sung.

THE FRIENDLY SONS.

A HIGHLY ENJOYABLE BANQUET AT THE METROPOLITAN—A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY—ELOQUENT AND HUMOROUS SPEECHES—WHERE THE LADIES CAME IN.

The ninety-fourth anniversary dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was held in the Metropolitan Hotel last evening. The balcony was draped with Irish and American flags. There were five tables, each elaborately decorated with large stands of cut flowers. In the centre of the principal table was a candy figure of St. Patrick, surrounded by sugar shamrocks and tiny paper Irish flags. This was flanked by nondescript *pièces* labeled on the menu "Harpe, Erin go Bragh," and "Pyramid à l'Irlandaise." Back of this table and leaning against one of the great mirrors was a large steel engraving of "The Last Irish Parliament," which was recently presented to ex-Alderman Jenkins Van Schaick by the Mayor of Dublin, and by Mr. Van Schaick loaned to the association. A string band in the gallery discoursed Irish airs during the dinner. There were about 150 persons present. Judge Charles P. Daly presided. On his right were President Robbins, of the St. George's Society; President Remsen, of the St. Nicholas Society; Mayor Ely, Judge Van Cott, Gen. Horace Porter and Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. On his left were Gen. Shields, President Brand, of the St. Andrew's Society; President Appleton, of the New-England Society; Dion Boucicault, Richard O'Gorman, Charles A. Dana, editor of the *Sun*; President Samuel D. Babcock, of the Chamber of Commerce, and Prof. T. G. Thomas, M. D. Among those at the other tables were Gen. di Cesnola, Special Bank Examiner William J. Best, Hugh Hastings, Prof. Charles Herbermann, LL. D., Mr. William Lummis, of the Stock Exchange; Hon. Frederick L. Smyth, ex-Alderman Van Schaick, John Y. Savage, Isaac W. England, John McKeon, Judge David McAdam, Judge John K. Brady, Alderman Cole, Henry L. Hogues, President of the Catholic Protectory; Eugene Kelly, the banker; Robert Seward, ex-Senator John J. Bradley, S. H. Hurd, President Taylor, of the Continental Bank; Frank G. Brown, of Brown Brothers; Judge Van Brunt, Judge Shea, Chamberlain Tappan, Commodore Dickinson, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club; Dr. Winston, Thomas Barbour, James Reed, of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society; Judge Potter, of Saratoga; Hon. Thomas Murphy, Dr. Eugene B. Murtha, and others.

The dinner was profuse in quantity and excellent in quality. After the cigars had been lighted and the Irish whisky had been set upon the table, a number of ladies were admitted into the room and were received with cheers. Judge Daly then arose and introduced the "feast of reason" in a few happy remarks. He claimed that the initiation of the society dated back over 94 years. He said that in 1722 a party of gentlemen assembled to celebrate St. Patrick's Day in Martin's Tavern, on Mount Pleasant, now the corner of Murray-street and West Broadway. In 1762 there is a record of another St. Patrick's dinner, at which, among the toasts drank were two. The seventh was, "May the Freedom of America be Branded With Infamy, and all the Acts of Parliament Contrary to Audience as American Interests Never be Signed." The seventeenth was, "May the Enemies of Ireland Never Taste Her Bread, or Drink Her Whisky, May They be Tormented With Itching Without the Benefit of Scratching." In 1767 the officers of the Sixteenth Foot organized in this City the "Grand Lodge of the Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick," which existed until 1782. The Tory *Royal Gazette* of March 18, 1780, gives an enthusiastic account of the celebration that took place the evening before. The return of the Irish Parliament to England in 1782 broke up the organization, but it was revived after the revolution in 1784. The old name being obnoxious on account of its Tory associations, it was changed to the present title. The first dinner of the Friendly Sons took place in Gaine's City Tavern, at the corner of Broadway and Rector street. Gov. Clinton and Chancellor Livingston were among the guests. After entertaining his hearers with several comical national anecdotes, Judge Daly gave out the first regular toast of the evening, "St. Patrick's Day and all who honor it." This toast, he said, had been responded to during the past 94 years by the most eloquent lips by the most gifted men of Ireland, by Thomas Addis Emmet, and he would call upon one as eloquent as any—Mr. Dion Boucicault. The toast was drank standing, with all the honors, including three rousing cheers, the band meantime playing "Patrick's Day."

Mr. Boucicault was received with tremendous applause. He said that from what he had read and heard during the past few days he was under the impression that St. Patrick's Day had been wiped out. Questions had arisen as to whether the Saint had been born on the 17th of March and what was his nativity. The speaker humorously argued that the first was not important. Interesting was what day his admirers chose to celebrate it on. As to the second he confessed he had not the slightest idea. "Many great man," he said, "who had distinguished the memories to which they belong did not belong to that country." Napoleon was born in Corsica; Wellington was born in the County Westmeath, and many present who fought gallantly in the war of the rebellion were born in the American because they were born in Tipperary. Changing the subject, Mr. Boucicault gave humorous alleged historical sketches of the various patron saints of the several nations as illustrative of the peculiarly peculiar fitness for the countries to which Providence assigned them. He concluded with a glowing eulogy on St. Patrick, who had been called a carpet-bagger, but in whose carpet-bag were truth, love of the human race, and the Word of God. "Oh," exclaimed the speaker, "how I wish now that Ireland would show the same unanimity she did in his day—that every man, woman, and child might become a friendly son and daughter of St. Patrick. Why should they not? Why should not this Cinderella among nations once more take her proper place in the national federation?"

After "The Minstrel Boy" had been sung to an encore by Mr. Simpson, Hon. Richard O'Gorman was called upon to respond to the second toast, "The United States." He delivered a most eloquent speech. "I won't," he said, "speak of the United States. Can it be that here in this company of Irishmen Irish love of the United States needs any response? On every spot on the broad surface of the earth the dearest love of the Irish heart is, after Ireland, for this dear Republic. Could it be possible that we Irish could be cold in our love for this land? It is our land and the land of our children. If to love it with all its faults above all other lands with all their virtues—if to stand up for it, right or wrong, is superstitution, we admit the charge. By such superstitutions all great nations at all times have seized command over the destinies of mankind. If it," continued the speaker, "were called upon as an artist to depict America I would not choose the skeleton, the mutilated shape in which she is generally represented, but I would paint her as a child wandering in the mists of sunrise and dazzled with the glory of the orb of day—as a child like Hercules strangling the serpents in its cradle. Talk of the future! There need be no fear from hard times. The great experiment has been but half tried. It has not failed yet. Hard times are but clouds on the sky of a Summer day. They will pass away, and the air will be all the clearer for them."

Mr. Simpson sang another national song as a greeting to a sprig of shamrock which Judge Daly held up for general admiration, saying it had arrived by steamer only yesterday morning. The next toast was "Ireland—Forsaken but not forgotten. Her sons, scattered through many lands, in loving memory revisit her to-night." Judge Van Cott was called upon to respond on the ground that he was a Dutchman. He read a long speech recitative of Irish genius and Irish triumphs, and expressive of unbounded faith in Ireland's future. Hon. James Shields, the hero of two American wars, was the next toast. It was received with loud cheers, the band playing the "Bold Soldier Boy." The General responded briefly. The next toast was: "Our Sister Societies and their Honored Representatives here to-night." This was responded to by the representatives of the various societies present. The next toast, "The State of New-York," was happily responded to by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. He cleverly touched up the foibles of the various heads of the present Administration by reciting several alleged messages he claimed to have been furnished with to his Friendly Sons by the President, and the members of the Cabinet in Washington, in which he made an argument yesterday morning. He eulogized New-York State in the most extravagant terms. There were, he said, more Irish within its borders than in any other State and it takes better care of them. As soon as an Irishman lands at Castle Garden he is immediately waited upon by a political committee who instantly initiate him into some organization and promise him support, and as soon as naturalization papers can be crammed into his pocket he is elected to the most lucrative office we have. He [the speaker] had often regretted that he was born in America.

The next toast, "The City of New-York," was responded to by Mayor Ely, who told how he, many years ago in the streets of Dublin, narrowly escaped being ran over by the Lord Mayor's carriage. He said that he did not then dream that he would become Mayor of the greatest Irish City in the world—whose Irish population exceeds that of Dublin. He thought New-York fortunate in that respect, and bore high testimony to the industry and law-abiding character of her Irish citizens.

The next toast "The Army and Navy of the United States," was responded to by Gen. Horace Porter in a highly humorous address. Prof. Thomas responded to "The Ladies." Speeches were also made by Judge Brady, John Y. Savage, and others, and it was far into the morning before the merry gathering broke up.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

The street parade in honor of St. Patrick yesterday was one of the poorest, or perhaps the very poorest, that has ever been witnessed in Brooklyn. Less than 1,000 men were in line, all of whom, with the exception of a small company of temperance men from Flatbush, were members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance, which is a powerful but non-political organization, refrained from parading, as did also the church societies. There appears to be a widespread feeling among the best class of Irish citizens that a street parade is the worst possible form of celebration, both because of the hindrance it offers to public travel and the expense necessarily incurred by those who can ill afford such an outlay. Much annoyance was occasioned yesterday by the arbitrary conduct of some of the officers of the parading organizations in compelling all carriages on Myrtle-avenue from Bedford to Flatbush-avenue to fall into it for a distance of a mile. The start is time, although the procession was unnecessarily strung out, presented a creditable appearance. The public buildings were decorated with flags, and on the City Hall, from the roof of which the procession was reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, keeper Tormey made a magnificent display of the flags of all nations.

THE DAY IN NEW-JERSEY.

The parade of the Irish-American societies in Jersey City yesterday, in honor of Ireland's patron saint, was the slimmest that has filled the streets for many years. There were less than 500 men in line, and little enthusiasm prevailed. The Hibernia Rifles of Newark and the Hibernia Rifles of Jersey City led a few straggling delegations from the various societies of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The line formed on Jersey-avenue at about 11 o'clock in the morning, and the procession marched theme through several of the main thoroughfares of the city. The officers of the City Government who reviewed them were Aldermen Haley, Smith, and Reardon, and Police Commissioners Joyce and Schick. In the evening the Friendly Sons of Ireland gave a banquet in Taylor's Hotel, which was largely attended.

THE CELEBRATION ELSEWHERE.

AN UNUSUALLY FINE PARADE IN WASHINGTON—REVIEW OF THE PROCESSION BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The celebration of St. Patrick's to-day was unusually fine for Washington, and the city assumed almost a holiday appearance. The religious services in commemoration of Ireland's patron saint were held in the Catholic churches yesterday, of course, and to-day was given up wholly to the parade. One or two societies from Baltimore came over and joined in the march. The procession was made up of a large number of organized societies, elegantly uniformed and marching in good order. The streets were crowded, and the colored fellow-citizen, who delights in music and parades, was prominent on every corner. The procession passed the White House, and was reviewed by the President and Secretary Schurz. Washington is a city of frequent processions, but that of to-day was by far the finest that has been seen here for several years, the procession on inauguration day being excluded from that list.

RIOTS IN BELFAST, IRELAND.

LONDON, March 19.—There was slight rioting in Belfast and Londonderry during the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

CORRECTING THE MINUTES OF THEIR PREVIOUS MEETING—PRESIDENT FISHER'S DECISION OVERRULED—A VETO FROM THE MAYOR.

The usual crowd attended the weekly meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday, and the usual forces of Police was present to keep the crowd in order. The proceedings, however, were very quietly conducted. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read up to the time when President Fisher declared the board adjourned, Alderman O'Reilly moved to correct the minutes by adding the minutes of the meeting held by the majority of the Aldermen after Mr. Fisher and [the Blue Democrats had left the board. The President declared the motion out of order, but the 13 members forming a majority of the board, who held the meeting, overruled his decision. Alderman O'Reilly's motion to add to the minutes was prefaced by a resolution in writing setting forth that Alderman Fisher, in defiance of the will of the majority of the members, had declared the board adjourned. The statement contained in the resolutions and the minutes of the meeting held by the majority of the board were sworn to by 13 members of the 25 composing the board. The principal business transacted was the appointment of 15 men to the minor positions in the gift of the board. As Mayor Howell will probably refuse to approve the minutes of the meeting held by the majority, the matter will be taken into the courts for settlement. A resolution offered by Alderman Griswold, asking the Legislature not to pass a bill at present before it raising the Corporation Counsel's salary from $6,000 to $10,000 a year, was unanimously voted down. On motion of Alderman O'Reilly, the Board of City Works was directed to refuse certificates of payment to any city employe whose place was rendered vacant on the 11th of March by the confirmation of appointments made on that day by the Board of Aldermen. Mayor Howell vetoed the resolution giving $2,500 to ex-City Works Commissioner Thomas Fowler for expenses incurred in defending himself against charges preferred against ex-Mayor Schroeder. Mayor Howell fully sustains the position taken by Mayor Schroeder, asserting that Fowler willfully disobeyed the directions of the Mayor and Common Council, and therefore should bear himself the burden of whatever legal expenses he incurred in defending himself against the Mayor's charges.

THE WALLS AND GATES OF ROME.

REV. HENRY G. SPAULDING'S SECOND ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.

In his second lecture on Roman Life and Art, delivered at Chickering Hall last evening, Rev. Henry G. Spaulding took his large audience with him upon a sentimental journey to ancient Rome, illustrated with the views necessary to an exact comprehension of the topography of the city. A view of the ancient gate, the situation of which is now occupied by the Porto del Popolo, was one of the first illustrations, the lecturer explaining the position of the little Protestant cemetery where lies the heart of Shelley. A second view exhibited the topography of the ancient city, showing the Tiber winding like a serpent across the optic field, and the sinuous ins and outs of the Aurelian wall. Nearly central to the whole loomed the Palatine Hill, where the Romans first settled, with the Capitoline on the one hand and the Quirinal, the seat of the ancient Sabines, on the other, the map showing very clearly the topographical relations of these elevations to the great table-land (the Campagna) lying without the walls. A third illustration offered a bird's-eye view of the ancient city, explaining that the present walls are conterminous with the Aurelian, save in inclosing a section of land lying on the other side of the Tiber, upon which stand St. Peter's, with its imposing dome and wings like a lobster's claws, and the castle of San Angelo, formerly the great mausoleum of the Emperor Hadrian. Upon this map Mr. Spaulding pointed out the situation of the seven hills upon which the city was built, and traced the broad course of the Corso from the principal gate through the crowded mass of buildings. Views of a more strictly antiquarian interest succeeded these general illustrations. The first was a section of the wall of ancient Rome, which were, as is familiar to the antiquary, erected from large blocks of tufa, a sandstone of volcanic origin, excavated from Palatine Hill, and placed lengthwise and crosswise, in such a manner as to bind them to each by weight. No mortar was employed at this ancient date, and when walls of this type were found, they were thus known to belong to the earliest times. From this point upon his hearers, the lecturer next gave a section of a more modern wall, constructed of the stone known as peverino, quarried about 15 miles from the city, but also a species of tufa, of course, of volcanic formation. The fountains, aqueducts, baths, and other ancient structures of interest were next described and illustrated with appropriate views.

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF SOROSIS.

The annual dinner and installation of the newly-elected officers of Sorosis took place yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's. After a sumptuous banquet Mrs. Pilley, the First Vice-President, made a short installation address to Mrs. Croly, who has been re-elected President for the third time. Mrs. Croly then read a written address, in which she said: "When two persons have reached the outward edge of 10 years of united life they are considered fair subjects for congratulation by their friends, and justly so, for association and companionship are the test of growth and character, and for people to be able to live and work together presupposes the possession of toleration, kindness, judgment, and self-control in the proportion of marked individual qualifications and characteristics. A life of barbarism and selfishness is always one of comparative isolation, and there may be a hunger and thirst for companionship, but the wild, fierce spirit permits the exercise of no will but its own, and is therefore unable to tolerate the existence and exercise of others not in unison with its own. Association in an organization is a great step in advance of companionship, of possible dominion on the one side and obedience on the other, it is the outgrowth of the highest forms of union; that in which the equal right is founded upon the equal scale of justice, and the equal concession upon the strength of mutual affection and confidence." Mrs. Croly spoke of her "desire to see Sorosis with a club-house, a bureau of exchange and information for all women, with a library, a reading-room, a journal, a publishing-house; to erect its treasury into a bank, and put its able mistress of the finances at the head of it." Mrs. Croly then proceeded to install the officers with a short, appropriate address to each as they were called to rise in their places. Recitations were given by Anna Randall Diehl, Fannie Foster, Miss Carroll, and addresses were made by Miss Minnie Swaay, Mrs. Abby G. Miller, Mrs. Ruth O. Delmaster, Mrs. Herman, Miss Sarah E. Fuller, and others. The music consisted of a waltz by Miss Rose, and [illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Customs officials seized 600 enormous smuggled cigars on the steam-ship France, from Havre, yesterday.

A report circulated yesterday that Mr. Thurlow Weed was dangerously ill was found to be false on inquiry at his residence. His health is as good as it has been for some time.

The adjourned meeting to form a Ladies' National League to protect the Indians will be held this afternoon in the parlors of Dr. Steel, corner of Second-avenue and Third-street, at 3:30 o'clock.

The following persons have been elected officers of the Blooming Grove Park Association for the ensuing year: President, Dudley Field; Vice-President, John Avery; Treasurer, Casimus Read; Secretary, John Avery.

Messrs. Nash & Crook, the proprietors of the favorably-known restaurant in THE TIMES Building, on Park-row, began paying out gold coin in their regular business yesterday. They disbursed nearly $1,000 in the precious metal.

Kate Spitafare, aged 6 years, of No. 117 Spring-street, fell on a stove in the apartments of her parents, yesterday, and was terribly burned on the body. The child was taken to the New-York Hospital, where she died soon after admission.

In THE TIMES of Saturday the sale was reported of 100 shares Gold and Stock Telegraph Company stock, par $25 each, at 10¼, and 200 of the same at 10⅜. This was an error, as 100 shares only were sold, and at $15 25 per share.

Patrolman Charles Duffy, of the Thirty-second Precinct, was knocked down and run over at Fourteenth-street and University-place by car No. 2 of the Broadway line, yesterday, and was seriously injured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

The Scottish-American Athletic Club will give a series of athletic games at Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street, on Saturday evening next. The programme will consist of the usual Greco-Roman and collar and elbow wrestling, fencing, Indian club exercises, and other feats of skill, strength, and endurance.

Travel was considerably delayed along Church-street yesterday morning by the breakage of one of the trucks used to carry the girders of the Gilbert Elevated Road into position. The truck broke down over the down-track below Liberty-street, and blocked the street for some time, causing considerable inconvenience to passengers.

The funeral of the late Henry A. Tailer, who died on Friday last, took place yesterday from Grace Church, and was attended by a very large number of the friends of the deceased. Rev. Dr. Samuel Cook, of St. Bartholomew's Church, and Rev. Henry C. Potter conducted the services. The remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

The bids for the new uniforms were opened in the Custom-house by Collector Arthur and Surveyor Merritt yesterday, and transmitted to Washington for action by the Secretary of the Treasury. About 30 in all were put in, at prices ranging from $20 to $30, for the outfit, exclusive of the buttons and insignia, which will be furnished free by the Government.

A very pleasant entertainment was given at the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church last even ing. It consisted of readings and recitations by Mr. A. P. Burbank, the elocutionist. The audience was kept in continual roars of laughter while Mr. Burbank rendered selections from Mark Twain's *Jumping Frog* and *Innocents Abroad*. The entertainment was a success in every respect.

Mary Ann Healey, a notorious pickpocket, who was recently discharged from Sing Sing, and whose picture is numbered 1,269 in the gallery, was arrested for plying her vocation on Broadway yesterday during the passage of the St. Patrick's procession. In her possession was found a pair of gloves she had stolen from Ellen Tracey, a resident of Elizabeth-street.

George H. Powers, alias George H. Hoyt, the Boston lad, whose history has already been published in THE TIMES, was brought before Superintendent Walling yesterday. Mr. Walling questioned the lad, and becoming convinced of the truth of his story sent the boy back to his place, his employers being anxious to retain him in their employ. He will communicate with the authorities in Boston as to the future disposition of the lad.

A petition was in circulation in the Cotton Exchange yesterday, addressed to Mayor Ely, protesting against the use of Hanover-square by truckmen, "whereby it is almost continually filled by idle trucks and lounging drivers, impeding the free passage of the square by those for whose use it is intended." It is also charged that large heaps of manure are accumulated there, dangerous to public health. His Honor is requested to take steps to put a stop to the nuisances. The petition was signed by the President, the Board of Managers, and the majority of the members of the Exchange.

A new electric light, adapted to the illumination of dwellings, was exhibited yesterday afternoon at No. 43 Centre-street. The lamp is very simply constructed of two metal or carbon rods, between which, near their tops, is held a small bit of compound, pointed at either end and oval in the centre. The components of this compound are the inventor's secret. It is as hard as a diamond, but when subjected to the electric current becomes incandescent in a moment. If burned in the open air this compound is rapidly consumed. For this reason the lamp is inclosed in an air-tight glass shade, in which there is a prepared atmosphere. It is said that the bit of compound and the prepared atmosphere will last an indefinite period; and the cost of the light in dwellings is estimated at one-fifteenth that of ordinary coal gas.

BROOKLYN.

Miss Arabella Root will give one of her popular ballad concerts on Thursday evening at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall. She will be assisted by "Little Pearl," the child violinist, and other artists.

Col. McLeer, of the Fourteenth Regiment, removed William McCloskey, who was appointed engineer to the Fourteenth Regiment armory by the Military Committee of the Board of Supervisors, and appointed in his place Charles E. Palmer. Col. McLeer told the committee yesterday that he removed McCloskey because McCloskey thought the safety-valve was in the ash-pan.

On the 10th of December last a young man named James Donlon lost his life while attempting to pull an aged woman from in front of a steam motor on the Atlantic-Avenue Road. Yesterday, to mark their sense of Donlon's heroic act, the Aldermen directed that $200 be appropriated to erect a suitable monument over his grave. Alderman Fritz said he could not conscientiously support the motion.

LONG ISLAND.

Night shooting of wild fowl on the Great South Bay is extensively indulged in, contrary to law, the bay constables being apparently powerless to prevent it.

Thousands of dollars' worth of soft clams have been taken from the bay opposite Amityville during the past Winter by residents of Queens County, in direct violation of the law.

John P. Reed, a former Sheriff and County Clerk of San Francisco, Cal., is now an inmate of the Queen's County Poor-house at Barnum Island. He is about 65 years of age, and has spent several fortunes. He is a good penman, intelligent, and well versed in business matters.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. Albert E. Cochran, of the Excelsior Fishing Club, writes to THE TIMES to deny that the resolution recently passed by the Richmond County Supervisors for the preservation of fish in the waters around Staten Island is in the interest of any club or class of men. He says "the act was passed for the protection of fish in their spawning habits," and discriminates only against the too free use of nets. The limitation of the size of meshes to 4½ inches was ordained, Mr. Cochran says, by a legislative act of four years ago. This act refers to the nets used in the Hudson River as well as to those used in the waters around Staten Island, and "was designed to preserve the various breeds of fish from extirpation."

NEW-JERSEY.

A large number of important cases pending before the Court of Quarter Sessions of Hudson County were yesterday, by order of the court, postponed till the next term.

At a quoit match in F. B. Rocke's grounds, on Montgomery-street, Jersey City, yesterday, for a silver medal, James McLaren, of Newark, defeated James Newton by a score of 21 to 10.

James D. Lord, of Forrest-street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having embezzled money collected by him for P. H. Hanley, a Newark-avenue stove-dealer, whose employe he had been.

Mary Williams, a servant girl, who had been arrested in Hoboken for drunkenness, attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself in her cell Sunday night. Sergt. Edmondson discovered her in time to save her life.

Yesterday's session, at Burlington, of the New-Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was mainly devoted to the reception of reports of committees. Rev. Dr. Kynet delivered an address on church extention, and urged the taking up of collections for that purpose.

Judge Depue yesterday informed District Attorney Abeel, of Essex County, that application would be made to-day before the Supreme Court at Trenton for the release on bail of Benjamin Noyes, President of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, now confined in the Essex County Jail, at Newark, on indictments for conspiracy, fraud, and forgery in connection with the management of the defunct New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company. The application will be made by Hon. George M. Robeson, ex-Secretary of the Navy.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Maria Forster, dealer in boots and shoes, at No. 350 Third-avenue, has compromised with her creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, her liabilities amounting to $15,605.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of James D. Trimble, to Clarence H. Smith. The liabilities are $49,306 97, the nominal assets $64,514 21, and the real assets $6,000.

At a meeting of the creditors of James E. Davis, who formerly kept the Davis House at Rockaway Beach, held yesterday at the office of Register Ketchum, schedules were presented showing liabilities amounting to $33,000, and Ira Brown was elected Assignee.

Abner E. Smith, Addison B. Getty, Levi P. Lyon, and Frederick W. Getty, composing the firm of Smith, Getty & Co., produce, at No. 175 West-street, and Isaac Blumenthal, butcher, at Forty-fifth-street and East River, applied for discharges from bankruptcy yesterday, but opposition was made by their creditors.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: John De Baun and Albert de Baun, firm of J. & A. De Baun, to Daniel B. Vermilye; Charles L. Schmieder to Henry E. Roeder; Joseph Demmert, Ferdinand Demmert, and Francis Braillard, firm of Demmert Brothers & Co., jewelers, of No. 9 Maiden-lane, to Joseph Keys; John A. Hamann and Peter Koch, firm of Hamann & Koch, importers, of No. 9 Maiden-lane, to Ashbel P. Fitch, and William Setzenreich to Charles Nieundorff.

A meeting of the creditors of Bennett & Smith, manufacturers of felt skirts at No. 61 Leonard-street, was held yesterday at the office of Register Dayton. After a long and close contest, Mr. L. Ehrmore was elected Trustee, and Messrs. William Ryan, George W. Beale, and W. H. Heburn a supervising committee of creditors. Several of the creditors were dissatisfied with the choice. The Register announced he present objections, which he would submit to the court. His decision, would report in favor of confirming the selections.

The creditors of Maxwolff & Brother, dealers in dry goods at No. 11 White-street, met yesterday at the office of Register Allen and received from the firm an offer of composition at 30 cents on the dollar, 12½ cents cash, and the balance in indorsed notes at four and eight months. Objection was made to the vote being taken by counsel for Evans, Peake & Co. and other creditors, until the proofs of all claims filed were submitted. Counsel believed that nearly all the claims filed were defective, and one claim for $1,500 was fictitious; he therefore asked an examination of the bankrupts, and it was granted by the Register.

THE NEW ELEVATED RAILROAD CARS.

While the work of completing the New-York Elevated Road is continued in this City, the employes of the Pullman Palace Car Company are busy in Detroit constructing its rolling stock. Bids for the construction of passenger cars were solicited by the railroad company from the leading car-builders of the country many weeks ago, and on Jan. 1 the Pullman Company received a contract for 60 cars. The work of fulfilling the contract was begun on Jan. 15, and has since been vigorously prosecuted. The cars are to be constructed on the plan of first-class railway coaches, with centrally elevated roofs, the weight being as light as possible, and the general appearance to be fully equal to any of the ordinary palace cars in use. Each car is to be 44 feet in length and 8 feet 10 inches in breadth, with platforms sheltered by projecting roofs and surrounded by strong iron railings, provided with gates. Each car will have 12 windows, 36 by 40 inches in size, and the interior will be furnished with heavy rugs and carpets, the exterior being painted a handsome pea green. The running gear of each car will consist of two four-wheel trucks, with steel axles and paper wheels. The "elevating springs" capable in case of reducing the swinging motion to a minimum. A patent brake will complete the construction of the cars, which are to cost $240,000, or $4,000 each.

A BURNED CHURCH TO BE REBUILT.

The Trustees and congregation of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, whose edifice on West Twenty-third-street was recently destroyed by fire, held a special meeting in the Twenty-fifth-Street Baptist Church last evening for the consideration of the offer of the Royal Fire Insurance Company to rebuild the church or pay over the amount it would cost them to rebuild it. A report was presented from the Committee on Claims, appointed for the purpose, that the edifice could not be built for the sum offered by the insurance company. After considerable debate it was decided to appoint the Board of Trustees, consisting of Walter Lowrie, George Silver, William R. King, A. C. Boden, Thomas Calhoun, and William Brown, together with William Neely, Martin M. Henry, and John McWilliams, a committee to take charge of the rebuilding and to settle with the insurance company. This committee subsequently met, and decided to allow the company to

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8274. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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WASHINGTON.

THE TIMBER TALK IN CONGRESS.

"OTHER HEATED BUT INCONSEQUENT DISCUSSION ON THE PROSECUTION OF THE TIMBER-LAND PLUNDERERS—THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ASSAILED AND DEFENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—During the consideration of what is known as the Little Deficiency bill in the Senate, a long and exciting discussion occurred upon an amendment which provides that where wood and timber lands in the Territories of the United States are not surveyed and offered for sale in proper subdivisions convenient of access, no money herein appropriated shall be used to collect any charge for wood or timber cut on the public lands in the Territories of the United States for the actual use of settlers in the Territories, and not for export from the Territory where the timber grew. Regarding this amendment Senator Blaine had much to say. He believed that it should pass, and argued strongly in its favor. At the same time he took the opportunity of declaring that the whole question of timber depredations had been very much misrepresented, and that he particularly had been unjustly criticised in connection with the subject. A long and excited debate followed his remarks, most of the speeches being called out by remarks from Blaine and Sargent, which were anything but complimentary to the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Sargent, in a short but forcible speech, was particularly pointed in this regard. He also said a word or two in regard to the State of Massachusetts, which did not sound particularly offensive to ordinary people, but which gave great uneasiness to Senator Dawes. Indeed, the gentleman named was so much annoyed by what was said that he stigmatized the remarks of the Senator from California as not only uncalled for, but in direct violation of the common rules of good breeding. Subsequently, Mr. Sargent declared that he had used no language which could in any way be construed as a reflection upon Massachusetts. To this Mr. Dawes, with more quickness than justice, replied, "Then the Senator's memory is as bad as his manners." From this point on the debate was exceedingly heated, two or three Senators being on their feet at one time, and all shouting at once. Mr. Blaine, as usual, did a great deal of talking, which sounded well, but proved nothing. Among other things he charged that the Secretary of the Interior had no warrant in law for his recent action in arresting depredators upon the public lands in the Territories and elsewhere, and argued that under the old statute such power was vested solely in the Secretary of the Navy. Senator Hoar demolished this argument in a few well chosen words, proved that the Senator from Maine knew as little about the law in the case as he did about the facts, and showed that the powers before exercised by the Secretary of the Navy were transferred to the head of the Interior Department when it became a distinct branch of the Government. After some further rambling discussion the Senate adjourned without action.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

PROSPECTS FOR THE ENACTMENT OF THE THURMAN BILL—AN EARNEST ARGUMENT FOR IT BY SENATOR MORGAN—TOM SCOTT'S INFLUENCE AGAINST GOULD—NO CHANCE FOR THE MATTHEW'S BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Senator Morgan, of Alabama, made a strong speech in the Senate to-day in favor of the Thurman bill providing for the repayment to the Government of Pacific Railroad indebtedness. Senator Morgan, if not one of the strongest men in the Senate, speaks always with earnestness and apparent sincerity, and to-day he gave the impression that in opposition to the railroad claims he means all he says. The Thurman bill seems to develop strength, and it now looks as though it might be passed in the Senate. The friends of Tom Scott's bill seem inclined to vote against Gould and Huntington, and the Texas-Pacific interest may aid very much in securing the passage of the Sinking Fund bill, that the Union and Central Pacific do not want. The railroads cannot be injured by the Thurman bill, if, as Stanley Matthews claims, they have the law on their side, because they can and doubtless will test it in the courts should it become a law. The bill, even in the Matthews view of the law, simply places the Government in the most favorable position to enforce whatever rights the courts may determine it possesses. There is at I see no danger of the passage of the bill which the Railroad Committee reported.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

A POINT GAINED BY TOM SCOTT—THE BILL REPORTED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS—RELEASING THE LEGAL-TENDER RESERVE OF THE NATIONAL BANKS — PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW—PAY OF MARSHALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Senate Committee on Railroads to-day reported, through Stanley Matthews, the bill to grant Mr. Tom Scott a subsidy for his Texas Pacific Railroad. It is in substance the same bill as that agreed upon by the House Committee. The House is so tied up by the arrangement of business that no action can be reached on this bill, in the ordinary course, for a long time; therefore, the report to the Senate will be of great use to Mr. Scott, as it will enable him, while that body is inactive and waiting for the appropriations bills, to force it forward for consideration. If by any means it could be passed through the Senate, it would give it an immense advantage in the House. The long-delayed discussion on railroads now promises to be taken up in good earnest in Congress, especially in the Senate, and may infuse some life into the dullness of the session.

The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day agreed to report a bill authorizing national banks to sell or dispose of legal-tenders now required to be held by them as a reserve fund, and to invest the proceeds in any United States bonds, now issued or to be issued, and such bonds shall constitute the reserve fund now required to be held by the National Bank act. This bill was introduced by Mr. Hardenbergh, of New-Jersey, and its purpose is simply to release legal tenders now held as reserve.

The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day agreed to report favorably a bill to repeal the Bankrupt act. The bill provides that all voluntary proceedings shall be allowed until July 1, 1879, but involuntary proceedings in bankruptcy are to cease immediately after the passage of the act. The same committee had under consideration a bill providing for the distribution of the Geneva award, but laid it over until Friday next.

The House to-day passed a bill fixing the pay of United States Marshals at the maximum sum of $6,000 per annum; and requiring that all fees received by them shall be turned into the Treasury. The same bill reduces the pay of jurors in United States Courts from $3 per day to $2 50.

DEMOCRATIC SAVINGS ILLUSTRATED.

DEFICIENCY BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION AT BOTH ENDS OF THE CAPITOL AS A RESULT OF THE GREAT ECONOMIZING POLICY — OBTAINING REPUTATION BY FALSE PRETENSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Bills to supply deficiencies in the necessary expenditures of the Government for the current fiscal year were considered to-day in both ends of the Capitol, a fact which furnishes its own commentary upon the so-called economy of the last Congress. In the Senate the "Little Deficiency bill" was considered, while the House was occupied with the General Deficiency bill. In addition to these two deficiency bills, there is still another to supply a deficiency in the contingent fund of the House, which was reported last week. Democratic orators and newspapers have been making a terrible outcry over the rigid economy of the Democratic Party in Congress, and over the numerous millions saved to the Treasury in their careful scrutiny of national expenditures and heroic firmness in managing the general appropriation bills, but when all the deficiencies that have resulted from their blind paring down of necessary appropriations are aggregated, it will be found that they have been deceiving the country and themselves, and while they thought they were playing the part of real economists they have been engaged in a grotesque masquerade.

The General Deficiency bill aggregates nearly $1,500,000, of which about $48,000 are to enable the Clerk of the House to discharge obligations contracted by order and for use of the House. This amount is, of course, exclusive of the $20,000 appropriated by the Special Deficiency bill, reported by Mr. Foster last week. There was very little contest in the House over the items of the bill. Mr. Young, of Tennessee, made a spirited but unsuccessful effort to obtain an appropriation of $25,000 to continue the survey of the Mississippi River, for the purpose of reclaiming alluvial lands along that river. The bill makes the following appropriations for continuing work on public buildings already begun at the places named: Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Boston, and St. Louis, each $100,000; Fall River, $50,000; Nashville, $40,000; Hartford, $75,000; San Francisco, $40,000; New-Orleans, $10,000; Parkersburg, West Va., and Trenton, N. J., each $6,000; New-York Court-house, for necessary repairs, $10,000. These sums are understood to be advanced from the amounts that are to be appropriated in the Sundry Civil bill for the next fiscal year, and are to be deducted when that bill is prepared. The advance is made at this time in order that the time between now and July 1, which is so favorable for building operations, may be utilized. The several amounts named were agreed to as reported. Without completing the bill the House adjourned.

THE DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. POLK—THE OFFICE DECLARED VACANT.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Committee on Reform in the Civil Service to-day made a report on the charges against Doorkeeper Polk, in which they say: "Col. Polk does not deny the major part of the findings in the report, but in extenuation pleads the necessities of his department, rawness in the position, the clamors of needy applicants, and past custom. The committee believe that with proper handling the lawful force under the Doorkeeper has been quite sufficient, and that it was his duty to find out as early as practicable whether or not it was sufficient, and on no account to add to it until authorized to do so by resolution of the House, but that no rawness in office, and no custom can be set up in defiance of a palpable violation of known laws. The utter disregard of legal restrains shown by Col. Polk, his open violation of known law, to say nothing of his inefficiency, as shown throughout his testimony, render him, in the opinion of the committee, unfit for the responsible and delicate position of Doorkeeper. The committee therefore offered a resolution recommending that the position of Doorkeeper be declared vacant, and that until the appointment of a new Doorkeeper, the duties of the office be devolved upon the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The report is signed by Representative Harrison, the Chairman for the committee. Those who with him constitute the majority, are Representatives Cox, of Ohio; James, of New-York; Pugh, of New-Jersey; Sexton, of Indiana, Republicans; and Potter, of New-York, and Morgan, of Missouri, Democrats. Representatives Cook, Cravens, Garth, and Henry, Democrats, join in a minority report, saying that Col. Polk has not been guilty of corruption in office, or guilty of malfeasance other than the employment of persons in excess of the number required by law, and that they are unable to find from the evidence that he is interested in claims and bills before the House for action. The evidence discloses numerous mistakes by the Doorkeeper, especially in the earlier part of his service, arising from inexperience and a desire to comply with the demands and supposed necessities of the House and its committees, and the belief on his part that his paramount duty was to perform and cause to be performed such services as seemed to his mind apparently necessary, trusting to supposed precedents for appropriations to pay such forces as he might employ for such purpose. They unqualifiedly dissent from the resolution of the majority because the committee was not authorized to so report by resolution, and for the manifest inconsistency of trying an officer upon a charge of corrupt on, and finding him guilty of, and recommending a removal for, incompetency.

THE MINTS AND THE TRADE DOLLAR.

ARGUMENT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ADDITIONAL MINTS AND CONTINUANCE OF COINING THE TRADE DOLLAR.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures had a meeting this morning, and heard argument on two distinct subjects—the establishment of additional Mints and the continuance or discontinuance of the trade dollar coinage. Representative Hanna, of Indiana, Mr. Cox, State Geologist of Indiana, and Mr. Ridenour, President of the Manufacturing and Real Estate Board of Indianapolis, argued in favor of the selection of that point as a location for a Mint, pointing out the fact that the Government already owned a tract of about 80 acres in the city, on which there were large and substantial buildings, (now partly used for arsenal purposes,) and which could be converted into a mint at very small expense, and with very little delay.

The question of the trade dollar was discussed by Representative Davis, of Colorado, and Representative Wren, of Texas, both of whom represented the great advantage to the trade and commerce of the United States of continuing to supply China with the trade dollar, where it is (with the Mexican dollar) exclusively a "coin of count," all other coins being valued by weight and fineness.

Mr. Davis showed that the export of trade dollars to China for the calendar year of 1877 was $8,700,000, and argued that it would be unwise and unwise to abandon this advantage, and to let the Hong Kong and Japanese trade dollars take the place in China of the American trade dollar. He informed the committee that this coinage was made entirely at the expense of the owners of bullion, and he argued against the assumption of the Secretary of the Treasury that the standard dollar could take the place in China of the trade dollar. That experiment, he said, had been tried before, and had utterly failed. If it was absolutely necessary that the full capacity of the San Francisco Mint should be continued at present the coinage of the standard silver dollar, he hoped that the suspension of the trade dollar coinage would be only temporary, and that the New-Orleans Mint would be fitted up without delay to resume operations, and allow the San Francisco Mint to resume the coinage of the trade dollar to the extent that it may be needed for actual export. He did not agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that a higher price of silver as in San Francisco than at London or New-York was a reversal of the ordinary law of trade. On the contrary, to hold that silver should be dearer at San Francisco, because it was nearest to China—the great silver consuming country of the world.

WORK IN THE COMMITTEES.

MAIL MATTER CLASSIFICATION—THE UTAH ELECTION BILL—SECRETARY SHERMAN'S VIEWS ON RESUMPTION.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day heard the argument of representatives of Boston journals with reference to the pending bill "For the classification of mail matter," the argument being in opposition to the sections of the bill proposing the payment of postage on all newspapers, except those delivered by local carriers. The committee are desirous of hearing the views of other parties on the subject, and for that purpose have designated Tuesday next.

The House Committee on Territories to-day agreed to report to the House, with a favorable recommendation, Representative Luttrell's bill "To regulate elections and the elective franchise in the Territory of Utah." The bill provides that, after its passage, every male citizen of the United States, aged 21 years and upward, who shall have resided in the Territory of Utah for the six months next preceding any election, and 10 days in the ward, township, or other election precinct in which such person shall offer to vote, and no other person whatever, shall be entitled to exercise the elective franchise in said Territory. This bill, it will be seen, disfranchises females, who now have access to the polls in the Territory of Utah.

The Senate Committee on Finance to-day heard Secretary Sherman in opposition to the House bill which proposes to repeal the Specie Resumption act. The committee took no action on the subject. The questions discussed were with regard to the practicability of specie payments and the effect of the Silver bill on resumption, and whether the bill assisted or retarded resumption, the amount of gold and silver in the Treasury and in the country, and other questions in that connection. The members made various inquiries to which the Secretary replied, taking the ground that the remonetization of silver was an aid to resumption. The Silver bill did some good and some harm. One way in which it was harmful was in the return of bonds from abroad; but it produced good by increasing foreign confidence in our bonds by reason of the fact that our own people took them up in large quantities. He was strongly opposed to the repeal of the Resumption act. He stated, in reply to further inquiries, that, in his opinion, the resumption of specie payments would not be permanently maintained without retaining the legal-tender function for about $300,000,000 of United States notes; or, in other words, that the legal-tender notes, after reaching par, should be paid out again for Government disbursements.

THE TARIFF LAW REVISION.

CHANGES MADE YESTERDAY IN THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day continued the revision of the Tariff bill, and made the following changes in duties:

Malt, 20 cents per bushel of 34 pounds.

Grindstones, rough or unfinished, $1 per ton; grindstones, finished, $1 50 per ton.

Tobacco, pipes, and mouth-pieces of every description and parts thereof, 75 per cent. ad valorem.

Playing cards costing over 25 cents per pack, 35 cents per pack.

Laces of whatever material composed and however made, 45 per cent. ad valorem.

Corks and cork-bark, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Gloves made of kid or other leather of all descriptions, for men's, women's, or children's wear, 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Brick, fire-brick, and roofing tile, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Plain and caustic tile, 20 per cent. ad valorem; caustic, inlaid, 35 per cent. ad valorem; glazed, ornamented, and decorated, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Cotton thread, yarn warps, or warp-yarn not wound upon spools, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single, valued at over 80 cents per pound, 45 cents per pound.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1878.

The President has approved the act in aid of a Polar expedition designed by Mr. James Gordon Bennett.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $222,230 21, and from Customs, $500,711 64.

The subscriptions to-day to the 4 per cent. bonds were $150,000, and the total subscriptions to date $3,612,600.

The Controller of the Currency has called upon the national banks for a report showing their condition at the close or business on Friday, March 15.

It appears from an official statement by Treasurer Gilfillan, dated the 12th inst., that the amount of gold bullion (bars) then in the Treasury was $3,367,713 26, which is exclusive of the amount held by the mints and assay offices. Gold certificates have never been issued for gold bullion deposited, although authority for such issue is given in the Revised Statutes.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: John G. Austin, to be United States Consul at Alolio, Philippine Islands. To be Postmasters—James Coey, at San Francisco, Cal.; Albert J. Lowry, at Placerville, Cal.; Osman B. Warren, at Rochester, N. H.; George G. Leavitt, at Exeter, N. H.; Melvin A. Cushing, at Minonk, Ill.; Samuel C. Camp, at Wilmington, Ill.; Smith A. Atkins, at Freeport, Ill.; F. C. Kitteuring, at Dewitt, Iowa.

The National Council of the Order of Sovereigns of Industry met at their hall in this city today, and effected an organization. W. H. Earle, President of the National Council, presided. Delegates were present from New-York, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New-Hampshire, Maine, and the District of Columbia. Committees on Credentials, Ways and Means, Laws and Supervision, &c., were appointed, after which the Council adjourned until to-morrow.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has compromised the 19 important tobacco cases in Surrey County, N. C., in which the parties violating the Revenue laws were arrested several months ago. The cases have been pending in the courts, and now the Commissioner has agreed to compromise on condition that the accused shall plead guilty to violations of the Revenue laws, and sentence will be suspended during their good behavior. If the law is violated sentence shall be passed. In addition to this the parties under indictment are required to pay the sum of $1,000, tax assessed, to the Government. The action of the Commissioner is concurred in by the Attorney-General, from whom authority for effecting the compromise is derived.

The bill reported to-day by Representative Herr Smith, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Appropriations, appropriates $29,286,574. The bill contains a new feature, proposed by Mr. Smith, providing that after July 1 next pensions shall be paid by the Treasurer, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and, until this act shall be carried into effect, the special pension agents shall not be allowed more than 10 cents per voucher, and shall, in addition to their proportion of salaries, be paid only for such contingencies as may be approved by the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of the Treasury. This bill proposes to abolish the present 18 pension agencies, effecting a saving to the Government of about $200,000 annually.

The general condition of affairs in the South, with particular reference to the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in releasing Anderson, and the action of Gov. Hampton bringing the Militia forces of South Carolina to the assistance of the Government in its efforts to enforce the Revenue laws in that State, was a subject of discussion at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and expressions of satisfaction therewith were made by the President and Cabinet officers. The President did not hesitate to say that the particular events noted should be regarded as indications of a proper state of public feeling in the South. The Cabinet was also engaged with the consideration of various appointments. The list of Government Directors of the Pacific Railroad has been agreed upon. The session was brief, lasting about an hour and a half. Secretary Evarts remained for a long time in consultation with the President after the other members of the Cabinet retired.

THE BELGIAN-AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The United States Consul at Zanzibar writes to the Department of State that the international expedition to Africa, inaugurated by the King of the Belgians, has thus far been very unfortunate, as two of its most worthy members have died at Zanzibar—L. Crespel, the commander of the expedition, and Arnold Maes, the naturalist. The former died on the 15th of January of sunstroke, the latter a few days later of Zanzibar fever.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Lieut. William C. Gibson is ordered to the Navy-yard, New-York. Commander Milton Haxtun has reported his return home from the European Station, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Leave of absence for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Assistant Surgeon R. S. Vickery, United States Army.

THE CONGRESS OF POWERS.

SUBMISSION OF THE TREATY OR NOT.

THE ENGLISH PERSISTENCE IN DEMANDING IT AND THE RUSSIAN OBJECTION TO SUBMITTING ALL TO THE CONGRESS—THE FAITH OF TREATIES AS THE BASIS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW—COUNT ANDRASSY'S VIEWS.

LONDON, March 19.—The leading editorial article in this morning's *Times*, after considering the terrible consequences that would follow a great war, and the tremendous responsibility of the power which brings it on, concludes as follows: "Nevertheless, England must adhere to the demand that the entire treaty of San Stefano be submitted to the congress. The alternative plan suggested by Russia would raise the previous question on every clause of the treaty except those which Russia of her own accord brought before the congress. But a far more important issue than the interests of any power is at stake. We take our stand upon existing treaties. The one hope of statesmen for the future peace of the world must be founded upon the development of a system of public law, and upon the maintenance and increase of the authority of treaties. If the public law of Europe be valid until formally repealed, any new arrangement between Russia and Turkey falls *ipso facto* by its very nature within the scope of the treaties of 1856 and 1871. It is not in the power of Russia, and it is not even within the competence of the congress, to decide whether or not certain clauses of the new treaty fall within the cognizance of the signatories of the old treaty. It is bound to take the new instrument into consideration as a whole."

A St. Petersburg dispatch states that the *Agence Russe* says as the text itself of the treaty will be communicated to the powers, and as Russia recognizes each power's liberty of action at the congress in regard to proposals, motions, and opinions, it would seem there was no longer any object in the formality required by England about submitting all the conditions to the congress. The preliminary commission, which is to assemble at Berlin, is only to settle the formula of the invitations.

A Belgrade dispatch says: "It is officially stated that Servia will not recognize the Russo-Turkish terms of peace until they are confirmed by the congress. The state of siege continues, and arms are still arriving."

VIENNA, March 19.—A letter to the *Political Correspondence* from St. Petersburg states that Russia is not disposed to comply with the imperative orders given to her by England before the opening of the congress. England's course would only render the meeting of the congress nugatory.

Count Andrassy, addressing the Hungarian Delegation to-day, said as Russia promised that she would communicate the whole of the terms of peace to the powers before the meeting of the congress, every Government would have an opportunity of stating what points it considered of European character. He said Prince Bismarck would scarcely have undertaken to preside over the congress if it was merely intended to register the peace conditions. The relations between Austria and Germany were and would remain most frank and cordial. The policy of Austria-Hungary was the maintenance of peace. Up to the present it had been hoped and believed possible to reconcile accomplished facts with European law and the interests of other countries.

LONDON, March 20.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* has reason to believe that the Czar did not, as the Turks hoped, remit a portion of the indemnity when he ratified the treaty. Well-informed people there discredit the reports of a secret defensive and offensive treaty between Russia and Turkey. They point out that Russia is the only power that is interested in preventing the further dismemberment of Turkey, and the Turks, if they comprehend their own interests, will act with her without a treaty.

The *Times* has the following from Paris: "It is stated that Russia now proposes to read the whole treaty to the congress, leaving it the right to select articles for discussion."

The correspondent believes that England will refuse this compromise, and that Russia will eventually yield.

The Hungarian delegation has unanimously adopted the vote of credit for 60,000,000 florins.

LONDON, March 20.—A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Vienna says the deadlock between Russia and England is complete. Austria and Germany are altogether opposed to England's demand. Austria has been confidentially informed of the conditions of peace, and considers them on the whole moderate, and susceptible of further modification at the congress.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

A RUSSIAN RAILROAD TO JAMBOLI—FACILITATING MOVING TROOPS INTO SOUTHERN BULGARIA—OBJECTION TO EMBARKATION OF RUSSIANS AT SAN STEFANO—SERVIA BECOMING WARLIKE.

LONDON, March 19.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin says: "The Russians are constructing a railway from Bourgas to Jamboli. As Jamboli is connected with Adrianople by rail, the new line will enable the Russians to send troops from Odessa direct to central and southern Bulgaria and the Ægean Sea."

A dispatch to Lloyds from Galatz, says: "Several sailing ships, tugs, and lighters have passed up and down the Danube safely; the torpedoes are buoyed, but not all removed. It is reported that the river will be officially opened on Thursday."

A Constantinople dispatch says: "The Grand Duke Nicholas, in order to obviate the difficulty about a military escort through the city, proposes to come here in the Imperial yacht Eyrklick. The Sultan would then return the visit aboard the yacht. Nothing, however, is settled, and the Porte, out of consideration for the other powers, has requested the Grand Duke not to embark at Buyukdere, where the Imperial yacht is now anchored. Prince Henry VII., of Reuss, the German Ambassador here, has received from his agent at Buyukdere, a denial of the statement that two Russian torpedo-boats accompany the yacht, and are also anchored off Buyukdere. The vessels there are fitted for torpedoes, but none are aboard. Safvet Pasha has gone to San Stefano to inform Mukhtar and Mehemet Ali Pashas that the embarkation of the Russians at San Stefano is impossible at present and must be postponed."

A Belgrade dispatch says: "The Servian Skumadia Corps has made a demonstration against the peace conditions and reoccupied Vranja, declaring that it will not leave it unless forced to do so."

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says: "The Council of Ministers to-day maintained its objections to the embarkation of the Russians at Buyukdere, but, on the appeal supported to grant all facilities for their embarkation at San Stefano and Rodesto. Suleiman Pasha has arrived in Constantinople in custody."

It is expected that Osman Pasha will soon be released by the Russians, and will return to Constantinople.

LONDON, March 20.—The *Times'* Pera dispatch says it is reported that the Russians, in consequence of the Porte's objections, have relinquished their intentions of going to Buyukdere.

A special to the *Standard* from Pesth states that the Austro-Hungarian Government has ordered suspension of work on five Russian torpedo-boats, commenced near Vienna, pending an inquiry.

GERMAN POLICY AND POLITICS.

THE RUMORED INTENTION TO ANNEX HOLLAND TO GERMANY — MINISTER CAMPHAUSEN'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, March 19.—The *Times'* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs: "The Governmental paper, the *North German Gazette*, advertises to certain articles in the English, Polish, and American press, ridicules the rumor attributing to Germany an intention to annex Holland. This nonsensical invention, the Governmental organ intimates, was originally started by M. Rouher, when he had failed to annex Luxemburg, and was subsequently assiduously propagated by the late Queen of the Netherlands, well known as an antagonist of German unity."

BERLIN, March 19.—The *North German Gazette* says, relative to the reports of Ministerial changes, that the only thing that is certain is that Herr Camphausen's request to be relieved from office will be granted.

EGYPTIAN TRIBUTE.

FAILURE TO PAY THE AMOUNT INTO THE BANK OF ENGLAND—THE DIVIDEND PAID BY THE GUARANTEEING POWERS.

LONDON, March 19.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the February dividend on the Turkish guaranteed loan was paid by England. The amount was £77,448. A portion of the dividend should come from the Egyptian tribute, but this has not been paid. The Khédive had promised to forward part of it immediately. England had taken steps to obtain half of the £77,448 from France, which was the joint guarantor.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE IN ENGLAND.

DISCUSSION ON THE ALLEGED MONOPOLY BY THE CUNARD, INMAN, AND WHITE STAR LINES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.

LONDON, March 19.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. George Anderson, member for Glasgow, moved that the re-establishment of the monopoly of the Cunard, Inman, and White Star Steam-ship Companies in the carriage of mails, whereby the British Government was paying twice as much as was paid by that of the United States, was wrong in principle and prejudicial to the public service. He charged the Government with yielding to a combination formed by the great companies.

Messrs. Charles Lewis, Baxter, MacDonald, and Perkins supported the motion, complaining of the preference shown the lines calling at Queenstown, to the prejudice of those calling at Glasgow, Londonderry, and Southampton.

Mr. David MacIver, member for Birkenhead, and formerly one of the Cunard firm, denied that there had been any combination of favored companies.

Lord John Manners, the Postmaster-General, complained of the acrimonious tone of the debate; explained that the system of open competition was abandoned because of delays and irregularities; that the three companies were not now subsidized, but paid for work actually done; and that the arrangement could be terminated at the end of the year by giving six months' notice. He said that if the Government saw any prospect that the previous system could be worked with any degree of permanent success it would gladly revert thereto. The motion was rejected by a vote of 117 to 92.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

NAPLES, March 19.—Gen. Grant, with his wife and son, arrived here last evening in the United States steamer Vandalia. The Vandalia will return to Athens to-night.

FLORENCE, March 19.—The municipality, having failed to secure Government aid or to negotiate a loan, has suspended payment.

CALCUTTA, March 19.—The Indian budget for 1876-7 shows a deficit of $11,000,000, exclusive of $19,000,000 for internal improvements. The estimates for 1877-8 shows a deficit of $17,000,000, exclusive of $24,000,000 for internal improvements. The Government, in 1877-8, borrowed $43,000,000. The estimates for 1878-9 anticipate a surplus of $10,000,000, exclusive of $22,000,000 for internal improvements. The loss on exchange is estimated at $15,000,000, and on total remittance at $85,000,000.

LONDON, March 19.—Capt. McLeod, of the British brig Chilliawallah, which left New-York on the 28th of November last for Antwerp, and was abandoned at sea on the 4th of December, was charged at the Bow-Street Police Court yesterday with felony in casting away his vessel. He was remanded without bail.

The *Daily News* in its financial article says: "The United States is said to be a purchaser of silver, and the announcement of the arrival at Queenstown of a steamer for New-York with $500,000 of this metal has been made. It would be interesting to know if the consignment proceeded to the United States, or was disembarked at Queenstown. It would not be the first time the latter course has been adopted. It is curious, contemporaneously with this export, that $250,000 was shipped last week from New-York to this side."

O'DONOVAN ROSSA UNDER FIRE.

LECTURING UNDER DIFFICULTIES AT TORONTO—THE CITY IN POSSESSION OF A MOB—HEADS BROKEN AND A FEW OTHER CASUALTIES REPORTED.

TORONTO, March 19.—Last night O'Donovan Rossa lectured in St. Patrick's Hall, this city, before a very small audience. For an hour and a half the building was pelted with stones and brickbats by a howling mob of men, women, and boys. Rossa and his companions then slipped away and hid themselves in a distant hotel. Shortly after midnight the mob advanced up Queen-street and attacked Cosgrove's tavern. The crowd inside answered with revolvers, and the rioters returned the fire. Hundreds of shots were exchanged here, and stones poured into the hotel until the window sashes and furniture were completely demolished. The Police—90 strong—charged the mob and wielded their batons with great vigor. Four men were shot here, and one, a young Protestant named James Clegg, it is feared, was fatally wounded. In the meantime another mob—1,000 strong—threw stones at Colen's tavern, further up Queen-street, where Rossa was believed to be stopping. Revolvers were used here, but the Police cleared the street. Rossa was driven out of town at 11 o'clock. Policeman Worth was struck on the temple with a stone and knocked senseless. All his comrades were more or less injured. Probably 150 rioters were injured by stones and police clubs, and police and fire offices are crowded with the wounded, though, as a rule, the injured are taken away to avoid arrest.

Rossa's lecture was a complete failure. It disappointed even the people to-day are beginning to count the cost. Nine men have been reported to the Young Irishmen's Society as having been shot, one through the upper lip. How many of the opposing force were hurt is not known, but none are believed to be dangerously wounded, most of the injuries consisting of broken heads and bruises. One spectator named William Clegg is, it is feared, fatally shot. Two constables are also hurt, one seriously but not fatally, and all engaged in keeping the peace show signs of rough handling.

The house of Michael Moriarty, where Rossa was supposed to have spent last night, was surrounded this evening by a crowd of 50, who dispersed quietly on ascertaining that he had left the city. A body of young Irishmen prepared to attack Cosgrove's tavern, kept by Felix Johnston, a prominent Orangeman. The Young Britons came to his rescue, and the Police separated the parties by a liberal use of their batons. A man named Cuthbert, while on Centre-street, was shot in the stomach about midnight. John Hynes was shot in the head on Duke-street at 11 o'clock. Street fights are common throughout the city. The Police Boats have been dragged, and every precaution is being taken to quell disturbances. The number of wounded rioters of last night's campaign is now given at 250, 15 of whom were wounded by pistol shots.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 19.—The Government detectives in this city have for some time past been aware of the existence of a gang of counterfeiters of silver coin, halves, quarters, and 10-cent pieces, but for some reason the parties could not be arrested. Their coins have been scattered throughout the city in great profusion, and the operations had reached to outside cities also. After much careful watching and working, Detective Tyrrell succeeded in capturing several of the gang, and with them the dies, metal, and a quantity of the spurious coin was taken. The evidence against them is so straight that they can hardly escape a conviction. Their names are not yet learned. They are, it is believed, all Chicago parties, one having at a former period been engaged on the Police force.

TWO NEGROES TO BE HANGED.

CONVICTED OF AN ASSAULT UPON A WOMAN IN DELAWARE—PETITIONS FOR PARDON DISREGARDED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 19.—To-day Gov. Cochran rendered his decision in the case of the two condemned negroes, who were convicted of having feloniously assaulted a woman named Kate Smith, near Middletown, last August, and for whom a large number of petitions, praying for a pardon, have been presented during the last month. The men were condemned to die next Friday, and the Governor refuses to interfere with the sentence. The arguments in favor of a pardon were based on the fact that the principal witness against the prisoners, the alleged husband of the woman Smith, has within a short time, confessed that his testimony given at the trial was false, and he also declares that the woman is not his wife, as she stated in her evidence, but that she is a loose character well known in the lowest "slums" of Philadelphia. This it was thought was sufficient to secure for the prisoners executive clemency, but the Governor, after a full and fair investigation into all the facts bearing on the case, is convinced that the men are guilty of the crime of which they stand convicted, and therefore he refused to interfere. The men were informed of the fact that there was no hope for them this afternoon. Chambers received the news stolidly, and said that it was just what he had expected. He had always known the Governor to be "a crooked stick," and did not believe he would do anything. Collins was considerable agitated, and declared he was innocent. Both men said they were ready to die. Being asked if he had any confession to make, Chambers replied: "No; what I say I will say on the scaffold. All I say now is that the Governor will hang two innocent men. Well, he will have to go that way some time himself, even if he don't go by the same road." Chambers is a large, muscular darky, very black, and about 35 years of age. Collins is only about 18 years old, a mulatto, and of slight build.

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS IN OHIO.

THE LEGISLATURE MAKING A RECORD FOR ITSELF—TURNING REPUBLICANS OUT OF OFFICE—THE PARTY LASH IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 19. — The Democratic Legislature at Columbus is making a record that will prove exceedingly valuable to Republicans in the approaching Congressional elections. It has gone through all the public institutions and the large cities of the State, and wherever legislation was needed to turn Republicans out of office and put Democrats in it has been promptly supplied. The City Governments of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, and Toledo have been reconstructed in a most shameless manner to suit partisan ends. Cleveland, where the Republicans have a popular majority, is being supplied with laws which place the disposition of official patronage in the hands of the Governor, while Cincinnati, which has a permanent Democratic majority, is furnished with legislation of a directly opposite sort. The attempt is now being made to Democratize the Police force of Cincinnati by putting it under the control of a board appointed first by the Democratic Probate Judge, and thereafter elected annually, all at a time, by the people. The bill passed the House under the party lash, but was defeated in the Senate to-day by one vote, some of the Cleveland Democrats, feeling its application in their city, voting against it. It is stated, however, that the necessary vote has been secured, and the bill will yet go through. The inconsistency of the measure was sharply pointed out in the debate to-day, but the Democratic argument was that the party just now needed the legislation, and its representatives were bound to hold it, though the Democratic press, fearing the effect of this kind of work, is urging the Legislature to pass the Appropriation bills and adjourn. The majority, however, show no disposition to hurry matters.

THE HARRISBURG INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 19.—The big fee Investigating Committee held a session to-night and examined several witnesses. The only testimony of interest was elicited from Mr. Olmstead, the principal agent in the collection of the tax from the Union Transportation Company. He asserted that the company sent a check of $5,000 to Attorney-General Lear, as his compensation for the collection of the claim; that is, they gave the Attorney-General this amount to console him for the loss of his legal fee, through the failure of the Auditor-General to place the claim regularly into his hands for collection. The Attorney-General would have been entitled to 5 per cent. for the collection of the claim, which is his duty under the law, had the Auditor-General been unable to collect it without his aid. Mr. Olmstead also asserted that all three of the State officers, the Attorney-General, the State Treasurer, and the Auditor-General, knew the name of the delinquent corporation before the agreement authorizing him and Simonton to collect the claim was signed.

LOOKING FOR CHARLIE ROSS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 19.—For several days there has been a belief here that Mr. Ross, the father of the long lost Charlie, was in this city following up a clue to the boy's whereabouts. Mr. Ross' presence has indeed been known to a number of people, especially at Police Head-quarters and in the newspaper offices, and Saturday night a report gained credence that parties had been arrested charged with complicity in the abduction of the boy. There appears, however, to have been no foundation for this report. It is known that other parties besides Mosher and Douglas are supposed to know something about the abduction, and that one of them lived, about the time the kidnapping took place, in this city. Mr. Ross spent considerable time here, and with the aid of Police author

"tion," and even the "*petit crevé*" have given place to that most contemptible of all incarnations of vice and profligacy, the "*gommeux*." In the old opera-house there were certain narrow corridors, where the *viveurs* were wont to station, and whither the unceasing encounter of witty men and women drew crowds of listeners; the words spoken were always free, often even obscene; but through all there was a savor of Gallic salt which made you forget their coarseness. A few mysterious maskers would shrink back altogether from attempting this pass o Thermopylæ; others, more hardened to danger, would dash in boldly and add their quota of wit and repartee; and others again would creep in timidly with that ineffable sensation produced by a union of fear and pleasure which all of us have at some time experienced.

But to the new building one goes as to some splendid spectacle, and feels lost in the magnificence of the scene. The chief attraction now is to witness the arrival of the guests and watch the human flood as it mounts the grand staircase, and surges into the lobbies and the crush-room. Of real maskers there are few; the tawdry creatures who break the uniformity of black coats and black dominos are mere supernumeraries, a kind of terpsichorean *claque* invented to force a semblance of gayety, now that the paying public will no longer be gay of its own accord. In the *foyer*, all glittering with gold and light from the floor to the ceiling, there are dominos of every color, more gentlemen in black coats, a few "eccentricities," and a great many false noses, the latter being the disguise most affected this Winter, and supposed to be very funny. Previous to the war of 1870 each year brought with it some new and startling innovation in costume, and *débardeurs, pompiers de Nanterre, bébés*, and *lutitiéres* obtained the vogue successively, but now it is all anarchy, the yoke of Queen Fashion at *bals masqués* has been cast off, and the chief object sought for—doubtless from motives of prudent economy—is to use as little material as possible in the confection of their garments. But, if the carnival is a well-nigh defunct institution in the capital, it is not so in the provinces, where the Municipal Councils have appropriated large sums for its celebration, and at Nice more than 60,000 strangers flocked into the town to witness the pageant of its closing ceremonies. In Italy, particularly at Rome and Florence, its traditions live always, and to suppress it or to interfere with its saturnalia would be to provoke a riot. Unfortunately, the good humor of olden times does not always preside at these popular festivals, which are too often turned into political demonstrations. So it has been recently at Rome, where the mob stoned the windows of the Theoduli Palace because the marquis had illuminated in honor of the Papal coronation. Not that the populace has aught to reproach to the new Pontiff, whose intentions and policy are still unknown. Indeed, there is some reason to suppose that he is not indisposed to a compromise, as he has just sanctioned by an apostolic benediction the baptism of his nephew at Carpinetto, where the sponsors, by uniting the names of Leon and Humbert, showed that at least the family are not irreconcilable enemies of the House of Savoy.

But although the rabble shouted, "Down with the law of guarantees!" "Down with the Pope-King!" its fire was directed less against the Pope than against the chief of the Cabinet, Mr. Crispi, whose journey to Berlin last Summer, and strong leanings toward a Russian alliance, created not a little anxiety in France and induced M. Gambetta to visit the Quirinal. At that time matters looked ugly for Italy on this side of the Alps, where the Clerical Party, as it is called, was in the ascendant and seemed to threaten interference in the Roman arrangements; but, as since then this danger has passed, his partisans are inclined to think that the Minister went too far, and that if his extreme pro-Russian sympathy were disavowed they would carry a little favor with England, whose gold, judiciously and freely distributed in the Peninsula, might, in case of a war, make a good deal of trouble for the young nation. And so Mr. Crispi must be sacrificed to the public weal, and as the best way of sacrificing a political personage is to blacken as much as possible his private character, his enemies have cast about them and discovered, according to the Neapolitan *Piccolo*, that the said Crispi has committed bigamy; that he was married by a religious ceremony in 1860 to one Rosalia, the only female who accompanied Garibaldi's "One Thousand" in the Marsala expedition; that he receives the pension allowed by Italy to those filibusters, and that she was formally presented by her husband, not only to the late King Victor Emmanuel, but also to Princess Marguerite. So far, no one could blame Mr. Crispi, who probably had all sufficient reasons for espousing a camp-fol-lower, in 1877, when he had become a great man, he was married again to Filomena Barbagallo on a dispensation of all publication of banns, granted without any assigned reasons by one of the chief magistrates of Naples, and all this while the aforesaid Rosalia was still in existence. "Let us unmask this villain," cries the *Piccolo*, an outrageously radical organ, "and show the world that deceit and debauchery will not be tolerated, even when sitting in high places." Very possibly the Rosalia affair was in the morganatic line, but none the less is the former idol of the "reds" a doomed man, simply because a good understanding with England is just now very desirable.

Apropos of bigamists, it must be added that the speciality is not confined to Italy. An important and very scandalous financial lawsuit has just furnished a very unexpected dénouement. Its hero, who played an important but singular rôle in the war of secession, and who figured very unfavorably at the Bazaine court-martial, is one of the most curious physiognomies of modern society. By turns archimillionaire and in the most abject poverty, he has made, spent, and remade ten times, a colossal fortune, by the sale of war material to different countries. Decorated with several orders, and particularly by the King of Portugal through a mistake of identity, this, however, Count de Monte Cristo, for whom the mountains of Italy have no secret, has obtained the evangelical, some say even the Papal, blessing upon three distinct marriages, although in neither case has the preceding union been dissolved by death. Of course, this irregularity only exists from a religious point of view, each marriage having been contracted in a different country. His crime cannot legally be punished, and, what is worse, even his name cannot be published as a warning to others, but it is to be hoped that he will not again succeed in making a victim of one of my countrywomen. Curious, too, are the developments concerning the famous riviere, who, by some clever combination, succeeded in obtaining the arrest and imprisonment of the banker Lemaire, Director of the Caisse Lemaire, No. 16 Place Vendome. How he managed to do it no one can understand, but the unlucky financier passed 56 days in a debtor's jail, and the Consular bulges have taken three years to discover that they were victims in the case in reality owed the bank 1,500,000 francs.

M. Paul de Cassagnac has just fought his fifteenth duel with another Deputy, Mr. Thomson, who was only out for his second affair. There is a quite a crop of these relics of barbarity promised for the next fortnight, generally to settle some divergence of political opinion, and I am sorry to say that one of our own countrymen, Mr. Huntingdon, of the banking firm Eyre & Huntingdon, in Florence, has just been severely wounded in an encounter with sabres, by an Italian who had been impertinent to an American lady.

Since I commenced my letter, we have received news of the burial of the hatchet by Russia and Turkey, but all is still conjecture as to the conditions of the peace, whose details will not be made public until after their ratification by the Czar. Doubtless with the signature of the preliminaries, for they are as yet nothing more, one of the black spots has disappeared from the horizon, and the dangers of a European complication have diminished, but it would be too optimist to take for granted that the peril has entirely passed. We are assured that Russia has made concessions on certain points; that the limits of the future Principality of Bulgaria have been modified, that neither Adrianople nor Salonica will be demanded, that the iron-clads of Abd-ul-Aziz will not be delivered over into the possession of the northern Giaours, and that the tributes both of Egypt and of Bulgaria will be respected. But the ensemble remains as before; crushed and powerless, with the sword of the conqueror at her throat, Turkey has signed her death-warrant as a nation. It remains, however, to be seen whether Austria and England, who are interested in the preservation of the Ottoman Empire as a European power, will consent to this enforced suicide, and if they will agree to the new state of affairs created by Russia. The signatures of Gen. Ignatieff and Savfet Pasha have closed the Russo-Turkish war, and it would be hailed with joy if the sanguinary conflict which has just terminated were an isolated fact, without connexity with the interests of Europe. Unfortunately, it is not so. On Russia it depended whether the much-vexed Eastern question should receive a definite solution. All the circumstances were eminently favorable, and at no time in the world's history have the interested powers been less disposed to interfere between the belligerents. Turkey has been weighed in the balance and found wanting; she has been judged by all Christendom to be incapable of assuring the welfare and development of the peoples who owed her allegiance. A change was necessary, a radical obliteration of ancient laws and customs which had become anachronisms; but, save some fanatics, no one wished her to be blotted from the map of Europe; no one could reasonably demand it.

By remaining faithful to her programme of humanity and disinterestedness, Russia would have written for herself a splendid page in history. But will she? Can we hope that an Empire founded upon autocracy and conquest will be ultra-moderate, now that she has reached the goal of her secular ambition? If she is, Russia will have given an example of generosity without precedent, and, if she draws back now, she will do so simply to show that her sovereign can keep his promises. No one seriously believes that fears of Austria or England will influence her policy. Austria already shows symptoms of drawing back from the coalition predicted 10 days ago. The meeting of the Delegations which were so be asked for a preparatory war loan, has been postponed. Austrian troops are massing to enter Bosnia and the Herzegovina whenever the Mohammedan Beys desire annexation to the Empire of the Hapsburgs. Austria is disposed to accept her part of the spoils, and the mutual occupation of these provinces has probably been resolved upon ever since the month of July, 1876, when Alexander II. and Francis Joseph, Gortschakoff and Andrassy met at Reichstadt. It was at the moment when Servia plunged into her war against the Porte and sought to get at the chestnuts which another was to eat. We have no documents concerning this famous interview; none exist probably, or, if they do, none will ever be given publicity.

But a compact was made, and the Russians have only been astonished that there has been so much hesitancy in kicking at the door which they had thrown wide open to their ally. The Hungarians were opposed to all extension of the Slavonic element, but Austria is in one of those situations where there is no time to be lost in seeking for a pretext. Russia is on the Danube, on the Ægean, on the Bosphorus, at the Dardanelles. Why then, say the Austrian papers, should we hesitate any longer? The Cabinet has finished its last page of the manual of politic research, and with or without a motive, with or without a mission from Europe, we may be sure that henceforward Bosnia and the Herzegovina will be as surely vassels of Austria as is Bulgaria a Russian province. Only, as one writer observes, "it is not the Austrians who have drawn the best prize in the lottery." There remains, then, England; but does Russia dread England without an ally? In the first place, she does not believe that England really means business. As I wrote last June, Prince Gortschakoff said publicly, "We should never have had a war but for the signags of England," and John Bull's policy ever since then has been more signagular than ever, and by no means calculated to inspire wholesome apprehensions of his earnestness. It may be asked too, What could be done by the English in a war against Russia? Their Army is gallant and may be commanded bravely, but they have no General's with much beyond Abyssinian and Ashantee experience, and where would they land their 60,000 men, except at points and under conditions in which even British pluck would be forced to succumb to weight of numbers? And what will their fleet be able to accomplish? Certainly, the weak point of the Russian positions is the numerous length of their line of communication with their bases of supplies and operations. But how are these lines to be cut at? Austria does not meditate a hostile action, and, although Admiral Hornby can reduce Constantinople to ashes, he would not injure the Russians by his bombardment. To be of use, the British iron-clads must force the outlet from the Bosphorus into the Black Sea, and this passage of nearly 15 miles in length would be to run the gauntlet of 357 cannon now in position on the fortifications already constructed in four and twenty hours, to be reinforced by batteries on every height of the European and Asian shores, which would sweep with their fire a channel at no place more than two miles in width. The relative merits of iron-clads versus forts is an interesting problem, but English statesmen do not wish to solve it at the expense of English blood and treasure, and in this salutary prudence lies the greatest chance of a pacific settlement.

GOOD PRICES FOR IMPORTED COWS.

The Jersey and Guernsey cows and heifers, which arrived here by the Otranto, from Southampton, a week ago, were sold at public auction in the stables Nos. 6 and 8 Seventh-avenue, yesterday forenoon. There was a very large and respectable attendance, several fashionable ladies being present. The bidding was spirited and good prices were realized. Each animal has a long and authenticated pedigree. The following were the purchasers: Mr. Baxter, of Rutland, Vt., Lilly IV., 2 years, cream fawn, for $620, (the highest sum paid,) and Nankeep, 4½ years, cream fawn, black tail, $560; J. E. Ridgway, of Pennsylvania, La Belle, 2 years, bronze gray and white, $220, and Pride of Normont, 2 years, orange fawn, black points, $250; E. L. Kirtman, of Tallassee, Ala., Maid of Aconaches, 2 years, bronze gray, $290; and Beauty, 2 years, silver gray, white tail, $470; C. J. Kirtman, of the same State, Heliotrope, 2 years, gray, with black points, $360; Constance, 2 years, same color, $360; Blossom the Second, 2 years, chocolate fawn, black points, $460, and a calf, from Mousie, for $120; T. J. Hand, of New-York, Maid of the Elms, 2 years, red and white, for $1,100; C. Hand, of Maryland, Mary Jane, 2 years, bronze, with black points, $420; Content, 2 years, gray and white, $300; Mousie, 4 years, silver gray, white tail, $410, and Rose, 2 years, dark gray, $400; Dr. Boutitie, of Philadelphia, Floraline, 2 years, dark gray, black points, $400; J. F. Lee, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., Lady of the West, 2 years, gray and white, with black tongue to match, $1,000; M. Gault, $500, and Jessie, Saints of St. Ouen's, 5½ years, dark brown, with white markings, $475, and La Faisiac, 2 years, gray and white, $300; F. Havemeyer, of New-York, Bessamer, 23 months, dark fawn, black points, $400; T. H. Malone, of Tennessee, Flora, 2 years old, gray, white tail, black fringe to ears, $280; J. Whitney, of New-York, Granville Lass, 3 years, fawn, white tail, $500, and E. B. Atkins, of Orange, N. J., a calf from Stella of St. Ouen's, $75. These comprised the Jerseys. Nearly every one is in calf by some famous bull. Mr. F. O. Havemeyer purchased the two Guernseys, Fair Lass and Young Duchess, 2 years and 3 years and 3 months, respectively, for $300 and $170. Both are yellow and white. The sale realized over $9,000.

THE MANHATTAN CRICKET CLUB.

At the annual Spring meeting of the Manhattan Cricket Club, held last night at their club-room, No. 1 Amity-street, the following averages for last season were read:

BATTING.

	Innings.	Runs.	Average.
R. Hooper	8	62	20.67
R. Greig	13	192	17.45
B. Jenkins	12	113	9.42
S. E. Hosford	12	87	7.91
J. McDougall	7	43	6.14
S. H. Matkin	13	78	6.00
L. Love	9	47	5.22

BOWLING.

	Balls.	Wickets.	Runs.	Average.
S. E. Hosford	348	31	115	3.71
E. Hooper	120	14	50	3.60
R. Greig	597	32	209	6.31
B. Jenkins	191	11	52	4.73

The club won five matches and lost two. The officers elected for the ensuing season are: President, J. Neeves; Vice-President, Dr. Drayton; Secretary, L. Love; Treasurer, S. E. Hosford. Matches with Philadelphia clubs were proposed, and the Secretary was authorized to arrange them.

CHARGES AGAINST A CITY OVERSEER.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen, last evening, Mayor Seidler sent in a communication, making serious charges against John E. Hewitt, the City Overseer of the Poor. The Mayor alleges that of the $23,000 already expended by the Overseer for "rum, ale, and whisky," which creates paupers instead of relieving them, and that large orders have been given for raisins, currants, and sugar, for one party the real necessaries of life should have been ordered. The Mayor also intimates that Hewitt has received a percentage from his order on grocers, and that there are no safeguards to prevent any such collusion. No further charges than when he sends a messenger to the Overseer to inquire about some orders, the Overseer told the messenger that the "Mayor can go to ——." The Mayor says he will sign no more bills for aims till the matter shall have been investigated. A Committee of Investigation having been ordered, the President of the Board appointed Aldermen Vreeland, Butler, and Mackey.

THE RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

The Seppenfeldt and Newark Rifle Clubs shot in the *Forest and Stream* and *Rod and Gun* tournament at Conlin's gallery, last evening. The room was crowded with riflemen, who watched the shots with as much eagerness as they would follow a contest at Creedmoor. The scores were as follows, the highest attainable individual score being 50 points, and the greatest possible aggregate being 500 points:

Newark Rifle Club—J. L. Tobias, 48; William Hayes, 47; J. F. Hill, 44; Victor Hesse, Jr., 44; F. J. Brown, 43; J. Buyse, 42; W. C. Gardner, 42; W. P. Mallord, 41; A. Seitz, 41; A. S. Poole, 38; total, 429.

Seppenfeldt Rifle Club—A. Keller, 47; W. Seppenfeldt, 45; E. Holtzman, 44; F. Schaefell, 44; F. A. Gruenberg, 43; N. W. Rapp, 43; J. W. Adams, 42; George Strasmer, 42; Leon Garnieu, 41; D. Sullivan, 39; total, 427.

The Hollwig and Centennial Rifle Teams will shoot this evening. The Centennial Team is the same of the club formed by Messrs. Arnold & Constable's employes.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 19.—The Augusta Cotton Exchange has indorsed the Negro and Public Education Bill, and requested the Georgia Congressional delegation to support it. Petitions have been forwarded to Augusta from Augusta, Savannah, and Atlanta for the passage of the bill.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

—The April number of *Harper's* has a nautical flavor, owing to its initial article, by Charles Barnard, and a paper on "The Perfect Canoe," by William L. Alden. The former opens with a few remarks upon the Scottish Clyde, where the great majority of steam-ships for the world are made, and proceeds to Delaware, to describe the American ship-yards at Chester. The latter, who is an enthusiast in canoeing, investigates the relative virtues of a number of canoes, beginning with the Macgregor. The moral aspect of the canoe does not escape him, and it is much to his credit that he is sufficiently liberal to speak as follows:

"It must be admitted that the ownership of a canoe, like the ownership of a yacht, tends to develop hypocrisy and mendacity. The specimen always mendacious is the owner of which, for the time being, he is the owner is as nearly perfect as any canoe can be. Of course, no one expects a man to tell the truth as to the speed of his boat, but it is very sad to hear an otherwise upright and trustworthy man praising his Rashford or Wanderer in the very forbearance with which he yesterday passed his now discarded Rob Roy, and to know that he is nevertheless keenly conscious of the defects which in will freely impute to the Nautilus if he ever becomes the owner of a Shadow. There is one estimable gentleman in this city who owns a 'Herald' canoe—the only type of canoe that is not decked over and that freely admits rain into the cabin. This perverted person has been known to sit shivering in three or four inches of water after a cold shower, and to unblushingly boast that his canoe was virtually dry, with the exception of two or three drops of collected spray."

It is needless to say that the canoe of all others is the Shadow which is about to burst upon the world during the coming Summer. Mr. Alden gives section and elevation views of the various rivals. The recent attacks upon the school system will give interest to William H. Bidding's illustrated article on the "Normal College of New-York City." Prof. S. P. Langley treats upon the "Electric Time Service," having its centre at the National Observatory in Washington. "The City of the Winds," by E. D. E. Biancardi, tells about Siena. It contains a number of illustrations. The second paper on "Old Flemish Masters" describes the times and works of Hubert and Jan Van Eyck. Another illustrated paper is "In the Heart of the Harts," by Marion Mitchel. The serial fiction continues as before—William Black's "Macleod of Dare," and Thomas Hardy's "The Return of the Native." The system of reprinting well-known or appropriate poems is extended in this number. Milton's "L'Allegro" is printed, with illustrations by the London Etching Club. If they do not belie the originals, we cannot say much for the work of the Etching Club. There is great diversity, however, among the illustrations. The other reprint is an adaptation of one of Pignotti's fables made by Henry F. Cary, the translator of Dante, in 1814, and published in memoir of him in 1847. It is called "The Friar-Ass." Rose Terry Cooke has a pretty piece of verse, each stanza of which ends with the refrain:

"My body is in Segovia,
But my soul is in Madrid."

W. S. Sheldon has a short account of the formation of the Society of American Artists under the title "A New Departure in American Art." Short stories are supplied by Sarah A. Hallowell in "Debby Ann;" by Mrs. Frank McCarthy in "A Proposal for a Heater," and by Mrs. E. T. Corbett in "Aunt Karammik's Art Studies." Christine Rossetti has a little song, with illustrations by Abbey. "Macleod of Dare" has a small illustration by George H. Boughton.

THE ATLANTIC.

—For the coming month this magazine has an appropriate tid-bit in the shape of an extract from the journal of Henry D. Thoreau. This friend of Emerson and Hawthorne is being brought up before the public more prominently of late, both in England and America. The paper is after his old style, short bits of description, notes of what he sees on his daily walks, and here and there reflections of a deeper kind. He was a terrible egotist, and evidently knew how to defend his egotism. Thus he says on April 2, 1852: "In the promulgated views of man in institutions; in the common sense, there is narrowness and delusion. It is our weakness that so exaggerates the virtue of philanthropy and charity, and makes it the highest human attribute. The world will sooner or later tire of philanthropy, and all religion based on it mainly. They cannot long sustain my spirits. * * * What is the village, city, State, nation, are, the citizen's world, that they should concern a man so much? The thought of them affects me in my wisest hours as when I pass a woodchuck's hole. * * * Not satisfied with defiling one another in this world, we would all go to heaven together." As is the case in his other books, many of the notes are of little use or enjoyment to his reader. They appear as memoranda to refresh his own recollection of the scene. The correctness of his observation of nature can be tested on any one of these early Spring days. The political article for April is by Arthur G. Sedgwick, and deals with the lobby at Washington, its cause and cure. "A committee of Congress," says Mr. Sedgwick, "has a jurisdiction more comprehensive than that of any judicial tribunal, possessing powers as arbitrary as those of an Eastern cadi." Hence he considers that the lobby ought not to be regarded as an unmixed evil, but rather as a rough remedy provided against the injustice of the Government. He closes by recommending the measures which will control, if they do not entirely cure, this abuse. Henry James, Jr., has a paper called "Italy Revisited," and another instalment of Charles Dudley Warner's "Adirondacks Verified" gives further judicial remarks upon that singularly misrepresented region. There is a lively review, apparently by a woman, of *The Story of Avis* and some other novels, American and English. It is written from the stand-point of a very tolerant devourer of novels. Gideon Welles contributes "Lincoln's Triumph in 1864." This and several others are evidently legacies from the defunct *Galaxy*. Edmund C. Stedman has a poem called "The Rose and the Jasmine."

APPLETONS' JOURNAL.

—In the new number of *Appletons' Journal* will be found a very touching and well-written story by John Esten Cooke, under the title of "The Wonderful Family." The scene is laid in Virginia, and the hero is a man who gives exhibitions of strength in country towns. The second paper, by William H. Bidding, called "The American at Work," investigates the important industry of cheese-making. J. F. Kelly has supplied it with seven excellent drawings on the block. The frontispiece is by Reinhart, illustrating "Jet; Her Face or Her Fortune," by Mrs. Annie Edwards, and is up to his usual standard. Charles H. Woodman has an abstract and review of the volume called *New Ireland*, written by Alexander M. Sullivan, member of Parliament, and R. H. Stoddard administers a scorching rebuke to Harry Buxton Forman, editor of the late *Letters of John Keats to Fanny Brawne*, for publishing those revelations of the intimate life of the unhappy poet. J. Brander Matthews is at work again on subjects relating to the stage. He gives a paper on the Ballet, with illustrations of celebrated dancers. "The Cariboo-rist," by Forrest-Stone, is a vivid sketch of a character of an abnormal type which will repay the reading. In "A Colloquy," new additions of the remaining and omitting, under the title of the initials C. S. P. and R. P., the sketches of America in the middle and discourse fluently on various points in connection with Apollo's lyre. The verses for the month are by Sallie A. Brock, ("Oh! Dinna ye Remember, Jean?") by A. D. T. Whitney, ("Meridian;") by Francis Bye, ("The Poet and the Star;") by E. S. F., ("Hepatica.") and by David Ker, ("Free, or Caged?") M. E. W. S. has a word to say on a new profession, that of Invalidism. The serial by Bennet and Rice, "By Celia's Arbor," is still an attraction of *Appletons' Journal*. The drawing of the illustrations is very good, although so much cannot be said for the printing of them.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—In a paper called "The Home of the Jaguar," Felix L. Oswald describes the habits of the most powerful and dangerous of American carnivora, and the region which affords him the safest stronghold. This is the Gran Lagotasso or Monster Swamp of Western Yucatan. At the south-eastern extremity of this swamp are the ruins of Uxmal, "the American Pompeii," not quite 40 miles from Merida, the State capital of Yucatan. The main river of the Gran Lagotasso is the Rio Hondo. As soon as the rainy season has fairly set in, the lower estuary of the Rio Hondo becomes a vast lake, and its animal population begins to emigrate eastward and upward, further and further up the swampy valley that rises toward the Sierra del Tigre, the "Tiger Mountains," as they are appropriately called, from the astonishing number of jaguars that infest their jungles and ravines every Winter, and make that season the harvest-time of their year. While nothing in the Old World can equal in extent and intricacy this great swamp of Central America, the cañons of our Rocky Mountains are but a feeble prototype, according to Mr. Oswald, of the abysmal gorges of the Southern Sierras. "In these fastnesses of Tartarus the female jaguar whelps her cubs—true children of Chaos and Old Night—as far as the locality of their birth is concerned." These destructive beasts are often domesticated and become very affectionate. The illustrated paper for April is on Italy—her celebrated Lakes. Olive Logan writes on Norway, using the travels of Vandal as a basis. Short stories are "An Hour of Rain," and "Lost" by F. J. Wilson. Henry P. Goddard contributes "Recollections of Edward L. Davenport," and Lucy H. Hooper a short paper on Alexandre Dumas *fils*. S. Austen Pearce, Doctor of Music, Oxford, has a paper on "Home Harmonies," and the poets are Hayne, Lanier, and Marston. The Southerner writes "In Ambush;" Lanier, "The Harlequin of Dreams;" and the Englishman, "Bitter Sweet." S. Weir Mitchell has the first part of "Hephzibah Guinness," a story laid among Quakers of Philadelphia at the beginning of the century.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Samuel A. Magnus, dealer in glue, of No. 307 Pearl-street, assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to Martin L. Bachrach yesterday.

The creditors of Charles S. Archer, liquor-dealer, at No. 53 Warren-street, met yesterday before Register Fitch and elected Thomas Nolan Assignee. The liabilities are $36,000.

Sixty-six creditors of Isaac Bear & Sons, dealers in toys, at No. 677 Broadway, have filed a petition to have the firm adjudicated bankrupts. They owe $155,735, of which the principal claims are as follows: Fred. Fox & Co., $5,700; Adolphe Schloss, $4,333; Charles Marschutz, $2,885; Derby Silverware Company, $2,763; Hewson Brothers & Hewson, $2,676; Louis Lmenthal, $2,100; Westlake Manufacturing Company, $1,958; A. Fleischmann & Co., $1,701.

J. S. Cohen & Co., wholesale dealers in furs, at No. 55 Mercer-street, have begun composition proceedings in bankruptcy before Register Little. They propose to pay 30 cents on the dollar in one, two, and six months on liabilities amounting to $180,350. Among the creditors are the following: Pacific Bank, $39,546; Samuel Cohen, $25,925; American Exchange National Bank, $21,221; Assignee of C. A. Herpech & Co., $26,710; Hallgarten & Co., $12,890; Chemical National Bank, $6,974; Metropolitan National Bank, $5,000; Edward J. Kimball, $4,000; Sloan, $3,870; Herman Brothers & Co., $3,900; Harris & Co., $3,000.

Henry S. Welles, contractor, at No. 70 Cedar-street, who was interested in the Brunswick and Albany Railroad of Georgia, has been adjudicated a bankrupt on his own petition by Register Dright, with liabilities amounting to $295,000, and assets nominally much larger. The principal creditors are Moore & Johnston, $72,675, secured; Lamott Thompson, $33,000; Executors of F. G. Clark, $12,000; estate of Aldrich Hubbard, $12,500; Executors of Charles A. Dolittle, $12,000; Edmund H. Thompson, $9,000; O. B. Matteson, $13,000; E. Martinez, $9,000; Shoe and Leather National Bank, $8,000; Perkins & Welles, $7,000, secured; Thomas R. Walker, $8,500; A. D. Barker, $6,000; George H. Duryea, $4,000. His assets consist of 4,343 shares of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, coupons and bonds of the City of Brunswick, Ga., valued at $30,000; 61 bonds of the Long Island Sugar Ship Canal Railroad, and Iron Company; claim against the Trustee of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, in litigation, for $99,000; a track of land in Michigan, mortgaged for $72,075.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Dr. Janes, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, presented a report in relation to the primary school-houses Nos. 15 and 17 East Third-street and No. 17 St. Mark's-place, which he had inspected at the request of the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward. In regard to the school in Third-street, Dr. Janes says that the class-rooms are well lighted and fairly ventilated, not overcrowded, and the plumbing in the building in good order. The means of exit are ample. The objectionable features are that the boys' play-room is below the level of the street, and deficient in light, although pretty well ventilated, and the air supplying the hot-air chambers is taken from the bottom of the front area, one of the air-boxes receiving its supply from a point within a few feet of the boys' water-closet, which is under the sidewalk. These defects can be easily remedied, and the removal of the objectionable features mentioned above would place the building in good condition for school purposes. The building No. 17 St. Mark's-place, the Doctor found deficient in many essential particulars. The walls and ceilings are dark and dingy, and the ventilation is not as good as it might be. The yard, among other improvements, suggests that the walls of the class-rooms be cleared of paper and painted white, with a slight tinge of gray or blue.

THE PISTOL ORDINANCE.

Up to the close of business at the office of the Superintendent of Police last evening, there had been received 235 applications for permits to carry pistols under the ordinance recently adopted by the Board of Aldermen. Two hundred and ten of these applications had been approved by the Captains of the precincts in which the applicants reside or do business and permits have been issued to the applicants. Among the persons who have received permission to carry pistols are night watchmen, salesmen, collectors, bank officers, bank messengers, porters in bank other moneyed institutions, railroad officials, agents of Express Companies, brokers, undertakers, Captains of canal-boats, and other vessels lying in the harbor and at the wharves, oystermen, milkmen, agents, hotel proprietors, officers of fraternal societies, brewers, brewery employees, manufacturers, one Principal of a public school, one editor, and a number of reporters. The applicants all claim that they desire to carry pistols for self-protection, the majority of them stating that they are required by their occupation to be out at late hours of the night. Some of the applicants further allege that they are required to carry large sums of money and are therefore likely to be attacked by footpads.

THE WELFARE OF THE INDIANS.

Several ladies and gentlemen interested in the project of organizing a society to be known as the Ladies' National League for the Protection of the Indians, held a meeting yesterday at the house of Dr. Ehrick, corner of 45th-place and Second-avenue. Mrs. Dunlevy acted as temporary President, and Mr. John Beeson as Secretary. A constitution was adopted specifying that the object of the society is "the promotion of a more correct public sentiment in regard to the Indians, and the sustaining of all wise measures for their protection. Mrs. Dr. Lozier was unanimously elected President, Mrs. Dunlevy and Mrs. Meyrton, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Murray, Treasurer, and Dr. Weeks, Secretary. These officers will also constitute an Executive Committee, with the additional duties of periodically conferring with the National authorities and employing persons for lecturing purposes, and the formation of auxiliary societies. Mr. Peter Cooper was made an honorary member.

TAX REFORM IN QUEENS COUNTY.

The Board of Supervisors of Queens County held a special meeting yesterday to consider the proposed amendments to the County Tax law, and to hear the explanations and arguments in favor of them as presented by counsel and members of the Tax-payers' Association. The modifications desired are so as to make provisions for disputes and suits for redress, a reduction of the fees and

penalties; third, tax sales every three years instead of every year, as at present; fourth, allowing the payment of assessment bills in bulk, even when divided by streets; fifth, a reduction in the cost of administering the sales. The greatest opposition on the part of the members of the board appeared to be as to the abolition of the provisions for distress and sale and the extension of the periods of sale; but there was apparently a disposition to accede to the wishes of the association in the other respects. The matter was not finally disposed of. It was stated incidentally at the meeting that a special act is to be introduced in the Legislature at an early day providing that the owners of all property in the town of Newtown heretofore, in any year, which shall have been taxed shall be permitted to redeem such property on payment of the original tax and 12 per cent. interest, without regard to the accumulated fees.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

OPPOSITION TO THE BILL GIVING THE MAYOR EXCLUSIVE POWER TO APPOINT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS—A NEW ORDINANCE ON CARTS.

The Board of Aldermen were occupied yesterday in considering a variety of subjects, and in the course of their proceedings they evinced their opposition to the bill now before the Legislature giving the Mayor exclusive power to appoint heads of departments.

Alderman Lewis offered a preamble and resolutions declaring that "unlimited and irresponsible power in the hands of any single official is contrary to the spirit of republican institutions," and that "the proposed deprivation of the power now vested in the Board of Aldermen relative to the confirmation or rejection of the nominees of the Mayor for heads of the several departments of the City Government is unwise, impolitic, and contrary to the best interests of the people of the City of New-York." This resolution was passed, without debate, by a vote of 17 to 1, Alderman Plackney being in the negative. It will probably be sent to the Mayor for his signature.

Alderman Sauer presented a petition signed by about 50 business men, praying that the ordinance passed on Jan. 10, abolishing the fees attached to the office of Inspector of Weights and Measures may be annulled. The petition was ordered to be printed.

Alderman Bennett presented a petition in behalf of a large number of residents of the Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Wards, praying that Washington-square may be properly repaired and appropriately laid out, and that music be provided in it during the Summer season.

Alderman Sauer moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, and the motion was adopted.

Alderman Wachner called attention to the dilapidated condition of Tompkins-square, and offered a resolution requesting the Legislature to repeal the law of 1866 by which the square was diverted from its original use and purpose and converted into a parade ground, and also that provision be made to enable the Park Department to restore the square to its former condition. The resolution was adopted.

The board passed a resolution eulogizing Gen. James Shields for his services in the cause of liberty and offering him the use of the Governor's Room for the purpose of holding a reception. President Roberts appointed the following committee to inform the General of the fact: Aldermen Reilly, Carroll, Sauer, Phillips, and Gidney.

Alderman Wachner referred to a new ordinance on carts and cartmen, which had been prepared by the Law Committee, and at his request it was made the special order for the next meeting of the board. This ordinance relates to carts, trucks, wagons, drays, or other vehicles drawn by one or more animals in this City for the transportation or conveyance of anything whatsoever from place to place, and it designates all such as "public carts," and declares that any person driving, or employing such public carts without first obtaining a license therefor from the Mayor shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the ordinance. The ordinance also provides that "all persons licensed to keep public carts shall be deemed to be public cartmen. * * * But it shall not be lawful for any person to receive or hold a license to keep public carts or to be a public cartman, unless he be a citizen of the United States and resident of the City of New-York, and is the actual owner of the cart or carts, with good horses therefore so licensed to be kept as public carts, and the Mayor may examine, under oath, all persons applying for or holding any such license or the renewal thereof touching their qualifications as aforesaid, and all persons found to be unqualified as aforesaid shall be void, provided, however, that all licenses now in existence granted to non-residents of said City shall remain in full force until the date of their expiration. These are the principal features of the proposed ordinance. It is should be adopted it will prevent a large number of cartmen who reside in Brooklyn and in other places outside of this City from continuing their avocations here. The existing ordinance, which is in force, only requires that candidates for licenses shall reside in this State, but all the old Municipal laws passed prior to 1859 prohibited non-residents from using or driving public carts. The new ordinance says nothing about Ottoman-house carts, although its language seems broad enough to embrace them.

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT AT CHICKERING HALL—FIFTY-ONE NEW GRADUATES—THE ALUMNI PRIZES.

The Forty-eighth annual Commencement of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York took place last evening at Chickering Hall, which was filled in every part with the friends of the graduates and others interested in the college. The graduates, of whom there were 51, occupied chairs on the stage, upon which were also seated President Ewen McIntyre, Vice-Presidents William M. Ollitie and Henry J. Menninger, the members of the Board of Trustees, and Prof. Charles F. Chandler and others. The exercises opened with an overture and a new march dedicated to the class by C. S. Cox, the orchestra. President McIntyre then delivered a brief address to the graduating class. He congratulated them upon the success which had crowned their studies, and assured them that, as they might encounter many difficulties in this field of duty, they would overcome them all with the aid of perseverance and diligence. After additional music, the ceremony of conferring the degree of "Graduate of Pharmacy" on the following graduates was performed by the President:

George P. Bagley, A. P. Baxter, A. C. Behrens, H. L. F. Behrens, P. B. Boles, C. W. Brunner, T. R. Burgford, S. E. Dougherty, M. G. Drescher, A. A. Edlich, H. W. Erwin, Gerson Gans, Y. Glatzmayer, G. D. Hayes, Theodore Heller, Daniel Huber, Jr., George Inness, J. B. Jacobus, W. H. Keeler, L. G. Ketchum, C. G. Koehler, J. B. Kunath, Daniel Lamb, E. C. Lee, W. J. Leersen, Silas McIver, Joseph McMahon, John Metzger, R. C. Miot, Silas H. Moore, A. J. More, William H. Muller, Charles Potberg, C. E. Reynolds, Richard J. Reynolds, W. F. Rieker, Edward Roth, J. W. Schobert, L. J. Schlesinger, W. H. H. Schofield, George Schreyer, W. A. Smith, A. T. Snelling, A. F. Stevenson, Louis Thurn, A. G. Uber, R. Vandenhenden, W. M. Walker, Paul Weber, Louis F. Weismann, John Wimpress.

Alumni prizes, consisting of gold, silver, and bronze medals, were awarded to George D. Hayes, Silas H. Moore, and Daniel Huber, Jr. Prof. Chandler announ

LAW REPORTS.

THE ECLECTIC LIFE COMPANY.

WHAT IT OUGHT TO HAVE THE CORPORATION DECLARED TO BE INSOLVENT—A PRO RATA DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS ORDERED.

The decree in the suit of Augustus E. Masters against the Eclectic Life Insurance Company was signed by Judge Van Hoesen, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The action was brought to have the company declared insolvent, and to have a Receiver appointed and the assets distributed. Philo T. Ruggles was appointed Receiver of the company in September, 1873. The Attorney-General intervened in the suit, and, on Jan. 29, 1875, a judgment was obtained declaring the company to be insolvent. John M. Lewis was appointed Referee to pass on all the claims presented. William H. Leonard was appointed Referee on the Attorney-General's application to have the company's assets on deposit in the Insurance Department distributed. Subsequently, Henry F. Pults was appointed Referee to determine the amounts to which Messrs. Lewis and Leonard were entitled for their services. Mr. Leonard's report was to the effect that the funds in the department, amounting to over $100,000, should be distributed pro rata among the policy-holders, and not "death claimants" were entitled to no preference. Judge Van Hoesen, in his decree, fixes the date of the Receiver's appointment as that at which the rights of all parties became determined. The claims of losses accrued before that date are to be the amounts secured by the policies of the assessments by the policy-holders to the company. The claims on losses subsequently accruing are to be the values of the policies at such date less the amount due from the policy-holders, adjusted according to the statute of mutual credits. All claims are to stand on an equal footing, and to be paid pro rata. All policy-holders are to be paid in full before any general dividend is declared. The policy-holders and creditors who became parties to the action before the granting of the decree are entitled to share in its benefits. The Superintendent of the Insurance Department is directed, after paying his own expenses in the matter, to pay the following claims out of the funds in his hands:

William F. Leonard, Referee	$200 00
John M. Lewis, Referee	3,000 00
Henry F. Pults, Referee	500 00
Stenographers	503 40
Miller, Post & Opdyke, legal services to the Attorney-General	100 00
Peter B. Olney, services and disbursements, same	1,000 00
Thomas Shirley, counsel fees	226 75
Rufus A. Peckham, counsel fees	3,273 00
Thomas R. Lewis, clerk hire	116 00
Logan & Randall, counsel fee	150 00
John M. Fitzgerald, Commissioner	15 00
Smith, Bancroft & Moak, costs	167 10
Delia Beach, rent	650 00
Philo T. Ruggles, Receiver, disbursements	....
Philo T. Ruggles, Receiver, fees	....
John F. Morrell, Receiver's clerk	....

The amounts of the last three items are to be fixed by the Superintendent of Insurance. As the claims stand now, exclusive of the Receiver's fees, disbursements, and clerk hire, and exclusive of the Superintendent's expenses, the cost of the proceeding amounts to $7,101 10. The Receiver is required to prepare a schedule, showing the amounts due by the company, and then an order for the distribution of the assets will be made.

A CLAIM WHICH THE CITY DEFENDS.

THE SUIT OF CHARLES G. WATERBURY ON TRIAL FOR THE THIRD TIME—ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD INTERPOSED AS A DEFENSE—TWEED TO BE A WITNESS.

The third trial of the suit of Charles G. Waterbury against the Mayor, &c., was begun before Judge Potter and a jury, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The action is brought to recover $35,166, with interest from Aug. 8, 1871, the amount being 90 per cent. of a contract for regulating and grading First-avenue from Ninety-second to One Hundred and Ninth-street. Several hundred thousand dollars are said to be dependent on the result of the action. The contract sued on was made with the late John L. Brown in July, 1871, Mr. Waterbury having been one of the sureties on such contract. It was not given out in strict compliance with the statute, but all defects, the plaintiff claims, were cured by the certification of the Contract Commissioners, who were appointed under the act of 1872, to pass upon all outstanding contracts and decide as to whether they had been tainted with fraud. The City replied to this by stating that the certification had not been affixed until long after the powers of the Commissioners had expired, and is, therefore, of no validity. On the former trials judgments were obtained by the plaintiff, but in each case the judgment was reversed by the General Term of the Supreme Court. Since the last trial, the City has amended its answer by inserting allegations of fraud. The City alleges that in 1871, Brown and William M. Tweed—the latter in his son's name—were owners of stock in the New-York Street-cleaning Association, and that such association and Brown owned several blocks of land on the line of the upper end of First-avenue, which at that time was not actually laid out. The association having a large quantity of street refuse to dispose of, Brown, according to the statements, suggested to him that his avenue should be graded, and that Brown, on behalf of the association, should be given the contract at a price which would be reasonable in case "good wholesome earth" were to be used in the filling in, but that instead, he should use the street sweepings for the fillings. By this scheme, which the City claims was carried out, the association obtained a dumping-place for its refuse, and the City paid a price which resulted from not using earth, and the lots of the association and its stock were greatly enhanced in value by having the avenue through the lots. The expense of the improvement was mainly on the City, it is claimed, as the lots subject to assessment were not worth one-third of the cost of the improvement. This arrangement, it is contended, was not in compliance with the terms of the contract. It is expected that Tweed will be written in the case, the trial of which will be resumed to-day. John E. Sranahan, Burton N. Harrison, and ex-Judge Sandford appear for the plaintiff, and Corporation Counsel Whitney, Francis L. Stetson, and E. Henry Lacombe represent the City.

THE ATTEMPTED TREASURY FRAUDS.

The persons implicated in the recent attempted frauds on the United States Treasury, by which it was sought to obtain from the Department arrearages of unclaimed interest, due on United States bonds, were before Judge Benedict, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch. The case of Thomas E. Douglass, an ex-Treasury clerk, who furnished the others with the names of persons to whom interest was due and who had neglected or omitted to collect it, was on the calendar for trial, but, on motion of United States Assistant District Attorney Fiero, a nolle prosequi was entered. The case of John A. Grow, charged with using a false and forged power of attorney, is not down for trial to-day. Mr. Grow was present yesterday and submitted to the court a copy of the act of Congress, approved March 16, 1871, authorizing persons charged with offenses against the Federal laws to testify in their own behalf, as provided under the State laws. The act was accompanied by the certificate of the Secretary of the State Department, and Mr. Grow will probably be the first person to avail himself of the benefit of the new law. He desires to go on the witness stand himself, as he says, the facts in regard to this alleged conspiracy to defraud the Treasury" will never be known until he has an opportunity to tell what he believes to be the "true inwardness" of it. The cases of Douglass, Richardson, and Gildemeyere, the two last named of whom are in prison, all of them being charged with conspiracy, have gone over for the term. Richardson, who is claimed to be "a very expert man with a pen," is alleged to have produced the "John Slattery" as the owner of the bonds on which the interest had accumulated, and this second person signed the name of Slattery to the power of attorney. The signer is said to have been Gildersleeve.

A POLICEMAN ACQUITTED.

While Officer Frederick Mink was on duty in Cherry-street early on the morning of Oct. 7, he encountered three men who were acting in a disorderly manner. He drove them away, but again met them, and when about to arrest them received a blow from Patrick O'Connor. The latter was about to repeat the assault, when the officer struck him with his club, whereupon O'Connor fled. Officer Mink pursued him through a liquor store, and on coming up with him in the yard of the premises, felled him to the ground, where he lay in a senseless condition. It occurred, however, the efforts of two other officers to convey him to the station-house. On hearing the narrative the following morning, and seeing O'Connor's condition, Justice Flammer dismissed the charge of disorderly conduct made against him by Officer Mink, and held the latter to await trial on the charge of assault. The accused was called to the bar of the Assistant District Attorney's room, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, Part I., before Recorder Hackett, and appeared in uniform. In response to his counsel, Mr. W. F. Kintzing, he stated that he only used necessary force to subdue the complainant. Drew, Williams and Petty and Sergt. Ryan testified as to the prisoner's good character and efficiency. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

CHARGED WITH MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

A number of men were at work upon the New-York Elevated Railroad, corner of Greenwich and Desbrosses streets yesterday, among them being James Clark, who was engaged in heating girder rivets. While James Smith was driving a double truck loaded with bales of cotton near the road Clark began to swing a red-hot rivet over the truck. The sparks in their course thrown off from the heated rivet fell upon the cotton, and the driver looking on the top of his vehicle to Clark to stop swinging the rivet. A burst of laughter from all the workmen was the only response. He finally desisted, and Clark continued showering sparks upon the cotton. Finally the cotton became ignited, and before the fire could be extinguished five of the bales were nearly destroyed. Clark was arrested, and appeared at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, when he was held in default of $500 to await trial on a charge of malicious mischief.

COURT OF APPEALS.

AMENDMENT TO THE RULE FOR THE ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS—DECISIONS HANDED DOWN—OTHER BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

ALBANY, March 19.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, all the Judges being present, it was ordered that rule 3 of the rules for the admission of attorneys, &c., which went into effect Oct. 1, 1877, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Rule 3. No person shall be admitted to an examination as an attorney unless he shall have served a regular clerkship of three years in the office of a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court after the age of 18 years. An allowance of one year shall be made to applicants who are graduates of any college or university. Any portion of time not exceeding one year for graduates receiving the foregoing allowance, and two years for other applicants, actually spent in regular attendance upon the law lectures, or the law school connected with any college or university of this State having a department organized with competent Professors and teachers, in which instruction is regularly given, shall be allowed in lieu of an equal period of clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court, and any person who holds a degree in law from any law school out of this State which maintains a course of instruction covering at least two academic years of not less than eight months each and gives its degrees only after public examinations, shall be allowed the time spent in such law school in lieu of an equal period of clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court. But in no case shall an applicant be entitled to examination as attorney without having served a clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court for the period of at least one year.

The following decisions were handed down: Order granting new trial reversed and judgment affirmed, with costs—Walsh vs. Hartford Fire Insurance Company. Judgment affirmed—Ely vs. Cockcroft; Benedict; Booth vs. Boston and Albany Railroad Company; Mehan vs. Syracuse, &c., Railroad Company; Bowman vs. Keenan; Upham vs. Ireland; Lawrence vs. Merrifield; Sparrowhawk vs. Sparrowhawk; New vs. Nicoll. Judgment affirmed—Polinsky vs. The People; Blake vs. The People; Lesser vs. The People. Order granting new trial, reversed and judgment on report of Referee affirmed, with costs—Birdsall vs. Clark. Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event—Field vs. Field; Winternute vs. Cooke. Judgment affirmed as to title, and judgment in favor of plaintiff for interest, and proceedings remitted for further accounting on the principles stated in the opinion, without costs to either party in this court—Madison Avenue Baptist Church vs. Baptist Church in Oliver-street. Judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendants to answer within 20 days after notice of the filing of the remittitur, costs to abide the event—Hall vs. Gardner; Bowen vs. Brockelya, two cases. Order affirmed, with costs—Boston vs. Speis. Order dismissing appeal vacated—Mackay vs. Lewis.

The following business was transacted: Motions—Upon behalf of the Bar of Albany County, Hon. Matthew Hale presented resolutions regarding the recent death of Grenville Tremain, and moved that they be placed upon the minutes of the Court; granted. Bruce vs. Carter—Motion for reargument; submitted. In re Riers—Motion for reargument; submitted. Littauer vs. Goldman—Motion for reargument; submitted. Ferris vs. Hubbell—Motion to dismiss; Samuel Hand for motion and E. D. McCarthy opposed. No. 346—Sleight vs. The City of Brooklyn; motion to dismiss. M. Schoonmaker for motion, Hebbins opposed. No. 297—Ansonia Brass Company vs. Babbitt; motion to remand return to court below for amendment of order. Counsel referred to court below. Appeals from order. No. 275—Ulster County Institution vs. Decker; argued by Charles A. Fowler for appellants, and J. W. Piers for respondent. No. 325—In re application of Common Council of Brooklyn in relation to opening North Third-street; argued by E. C. Wheeler for appellants, and William Dewitt for respondent. No. 387—People ex rel. Lawrence vs. Supervisors, &c.; argued by Samuel Hand for appellant, and Robert S. Hart for respondents. No. 391—Lawrence vs. Farley; argued by Charles N. Black for appellant, and Samuel Hand for respondent. No. 389—People ex rel. Riley vs. Watson; argued by Samuel Hand for appellant, and Isaac Fish for respondent. No. 393—Hyatt vs. Glen; submitted. General calendar.—No. 120—May against Bank of Malone; submitted. No. 122—Royce against Watrous; argued by Douglass Campbell for appellant, and D. C. Brown for respondent. Motion granted.

Following is the day calendar for Wednesday, March 20: Nos. 65, 124, 125, 126, 127, 6, 117, and 110.

DISPOSSESSIONS WANTED.

MISS JAY'S PECULIAR LEASE, AND HER PROCEEDINGS THEREUNDER — TRYING TO STOP LIQUOR-SELLING ON HER PREMISES.

The cases of the People ex rel. Elizabeth C. Jay against William H. Bennett, Henry Dralle, and others, were brought on for argument before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. It seems that Miss Jay leased the property at the corner of Elm and Baxter streets to Bennett and a man named Abrahams for a period of five years, at the annual rental of $2,600. The lease provides that in case intoxicating liquors are sold in or upon the premises it should be at the option of Miss Jay either to dispossess the tenants at once, or to charge and collect thereafter and during the term of the lease an annual rent in double the amount then payable. In case of in fure to pay such double rent she is given power under the lease to dispossess the tenants, &c., and the amount of the double rent is to be construed as liquidated damages for the breach of the covenant. Messrs. Bennett and Abrahams sublet the first floor of the building to Dralle, who opened a restaurant and liquor saloon there. Miss Jay, on learning this, applied to Civil Justice Clancy to have the tenants and undertenant dispossessed, because Clancy resided in the neighborhood. Clancy decided, however, that the increase in the rental was a penalty and not rent, and he, therefore, refused to grant the warrant of dispossession. An appeal, by certiorari, from such decision, forms one of the cases argued yesterday. Miss Jay, however, was not content with the first proceeding, but began another under the Illegal Trade act, which provides that whenever a lessee or occupant of any building or premises shall use or occupy the same, or any portion of them, for any illegal trade or business, the lease or agreement for the letting or occupancy of such building or premises shall thereupon become void, and the landlord may enter upon the premises, and shall have the same remedies to recover possession as are given by law in the case of a tenant holding over after the expiration of a lease. Miss Jay also bases her right on the Civil Damage act, which provides that the unlawful sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors shall work a forfeiture of all the rights of a lessee or tenant under any lease or contract of rent. Miss Jay, in her second proceeding before Justice Clancy proved that Dralle has not a license to sell liquor, and claimed, therefore, her right to evict him was based on both the Civil Damage and Illegal Trade acts. Justice Clancy, however, again refused a warrant of dispossession, and Miss Jay likewise appeals by certiorari from such decision. The argument on the first appeal was finished, and that on the second was begun yesterday. Lewis L. Delafield appears for Miss Jay, and James R. Adams represents the respondents.

MISSIONARY EFFORTS IN COURT.

The Court of Special Sessions was yesterday the scene of a most persistent effort on the part of a number of female missionaries to reclaim a negro sinner. The case in which the extraordinary spectacle occurred was that in which a negro, named John Williams, was arraigned on a charge of stealing a watch from two missionary ladies named Miss Lida Dunning and Mrs. Elizabeth Pangborn, both of No. 237 West Thirty-ninth-street. It appears that Williams had been sent to the missionaries by another Gospel worker with a recommendation that they do something to relieve his needy condition. He had called upon the complainants, and, so it was charged, had stolen a silver watch from a bureau while their backs were turned. He was found guilty and remanded until to-day, being informed that if, in the meantime, he had told the ladies what he had done with the watch his punishment would be mitigated. Williams sat down alone to think over the matter while other cases were being tried. Soon, however, the complainants, and several of their associates came over and sat in a row beside him, and began to warn him of the fate of the wicked, and that a consummation existed prohibiting sinning, and adjuring him that the penitent who confessed their guilt were always forgiven, concluding each exhortation with an appropriate quotation from Scripture. In this way three stanzas, and a long prayer to persuade him to confess what he had done with the watch. To all their importunities, however, he replied, meekly, "Don't know nuffin 'bout it; never tooked your watch." Finally, Mrs. Pangborn, who is a venerable lady, became quite carried away in her efforts to reduce the prisoner to penitence, and raising her handkerchief to her eyes, wept. Her associates also exhibited great emotion, and Williams, taking from his pocket a handkerchief, buried his face in it and wept copiously, but still declared his innocence. The little company had now attracted general attention, but it was suddenly broken up by a Police officer, who led the colored sinner away to prison.

THE VANDERBILT WILL CASE.

The contest over the will of Commodore Vanderbilt was resumed before Surrogate Calvin yesterday morning. Miss Mary Vanderbilt Simonson, a grand-niece of the testator, testified to two conversations with him, in which he said the witness' mother and her children would be provided for after his death. Mrs. Sarah V. Van Felt testified that Cornelius J. Vanderbilt and his wife boarded with her in 1871. She went to see the Commodore about getting her money in case Cornelius did not pay it, and he promised to pay the bill. Cornelius, however, paid the money himself. The Surrogate delivered a long opinion, embodying as evidence the allegations of the chief legatee. The evidence taken is to be sent to the house of Mr. D. B. Allen, on Fifty-third, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, where the testimony is to be filed in the Surrogate's office. Adjourned until Monday, April 1.

COURT NOTES.

One hundred and six cases were disposed of in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, 55 of them being the result of St. Patrick's Day spunes.

A call was circulated yesterday for a meeting of lawyers who desire the abolition of the 13 chapters of the new Code, now in operation. The meeting will be held at an early day.

The Grand Jury found an indictment yesterday against Henry Schmitt, who was arrested on the charge of attempting to kill his mother-in-law, wife, and daughter by inducing them to drink milk in which, it is alleged, had been placed poison.

John Klein petitioned Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, saying that he is imprisoned in the Tombs either on a charge of perjury or of conspiracy, he does not know which. He says he has never been brought before a Police magistrate, &c. Judge Lawrence granted a writ of habeas corpus, whereby an inquiry into the cause of imprisonment will be had.

Maggie and Sarah Miller, who were arrested on Saturday last charged with passing counterfeit trade dollars, were yesterday taken in custody by the United States authorities and arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields. They were represented by counsel, and, waiving examination, were admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 each, the father of Sarah becoming bondsman.

Some months ago Starr Morrissey, a theatrical agent, was arrested on a charge of assaulting Seabrooke Purdy, who figured prominently in the celebrated Jones furniture robbery case. Morrissey gave bail to appear for trial in the Court of Special Sessions. The case was repeatedly adjourned, however, and it appeared that the complainant declined to prosecute. Yesterday he appeared in court personally and publicly withdrew the charge.

In the Court of General Sessions, Part I., yesterday, Abner Jordan was tried before Recorder Hackett on a charge of grand larceny in having, while engaged as an assistant to Henry Harris, a colored cook, in the employ of Dr. Edward Curtis, No. 29 West Washington-place, stolen a silver butter dish valued at $75. He was promptly convicted, and Recorder Hackett sent him to the State Prison for five years.

George W. Melvin, of No. 51 South-street, who is charged with fraudulently obtaining an installment of prize money due a discharged United States sailor named Martin Burke, failed to put in an appearance yesterday before Commissioner Deuel, his case having been set down for examination at 2 o'clock. Melvin is out on bail in $2,500, and unless his non-attendance is satisfactorily accounted for his bond will be forfeited and Melvin himself rearrested.

An order of publication of the summons in the suit of Otis R. Glover, as Receiver of the Central National Bank of Chicago, against William F. Endicott, the President of the bank, was granted by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The plaintiff accuses Endicott of having misappropriated to his own use $13,500 of the funds of the institution. Endicott lives in Chicago, but an attachment was issued against two life insurance policies for $5,000 and $7,500 respectively, held by him in the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

A young colored man named John Banks, who has been employed by the Ninth Regiment as a water-carrier, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Andrew Donegan, the armorer, for having stolen and sold eight muskets, worth $200, on the 16th inst. The prisoner was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and Justice Cleary committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail. It was said that Banks had stolen from the regiment altogether 32 rifles, valued at $750, and sold them for small sums to members of the Colored Veteran Guards.

A sickly-looking woman named Eliza Lawrence was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday to answer a charge of larceny preferred by Sarah Coates, of No. 203 West Sixty-third-street. It was proved for the prosecution that the prisoner had stolen and pawned a blanket belonging to the complainant. After the defense that the accused prisoner was a confirmed opium-eater, who, to obtain money to purchase the drug to satisfy her unfortunate craving, was in the habit of pawning everything she could lay hands on, Judge Cowing, in these circumstances, her sentence was mitigated, and she was sent to the City Prison for one day.

The case of Jacob Ottenheimer, who was recently committed by a Police Justice on a charge of larceny, preferred by an immigrant named William Walvern, was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. The details of the alleged crime have been reported fully in THE TIMES. It was contended yesterday, in the prisoner's behalf, that on the papers Ottenheimer could not be held either for larceny or false pretenses. In opposition, Assistant District Attorney Leary contended that the complaint clearly showed an endeavor by Ottenheimer to extort money by threats and by the powers of a criminal offense, and that the mere form of the commitment should be disregarded. Decision was reserved.

WHY A CAUSE IS PREFERRED.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, ordered the case of Frederick E. Cloveland, as Trustee of Catherine S. Washburn, against William T. Washburn, put on the calendar of the court as a preferred cause. The plaintiff in the action seeks to recover $18,525 14, and interest from Jan. 1, 1874, as damages for the alleged conversion of Catherine S. Washburn's property by the defendant, who, she says, was formerly her Trustee. The defendant denies the Trusteeship, and says no demand was ever made on him for the amount claimed. The sum of $10,000 of the assets of the Continental Fire Insurance Company's stock, 3,000 shares of stock of the American Sperling Company, and the house at No. 2116 West Forty-third-street, which belong to the defendant. The plaintiff made an affidavit saying that the first-named stock is hypothecated to over half its value; that the second stock is worthless; and that the house has mortgages upon it and taxes on it nearly to its value. The value of the property attached is getting less and less, and a speedy trial was declared to be necessary to save to the plaintiff some of the property.

LIABILITY OF A STOCKHOLDER.

The suit of Joseph Agate against William S. Nichols was brought to trial before Judge Van Vorst and a jury in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday. It seems that the plaintiff, who is the landlord of No. 645 Broadway, rented the first floor of the building to the Manhattan Sewing-machine Company at a yearly rent of $7,000. The rent for five months being unpaid, Mr. Agate sued and recovered a judgment against the company for $2,885 95. An execution issued on the judgment was returned unsatisfied, and Mr. Agate then brought the present suit against Mr. Nichols, who was one of the company's stockholders, basing his right to do so on the fact that the company's stock was never fully paid up. In defense Mr. Nichols claims, first, that the judgment was settled, and second, that he has paid and tendered the amount due from him. As for more than $9,000, that being in excess of the amount of stock held by him, and he not being liable to creditors, under the statute, to more than the amount of his stock. The case is still on.

COMMITTED FOR BIGAMY.

Thomas W. Barclay was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of bigamy, preferred by his wife, Adolphina Barclay, who testified that she was married to Barclay at Newburg-on-the-Hudson, on July 12, 1865, and had never been divorced from him; that Mina Torolf witnessed that marriage, and that on Dec. 10, last, Barclay, being then her lawful husband, married Lorette Margrad, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Gawa Campbell. Mina Torolf testified that she had witnessed the marriage of the complainant to defendant in Newburg. Rev. Gawa Campbell testified that on Dec. 10 he married the defendant to Lorette Margrad, and that, in answer to the regular question in the ceremony, Barclay said it was his first marriage. Barclay admitted the second marriage, and said his reason for entering into it was because he did not know where his other wife was, as he had been looking for her for six weeks without being able to find her. He was committed for trial, in default of $1,500 bail.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Gill vs. The Ninety-third-Street Railroad Company; Marvin Safe Company vs. Hart; Farley vs. Farley; Brieux vs. Brieux; Davison vs. Gudipp; Bockendorfer vs. Schmals; Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Lake; In the matter of Houghton; In the matter of Sahlgren; Hartshorne vs. Hartshorne; Lowe vs. Zabriskie vs. Mallin; Merchants' National Bank vs. Devins; Bates vs. Springsale; Tripple vs. La Roy; Turnbull vs. Hoadley; Hadley vs. Lowe vs. Barnes; Cornell vs. Neuss; In the matter of Cornell; Union Stove Works vs. Gough; Banta vs. Cheney; Schwas vs. McCann; Slegg vs. Cheney; Young vs. Leonard; Isabriale vs. Huntington; Bracken vs. Ling; Jackson vs. Davis; Jackson vs. Pelham; Jackson vs. Irving; Hall vs. Whedy; Weston vs. The Mayor of &c.; In the matter of the United Beneficial and Medical Aid Society; Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. Farrel; Groot vs. Cooper; Cromwell vs. Davenport; Schermerhorn vs. Schermerhorn.

Orders Granted.—Ely vs. Fuller; Brown vs. Townsend Savings Bank; Sorgy vs. Lyon; In the matter of Long Company vs. Levy; Combination Rubber Company vs. Blair.

Belated vs. Hild.—Should not notice be given?

Sun Mutual Insurance Company vs. Rector.—An allowance of $200 is granted to the plaintiff.

Bowles vs. Agatus.—Where is the Referee's certificate?

Orders vs. Morris.—An allowance of $180 is granted to the plaintiff.

O'Leary vs. Jones.—Motion for an allowance denied without costs.

Gooday vs. Phillips.—I wish to see the counsel in this case.

Sampson vs. Sampson.—Motion dismissed.

In the matter of Williams.—Present these papers to another Judge.

Jones vs. Rosser.—Was there an attachment in this case?

Mitchell vs. Fiero.—I will give the plaintiff an opportunity to ascertain whether this cause can be tried in it. Motion granted, and cause set down for the 15th of March.

Rosenstein vs. Billing.—The defendant may answer and be committed within two days, and in default of his doing so an attachment will be issued.

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Quinlan vs. Burke.—Motion denied, without costs. See memorandum.

McKeough vs. Santos.—Motion granted; the affidavit of Martin McNamara is entirely defective in failing to state the name of the attorney who appeared for him and also his residence.

Devlin et. McGowan.—The motion to vacate order of arrest is granted, with costs. See memorandum.

In the matter of Commons.—The bonds were executed before the order was applied for, and a blank is left in the bonds for the date of the order. They must be re-executed.

Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Murray.—The order was simply to compose, and not for judgment. The $1,919 85 on item of the Code, sub. 1st, requires an eight days' notice of the application for judgment.

Gregory vs. The Board of Police.—I think that this motion should be made at General Term, and I deny it on that ground.

Morse vs. Morris.—I cannot receive this affidavit unless it has been served upon the other party.

By Judge Davis.

Jones vs. Steinmetz.—Motion denied.

Orders Granted.—Joyce vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; Cutting vs. Stevens.

By Judge Donohue.

Orders Granted.—Tennent Protective Union vs. Shephard; Dick vs. Waldron.

Mahiff vs. Cafferty.—Granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Fowler vs. Mehrbach et al.—Orders signed.

O'Leary vs. Jones et al.—Judgment signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Meiners vs. Steinmetz et al.—Motion denied. The amendments were ordered in the plaintiff's interests, and to enable him to maintain his action. If he does not choose to accept the offer of the defendant, he must take the consequences, whatever they may be.

Meiners vs. Steinmetz et al.—Case and exceptions settled, as per memorandum within, and on proposed amendments, which see.

Lee vs. Gerstein et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

McGowan vs. Newcomb.—Motion settled.

By Judge Sedgwick.

St. Nicholas National Bank vs. Searey et al.—The party proposing the case should mark upon the proposed case and the stenographer's notes those places to which the proposed amendments (not allowed) apply.

By Judge Freedman.

Gawtry vs. Gilbert et al.—Motion denied.

Martin vs. Murphy et al.—Order confirming report of sale.

Atlas et al. vs. Ruckert.—Motion denied.

Krouser vs. Heim.—Reference ordered to ascertain and determine whether the plaintiff's claim has been fully paid and discharged. The Referee to proceed on two days' notice if either party so desires, and to report his findings with an opinion.

Ferguson vs. Ferguson.—Ordered on short calendar for first Friday of April.

Quigley vs. Conner, &c.—Ordered on day calendar for March 20.

Brooks et al. vs. O'Sullivan.—Ordered on special calendar for last Friday of March.

Matthews et al. vs. Sullivan et al., (two cases.)—Orders overruling demurrer.

Walker vs. Spencer.—Order denying motion, with $10 costs to abide event.

Orders Denying Motion.—Gawtry vs. Gilbert; Westerman vs. Bennington, Jr.

Orders Granted.—Thomson vs. Havemeyer; Fleischhauer vs. Kilmann; Lewis vs. Hyams; Wicks et al. vs. Christal et al.; McMillan vs. Crosby; Gardner vs. Nevins; Winterbottom vs. Brown; Worthingham vs. Bachrach; Beamish vs. Christal; Wicks vs. Christal.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Applications Granted.—Murray vs. Domestic Telegraph Company; Agate vs. Barrie; In the matter of Sellers.

Motions Granted.—*Wehl & ——* Upon the authority of Judge Brady's decision in Salter vs. Parkhurst, this motion must be granted.

Smith vs. Ford.—Motion denied, without costs.

Schroder vs. Rose.—Should be on notice.

Bernstead vs. Schenck.—Attachment allowed. Bailable in $1,000.

Dart vs. Moore.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant.

Lockwood vs. Kennedy.—Findings settled.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Sage vs. The Mayor, &c.—Application granted.

Masters vs. Eclectic Life Insurance Company.—Decree signed.

Wilkes vs. The Mayor.—Complaint dismissed.

Lockwood vs. Kennedy et al.—Judgment for plaintiff. Extra allowance of 2½ per cent.

Wilkes vs. Billings.—I think it apparent from defendant's affidavits and answer that this cause should not be advanced.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Manchester vs. Wm. Passmore.—Motion granted.

Goss vs. Kelly.—Complaint dismissed.

Isaacs vs. Maloney.—Motion denied.

Burtheson vs. Schlotterer.—Proceedings dismissed.

Wilkens vs. Smith.—Motion granted conditionally.

Meenihill vs. La Frane.—Prisoner discharged.

Stilling vs. Frank.—Justification dismissed.

Dayman vs. Gardner vs. Gardner vs. Weston.

Mitchell vs. Kannemann.—Arrest vacated.

Orders Granted.—Casper vs. Luce; Bowringue vs. Cricket; Lutz vs. Brown; Schwarzwald vs. Schwarzbach; White vs. Cohen; Harris vs. Infeld; Perdue vs. Carlton; Humphreys vs. Marley; Kendrick vs. Barrows; Roberts vs. Brenne.

Morrison vs. Safrono.—The defendant is discharged.

By Judge Goepp.

Sullivan vs. Burt.—Opinion denying motion for new trial.

Phoenix Brass and Copper Company vs. Conner.—Order applied for refused. See opinion.

By Judge Sheridan.

Motions Denied, with $10 Costs.—Deitz vs. Connor; Bradley vs. Betts; Rowland vs. Gray; Le Baron vs. Van Etten.

Schanbalen vs. Morton.—Motion for judgment on demurrer granted.

Wilson vs. Kennedy.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 8, 18, 50, 55, 87, 101, 106, 114, 117, 119, 120, 125, 163, 181, 187, 197, 198 199, 202, 204, 211, 212, 215, 220, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 231, 233, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 241.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Ingalls, JJ.

Nos. 78, 154, 155, 173, 179, 180, 181, 182, 182½, 183, 184, 185, 97, 101, 114, 130, 140, 157, 163, 105, 136, 96, 98, 113, 187.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 133, 220, 22, 231, 72, 139, 229, 222, 228, 40, 47, 156, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 3209, 3074, 3217, 3184, 994, 1504, 1610, 1515, 914, 2177, 1458, 1586, 1457, 2, 1507, 2125, 1558, 1856, 1356, 1357, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1562, 1563.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Potter, J.

Nos. 953, 1369, 2901, 1353, 1417, 508¼, 1703½, 969, 371, 1844, 1323, 1364, 1391, 1452, 1454, 1379, 1488, 1499, 1365, 1498, 993, 1048, 1471, 1384, 1494.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohoe, J.

Nos. 2144, 23, 627, 483, 375, 506, 517, 512, 2038, 1101½, 553¼, 892, 1288, 2704, 1315, 1326, 1349, 1114, 139, 1166, 384, 1441, 1444, 1045, 1119, 1482, 1125, 1519, 1521, 1527, 1527½, 1217, 1306½, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1630, 796, 1545, 1547, 1543, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of April.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 577, 421, 208, 1071, 157, 482, 739, 490, 352, 811, 701, 550, 976.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until first Monday of April.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by Larremore, J.

No. 4.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos. 768, 1035, 2466, 1480, 1436, 2170, 1438, 264, 1225.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 1651, 3139, 2409, 2751, 1344, 4112, 4142, 2963, 2461, 3265, 3345, 3348, 3102, 2918, 2883.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos. 3339, 3458, 4142, 3060, 3993, 1825, 3512, 4320, 4074, 4158, 4197, 4311.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos. 4245, 3471, 4349, 3537, 3623, 3467, 3497 4041, 1138, 3559, 3418, 3493, 3503, 3553, 3543.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Carl Martino, felonious assault and battery.

Lewis Rand, assault and battery.

Gurney Tyler, cruelty to children.

S. K. Whitlock, violation of Sabbath.

Joseph Smith, felonious assault and battery.

Thomas Flanigan and John Connolly

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 20, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AIDA—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Frapolli.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—A WIDOW HUNT—TOODLES—Mr. J. S. Clarke.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BACHELORS—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

STANDARD THEATRE.—MIGNON—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Miss Ida Jeffreys, Mr. William Harris.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE EXILES—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—SERPENT AND THE DOVE.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND CONCEALMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—BRONCHO HORSES—EDUCATED DOGS. Day and Evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—LECTURE, "Our First Baby," Mr. E. J. De Cordova.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, colder, partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, and rising barometer.

Secretary SHERMAN is reported to have taken before the Senate Finance Committee yesterday the ground that the remonetization of silver was an aid to resumption, and that the Silver bill had been productive of good by increasing foreign confidence in our bonds, "by reason of the fact that our own people took them up in large quantities." Mr. SHERMAN has held nearly every shade of financial opinion during his long political career, and he appears to retain some remnants of all of them. The patchwork product which, for want of a better name, must be called his financial creed, is, therefore, more picturesque than satisfactory. It is certainly not the kind of creed which ought to be held by the chief financial officer of the Government at a time when the majority in both houses of Congress seem to be bent on breaking down every barrier against the debasement of the currency and the repudiation of the debt. The remonetization of silver is undoubtedly an aid to resumption—in silver; and the absorption of bonds in this market at relatively low prices is merely a proof that there is a good deal of money in the country, that can find no more profitable investment. If Mr. SHERMAN proposes to get down to the level of the silver fanatics, why does he not appeal to them to keep open some means of employment for their favorite metal, by sustaining the Resumption act as the only method of substituting a depreciated coin for a promise to pay, which, once more dishonored, would become a "cheaper" currency even than the new dollar, and one, therefore, admirably calculated to keep the dollar out of circulation?

Forty millions was about the sum which the Democrats used to say they would save in the annual expenditures of the Government. Their "reform" campaign is over, and the Democrats in the House are putting through, with what silence they may, the deficiency bills needed to cover up their trickery. Several branches of the public service have been crippled by the deliberate attempt of the Democratic House to deceive the country. It has been pretended that a failure to appropriate money to pay the actual expenses of the service was a retrenchment. The officers of the Army and Navy, to whom the nation is under binding obligations, have not been paid. The House pretended to economize in its own expenditures also, yet there is now pending a deficiency bill, to pay bills to the amount of $48,000, ordered by the House, under the head of "contingencies," and another bill of like character reported last week, is designed to cover a deficiency of $20,000. It is not safe to say that the Democratic House has saved any money until all of the deficiencies are brought up and the accounts balanced.

The inflammable timber question was up again in the Senate yesterday, and Mr. BLAINE, who is really talking too much, learned one or two things new to him. For example, speaking of the efforts of the Secretary of the Interior to punish timber-thieves, he declared, in his usual confident manner, that this was the proper duty of the Secretary of the Navy. This point has been made before by equally ill-informed persons. Senator HOAR promptly showed that the gurdianship of timber belonging to the United States was long since transferred from the Navy Department to that of the Interior. To say that pine lands in Montana or the Sierra Nevada are under the protection of the Secretary of the Navy, is about as absurd as Senator BLAINE'S other statement, that the collection of stumpage dues is a new and strange invention of the present Secretary of the Interior.

The Washington *Union* quotes from a "Western paper" a statement purporting to be an editorial utterance of THE TIMES to the effect that there must come in this country "a change of ownership of the soil, and the creation of a class of landlords on the one hand, and of tenancy farmers on the other." After previous explanations of this extract, which has been traveling around among Greenback and "Labor Reform" organs for more than a year, it should hardly be necessary for us to repeat that no such opinion was ever expressed in the editorial columns of THE TIMES. A communicated article on that thesis did appear on the sixth page of THE WEEKLY TIMES among other general topics of agricultural discussion. Any Western or other paper which credits THE TIMES with the responsibility for the opinions expressed in that article is simply guilty of willful misrepresentation.

The Grand Duke NICHOLAS' proposal to visit Constantinople by sea and receive the Sultan on board the imperial yacht, in order to avoid the irritating effect of a Russian military escort passing through the streets of the city, has as yet received no definite answer from the Porte; but the suggestion palpably implies a disposition on Russia's part to conciliate her vanquished opponent and, perhaps, to test the sincerity of the latter's recent declaration, that in the event of an actual breach between England and Russia she intends to observe a strict neutrality. On the other hand, the arrival of 25,000 Russian troops at Tchataldja, to the west of Constantinople, as well as the prolonged detention of the Imperial Guard, show that the conquerors do not trust exclusively to fair words, and the declaration just put forth by the Russian Cabinet, that "no interference can be permitted as regards either Armenia, Bessarabia, or the war indemnity," is, under existing circumstances, little short of an open defiance. The relations of Russia herself, however, with her late allies are becoming more and more unsatisfactory. Roumania's attitude is as firm as ever, and the violent behavior of the Servian *corps d'armée* occupying Vranja, which has refused to evacuate the town "unless forced to do so," is an ominous symptom in such a crisis as the present. Prince BISMARCK'S announcement that Russia has consented, "by his advice," to submit the whole treaty to the Congress, has been coldly received, and the rumored concentration of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier, whether true or not, is producing general excitement. In a word, the one really satisfactory item of news in the Eastern budget is the reopening of the Danube, which will, it is hoped, be completed by Thursday morning.

The whirligig of time brings its revenges. Spain sent her *conquistadores* to grab what they could in the Western hemisphere, and the New World recently retaliated by sending Police Commissioner SMITH to recover the "Pearl of the Antilles" from the hands of Spain. The dominion of the Spanish Main was secured by hard knocks—after the fashion of that time; the release of Cuba was to be obtained by hard cash—after the fashion of our time. The price was to be one hundred million of dollars in bonds, issued by "free Cuba" and guaranteed by the United States; the fee to Gen. SMITH for negotiating the purchase was to be the modest one of three or four millions. Albeit our versatile Police Commissioner was chosen "on account of his thorough competency for the mission," he failed at Madrid, probably because Spain is one of the countries in which the sentiment of national pride is not yet extinct. It is only the most skeptical mind, however, which can fail to discern a close connection between the recent settlement with the Cuban insurgents and the threats about coming intervention which Gen. SMITH was authorized to deliver at the Escurial. Haughty Spain understood that the time for trifling had gone by when a New-York Police Commissioner came with a veiled menace and a scheme for the purchase of Cuba.

PACIFIC RAILROADS IN THE SENATE.

Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS' glibness of tongue serves him well in a law court, but in the Senate of the United States it fails to make the worse appear the better reason or to win respect for the recommendations of the Committee on Railroads. A comparison of the *personnel* of that committee with the *personnel* of the Judiciary Committee would alone suffice to determine which of the two is entitled to the weightier consideration. Their respective propositions in regard to the Pacific Railroad indebtedness are in harmony with the same fact. The Judiciary Committee's bill is not a perfect measure. It errs, we think, in undertaking to define the meaning of "net earnings," while the question is pending elsewhere, awaiting a judicial decision; and it seems needlessly to interfere with the original agreement between the Government and the companies with reference to the retention of the earnings on account of Government transportation. These are matters concerning which Mr. THURMAN could very well afford to concede something, with the double purpose of adhering as far as may be to the letter of the existing contract, and of indicating a willingness to seek a common basis of action. Apart from these provisions, the Judiciary bill commends itself to the country by its obvious intent to protect public interests. There is nothing sinister about it. Even its errors lean to the side of the people. The Railroad Committee's bill, on the other hand, is sinister throughout. The public are not cared for in its provisions,—only the companies. We ought not to wonder, perhaps, that a committee a majority of whose members report favorably Mr. SCOTT'S scheme for plundering the Treasury, is not averse to Mr. JAY GOULD'S devices for depriving the Treasury of its due. Why $40,000,000 or $50,000,000, with interest for fifty years, should be paid out of the nation's purse to build the Texas Pacific, when the Southern Pacific stands ready to do the work without grant or loan of any kind, is a puzzle that can be explained only by a committee that would allow the existing trans-continental route to increase indefinitely its indebtedness to the Government. Lawyers like Mr. MATTHEWS, and financiers like Mr. DORSEY may have excellent reasons for preferring the course adopted by the Railroad Committee, but they will have difficulty in inducing the country to indorse their recommendations.

The impression produced by a comparison of the two funding bills, their scope and purposes, the motives in which they respectively originate and the ends they are likely to serve, is not changed by the discussion of the general question, whether Congress may constitutionally legislate at all against the will of the companies. Mr. MATTHEWS will have to take many lessons in the art of special pleading before he can persuade Congress that the equitable obligations of corporate charters may be disregarded with impunity. His argument, if it amount to anything, means that for twenty-two years more Mr. JAY GOULD may go on squeezing dividends out of the Union Pacific, while the National Treasury pays interest on the capital it loaned to the road. Until the year 1900—according to Mr. MATTHEWS—Mr. GOULD is free to take all the road can be made to yield, without making any provision for repaying to the Treasury the amount of its loan and the enormous amount of interest that will then have been advanced on account of it. To state the position thus nakedly is to show how untenable it is. Mr. CHRISTIANCY'S citation of authorities to prove that Congress, while bound to uphold property and vested rights, may so legislate as to compel the companies to provide a sinking fund, does but confirm the conclusion at which the unprofessional public mind had already arrived. Quibbles cannot overcome equity, and certainly no principle of equity is clearer than that which sustains the demand for preparation for the payment of debt that will otherwise be unmanageable.

The expediency of such preparation is not denied by the companies, and the statement has been made in their behalf that, in the absence of legislation, they will—each for itself—voluntarily establish a sinking fund for the attainment of the purpose aimed at by the Judiciary Committee. The announcement comes too late to inspire confidence. Had it been made earlier, and had the plan been carried out in good faith, the present quarrel would not have occurred. Whatever feeling may have existed in individual cases, the general feeling has not been one of which the companies could reasonably complain. As long as their struggles lasted, and their financial capacity was in doubt, there was a disposition to treat them generously. Circumstances have changed since then. The prosperity they have realized has exceeded the dreams of their promoters. Their credit is established. Their stock, once nearly worthless, yields large dividends. So abundant are their means that they have invested millions in building, or aiding, tributary roads. All this time the fast-accumulating debt to the Government has been unattended to. Not a single step has been taken, practically, toward the creation of a fund which is not more necessary for the protection of the Treasury than for the ultimate security of the roads themselves. If, then, the legislation that threatens them is a little more stringent than they would have it, they must remember that the real responsibility rests upon their own shoulders.

Even now their professed desire to contribute to a sinking fund is rendered doubtful by the course pursued by their friends of the Senate Committee on Railroads. The aim of Mr. MATTHEWS seems to be less the enactment of a just measure than the defeat of any measure not actually dictated by the companies. The continuance of these tactics precludes the hope of a compromise,—of any settlement that shall be concurred in by both of the parties to the controversy. One measure antagonizes the other, and the debate goes on day after day without the slightest approach to an understanding between the companies and the guardians of the Treasury. This state of things is worse for the companies than for the Government, partly because it makes everything connected with their future uncertain, partly because the longer the settlement is delayed the harsher its terms will probably become. The account must be balanced some day, and if no effort be made to adjust it in an amicable spirit, the companies cannot complain that their remonstrances are unheeded. The first mistake they committed was the failure to initiate the formation of a sinking fund. Still worse will be their error if they rest satisfied with the championship of the Matthewses, the Dorseys, and the Mitchells of the Senate, and allow the debate to close without an earnest attempt to effect a settlement. They have more to hope for from a modification of the Judiciary Committee's bill than from a fight to secure its defeat.

THE HONEST-MONEY LEAGUE.

A movement has just been set on foot in Chicago, which cannot fail to do good. It is the organization of "The Honest-Money League of the North-west," and it was begun, on Friday evening last, at a meeting which was attended by business men and financiers of high standing from Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and, we believe, Michigan. The President of the meeting was Mr. GEORGE W. ALLEN, of Milwaukee, and Mr. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, late member of Congress from the Milwaukee district, also took part. Mr. ALLEN significantly remarked that it "was a fight for our firesides," showing that there are not lacking Western men who understand the meaning of the inflation and repudiation movement, and to what lengths the leaders of this movement are prepared to go.

The platform of the League is a plain and clearly-drawn paper. The following are the negative and positive statements of principles contained in it: "Opposition to all paper inflation and consequent depreciation. In favor of coin and paper of equal value and equal purchasing power, and convertible into each other at the will of the holder." After declaring that "the experience of all civilized nations proves that gold and silver possess stability of value in a greater degree than any other metals, and are, therefore, the best standard of value, and in connection with paper representatives convertible into them on demand, the only safe and uniform circulating mediums," and that "the Constitution contemplates only the use of the precious metals as a standard of value," the platform goes on to say:

"National honor, and both national and individual prosperity, demand a return to the standard of value recognized in the Constitution, and, with our present paper currency almost at par with coin, to delay such return and authorize new issue of irredeemable paper would only lead to further depreciation, till, as in all past experiments of the kind, the paper would become worthless, leaving us without any reliable circulating medium, and entailing destruction on all industry, and misery and poverty on the masses of the people."

And it adds:

"We have now an abundance of money to supply all the wants of trade; our paper currency is rapidly approaching the uniformity and stability of the coin standards, and, if left free from further legislative changes, it will soon, by force of natural laws, go into general circulation, and general confidence and prosperity will be restored to the country."

On Monday evening a meeting was held in Milwaukee to establish a branch of the League, and the Executive Committee was instructed—

"To take into consideration the advisability of putting an honest-money ticket in the field at the coming election, and to sink all political differences between the two parties, Democrats and Republicans."

It will thus be seen that the movement is earnest and practical, that it is not in any sense partisan, and that its authors intend to push it by all the means open to them.

The League recognizes silver as well as gold as a basis of our currency, but it does so in a manner that forbids us to suppose that its leaders are in any degree bitten by the mania which lay at the bottom of the original silver movement. It expressly declares that silver is fit for this use only when it is of equal value with gold, and it advocates paper money only when it is convertible at the will of the holder into either of the two kinds of coin. Moreover, it explicitly opposes any further legislation, thus taking a stand distinctly for silver coinage, restricted in amount, and payable from the Treasury only on a par with gold. With such advocacy of silver as this, no sound-money man need quarrel. He may think that the leaders of the League expect impossible things, and that under the scheme now legally adopted and favored by them there will be very little silver used either as currency or the basis of currency. And he must concede that there is nothing of the repudiation spirit in accepting silver as it stands to-day, while resisting any attempt to break down the restrictions which protect the country from the real purposes of the silver party.

And, after all, the Honest-money League only show a clear appreciation of the direct and inevitable tendency of the silver movement in setting themselves against paper inflation. Silver, even as unlimited legal tender, in unlimited quantities, and with the utmost discount to which it could be subjected, was only a stepping-stone for the party which projected it. What they were really after, and what they expected silver remonetization to lead down to, was more paper money. This is shown by so many and such convincing facts that it is hardly worth while recounting them. The repeal of the Resumption act, and the introduction of a swarm of measures for the abolition of the national banks, are enough of themselves to betray the actual designs of the men who were so strenuous for silver.

It is an encouraging sign to see the sound business men of the North-west, that vast and powerful section, so rich in natural resources and in the energy and enterprise of its people, taking practical steps to stop the tide of repudiation which threatens the prosperity and the honor of the whole country, and particularly of that region. We have always held that the basis of the inflation movement was the repudiation sentiment; and that the nearer it came to gratifying that sentiment the stronger it would be found to be. This fact was demonstrated by the constantly-recurring efforts of the paper-money men to assail the public credit, and to undermine the obligations of debtors everywhere. The attempts to make the 5-20 bonds payable in paper, to remove the limit to the issue of greenbacks, to repeal the pledge of March, 1869, for the payment of the public debt in coin, for the reissue of the greenbacks which had been paid, for the destruction of the Government's coin revenue by the payment of Customs dues in gold, and finally the Stanley Matthews resolutions declaring the bonds payable in depreciated silver, and the passage of the original Silver bill—all these were cumulative proof that inflation meant repudiation, and that it was pushed so intently because it was expected to lead to repudiation. It was high time that this baleful purpose of the movement was recognized by the sound business men of the section where it has been the strongest, and that it should be met with a counter-movement. It was high time that honest Western men began the "fight for their firesides."

THE SPENCERIAN SYSTEM.

Once more "the shrieks of locality" are heard in Washington. This time it is the diplomatic service which is threatened. Not long since, the question of dividing department clerkships among the States was hotly debated. In the Treasury Department, where there are the most employes of any single civil branch, it has been decreed that the clerks shall be allotted to each State on a basis of population. Of course, this really means that four members of Congress from California, for example, shall have just as many clerkships at their disposal as four Congressmen from the more accessible State of Connecticut. In the first-named case, the Congressmen are not likely to be so overwhelmed with applications as the Connecticut Congressmen. The Californians, if they choose, can draw their quota and trade them off, or take care of their family connections in the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains. There has never been, so far as we know, a serious attempt to regulate the distribution of department clerkships and bureau appointments on a thoroughly equitable basis. It would be easy, therefore, to put off an unpopular Congressman with his numerical proportion of places, while the places themselves would all be in the lower grade. But a favored Congressman, like Mr. FOSTER, for example, could draw his quota of clerkships from high-class desks.

There seems to be a growing suspicion that Ohio has an undue share of Government appointments. This was asserted, with much iteration, last Summer, when an ingenious person in the Treasury Department figured out that Ohio, on a basis of male voting population, was yet short of her quota by about 1.61/2 men. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for a month after the publication of this statement, was unable to furnish transportation for its eastward-bound passengers. About this time, COMLY was appointed to six or eight foreign places, and the flow was checked. Senator SPENCER, of Alabama, and, more recently and persistently, of the Black Hills, proposes a radical remedy for all inter-State wrangling and jangling. He would begin at the diplomatic service. In the diplomatic service, the Senator from the Black Hills (we mean from Alabama,) thinks that some States have more places than others. His amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill provides that no more money shall be paid out on account of the foreign diplomatic service until the appointments therein are so arranged as to be equally distributed between the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population. We can well imagine that when the Minister to France, the Minister to Hawaii, and the Consul at Frankfort hear of this they will gnash their teeth. They all represent one State.

This is all very well as far as it goes; but the Spencerian system of diplomatic appointments would not overcome that difficulty of adjusting proportions, which, as we have pointed out, exists in the humbler branch of service in the departments. We have only three or four first-class foreign missions. How many second-class missions equal one of the first class? And how many Secretaries of Legation make one second-class mission? How many Consuls equal one first-class Secretary of Legation? And how many Commercial Agents will it take to balance one $1,500 Consul? These are questions which must be met if we are to proceed to readjust the Diplomatic and Consular service of the country "according to population," as the Spencerian system provides. Take Ohio, for example, as a partially-satisfied applicant for places in the service. Gen. NOYES is Minister to France, Gen. COMLY Minister to Hawaii, Capt. LEE is Consul at Frankfort, and another Ohio person is Consul at Nassau, New Providence. This by way of beginning. Of course, we cannot be expected to go into local details and discover how far the relative claims of Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS and the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment have been met. But, under the Spencerian system, it will be absolutely necessary to decide how many first-class, or second-class, or third-class missions the State of New-York would be entitled to, on a basis of population, to offset the four appointments just named.

Then, again, should not the relative merits of the appointees cut some figure in the case as it will be presented under the Spencerian system? COMLY, for example; it would take at least twenty Consuls to offset COMLY. The Republic was kept in a ferment for five weeks while COMLY was making up his mind where he wanted to go. One day he was going to Switzerland; then he had decided on Guatemala; and then, discontentedly scanning the mortality reports, he decided on Egypt; and, after flirting with Cape Colony, Norway, and Mesopotamia, his baleful eye fell upon the Sandwich Islands. It took him five more weeks to get out of the country; and the telegraphic wires were kept red-hot with reports of all that he said, did, and endured until he was wafted westward from San Francisco, and was fondly thought to be lost in the illimitable bosom of the Pacific Ocean. Now he has begun to fire back at us a series of diplomatic notes through the columns of his paper, the *Ohio State Journal*. One of these was read in the House the other day, during a debate on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill. According to the solemn *Record*, "the reading of the dispatch was frequently interrupted by laughter." The dispatch described the Minister's duties on the arrival of an American man-of-war at Honolulu. It represented Gen. COMLY as very much bored by the dignities of his position. And every step of the diplomatic progress in this particular event was marked with "and then they all take a drink." Drink what? Does this Administration allow a son of Ohio to "take a drink" as United States Minister? Let us hope not. The Minister, too, in winding up his dispatch, says, "the devil is to pay if the foreign representatives do not receive their return call before the week is out." Does the Administration permit its foreign representatives to use "cuss-words"? Let us hope not. But COMLY'S real greatness is admirably described in the free-and-easy dispatch in which he tells us how irksome are the burdens of pomp. The Spencerian system ought to bring relief to such a man. But, as long as he is in the service, how shall we calculate how many lesser men it will take to balance him?

A RECENT INCIDENT.

An incident in which Dr. MARY WALKER'S trousers took a leading part occurred in Washington the other day. It would be wrong to pass it by unnoticed, since it is adapted to impress upon the public mind an important truth. Let us, therefore, in a thoughtful and philosophic spirit, rehearse this incident, and then proceed to draw from it the appropriate lesson.

Dr. WALKER, clad in the majesty of trousers and the splendor of a frock coat, lately entered one of the public offices, and sat down in the waiting-room to wait her turn to be admitted to the official presence. Among the men who were present was one who was regaling himself with a cigar. Strange as it may seem, although Dr. WALKER has learned how to put on trousers, and, unlike Mrs. SWISSHELM, knows that they cannot be put on over the head, she has never yet acquired the masculine habit of smoking, and detests a cigar as much as she would were she clad in the black bombazine garments of a maiden lady of advanced age. The smoke of the cigar in the official waiting-room was an offense to her nose, and accordingly, with her characteristic fearlessness, she ordered the smoker to throw his cigar away, and informed him that he ought to be ashamed of himself for smoking in the presence of a lady.

The smoker was a courteous, but also a firm and determined, man, and he declined to obey Dr. WALKER'S order without a previous investigation of her right to issue it. He remarked that, while he conceded that it would be wrong for him to smoke in the presence of a lady, he was unaware that any member of the feebler sex was present. "You, my dear Sir," he continued, addressing Dr. WALKER, and apparently mistaking her for a man, "are wrong in suggesting that there is a lady present. The moment a lady enters I will cease smoking, but until then I claim the right to smoke without interference." To this lucid exposition of the smoker's alleged rights Dr. WALKER replied that she was a lady, and that he knew it perfectly well, and was guilty of great rudeness in pretending to ignore it. In these circumstances a weak man would have yielded and thrown away his cigar, but the smoker was not that kind of man. He said that he must differ with Dr. WALKER in her estimate of her sex. "You have," he explained, "the trousers, the coat, the hat, the cane, and all the outward and visible marks of masculinity. On the face of your clothing you are unquestionably a man, and I have no right to accept your word to the contrary unless it is sustained by evidence." On being informed in reply that he was a mean thing, the imperturbable smoker aggravated his offense by taking still more decided ground, and asserting that, on second thoughts, he must decline to receive any alleged evidence as to the question at issue, since he had no right to go behind the returns and inquire into matters that any respectable court would decide to be *alsunde*. Probably it was the use of this opprobious Latin epithet that drove Dr. WALKER to temporary madness. No sooner had the smoker uttered it than she rose up, snatched his cigar from his mouth, and threw it out of the window.

Such was—at least in substance—the thrilling incident which last week startled the smoking population of Washington. From it we learn that while Dr. WALKER represents herself outwardly to be a man, she claims to be a woman whenever she can thereby appropriate any of the rights of the female sex. Instead of being content to be either a man or a woman, she insists upon enjoying the privileges of both. She wears the trousers of one sex, and demands to be treated with the consideration, in matters of smoke, which is due to the other. In a country where the whole political fabric rests upon the assumption that all men are equal, this audacious being assumes to be a man with all the female improvements, and insists upon compound rights to which no other American lays claim. Her conduct is, in principle, directly in conflict with the Declaration of Independence. We may pass over the incidental breaches of the peace which inevitably result from her unprecedented claims, but no true patriot can overlook her active hostility to the great political doctrine of the equality of the race.

What must be demanded by all who have the interests of the Republic at heart is the re-feminization of Dr. WALKER. According to her own admission she was originally exclusively a woman. Her apparent defeminization was accomplished secretly and with closed doors, by the aid of trousers. The time has come when this great wrong must be righted, and she must be relegated to her original femininity. We must insist that the policy of this county shall be bisexual as well as bimetallic. We must have both men and women, and we must resist any attempt to combine the two sexes in one person, as Dr. WALKER has attempted to do. Her trousers must be taken from her—where and how is, of course, a matter of detail—and henceforth, clad in the garments of her native sex, the refeminized Dr. MARY WALKER will no longer tyrannize over men with her lofty claims to exercise the joint and several rights of men and women.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Kansas paper reports that the wheat fields are "just glorious."

The first Connecticut River shad were caught at Lyme on Thursday last.

Tennessee has 4,591 public schools, an increase of 694 over last year.

The Philadelphia Women's Medical College graduated 17 female physicians on Thursday.

The Ohio Republican State Committee is to hold a meeting in Columbus on Wednesday, April 17.

A Pennsylvania Justice of Peace, who has no legs, is accused of running away with his young female cousin.

A Georgia lady has obtained honorable mention in the papers of her State by being the happy possessor of 18 cats.

Friends of Gov. Houston, of Alabama, count up 14 papers in the State favoring his election to the United States Senate.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* wishes to have some of the Northern fox-hunters invited to spend a season in that section.

To those about to marry—the proposed Tariff bill contains a clause reading: "Matches of all kind, 35 per centum ad valorem."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* predicts that Senator Thurman will be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and that Gen. Grant will take up his residence in Washington on the 4th of March, 1881.

Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, has given Prof. Mears, of Hamilton College, $100, to be applied to the increase of the library of metaphysical works which the Professor is collecting for the use of his department.

The Albany *Press* estimates that the trial of Superintendent Smyth will cost the State $20,000, "unless counsel should render their bills on a similar basis to those against insurance companies—in which case it may reach $100,000, or more."

Congressman House wrote to Tennessee on the 12th inst. concerning the Pension bill: "The vote, it is thought, will be a close one, but I hope, and the friends of the measure generally think, it will pass the House. This, however, is not certain."

Speaking of its wish that Toombs should be elected Governor of Georgia, the Columbus *Enquirer* says: "Some claim he is not a citizen of the United States. He may not be in the Radical sense, but if he is elected he will certainly fill the office. He is an honored citizen of Georgia."

A correspondent of *Harper's Magazine* sends to "the Drawer" a copy of an order received by a Broome County dentist, which says: "My mouth is three inches across, five-eight inches threw the jaw. Sum humoky on the edge. Shaped like a hoss-shew, toe forrard. If you want me to be more pertikler, I shal have to cum thar."

Speaking of the sad fate of several of the past Congressmen of Kansas, the Lawrence *Journal* says: "Martin F. Conway, who was at one time a man of brilliant parts and promises, is now in an insane asylum. Parrott, the accomplished orator and genial gentleman, is an insane wreck; Lane died by his own hand, and Cart. Wilder met an early death by consumption. Truly, it is a sad record."

The Philadelphia *Record* says that a gentleman has received a note from one of four State Representatives from that city who voted to close the Zoological Collection to the public on Sunday, which reads: "Yours of the 14th came to hand and will say in return of your threats. my Peopal did not say how i should vote appon the Sunday question and for that reason i went according to my own wishes As for me beeing Politicaley dead if i vote for the Bill on the 3d Reading I will say that i Can be perswaided but not drivin by any Threats that you or ady one else Can make."

The New-Orleans *Democrat* is very anxious to have the Militia of Louisiana organized at once, and says: "But few of the Radical leaders and ruffians have left this State—there is no reason why they should; they go wholly unpunished—they are lingering here yet, waiting, hoping for some opportunity to revive the days of Warmoth and Kellogg. In the event of disturbances, which are always possible as long as these demagogues are among us, how could we stop them? Durell's midnight order, the 4th of January, 1875, must ever preclude Louisiana from calling in the aid of the Federal Government. The idea is impossible, undemocratic, horrible. Louisiana, in all contingencies, must depend upon her sons alone. What we need now is a regular Militia, uniformed, well equipped, well armed, and well drilled."

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the article of to-day's issue of the TIMES, entitled "The Pay of Army Officers," there occurs the following:

"But there is good reason why Adjt.-Gen. Townsend should give his support toward paying officers from $500 to $900 more per annum while doing nothing but their duty at West Point. He has a son, Second Lieut. Thomas G. Townsend, Sixth Infantry, on special duty at West Point. Is any further argument required?"

I would like to correct the impression that such an insinuation might create by giving these facts, viz.: I am that son. I receive no additional pay while on duty at the United States Military Academy, but the same as that which I would have were I stationed with my company at Fort Peck, Montana. Nor do I get any allowances other than I would be entitled to there; but on the contrary fewer, for here I have only one room—containing no furniture provided by the Government—nor do I get compensation for the balance due me.

THOMAS G. TOWNSEND,
Second Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, U. S. A.
WEST POINT, Monday, March 18, 1878.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

MR. ALVORD'S NUMEROUS SUCCESSES.

THE BILL ORDERED TO A THIRD READING IN THE ASSEMBLY—CHANGES IN SENATE DISTRICTS—A GOOD-NATURED BUT SHARP CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Apportionment bill was ordered to a third reading in the House this morning. There was little time lost in talking, but much was devoted to voting, and Mr. Alvord carried every point, with a single exception. The Democrats followed the same procedure as they did on the last occasion, offering all their amendments in Committee of the Whole, calling for a count by tellers, and when in the House, renewing them and calling the roll upon each. The advantage sought by offering single amendments was that some member on the opposite side might be secured by an advantage it might propose for his county, but the Democrats had got all they could in this direction when they obtained Keator's vote on giving another member to Ulster. Mr. Alvord concluded it was best to let this go, by which move he got back Keator for the rest of the bill, and by also giving two members to Columbia County he secured the vote of *Proper*, the Democratic member from that county. The efforts of the Democrats were directed this morning exclusively to attacking the purely Republican counties. The opening of the proceedings on the bill was made by Mr. Alvord, who undid the adverse vote given last Thursday, by moving that one member be taken from Niagara and given to Cattaraugus. This was briefly opposed by Messrs. Piper and Loveland, the Niagara members, and by Mr. Brooks. Mr. Alvord briefly replied. On a count the vote stood yeas, 58, nays, 49. Mr. Alvord then moved that one member be taken from Suffolk and given to Broome. Upon this motion he was beaten, because some outside talk had been made by certain injudicious Republican members, which indicated that this motion was to be made in a spirit of revenge on the Democratic member from that county. When the vote was taken, Messrs. Sheard, Waring, and Wilbur would not vote at all, and Mr. Skinner and Mr. Gilbert voted with the Democrats. The vote stood yeas 51, nays 55. This vote made the Democrats think that the Republicans had broken, but the next undeceived them. Mr. Piper moved that one member be taken from Washington and given to Niagara. Lost, 55 to 59. Mr. Loveland moved that one member be taken from Wayne and given to Niagara. Lost, 52 to 59. Mr. James Daly moved that one member be taken from Cattaraugus and one from Columbia and be given to New-York. Lost, 51 to 59. Mr. Strack moved that one member be taken from Onondaga and given to New-York. This was a perfectly ridiculous motion. It was lost, 42 to 56. Mr. Brooks moved to take one from Washington and one from Wayne, and that they be added to New-York. Lost, 51 to 56. Mr. Alvord followed with motions to change the boundaries of the following Senate districts in accordance with what had been agreed upon in the Republican caucus:

The Fifth Senatorial District shall consist of the County of Richmond, the present first section of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, so much of the present Ninth Ward of said City as lies between Houston, Hancock, Bleecker, and Carmine streets, the Sixth-avenue, Bleeker, and Leroy streets, and the North or Hudson River, and so much of the Fifteenth Ward of said City as lies between Sixth-avenue, Carmine, Bleeker, Hancock, and Houston streets, Broadway and West Fourth street.

The Sixth Senatorial District shall consist of the present Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York; so much of the present Tenth Ward of said City as lies between the Bowery, Division, and Canal streets, and all of the present Eleventh Ward of said City save so much thereof as lies between East Thirteenth and East Fourteenth streets, Avenue B and the East River.

The Seventh Senate District shall consist of the present Fourteenth Ward of the City of New-York; all of the present Tenth Ward of the said City, save so much thereof as lies within the Bowery, Division, and Canal streets; all of the present Seventeenth Ward of said City save so much as lies between East Thirteenth and East Fourteenth streets, Avenue B, and Third-avenue, and between Third-avenue, East Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue, and the Bowery, and so much of the present Fifteenth Ward of said City as lies between the Bowery, East Fourth-street, Broadway, and East Houston-street.

The Eighth Senate District shall consist of the present Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, so much of the present Ninth Ward of said City as lies between the North or Hudson River, Leroy-street, Bleecker-street, Cornelia-street, Sixth-avenue, and West Fourteenth-street; so much of the present Fifteenth Ward of said City as lies between West Fourth-street, East Fourth-street, the Bowery, Fourth-avenue, West Fourteenth-street, and Sixth-avenue; so much of the present Seventeenth Ward of said City as lies between the Bowery, Fourth-avenue, East Fourteenth-street, and Third-avenue; so much of the present Eighteenth Ward of said City as lies between East Fourteenth-street, West Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Twenty-sixth-street, and Second-avenue; and so much of the present Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York as lies between East Twenty-sixth-street, the Sixth-avenue, West Twenty-fourth-street, and Second-avenue.

The Ninth Senate District shall consist of the present Twentieth Ward of the City of New-York, and so much of the present Twenty-second Ward of said City as lies between West Fortieth-street, the Sixth-avenue, West Fifty-third-street, and the North or Hudson River.

The Tenth Senate District shall consist of so much of the present Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York as lies between Third-avenue, East Fourteenth-street, Avenue B, and East Thirteenth-street; so much of the present Eleventh Ward of said City as lies between Avenue B, East Fourteenth-street, the East River, and East Thirteenth-street; so much of the present Eighteenth Ward of said City as lies between East Fourteenth-street, Second-avenue, East Twenty-sixth-street, and the East River; so much of the present Twenty-first Ward of said City as lies between East Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, East Fortieth-street and the East River, and so much of the present Nineteenth Ward of said City as lies between East Fortieth-street, West Fortieth-street, Sixth-avenue, and West Seventy-fourth-street; so much of the Central Park as would be easterly of a line drawn in continuation of Sixth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-fourth streets, West Seventy-fourth-street, East Seventy-fourth street, and the East River.

The Eleventh Senate District shall consist of the present Twelfth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New-York; so much of the present Nineteenth Ward of the said City as lies above East and West Seventy-fourth streets, and so much of the present Twenty-second Ward of said City as lies above West Fifty-third-street.

The motion was carried—57 to 56. Mr. Alvord then moved the following changes in the Senate districts: Twenty-sixth—Cayuga, Tompkins, and Tioga. Twenty-seventh—Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, and Yates. Twenty-eighth—Wayne, Ontario, and Livingston. Carried—56 to 52.

The committee then rose. In the House, Mr. Halliday, who has acted as the Democratic leader in this appropriation contest, moved to strike out from the bill all that portion relating to the Senate districts. Yeas and nays were called. A number of pairs were announced, which were put on record, so there should be no mistake. The vote stood—yeas 55, nays 58. After this followed a repetition of all that had been done in Committee of the Whole, in the way of offering amendments, and the roll was called upon all. Each and every one coming from the Democratic side was beaten one after the other without a break. About 1:30 the last was disposed of, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. It will be printed with all the amendments before it comes up for final action. Sixty-one Republicans were present at one time during the morning, and no one left the chamber, Democrat or Republican, without pairing. It is certain that the Republ

the important one of all, allowing licenses to be given to saloons. If the Excise fight is to be begun again this session, it will be a long one.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

TWO NEW-YORK BILLS—THE PIPE LINE BILL READ AND PROGRESSED.

ALBANY, March 19.—In the Senate today several petitions were presented in favor of the passage of the One Cent Ferriage bill. Mr. Pierce presented a petition of citizens of Buffalo asking that the Governor's veto of the Code be sustained. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Robertson, to amend the charter of New-York; one by Mr. Goodwin, relative to discharged convicts, giving each one $10 a year in all cases where the convict was not allowed wages for over-time; one by Mr. Loomis, to create a Board of Railroad Commissioners and to regulate their powers, and one by Mr. Cakley, relative to piers and bulkheads in the City of New-York. Mr. Oakley's bill provides that whenever any persons or corporation engaged in steam transportation shall own or lease any pier or bulkhead, they may erect sheds on same. All structures now erected by the Department of Docks are declared lawful structures, and no vessel shall be placed in any berth on such pier without the consent of the Captain of the Port of New-York. Mr. Robertson's bill provides that the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards in New-York City shall be one Aldermanic district.

The Chair presented the reply of the Police Department of the City of New-York concerning the Police Life Insurance Fund. The report says that on Dec. 31, 1877, there were nine orphans, 96 females, and 114 males, all beneficiaries of the fund. The total income of the fund last year was $65,484, and the payments for that year, $62,367 57.

Mr. R. V. Pierce made an earnest speech in favor of the Pipe Line bill, concluding as follows: "Nor is the City of New-York unmindful of the fact that her interests are imperiled. She well knows that petroleum ranks third in the list of our exports. There is no voice in the City of New-York opposed to this bill, except the railroads. The great commercial City obeys the voice of commercial law, and welcomes all cheap and rapid channels through which products reach her gates. All intelligent business men in these great cities stand aghast at the thought of the Legislature repelling the proffered commerce of the oil fields. Men everywhere are rapidly learning the lesson that true political economy teaches that we should welcome by friendly legislation all measures that tend to cheapen articles consumed by all, and all projects that tend to build up manufactories that will be for the benefit of all. Opportunities like that now offered to us are golden, but they will not always remain subject to our acceptance. If we wait until the 5-inch pipe is laid to Baltimore, our opportunity will have fled. The capital that would have built refineries in our cities and the men who would have operated them will follow the lines of pipe to the more generous Commonwealth, that knows how to protect her own interests and her own people." The bill was read through and progressed.

ANOTHER GUBERNATORIAL VETO.

GOV. ROBINSON'S REASONS FOR NOT APPROVING OF THE HABEAS CORPUS BILL.

ALBANY, March 19.—The following is a copy of the veto Message sent to the Senate today by Gov. Robinson:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, March 19, 1878.

To the Senate:

I return, without my approval, Senate bill No. 74, entitled "An act to amend section 1, article 1, title 1, chapter IX. of part third of the Revised Statutes, entitled, 'Of the writ of habeas corpus and certiorari in certain cases.'" The rule which prevents persons convicted of infamous crimes from testifying in courts of justice is as old as the foundation of our law. It was established in wisdom, and has been approved by experience. It is thought that a person who has been found guilty of murder, robbery, arson, rape, false swearing, or other atrocities, is not worthy of belief, and that testimony thus born of infamy should not be heard to contradict the words of honest men, and that he who had criminally taken the life or property of one citizen should not be allowed to swear away the rights of another. The disqualification of this law has long protected the rights of the innocent from the perjury of the guilty; but, among the many wise and well-settled principles of our law, swept away by the thirteenth chapter of the new Code of Procedure, which went into effect on the 1st of September last, this disability of the infamous was abrogated. Section 832 of that Code removes the disability, and places the convicts in all our prisons on the same level with the best men who are called as witnesses in the courts. Leaders in the purest of citizens, the worst of felons may now demand that his testimony be taken in every court of justice. It is not perceived that I should discuss this innovation further than to make clear the faults of the bill herewith returned. Under the section of the Revised Statutes which this bill proposes to amend, the courts have no power to take on habeas from the walls of a prison a condemned felon, during the term for which he has been sentenced. So that, despite the section of the new Code which I have quoted, the courts have still no power under the old statute to take possession of a convict to secure his evidence. The present bill removes that disability of the courts. If it were made a law, every County and Supreme Court Judge, every Judge of any local court of record, may order any or all prisoners confined in prison, penitentiary, or jail, under sentence of death for murder or arson, or under sentence of life imprisonment for manslaughter, rape, perjury, robbery, or other crime, to be taken from their cells to the remotest limits of the State, and there be held at the pleasure of the court to testify in any trivial suit between two private parties for their own accommodation. I believe that this is not only unwise, but extremely wrong. The prisons and penitentiaries of this State contain over 10,000 convicts; at least one-half of these are persons whose liberty is dangerous; many hundreds are under life sentences for the vilest and most brutal crimes. The efforts to convey them on long journeys through all parts of the State will inevitably lead to many escapes, and will endanger the lives of those who have them in charge, or such as may assist them. Yet, by the terms of this bill, whenever an apparent case is made, the court is bound to order such a bringing of the felon as witness. It may take the murderer from his cell the day before his execution; it may call any number of convicts from our prisons at once. It may subject the officers of our penal institutions to all the dangers of escapes, revolts, and conflicts between convict and keeper not within the secure walls of a prison, but in public highways and conveyances. At the best, and even if this danger be avoided, the bringing of the vilest felons from our prison cells into court, and on the witness-stand, returning them again from the witness-stand to the prison cell cannot be regarded otherwise than as a pollution of the very temples of justice. I cannot imagine any necessity for such an extraordinary innovation. I have never known the due administration of justice to be impeded from the want of testimony from the prisons and penitentiaries. It is true that there are some persons in prison who ought not to be there, and who are not utterly vile and unworthy. In all such cases where their testimony is absolutely necessary to prevent a failure of justice, the Governor has the power, and has uniformly exercised it, of granting a pardon, with restoration to citizenship, which enables the witness to appear upon the stand under more favorable circumstances than would surround him if he were brought from prison into court to be taken hence to prison again. In my judgment the efficiency and purity of the administration of justice in our courts will be best promoted by leaving the law, in these respects, as it has stood for ages. I. ROBINSON.

MR. HERRING AS A WITNESS.

MORE SURPRISES IN THE PURDY-MORRIS CASE—THE TESTIMONY ALL IN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—The last of the witnesses has been called in the Purdy-Morris case. All the evidence is in, and nothing remains now but the summing up on both sides. The Assembly chamber was filled this afternoon to hear the testimony of Scott, and John Duffy, the assistant jailer of the jail at White Plains. Both were called by Mr. Herring—Scott to give some further evidence on matters of detail of no great importance, while Duffy was called to testify mainly that he did not see, nor had not seen, some person of the name of Hickie, which he did very emphatically. Mr. Purdy took him in hand for cross-examination, and brought out the fact that Mr. Herring and Mr. Morris had visited the White Plains Jail when the repeaters who had been indicted by Mr. Purdy were there, and one of these men the same night told him [witness] that Mr. Herring had wanted them to go to Albany to testify that they voted for Purdy. The witness said to him, "Did you vote for him?" The man replied, "Not by a——sight. It was Morris." This testimony, which was quite unexpected, induced Mr. Herring to the necessity of impeaching his own witness. He did so by being sworn and himself taking the witness-stand, where he swore that Mr. Morris was not with him at the jail; that he had no such conversation as the last witness testified to, and that all that witness said was false. When Mr. Herring had finished his statement the Chairman, Mr. Terry, asked Mr. Purdy if he desired to cross-examine. Mr. Purdy submitted whether it would be in good taste for him to do so. "He is your witness, Mr. Purdy," replied Mr. Terry. "Go on." Mr. Purdy therefore subjected Mr. Herring to considerable questioning, made him tell that he was District Attorney in New-York at a salary of $5,000 per annum; that he had been retained by Mr. Morris in November last; that he could not recollect how many times or how long he had been in Albany on the case; that he did have a conversation with one of the repeaters in the prison, Mat Morris was with him in White Plains on that day, but only went into the court-house, which adjoins and is connected with the jail. Mr. Purdy also asked Mr. Herring where he first met and how he came to meet certain repeaters he had produced as witnesses, but the witness declined to answer. Mr. Purdy further asked him if he did not know, when he got Scotty locked up in the Tombs, that Scotty was under subpœna to appear as a witness in Albany. Mr. Herring replied that he did not know it "as a fact." Two or three other witnesses were called, but their testimony was not important. Duffy, however, on re-cross-examination acknowledged that he was angry at Mr. Herring for compelling him to come to Albany and having him attached, and had said he would make it warm for him before he was through.

This case will go into legislative history as one of the longest, hardest fought, and possibly as one of the most amusing of its kind. It has been full of surprises from first to last. Fully 1,000 pages of testimony have been taken in the case. There will be a glorious circus when it is brought before the House for final decision.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mme. Marie Rôze made her first appearance in this City at Booth's Theatre, last evening. Her début brought together a large and brilliant audience, and the impression produced by her labors was of the most favorable kind. "La Favorita" was the opera, with Mme. Rôze as *Leonora*, Mr. Tom Karl as *Fernando*, Mr. Verdi as *King Alfonso*, and Mr. Conly as *Baldassare*. The progress of the representation was smooth, and each of its particularly dramatic stages was followed by hearty applause. As might have been anticipated, the interest of the performance centred in Mme. Rôze. This lady is an artist of great gifts and culture. Her voice is a pure and fresh mezzo-soprano, clear and pleasant if not very broad in the upper tones, very fine in the medium, and rich and full below. Her vocal method is simple and elegant enough to be considered as Italian, and sufficiently sentimental, if we may so put it, to afford evidence of the influence of French art, which let us add, has done much for every singer of importance now before the public. The prominent characteristics of her acting are sensibility, pathos, and refinement, her bearing is easy and graceful, and her face uncommonly beautiful. These facts being kept in mind, her success in Europe and here can be readily accounted for. Her portrayal of *Leonora* yesterday was not one of those magnetic and sweeping efforts the imperfections of which pass unseen in the whirlwind of passion, but it was a personation of extreme correctness, delicacy, variety, and attractiveness. The incidents of the first act established the prima donna in the good graces of the listeners, the proceedings in the second and third strengthened her position, and the tender and touching scenes in act the fourth supplied a happy issue to a very trying task. It is hardly necessary to review, step by step, the story or the music of "La Favorita." The songstress who is cast for *Leonora* finds her chief opportunities for distinction in the duett with *Fernando* in the first act, in the duett with the baritone in the second act, in the too familiar "Ah! mio Fernando," in act the third, and in the whole fourth act. None of them was lost by Mme. Rôze on the occasion under notice. Her impassioned singing of the first duett with *Fernando* was enthusiastically applauded; the duo with the baritone only escaped more unanimous recognition through the inefficiency of Mr. Verdi; the *adagio* of "Ah! mio Fernando," was greeted with so much satisfaction that the artist rather imprudently repeated it, and thereby incurred the penalty of weariness when the quick movement—"Scritto è in ciel"—had to be attacked; and the last act, in its entirety, secured attention and, repeatedly, the welcome interruption of plaudits. Summons before the curtain came with the end of the first act, and attended the dénouements of the third and fourth; the indications that Mme. Rôze had found immediate favor with a New-York audience were, in short, unmistakeable. We mentioned above that the performance passed off smoothly, but cannot admit that it was impressive. Mr. Tom Karl, as *Fernando*, was notably efficient; his two romanzas—and especially the last, "Spirto gentil"—were rendered with surprising expressiveness and purity of tone and phrasing, and, in the dramatic situations of the opera, he acted with intelligence and spirit, and judiciously refrained, as in his singing, from over exertion which would probably have met with unfortunate results. Mr. Conly's excellent bass voice was heartened to with pleasure, and the fresh and bright tones of Miss Lancaster, who represented *Inez*, were applauded in the first act. But in "La Favorita" so much depends upon the baritone that it will be readily inferred that a great deal was lacking the symmetry and impressiveness of the rendering of the opera when we say that Mr. Verdi sang flat from the opening scene to his final appearance; that his voice was in even worse form than on the previous night, and that his style did not once betray by felicitous phrasing, variety of timbre, or appropriate accent, the skill of the first-rate performer required for the personage allotted to him. The chorus, except in the last act, when it was shockingly out of tune, was in passable condition, and the orchestra was kept well in hand by Mr. Behrens. To-night "Aida" is to be given for the second time, and Saturday, Mme. Rôze may be seen as *Mignon*, to which rôle, we may observe, she ought to be far better suited than to *Leonora*, cleverly and successfully though she presented Donizetti's heroine last evening.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL—FIRST SENATE DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report in your Albany news this morning, that the Assembly Committee propose to add Richmond County to Queens and Suffolk in the First District, has occasioned great surprise on Long Island. No proposed bill, either Republican or Democratic, in either house, has suggested but the two counties in that district; and both the majority and minority reports agreed in thus constituting the district of Queens and Suffolk. The Constitution expressly provides that the territory shall be "contiguous" in each district, and Richmond is no more contiguous to Queens than Westchester is to Dutchess, or Albany to Ulster. The solid land of Kings County intervenes. In fact, Richmond is only contiguous to Kings or New-York, and has, constitutionally, to go with one or the other.

In the next place, such a district would be unfair in population. It would contain over 171,000 people to start with, for a 10 years' term, although it is the fastest growing district in the State of the great cities. Even if it were not unconstitutional and too large, there is no community of interest, and no acquaintance or business or social relation between Staten Island and Long Island. Both are suburbs of New-York, and have their connections there, but not with each other. As a party matter it is amazing that such a proposition should be attributed to a Republican source. Queens and Suffolk together are about 1,500 Democratic on an average, and where the Democrats make a bad nomination a Republican Senator can quite certainly be elected; but with Richmond County added, the Democratic preponderance is so great as to discourage all Republican effort, unless under very extraordinary circumstances. The Republicans of Long Island have been fighting for this reapportionment which should give them a chance of success, and are naturally surprised at this late and sudden attempt in a Republican Assembly to hand them over to the Democrats, apparently in the sole interest of the Democratic member for Richmond, whose ambition is surer of gratification in this way than with Richmond left where it belongs.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

LONG ISLAND, Monday, March 18, 1878.

A NEW BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

In Justice Walsh's court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, Jane Ager accused her husband, Hira, with abandoning her. Mrs. Ager testified that she was 57 years of age, and resided until within a few days at No. 76 Henry-street, Brooklyn Heights. For the past month she said she had been compelled to rely wholly upon her son for sustenance, and that for nearly a year she had received only $3 from her husband. The plaintiff's son, a lad of 14 years, testified that out of his weekly earnings his mother managed to exist. The son was closely cross-examined by the father, but nothing of an important nature was elicited. Judge Walsh suggested that the matter be amicably settled. Mr. Ager would not listen to the proposition, and Judge Walsh decided to dismiss the case. Mr. Ager was very indignant at the action of the court, and said to a reporter that had the court allowed him an opportunity he would have explained the facts in the case. He emphatically denied each and every allegation of the plaintiff, and said that in a few days he would bring a counter-charge of adultery and indecent conduct against his wife. Being obliged to be absent from home on business his wife, he alleges, has taken the opportunity to make his home disreputable. He also alleges that on one occasion, upon returning home unexpectedly, he discovered a well-known clergyman residing on the Heights, in company with his wife. Mr. Ayres also said that a short time ago his wife, during his absences from home, destroyed a portion of the household furniture, and from the sale of the remainder received about $150. With this sum she visited Concord, N. H., and after spending the money returned to Brooklyn and instituted the suit for abandonment.

CUBA AND A PROTECTORATE

COMMISSIONER SMITH'S MISSION.

A SCHEME TO FREE THE ISLAND AND MAKE THE UNITED STATES ASSUME THE PROTECTORATE—STATEMENTS OF GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE PLAN—MR. SMITH'S ERRAND ABROAD TO MAKE THINGS RIGHT WITH THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT—HE FAILS OF HIS PURPOSE AND THE PROJECT TAKES A REST.

A reporter of THE TIMES was recently informed of an extraordinary project in the interest of Free Cuba, an account of which is now made public for the first time. Two gentlemen, who occupy prominent places before the public, assured him that the visit of Police Commissioner Smith to Europe was for the advancement of this scheme, his direct mission being to influence Spanish action toward accepting an offer for the purchase of the independence of the island. These gentlemen vouchsafed no farther information on the subject, but a third was found, equally interested and equally competent to speak. This gentleman was very reluctant to say anything, but, learning that some facts were known, consented to make a correct statement rather than have the story published in an incomplete form. In response to inquiries, he said:

Gen. Smith did not go to Europe for the purpose of inspecting any Police or street-cleaning systems, nor for the purpose of pushing his patent-right interests. He may have looked after those things incidentally, as mere side issues; but he went abroad to help along a great international enterprise, that should have succeeded. If it had succeeded it would have made him a millionaire. When a big thing fails it sometimes looks ridiculous. But there was nothing ridiculous about this Cuban scheme. For years the Cubans have been fighting for freedom from Spain. The island has been devastated, and her best blood and estates have been lavishly wasted. The Cubans never can submit thoroughly to Spanish rule. They will inwardly and stubbornly covet independence as long as they have the United States Republic before them as a near and happy example of independence. It is a natural thing for Americans to sympathize with the Cubans. Even after all these years of internal war, Cuba is an extremely rich and productive country. Her trade, of nature, belongs to us. But Spain, in her own interest, has erected a tariff that discriminates against us in commercial relations with Cuba to such an extent that it costs us just 300 per cent. more to import into Cuba those things which we produce most, and can best spare, than it does other countries. Certain well-informed capitalists of New-York know that if Cuba were free, free trade with this country would be one of the first results. Free trade between Cuba and the United States, even in the present weakened condition of the island, would be worth to the commerce of this country, on those things which alone are now interchanged, between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000. With Cuba free and prosperous, the value of that trade would easily double, to say nothing more. Upon these and other considerations, a combination of Americans, Cubans and Spaniards was some time ago formed, with the object of securing the freedom of Cuba, and a protectorate over her by the United States Government. The combination included only men who could be valuable to the undertaking. The Cubans belonging to it were those into whose hands the Government of the island would be most likely to fall in the event of Cuba's freedom; the Spaniards were those most able to secure Spanish concessions, and the Americans were those competent to secure American interference as far as it was needed, and to advance the capital necessary to carry on the negotiations. After long and full interchange of ideas, a definite programme was made out, and agreed to by all parties to the enterprise. The Cubans agreed, in the event of their freedom, to issue $150,000,000 of bonds, at an agreed rate of interest, payable at a period to be settled at the final conference; $100,000,000 of these bonds were to be issued in favor of Spain as a compensation for her relinquishing her right to the island; these bonds were to be indorsed by the United States Government, which was to assume a protectorate over Cuba until their liquidation. The gain to the United States from the new state of affairs and free trade, would be a sufficient inducement for its indorsement of the bonds and assumption of the protectorate, and the latter would enable it to enforce the payment of the bonds. The remaining $50,000,000 of bonds was to be devoted to liquidating Cuba's local indebtedness, reorganizing its Government, and paying the expenses of the negotiation for freedom. Gen. Smith was chosen, on account of his thorough competency for the mission, to go to Madrid and lay the matter before the Spanish Government. He was to receive as compensation, if he should succeed, a sum ranging between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. Everything was arranged in Cuba, at Washington, and at Madrid, and the negotiations started. Gen. Smith went on his mission, and all parties interested set to work to back up his work. Spain was to be told that the best blood and estates of Cuba were being wasted; that the United States Government could no longer see the waste without interference, and that the inevitable had better be accepted while a large sum could be realized as compensation for past losses, than lose the island eventually, as she must. Political influence had been secured and everything arranged at Washington to induce the Government to accept the protectorate, if offered under the conditions, in return for the valuable free trade of the island, the protectorate affording opportunity to enforce the payment of the indorsed bonds. In Cuba all arrangements had been made and the plan perfected. Smith failed at Madrid, and so the scheme stopped for the present. That is all I have to say.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

SURRENDERING INSURGENTS IN THE HOLGUIN DISTRICT—CUBANS REPUDIATING THE NEW-YORK MEETINGS—INSURGENTS STILL UNHEARD FROM.

HAVANA, March 19.—Sixty insurgents with arms, 151 unarmed, 118 women, and 134 minors have surrendered in the jurisdiction of Holguin.

Many prominent Cubans held a meeting yesterday and unanimously adopted a resolution that natives of the Province of Cuba should make some public manifestation in repudiation of the recent meeting of the Cuban refugees in New-York, and declare their hearty agreement in and support of the terms of peace.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Department of State is in receipt of official information down to the 5th inst. from the United States Consul-General at Havana. He reports that up to that time the number of surrenders in the Central Department was over 2,000. The insurgents still unaccounted for in the eastern and Las Villas districts were variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000. The terms given to the insurgents are generally regarded as honorable to them as to Spain. The rancors and animosities between Cubans and Spaniards which marked the first years of the war have disappeared to a great extent, and the Consul has no doubt that the remaining forces will before long give in their adhesion. The time is, on the whole, propitious for the introduction of the long promised reforms in the island.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Dr. Edward Bleecker, who died at his residence, No. 238 East Forty-eighth-street, on Monday afternoon, after a brief illness, was 74 years of age, and had not practised for 20 years. After he gave up his practice he devoted his time to the preaching of the Gospel to the poor and the fallen at Blackwell's Island, Sing Sing Prison, New-York Magdalen Asylum, Colored Home, Half Orphan Asylum, and the Peabody Home, and was known in almost every charitable institution in this country. His father, Leonard Bleecker, was an officer under Gen. Washington, and Bleecker-street in this City was named after his grandfather. His funeral will take place to-morrow at 5 P. M. Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will officiate.

GRAND MARSHAL FOR DECORATION DAY.

The delegates of 18 of the Grand Army Posts held another meeting at No. 364 Sixth-avenue last evening for the purpose of electing a Grand Marshal for Decoration Day, and otherwise completing the organization of the posts for the anniversary. After considerable discussion Brevet Major Henry Barnum, of the Heights, in company with his wife. Mr. Ayres also said that a short time ago his wife, during his absences from home, destroyed a portion of the household furniture, and from the sale of the remainder received about $150. With this sum she visited Concord, N. H., and after spending the money returned to Brooklyn and instituted the suit for abandonment.

while undertaking a responsible and dangerous duty, he was pierced through the body with a bullet, which inflicted one of the most singular wounds received by any one during the entire war. He was supposed to have died of his effects, and obituaries of him were published in many newspapers, and his funeral oration was pronounced by Hon. Robert McCarthy. It was afterward discovered, to the great joy of his friends, that the man who was buried was somebody else and that he still lived. His election was greeted with great enthusiasm and he acknowledged the honor in an appropriate speech.

A PURIM CALICO HOP.

THE MANHATTAN LODGE BALL AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—A JOLLY TIME, BUT A DREADFUL CRUSH.

The Academy of Music was last night crowded to its fullest capacity from 10 o'clock until long past midnight by the members of Manhattan Lodge, No. 156, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, and their friends, who held a calico hop that, in point of numbers, certainly was entitled to be called grand. The festivities were late in beginning, the opening march not taking place until 10:30 o'clock. At that time every seat in the house, in parquet, circles, boxes, and the amphitheatre was occupied. The members who acted as committeemen were decorated with pretty rosettes, connected by a silk cord with a knot and tassel on the left shoulder. The programmes of the dance and the ménus for the dining-room were printed upon paper marked with calico patterns. The opening march for a time relieved the pressure of the crowd in the body of the house, as a sufficient number of couples passed upon the platform to entirely fill it, not fewer than 500 persons joining in the promenade. The arrivals continued, however, and the crowd became larger. There were no decorations besides the usual stage setting of scenery and the name of the lodge with its number in jets of gas suspended at the back of the house. The toilets of the ladies were tasteful, and the dresses being decidedly in the majority, the tints of blue, green, and pink predominating. Many of the costumes were elaborately made. So dense was the throng upon the platform at the time the first waltz began that dancing was out of the question; but the waltzers persevered in their efforts to clear the space, and presently, as the whirling circle increased in size, it swept those who did not dance unceremoniously off into the parquette. It was estimated that no fewer than 5,000 persons were present. Among the prominent members of the organization present were Hon. Jacob Hess, Hon. C. Albert Ezeriebert, Mr. E. M. Cohen, Mr. William A. Gans, Mr. Leo Schlesinger, Mr. Henry Horwitz, Mr. S. B. Hamburger, Mr. S. H. Lowenberg, Mr. S. M. Ehrlich, Mr. Samuel Godchaud, and Mr. Max Bown.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 20—1. M.—The barometer is the lowest in Nova Scotia; a storm centre of considerable energy is developing in Texas; the barometer is highest and rising in the North-west and upper lake region. Heavy rain has fallen in Texas. There has been a slight but general rise in temperature. Easterly winds prevail in the West Gulf States; southerly in the South Atlantic States and in Tennessee; elsewhere they are northwesterly. The Ohio River has fallen 2.3 feet at Cincinnati, and the Cumberland one foot at Nashville: the Mississippi has risen slightly at and below Memphis.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and Middle Atlantic States, colder, partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, mostly from the south, and falling, followed by stationary or rising, barometer.

The Mississippi River will slowly rise between Memphis and Vicksburg.

Cautionary signals continue at Indianapolis and Galveston.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 10 o'clock on Monday night James Sullivan and his wife left their house, on the corner of Cebra-avenue and Richmond Turnpike, New-Brighton, Staten Island, to attend the Hibernian ball held in Library Hall. Two hours later he was informed that his dwelling was in flames, and hastening home, he found the building completely destroyed, the efforts of the firemen being powerless to check the flames. The furniture and the stock of goods in the store on the first floor were entirely consumed. The building, stock, and furniture were valued at about $4,500. The amount of the insurance is $3,300. The origin of the fire is a mystery, and the matter will be investigated by the authorities. This is the third time within a few years that a building located on this same point was burned down. On the last occasion the owner, whose name was Hildebrand, was indicted for arson, and, being admitted to bail, fled the neighborhood.

A two-story frame house in Dean-street, near Howard-avenue, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss, amounting to about $2,000, was partially covered by an insurance in the Phenix Company of $1,000. The house was owned by Mrs. L. H. Jones, of No. 326 Herkimer-street.

The two-story brick dwelling in Cebra-avenue, New-Brighton, Staten Island, was destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The building was owned and occupied by James Sullivan as a liquor saloon and dwelling. Loss on building and furniture $2,800, fully covered by insurance.

TROUBLE AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

HANOVER, N. H., March 19.—There is renewed excitement at Dartmouth College. This morning five more arrests were made, all Sophomores but one. The two who were beaten by Freshmen are among the number, but were allowed to go on their own recognizance until this afternoon, when the complainants not appearing the cases were dropped and the prisoners released. Several have been dealt with by the Faculty. The pounded Senior and Sophomore are suspended until the end of the next term, the Senior being allowed to graduate with his class. Of the three Freshmen under arrest, the ringleader was some time since dropped from the class roll, one expelled to-day, and the other separated. About a dozen other Freshmen were suspended and indefinitely separated to-day. This action of the Faculty does not affect legal proceedings, which will be heard next Friday.

METHODIST CHURCH CONFERENCES.

READING, Penn., March 19.—At to-day's session of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church reports of different committees were received and acted on. The report of the Committee on Temperance predicts the early overthrow of the liquor traffic. The report of the Finance Committee shows $40,000 raised for benevolent purposes, from all sources, to be $66,000.

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 19.—The New-Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church reassembled this morning. The report of the book agents of New-York was read, showing a decrease in the sales of books and large liabilities. The net receipts of the Book Concern are $24,075. A paper on the proper observance of the Sabbath was also read and adopted, and addresses on temperance were made by Revs. G. K. Morris and Mr. Babcock.

DEATH OF A BRITISH GENERAL.

HALIFAX, March 19.—Gen. Sir William O'Grady Haley, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces in North America, died at 10 o'clock to-night at his residence, the Bellevue House, of gout of the stomach.

HOW BRESLAN HONORED ST. PATRICK.

There were a great number of Hibernians in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, whose ardor for St. Patrick had led them to imbibe too freely of the intoxicating "mountain dew." The court had been prepared for this large influx from the Emerald Isle, but it was scarcely prepared for the phenomenal spectacle that presented itself just as the morning session was closing. He was a Democratic constituent from the Second Ward. His name was "Ted" Breslan; he worked in the Street-cleaning Bureau, and had an acquaintance with every policeman in the ward. He marched before Justice Bixby painfully endeavoring to make his legs perambulate with dignified precision, with his bushy whiskers reflecting a brilliant emerald green, and his white hat painted with a large flaring green cross. "Ted" marched with the "boys" on Monday, and the "boys" having got him gloriously drunk, liberally bestrewed him with bright green paint, and made him march ahead of the ranks in solitary glory, the cynosure of thousands of laughing eyes. He bowed elaborately to Justice Bixby, and assured him, "Begorra he'd get square with the spalpeen that arrested him. He didn't work on the Street-clanin' Buroar for nothin', he didn't." He went down stairs to spend a week with temporary Warden Finley.

APPLICATION TO ADMIT NOYES TO BAIL.

Last evening ex-Secretary Robeson and Mr. A. Q. Keasbey, whom Benjamin Noyes has engaged as his counsel, made an application to Judge Depue, in Newark, for Mr. Noyes' release on bail. It was claimed by Mr. Keasbey that the arrest of Mr. Noyes in Washington was illegal in that he was taken into custody before Chief-Justice Waite and Justice Harlan granted the warrant. Waiving protest, however, on this point, Mr. Noyes now asks for release on bail, and a speedy, impartial trial. In explanation of why he failed to appear for trial last Spring the counsel said that he was in New-York, under bail, when he learned that there were three, instead of one indictment against him. Fearing that he would be unable to find professional bail in time to visit his wife in New-Haven, he went at once to his home. Then his bonds were forfeited, which he supposed ended the case. County Prosecutor Abeel argued that the bail should be such as to positively insure Mr. Noyes' appearance for trial, which probably could not come off until September, as witnesses for the State cannot attend in April. He suggested that $50,000 be required. Decision reserved.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

STATE PRISON MANAGEMENT.

THE RECENT INVESTIGATION—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE—PUNISHMENT OF CONVICTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 19, 1878.

The Joint Committee on State Prisons this evening reported the results of their investigation into Gen. Mott's management of the State Prison in this city. The report is unanimously signed. The report says that the charges against Gen. Mott were first brought to public notice by the publication of a physician's letter to the Grand Jury. The committee have examined all who were said or thought to know anything of the charges contained in the letter referred to. They find, in the first place, that the "boot-heel gag" is a device of leather somewhat in the shape of a boot-heel, designed to compel silence. It is an improvement on the old forms of gags, and the committee see no necessity for or propriety in its disuse. They have not been able to find that the "paddle" has been used in the institution. They find that the application of cold water with a hose to the naked body of a prisoner had been resorted to only to cleanse the cell and person of a prisoner who had defiled both. The device known as a stretcher had been in use in the State Prison for a number of years before Gen. Mott assumed the management. The severity of its punishment depends altogether upon whether the prisoner is allowed to remain wholly on his feet, or only partly, while his wrists are tied to the bar over his head. Gen. Mott had continued the use of the stretcher with this change—that instead of drawing the prisoner up against a wall, he draws him up in the middle of the room, where more liberty of movement is possible. This certainly of this punishment, which, however, is never inflicted for a first offense, helps much in preserving the discipline of the institution. The General never permitted a man to be on the stretcher for a longer period than 40 minutes, generally only for 25 minutes, and the prisoner is allowed to stand on his feet, and is not suspended, partly, by the wrists.

Reference is made to the case of Snooks, who died on a stretcher last December. He is described as having been a man who greatly needed disciplining of some severe nature. He had been put on the stretcher soon after his arrival at the State Prison, with no serious results. Later, for disturbing the prisoners, he was ordered to be put up for 20 minutes. At the end of 14 minutes the Marshal discovered there was something wrong, and investigation showed that he was dead. The post-mortem examination revealed the fact that death had resulted from meningitis, accelerated by the punishment. This case is pronounced to have been singular in its operation and results, but the method of punishment is denounced as being dangerous in operation when carelessly managed. The committee think that its use should not be permitted except in the presence and under the supervision of the State Prison Keeper. The management of the institution by Gen. Mott is recommended in many particulars—the food supplied, the cleanliness of the cells, the amount of labor not being very oppressive; and owing to the number of convicts in the prison, it is said to be the duty of the Legislature to strengthen rather than weaken those in charge of the institution. As to the firing of alcohol on the flesh of prisoners claiming to be paralyzed, the committee say that it should not be resorted to when milder modes are possible, but it is one of the best of tests. It had worked no permanent injury nor was its use followed by any injurious results. In the two instances in which it had been resorted to, under Gen. Mott's supervision, it had shown one prisoner to be feigning epilepsy. He abandoned the sham after its application and became one of the most ruly of the prisoners. In the other case, it had developed that the convict was indeed a paralytic, and he was subsequently removed to the Insane Asylum. The report was made the special order for Tuesday morning next in the House.

WORK OF THE TWO HOUSES.

A GENERAL LAW FOR CITIES TO BE DRAFTED—LOCAL EMBARRASSMENTS FROM THE PARTISAN LEGISLATION ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED — BUSINESS IN BOTH BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE PRACTICALLY AT A STAND-STILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 19, 1878.

In the Senate this afternoon Mr. Rabe, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported 17 bills adversely, because they had been killed by the lightning stroke of judicial wisdom, and the adverse reports were unanimously sustained. Among them were several bills reorganizing the local governments of cities, affecting the status of the district courts created last year, and affecting tenure of office in all the departments of local government. The House has ordered 1,000 copies of Judge Van Syckle's opinion printed for the guidance and instruction of the Legislators. Except in the case of Jersey City, which had a gerrymandering bill pending in each House, no attempt has yet been made to do over again the work which the court has by one judgment undone. The members have not yet found a loop-hole through which they can push their little schemes of partisan aggrandisement. The only practicable and feasible thing which seems to be left for them to do is to pass a general bill for the government of cities. It is stated that the Committee on Municipal Corporations of each house instructed Hon. Leon Abbett, of Jersey City, to-day, to report such a bill, and it is added that it will probably be reported on Thursday morning or on Monday evening next. It is doubtful, however, if, even after such a bill shall have been prepared, the conflicting local interests will permit it to go through.

The situation has led to a peculiarly inextricable muddle in Burlington, where an election is in progress to-day. Under its old charter that ancient city is entitled to 12 Councilmen, six in each of its two wards. The terms of two in each ward are about to expire, and the election to-day should have been for the choice of members to fill their places. That would have been the issue but for the pass-age of an act early in the present session legislating the six Councilmen whose terms have not yet expired, out of office, and providing for the election of 12 new Councilmen, and an extra one "at large." All the preparations for the election under the new act had been made when the ruling of the Supreme Court last night made it clear that that act was unconstitutional. Those who are running to fill the six Councilmen whose terms had expired, telegraphed to their friends at once to disregard the late act, and proceed with the election under the old charter. Those who are running to fill unexpired terms insisted on having the election proceed under the new act, without which they have no shadow of title to seats in the Council. The result is that part of the Burlington are voting under one act and the rest under another. The official entanglements to which this will lead will leave Burlington with a big lawsuit on her hands as the only legitimate result of the last election. Embarrassments of another kind will attend the approaching charter election in Jersey City. There they last year elected Aldermen and Commissioners of the various boards, and members of the Boards of Freeholders by districts. The Aldermanic districts have been heretofore the same as the Assembly districts. The election for Aldermen and Commissioners of the various boards, and members of the Boards of Freeholders by districts. The Aldermanic districts have been heretofore the same as the Assembly districts. The election for Aldermen and Commissioners is held in pursuance of the city charter, which describes the boundary lines of the districts. But the Freeholders are elected under an act which declares that two Freeholders shall be elected in each Assembly district, without designating the boundary lines of the districts. The bill rearranging the Assembly districts has gone through both houses and become law. The bill which was to have made the lines of the Aldermanic districts conform with those of the Assembly districts, and which was pending in the House, has been killed by the Democrats in caucus. On the approaching charter election, the people in some parts of the city will live in one district when they vote for Aldermen and in another when they vote for Freeholders.

The members of the Legislature have not yet recovered from the confusion into which they have been thrown, and the proceedings of the House to day were as dull as those of last evening. In the Senate Mr. Hebart introduced a bill authorizing railroad Receivers to purchase rolling stock and materials under orders of the Chancellor, and Mr. Moore one authorizing the Sinking Fund Commissioners to take at par the bonds now held by them as real estate or other property in satisfaction of mortgage or debt of any kind. The House passed the bill for the better protection of savings bank depositors, and the bill incre

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 19.

SALES BEFORE TEN O'CLOCK—10 A. M.

$21,000 C., B. & Q. 7s..110⅛ | 200 Pittsburg..... 73¼
15,000 K. & Pac. 8s, 16. 14⅜ | 200 St. Paul..... 39⅜
20 Del. & Hud..... 47⅜ | 300 do..... 39⅝
100 do..... 47⅝ | 200 St. Paul pf.....b3. 72¼
300 West. Un. Tel.....b3. 70⅞ | 100 Mar. & Pf.....b5. 70⅞
53 do..... 70⅝ | 200 North-western..... 41⅜
500 Pacific Mail..... 17⅜ | 200 do.....s3. 41¼
100 do..... 17⅝ | 400 do.....b3. 41⅜
100 do..... 17⅜ | 400 do.....b3. 41⅜
100 do..... 17⅝ | 200 do..... 41⅜
100 do.....s. 60 17⅝ | 200 do..... 41⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H.....s3.106⅜ | 200 do.....b5. 41⅜
400 West. Union..... 80⅜ | 200 Rock Island..... 96⅛
200 do.....s. 80⅝ | 100 do..... 96⅜
200 Ohio & Miss. Railway..... 19¼ | 200 do..... 96⅝
100 Mich. Cent.....b3. 92⅜ | 100 Un. Pacific..... 72⅜
300 Lake Shore..... 64⅛ | 100 do..... 72⅝
3650 do..... 64⅜ | 100 Wabash.....b3. 14⅛
200 do.....b3. 64⅝ | 200 D., L. & W..... 47⅞
700 do..... 64⅝ | 100 do..... 48
6000 do..... 64⅝ | 300 do..... 48⅛
1000 do.....b3. 64⅝ | 200 do..... 48⅜
1000 do.....s. 64⅝ | 200 do..... 48⅝
100 do..... 64⅝ | 300 do..... 48⅝
100 do..... 64⅝ | 100 do..... 48⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, C. '81..106⅞ | $1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.....105
10,000 do.....b3.106⅞ | 25,000 do.....b.c.s3.104⅛
30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....107 | 5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....107
7,000 do.....s3.107 | 4,000 U. S. 5s, C. small.....101⅛
10,000 do.....107 | 30,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, C.....101⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.....105

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, C. '81..106⅞ | $1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.....105
10,000 do.....b3.106⅞ | 5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....107
30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....107 | 4,000 U. S. 5s, C. small.....101⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., C.....107
$5 N.....104

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 La. 8s, 1910.. 20 | 1300 L. S. & M. S.....b.c. 64⅝
5,000 Mem. 6s, con.... 29½ | 1500 do.....b.c. 64⅝
10,000 D. C. 3.65s..... 78½ | 100 do..... 64⅝
3,000 do..... 78 | 500 do..... 64⅝
10,000 do.....b3. 78½ | 500 do.....b3. 64⅝
10,000 B., N. & R. 1st.. 93 | 2000 do..... 64⅝
10,000 do..... 13 | 2000 do..... 64⅝
5,000 B. C. & N. 1st.. 97½ | 1300 do..... 64⅝
2,000 C., R. & Q. 5's.. 91⅜ | 400 do..... 64⅝
2,000 do..... 91⅛ | 100 do..... 64⅝
1,000 Mil. & St. P.. 2100 do..... 64⅝
conv..... 99 | 200 do.....b3. 64⅝
40,000 N. W. C. C. G. 96½ | 300 do..... 64⅝
7,000 W. & St. P. 1s.. 91 | 2000 do..... 64⅝
5,000 D. & H. N. '94. 94 | 1400 do..... 64⅝
4,000 Long Dk.....110 | 500 do.....s. 64⅝
2,000 B., N. Y. & E.. 600 do.....b3. 64⅝
2,000 1st, 1916..108½ | 2300 do..... 64⅝
2,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, 500 C. & N. W.....b.c. 41⅜
conv..... 83½ | 100 do..... 41⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83..105⅝ | 200 do.....s3. 41⅜
11,000 Un. P. 1st..... 106⅜ | 400 do..... 41⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. 8 2.. 95½ | 900 do..... 41⅜
1,000 P. of Mo. 1st.. 109½ | 300 do..... 41⅜
2,000 Mo. 6s, '77, '81. 94½ | 400 do..... 41⅜
500 T. & W. 2d..... 57 | 500 Chic. & N. W. pf.....b.c. 69⅝
6,000 Can. So. D. Gen. 69 | pf.....b.c. 69⅝
20 Del. & Hud.....b.c. 95 | 800 do..... 69⅜
23 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 98 | 100 do..... 69⅜
5 Park Bank..... 95 | 300 do.....s3. 69⅛
82 Amer. Ex..... 48½ | 300 do..... 69⅛
7 Wells-Farg.....b.c. 86½ | 100 C. M. & St. P.b.c. 39⅝
35 do.....b3. 86⅝ | 100 do..... 39⅝
8 Adams Ex.....b.c. 101 | 200 do..... 39⅞
100 Del. & Hud.....b3. 48 | 2300 do..... 40
100 do.....s. 48 | 800 do..... 40⅛
70 do..... 48 | 300 do.....b3. 40⅛
100 At. & Pac.....b.c. 18⅝ | 18 do..... 40
300 West. Un. Tel.....b3. 70⅝ | 100 Mar. & Pf..... 70⅝
53 do..... 70⅝ | 1400 do..... 70⅝
500 Pacific Mail..... 17⅜ | 500 do.....s. 65
200 do..... 17⅝ | 1300 do..... 65
100 do..... 17⅜ | 500 do..... 65
100 do..... 17⅝ | 2000 do..... 65⅛
100 do..... 17⅜ | 500 C. & N. W.....b.c. 41⅜
100 do..... 17⅝ | 100 do..... 41⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H.....s3.106⅜ | 200 do..... 41⅜
400 West. Union..... 80⅜ | 200 do.....s3. 41⅜
200 do.....s. 80⅝ | 400 do..... 41⅜
200 Ohio & Miss. Railway..... 19¼ | 200 do..... 41⅜
100 do..... 19⅜ | 1900 do..... 41⅜
100 do..... 19¼ | 1200 do..... 41⅜
100 do..... 19⅜ | 200 do..... 41⅜
200 do..... 19 | 200 do..... 41⅜
100 do..... 19⅜ | 200 do.....s.c. 41⅜
100 do..... 19¼ | 200 do..... 41⅜
200 do..... 19⅜ | 300 do..... 41⅜
200 do..... 19¼ | 200 do..... 41⅜
100 do..... 19⅜ | 100 do..... 41⅜
100 Un. Pac.....b.c. 72⅜ | 10 Chi. & N. W.....b.c. 102
100 do..... 72⅜ | 100 do..... 101⅞
100 do..... 72⅛ | 100 do..... 101⅞
100 Pac. Mail.....b.c. 17⅞ | 700 D., L. & W.....b.c. 48⅜
400 do.....s3. 17⅞ | 800 do.....s3. 48⅜
500 do..... 17⅞ | 200 do..... 48⅜
100 do.....s3. 17⅛ | 200 do..... 48¼
100 do.....b3. 17⅝ | 800 do..... 48⅜
200 do..... 17⅞ | 900 do.....b3. 48⅜
100 do.....c. 17⅝ | 1900 do..... 48⅜
100 do..... 17⅞ | 800 do..... 48⅜
300 do..... 17⅝ | 400 do..... 48⅜
100 do..... 17⅞ | 100 do..... 48⅜
800 do..... 18 | 200 do..... 48⅜
300 do..... 18⅛ | 300 do..... 48⅜
100 Mich. Cent.....b.c. 92⅜ | 400 do.....b3. 48⅜
100 do.....s3. 92⅝ | 100 do..... 48⅜
200 do..... 92⅞ | 1200 do..... 48⅝
200 do.....b3. 63 | 1700 do..... 48⅜
200 do..... 63 | 1000 do..... 48⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c. 105⅞ | 100 S. L. I. M. & S..... 64
100 C., C., C. & I.....b.c. 30¼ | 100 do.....b.c. 64⅝
200 Cen. Pac. N. J. b.c.c. 91 | 20 N. Y. H. & H.b.c. 158½
100 do..... 14 | 50 R., G. R. & N.b.c. 32⅜
10 do..... 14⅜ | 75 do..... 33

SALES BEFORE TEN O'CLOCK—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 L. S. 2d..... 98 | 1000 Mich. Cent..... 63⅛
1,000 M. & E. 1st con. 80 | 100 do.....s3. 63⅛
2,000 Mil. & St. P.. 83 | 100 do..... 63
7-3-10..... 101⅛ | 100 do..... 63⅛
10,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 96⅛ | 1600 Lake Shore..... 65⅛
17,000 K. P. inc. No. 16. 14⅜ | 800 do..... 65
1,000 Can. So. D. Cer. 67 | 1300 do..... 64⅝
10,000 T. & P. 1st, 4000 do..... 64⅝
St. L. Div. | 100 North-west..... 41⅛
x mat. op..... 69¼ | 100 do.....c. 41⅛
48 Del. & H.....b.s. 48 | 200 D., L. & W..... 48⅛
100 do..... 48 | 200 do..... 48⅜
100 do..... 48⅛ | 200 do..... 48⅛
300 do.....b3. 48⅜ | 100 do.....s5. 48⅛
300 do..... 48⅛ | 2000 do..... 48⅝
100 At. & Pac. Tel.....b3. 19 | 700 do..... 48⅞
100 West. Union..... 80⅜ | 700 do..... 49
100 do.....c. 80⅜ | 2600 do..... 49⅛
200 Pacific Mail..... 18⅛ | 100 do.....b3. 49⅛
700 do..... 18⅜ | 100 do..... 49⅜
100 do..... 18⅝ | 500 St. Paul.....s3. 40⅛
400 do..... 18⅞ | 600 do..... 40⅜
300 do..... 18⅝ | 100 Wabash..... 14⅜
200 N. Y. C. & H.....b3.105⅞ | 250 do..... 14⅝
200 Union Pacific..573⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.106⅞ | $25,000 U. S. 5-20 R., C.....107⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....107 | 110,000 U. S. 5s, C. '81.....102⅜
40,000 do.....b3.107 | C.....102⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

$96,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.....107 | $16,000 U.S. 5s, '81, C.....102⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65 N.....b.c.104⅜ | $10,000 U.S. 5s, '81, R.104⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....107 | 260,000 U. S. 5s, C. '81.....102⅝
96 N.....104⅜ | 10,000 U. S. 6s, C. '81.....102⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....107

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 La. 7s, con..... 81½ | 50 American Ex.....b.c. 48⅜
1,000 M. & C. 1st, bds. 101 | 100 N. Y. C. & H.....b60.105⅞
5,000 Cen. Pac. gold. 106⅛ | 200 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 63⅞
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st..106⅜ | 100 Union Pacific.....b.c. 72⅞
5,000 Un. Pac. 8 2.. 95¼ | 73 do..... 72⅞
2,000 Gt. West. 2d, | 500 L. S. & M. S.....b.c. 65⅛
x Nov. '77, | 300 do.....b3. 65⅛
coup..... 86½ | 300 do.....b3. 65⅜
5,000 So. Pac. 1st.. 76½ | 2300 do..... 65⅜
$9,000 D. & S. C. 2d. 70 | 700 do..... 65
div.....b.c.108⅜ | 900 do..... 65⅜
2,000 Erie 4th.....105⅞ | 400 do..... 65⅝
5,000 K. P. inc. No. 16. 14⅛ | 1200 do..... 65⅝
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C. 102 | 100 do..... 64⅞
6 Park Bank..... 95 | 200 C. & N. W.....b.c. 41⅜
500 Del. & Hud.....b.c. 48⅜ | 300 do..... 41⅜
100 do..... 48⅝ | 100 Chic. & N. W. pf.....b.c. 69⅜
300 do.....b3. 48⅜ | 300 do..... 69⅜
100 do.....s3. 48⅜ | 200 do.....s3. 69⅜
1950 West. Un.....b.c. 80⅜ | 200 do..... 69⅜
1800 do..... 80⅜ | 500 do..... 69⅜
1000 do..... 80⅜ | 52 C., C., C. & I.b.c. 30
700 do..... 80⅜ | 200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 40⅛
300 do..... 80⅜ | 100 do..... 40⅛
300 do.....s.r. 80⅜ | 100 do.....b3. 40⅛
200 Pacific Mail.....b.c. 18⅜ | 700 do.....s3. 40⅜
400 do..... 18⅜ | 100 do..... 40⅜
1800 do..... 18⅜ | 200 do.....s.r. 40⅜
400 do..... 18⅜ | 100 do..... 40⅜
400 N. Y. C. & H.....s3.105⅞ | 200 Mem. & Ch.....s.r. 71⅜
200 do.....b3.105⅞ | 200 do..... 71⅜
1100 Mich. Cen..... 63⅜ | 200 do..... 71⅜
200 do..... 63⅝ | 400 do..... 71⅜
1600 Lake Shore..s.r.c. 64⅜ | 100 St. L. K. C. & N..... 4⅜
300 do.....s3. 64⅜ | 800 do..... 4⅝
300 do.....b3. 64⅜ | 100 C. & A. pf..... 100⅜
100 do.....s.r. 64⅜ | 100 do..... 100⅜
200 Pacific Mail.....b.c. 18⅜ | 700 do.....s3. 40⅜
400 do..... 18⅜ | 600 do..... 40⅜
1800 do..... 18⅜ | 200 do.....s.r. 40⅜
400 do..... 18⅜ | 300 do..... 40⅜
400 do..... 18⅜ | 100 C. M. & St. P.b.c. 39⅞
2000 do..... 19 | 100 do..... 39⅞
100 do..... 19 | 100 do.....b3. 39⅞
200 do.....pf.....b.s.b3. 72⅜
100 do..... 72⅜
100 do..... 72⅜
300 do..... 72⅜
100 do..... 72⅜
100 do..... 72⅜
100

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, March 19:

A. H. Muller & Son, at public auction, sold the three-story Mansard roof brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 305 West 33d-st., north side, between 8th and 9th avs., for $15,750 to Charles F. Hitchings. The following property was knocked down at the prices noted by the above-named firm, but not sold: One three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot, No. 211 West 25th-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs., $10,-000, and two four-story brick tenement-houses, with lots, Nos. 530 and 532 West 37th-st., south side, between 10th and 11th avs., $7,600.

Richard V. Harnett, as public auction, sold the three-story and attic brick house, with lease of lot 25 by 68, No. 156 East Broadway, north side, 79.2 feet east of Rutgers-st., and two two-story frame houses, with lease of lot 30 by 50 by 25 by 60, Nos. 22 and 24 Canal-st., south side, in rear of the above, for $4,600, to Alfred Clark. Leased May 1, 1877; term, 10 years; ground rent, $900 per annum and taxes.

Bernard Smyth, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Bradbury C. Cantwell, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame building, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 504 West 41st-st., south side, 125 feet west of 10th-av., for $3,300, to Ellen E. Ward, plaintiff. The same auctioneer, under a similar order, C. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot 25 by 100.6, on 9th-st., south side, 40 feet west of Madison-av., West Farms, for $3,500, to Albert Ayers, plaintiff in the legal action.

The foreclosure sale, by C. H. Lyon, of the house, with lot, No. 29 West 20th-st., west of 5th-av., adjourned to March 26.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By R. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 217 West 54th-st., north side, 200 feet west of 7th-av.

By Edward Pettinger, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James F. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 50.11, No. 118 Delancey-st., north side, 25 feet east of Suffolk.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick store, with lot 20 by 75, No. 25 Old-slip, north side, between Front and Water sts. Also, a similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 42.8 by 100.11 by 97 by 34.6 by 31.6 by 75.8, on East 115th-st., south side, 192.6 feet west of 3d-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Timothy F. Neville, Esq., Referee, of one lot 13.3 by 94.10 by 35.8 by 60.4 by 43.6, on West 11th-st., south side, 143.7 feet east of 6th-av.; also, the three-story brick dwelling-houses, with lots, each 23 by 94.10, Nos. 120 to 124 West 11th-st., south side, 156.10 feet east of 6th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas S. Moore, Esq., Referee, of the four-story stone-front building, with lot, 27 by 100, No. 733 Broadway, west side, 54 feet north of Waverly-place.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20 by 90.9 by 20.1 by 88, on West 53d-st., south side, 225 feet east of 7th-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

A three-story and Mansard roof brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 305 West 33d-st., n. s., between 8th and 9th avs., for $15,750 to Charles F. Hitchings.

By Richard V. Harnett.

A three-story and attic brick house, with lease of lot, No. 156 East Broadway, n. s., 79.2 ft. e. of Rutgers-st.; 25x65; also, 2 two-story frame houses, with lease of lot, Nos. 22 and 24 Canal-st., s. s., in rear of the above, lot 30x50x25x60; leased May 1, 1877; term, 10 years; ground rent, $900 per annum and taxes $4,600

By Bernard Smyth.

One-story frame building, with lot, No. 504 w. 41st-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., lot 20x98.9 ..... $2,200

One lot, Fitch-st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Madison-av., West Farms, 38x100.8 3,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 18.

8th-av., w. w. corner of 91st-st., 268x261.6; Rosalie M. Heiser to Rosalie Heiser $200,000

Same property; Rosalie Heiser to Edward S. Heiser 200,000

3d-av., s. s. corner of 30th-st., 20x75; Eliza Patterson to Mary E. Solomon 22,000

Madison-av., e. s., 62.1 ft. s. of 84th-st., 78.7x per 20; Hubert W. Schoonmaker and husband to Henry Allen 30,000

120th-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of 4th-av., 26ox 100.10; John N. Whiting and wife to James M. Brown ..... nom.

Valentine-av., e. s., 200 ft. w. of Clarke-place, 33.8x101.2; Maria E. Wiedenbeck to Albert H. Caffey ..... nom.

113th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.11; Mary S. Towle and husband to Julius Spoetta 2,070

Hester-st., n. w. corner of Essex-st., 49x20; Rosine Ring to Morris Solomon ..... nom.

Bloomingdale Road, 50 ft. s. of 131st.; 25x98.11; also, Bloomingdale Road, w. s., 25 ft. s. of 131st-st., 23x85.11; Philip Divers to James Brady ..... nom.

1st-av., n. e. corner 124th-st., 100.11x97; Citizens' Savings Bank to William Mass 30,500

Hester-st., n. w. corner Essex-st., 49x20; Christopher Bollmer, Executor, to Morris Solomon 5,300

56th-st., s. s., 178.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.8x100.5; Jutta De Courcy and husband to Minnie Bayer ..... nom.

Same property; Minnie Bayer to Solomon Marx 10,000

Bloomingdale Road, 50 ft. s. of 131st-st., 50x98.11; James Brady to Agnes Divers ..... nom.

88th-st., s. s., 212.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 22x75; Elizabeth Janitzer and husband to Louisa Schefer 13,365

62d-st., n. s., 355 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.5; also, 62d-st., n. s., 288.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.5; also, 30th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 80x45.4 irregular; Adolf Kuster, Assignee of John T. Muller to Charles A. Kuster 27,950

85th-st., n. s., 208.4 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16.8x98.9; also, 83d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18.9x98.9; Caldwell D. Humphreys to Lottie H. Stewart, and others ..... nom.

Same property; Lottie H. Stewart and others to Catharine D. Humphreys ..... nom.

90th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Frederick Hillier to Abram R. Stagg.

Central-av., corner Beaford-place; 100.24x100; Wm. Hamilton Kiernan and wife to Patrick Reilly 1,070

130th-st., s. s., corner 46th-st., 25.1.75; J. J. Thompson, Referee, to Ann Bussing 15,000

8th-av., s. s., 27.2 ft. e. of 77th-st., 25x100; J. H. Fay, Referee, to Thomas McGuire 26,500

LEASES RECORDED.

South side 19th-st., 160 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21 years; Hamilton Fish to Hugh S. McIlvain $468

South side 19th-st., 140 ft. e. of 3d-av., 21 years; Same to same 467

3d-av., No. 338, 3 years; Henry Gerken to Charles Forster 2,400

Jane-st., Nos. 21 and 23, 5 years; Isabella Goff to Edward Profit 1,460

8th-av., No. 332, 5 years; Charles Sieta to Christian Schmid 2,100

Boomer-st., No. 206, first floor, 5 years; Elizabeth Jantzer to Conrad Hoeflich 360

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Allen, Henry, and wife to Mary E. Schoonmaker, e. s. of Madison-av., s. of 84th-st., 1 year $3,000

Bliven, Jeremiah P. and wife, to Six-penny Savings Bank, s. s. of Grand, c. of Ridge-st., 1 year. 2,000

Dolby, John L. and wife to George G. Grinnell, s. s. of 125th-st., s. of 5th-av., 3 years 5,000

Gregg, Robert G. and wife, to John J. Astor, s. w. corner of 34-av. and 91st-st., 3 years 20,000

Heiser, Rosalie, to Rosalie M. Heiser, n. w. corner of 8th-av. and 91st-st., 5 years 200,000

Johnston, Peter and wife, to Charles D. Mathews, n. s. of 79th-st., s. of 3d-av., 3 years 1,000

King, Henrietta L., to Arthur W. Austin, Executor; n. c. corner Houston and McDougal-sts., 3 years 18,000

King, Henrietta L., to James M. Varnum, Trustee; n. s. of Houston-st., e. of McDougal-st., 3 years 6,000

King, Henrietta L., to Abram G. Underhill, Executor; n. s. of Houston-st., w. of Varick-place, 3 years 5,000

Same to same; n. s. of Houston-st., w. of Varick-place, 3 years 5,000

King, Henrietta L., to William F. Mott; No. 2 Varick-place, 3 years 5,000

King, Henrietta L., to Mary L. Livingston; n. w. corner of Houston-st. and Varick-place, 3 years. 11,000

King, Henrietta L., to Mary T. Parsons; n. s. of Houston-st., w. of Varick-place, 3 years 5,000

Leopold, Fanny, to William Leopold; No. 747 6th-av 2,200

Moss, William, to Citizens' Savings Bank; n. e. corner 1st-av. and 124th-st., 1 year 20,000

Moss, Solomon, to Minnie Boyes; s. s. 56th-st., No. 4 of 3d-av., 3 years 8,000

Meehan, Elizabeth and husband, to Eliza A. Christy; n. s. 114th-st., e. of 2d-av., 2 years ... Spaeth, Julius H., to Riker; n. s. 113th-st., w. of 3d-av., 6 months 2,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Jacobson, S., to B. Kahnweiler $15,000

Kelley, Eli, to Elizabeth W. Catlin 8,000

Lynch, Patrick and Adelaide Lynch, to New-York Savings Bank to C. D. Yrelin, Executor 15,000

Union Dime Savings Bank to E. R. Nichols 4,500

Union Dime Savings Bank to William A. Caldwell 7,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CLOSE TO 5TH-AV. AND WINDSOR hotel, a full-size, elegantly-decorated house; can be purchased cheap, either with or without the superb furniture made to order for the house. Can be seen in the evening if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,136 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE A for sale on 57th-st., close to 5th-av.; house has a superb two-story extension, and was built by one of the best builders in this City; it is perfect in design, drainage, ventilation, and interior finish. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, NO. 5 5TH-AV. ALSO, NO. 36 PARK-AV. Permits from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZE HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 45th-st., just east of Broadway; fine block; low price.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 5th av., 4 Pine, and 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO SUPERIOR HOUSES; choice locality; exterior and interior substantial and the best; hard wood finish by Potter & Symms. Principals only address W. H. ESTELL, Potter & Symms, corner Lexington-av. and 42d-st.

A MEDIUM-SIZE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, adjacent to Madison-square; low price; owner going abroad. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th av.

WEST 49TH-ST.—FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, 20x90; elegantly decorated, and has every improvement; price, $30,000. HALL & MIXON, Broadway, corner 47th-st.

FOR SALE—ON FULTON-ST., WEST OF BROADway, a full-size four-story brick store; can be leased for long term $30,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,136 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE Dwelling and stable, with lots 100.10x100, MADISON-AV., South-west corner 77th-st., will be sold at a bargain by V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Offices, 661 5th-av., near 53d-st., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE ON LEX-ington-av., near 59th-st.; highly finished, and for sale at a bargain. Will exchange for country seat on New-Haven Railway. HALL & MIXON, Broadway, corner of 47th-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 39TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., a modern-size four-story house with three-story extension; price, $37,500. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and 1,136 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 57TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-av., a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22.6x85x100; price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LEXINGTON-AV. AND 47TH-ST.—FOR sale, first-class four-story brown-stone house; finished and ready for occupancy. Apply on the premises from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NO. 143 EAST 128th-st. Permits from HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL at AUCTION TUESDAY NEXT, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

HUDSON RIVER VILLA,

at YONKERS, on Palisade-av. and Locust Hill, magnificent BRICK MANSION, situated in the heart of Yonkers, 10 minutes from depot; every modern improvement; water, gas, &c.; 30 rooms, large stables, conservatories, hot and cold graperies, ice-house, gardener's house, fruit, shade, lawn, &c.; elevation above Hudson River, 250 feet; property is known as the "Singer Place"; has frontages 198 feet on Locust Hill, and same on Palisade-av., by 356 feet in depth, comprising 38 full lots, being finest site in Yonkers.

SALE ABSOLUTE WITHOUT RESERVE.

Premises now open for inspection; immediate possession. Terms, half cash. For particulars, &c., apply at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY.

VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, Auctioneers, will sell by auction on THURSDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The lease of the premises No. 46 Chatham-st.

The lease is known as a perpetual Corporation Lease, and has fifteen years to run from May 1, 1878, with covenants for renewal.

For particulars apply to CHARLES H. BAILEY, Executor of F. A. LEGGETT, at No. 192 Bowery, corner Grand-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

House No. 98 Lexington-av.; rent $1,200
House No. 1,234 East 31st-st.; rent 1,000
House No. 638 Lexington-av.; rent 1,600

And also houses in Brooklyn, 30 minutes from ferry by cars; rents from $400 to $500. Apply to M. ECHEVERRIA & CO., No. 20 Beaver-st., or No. 370 DeKalb-av., Brooklyn.

MADISON-AV. AND 83D-ST.—TO LET, three first-class high-stoop four-story brown-stone houses on the corner of 83d-st. and Madison-av.; these houses are unusually well built, have all modern conveniences, and are conveniently situated and healthy; rent reasonable to responsible tenants. Apply to H. G. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co., 53d-av. and 19th-st.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NO. 76, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH-AVS.—To let, a high-stoop brown-stone; perfect order; chandeliers, mirrors, and cornices. Permits at LORD'S dyeing office, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A PERFECT GEM OF A HOUSE—BEAUTIfully furnished; 50th-st., just west of the avenue; to acceptable private family on three years' lease; per annum, only $2,600.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, A second floor, consisting of four rooms, pantries, &c.; hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c. For particulars inquire of ALEX. T. STEWART, Bible House, Astor-place.

CHEAPEST RENTS IN HARLEM.—THREE superior four-story (20x55) brown-stone houses; all improvements; 123d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; will be furnished on reasonable parties at $650. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., facing Reservoir Park, a superbly furnished extension dwelling, with or without the adjoining stable in rear; rent reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 5th-av., 4 Pine, and 33 East 17th-st.

A—TO LET, ELEGANT HOUSE IN 50TH-ST.; a mantel mirror, pier-glasses, chandeliers, and billiard-table; rent $1,000. Houses for sale at $14,000; little cash required. THOMAS D. CROWE & CO., Oriental Bank Building, No. 122 Bowery, Room No. 4.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE, EAST 71st-st., near Lexington-av.—Four-story brown-stone; rent, $1,200. THOMAS D. CROWE & CO., Oriental Bank Building, Room No. 4, No. 122 Bowery.

TWO CHOICE APARTMENTS.—TENTER-DEN, No. 255 West 25th-st.; new, refined, elegant; parquet floors, play-ground, Summer-house, janitor, oriel windows, elegant gas-fixtures and mantels.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—WITH four acres ground, on Canal-st., near Harlem River; high, healthy location; stable, garden, &c.; rent low. WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A MEDIUM-SIZED three-story and basement house, extension dining-room; East 24th-st., near Madison-square. Inquire as No. 35 Union-square, basement.

A LOW RENT—$600.—BEAUTIFUL THREE-story brown stone high stoop, 19x50; all improvements; gas-fixtures and furnace; 109th-st.; pleasant location and good drainage; accessible by 8th-av. cars.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—Full lists and particulars can be had at my office. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 11 WASHINGTON-PLACE. Apply to T. W. THOMPSON, No. 20 Beaver-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A MAGNIFICENT FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT at North Kingston, opposite the fine country seats of Messrs. W. B. Astor, Mr. Delaveaux, and others at Barrytown, on the Hudson, comprising 200 acres choice land, with 1,000 feet river front, fine private dock; steamer runs close to shore; large old-fashioned mansion, and extensive and good farm buildings; the property is well adapted for stock-raising or for gentlemen's farm, and will be sold at a bargain or exchanged on cash basis for house or good business property in New-York. G. W. CARRINGTON, care Homer Morgan, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE, UNINCUMbered, for first-class City residence in fine, handsome stone mansion on Orange Mountain; 10 acres of land (more if desired); situated from 20 to 25 minutes' walk from depot; house, laundry, stables finely supplied with running spring water; house complete; every convenience; gas, furnace, range, burglar alarms; perfectly comfortable; fine shade, garden, and fruit trees; private view particularly fine; location unsurpassed for health; price moderate. A. BALDWIN, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—NEW Englewood, Chebrouns, and Hamburg property, within five minutes of depot, fitted throughout with every modern improvement; fine views, and magnificent shade trees; 15 trains to New-York every hour; nearly commutation, $65. Apply to W. H. NEWMAN, No. 106 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A two-story and French roof house, containing 12 rooms, at Woodside, 10 miles from New-York by either Erie or Montclair Railroad; desirable location; lot 50x200. Address J. E. R., Box No. 110 Times Office.

FARMS IN MARYLAND.—THE BEST GRAIN, fruit, vegetable, and fruit lands in this country; great harmony; beauty; and healthy climate; cheap labor; no exchange. J. A. BENNET, No. 79 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AT PASSAIC, N. J., A HANDSOME cottage of nine apartments; ready for occupancy April 1st; lot 75x200; well and cistern. ADDRESS OGDEN, Box No. 978 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR WILL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn or City property—a large house, with grounds, 60x100, at Elmhurst, L. I., on railroad. For terms, &c., apply to H. YOUNG, No. 368 Canal-st.

SIX BEAUTIFUL FARMS FOR SALE AT Sessions in the immediate vicinity of Norfolk City, Va.; send for circular. E. G. LINDSEY & CO., Auctioneers, Norfolk, Va.

AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY—A farm of 183 acres for sale cheap. WARING, No. 62 Bowery.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 6:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 3:30 P. M. connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (6:30 Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3, 4, 5:15, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 8:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: 5:50 and 10:40 A. M., 12:40 and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 8:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 8:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:50, 9:40, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:00, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

J. P. FARMER, FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent. General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 8:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:20, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn: Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. J. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 31, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot as follows:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Ruland.

6:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping car for Montreal, Ogdensburg, Burlington, and St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also sleeping cars to Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga and Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

WAY TRAINS AS PER LOCAL TIME-TABLES.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Arrangement of Through Trains, From Chambers-Street Depot, as per time-table below:

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily. Pan Handle Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:15 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping cars to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays. Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 6:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Springfield, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 4:40, 4:40, 9 P. M. Nor New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethleham, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES S. CURTISS, Agent.

ROSEET H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 6:15 and 9 P. M.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

PRINTING.

THE MODEL PRINTING-HOUSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOHN POLHEMUS, No. 102 Nassau-st., Corner of Ann, NEW-YORK.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, of every variety, At Shorter Notice, At More Satisfactory Prices, And in Better Style Than by any other establishment in the country.

A practical experience of over thirty years enables the proprietor to make this statement with the utmost confidence, and to demonstrate its truth whenever occasion offers. ALL THE PRESS-, TYPE, AND MACHINERY ARE NEW, (the old office having been destroyed by fire Nov. 25, 1875,) and every invention and improvement that helps to make a PERFECT PRINTING OFFICE has been introduced.

The Largest Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers, Magazines, Law Cases, Law Blanks of all kinds, Business Cards, Circulars, Bill-heads, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, &c., Printed in a style that cannot be surpassed. Samples of work and estimates furnished. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE Warehouse, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, affording every facility to persons leaving the City or otherwise for the storage of goods, furniture, trunks, &c., at low rates. Also safe deposit vaults for valuables or papers. Large private suites of apartments, by month or year. Moving, packing, and shipping promptly and reliably attended to. Inquire at 145 and 147 Mercer-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A GOOD neighborhood and well furnished, at a moderate rent, for a term of years by a small responsible family of adults. Address, stating rent expected, M. A. C., Box No. 3276 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES TO purchase a four-story brown-stone house, of moderate width and cost, below 30th-st., and west of 4th-av. Owners of such property may find a cash purchaser by addressing G. H. W., Box No. 160 Times Office.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, FOR A RESIDENCE or boarding house, the elegant place called "LINWOOD," near Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, containing mansion-house, two cottages, gate lodge, stables, ice and boat houses, with over 85 acres of lawn and shade trees. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Apply to WILLIAM H. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE, NAHANT, MASS.—Two new fully-furnished houses, 15 rooms; modern improvements. Address K. W. JOHNSON, Nahant, Mass.

NEWPORT, R. I.—FOR RENT, FURNISHED houses on Washington-st., location very fine, overlooking nearly the entire Bay. Apply to ELWYN G. FATON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TO LET—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE RESIdence of Gen. F. C. Foster, pleasantly situated on Morris-av., with stable and coach-house. Apply to

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 96 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks).

Denmark...Mar. 21, 7 A. M. | Greece (via Queenstown)...April 2, 8 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

England, Mar. 23, 8:30 A. M. | The Queen, March 30, 2 P. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $22. Prepaid certificates from £5 and upward at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. J. CHURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 21, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, March 30, 12 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 6, 7 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80, $90, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $30, currency. Meals at Lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, and promenade all amidships. Surgeon carried on each steamer.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent. Nos. 15 and 16 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line to PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA...Thurs., March 21 | IBERIA.....Thur., April 4
GELLERT, Thur., March 28 | HOLSATIA, Thur., April 11

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., CH. F. RICHARD & BRO., General Agents. General Passenger Agents.

No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE, Thursday.....Wednesday, March 20, 8:30 A. M.
CANADA, Transatl.....Wednesday, April 3, 8 A. M.
PEREIRE, Daunis.....Wednesday, April 17, 8 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALEXIS CHEVALIER, 1 Walnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Bldspn...March 23, 9 A. M. | Devonia.....April 6, 7 A. M.
Victoria...March 30, 3 P. M. | Anchoria...April 13, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Ansalia.....March 20, 7 A. M. | Anglia.....March 27, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Prepaid certificates, $26.

Company's Piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 26, noon.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, April 2, P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, April 9, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 24-st., Hoboken.

WERRA.....Sat., March 23 | GEN. WERDER, Sat., April 6
DONAU.....Sat., March 30 | HERMANN...Sat., April 13

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lone Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY...Saturday, March 23, 9 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GLADDEN...Thurs

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

DRY ROT IN WALL-STREET.

FAILURE OF THE PROMINENT HOUSE OF S. M. MILLS & CO.—LIABILITIES, $300,000—THE FIRM'S CUSTOMERS THE HEAVIEST LOSERS—SKETCH OF THE CONCERN.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the following letter was read from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange:

BANKING OFFICE OF S. M. MILLS & Co.,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1878.

President New-York Stock Exchange:

DEAR SIR: We regret to announce our inability to meet our engagements. Please have our contracts closed out under the rule, or privately, as the members may elect. Yours respectfully,

S. M. MILLS & CO.

The announcement did not create as much excitement as might have been expected from the standing of the house, for the reason that information of its difficulties had been previously given out to those most interested, and they had prepared themselves. Mr. S. M. Mills, though a comparatively young man, was regarded as the smartest manipulator of the market in the Exchange. He came upon the street upward of 16 years ago, and there has been hardly a movement since in stocks in which he was not either the directing genius or, at least, an active participant, generally the former. He first made his mark as broker for C. S. Woodward, who was at one time "king of the street." Mills did an enormous business for that now nearly-forgotten speculator. When Woodward went under Mills managed to save himself. He was likewise for a long period, up to two years ago, Jay Gould's principal confidential agent, and had charge of nearly all of that person's transactions, including the obtaining control of the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad. Latterly he has been doing a large speculative business on his own account. The present firm of S. M. Mills & Co. was formed in 1873, with S. M. Mills and I. F. Meade as general partners and George H. Stayner as special. The latter put $50,000 into the concern. In April, 1877, Mr. Stayner withdrew. The firm was one of the few active houses left on the street. It was always heavily engaged on one side or the other of the market, and in this way contributed largely to make business. For this reason, in the present time of exceptional depression, its suspension must necessarily prove a heavy blow to the Exchange, aside from the individual pecuniary losses involved. The senior partner was one of the most popular men in the business. He was generous to a fault. No fellow-broker ever appealed to him for assistance in time of need in vain. It is estimated that at least a score of houses continue to transact business as a consequence of his liberality, and he is said to have given away quite a large fortune in this manner, never expecting the return of a penny. The result is that he has now the sympathy of everybody in his misfortune, and if a compromise be possible it may be safely predicted that he will soon be on his feet again. This, however, seems improbable, as from all that can be learned the concern let matters drift too far.

At one time Mr. Mills was reputed to be the possessor of a large fortune, and his partner, Mr. Meade, was supposed to be nearly equally well off; but under the circumstances specified both more than a year ago. Since then they have struggled manfully to recover, parting with or pledging, piece by piece, all the property in their possession, and contesting the ground with misfortune inch by inch. It was only when completely overwhelmed that they gave up. Their condition has been suspected on the street for over six months past, and brokers have been close in their dealings with them, so that the losses on this score will not be so large as they might have been. Yesterday morning they were short of the market about 40,000 shares of stock. Seeing that suspension was inevitable, they privately notified all those who were heavily involved, and the bull operators, fearing the convulsion which the sudden throwing out of such a large block might have on the market, were easily induced to compromise on favorable terms. After the announcement 4,500 shares were bought in for account of the firm under the rule. These include 2,200 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 600 Morris and Essex, 500 Lake Shore, 200 Western Union, 400 St. Paul, 200 Pacific Mail, and 100 Delaware and Hudson. The heaviest losses will fall on the firm's customers. The total deficit is estimated as approaching $300,000.

Mr. Mills was passionately fond of the salt water. It is related of him that when a boy he ran away from home and shipped before the mast on a sailing vessel to Pernambuco. He was the owner of the yacht Vesta and one of the most prominent members of the New-York Yacht Club. He crossed the ocean a few years ago in the Vesta. The voyage was an exceptionally stormy one, and his seafaring qualities were tested to the utmost. He intended to repeat the feat this coming June in company with four other yachts of the New-York Yacht Club, including, it is said, the Enchantress, Dreadnaught, and Estelle, but so far as the Vesta is concerned that may be regarded as indefinitely postponed.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

HON. RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL, LEAVES FOR PARIS TO-DAY—THE LAST DAY FOR RECEIVING SHIPMENTS.

Hon. Richard C. McCormick, Commissioner-General of the United States to the Paris Exposition, will sail from this port for France this morning on board the steamer France, of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, to assume his duties in Paris. The ships which have already sailed are the United States ships Supply, Constitution, and Portsmouth, and the United States steamer Wyoming. The Constellation, now taking in cargo at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, will be the last of the Government vessels dispatched on this mission. About 2,000 tons of goods have already been shipped, and probably 800 or 1,000 tons remain. The Government had almost determined to assign still another vessel for the service, as the Constellation has not capacity for all the exhibits remaining, but Gen. McCormick concluded not to ask for another vessel, and decided to send the surplusage of goods by the French steam-ship line as merchandise. His reason for this is mainly to avoid any possible delay in preparing the American section in the Exposition for the opening day. He does not intend that any of the misfortunes which befell American interests at the Vienna Exposition shall occur on the present occasion. If another vessel were detailed by the Navy Department, she would be a sailing vessel, and it would take probably two weeks to put her in commission, fit her out, and load her, and it would be near the end of April before she would reach Havre. No goods will be received for shipment after 4 o'clock P. M. to-day. During the absence of Commissioner-General McCormick, up to April 1, prox., the New-York office will be kept open daily, under charge of Assistant Commissioner Orestes Cleveland, of New-Jersey. Gov. McCormick yesterday transmitted to the members of the Advisory Art Committee, in this City, the following letter:

NEW-YORK CITY, March 18, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I accept my thanks for the valuable labor you have performed in the interest of American art. In view of the limited time at your command a large collection of pictures was not expected. You have, however, gathered a fair number of the choicest works of representative artists, and with the additions to be made through the Advisory Committee in Paris, there is no longer room to doubt that the American section of the Gallery of Fine Arts at the Exposition of 1878 will reflect credit upon our country. Very respectfully,

R. C. MCCORMICK, Commissioner-General.

To Hon. E. D. Morgan and others.

On Monday evening, Gen. McCormick and the members of the Art Committee were entertained at the residence of ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, about 25 guests being present. The Commissioner-General will be accompanied on his voyage by his wife, Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, Naval Attaché of the American Commission; Lieut. A. Rodgers, Dr. J. A. Tonner, Honorary Commissioner from Arizona; Mr. W. Clancy, Private Secretary to the Commissioner-General, and Messrs. A. Girard and Charles T. Ely, of the clerical staff, besides William H. Johnson, Gov. McCormick's confidential colored valet, and Mrs. McCormick's colored maid-servant.

THE NEW-YORK BAY REGATTA.

The Committee of the First Annual New-York Bay Regatta met at the Hoffman House last evening to discuss the arrangement for the event. There were present ex-Commodore Nobla, who presided, ex-Commodore Kreymeyer, John D. Brassington, John M. Sawyer, William Bishop, and the Secretary, J. H. Robbins. The Committee on Steamboat and Course reported progress, and upon motion the Committee on Course was increased to seven members, and Mr. H. C. Coleman, of Williamsburg, elected a member, the Chair being empowed to select a suitable man for the seventh committeeman. After some discussion it was resolved that the system of measurement for competing yachts should be on the water-line, with one-half of the overhang for counter-stern yachts. A proposition to increase the classes of yachts to allow for the entry of yachts of over 30 feet in length was left open for discussion at the next meeting. In order to obviate the inconvenience experienced at ordinary regattas in identifying the numbers of yachts, the committee in charge of the matter proposed to furnish to each yacht free a set of numbers about three feet in height for both sides of the sail. The proposition having been accepted, it was resolved that the entries should be open from to-day to any yacht of the designated classes in the world, and that entries would be received by ex-Commodore Noble at No. 734 Greenwich-street; ex-Commodore Kreymeyer at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City; John D. Brassington at No. 804 West Twenty-eighth-street; John M. Sawyer at No. 36 South-street, or by J. H. Robbins, Secretary, Hoffman House. The committee then adjourned to meet at the latter place every Tuesday evening until after the regatta. The owners of 13 yachts have already signified their intention of entering, and it is expected that the number will be more than doubled before the next meeting.

THE POST OFFICE PROPERTY TITLE.

IS IT IN DANGER OF FORFEIT?—COMMISSIONER DAVENPORT DECLINES TO MAKE WAY FOR THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE—HIS REASON FOR REFUSING.

The rooms in Cedar-street now occupied by Revenue Collector Blake are advertised to be let from April 1, and it was expected that on or before that date the Collector and his force would move into rooms in the Post Office Building. A short time ago Secretary Sherman wrote to Postmaster James, directing him to assign part of the rooms occupied by Commissioner John I. Davenport and part of those used by the United States District Attorney for the use of the Revenue Collector. The order of the Secretary of the Treasury was communicated to Mr. Davenport by Postmaster James, but he refused to vacate the rooms, and declined to take rooms in the attic that were assigned to him when he objected to being cramped. All his books and records are under lock and key, and he refuses to permit the Collector to move in. He complains that he has been treated discourteously, and his convenience not consulted. He will contest the occupation of the rooms, on the ground that the Collector has no right to a place in the building under the terms of the deed by which the property was deeded from the City to the General Government. By this deed, recorded April 11, 1867, it is stipulated that the sale of the property is made upon the express condition that the premises shall at all times hereafter be used and occupied exclusively as and for a Post Office and Court-house for the United States of America, and for no other purpose whatever. It is further stipulated that, if the premises shall at any time cease to be used for the purposes named, or for some one of them, or if they shall be used for any other purposes than those specified, they shall be conveyed, and all right, title, estate, and interest therein shall revert to the City, which shall become the absolute owner of the premises, and re-enter and occupy them as if the deed had not been executed. Commissioner Davenport wrote a reply to Postmaster James, who forwarded it yesterday to the Secretary of the Treasury, giving his reasons for refusing to vacate the rooms. He says that he does not propose to invalidate the Government title to the property, worth about $4,000,000, by making way for the Collector of Internal Revenue. He says that he has not made use of such language as that "It will take a bigger man than John Sherman to drive me out of here." But, he declines to move, and says that the custodian may send all his papers away in a mail-bag, but that will not vacate the rooms. He also declines to make public his communication to the Postmaster, as it remains with Secretary Sherman to do as he sees fit with that communication. Postmaster James also refuses to make public the orders of the Secretary or the correspondence between himself and Mr. Davenport. It is claimed by those opposed to the occupation of the offices referred to by the Revenue Collector that the stipulations with the City have already been disregarded by the assignment of rooms in the building to the Steam-boat Inspectors, the Paris Exposition Commissioner, and the Secret Service officers of the Treasury Department.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, Alderman Morris offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Corporation Counsel to furnish an opinion as to whether the Post Office building can be used for any purpose other than for a Post Office and United States courts without invalidating the title to the property conferred by the City.

STEAM ON THE BELT RAILROAD.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF THE PROPOSED ORDINANCE—WHY IT SHOULD BE ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Messrs. Ambrose Snow, President of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation; S. D. Babcock, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and William A. Cole, President of the Produce Exchange, have sent a printed circular to THE TIMES, pointing out the desirability of utilising the Belt Railroad during certain hours of the night for freight purposes. Alluding to the opposition to the project by some of the butchers in Washington Market, they say that the ordinance only proposes to allow the passage of freight cars "within certain hours of the night, when there is little or no business doing, even at Washington Market; and so far as the standing of cars upon the track is concerned, it is expressly prohibited in the ordinance, and cannot possibly take place, for a single car left standing would stop the whole business of the Belt Line of horse cars."

The cartmen, they say, oppose the ordinance, "first, because they think it will injure their business: second, because they claim it would be giving a great monopoly to Vanderbilt. There is, however, a considerable difference of opinion among the cartmen in regard to the first of their objections. Some of them think that they will lose more business by the diversion of trade from the river, while others will by the direct transfer of merchandise in cars, if the privilege is granted; and several hundred of them have signed a petition favoring the project."

The objection raised by the cartmen, that it will be a monopoly for Mr. Vanderbilt, is, the writers say, groundless, "as the ordinance expressly provides that the same privileges shall be extended to all roads terminating at the Port of New-York. While it will undoubtedly be more convenient for the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad than any other, it will also be available for all roads having their terminus on the New-Jersey side, except, perhaps, the Erie, which has a six-feet gauge." As an illustration of the facility with which the roads on the New-Jersey side can avail themselves of this privilege, the writers state that the Erie now transfers its cars on floats to Williamsburg, where they are run upon a pier, transferred around among the different sugar refineries, where they are loaded again, sent back to the floats, taken over to Jersey City, and sent on their way to the West with the least possible trouble and expense. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road floats its cars across the river and runs them upon one of the West-street piers, where they are loaded and unloaded, and again sent across the river in the same manner. All the different lines float their cars over and place them alongside their own piers, where they load and unload them without taking them from the floats.

The advantages of using the Belt Railroad for the purpose proposed would, they say, be as follows: "All the large warehouses, manufactories, and piers along the water front could have one or two cars run into them at night, which could be loaded or unloaded during the day, (as is now done at the American Express building in Hudson-street, and the Harlem Freight Depot in Centre-street,) and the next night hauled around either to the Hudson River Depot, or to any of the piers, where the roads on the New-Jersey side might collect them, and float them across. The wear and tear of packages, and damage to some kinds of goods in the double handling which they receive if carted about the City, is no small item, and even if it does injure in some degree the carting business, it would seem as if minor interests ought to give way to those of a large majority. The petitions in favor of this measure have been presented from the following trades and interests: Dry goods, groceries, flour, grain, and provisions, (signed by most of the members of the Produce Exchange,) hides and leather, hardware and metals, sugar refiners, importers in various branches, ship-owners, sail-makers, carpenters and other mechanics, pilots, steam-boat owners, stevedores, laborers and carmen even, besides most of the banks, insurance companies, merchandise brokers, and a large miscellaneous list. It is estimated that the signers of this petition represent, in number of persons employed, upward of 300,000, and more than $2,000,000,000 of invested capital. Probably no such representative petition was ever laid before a Legislative body in this State, and it ought to be a sufficient indication of the interest that is felt in this subject by all classes of citizens. It is apparent to those who will think a moment upon this subject, that every ship which comes to this port benefits every interest, from the laborer to the rich, including real estate, while every ship load which is diverted to other ports is a corresponding loss to us."

THE FUNERAL OF WILLIAM S. HICKIE.

The Albion Society yesterday added another good deed to its many humanitarian acts, in giving decent burial to William S. Hickie, the unfortunate young Englishman who died suddenly under distressing circumstances on Saturday morning last, in his room at the Phœnix House. The funeral took place at 2:30 P. M. from No. 68 West Eleventh-street, whither the body had been removed on the previous night. There were present on the part of the society Mr. Edward Driver, the President, Mr. J. Dell, the Corresponding Secretary, and Messrs. G. Bristow, J. Turtle, Isaac Thompson, G. Watson, and Thomas Henry. Mr. Edward Arnott, the senior, who interested himself in the preparations for the funeral, was also present. The body of poor Hickie reposed in a handsome coffin of black walnut, ornamented with silver mountings with interior satin linings. The plate on the lid bore the simple inscription. "William Hickie; died March 16, 1878, aged 28 years." Wrapped around the coffin was the beautiful English flag of the society, a wreath of flowers resting on the lid. Without any preliminary religious services, the funeral cortège, consisting of a hearse and one carriage, started at 2:30 P. M. for Evergreen Cemetery, where the body was interred in the plot owned by the society, in which the remains of one member have already been buried. The gentlemen whose names are given above accompanied the body to the grave, each wearing crape on the arm as a badge of mourning.

CATHOLIC VESTMENTS AT AUCTION.

By order of United States Marshal Payn, Mr. C. W. Barker sold at public auction yesterday a quantity of Roman Catholic clerical vestments and gold and thread laces, wrought in ecclesiastical patterns, which were seized from L. W. Morris & Co. by the Customs officials some time ago. The vestments were in complete sets. Rev. Father Farrell, of St. Peter's, purchased a green silk set for $10 25, a white silk set for $14, and a crimson silk set for $18. The other vestments were bought by a gentleman giving the name of Lowry. They brought the following prices: 6 stoles, $1 35 each; a white satin set, $22; a purple silk set, $16; a green silk set, $14; a purple silk set, $15; a white silk set, $14; a white and silk set, $19; a purple silk set, $14; a white and gold set, $24; a purple silk set, $9 75, and three benediction cloths at $5 50, $6 50, and $6 50, respectively. The lace sold as from 70 cents to $1 90 per yard.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ITS TRUSTEES IN FAVOR OF MAKING THE INSTITUTION FREE TO ALL COMPETENT RESIDENT YOUTHS WITHOUT REGARD TO THE SCHOOLS FROM WHICH THEY COME.

The Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New-York met yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Board of Education. There were 19 Trustees in attendance, interesting discussions being expected to occur previous to action upon the proposition to admit mentally qualified youths to the college without compelling them to attend the common schools for a year. This topic was brought up by a report from the Executive Committee, embodying one from a special committee consisting of Trustees Beardslee, Wheeler, and Jelliffe. It was to the latter committee that a communication from the Assembly Committee on Cities in relation to "An Act to open the College of the City of New-York to all male persons who shall pass the preliminary examination for admission therein" was referred. This committee, in its report, reviewed the history of the college, and of the attempts that have previously been made to open the institution to all students, with restriction only as to residence, age, and ability. It next detailed exhaustively the reasons urged in favor of making the college free to all competent resident students. The principal of these were, that as the college was a part of the common-school system of the City, it was no more proper to compel a youth fitted mentally, and by residence, for admission to wait a year in an ordinary public school than it would be to force a new-coming scholar to enter a primary class when he was fitted for the grammar department; that the compulsory attendance upon the public school, as a qualification, was destructive of the sentiment of real equality; and that the student whose early education cost the City nothing should not be denied a privilege granted to the one who had partaken of her benevolence for years. One of the arguments made in opposition to opening the college to all comers, qualified mentally and by residence, was that the institution was the belonging of the students of the common schools. Another was expressed by the committee as follows:

"The year's attendance at the common school brings the boy earlier in contact with the mass of his fellows; teaches him the beauty and necessity of disciplines, the tolerance of ideas other than those which he has been accustomed to hear and express, and makes him better fitted to reap the full benefit of his college course. There is little or no doubt that the high standard of discipline first established and since maintained at the college has been largely due to the preliminary training received by the students at the common school, and the difficulties of discipline in colleges generally, of which a neighboring college has recently given us a startling and alarming instance, show us the danger of bringing together in one inclosure a large number of lads from various sources, without preliminary training in discipline in places of known and tried value, and estimated by the same scale and under the same control." In concluding their report Messrs. Beardslee, Jelliffe, and Wheeler say: "The undersigned hope that the foregoing statement and conclusions of the Executive Committee in their deliberations on this important subject. They are of the opinion that, should the committee favor the passage of an act removing the present restriction on the admission of students in the college, it would be the law in such a form as to confer upon the Board of Trustees the power to remove the same than to impose upon the board the duty of doing so as provided in the bill under consideration by the Committee on the Affairs of Cities of the Assembly, and they therefore, for the purpose of presenting the subject for action by the Executive Committee, submit the following resolution, to be recommended to the Board of Trustees for adoption:

Resolved, That this board respectfully recommend to the Legislature of the State of New-York the passage of the following act:

An Act in relation to the admission of students in the College of the City of New-York.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New-York are hereby authorized to extend the benefits of education in the said College, gratuitously, under such rules and regulations as the said Board may establish, to all persons residing in the said City of New-York who shall pass the preliminary examinations for admission prescribed by said board.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately."

The Executive Committee reported to the board the resolution and act prepared by the Committee of Three. Commissioner Bell presented a resolution to be sent to the Committee on Affairs of Cities of the Assembly to the effect that the Trustees of the College of the City of New-York were in favor of rendering the college free to any youths resident in New-York who can pass the necessary examination without submitting to any other instructions.

Commissioner Watson presented a resolution which he called an amendment to Mr. Bell's. It was, he said, the expression of what in opinion of the minority of the Executive Committee of the Board. The resolution declared that it was the sense of the Trustees that it was unadvisable and wrong to change the present status of the college. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 9 to 9, notwithstanding that Trustee Jelliffe declared, when explaining his vote, that the Trustees had no right to divert the college from the purpose for which it was instituted—the graduates from the common schools should complete their education, and which should be their property and only theirs. The question recurred on Trustee Bell's resolution, to which an amendment was proposed by Trustee Watson, declaring that it should be sent to the Assembly Committee on Cities with the vote upon it, if it was adopted. This amendment was passed. Trustees Beardslee and Jelliffe debated the legal points involved in Mr. Bell's resolution, after which it was adopted by a vote of 10 to 9.

An amendment to section 23 of the by-laws of the board, providing that students must pass a satisfactory examination in Indian and Hebrew before being admitted to the college, was proposed by Commissioner Jelliffe. It will be discussed at the next meeting of the board.

THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT.

ONLY ONE BID RECEIVED BY THE BOARD OF POLICE—CONSIDERATION OF THE PROPOSAL POSTPONED—THE CORPORATION COUNSEL ASKED FOR ADVICE.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday for the purpose of opening proposals for the contract for cleaning the streets and removing the ashes and garbage from the City for the remainder of the present year, which had been advertised for in accordance with the specifications agreed upon by the Board of Police. Controller Kelly was in attendance. Only one bid was received in response to the advertisement, and that was from J. Dwight Ripley, M. S. Coleman, and J. S. Coleman, composing the firm of Ripley, Coleman & Brother. In their bid the firm propose to clean the street and remove the ashes and garbage, according to the specifications, until Jan. 1, 1879, for the sum of $439,000, to be paid in monthly installments. Inclosed in the envelope containing the bid was a certified check for $43,900 (10 per cent. of the amount of the bid) on the Continental National Bank, which is to be held by the Treasurer of the Board of Police as security for the faithful performance of the work. The proposal is also accompanied by the bonds of the sureties required by the specifications in the sum of $150,000 each. The sureties are Messrs. Sidney Dillon, of No. 5 West Thirty-seventh-street, and James W. Smith, of No. 23 Nassau-street. The matter was referred to the Chief Clerk to examine the documents and report thereon to the board at the next meeting. Subsequently the board reassembled, and the following resolution, prepared by Mr. Hawley, the Chief Clerk, was offered for adoption by Commissioner Wheeler:

Whereas, But one proposal was received by the Board of Police for the contract for street-cleaning, showing that there was in fact no competition whatever for the work, and it being doubtful whether it is for the interest of the City that such contract be made, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be applied to for his opinion and advice, in writing, whether the board is legally bound to award the contract to the party making the proposal.

This resolution was adopted by the votes of President Smith and Commissioners Wheeler and Nichols, Commissioner Erhardt declining to vote.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening at the head-quarters in Thirty-third-street, near Broadway, Alderman Joseph C. Pinckney, the President, in the chair, and Mr. Victor Helmberger acting as Secretary. The President announced the appointment of the following-named gentlemen as the Committee on Legislation at Albany: First Assembly District, S. Everitt; Second, P. C. Van Wyck; Third, William Freeman; Fourth, E. S. Newins; Fifth, Abraham Leaf; Sixth, John Hunt; Seventh, John D. Lawson; Eighth, E. G. McCord; Ninth, George B. Deane; Tenth, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr.; Eleventh, C. D. Van Wagenen; Twelfth, Victor Helmberger; Thirteenth, William Wade; Fourteenth, John H. Brady; Fifteenth, William H. Stiner; Sixteenth, Michael Cregan; Seventeenth, Joel W. Mason; Eighteenth, Thomas Murphy; Nineteenth, Charles F. Bruder; Twentieth, Jacob Rees; Twenty-first, Robert C. Brown; Twenty-third Ward, James R. Angel; Twenty-fourth Ward, J. Thomas Stearns. The meeting then adjourned.

After the adjournment the Committee on Legislation held a brief session and elected Alderman Pinckney Chairman, and adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The large hippopotamus at the Aquarium was found dead in his bed yesterday morning.

Only $60,000 of the $100,000 new silver dollars recently forwarded to the Sub-Treasury have been disposed of.

An unknown man fell dead, yesterday afternoon, in front of the cigar-store No. 131 Bowery, and his remains were removed to the Morgue for identification.

A lecture was delivered last evening at the First Ward Public Reading-room, No. 135 Greenwich-street, by Mr. William C. Prime on "Decorative Art and Pottery."

Twenty trained stallions, purchased recently for P. T. Barnum from the royal stables of Italy, have arrived in this City, and will appear in Barnum's show in this City on April 6.

In the report of the Marshall estate litigation, published in THE TIMES on Sunday last, the name of "Miss" Henrietta Pitcher was mentioned. The name should have read Mrs. Henrietta Pitcher.

The steamer Montana, which sailed from this port yesterday, took out 36,509 letters for Europe and 41 bags of newspapers, and the steamer Colon, for Central and South America, 2,816 letters and 6 bags of newspapers.

A large draught stallion, two stallion Shetland ponies, and a Shetland gelding, arrived on the England yesterday, consigned to Isaac H. Doiman, of this City. Two other draught stallions, which cost $1,460, gold, died on the voyage.

George P. Berrett, formerly a clerk in the Police Department, who claims to have been illegally removed on April 1, 1876, sent a communication to the Board of Police yesterday demanding reinstatement. The communication was placed on file.

The First National and American Exchange banks, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., made an offer recently to market $10,000,000 4½ per cent. Government bonds, if given to them at 101.75. Secretary Sherman asked 105⅝, and the scheme fell through.

Coroner Flanagan yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Gustave Koch, who died on the 12th inst. from a fracture of the skull produced by a blow with a lava mash-box in the hands of Valentine Bromberger. Bromberger was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Six magnificent statues of saints, each 10 feet high, passed through the Custom-house yesterday. They arrived on the France, and are intended as a present to the new Church of St. Francis Xavier, now building. Their invoice value is upward of $800, and duties amounting to over $400 were paid on them.

Patrolman Charles Duffy, of the Thirty-second Precinct, who was run over on Monday afternoon, at the corner of University-place and Fourteenth-street, by a car of the Broadway Line, died last evening at the Broadway Hospital. Coroner Flanagan will hold an inquest in the case.

The Librarian of the Young Men's Christian Association is making a collection of the reports and documents of the various religious, benevolent, and missionary institutions, City, State, and National. The aim is to obtain complete sets, as far as possible, bind them, and add them to the library, where they can be consulted by all interested.

The Board of Police yesterday resolved to present Patrolman Henry Green, of the Thirty-second Precinct, a set of complimentary resolutions engrossed on parchment, for his meritorious conduct in an encounter with a pair of burglars on the 27th ult. at Carmansville, the particulars of which have already been published in THE TIMES.

At a numerously-attended meeting of the stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, at No. 11 Pine-street, yesterday, resolutions were adopted approving the action of the Trustee and Receiver in accepting the proposition of the State of Mississippi to compromise its claims against the road, for taxes in arrears, by the payment of $25,000.

A tailor named John Hildebrand was found dead in the hallway of his home, No. 97 Oliver-street, yesterday afternoon. He was very much intoxicated on the night of St. Patrick's Day he staggered and fell at the corner of Water and Oliver streets, his forehead striking the sharp edge of the curbstone. He was assisted home, and was subsequently found dead.

At the annual meeting of St. David's Benevolent Society, held at No. 208 East Eleventh-street, on Monday evening, the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, D. H. Morris; First Vice-President, William Edwards; Second Vice-President, John Hughes; Treasurer, James Jones; Secretary, J. J. Roberts; Physicians, Messrs. Edward J. Lewis; Physicians, Messrs. Owens and Jenkens; Chaplain, D. Davies.

A communication was received yesterday by the Board of Health from Capt. Sundberg and Purser Bemis, of the steam-ship Saratoga, on which vessel Miss Minnie Thorne, the only occupant at present of the Riverside Hospital suffering from small-pox was brought to this port. The communication sets forth that Miss Thorne was suffering so severely from sea-sickness that she was confined to her state-room during the entire voyage from Havana, and she landed here, to all appearances, in good health, except so far as she was affected by seasickness.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the city Treasury of $799,455 58.

In the Circuit Court, yesterday, John G. Kleber recovered a verdict of $133 against F. D. and E. Decker, proprietors of a Jay-street saloon, whom he sued for assault and battery, laying his damages at $2,500.

Henry Hunt, who said he resided at No. 181 Washington-street, Jersey City, and John Curran, of No. 128 Graham-avenue, were committed by Justice Semler yesterday, on a charge of stealing a watch from George Kane in a cross-town car.

Two highwaymen knocked down and robbed Daniel Ryan, of No. 260 Fifteenth-street, early yesterday morning at the corner of Bond and Butler streets. A man named Edward Watkins was subsequently arrested on suspicion of being one of the highwaymen.

A boy named Thomas Hartman ran away from home some days ago, taking $105 belonging to his father. Yesterday the youthful runaway was arrested by Detective Campbell. He had in his possession $45 in money, a revolver, and a brass watch. He said he had been to Baltimore.

Frederick Elfers, of No. 121 Fulton-street, was arrested yesterday by a United States Marshal on a charge preferred by Collector Freeland of drawing beer from a keg without destroying the United States stamp, as required by law. The accused was held in $500 bail to appear for examination on Thursday.

James Murtha, the proprietor of a liquor store at the corner of Bolivar and Raymond streets, was held for examination yesterday on a charge of firing a shot at one of his customers named John Flaherty, who, while under the influence of liquor, broke the bar-room windows. The wound received by Flaherty was very slight.

Some years ago Mrs. Caesar hired the house No. 54 Bushwick-avenue, from Albert Karutz, which she discovered after she had taken possession was infected with small-pox. She sued Karutz and recovered $1,500. Yesterday the trial of a similar action against Karutz, brought by Mrs. Caesar's daughter, was commenced in the Supreme Court, before Justice Pratt.

Catharine Rickert attempted to commit suicide yesterday by jumping into a pond at Fifth-street and Ninth-avenue. She was rescued by C. W. Bedell, of No. 730 Carroll-street, who happened to be passing near at the time. The girl said she wished to end her life because she could not obtain employment. She was discharged from the service of Mrs. Burns, of No. 466 Degraw-street, some weeks ago.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The School Commissioners began their annual session yesterday, at White Plains, for apportioning the public school moneys.

C. O. Richardson, otherwise Hamilton R. Russell, who has for some time been in the custody of Sheriff Brundage, in the White Plains Jail, pursuant to the order of United States Marshal Payn, has been taken back to New-York City.

The Republicans of the town of East Chester have nominated David Cromwell for re-election as Supervisor. The Democrats of that town have again nominated Daniel C. Hickey for Supervisor. He was defeated by Mr. Cromwell last Spring, by a majority of only 140, although the town is usually Democratic by about 200 majority.

Miss Alice Utting, the reputed adopted daughter of William R. Humphrey, the fugitive Secretary of the New-Rochelle Savings Bank, has obtained a verdict against Sheriff Brundage for about $900 on a claim of ownership of Humphrey's furniture, by a bill of sale from him in payment of services as a domestic in his household, she denying the quasi daughtership. Being indemnified by the Bank Receiver, Mr. E. M. Tompkins, the Sheriff had sold the furniture at auction for about $500.

STATEN ISLAND.

On Monday morning a thief made away with $63 of the funds in charge of William Fetherstone, the collector of the North Shore (Staten Island) Ferry Company, by a very simple process. It appears that after the 6 A. M. boat left the dock at New-Brighton, the collector, as usual, locked his office and went to breakfast. Before doing so he counted his money and placed $63 in a sealed envelope in an open drawer in his desk, near a window accessible from the wharf. During his absence the thief cut out a portion of the glass large enough to admit his arm and secured the money. Some loose change laying on the counter was not disturbed. Officer Finnerty, on duty at the dock, is on the lookout for a suspicious-looking character whom he saw lounging about that morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

Alexander Eagles, formerly a member of the Newark City Council, died yesterday.

Capt. Adams, of a canal-boat lying in the Erie basin, while on his way to purchase medicine for a sick wife Monday night, was attacked by highwaymen and robbed of $10 in money.

Edward O'Connor, of No. 482 Communipaw-avenue, was so badly injured Monday night by falling from a window of his house that it was found necessary to remove him to the hospital.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen last evening adopted a resolution requesting the Representatives of the State in both branches of Congress to exert themselves to make Jersey City a port of entry.

The financial statement of the City of Hoboken shows the following figures: Receipts, $716,069 50; disbursements, $561,111 79; balance on hand, $154,957 71; estimated valuation of Hoboken City property, $663,000; the city debt, $600,254 25; less cash on hand, a County Collector's draft, and arrears of taxes, $128,254 87; leaving a net indebtedness of $472,000.

Mrs. A. P. Ball, residing at No. 243 Second-street, Jersey City, was alone in her house Monday night, her husband being away. At midnight she heard a noise in the house, and concluded that a burglar was prowling around the lower part of it. She seized a shot-gun and pluckily went in search of him. In the parlor she discovered the object of her search in the person of a ruffianly-looking man. She leveled her gun at him and ordered him to leave. He did not stop on the order of his going, but went at once.

James Donnelly was found Monday evening lying on the sidewalk in South Market, near Union-street. He was bleeding profusely, and a large crowd of persons surrounded him. He was removed to the office of Dr. E. A. Osborn, where it was ascertained that he had been stabbed in the back of the neck, and on the head and cheek. The wound in the neck had severed one of the arteries, and if it had gone an eighth of an inch deeper would have been fatal. Donnelly was removed afterward to his home, where he now lies in a very critical condition. The stabbing is involved in mystery, and the motive for it, as well as its perpetrator, is unknown.

THE BREWERS' AND GROCERS' BANK.

The Bank of North America yesterday stopped making clearances for the Brewers' and Grocers' Bank. President Dowd, of the former institution, said last night that he had decided to break off connection with the Brewers' and Grocers' Bank simply because the latter was "suspected," on account of having been recently examined by the Bank Department, and on account of a report that it was going into liquidation. He did not believe that the Brewers' and Grocers' Bank was insolvent, in fact he knew that it was not, but the Bank of North America had been considerably advertised of late, and did not want to be advertised any more through its connections. In conclusion, Mr. Dowd said that the Brewers' and Grocers' had at the close of banking hours $13,000 on deposit with the Bank of North America, and he had no doubt that the depositors of the smaller institution were perfectly safe.

Mr. James Everard, the President of the Brewers' and Grocers' Bank, is now in Albany, and none of the other officials of the institution appear to know anything of a definite character as to whether or not the bank is to be put into liquidation. Mr. J. L. Humfreville, one of the officers, said yesterday that he estimated that not more than the Bank of North America had given up making clearances for the institution. The action was peculiar in its suddenness, and also from the fact that the Bank of North America held on deposit ample funds to meet any claims it would ever have against the Brewers' and Grocers' Bank. Mr. Humfreville said he did not know whether or not the bank was going into liquidation. That matter is left entirely in the hands of the President, Mr. Everard, and the Board of Directors. There was no "run" on the Brewers' and Grocers' Bank yesterday, and no indication of one. Depositors were present in the bank throughout the day.

COUNTING UNCLE SAM'S TREASURE.

The experts who are counting the coin in the Sub-Treasury will finish their work this week. All the notes, coupons, certificates, &c., aggregating over $31,000,000; $55,000,000 out of $104,000,000 in gold, $1,388,000 in silver, and over $100,000 in nickels and pennies have already been counted. The books of the Sub-Treasury have also been examined. The vaults were taken possession of, without warning to Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, by Chief of the Redemption Agency Graves and Controller of the Naval Office Burt, on an order from the Secretary of the Treasury, a week ago yesterday. They at once sealed all the smaller safes and set the time-locks of the larger safes, so that a possible deficit could not be made good. On the next morning they went to work with a number of assistants. The coin is weighed in the presence of Mr. Whitney, representing the Treasury Department; Col. Burt, representing the Surveyor and Naval Officer; Deputy Assistant Treasurer Patterson, representing Gen. Hillhouse, and Mr. Ashley, Custodian of the Vaults; and the contents of an occasional bag, taken at random, are counted. The gold, $31,000,000 in bags of $1,000 each, and the silver coin in bags of $1,000 each. About $3,000,000 in gold is in bars, having been melted down from English sovereigns. As soon as a safe full of coin is counted it is sealed in triplicate, and a card signed in triplicate is attached to wires embedded in the wax. From 30 to 40 tons of coin have been handled each day. No such thorough examination has been made since 1873, after James I. Johnson, who had charge of the revenue stamps, absconded with over $100,000. The present investigation was ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury in consequence of the passage of the Silver bill and the prospective change of the character of the funds on deposit.

ANOTHER DEATH IN A POLICE CELL.

Late on Monday night Patrolman Ennis, of the Fourth Precinct, found an unknown man lying insensible in

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8275. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MARCH 21 1878

WASHINGTON.

POST OFFICE SERVICE REFORM.

PROPOSED INVESTIGATIONS BY COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE—CO-OPERATION OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL IN THE OBJECT—SOME OF THE EVILS THAT SHOULD BE REMOVED—MAIL LETTINGS AND CONTRACT ADVERTISING—THE PLAN OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The House Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department have started upon a general investigation of the methods of conducting business in the department. They have been assigned for conducting the investigation a room in the Post Office Building, in order that they may more readily examine the books and vouchers of the department. The committee will inquire into and report upon the organization of the department, and will give special attention to the present system of making contracts for carrying the mails. The methods of disbursing money will receive attention, and the administration of the Post Offices of the principal cities will also be the subject of inquiry. The committee will receive the cordial support and co-operation of Postmaster-General Key, who expresses a desire to have pointed out any abuses that may exist, and an anxiety to receive the assistance of Congress in introducing such reforms as are calculated to promote economy in the administration of the postal service and increase the efficiency of the department.

In addition to this investigation by the Committee on Expenditures in the department, it is probable the House Committee on Post Offices will soon commence an examination into the mail-letting system. During the discussion in the House to-day on the bill to provide for advertising mail lettings, Mr. Money, a member of the Committee on Post Offices, stated that a mail contractor had testified before the committee that he had received $40,000 per annum for carrying the mail on a certain route in one of the Territories, and that he had sub-let the route for $15,000 per annum. It has long been known that a few men constituting a ring have controlled to a very large extent the contracts in the West and South for carrying the mails, and all efforts of the department to break them up have been unavailing. For the past three or four years the operations of these combinations have not been so bold or successful as in former years, owing to the vigilance of the postal authorities, but they cannot be entirely broken up without additional legislation. If the two committees above referred to will succeed in perfecting some plan by which the contract system for carrying the mails can be so perfected as to secure the postal service against such disgraceful operations as have marked the system in years past, they will accomplish a good work. The bill now under consideration, to regulate the advertising of mail lettings, is a step in the right direction. It provides that before making any contracts other than those excepted by law for carrying the mails in any State or Territory, the Postmaster-General shall cause to be published, in not exceeding 10 newspapers printed in such State or Territory, once a week for six consecutive weeks preceding the time for letting, a notice in displayed type not exceeding six inches space in one column, setting forth that proposals will be received by the Postmaster-General for carrying the mails for a certain period, and referring bidders to the Post Office Department for full information as to schedules, routes, bonds, &c. Under the present system, several columns of space in obscure papers are taken up in describing routes, bonds and forms, at enormous expense to the Government, and these advertisements have been contended for by Congressmen with as much earnestness and bitterness as any other form of political patronage. The extent to which this advertising abuse has been carried may be inferred from the fact that in each of the large States these official advertisements have cost the Government about $100,000. The pending bill was prepared by the Postmaster-General, who expressed the belief in a letter to the Committee on Post Offices that if adopted it will secure greater publicity to the lettings than the present expensive system.

JUDGE WHITAKER'S DEFALCATION.

SENATOR HOWE'S RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY—PROSPECT OF A LONG DISCUSSION ON THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN POLICY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Now that the Louisiana Returning Board imbroglio has been practically settled at New-Orleans, it threatens to be reopened in the United States Senate. To-day Senator Howe introduced a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether Judge Whitaker, before whom Anderson was tried, was formerly in the internal revenue service or employed as United States Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans; and whether, while in the service of the United States, he was a defaulter, and, if so, in what amount. Senator Howe gave notice that he would call up the resolution on Monday, and as he had been charged with not zealously supporting the President's Southern policy, he would take occasion to vindicate himself against this charge. This was said in that facetious manner peculiar to the Senator, and is regarded as a notice of his purpose to arraign the course pursued by President Hayes. As a very little provocation is sufficient to precipitate a protracted debate in the Senate, it is likely that Senator Howe's resolution will engage the Senate for several days.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

MR. EWING'S PLAN TO WEIGH THE GOLD IN THE TREASURY—AN EXPENSIVE OPERATION—THE WHISKY-TAX EXTENSION—THE BENNETT POLAR EXPEDITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Mr. Ewing's plan of weighing all the gold in the Government vaults, to discover whether Mr. Sherman has not been misrepresenting the amount, is likely to cost a good deal of trouble and money. Among other arrangements is said to be the employment of two or three experts to travel all over the country from New-York to San Francisco, New-Orleans, and elsewhere, at large salary and expenses paid. There is a report that these experts have already been some time under pay, and are as yet doing nothing more than cramming Mr. Ewing with information at public expense. Some of the members of the committee want the weighing to begin and end as soon as possible, so as to economize in the expense of experts as much as possible.

The House joint resolution to extend the time for the payment of the tax on whisky in bond was considered to-day by the Senate Committee on Finance, but no action was taken. Senators Bayk and Matthews addressed the committee in favor of the measure. The committee will act finally on the joint resolution at their meeting on Friday next. The measure is receiving some opposition from Eastern distillers, but the indications are favorable to an affirmative vote in the committee.

Since the President's approval of the James Gordon Bennett Polar Expedition bill, the Secretary of the Navy has received a number of applications from naval officers asking to be detailed for the expedition. The bill provides that the officers necessary to officer the ship may be detailed with their voluntary consent, by the Secretary of the Navy.

THE NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

RENEWAL OF THE ASPIRATIONS OF MINISTER WILLIAMSON—GOV. PACKARD CONSIDERED OUT OF THE QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—George Williamson, Minister to the Central American States, has arrived in town. He has had a conference with the Secretary of State. He is said to be very anxious to have his name again sent to the Senate for Collector at New-Orleans, and is confident he will be confirmed. It is supposed by some that his rejection would prevent his renomination, but the law does not so provide, and the President may nominate him as often as he is rejected. Whether there is any disposition to renominate Williamson is unknown. It is well understood that he was rejected in order to give Packard one more chance. At least, this was the ground of many votes against Williamson. Now it is certain that Packard will not be nominated under any circumstances. He and his friends appear to have come to this conclusion. Some telegrams, including one signed by Gov. J. Madison Wells, have presented Anderson's name for the position. It would be utterly impossible to make an appointment that would not lead to controversy and cause dissatisfaction, and probably the safest rule is to select some person who is sure to make a capable and efficient officer.

WORK IN THE COMMITTEES.

THE WHISKY-TAX EXTENSION—THE TARIFF—CLAIMS OF STATES FOR 5 PER CENT. ON THE LANDS LOCATED BY MILITARY SCRIP—PUNISHMENT OF SCALING OR DIMINISHING COIN.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Senate Committee on Finance to-day heard Senators Beck and Matthews in advocacy of a favorable report upon the House joint resolution extending the time for the payment of the tax on distilled spirits, &c. The committee expect to take action on the subject next Friday.

No changes were made in the Tariff bill by the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, the entire session being devoted to discussing the measure.

The House Committee on Public Lands to-day heard argument of ex-Gov. Lowe, of Kansas, in advocacy of Representative Clark's bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the amount of public lands entered by the location of military scrip and land warrants in the State of Iowa and other States whose Enabling acts of admission into the Union contain a stipulation for payment of 5 per centum on the sales of the public lands therein. And after making such investigation, the bill requires that the Secretary of the Interior shall certify the amount so found to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose duty it shall be to pay to such State of Iowa and other States entitled thereto, 5 per centum on the amount of lands located by military scrip and land warrants, estimating the same at the rate of $1 25 per acre. Provided that the Secretary shall exclude from his estimate and certificate all lands so entered upon which the said 5 per centum has been paid. The committee also agreed to take up for consideration, on Saturday next, Representative Wright's bill "to provide for a more economical and accurate survey of the public lands." Arguments will be heard from day to day, until all parties interested in the measure shall have had an opportunity of presenting their views. Among others whose opinions the committee are desirous of hearing on the subject are Profs. Hayden and Hilgard, Major Powell, and Commissioner Williamson, of the General Land Office.

The Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures have agreed to report favorably Representative Maish's bill, amendatory of the Revised Statutes, which is as follows:

"Every person who fraudulently by any art, way, or means defaces, mutilates, impairs, diminishes, falsifies, scales, or lightens the gold and silver coins which have been or may hereafter be coined at the Mints of the United States, or any foreign gold and silver coins, which are, by law, made current or are by actual use and circulation as money, with the United States, shall be imprisoned not more than two years and fined not more than $2,000; and every person, who shall, with intent thereafter to circulate the same, deface any of the coins aforesaid by placing thereon, by any means whatever, any name, word, sign, device, character, or picture, or who shall utter or tender the same as money when so defaced, shall be imprisoned not more than one year and fined not more than $1,000. And coins mutilated or defaced as aforesaid shall not be a legal tender for the payment of any debts."

DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NATIONAL HOME—ANNUAL REPORT—FAVORABLE SHOWING FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND THE MEN.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers have been in session for the past two days at the office of the Surgeon-General. There were present Chief-Justice Waite, Gen. Butler, Gen. Martindale, of New-York; Gov. Frederick Smyth, of New-Hampshire; Judge H. L. Bond, of Maryland; Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, of Ohio; Gen. J. S. Negley, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. E. B. Wolcott, of Wisconsin. The Secretary presented his annual report of the work accomplished by the institution during the past year. It showed that over 8,000 disabled soldiers were cared for during the year, as follows: At the Central Branch, Dayton, Ohio, 4,623; at the North-western Branch, Milwaukee, Wis., 1,307; at the Eastern Branch, Augusta, Me., 1,325, and at the Southern Branch, Hampton, Va., 958, being in the aggregate 1,000 more than during the year 1876. Although the homes are noted for the abundance and excellence of the goods furnished the beneficiaries, the total average cost of the ration, being the food for each man per day, was only a fraction over 21 cents per day, being one cent less than the year before. As the number of rations was some 2,000,000, the one cent reduction makes a saving of $20,000. The total average cost of keeping each man during the year was $125, being $20 less than for the year 1876, and causing a saving to the Government of nearly $100,000. The health of the disabled soldiers has been universally good, the deaths during the year being only 174 at the four Homes, which, considering the fact that all of the 8,000 men cared for were disabled by wounds received or sickness contracted in the service, gives evidence of healthy localities, generous food, sufficient clothing, and kind treatment. There has also been a decided improvement in the conduct and morals of the men and the number of dishonorable discharges less than ever before. While the few so punished committed 20 or more offenses each, it appeared that more than 6,000 of those alleged did not, during the year, commit a single offense or violate a single rule or regulation of the home. The board authorized improvements looking to the increased usefulness and efficiency of the homes, and, after making the necessary appropriations and doing much other routine business of no special interest to the public, adjourned, to hold its next regular meeting at the Eastern Branch Home, near Augusta, Me., on the 6th of July next.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Ensign A. G. Hodgson is ordered to the Naval Academy; Assistant Surgeon J. M. Murray to the training-ship Minnesota, at New-York; Assistant Paymaster Arthur Peterson to the Canonicus, at New-Orleans; Master William M. Irwin is detached from the Gettysburg, at Palermo, Italy, and granted permission to return home; Passed Assistant Surgeon D. N. Bertolette from the training-ship Minnesota, and ordered to duty as the Naval Hospital, at New-York; Assistant Surgeon A. G. Heffinger from duty at the Naval Hospital at New-York, but to continue at the hospital for instruction preliminary to promotion; Passed Assistant Paymaster J. R. Stanton, from the Canonicus, at New-Orleans, and ordered to settle accounts; Capt. C. E. Dutton is relieved from duty as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of the Platte; Assistant Surgeon L. Y. Loring is ordered to examination for promotion.

Secretary Thompson has issued an order that hereafter non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps cannot be reduced while serving on shore, except with the approval of the commandant of the corps or the sentence of a court-martial; on shipboard he cannot be reduced except to the next inferior grade, and in pursuance of a sentence of a court-martial. This takes from Captains of vessels and the commander of companies of guards of Marines their power to dismiss non-commissioned officers at will, as heretofore.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN REPLY TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE—PAYING THE 10 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Speaker laid before the House to-day a communication from the Commissioners of the Freedman's Bank in response to a House resolution. The Commissioners say: "The total liabilities of the company up to Jan. 1 last were $2,968,814 36, and the amount of the first dividend, declared Nov. 1, 1875, being 20 per cent. of the last-named sum, $593,762 87. Of this dividend there had been paid Jan. 1, 1878, to 24,836 depositors, at 33 branches, the sum of $533,370 23, leaving a balance of $60,392 64, belonging to 36,308 depositors, due and uncalled for. Deducting this sum of $60,392 64 from our cash balance of Jan. 1, 1878—namely, $377,293 81—leaves but $316,901 17 applicable to the payment of a second dividend. The act of Congress entitled 'An act amending the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and for other purposes,' approved June 20, 1874, provides that the Commissioners shall make a pro rata dividend whenever they have funds enough to pay 20 per centum of the claims of depositors. To pay a 20 per centum dividend requires, as already stated, $533,370 23, and our cash balance available for a second dividend on the 1st day of March, 1878, was but $326,565 59. Under the above-cited provision of the statute referred to we would have to await the accumulation of an amount sufficient to pay 20 per cent. before making a further distribution, but yielding to the desire expressed by many of the creditors of the company to divide the funds on hand rather than await the slow accumulation of the additional sum necessary for a 20 per cent. dividend, and interpreting the language of the law as not necessarily prohibiting the payment of smaller dividends, we concluded in January last to declare a dividend of 10 per cent., and under date of Feb. 1, 1878, we advised the creditors of the company by a circular letter of our purpose so to do."

The payment by the Commissioners of said 10 per cent. dividend was commenced to-day.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1878.

Among the callers on the President to-day was Major-Gen. Hancock.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. bonds to-day amounted to $106,000.

The President has signed the commission of Alanson W. Beard to be Collector of Customs for Boston and Charlestown, Mass.

The Treasury Department having submitted to the Attorney-General the question whether coupons of United States bonds, when detached and destroyed, can be paid under the terms of section 3,702 of the Revised Statutes, he has decided that they cannot.

There is still some doubt as to the acceptance of the positions of Government Railroad Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad by two or three of the gentlemen who have been tendered such appointments. For this reason Secretary Schurz still declines to make public the list that had been agreed upon.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, ordered to be printed and recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands, declares that the public lands of the United States valuable chiefly for timber shall not be subject to entry under the provisions of the pre-emption or homestead laws, but that such lands, or the timber thereon, shall hereafter be sold for cash only.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $241,138 89, and from Customs $482,085 20.

William H. Wetmore was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the District of Colorado; Thomas H. Barnes, Storekeeper for the First District of Missouri, and John D. Boop for the First District of California. W. F. Coleman and J. M. Hamilton were appointed Gaugers for the Fifth District of Tennessee, and Enos Andrews for the District of New-Mexico.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue continues to enjoin upon Collectors, in all parts of the country from which reports of illicit distillation are made, to use every effort for enforcing the laws. Yesterday the Commissioner telegraphed to the Collector at Nashville to employ additional men on the force, preventing violations of the revenue laws, and a telegram was received at the Internal Revenue office in this city from Collector Woodcock, at Nashville, in reply thereto, saying he would employ 30 additional men if necessary. He reports Special Deputy Davis, with his force, operating successfully in White County now. Putnam and Jackson Counties is where the illicit distillers have organized.

A letter from Mr. Nolan, agent of the Interior Department in Montana, to the Secretary of the Interior, says that notwithstanding the statements that have been forwarded from that Territory in the interests of parties who have taken timber from the public lands, cord-wood is now sold at less rates than ever before in the history of the Territory. Not a single interest, he writes, has suffered by the efforts of the Government to break up the timber depredations, excepting the interests of the few rich sawmill men who have unlawfully suspended operations, and it cannot be successfully contradicted that since the speculations in cord-wood have met with a check by the imposition of the tax of 50 cents per cord, the small dealers have kept up the supplies with wood obtained from the dry and fallen timber which has heretofore been allowed to rot on the ground, all persons hitherto disdaining to use what has proved to be a very useful material.

THE NATIONAL PARTY COLLAPSING.

COMMUNISTIC EXTRAVAGANCES TOO MUCH FOR THE INDEPENDENT WORKING MEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 20.—The National Party Communists have, since the Toledo Convention, been doing a good deal in a secret way all over the State, by organizing in secret lodges and making great efforts to centralize all their forces by obliging every member to sign a constitution pledging himself to vote the National ticket, or if there is objection to any candidate, that name be scratched off, but no other name substituted in its place. It was feared by other party managers that this organization, to uphold the Communistic balance of power at the Spring elections. Reports came from their meetings of talk of reducing the salary of the President to $10,000, and paying it in green backs; of burying places for the bones of all the workingmen, &c., but to-night a movement has come to light which demonstrates that there will be little danger from this secret organization. The Independent Working Men held a meeting, and are going forward to nominate a full ticket, saying that they have lost confidence in the managers of the other party, and propose to go forward on their own basis. The elements of the national party are not cohesive enough to amount to much.

THE NATIONAL PARTY IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20.—The State Convention of the new National Party was held here to-day. Only six towns were represented. William Foster was nominated for Governor, Jason P. Hazard for Lieutenant-Governor, Henry Appleton for Secretary of State, and Andrew B. Moore for General Treasurer.

SHOT BY A JEALOUS DARKY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 20.—A negro man named George Stouts was shot dangerously in the head this evening about 6 o'clock, in Southall's-lane, by another negro man named Raphael Sawyer. Stouts had run away with Sawyer's wife. This evening they met, when an attack occurred, during which Sawyer was wounded, as already stated. The Police are in search of the would-be murderer, and his arrest seems certain.

CONTRACTS FOR THE NEW CAPITOL.

ALBANY, March 20.—The new Capitol contracts were awarded as follows: Filing—to Miller & Coates, New-York, $22,480 98; glass—Seaman, Bache & Co., New-York, $11,405 98. George Martin, of this city, has secured an injunction against the Commissioners, he claiming to be the lowest bidder for the carpentry and cabinet work, and they having awarded the contract to another bidder.

EASTERN NEGOTIATIONS.

PROGRESS TOWARD CONFERENCE.

POSITIONS OF ENGLAND, AUSTRIA, AND RUSSIA—THE BELIEF ENTERTAINED IN VIENNA AND BERLIN THAT CONGRESS WILL MEET APRIL 2—REPORT THAT RUSSIA WILL YIELD THE POINT AT ISSUE WITH ENGLAND ON THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, March 20.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows: "It is urged in official circles here that England has no ground to make war without first going to the congress. If she does she will have the disapprobation of Germany and Austria. If England compromises the congress, Count Andrassy's policy will be thwarted and the hope of an Anglo-Austrian understanding must be abandoned. The Berlin Cabinet holds the same view."

The Manchester *Guardian* has a special dispatch from Vienna saying: "The semi-official *Politische Correspondens* prints a St. Petersburg letter which declares that England's claim has produced so bad an impression in Russia that the meeting of the congress is doubtful. Nevertheless, it is believed in Vienna and Berlin that the congress will meet on the 2d of April."

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says: "The North and South German newspapers express great anxiety about Austria's future. Russia is buying large quantities of saltpetre and torpedoes."

LONDON, March 21.—The *Press Association* says it learns on good authority that with n the last few days the Government has received a hint that Russia will yield on the point now at issue.

Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says the Russian vessels have left Buyukdere, and anchored off San Stefano. Safvet Pasha has declined to go to the congress. It is thought that Vefyk or Musurus Pasha will go.

A special to the *Daily News* from San Stefano reports that the Russians have abandoned the idea of embarking at Buyukdere because Minister Layard informed the Porte that if the Turks granted them permission to embark there, the British fleet would come up the Bosphorus.

The *News'* Vienna dispatch says: "Russia has declared her readiness to make concessions relative to the boundaries of Bulgaria, and all misunderstanding between the three Empires is removed."

Russia is about to issue an intimation that she recognizes the right of each power individually to demand a discussion of any stipulation in the treaty, but reserves the right of refusing to submit such stipulations to the sanction of the powers, even if a majority desire it.

The Vienna dispatch of the *Times* says: "Russia's admission of the right of the congress to discuss what points of the treaty are of European interest does not seem to have been made directly to England, and the difference is still unsettled."

A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Pera says the British Government has telegraphed to Gen. Sir Arnold Kemball to return home immediately. It is reported that England has decided to resist the Russian annexation in Asia Minor.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna dispatch states most positively that Gen. Tcherkassky, late Provisional Governor of Bulgaria, committed suicide because he had been threatened with removal.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH PEACE TREATY.

LATEST SUMMARY OF THE POINTS—THE BOUNDARIES FIXED—A CONFERENCE OF POWERS IMPLIED.

LONDON, March 21.—The *Times'* Vienna correspondent summarizes the official text of the treaty of peace. The treaty is substantially the same as already telegraphed. The territory ceded to Montenegro is, however, twice as large as the Montenegrins could have claimed on the basis of *uti possidetis*. This accession of territory is principally to the north-east. Servia being considerably increased on the south-west, the Turks, to gain access to Bosnia and Herzegovina without entering Servia or Montenegro, must cross the Mokragora Mountains. The frontier of Bulgaria extends further west than at first stated, the new boundary being formed by the river Struma, approaching within a few miles of Salonica. Russia, however, has made the concession that in one year after the introduction of the régime in Bulgaria the Porte, Russia, and the European Cabinets may agree to associate special delegates with the Russian Commissioner who is charged with the reorganization of the province. The treaty concludes: "After the exchange of the ratifications a place and time will be agreed upon for providing this act with the solemn forms usual with treaties of peace, but the contracting parties are formally bound from the moment of ratification." The correspondent remarks that thus, although the co-operation of the powers is not distinctly mentioned as necessary to make the peace definitive, still the admission is indirectly made that something more is required.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

THE REVOLT IN THESSALY—RUSSIAN OFFICERS RETURNING TO ODESSA—TYPHUS AMONG RUSSIAN SOLDIERS IN ARMENIA—DEATHS OF THREE GENERALS—THE STORY OF THE HANGING OF POLISH SURGEONS EXPLODED.

LONDON, March 20.—Hobart Pasha invited the principal leaders of the insurrection at Macrinitza to meet him for a parley with a view to a suspension of hostilities in Thessaly. His letter was addressed to them as "Chiefs of the Malcontent Party." The chiefs assembled in council and replied that if Hobart Pasha wished an interview with the "chiefs of the Provisional Government of the Province," they would send envoys to meet him, indicating their determination to refuse a parley unless their official status is recognized, which is inadmissible.

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Pera, dated March 17, says: "Gen. Gourkho's staff and many other officers will start for Odessa to-day. Gen. Gourkho himself remains at San Stefano. The departure of the Guard is delayed somewhat, in consequence of the Porte's refusal to permit the embarkation of the Russians at Buyukdere."

Advices from Tiflis state that the typhus is raging among the Russian troops in Asia. Gens. Melikoff, Solowieff, and Schelkowkoff are reported to have died. It is believed that more men have been lost by sickness since the cessation of arms than on the battle-field during the war.

The story of the hanging of four Austrian Polish surgeons of the Society of the Red Crescent, at Sopha by Gen. Gourkho, has been persistently and circumstantially reiterated, in face of the denials of the Russian and Austrian Governments. A correspondent of the Vienna *Politische Correspondens* made an investigation of the story, and found that it was utterly groundless. He interviewed Dr. Gebhart, one of the surgeons said to have been executed, who said that Gen. Gourkho gave all the surgeons at Sopha full liberty of action. Dr. Gebhart also informed the correspondent of the present whereabouts of the other surgeons named as executed.

LONDON, March 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens reports that Hobart Pasha having agreed not to bombard the villages on the coast of Thessaly, the insurgent leaders consented to enter into negotiations with him at Volo to-day on the condition that their official status be recognized. It is reported that Hobart Pasha offered the insurgents autonomy.

Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says: "Sixteen batteries of Turkish artillery have occupied Litros-Burghas and Sweetwaters, near Constantinople."

THE TORONTO RIOT.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 20.—Seven men are reported missing from their homes since Monday night's riot, four of whom are known to have been severely wounded. Rumors are current that several of them have died, and that others are dying. William Clegg, who was shot in the shoulder while on his way home, lies in a dangerous condition. The injured policeman is improving.

INTERNATIONAL WALKING MATCH.

PROGRESS OF THE CONTESTANTS—THE AMERICAN AHEAD AT MIDNIGHT.

LONDON, March 20.—The international walking match, which began in Agricultural Hall, Islington, Monday morning, and is to last six days, is progressing amid much interest. At 11 o'clock this morning O'Leary, the American, had completed 231 miles, H. Brown, of Fulham, 224, and Henry Vaughan, of Chester, 222. The match appears to rest between these three.

LONDON, March 21.—At midnight O'Leary had walked 284 miles, Vaughan 271, and Brown 268. O'Leary continues to walk in fine style, and is much cheered.

CURRENT TOPICS IN OTHER LANDS.

GEN. GRANT AT ROME—EMBARRASSMENT OF GRAIN-DEALERS IN ENGLAND—LAUNCH OF A NEW ANCHOR LINE STEAMER—THE POPE AND CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY—GERMANY AND NICARAGUA.

LONDON, March 20.—A Reuter telegram from Rome says Gen. Grant and party have arrived there.

The *Financier* says: "The embarrassments of three or four grain firms in the provinces were discussed yesterday. The actual suspension of one house was currently reported."

The Circassia, a new steamer for the Anchor Line, was launched at Barrow yesterday. She is of 4,000 tons burden, and is intended to run in the Glasgow and New-York line.

ROME, March 20.—The Consistory on the 25th inst. will be held with the formalities observed at Consistories held before 1870. The English Cardinals have been invited to attend at the proclamation of the Catholic Hierachy of Scotland. The Pope will complete the investiture of Cardinal McCloskey by formally conferring the hat.

LONDON, March 21.—The *Standard's* Rome correspondent denies, on high authority, that it is intended to make Dr. John H. Newman a Cardinal.

The *Standard's* special from Berlin says Prince Bismarck is tired of Nicaragua's shuffling, and has determined to order a blockade of the Nicaraguan ports.

The British bark Mauldslie, Capt. Kelly, from Baltimore Feb. 19, for Dunkirk, was spoken on the 9th inst. in latitude 46° north, longitude 26° west, leaky.

The marriage of the Earl of Rosebery to Miss Hannah De Rothschild, only daughter of Baron Meyer De Rothschild, was celebrated yesterday. They were first married civilly at the Registrar's office for the Hanover-square District, at 9:45 o'clock in the morning. The religious ceremony took place at Christ Church, Mayfair, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Lucy, daughter of the late M. Prevost Paradol, has died in a convent in France.

The *Times'* special from Berlin states that Count Stolberg Wernigerode has refused to accept the Vice-Chancellorship.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Rome says it is expected that the Cairoli Ministry will be completed to-night, (Wednesday.)

A BANKRUPT CHICAGO CLERGYMAN.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY OF REV. DR. PATTERSON—HIS DEBTS AND ASSETS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Rev. Robert W. Patterson, D. D., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy this morning. Dr. Patterson is a well-known Presbyterian clergyman, and one of the oldest citizens of this city. His secured debts amount to about $15,000; his unsecured debts foot up about $13,000. His assets not claimed as exempt consist of interest in bonds, valued at $10,000, and books, &c., valued at $2,500. The bankrupt mentions among his assets a fund amounting nominally to $24,000, constituted by friends to support him during life, and which is held in trust for his benefit. He asks that this be made exempt.

OTHER BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

CALAIS, Me., March 20.—The Trustees of the Calais Savings Bank made a voluntary suspension of payment to-day. It is claimed that the depositors will be paid in full.

MONTREAL, March 20.—McMullen & Co., lumber merchants, have failed. Liabilities, $100,000; assets, unknown.

TORONTO, March 20.—John Rennie & Co., wholesale fancy goods dealers, have assigned with liabilities of $50,000. Their assets are claimed to be in excess of this amount.

HALIFAX, March 20.—The creditors of Messrs. Almon & Mackintosh, bankers and brokers, held a meeting to-day. The statement showed $191,000 direct liabilities, $248,000 assets, and indirect liabilities of $300,000. The estate will be liquidated under Trustees, the partners to manage but contract no new liabilities.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 20.—Commissioner Needham conducted an examination of the Security National Bank to-day and reports the capital, $100,000, to be impaired about $2,000, not, however, from the Morse failure. The deficit will be made up at once and the bank continue to do business.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—Schumacher, Prowerfeld & Pfeiffer, grocers and commission merchants, have failed. No statement.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—In the United States District Court to-day the President and Cashier of the Reading Savings Bank, (bankrupts,) filed a petition proposing to the creditors a composition in satisfaction of the debts due the creditors. The terms are that the bankrupts pay 55 cents on the dollar, the bank to execute their promissory notes, dated May 1, 1878, for the amount of the composition, payable 5 per cent. in six months, 5 per cent. in one year, 10 per cent. in two years, 10 per cent. in 30 months, and 15 per cent. in three years, to be secured by mortgages on the real estate and other properties of the late President and Cashier of the bank, F. Boas and E. P. Boas. The proposition, by direction of the Judge, was referred to the Register to report such suggestions under any head as he may consider material.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 20.—The failure of William E. Morse, President of the Security National Bank, has raised questions as to the solvency of the bank. Hon. Daniel Needham, United States Examiner, is making a thorough examination.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 20.—Some excitement was created among the mill operatives here to-day by rumors of the suspension of the Broadway Savings Bank, which has deposits of $1,068,987, most of which belong to this class. The bank has not suspended, but will pay no drafts without two weeks' notice. Its financial condition is said to be perfectly sound.

GREENSBURG, Penn., March 20.—The Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad, sold here to-day under foreclosure, was bought by the bondholders for $400,000.

THE COINAGE QUESTION IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting this afternoon to consider the question of trade dollar coinage. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the Chamber considers it unwise and inexpedient to cease the coinage of trade dollars, and directing the President of the Chamber to communicate the resolutions to the California delegation in Congress, and urging that they use their influence to defeat the measure. Attention was called to the provision in the new Silver bill which makes all silver certificates issued redeemable in New-York except those issued in San Francisco. A resolution was adopted stating that this discrimination will work great injury to the interests of this coast by confining our certificates to local circulation, and asking the California Congressional delegation to secure a modification of that clause of the bill.

ASKING FOR AN EMBEZZLER'S PARDON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—A petition for the pardon of the late State Treasurer, Josephus Scoy, Jr., who is now serving a term of imprisonment upon a three-years sentence for embezzling moneys of the State to the amount of $58,000, is now before the Court of Pardons, which will meet in this City to-morrow evening. Scoy has served nearly the whole term of his sentence, the allowance for good conduct being made, and should he not be pardoned he will be discharged in June next. Scoy, who is in his sixty-fifth year, has had very poor health since his incarceration, and has received all the kindness that the strict discipline of the prison would admit. About six weeks since he was placed in the hospital, and last week his health again gave way and he was removed to, and is now a patient in, that place. He is suffering from an attack of nervous debility. The petition is signed by almost all the State officers, the Chief-Justice and Justices before whom he was tried, and a number of other persons. One of the reasons advanced why he should be liberated, is that his son, Rev. J. L. Scoy, who for the past three years has been Pastor of the State-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the most aristocratic in this city, yesterday severed his connection with the New-Jersey Conference, and at his own request was transferred to the Kentucky Conference of that Church. His intention is to move to Kentucky as soon as his father is discharged from the prison, and to take him with him to his new home. The general impression is that the Court of Pardons will grant the petition, and that Scoy will be discharged before the expiration of the present week.

SITTING BULL PREPARING FOR WAR.

A GREAT GATHERING OF SIOUX ON RED DEER AND BOW RIVERS—A COMPACT WITH BLACKFEET AND OTHER TRIBES TO ATTACK THE SETTLEMENT—CYPRESS HILLS AND FORT MACLEOD, IN MANITOBA, IN DANGER.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 20.—A Battleford special says Mounted Police from Red Deer River bring a report that Sitting Bull has formed a confederation of Sioux and Blackfeet and made overtures to the Crees. When the leaves come out there is to be a great gathering of Indians at the confluence of Red Deer and Bow Rivers, from whence Sitting Bull proposes to attack the settlements. This morning a courier arrived from Cypress Hills, six days off, and reports a camp of 700 lodges of Sioux, pitched on Sandy Hills, 64 miles from Fort Walsh, which is daily augmented by new arrivals. Four wagon loads of cartridges arrived at the camp to-day. He passed numbers of half-breeds, all leaving Cypress Hills and moving toward Carleton. He says it is reported that the Nez Percés, Little Blanket, Little Dog, and Blackfeet Indians have all formed an alliance with Sitting Bull, and that the Blackfeet are on the Belly River in force. It is feared that an attack will be made on Cypress Hills and Fort MacLeod. Big Bear, a Cree chief, says it is useless for the Government to try to govern the Indians as long as they put them in jail for killing buffalo.

NEW-JERSEY CONVICTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, March 20.—Col. Jacob R. Freese, the embezzling Vice-President and Treasurer of the State Savings Bank of this city, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor, has been delivered at the prison. He has had his beard shaved, and rejoices in the fact that he has been placed in the shoe shop of McKnight Brothers in the capacity of a clerk.

Walter F. Bartlett, Trenton's defaulting Tax Receiver, who, before his downfall, was the proprietor of the American Hotel, one of the largest in Trenton, has been placed in the cook shop of the prison, and will have charge of the culinary department. There are 847 convicts in the State Prison to-day.

THE LOG SEIZURES IN THE SOUTH.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 20.—Senator Eustis' speech about the log seizure in Calcasieu is more remarkable for bumcombe than accuracy. Nobody was rendered homeless and penniless by those seizures. The logmen, as is usual, were cutting in contract, and had been fully paid. The issue was between the mill owners and the Government, and but for the interference of some minor officials of the Commissioner's Court would never have assumed serious proportions. In proof of this the Deputy Marshal is now at Lake Charles in possession of the logs, and living on perfectly amicable terms with all parties, while business is progressing as usual. There has not been a single case of starvation or distress growing out of the affair.

A DEAD MAN IN A WELL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20.—At an early hour this forenoon workmen engaged in clearing out an old well at the residence of Mr. Sheffield Smith, No. 213 Smith-street, discovered the body of an unknown man in an advanced state of decomposition. The remains were removed from the well to the Central Police Station, where an inquest will be held. The first appearance of anything being wrong with the well was a peculiar taste in the water, which was first noticed about two months ago, followed by a stench which became almost unbearable. The man was about 45 years of age, was attired in dark clothes, and had some mason's tools in one of his pockets.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., March 20.—The Grand Jury to-day found a true bill for manslaughter against John Goddard, who killed Michael Mackey, his brother-in-law, at the latter's house, in North Stonington, on the 26th of last December. Mackey was intoxicated at the time of the homicide and abused his wife, who is Goddard's sister. Goddard interfered, and a quarrel ensued, during which he fired six shots at Mackey, four of which took effect. Goddard then struck Mackey on the head with an axe several times, crushing in his skull. Mackey lived 45 hours after the quarrel, when death resulted from the blows from the axe

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the passage of the Resumption act, and the amount now is $346,619,024. Again, the amount of outstanding bank-notes has been reduced. On Dec. 31, 1875, the amount was $346,479,756; on Dec. 31, 1877, $321,672,503, and on Feb. 28, 1878, the amount of bank-notes outstanding was $321,989,991. But the amount of bank-notes of banks in existence not in process of liquidation was $299,240,495, and the difference between these two sums being the notes of banks in process of liquidation. Although the notes are in circulation, yet an equal amount of greenbacks is in the Treasury as a special deposit to redeem them.

Senator KERNAN—They make part of the $346,-000,000 legal-tender notes!

Secretary SHERMAN—Yes; as many of the legal-tender notes are held in the Treasury as there are bank-notes in process of redemption.

Senator FERRY—Then, really there should be but $299,000,000 of national bank-notes outstanding.

Secretary SHERMAN—If you count the whole greenbacks as outstanding, there would be $299,000,-000 national bank-notes. Then, it must be remembered, that United States bank-notes have been in circulation since 1862, and bank-notes since 1864, and that large sums are lost or destroyed. This diminishes to some extent the amount outstanding; how much, I don't know; you can judge as well as I.

[A statement was here produced, showing by months the issue of silver coin and the reduction of fractional currency under the act of April 19, 1876; from April 20, 1876, to Feb. 28, 1878, the amount of fractional currency redeemed being $34,818,039, and the total silver payments, $38,479,309. The total amount of fractional notes outstanding on the 16th inst. was $17,103,715. The average monthly reduction of outstanding fractional currency, estimated upon the basis of the redemptions of the past four months, is $250,000.

SENATOR JONES—How many millions, then, of legal tenders do you estimate as being in circulation now, outside of what you hold to redeem the notes of banks in process of liquidation?

Secretary SHERMAN—I should think $320,000,-000. Deducting those that have been lost or destroyed and those held for the outstanding bank-notes, makes the aggregate of bank-notes and greenbacks about $643,000,000. Now, substantially, the results of our preparations for resumption, we have already practically abolished the premiums on gold. We have reduced the amount of United States notes and the amount of national bank notes outstanding. We have paid off practically the fractional currency, and now we have a very remarkable circumstance in our favor. The balance of trade is in our favor to the amount of $160,-000,000 a year, bringing silver and gold and bonds back to us. In the last three years the balance of trade in our favor is $414,034,666. I bring you this statement because I thought you might deem it important to have actual figures about the state of our trade. The table showing details I will leave with you.

A number of questions were asked to which Secretary Sherman replied: We must obtain both gold and silver from England, but we must do it, as Lincoln said, "unbeknownst to them:" it must come by the natural currents of trade. To attempt to bring by any artificial movement large sums of gold to this country would be to create alarm. All last Summer and Autumn the accumulation was from $3,000,000 to $8,000,000 each month. Some of this came from our own mines and some of it came from abroad; but we accumulated it without any possible injury to anybody. Now, in general answer to your question I do express my opinion officially and personally, that for the reasons I have given we can resume on the 1st of January next under the basis of the existing law.

THE SALE OF BONDS.

The CHAIRMAN—What effect has the Silver bill had or is likely to have on resumption?

Secretary SHERMAN—I do not want to tread on delicate ground in answering that question, Mr. Chairman. I shall have to confess that I have been mistaken myself. Now, as to the Silver bill, I have watched its operation very closely. I think the Silver bill has had some adverse effects, and it has had some favorable effects, on the question of resumption. Perhaps the best way for me to explain the adverse effects first. It has undoubtedly stopped refunding operations. Since the agitation of the silver question I have not been able largely to sell bonds, although I have made every effort to do so.

Senator JONES—At what date was the last bond sold?

Secretary SHERMAN—We are selling bonds all the time.

Senator JONES—I mean the refunding of the bonds into 4 per cents.

Secretary SHERMAN—The 16th of October was the time when the last of the popular loan was paid for, and we have sold since then bonds to the amount of $10,-000,000, and the associates, as they had a right to do, withdrew the call. The sales from the last of September, 1877, were about $275,000,000. We sold $260,000,000 of 4½ per cents, and then we sold $75,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds.

Senator ALLISON—About a year and 11 months.

Secretary SHERMAN—Since October last we have sold $45,000,000 of 6 per cents, and we now have gone up to between $4,000,000 and $5,000,-000 of 4 per cent. bonds. Now, another adverse effect the Silver bill has had is to stop the accumulation of coin. Since the 1st of January we have accumulated no coin, except for coin certificates, except the balance of revenue over expenditure. The revenues in coin being more than enough to pay the interest of the debt and coin liabilities, we accumulated some coin. Another effect the Silver bill has had is to cause the return of our bonds from Europe. Although the movement of our bonds in this direction has been pretty steady for more than a year, it is latterly largely increased, how much I am not prepared to say. On the other hand, I will give the favorable effects. In the first place, the Silver bill satisfied the strong public demand for bimetallic money, and that demand is so doubt largely sectional. No doubt there is a difference of opinion between the West and the South and the East, but certainly a majority for the remonetization of silver was almost universal. In a Government like ours it is always good to obey the popular current, and that has been done, I think, by the passage of the bill. Resumption can Silver bill, I would not like to give a positive opinion. I do not think, taking it altogether, that it is an obstacle in the way of resumption. It has operated in some respects adversely, but on the whole, I do not think it has had disastrous influence on resumption or from carrying out our general policy.

Senator JONES—Then, in its effect upon the return of the vast amounts of bonds you refer to, would there not be an element of strength added in favor of resumption, in that the interest on those bonds returned would not be a constant drain upon the country?

Secretary SHERMAN—Undoubtedly.

Senator JONES—Would the fact that they could back enable us to maintain resumption much earlier?

Secretary SHERMAN—Doubtless it would. The bonds we have paid $414,034,666 of back to Europe are immense. There is another point in this connection: In answer to me then it is not necessary to determine this question, but at the present time has not changed to enable us to maintain the effect of the Silver bill, and you can better tell things from along and see its effect. It may be that its effect will be such that all will favor resumption, and that resumption will become without effort. The passage of this bill can have no effect until January next, and it cannot be then, before that time, all will agree that it ought or ought not to be repealed. As you have this measure in the Senate you can control it by a majority vote of the Senate at any time; why not let it stay here?

Senator VOORHEES—Did I understand you to say that you would undertake to maintain resumption with $90,000,000 of coin reserve?

Secretary SHERMAN—No, Sir. I would undertake to resume upon the power afforded by the present law, by going on and doing what I did last Summer.

Senator VOORHEES—How much surplus did you have on hand?

Secretary SHERMAN—I have now $71,000,000.

Senator VOORHEES—Then you say that you would be willing to undertake to resume upon the existing laws by the 1st of next January. Now, with the aid of this Silver bill and the estimate, what amount of coin would you expect to have on hand with which to undertake resumption at that time?

Secretary SHERMAN—I would accumulate about $5,000,000 per month of both metals from the 1st of April to the 1st of January, which would be $45,-000,000; and if this market is favorable I think I would try to make good the loss that I have suffered by not accumulating in January, February and March of the present year; I think I could in this way accumulate $50,000,000 or $60,000,000.

Senator VOORHEES—That would give you $50,-000,000!

Secretary SHERMAN—No, not so much, nor do I think it necessary to have so much.

Senator JONES—And does that look to eliminating the legal-tender function on the 1st of February next?

Secretary SHERMAN—No, I think not, Sir. I am in favor of maintaining the legal-tender currency, but that is in controversy.

Senator KERNAN—You thought you could practically redeem all that could be presented?

Secretary SHERMAN—I have no doubt of my power to issue up to $300,000,000 of legal tenders.

Senator JONES—I have an idea that that would make a good deal of difference.

Senator VOORHEES—Have you spoken of the capacity of the present coinage?

Secretary SHERMAN—No, Sir.

Senator FERRY—Then, on the question of resumption, your view is that, with $60,000,000 on hand and the accumulation of $60,000,000 more, or even $40,000,000, which would be $130,000,000, you would be willing to commence the resumption of the present volume of the currency, both national and bank?

Secretary SHERMAN—Oh, yes; the banks must look out for themselves.

THE AID OF CONGRESS.

Senator MORRILL—I will now ask you this question: How can the policy of resumption be aided by Congress?

Secretary SHERMAN—I am very willing to answer that question, although I think it is a legislative question. I think you can aid resumption very much if you will allow me to receive United States notes in payment of bonds, as the Senate has already expressed a willingness to do; and if the House would concur with them—if I could sell 4 per cent. bonds for currency and then reissue the currency in the purchase of 6 per cent. bonds—it would be an aid to resumption.

Senator BAYARD—What would you do with the proceeds of the sale of these bonds?

Secretary SHERMAN—I would use them in the purchase of outstanding bonds. All I would have to do would be to pay the difference between the greenbacks and gold, but that would only be paying 1 per cent. premium. I have the right to call in bonds, and I could use the currency in their payment by giving $101 for the bonds in currency, the difference between currency and gold at the present time.

Senator BAYARD—You propose to issue 4 per cent. bonds at par in currency, and you ask to loan us the currency to redeem the higher-rate bonds.

Senator JONES—How would that aid resumption?

Senator SHERMAN—By repealing the discrimination now made against the legal-tender note in payment of bonds. The bond issued would be a coin bond.

A large number of questions were asked by several members of the committee, and the Secretary, in the course of his answers, said he would recommend one thing, viz., on the 1st of October next he would receive United States notes in payment for duties, and yes provide for a payment of the coupon bonds in coin. In other words, he would assume on the 1st of October next that our notes were as good as gold and silver, and would receive them as such. If you gentlemen, said he, will feel your way clear to allow of my receiving United States notes in payment of bonds, and will make it clear that I won't be compelled to redeem all the United States notes that come in after Jan. next; and if you think, under the circumstances, I would be strong enough to receive these notes, on the 1st of October, I would be willing to guarantee the resumption. I think for us to go backward over all this long, weary agony and struggle toward resumption would be a sign of national weakness, and the nation great harm, do our credit harm, and bring injury upon us all.

The CHAIRMAN—What effect would the repeal of the Resumption act have upon the relations of the currency, legal tenders, and our coin—gold and silver? Would not a repeal of the Resumption act cause a fall of paper below gold and silver?

Secretary SHERMAN—I have no doubt of that. I think a repeal of the Resumption act would at once cause a widening between coin and paper money, depending entirely upon the confidence the people at large have in the bill which would repeal it; but I do not want to enter upon this delicate ground.

Among other questions asked was the following by Senator FERRY: Suppose a state bank with $40,000,000 gold reserve you would be willing to hold $300,-000,000, as a part of the currency, and meet resumption on that basis. Now, I desire to ask if, with the condition, as it is now, you would be to any obstacle to resumption, even if the outstanding circulation should be $320,000,000 on the 1st of January next?

Secretary SHERMAN—I think the $20,000,000 would be provided for by the increase of bank notes.

Senator FERRY—Without any further direct connection than under the present Resumption act?

Secretary SHERMAN—The present Resumption act would be sufficient. I would not by myself provide for and direct construction of the currency, except what is done under the act.

The CHAIRMAN—Don't you believe there will an expansion of some sort upon it naturally, or by action of the Treasury Department on the 1st of January? Will there not be more money in actual circulation after that period?

Secretary SHERMAN—I think and hope so.

Senator FERRY—Would not that produce a healthier condition?

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Senator BAYARD—What would be the effect, in your opinion, of a declaration that $300,000,000 of Treasury notes might be reissued, as a minimum and as a maximum, to be supported by a retention by law of $100,000,000 of gold in the Treasury?

Secretary SHERMAN—That would be very beneficial. Because I think the fear about that $300,-000,000 would be overcome

Senator KERNAN—And your opinion is that authority to reissue legal-tender notes should be expressly given by law?

Secretary SHERMAN—I think that authority to reissue unquestioned and undoubted would take away the fears of all classes of people. First, those in favor of inflation who do not want the greenback destroyed. Then in the Eastern States, where they think we ought to retire the greenbacks and issue bank notes instead, because they have to pay bonds under existing laws, to pay the whole of the $300,-000,000, and that we are not prepared to do.

Senator ALLISON—In other words you think we cannot come to and maintain specie payments without the power to reissue?

Secretary SHERMAN—I do not think we can.

SEWER-GAS TRAPS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with great interest the letter of Gen. Viele about sewer-gas traps, published in your paper of March 17. I observe, however, that he has thrown himself with great zeal into the recommendation of a Cleveland mechanical trap, which has of late been very widely advertised. This trap has, however, grave defects which seem to have escaped the General, and which, with your permission, I will briefly set forth. The main feature is a rubber floating ball, which is intended to seal the waste-pipe after each rush of water. If the water were always perfectly pure, and never evaporated, no better arrangement could be devised. But dirty water will in no long space of time cover the ball with incrustations, amounting to corrugations, through which sewer gas will readily find a vent. It will also become vulcanized from the chemical action of the gas, hardened, and liable to be dented all over, with the same effect. Moreover, should the water be allowed to evaporate, or be partially siphoned out, the ball will fall below the outlet, which will thus be left without any protection.

I hardly like to describe what I consider a perfect trap, as I should not like to smuggle an advertisement into your columns. However, the trap I will now lay before you has not yet put in an appearance in print yet, and it is so good a one that in the interests of humanity you might spare space for an explanation of it. I agree with Gen. Viele that there is no safety except in mechanical traps, as very slight pressure will drive gas through any water-seal. This is manifest to even a child blowing soap-bubbles with a tobacco pipe. The trap I recommend is an automatic mechanical ship, with a cast-iron hull. It is of brass, almost identical with the well-known clack-valve so familiar to machinists in connection with steam engines. It has to seal the outlet, a hollow cup with a slotted spindle and a conical sawyer, which admits the outflow of water, and then shuts down firmly. If there is sewer gas outside, it is closed all the tighter. The top of the trap can be unscrewed hodily, if necessary, to remove stone, sand, hair, grease, &c., which may choke the pipe, though the trap itself can never get out of order. It is exceedingly simple and durable, and if every drop of water were to evaporate it would still be as perfect a protection against sewer gas.

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PORTLAND, March 20.—The will of the late Paul R. Hazeltine bequeaths $10,000 to the Unitarian Society of his native town, Warwick, Mass.; half of the income, annually, forever to the support of Unitarian preaching, and the other half for deserving poor; $1,000 to each of the other religious societies here, $250,000 to the city for a public library, $5,000 each to the Main Unitarian Conference, and American Unitarian Association, and $1,000 each to the Home for Little Wanderers, Bellevue House, Home for the Friendless, and the Home for Aged Women. The estate is estimated at about $600,000.

DEBATING STATE AFFAIRS.

THE INSURANCE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

MR. HEPBURN'S BILL READ AND EXPLAINED—A LONG AND FRUITLESS CONTEST OVER THE MEASURE ANTICIPATED—PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE RESERVOIR—EXCISE PROSPECTS—CITY BILLS REPORTED—THE CLARK-DUELL CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—Mr. Hepburn's Insurance bill came up bright and early in the House as the special order. That gentleman called attention to its importance, and proposed as the speediest and best method of explaining the matters it contained, to devote a few minutes to the explanation of each section as it was read by the Clerk, reserving discussion of the general principles of the bill until it had been read through and the order of amendments generally reached. In accordance with the judicious programme the Clerk went on reading section after section, Mr. Hepburn explaining each in its order, until nearly the end of the bill was reached without a great deal of trouble, and it really appeared that the bill would go through without a repetition of the scenes of last year upon the same subject. That hope, however, was soon shown to be delusive, and unless wiser counsels prevail and the members refuse to follow the guidance of certain young hotheads, who have real without knowledge, the end will be, that after days and maybe weeks of wrangling and acrimonious debate, a crude and formless mass of stuff will be sent to the Senate, which can not pass that body, and should not pass if it could. It became so evident last year that so long as the bill was made the sport of the whole House, nothing but absurdities and delay would result, that the cooler heads proposed to send the bill to a select committee nominated by the House, with power to report complete. In this way, and in this way only, did it come to pass that the bill reached the Senate at all. Even then it went so late that all the Insurance Committee of that body had to do was to delay it on various pretexts for a short time, and the Legislature adjourned. Some amendments were made to Mr. Hepburn's bill this morning, not of great importance, but sufficient to show that the temper of the House with respect to insurance companies was fully as antagonistic as last year, and things were going along with comparative smoothness notwithstanding the zeal and excitement under which Mr. Fish was laboring, until an absurd and insignificant amendment proposed by Mr. Meyenborg, of Kings, to the last section but two of the bill, served as a snag upon which the House struck, and then all was the wrangling came to a stand-still. Mr. Fish gave notice that he should, at the proper time, move to substitute the bill of last year for this one, and further indicated that he meant to tear things to pieces generally. Mr. Grady gave notice that he had a long string of amendments to offer, and he too indicated his intention of making "Rome howl." Then there was a general controversy about examinations, and Mr. Superintendent Smyth received some severe backhanded slams from Mr. Prescott and others; Mr. Fish and Mr. Floyd-Jones had a wrangle over the question of examinations, the former being the friend of the latter. President Hyde, of the Equitable, and the whole House getting warmed up and members coming back and occupying the seats which they had left unoccupied in the morning, Mr. Hepburn at the course of his answers, said he would recommend one thing, viz., on the 1st of October next he would receive United States notes in payment for duties, and yes provide for a payment of the coupon bonds in coin. In other words, he would assume on the 1st of October next that our notes were as good as gold and silver, and would receive them as such. If you gentlemen, said he, will feel your way clear to allow of my receiving United States notes in payment of bonds, and will make it clear that I won't be compelled to redeem all the United States notes that come in after Jan. next; and if you think, under the circumstances, I would be strong enough to receive these notes, on the 1st of October, I would be willing to guarantee the resumption. I think for us to go backward over all this long, weary agony and struggle toward resumption would be a sign of national weakness, and the nation great harm, do our credit harm, and bring injury upon us all.

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LONG DISCUSSIONS IN THE SENATE.

THE NEW STATE PRISON BILL AMENDED AND PASSED—HOW THE ONE-CENT FERRIAGE PETITIONS ARE MANAGED—A BILL REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—SENATOR JACOBS AND THE SMITH TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—The Senate spent more than half the session this morning in wordy discussions about a matter of very trivial importance. The occasion was the third reading of the bill that was considered in Committee of the Whole, yesterday, for the appointment of a commission to determine the expediency of erecting a new State Prison, and selecting a site therefor, in case a new prison shall be deemed necessary. The original bill, as introduced by Mr. St. John, named Superintendent Pilsbury, Gen. Nivon, and Sinclair Tousey as the Commissioners, but it having been urged in yesterday's debate that these men were prejudiced in favor of Sullivan County as the location of the new prison, a motion was made and carried that the names above mentioned be stricken out of the bill, and the Lieutenant-Governor empowered to appoint the commissioners. When the bill came up on its final passage this morning a motion was made to recommit it for an amendment instructing the Lieutenant-Governor to name Superintendent Pilsbury as one of the Commissioners. This gave rise to the long discussion referred to, which ended in the adoption of the motion, and the bill was immediately reported back and passed as amended.

Following this another long discussion took place on a bill to appropriate $5,000 to enable one Baker to try an experiment for steam towage of canal-boats by means of a single rail on the tow-path connected with the boat by a shaft with cog-wheels. Mr. McCarthy pronounced the plan visionary and impracticable, but the bill was finally ordered to a third reading during the absence of half the Senators.

The petitioners for 1 cent fare on the Brooklyn ferries are reaping the thing into the ground. The persons who have the management of these petitions have adopted the plan of dividing them up into parcels of 20 to 50 names each and distributing them around among Senators for presentation. The result is that each Senator comes armed every morning with a prayer for "1 cent ferriage," and, as they are handed in one after another, the spectator, who is not posted in the trick, is led to believe that there is a unanimous howl for 1 cent ferriage all over the State. At the close of the performance this morning, Mr. Jacobs took occasion to ask the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation when a report on the Brooklyn ferry bill might be expected from the Committee. Mr. Davenport replied that the committee had propounded certain questions to the officers of the Union Ferry Company, and a report would be made as soon as the answers were received—probably within a week.

The bill appropriating $200,000 for more fully equipping the National Guard—the same to be expended by the Commissary-General, under the direction of the Governor-in-Chief—was taken up in the late him upon his appointment; so express our confidence in the successful accomplishment of his mission; to wish him, and his family God's speed and a prosperous voyage. [Applause.] Mingled with the sincere pleasure at Mr. Taylor's advancement, in which we discern not only a recognition of high personal worth, but also an acknowledgment—however slight as a sign, or by using any other—of the ever-growing influence of talent, of literary accomplishments of a high order, of an enviable reputation and character, we own to being swayed by a feeling of regret at the departure of our guest from among us and from our shores. As a representative scholar, Mr. Taylor has labored for years more than any American of our time—through public addresses, and otherwise—to direct attention to, to create an interest in, and to popularize among Americans of both sexes the study of that priceless literature of Germany, where high above an illustrious galaxy of names towers that of the immortal Goethe like a Mont Blanc amongst Alps. Like the Persian in the Arabian tale, who disclosed the hidden treasures of the earth to his companions after they abandoned their camels laden with precious stones and gold, he has unlocked to English readers the mysteries, the matchless beauty, the deep philosophy stored within that masterpiece of Goethe, wherein Faust and Mephistopheles, and Gretchen, and Valentine, the touching experience of Gretchen teaches that the May-days of youth and often bitter, though the beginning may have been ever so sweet. To the German scholar and reader, on the other hand, he has revealed the beauty and the wealth of expression contained within the Anglo-Saxon and the Germanic tongues. He has demonstrated that if the inimitable Shakespeare had found a worthy interpreter in Schlegel, Goethe—the German Shakespeare—had also found his high priest and interpreter in the English tongue, here in the midst of us, in our beloved America. [Applause.] Baring all other and many reasons, Mr. Taylor, with his translation of the two parts of the most finished and ablest of all of Goethe's creations preceding him, proceeds to Germany as the representative of the United States, not as a stranger, but as one of themselves, and the hearty welcome and word wherever the German language rings—a language which he can claim all but his own, and the best days of whose life have been and are still devoted to the study of its literature classical and modern. More is yet promised. The good work still goes on. Amid the engrossing cares of diplomacy, the mazes of statecraft, the revision and projecting of treaties, the attendance on court, may we not hope that the long-promised Faust, which, in point of the writer, of whose classic prose it has been aptly written "that the Attic bee hums over every page," the philosopher, the art student and the scholar, the scientific man, will find time, in the preparation of which already two seasons have been spent at Watmar in the examination of records and authorities, may approach its completion? If, indeed, such expectation is realized, as no doubt it will be in time, then Mr. Taylor's absence will in the end prove our gain. Patiently, therefore, we will await its final publication. Lovingly we then shall turn to its pages, recalling to our mind as we eagerly scan each of the lines that fell from the lips of our guest on the 28th of August, 1875:

"Dear to the minstrel, yet the man is more;
Rear'd on our soil our strong line began
The first full-statured man!
Dear to the minstrel, even to hearts of prose;
But he who sets all aspirations free
Is dearer to humanity."

Mr. Taylor, in behalf of the members of the Goethe Club and their ladies, I bid you a most cordial welcome. Our best wishes are with you and your own. May prosperity attend you ever. [Great applause.]

Dr. Ruppaner said that letters of regret and congratulation had been received from many prominent citizens, among whom he named Secretary Evarts, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Baron Schlosser, the German Minister; Secretary Schurz, Senator Conkling, Gov. Robinson, Hon. George H. Calvert, of Newport, R. I.; ex-Gov. Dix, ex-Gov. Morgan, ex-Gov. Tilden, Rev. Dr. Bellows, George Ripley, Prof. Adler, and Prof. Charles E. Joy.

Mr. Parke Godwin was then introduced, and spoke in substance as follows: It was appropriate that a society bearing the magic name of Goethe should do honor to the American poet who so worthily translated Goethe's greatest poem, "Faust," and such homage was peculiarly appropriate when that American poet was on the eve of his departure as the representative of the United States to the German nation. Mr. Taylor was entitled to the collective respect of the club on the single ground of his signal services in behalf of German literature; but, said the speaker, I have personal reasons which render it delightful to me to extend the hand of fellowship to him to-night. He is, in the first place, one of my old-time acquaintances. In the second place, he belonged to the conspiracy of which I was for many years a member—the press gang. Thirdly, we are fellow-citizens both of that vast and leading republic—the Republic of Letters. Mr. Godwin went on to describe his first meeting with Mr. Taylor, then a mere stripling, but now a formidable presence. [Laughter.] It was many years ago in Fulton-street that he met N. P. Willis, who was thought by many persons to be a great literary coxcomb, but who really was a man of genius with a quick eye for the discernment of genius in others, and capable of firm, earnest, disinterested friendship. Assuming the speaker, he said: "I have found a rara avis in terris; a printer's boy from the backwoods of Pennsylvania who means to travel over Europe without a cent in his pocket. Can't you help him along by allowing him to write letters to your journal?" Mr. Godwin consented, but the lad had previously secured a more lucrative position from Horace Greeley. This boy accomplished his seemingly impracticable project. He not only walked over Europe by setting type and writing letters, but he trod on every one of the lines of latitude and longitude with which geographies disfigure the maps. [Laughter and applause.] Unlike the man described by Sidney Smith, he was on friendly terms with the equator, and two years ago the speaker met him in London on his return from a visit to the North Pole. His many books [enumerated by Mr. Godwin] describing the scenes he passed through are evidences of the enterprise, energy, pluck, and skill with which the printer's boy realized his dreams. [Applause.] He was not going sprang, pipeacre, but to a land where the name is a household word. In endorse Mr. Taylor as a companion, Mr. Godwin said he had intended no back-handed compliment, as though he had called him an Alderman or a member of the Silver Congress. [Laughter.] There are, he said, some who are neither scholars nor gentlemen; but there are others who appreciate the lofty, useful, almost awful function of the press, and discharge their duties as its agents in a high-minded and conscientious way. Mr. Taylor was one of these. [Applause.] The previous serene pursuit of literature had peculiarly fitted him for his vocation. Mr. Godwin claimed that such is always the case. Continuing, he said: "Literature has bonded politics by supporting its gifts. There were Bancrofts and Motleys in the past, but they were the exceptions to the rule. I hope the present case will establish the rule, and that in the future diplomatics like the civil service will be the guardian of competency and merit, and not the wages of party. Is it foolish to hope that such may be the case—that men who are sent abroad should be able to speak their own language, [laughter;] that they should have some else to the language of the nation to which they are sent; that they should have some knowledge of the rise and progress of nations, and of their relations to each other, and of international law and politics? It has not always been so. I remember to have seen at one of the most fastidious courts in Europe a man who used to say 'them air' and 'yourn'—whose hands shook every morning, and whose legs shook worse every night. He was an utter disgrace to the nation that sent him. I am not sure that diplomatics are to continue; nor am I sure that they are not relics of that semi-barbarism which the railroads and telegraph have superseded. One thing I am sure of, that diplomatic establishments are without any ground of justification, are worthless, nay, are worse than worthless—are pernicious when filled with ignorant, incompetent, vicious, and debasing men. Here we run no risk of any such humiliation. Mr. Taylor, in presenting his credentials to the Emperor, will not be able to tell that he is a great war horse of any party, [laughter,] or that he is even a wheel horse. I do not think he has even been called a favorite son of any State, [laughter,] but he can say: 'Here are my 10 volumes of travel, the records of my own observation, and here are my 10 volumes of poetry and romance, the quintessence and perfume of those records. [Applause.] If these do not satisfy the Emperor he can point to his Faust, in which the grand dispassion of Goethe's members are reproduced in perfect harmony. These will be better evidences of preparedness, at least for patriotic service, than all the stump speeches from that delivered by Satan in the Garden of Eden to the last one incorporated in some gigantic legislative fraud. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Taylor was received with great applause. He spoke as follows:

It is difficult for me to respond fitly to what you have done, fellow-members of the Goethe Club, and to what Parke Godwin has said. I may take gratefully whatever applies to already accomplished work, but I cannot say reference to work yet to be done without a feeling of doubt and uncertainty. No man can count on future success without seeming to invoke the evil fates. I am somewhat relieved in knowing that this reception, by which I am so greatly honored, is not wholly owing to the official distinction which has been conferred upon me by the President. I am informed that it had been already intended by the Goethe Club, as a large and liberal recognition of my former literary labors, and I will only refer a moment to the diplomatic post in order that there may be no misconception of my position in accepting it. The fact that for years past I have designed writing a new biography of of the great German master, is generally known; there is no necessity for keeping it secret; it has been specially mentioned by the press since my appointment, and I need not hesitate to say that the favor of our Government will give me important facilities in the prosecution of the work. [Applause.] But the question has also been asked, here and there—and very naturally—is a Minister to a foreign court to be appointed for such a purpose? I answer emphatically no! The Minister's duty to his Government and to the interests of his fellow-citizens is always paramount. I shall go to Berlin with the full understanding of the character of the services I am expected to render, and the honest determination to fulfill them to the best of my ability. [Applause.] But, as my friends know, I have the power and the habit of doing a great deal of work; and I think no one will complain if, instead of the recreation which others allow themselves, I should find my own recreation in another form of labor. I hope to secure at least two hours out of each 24 for my own work, without detriment to my official duties, and if two hours are not practicable, one must suffice. I shall be in the midst of the material I most need; shall be able to make the acquaintance of the men and women who can give me the best assistance, and—without looking forward positively to the completion of the task, I may safely say that this opportunity gives me a cheerful hope of being able to complete it. [Applause.] I was first led to the study of Goethe's life by the necessity of making the full meaning of his greatest poem clear to the readers of our language. I found that he, himself, was a better guide for me than all his critics and commentators. I learned to understand the grand individuality of his nature, and his increasing importance as an intellectual force in our century. I owe as much to him, in the way of stimulus, as to any other author whatever. [Applause.] Except Shakespeare, no other poet has ever so thoroughly inculcated the value of brain,—of larve and various knowledge—as the chief element of the highest human culture. Through the form of Shakespeare's creative activity, he could only teach this lesson indirectly. Goethe taught it always, in the most direct and emphatic manner, for it was the governing principle of his nature. It is not yet 50 years since he died, and in the process of the other parties there, the State Treasurer, Auditor-General, President Thew, and Secretary Barnes, of the Union Transportation Company, and Messrs. Stranton and Olmstead, State Treasurer Rawle stated nothing new in his examination. He denied any knowledge of the arrangement about the Attorney-General's $5,000 check. He stated his willingness to bear his fair share of the responsibility of the agreement for the collection of the claim, and thought the Commonwealth had been greatly benefited thereby. He denied receiving or expecting any compensation in this would for the part he took in the transaction. He thought the fee was too large, and tried to get Olmstead & Stranton to accept less, but they refused, and he felt bound to stick to the bargain. The committee will sit again at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening, when it is expected the former officers of the defunct corporation will appear and testify.

A HAWAIIAN PRINCESS COMING.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The steamer St. Paul arrived to-day from Honolulu, bringing as passengers John O. Dominis, Governor of Oahu, Princess Liliuhalani, heir apparent to the Hawaiian throne, and William F. Allen, Collector-General of Customs at Honolulu.

OUR MINISTER TO GERMANY

A RECEPTION BY THE GOETHE CLUB.

DELMONICO'S PARLORS FILLED WITH DISTINGUISHED MEN AND BEAUTIFUL WOMEN—SPEECHES BY DR. RUPPANER, PARKE GODWIN, AND THE GUEST OF THE EVENING—MUSIC, FLOWERS, AND BANQUETING.

A large and select number of ladies and gentlemen assembled in Delmonico's parlors last evening, at the invitation of the Goethe Club, to compliment Hon. Bayard Taylor, recently appointed United States Minister to Germany. Among those present were Mayor Ely, Hon. William Cullen Bryant, H. A. Schumacher, (Consul-General of Germany,) ex-Judge J. K. Porter, Judge and Mrs. Noah Davis, Gen. and Mrs. Grant Wilson, ex-Consul-General Frederick Kühne and lady, Rev. O. B. Frothingham and lady, Parke Godwin and lady, and the Misses Godwin, Rev. William B. Algar, John Biderkin and lady, Postmaster T. L. James and lady, Assistant Postmaster Pierson and lady, George R. Blanchard and lady, Dr. and Mrs. Cocearial, the Misses Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Steedman, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stoddard, Mr. and Mrs. Haven Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bouton, Mr. Phillipps, Hon. G. M. Yeaman, ex-Gov. and Mrs. Salomon, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Seligman, Mr. Edgar Fawcett, Mr. O. L. Brachvogel, Gen. and Mrs. Alexander H. Webb, Consul Koster, Consul-General Anstaek, Consul-General Havemeyer, Consul Hugo Fritsch, Mrs. G. C. Barrett, Miss Gertrude S. Barrett, John Taylor Johnston, Prof. H. J. Thurston, (Stevens Institute,) Miss Mary Booth, T. B. Wakeman and lady, Prof. T. L. Glanbenakles, Hon. S. H. Yeamans, Mr. D. G. Croly and lady, Hon. William J.

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...ment of the Department of the Interior, and...

...ferring blame for the payment of small sums due to...ers of the New-York, Portsmouth, and League Island Navy-yards having been vouched, Mr. Cox, of New-York, declared where the blame lay for the non-payment of salaries to mechanics at the navy-yards. This it thought was the carelessness of the department or of Congress that they had been left to starve?

Mr. HOOKER, of Ohio, a member of the Appropriations Committee, replied that he would tell the gentleman's laboring men that he [Mr. Cox] was so much to blame as any one now the failure to...pass before. The gentleman's colleague [Mr. Hewitt] was a member of both committees, and did...ppose vigorously for his laboring men, but we did not hear anything from this gentleman, [Mr. Cox.] He contents himself with writing a cold letter to the committee. Why did he not come before the committee and plead for his friends?

Mr. COX—I was there, but you were not present.

Mr. FOSTER—He did not even send a bouquet to the committee, [alluding to Mr. Cox's Chairmanship of the Library Committee, which has control of the Public Garden.] [Laughter.]

Mr. COX—The committee has not earned it yet. [Laughter.]

Mr. FOSTER—It is a pretty piece of demagogery for the gentleman to speak to the galleries and the Record, to show that he is at work here for the laboring men, but why did he not come before the Committee on Appropriations and ask assistance [Mr. Chittenden] and fail us the necessity for making these appropriations, instead of coming before the House and making the demagogical appeals to the people of it by labor to frighten the people.

Mr. COX—When I spoke of leading on matters of economy, I referred to certain matters only connected with pay and back pay. Economy does not cut down the wages of men, honestly earned. Long before my colleague [Mr. Chittenden] took charge of the matter, I had inquired into it and had written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. HEWITT, of New-York, a member of the Appropriations Committee, resented his colleague's [Mr. Cox's] imputation against the Committee. The first knowledge of the matter which he [Mr. Hewitt] had was derived from a letter of Mr. Chittenden which had been promptly taken up and referred to the Secretary of the Navy. If it had been known to the committee sooner, a bill would have been reported for the purpose. It was a cheap method of bidding for popularity to arraign that committee for not doing that which under the circumstances, it was impossible for it to do.

Reference having been made in the course of the discussion to the refusal of appropriations for public buildings, Mr. BLOUNT, of Georgia, (a member of the Appropriation Committee,) said it was not the question whether or not buildings could be put up cheaply now, but the graver question was, Where was the money to come from? Would the present revenues supply it? The Secretary of the Treasury did not think so.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania—If it had not been for the agitation of the money question by Congress many of the men who are now out of employment would have been employed. It would have been better for the people if Congress had not been in session at all. Another means of keeping up the agitation had been the tariff question. Congress had no tariff. That had done more than anything else to stop the industries of the country.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, said that if the test could be made the majority of the House would vote for a resolution declaring it unwise, inexpedient, and out of place to interfere with the tariff.

Mr. O'NEILL—Do I understand my colleague to say, and I hope I do, that he immediately upon the Tariff bill coming into the House, he will move to lay it on the table?

Mr. WRIGHT replied that he might have made such a remark in conversation, and, if he did, he would repeat it now.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was passed.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

The House then, at 2:20 o'clock, proceeded to consider the bill providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, as if in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hale, of Maine, in the chair. The bill provides for the appointment by the President of three Commissioners, one to be appointed by the President, one to be elected by the Senate, and one by the House of Representatives, who shall serve for three years. It also provides for Council of 24 members, to be elected by the citizens of the District, which shall have power to carry on investigations into the accounts and official conduct of any officer of the District, and which shall have a right to disapprove of any contract which shall be entered into by the Commissioners now in existence, and devolves their duties on the Commissioners, or on a person appointed by the Commissioners. It provides that 50 per cent. of the expenses of the District shall be paid by the Government, and 50 per cent. by the tax-payers of the District, and declares that all taxes collected shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be disbursed for the expenses of the District, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the interest accruing of the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, hitherto to be paid to be credited as part of the appropriations made toward the expense of the Government of the District.

After explanation and discussion, the matter went over.

REPRESENTATIVE LEONARD'S DEATH.

Mr. ELLIS, of Louisiana, offered the usual resolutions in regard to the death of Hon. J. E. Leonard, of Louisiana, and gave notice that he would call them up for action on Saturday, April 6, at 2 o'clock, and the House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

AN INTERESTING AUTOGRAPH LETTER—WHERE THE GREAT OPPONENT OF SLAVERY STOOD IN 1850.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, March 17.

A correspondent of the *Leader*, who was in Jefferson at the time of ex-Senator Wade's funeral, formed the acquaintance of Mr. J. A. Giddings, a son of Joshua R. Giddings, who stood so long in the front rank of those who fought against the extension of slavery, and on requesting an autograph of the old patriot, was kindly presented with a letter written by him to his son in 1850. There is so much in that letter that subsequent events have shown to be prophetic, that the *Leader* makes bold to publish it, and is sure the public will find it of interest. The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 20, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: The indications are now pretty strong that the Democratic Party will go over in a body to the Taylor movement. Scattering and take Cass as their next candidate. Taylor and his party will stand firmly for slavery, or rather for evading and staving off that subject in all its forms. The issue of Northern men will, however, be with us, and a portion of the Democrats. This is now the most correct estimate I can make for the future. Our Free Sellers at Columbus should therefore stand carefully clear and from all alliances with either party.

You notice the transactions here. As soon as we got organized the Free Sellers will resume the conflict and will press the slave question in various aspects. The South appears to be assuming a position from which it will be made unsafe the North submit. In looking at their papers and the acts of their Legislatures, and the tone and feeling of the members here, I cannot but think they will feel bound to make a movement which will be productive of serious mischief. How far they will go I know not. But you should understand these facts, so as to shape your own course.

The Whigs here are a little more friendly to me than they were. They appear to be satisfied that they can make no speculation by fighting me and the Free Sellers. I now fear that Mr. Clay will be up on a question of Slavery in 1852. I have never been so unhappy that we are in the midst of a great revolution as at the present time. Old Ritchie is positively frightened. So is the *Republic*, and so is Mr. Clay, Judge McLean, and pretty much all of our great men. Everything may brighten the people.

Let your tone be calm and determined. The reformation must and will go forward. Nothing can prevent it. There is no dodging or evading it. But be careful to give no pretext whereby to slander. It is perfectly evident that we must fight the "Locos," and no less evident that we must fight the Taylor men.

In the meantime, how does the *Sentinel* get along? Have is your subscription list? How is your advertising custom and job work? Keep me advised on these matters. How does the *Telegraph* prosper? By the way, I have not seen a copy since I left home. How does the *Reporter* get along? Write me fully.

Affectionately, J. R. GIDDINGS.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT ON A YOUNG WOMAN.

Thomas H. Clarke, a shoe-dealer, of Sixth-avenue, was arraigned in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with feloniously assaulting, with intent to kill, Miss Frankie Holmes, (of No. 187 Gramercy Park. It appeared that the prisoner had become infatuated with the complainant, who had been employed in his shop, and upon several occasions had proposed marriage to her, which was as frequently declined, and upon the last meeting with such emphasis as to make her to declare that she wished to have nothing more to do with him. On Aug. 6 he was seen near her house, and as Miss Holmes was entering he rushed forward and assaulted her with an axe, felling her to the ground and leaving her with a fractured skull and in a dying condition. Clarke fled, and was subsequently arrested and taken before a magistrate. He denied all knowledge of the affair and the assault. When he was arraigned his counsel, Mr. W. A. Kinsting, said that after consultation with his client he had advised him to plead guilty, and stated in his extenuation that the prisoner was intoxicated at the time of the assault. Judge Sutherland said it was one of the worst cases that had come before him, and sentenced Clarke to be confined at hard labor in Sing Sing for for the term of eight years.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN ITALY.

A fearful catastrophe has occurred at Parma. An artillery officer and six men were trying to uproot an old horse chestnut-tree with dynamite in the public promenade, when, owing to the officer's carelessness, an explosion ensued, killing six persons and wounding 68. Among the killed are the officer, one soldier, and two children. Among the seriously wounded are four noblemen and several gentlemen who were out for their afternoon walk, and attracted the crowd there carelessly to see the experiment.

LAW REPORTS.

M'HENRY'S SUIT AGAINST ERIE.

HE SEEKS TO SET ASIDE THE RECEIVER'S APPOINTMENT, TO POSTPONE THE SALE OF THE ROAD, &C.—NAMES WHOSE USE WAS UNAUTHORIZED.

The litigation against the Erie Railway Company, Hugh J. Jewett, and the English bondholders' scheme of reconstruction, was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the return to an order to show cause why James McHenry should not be admitted as a party to the suits of the Attorney-General, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and J. C. Bancroft Davis against the company, and also why the sale of the Erie Road under foreclosure—which is advertised to take place on Monday next—should not be postponed. McHenry says he surrendered to the Erie Company Atlantic and Great Western Railway securities known as Western Extension certificates to the amount of £131,500, on the promise that an account of his with the Erie Company for over $176,589 should be audited, and that whatever was found due should be paid. He retained his lien on the surrendered certificates, he says, and has such lien for whatever may be found due to him. He says he has a similar claim to 11,477 shares of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad. By the scheme of reconstruction, McHenry says, his claim and those of all the unsecured creditors will be absolutely cut off. The scheme in question, he says, is designed to give an unlawful preference to certain bondholders and stockholders. He makes charges of fraud as regards the appointment of Mr. Jewett, accuses the latter of mismanagement, &c., and seeks to have him removed from office. He also asks to have an accounting, to have a special Receiver appointed, and to restrain the sale and stock about to be advertised, to have an account taken of his own transactions with the company, to postpone the foreclosure sale, &c. Besides these remedies he seeks to have the company's property applied to the satisfaction of debts due to all its creditors without any unlawful preferences. McHenry's petition is verified by the affidavit of his agent, James A. Reilly.

John A. Davenport, the counsel for McHenry, opened the discussion yesterday by stating that by a mistake or inadvertence the name of the Attorney-General had been left out of the order to show cause. The papers, however, had been served upon him, and his representative, Peter B. Olney, was in court. He asked that the order might be amended.

W. W. McFarland, the counsel for Mr. Jewett, objected to this, and said the entire proceeding was merely a device to postpone the sale of the road.

Ex-Judge Green retorted by saying that the other side was trying to frustrate an inquiry into the Receiver's management.

Mr. Olney said he had written to the Attorney-General stating the general nature of the proceedings, and asking for a telegraphic reply in case Mr. Schoonmaker desired to give any special directions. No answer had been received, and he presumed that the Attorney-General raised no special objections to the proceedings. After some discussion the matter was adjourned until to-morrow. The papers are meanwhile to be amended and served on the Attorney-General.

Mr. McFarland, of counsel for the Erie Railway, says he has received affidavits from all the American plaintiffs except James A. Reilly in the suit, entitled Charles Potter and others against Hugh J. Jewett, the Erie Railway Company, and others, which has been before Referee Freeling H. Smith for some time past, asserting that their names have been used without their authority. These parties are Ainslee A. Hopper, James M. Durand, Augustus F. R. Martin, and Enos Runyon. Mr. Reilly has testified that he is Mr. McHenry's employé. The suit was for Mr. Jewett's removal as Receiver, and for an injunction restraining the carrying out of the reconstruction scheme.

PROBABLE CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A sailor named George Phillips, at present living at No. 190 Cherry-street, appeared at the Tombs Police Court yesterday and charged a man named Leonard Young with having cheated him out of $80. He charged that yesterday morning Young met him in the street, and, after exhibiting casually what appeared to be four gold pieces, made arrangements with him to ship aboard a vessel bound for London, which it was represented was lying at a North River pier. The two walked together for some distance, when the stranger asked him to wait a moment while he went into the Produce Exchange to settle a bill. He came out a moment later, and, saying he had not enough money to pay the account, borrowed $80 from Phillips, promising to rejoin him in a moment or two. He has not been seen since, however, and a search in the Exchange failed to discover him. Phillips informed the Police of the circumstances, and, at their suggestion, started on a tour to apprehend the confidence operator. He caught sight of Leonard Young, and yesterday identified him in court as the man who had fleeced him, saying that he had shaved off part of his whiskers since he [Phillips] had last seen him, to defeat identification. Young denied the charge. He had a witness to prove an alibi, he said, but could not produce him. He was committed for trial at General Sessions under $250 bail.

THE VANDERBILT WILL CASE.

Agnes Dodge, a servant who attended Commodore Vanderbilt during his last illness, testified yesterday, in the contest over the Commodore's will, before Surrogate Calvin, that she saw Cornelius J. Vanderbilt in the room with his father; she did not hear any conversation between them; she saw W. H. Vanderbilt in the room frequently; Dr. Linsly was there nearly every day; the Commodore "might say a little cash now and then if he didn't feel good"; he suffered great agony; Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Vanderbilt were in the room all the time; witness was in the Commodore's room when he died, and an hour afterward; she did not see William H. Vanderbilt take any papers out of his father's desk. Buckman Claflin, the father of Tennie C. Claflin, testified that he and his daughter came to this City in 1868. Mr. Lord said he could prove by this witness that the Commodore had said that he wanted to marry Miss Claflin. The evidence was excluded. At the request of Mr. Lord Mrs. Clinton produced the letter signed by Mrs. Allen of all her claims on the estate. Mr. Lord then attempted to set in evidence certain statements in the de bene esse testimony of Mrs. Allen, which were excluded. The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

THE SEQUEL OF A COCKING MAIN.

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DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—McKillop vs. Hazuitt; Bowery National Bank vs. Benzel; Metropolitan National Bank vs. Cockroft; Lewis vs. Simon; McKillop vs. Hazuitt; In the matter of Hagerty.

Orders Granted.—Artis vs. Linning; Gilchrist vs. Pier; Same vs. Same; Sun Mutual Insurance Company vs. Hubbell; Quinlan vs. Purdy; Doolittle vs. Schafer; Dall vs. United States Malt Vinegar Company.

Motions Granted.—Matter of Payton; Matter of Spickman; Matter of Gurley; Porter vs. Wales.

Goldmeier vs. Zeltner.—Motion denied, without costs.

Note in Counsel.—Andrews vs. Rooney, Bank of the Metropolis vs. Conkling.—In which to have counsel.

Hardcock vs. Fritsch.—Must give an undertaking.

Continental National Bank vs. Arnstrong.—Must give an undertaking if stay desired.

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Mayor vs. Long Island Railroad Company.—Settlement upon the notice of defendant.

Theobald vs. Long Island Rubber Company.—The plaintiff should be allowed to pursue his judgment, (13 Abbott, 215.)

Nicols vs. Jackson.—Motion denied, with costs, (see Robinson vs. Sinclair, 1 Deane, 523;) Pease vs. Galpeche, (13 Abbott, 215.)

Hench vs. Hench.—This motion must be denied. The complaint is sufficiently definite and certain. Jno. Justice Bixby, the presiding magistrate, said that the worst thing in the assemblage there was the

guilty and would impose upon the prisoners a fine of $125 each, and upon the others a fine of $250 each. All the prisoners paid the amount, with the exception of Johnson, Enright, and Galbraith, who are held in default of payment.

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TWO POLICEMEN HELD FOR TRIAL.

Officer John D. Herlihy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, for whom Justice Otterbourg issued a warrant of arrest on Tuesday on the complaint of Mrs. Lena Koerber, of No. 351 East Thirty-first-street, and her son Charles, charging him with assault, appeared in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday to answer the complaint. A certificate, which Justice Otterbourg received from Mrs. Koerber's physician, announced that the injured woman was in a critical condition and unable to come to court. Charles Koerber was sworn, and in answer to the questions of the court said that on entering his house on Monday evening with a pitcher of beer he saw Officer Herlihy speaking to a young girl named Carrie Cartwright next door. He said "Cheese it," and as soon as he did the policeman struck him with his club, and, following him into the rear apartment, clubbed him there twice, cutting his forehead in two places. The officer was sworn, and in evidence of his story said that he only used his club to protect himself, and that he did not use any more force than was necessary under the circumstances. He stated that the complainant, after saying "cheese it," called him an ugly name; he attempted to arrest him, and Koerber ran into the house, and he followed, considering him an escaped prisoner. Herlihy admitted that when he brought Charles Koerber to the station-house on Monday evening, and made a complaint of disorderly conduct against him, Sergt. Fitzgerald, who was at the desk, discharged the prisoner, as he considered the charge groundless. Justice Otterbourg committed the two policemen to await trial in $500 bail. Herlihy will be tried in the Court of General Sessions.

Officer Patrick Kelly, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who was up before Justice Duffy, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, Tuesday, on complaint of Francis X. C. White, of the Colwell Iron Works, on Eleventh-avenue, who charged him with striking him on the face with his club, splitting open his upper lip, on Sunday night, without cause, was yesterday held for trial at General Sessions under $200 bail.

THE VANDERBILT WILL CASE.

Agnes Dodge, a servant who attended Commodore Vanderbilt during his last illness, testified yesterday, in the contest over the Commodore's will, before Surrogate Calvin, that she saw Cornelius J. Vanderbilt in the room with his father; she did not hear any conversation between them; she saw W. H. Vanderbilt in the room frequently; Dr. Linsly was there nearly every day; the Commodore "might say a little cash now and then if he didn't feel good"; he suffered great agony; Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Vanderbilt were in the room all the time; witness was in the Commodore's room when he died, and an hour afterward; she did not see William H. Vanderbilt take any papers out of his father's desk. Buckman Claflin, the father of Tennie C. Claflin, testified that he and his daughter came to this City in 1868. Mr. Lord said he could prove by this witness that the Commodore had said that he wanted to marry Miss Claflin. The evidence was excluded. At the request of Mr. Lord Mrs. Clinton produced the letter signed by Mrs. Allen of all her claims on the estate. Mr. Lord then attempted to set in evidence certain statements in the de bene esse testimony of Mrs. Allen, which were excluded. The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

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DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN ITALY.

A fearful catastrophe has occurred at Parma. An artillery officer and six men were trying to uproot an old horse chestnut-tree with dynamite in the public promenade, when, owing to the officer's carelessness, an explosion ensued, killing six persons and wounding 68. Among the killed are the officer, one soldier, and two children. Among the seriously wounded are four noblemen and several gentlemen who were out for their afternoon walk, and attracted the crowd there carelessly to see the experiment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

THE MARKETS.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	63	Leather, sides	3,162
Ale, bbls.	137	Lumber, M. ft.	90
Cotton, bales	3,853	Molasses, hhds.	90
Cotton-seed oil, bbls.	200	Seeds, bbls.	530
Cotton-seed, sacks	200	Oil, bbls.	559
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	155	Oil Cake, pkgs.	60
Eggs, pkgs.	4,397	Oil, Lard, bbls.	141
Flour, bbls.	13,614	Oil, Lin. bbls.	471
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,000	Pork, bbls.	1,205
Corn-meal, bags	223	Pork, pkgs.	418
Wheat, bushels	104,850	Beef, pkgs.	1,236
Corn, bushels	34,000	Lard, pkgs.	4,275
Rye, bushels	4,436	Lard, tins	9,399
Malt, bushels	3,762	Butter, pkgs.	915
Barley, bushels	4,000	Cheese, pkgs.	300
Peas, bushels	10	Rice, tcs.	206
Oats, bushels	178,000	Rice Chaff, bags	7
Oat-meal, bbls.	1,972	Sugar, hhds.	320
Oat-meal, bags	33	Sugar, bbls.	74
Grease, pkgs.	181	Tallow, pkgs.	472
Grass-seed, bags	1,544	Tea, pkgs.	15
Hemp, bales	36	Tobacco, hhds.	435
Hides, bales	546	Tobacco, pkgs.	946
Hops, bales	154	Whisky, bbls.	1,193
Lard, pkgs.	1,220		

COTTON—Has been in light demand for early delivery and quiet for distant months, though not lower, and more especially for prompt delivery, of 847 bales, (of which 100 bales were on spot evening,) including 847 bales to spinners.....And for forward delivery, 1,000 bales, (on extension) at a shade lower rates.....Sales have been reported since our last of 31,400 bales, (of which 3,800 bales were on spot last evening, and 21,900 bales to-day,) with 5,500 bales on the calls, as follows: Saturday, March closing, at 10.37c.@10.88c.; April, 10.57c.@10.58c.; May, 10.69c.; June, 11.09c.; July, 11.13c.@11.14c.; August, 11.18c.@11.19c.; September, 11.01c.; October, 10.80c.@10.81c.; November, 10.39c.@10.70c.; December, 10.70c.@10.71c. Showing a decline of 1-16c. since Friday.....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,833 bales, and at the shipping ports 10,889 bales, against 14,234 bales same day last week. The stock at this port is now 56,627 bales, against 83,628 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 2,767,000 bales, against 3,671,364 bales the preceding year. Cotton year. Consolidated exports (four days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 21,189 bales; to the Continent, 5,000 bales; to Mexico, 732 bales; to the Channel, 5,787 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 897,090 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 147,164 bales.

Statistical.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 3-16	8 3-16
Strict Ordinary	8 13-16	8 13-16	8 15-16	8 15-16
Good Ordinary	9¼	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
Strict Good Ord.	9¾	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
Low Middling	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Strict Low Mid.	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Middling	10⅝	10⅝	11	11
Good Middling	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Good Mid.	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Middling Fair	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Fair	12 9-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16

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FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour sold to a comparatively liberal aggregate again to-day, in good part for export, but at somewhat easier prices, under freer offerings, and the actual dealings were as reported, indicating in several instances, a decline of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. The depression in Wheat worked against the Flour trade, and Minnesota and low grade Extras formed an important proportion of the day's business. Regular shipping Extras, in lines, and the better qualities of Superfine sold with more freedom, but a fair share of common and not plenty.....Sales reported of 23,880 bbls., including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $2 50@$6 50 for Mixed Western; very inferior to nearly No. 2 at $2 65@$4, (the latter an extreme,) mainly at $3 25@$3 80 for fair ordinary to choice Winter, and $2 90@$3 75 for Spring; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 75, mostly at $4 40@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State in odd lots and lines, at $4 85@$5 15, chiefly at $4 90@$5 15; very good to choice do. at $5 15@$5 75; fancy do., for South American, $6 25@$6 50; for trade to the West Indies, $5 95@$6 30 for fair to strictly choice, mostly at $6 30@$6 50; do., for South America, $6 35@$7 25 for fair to fancy; do., for Brazil, $6 75@$7 25; do., for Rio Janeiro, $7 50@$8 25; do., for family Extras, $6 35@$7 50, the latter for very fancy; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $4 90@$5 10; fair to good lines (chiefly at $4 90@$5 15;) very good to choice do. at $5 15@$5 50, and other grades within nominal ranges.....Rye Flour sold to a moderate extent, were $5,500 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, mostly at $4 90@$5 25; 1,500 bbls. City Mill Extras, mainly for the West Indies; 4,800 bbls. Minnesota Clear, (of which 2,800 bbls. for export at $4 90@$5 50;) 2,200 bbls. do. straights Extras, (of which 1,850 bbls. for export at $5 50@$6 15;) 1,050 bbls. Patent, chiefly to the home trade, at from $6 75@$6 90, and 2,000 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 1,700 bbls. for export at $5 40@$6 25;) $75. Patent Extras, (three mainly for export at $6 25;) 850 bbls. Superfine, chiefly at $4 40@$4 75;) and 1,300 bbls. No. 2, and odd lots of sour and unsound Flour, in lots, at quoted rates.....Southern Flour in fair demand at about former prices, with sales reported of 1,750 bbls., chiefly Extras, at $5 50@$7 25, (of which 900 bbls. for export at $6 25@$6 50.).....Rye Flour, 400 bbls. sold in lots, mainly Superfine State, at $3 25@$3 90; market unaltered.....Corn-meal very quiet at former rates; 450 bbls. sold, including Brandywine, at $3 75, and Brandywine at $3 80@$3 15.....City coarse Corn-meal in light demand; quoted at $2 85@$2 90 ₱ 100 lbs.....Buckwheat Flour in small request at $2 60@$2 65 for fancy.

GRAIN—In contrast to the renewed activity and firmness at the close of yesterday, Wheat was quite depressed to-day, accompanied by a decline of 2c. ₱ bushel, and leaving off heavily, under more liberal offerings. The demand was comparatively limited, especially for Spring grades, and the sales of the latter to millers was quite moderate, and principally by the concessions made by sellers, the bulk of the trade having been in Winter grades and on export account. The sales reported were 1,000 bushels Spring Wheat at $1 03, and 1,000 bushels Winter Red Western at $1 11@$1 11½, (closing weak;) 50,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 40½; 400 bushels No. 2 Long Amber at $1 38, and 2,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 38, (as against $1 40 yesterday;) 2,400 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 37; 24,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Red at $1 40@$1 40½; 1,000 bushels do. do. April, at $1 39¾; 40,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota Spring, part at $1 32, (here and to arrive;) 37,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring at $1 24@$1 25¼, (local trade;) 21,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee do. do., April option, $1 23¾@$1 24; 8,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, April option, at $1 25@$1 25¼; 450 bushels No. 3 Spring at $1 23; 6,600 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 23.....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, March nominal, at $1 39¾@$1 39¾; May nominal, at $1 40¾; and New-York No. 2 Spring, March option, at $1 24@$1 25½; April, $1 23¾@$1 23¾, (as against $1 25¼ on Friday;) May, $1 21@$1 21¾, (as against $1 23¾@$1 23¾, yesterday.) And No. 2 North-west Spring, March option, at $1 20½@$1 20¾; do., April, $1 22½@$1 22¾; May, $1 21@$1 21¼, (as against $1 23¾@$1 23¾, yesterday.) Corn has been quoted a shade higher for early delivery on moderate offerings and a fair demand, partly for shipment, but closed quiet, with a weak tone. The speculative movement was noted, with New-York Steamer Mixed showing rather more firmness, and No. 2 weakness and irregularity.....Sales have been reported since our last of 2,250 bus., (of which 104,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, new, in odd lots, at 55½c.; New-York No. 2, old condition, nominally, prices afloat quoted at 60c.@60½c.; New-York No. 2, April option, 8,000 bushels, at 55¼c. (closing at 55¼c.@55½c.) and 55¾c. asked; New-York steamer Mixed at 53c.@54½c.; and 54c. @54½c., closing at 54c. lot delivered west at 54½c.) 54c. for boat-loads; do., April, 8,000 bushels, at 53¾c.; do., June, 8,000 bushels, at 52¾c.@52⅞c.; do., July, 8,000 bushels, at 52½c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 47c.@52½c., as to quality; New-York steamer White 2,000 bushels, at 55c.; Yellow Southern, at 55c.; and Yellow at 55c. At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, March option, closed at 53c.@54c.; do., April, 53¼c.@53¾c.; do., May, 52¼c.@52⅝c.; do., June, 52¼c.@52⅝c.; and New-York No. 2, March at 54¼c.@54½c.; do., April 53¼c.@53¾c.; do., May, 52¼c.@52⅝c.; June at 54c.@53¾c.....An extraordinarily large business was transacted in Rye, here and to arrive soon, mainly for shipment to Germany and Holland, at a shade firmer prices for Western, and an advance of fully 1c. ₱ bushel on State, closing strong. Sales reported of 72,000 bushels prime State, here and to arrive soon, at 72c

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—London Assurance—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Faust—Miss. Marie Eden, Miss Annie Mondaugue, Mr. Tom Karl.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—A Widow Hunt—Toodles—Mr. J. S. Clarke.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Bachelors—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Mignon—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Miss Ida Jeffreys, Mr. William Harris.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Exiles—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Serfdom and the Down.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Farce, Minstrelsy and Variety—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Broncho Horses—Educated Dogs. Day and Evening.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Recitation and Music—Mr. Burbank and the English Glee Club.

CHICKERING HALL.—Lecture—"The So-called Celtic Monuments in Brittany."—Mr. W. W. Hawkes.

WURTZ GALLERY.—Art Exhibition.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Sunday edition of The Times *can be supplied from the Publication Office to all dealers on the direct line between New-York and New-Haven. A train carrying mail packages will leave the Grand Central Depot every Sunday morning at an early hour.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northerly veering to warmer southerly winds, and stationary, followed by falling, barometer.

The detailed report of Secretary Sherman's statement before the Senate Committee on Finance contains a good many interesting facts bearing on the question of resumption, as well as sundry pernicious fallacies. The radical error of Mr. Sherman's view of his ability to resume specie payments on Jan. 1, 1879, is that "resumption can be maintained more easily upon a double standard than upon a single standard." It does not seem to have occurred to the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire what a "double standard" means. It certainly does not mean a system by which a silver and a gold dollar bearing the relative values of 92 and 100 are proposed to be kept in circulation at the same time and to be exchanged one for another or for a paper dollar, on equal terms. That feat might be accomplished were the coinage of the cheaper dollar limited to a sum representing the probable demand for it, only then we should have a "double standard" merely in name. It cannot be done under a practically unlimited issue of silver dollars, since the moment enough of them are coined to perform the functions of gold coin, the latter will be driven out of circulation, and then, again, we shall have no "double standard." Mr. Sherman will probably learn, like the silver remonetizers, whose wisdom he now applauds, that it is much easier to juggle with words than to evade the operation of laws no less certain in their action than those of nature.

The resolution of the House Judiciary Committee, instructing its Chairman to prepare and report to the House a bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law is not received with favor by the merchants of New-York. The law, as it stands, is a bad one. That is conceded by every one, except possibly those officials and lawyers who derive a comfortable income from its costly exactions and its cumbrous provisions. But it is entirely possible to amend it and improve it, and until this has been tried, it would be an act of folly to repeal it, since such action would throw the law of insolvency into the greatest confusion. It would leave creditors and debtors alike at the mercy of the complicated and varying statutes of the several States. If the present law affords opportunities for fraud, its repeal would multiply them; if the present law is costly, uncertain, and tedious, the State laws would be indefinitely more so. It is to be hoped that the merchants of New-York will take practical steps to prevent hasty and inconsiderate action on so important a subject.

Counsel for the people in the Smyth case have consulted with Senator Jacobs in regard to the additional evidence he is able to produce bearing on the charges against the administration of the Insurance Department. It appears that the evidence in question falls under one of the categories excluded by the Senate at the opening of the trial, and that Mr. Jacobs will attempt to induce the Senate to reverse the decision then made, so as to admit the important facts in his possession. If the discovery of the truth about Smyth's conduct of his office were the sole purpose of the Senate, there could be but one opinion as to the result of such an application. But as even Republican Senators of the highest standing have shown a disposition to be governed, in their treatment of the case, by considerations of a partisan and personal character, it would be over-sanguine to expect the majority of Smyth's judges to embrace an opportunity of probing to the bottom the charges against him. It may be, however, that some vacillating Senators are beginning to shrink from the task which will be imposed on them of explaining to their constituents what connection there is between the Governor's use of State patronage and the defense against spoliation of what ought to be the most sacred of the trusts for which the State has assumed any responsibility.

Before closing the testimony to-day the Deputy Superintendent of Insurance might also be asked whether he ever wrote such a letter as the following to one of the appraisers of the property mortgaged to the New-York Life:

> * * *
>
> The bills of appraisers for the recent appraisals of property mortgaged and belonging to the New-York Life Insurance Company are to be audited together. No bill from you for services performed is on file in this department; you will therefore please send your receipted bill at your earliest convenience, giving in detail the name of the company, services performed, and amount. It is necessary to receipt the bill *before the Controller will audit it.*
>
> (Signed) JOHN A. McCALL, Jr.,
> Deputy Superintendent.

The breach of the law of 1873 with which the Superintendent is charged consists, primarily, in compelling the insurance companies to pay for examinations, the expense of which ought to be borne by the State. The Controller's audit is, of course, an indispensable preliminary of any such payment, and of that fact the Deputy Superintendent was quite as well aware as the Superintendent himself. In dealing with the little Ring of personal favorites who received the lion's share of the plunder of the companies, the Controller and the State fund were equally ignored; in dealing with others whom it was found necessary to employ the existence of both seems to have been kept steadily in view.

Gen. Todleben's keen military eye is visible in the new railway now making along the southern slope of the Balkan, from Yamboli to the Black Sea port of Bourgas, thus enabling Russia to bring an army to the very gates of the Turkish capital, via Bourgas and Adrianople, on the shortest notice. With such a weapon at command, the Sultan's still unanswered petition for some modification of the extended frontier of new Bulgaria may safely be granted, and the troops at Buyukdereh be sent after Gen. Gourkho's staff to Odessa. But despite this partial disarmament and the disbanding of the Timok Army, warlike symptoms are still abundant. Servia has declined to accept the San Stefano treaty till ratified by the congress. The chiefs of the Thessalian insurgents refuse to treat with Hobart Pasha unless officially recognized. Russia is making large purchases of war material. The Hungarian delegation has unanimously voted a war subsidy of 60,000,000 florins. England still adheres to her former demand that the entire treaty shall be submitted to the congress, asserting that neither Russia, nor even the congress itself, has power to deal with any clause separately, and that "the new instrument must be considered as a whole." Within the last few days, however, Austria has shown symptoms of leaning to the side of Russia, and leaving England to act for herself. For the present, at least, Russia's most formidable enemy is of a widely different kind. Typhus, carried northward by the Turkish prisoners, is now making fearful ravages in European Russia, and has likewise attacked the Army of the Southern Caucasus, sweeping off several thousand men and not a few officers of note, among whom, according to one account, are Gen. Loris Melikoff himself and two of his colleagues. Measures have been taken to check the progress of the epidemic, but as yet with little result, the total number of casualties being rated higher than the whole Russian loss in battle during the recent campaign.

MR. SHERMAN AND THE SILVER LAW.

Mr. Sherman is adopting the best possible method of demonstrating his want of conviction and consistency as regards both the remonetization of silver and the conditions essential to the restoration of confidence. These are not new characteristics in his treatment of financial questions, and even questions involving the public credit, but they are singularly out of place in a member of the Administration whose head protested, however feebly, against the policy which his Secretary now sustains. If the Secretary is right, the President's veto was wrong. But supposing the President to be right, it is clear that the management of the Treasury is not in hands that will command respect at home or abroad.

The President in his veto Message spoke of the Silver bill as "an act of bad faith as to all debts heretofore contracted." "The silver dollar," he said, "should be made a legal tender only at its market value," and by imparting to it a fictitious value the bill "authorizes the violation of sacred obligations." Congress was reminded that "the obligation of the public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage;" and the issue of the depreciated coinage was condemned as tending to "defraud not only creditors, but all who are engaged in legitimate business, and none more surely than those who are dependent on their daily labor for their daily bread." Such were the views of the President on the 28th of February. On the 19th of March—less than three weeks after the enactment of the law—Mr. Hayes' Secretary of the Treasury appeared before a Senate committee to unsay all that his chief had said. Of the operation of the law it is of course impossible yet to judge. We must wait at least twelve months before attempting to estimate the effect upon gold, upon banking or business transactions, and upon the general financial condition of the country. The effect upon the resumption plan may be determined somewhat sooner, but certainly not for months. Mr. Sherman, however, is as ready now to indorse the Silver bill as he was last Summer to vouch for the orthodoxy of Mr. Stanley Matthews' communistic nominee for the Ohio Governorship. We quote from reports not unfriendly to the Secretary: "He said that he was bound to admit that the effect of the bill generally had been good," and he ventured the prediction that it will aid resumption,—though the kind of resumption he did not state. "He thought it would be easier to resume with a double standard than with a single metal,"—an opinion that would be more valuable if the feasibility of such resumption were established. Altogether, the Secretary went as far as any ordinary supporter of the Bland measure could desire. If he held the same ideas three weeks ago, he could not have approved of the President's Message. And as the period that has since elapsed has been too brief to throw any light upon the working of the law, we must conclude that he was anxious to make peace with the friends of the measure which in the eyes of the President is a fraud and a disgrace.

The Secretary does indeed take one exception to the law. He has nothing to say about it as an act of bad faith,—not a word depreciating the repudiation of the distinct pledge, made over his own signature, that the bonds issued under the Refunding law are payable, principal and interest, in gold coin. The dishonor cast upon the nation, the damage done to its foreign credit, the violation of a promise solemnly made to the buyers of its bonds,—all appear to pass as nothing in the estimation of the Secretary. The chief end of the American man, he evidently thinks, is to refund the debt, and the only fault he finds in the Silver law is in the stoppage which it has put to this process. "It had entirely stopped the funding of the debt at 4 per cent.," he told the committee, "and it tended to stop accumulations of coin in the Treasury; it caused also foreign holders of United States bonds to sell and send them back to this country." As he subsequently admitted that the funding practically ceased on the 16th of last October, the incident is more correctly attributable to the distrust awakened by the assembling of a Congress known to be indifferent to the public credit and of whose disposition the Silver law is but the first result. The stop that has been put to the accumulation of gold in the Treasury helps to explain Mr. Sherman's meaning in regard to the Silver law as an auxiliary to resumption. We may have resumption next January, but for all practical purposes it will be silver-resumption. Gold will still be a commodity whose retention in the Treasury and in bank vaults will be principally dependent upon the course of trade and the amount of bonds returned to this market from Europe. If gold be not driven out of the country, the circumstance will not be occasioned by the action of Congress or the Treasury, but by commercial causes that are happily beyond the control of either.

Even the return of bonds does not disturb the Secretary's sanguine prophesying. Most persons see in the fact evidence of a distrust that signifies much more than the sale of securities of which foreign holders desire to be rid. Mr. Sherman, on the contrary, is inclined to join Gen. Butler in thanking God that the United States will soon have no foreign credit. The returned bonds, he remarked, "had been purchased by our own citizens as rapidly as they came into the country, thus securing a very desirable result, namely, the holding of the national credit by citizens of the United States." This is Butlerism with a vengeance, but it is eclipsed by the next saying of the Secretary. "Our credit," he paradoxically—the rude will say absurdly—declared, "is to a certain extent strengthened thereby," that is, by the refusal of foreigners to hold our bonds, "for European bondholders will cease sending our bonds home as soon as they learn that they are being purchased as rapidly as they are offered in this country." Now, Mr. Sherman must know that as soon as the business prospect brightens, our citizens will not be satisfied with 4, 4½, or even 5 per cent. for their money. They will be able to use it much more advantageously. They cannot do so now because the money market is choked with idle capital. Let this abnormal and most undesirable state of affairs end, and the holders of money will stop buying the returned bonds. We believe that even now the aggregate of private purchases is comparatively small, and that the bonds sent hither are absorbed mainly by savings banks and life insurance and trust companies, which are wisely putting into Government bonds funds withdrawn from more doubtful investments. This capacity for absorption is not unlimited, however, and when it is satisfied funding must virtually cease. Mr. Sherman's successor will realize, if he does not, the folly of the dostrine that the United States can get along very well without foreign money. The return of bonds is but a foretaste of the inconvenience that will surely be felt. Europe offered the only large market for our 4 per cents, and with that market closed against us by the legislation which Mr. Sherman is not ashamed to applaud, the chance of further relief to the tax-payers from the reduction of the interest account is too slight to justify the confidence he expresses.

THE HOUSE AND THE WHISKY TAX.

There is no subject which gives Congress more trouble than the tax on whisky and the various propositions which from time to time arise with reference to it. It is generally believed, and there is only too much ground for the belief, that the whisky interest has in times past exerted a more corrupting influence on the National Legislature than any other affected by the Federal laws. The tax is in itself an anomalous one. It adds to the cost of manufacture fully six hundred per cent. before the finished product reaches the general market. The prime average cost of whisky is but about 15 cents per gallon, while the tax is 90 cents. This tax, under the law as it exists, may be deferred for one year; an act has just passed the House of Representatives allowing the payment to be deferred for three years from the time of manufacture. Nothing could better illustrate the peculiar position of whisky as a tax-producing article than this action of the House.

It was sustained by Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, who had charge of the bill, on the general ground that the tax was a very heavy one, and that everything should be done by Congress to render its payment as easy as possible to the manufacturers. But it was stated by Mr. Burchard, himself an advocate of the bill, that 90 cents did not, in his opinion, reach the revenue point for whisky, and that a still higher rate could be collected with equal ease and certainty, and at a proportionate advantage to the Treasury. It was further argued that the whisky interest was in a very depressed and even distressed condition, and that this measure was only a much-needed relief. But surely, the whisky interest is no more depressed than many others, and if depression is to be accepted as a reason why the collection of taxes should be postponed, there would soon be applicants enough for this species of relief to practically suspend the collection of the revenue. The bill requires the payment of interest at the rate of 5 per cent. by the owners of whisky for the two years' delay allowed them; but that only amounts to lending these gentlemen the amount of the revenue due by them—a very large amount indeed—at 5 per cent. for two years. It does not seem that this is an operation profitable to the United States, which is paying 6 per cent. upon a large part of its indebtedness, or that it is one which the character and influence of the whisky trade particularly justify. Mr. Burchard made much of the general principle that no product should be taxed until it is ready to be placed upon the market. But this is practically conceding that the benefit of the bill is intended mainly for the owners of whisky now in bond, because manufacturers can very easily avoid taxation in future, under the law as it stands, on whisky not ready for market by making no more than the market demands. That is a condition to which manufacturers in other branches are compelled to submit. It is difficult to discover any reason why whisky-makers should be allowed three years in which to hold their product at the expense of the Government.

The most remarkable plea in defense of the measure was that the whisky interest had been driven to the verge of ruin by the agitation of the question of a change in the tax. But, again, if this is a ground of consideration, what is to be said of the much larger interests—salt, lumber, wool, silk, &c., which are being harassed by the proposed action of the House upon the tariff? Indeed, what might not be said for every tax-payer in view of the constant agitation of the financial question by Congress, or, to be more specific, of the business men who will be affected by the reduction of from 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. on imports which would be effected by the passage of the Silver Bullion Certificate act? Moreover, as far as agitation affects the whisky producers, it has been ended for this session by the passage of the resolution which declared that any change in the tax was in the opinion of the House, inexpedient. After an explicit and comprehensive declaration of this kind, special favors based on the fears of the consequences of further legislation are unwarranted. Another curious feature, and not a pleasing one to contemplate, of the recent action of the House, is the fact that it is for the relief of only a portion of the whisky manufacturers. Spirits distilled for use in the arts do not receive any special benefit from it. It is only spirits which improve by age, and which are, by a singular misnomer, called "table whisky," that can derive any great advantage from the bill. Nor do even the distillers of this class of whisky get any special relief. It is only the purchasers, largely the speculative purchasers, who do so. Mr. Harrison, of the Chicago district, stated, in the course of the debate, that dealers in that city, paying some $9,000,000 annually in taxes, did not regard the bill as either necessary or advisable.

The bill was passed in the House by a majority of only two votes, and it certainly ought to receive very careful consideration by the Senate. We are not prepared to say that it would directly and immediately hurt the revenue, but that it would be harmful in the long run, that it would be injurious to the general interests of the Government, that it would establish an unfortunate precedent, and that it would be partial and discriminating legislation, we have little doubt.

A DEMOCRATIC TROUBLE.

On the authority of a Washington Democratic paper, it is said that the Democrats have always had trouble with their House Door-keeper. To the average citizen, this may seem a strange story. Why should the great Democratic Party always have trouble with a man who opens and shuts the doors of the House of Representatives? What is there about door-keeping that is calculated to sow dissension in Democratic ranks? Men who would ask questions like these would simply show how little they know about the functions, responsibilities, and dignities of a House Door-keeper. He has the appointment and oversight of a brigade of doorkeepers, messengers, janitors, pages, cleaners, folders of documents, clerks, and various other employes. The list is a long one; and an investigating committee is yet engaged in trying to find out just how many men may be lawfully employed by the Door-keeper. Nobody seems to know. But it will be seen that the patronage of the place is very large. And wherever there is patronage, there will the Democrats be gathered together.

We have said enough to indicate what sort of trouble the House Door-keeper may cause the Democratic Party. The capacity of the House is limited, and even when three door-keepers lay hold of one door and beg leave to open it, they cannot all be paid. But there is no limit to the hunger of Democratic place-hunters. These come up to Congress from the tangled canebrakes of the South, the sand-barrens of the Jersey coast, the fever-stricken fields of Missouri, and the prairies of the great West. And each man of them has a member of Congress behind him. Door-keeper Polk, who is just now staggering under a load of obloquy and specific charges, is the latest victim of this insatiate appetite for place. He suffers from the same evil which has afflicted every Democratic Door-keeper since 1840. There is something pathetic in this man's testimony before the investigating committee. Polk seems to be a well-meaning person. He did not "put on airs," as his predecessor, Fitzhugh, did, and swagger about, swearing that he was a "biger man than old Grant;" but he anxiously tried to satisfy the demands of the Democratic members of Congress. This was like pouring water into a sieve. Poor Polk, in his testimony before the committee, said that he "never felt authorized to oppose the wish of a member of Congress" who wanted certain appointments. Of course, if Polk went into office with this notion of his duties, he was bound to get into trouble. And he says that when he remonstrated—weakly, we must suppose—the member would say, "Well, let him stay there; he is necessary; you haven't got pages enough; I will see about that." And then he would walk off, and that would be the last of it. Poor Polk used to put the applicants on his pay-roll; he hid them away in all sorts of odd corners, and by and by, though he kept many Democratic pensioners on half-pay, or third-pay, drawing part of the stipend of men who were regularly enrolled, he yet had sixty-three more men on his pay-roll than the law allowed. If a Republican chief of a department should create an office for the sake of making a place for a political "worker," a Democratic National Convention would convulse the land with its cry for reform. The Democratic Door-keeper of the House, under the pressure of his own party in Congress, creates sixty-three new offices, and thinks nothing of it.

There was a person by the name of Duffy in the nominal employment of the Door-keeper; his case illustrates the general drift of things in the House. Duffy is represented as being an influential Irishman among "the Molly Maguires and others," according to Polk's testimony. He was put on the force with the understanding that he was to draw part of some other man's pay. There was nothing said about doing any work. Probably the other man did the work. But Duffy proved to be a very unpleasant person. He sat into the chairs of the members and went to sleep, and snored so loud as to disturb the deliberations of the House. Polk remonstrated with him, and told him that he must quit going into the House while drunk, and, says the unhappy Door-keeper, "I told him that he was bringing myself and the department and all of us into disrepute." Then Polk told the man who was dividing his pay with Duffy not to do so any more. Duffy swore at Polk, and his oaths are printed in full in "Mis. Doc. No. 36, H. of R., 45th Congress, 2d Session," page 321, where the curious may see them. Of course, Duffy has "his Representative," and to this important personage Door-keeper Polk was compelled, in great anguish of mind, to write a letter of explanation. Duffy's Representative is Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, a gentleman who believes and says that the Government ought to appropriate several millions of dollars per annum for the exclusive use of "the working classes." Duffy is undoubtedly a member of Mr. Wright's working classes.

The investigating committee in this case of Polk has recommended that he be dismissed, and that his office be consolidated with that of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Barring the disgrace of the thing, Polk ought to be glad to be rid of his troublesome place in this way. But the weakness of the ruling party in the House is strikingly exhibited in this conclusion of the committee. The Democratic members have coaxed and threatened Polk until he was compelled to provide for more pegs than he had holes for; then, when he had broken down under the load which they laid upon him, instead of reforming the office and agreeing to let the office-holder manage it as he should and would, they recommend that the office be merged in another one. The Sergeant-at-Arms is to undertake to do what two successive Door-keepers have failed to do—find place for ten thousand applicants in a few hundred offices. The minority report in the case is equally characteristic. It protests against Polk's removal, alleging that he has not been corrupt and that he is inexperienced. The root of the difficulty is in the low and vulgar view with which the Democrats have always regarded office-holding. They believe that a Government is bound to furnish a huge crib at which office-holders may feed, without any respect to what is given in return. Their trouble with their Door-keeper is the chronic trouble with the entire party.

THE EASTERN SPECTRE.

A caustic wit has defined Russia as "a despotism tempered by assassination;" but the saying, though admirable as an epigram, is absolutely worthless as a definition. Both the real strength of Russia, and the causes which hold that strength in check, are widely different from what they are generally supposed to be. Indeed, considering the increasing facilities of communication between Russia and Western Europe, the flagrant erroneousness of the opinions held by the latter respecting the former is sufficiently remarkable. This, however, proceeds not so much from absolute ignorance as from obstinate persistence in an originally mistaken impression, which, in its turn, is the fruit of the impenetrable mystery in which Russia has habitually shrouded alike her resources and the designs which those resources are intended to execute. The formidable renown which she possessed before the Crimean war was merely a political "Spectre of the Brocken"—the magnified image of an ordinary State, projected upon an immeasurable cloud of mystery. At the first touch of hard reality, the menacing phantom collapsed; but the impression which it had made survived it. It has long been the fashion to regard Russia as the Persia or Macedonia of modern times,—restless, ambitious, all-devouring, ever on the watch for a chance of annexing some new territory or overthrowing some new kingdom—in a word, a purely aggressive power. A more absolute fallacy can hardly be imagined. The men of Slavonic blood have not a particle of the restless and spontaneous activity which characterizes the Latin races, and France above all. Any creature less aggressive, less ambitious, or, indeed, less emotional in every way, than a Russian of the ordinary type does not exist. To preach among the peasants of the Volga or the Moskva that "all-for-glory" creed which maddened France under the first Napoleon, would be like reading poetry to an oyster. The spirit is wanting, without which every attempt to stir the heart of a nation is but the dead-lift upheaval of an inert mass. Paradoxical as the assertion may sound, there is not enough discontent in Russia. The Finn still inhabits the same log hut, wears the same shoes of plaited bark, feeds on the same diet of dried fish and bread mixed with sawdust, which served his forefathers in the days of Peter the Great. The Russian Mujik, in an age of railways and telegraphs, is still the same unimproved, thoughtless, hospitable, thievish, drunken, good-humored savage that he was two centuries ago. The Tartars of the Crimea, burrowing like rabbits in the ruins of Chersonesus or the rock-caverns of the Inkerman Valley, will tell the passing traveler that "they are content, for their race has lived happily under the Czars for three generations."

It is not with such materials as these that great conquests are effected, or great enterprises achieved; for no advance can be expected of a nation which is perfectly content to sit still. The Western workman, who growls over his beer that "times ain't what they was," and that "everything's a-goin' to smash," unwittingly touches the secret of the very success which he denies. Foreign wits may laugh at his *grognard* temperament, and, undoubtedly, had Adam been an Englishman, his condition, with nothing to grumble at, and no "good old times" to look back upon, would have been pitiable in the extreme. But nevertheless, this dissatisfaction with existing circumstances, this restless longing to press onward, is better than all the soulless contentment of milder races. There is in the Anglo-Saxon's blood a combative element, impelling him to "stand up to" adverse fortune like a palpable flesh-and-blood adversary. Always growling at his own degeneracy, always ready to demolish any "outsider" who may dare to echo his growls, he has pushed his way into the foremost rank among the nations of the earth by sheer dint of constant elbowing to the front. With Russia it is otherwise. The Mujik, a Conservative by temper and a fatalist by creed, asks nothing better than to remain as his father was before him, and as his son will be after him; and until the fire of a "heroic discontent" shall kindle the heart of Russia, her Administration, like her agriculture, can but scrape the surface without penetrating it. Those who have stood on the Plain of Jericho and watched the black swirl of the Jordan rushing headlong into the pulseless crystal of the Dead Sea, have seen an exact type of Eastern and Western Europe. The Teutonic race rolls on like a mighty river, turbid at times, violent, dark with war and revolution, but still fresh, fertilizing, full of life and motion; the Slavonian world lies like a tideless lake, vast, deep, beautiful to look on, but inert and useless as a buried treasure. That the two may carry out their appointed work, they must coalesce, and, that thoroughly; but the time for such fusion has not yet arrived.

HAZING.

The recent terrible case of "hazing" which occurred in the family of a leading citizen of Princeville, Mass., has escaped the attention of the press. Nevertheless, it was one of the most blood-curdling and portentous of recent hazing outrages, and conveys a frightful picture of the state of things which exists in too many apparently happy and well-governed American families.

On the 17th of the present month the bedroom of Master James Bigosh was invaded at the dead of evening—or, to be more specific, at 7:15 P. M.—by a mob of two elder brothers, named respectively William and Henry. James was plunged in a profound slumber, from which he was rudely awakened by a bucket of cold water which was thrown over him. Hastily sitting up, with a view of remonstrating at such treatment, he was seized by his ruffianly brothers—one of whom was nine and the other eleven years of age—and forced to lie at full length on the floor, with his face downward. In this position he was made acquainted with the nature and uses of a large female shipper, his outcries being stifled meanwhile with the corner of a pillow. After the ruffians had satisfied their thirst for this variety of outrage, they next proceeded to anoint the victim's hair with molasses, and to decorate his face in the best Etruscan style with keramic paintings laid on with a burnt cork. What further villainy they would have perpetrated had time permitted, we can only conjecture, for just as the molasses jar was finally emptied the sound of a distant footfall disturbed the marauders, and after warning Master James that if he made any complaint of their conduct they would break every bone in his body, they fled, leaving him in a most sticky and pitiable condition.

The reader, who is, of course, horrified by this story, will assume that as soon as it became known, owing to the investigations made by Master James' nurse into the origin of molasses and lampblack on the victim's pillow-case, the town of Princeville was thrown into a tremendous state of excitement, and the news was telegraphed to the Associated Press. It will also be assumed that in spite of the wide-spread horror at the outrage, there was a difference of public opinion as to the proper method of dealing with the aggressors. We can almost hear Master James' nurse demanding that the two ruffians should be arrested and tried for assault and battery, while at the same time Mr. Bigosh insists that the whole affair has been grossly exaggerated; that his children are remarkable for their uniform gentleness and good conduct; that he intends to inquire into the matter, and that if he finds that William and Henry have seriously annoyed James, he will punish them either by a formal reprimand or by sending them on a temporary visit to their indulgent uncle in the country—a privilege which the children highly prize. As for the press, it may be readily imagined that the subject is still occupying the attention of able leader-writers, who are of the opinion that so grave an incident has not occurred in many years, and that next to the threatened Russian and English war, it is the most important topic of the day.

In point of fact, not one of those perfectly natural results followed the hazing of Master James Bigosh. The next morning the nurse complained to Mr. Bigosh that "Master Jimmy had been treated most awful," and that "them two young divils," his brothers, had stolen a whole jar of molasses. Mr. Bigosh thereupon assembled his offspring, and closely questioned them, eliciting the fact that Jimmy had been spanked, blacked, and thoroughly molassed by his audacious brothers. Without wasting further words, Mr. Bigosh took a light bamboo cane, and thrashed William and Henry soundly, after which he dismissed them to play, with the warning that any further attempts at hazing would meet with a still severer punishment. In the course of a day or two the affair was forgotten, even by the three small-boys themselves, while neither the residents of Princeville nor the press of our beloved land ever learned that hazing had been introduced into the Bigosh family.

It is barely possible that this veracious history will suggest to certain prosaic people who have no reverence for college students and college Professors, that hazing in colleges might be profitably treated precisely as Mr. Bigosh treated hazing in his private family. The college student who assists in hazing his fellow-student is usually about seventeen or eighteen years old, and when it is proposed that he should be held amenable to the statute which prohibits assault and battery, his admirers always protest that it would be outrageous to treat mere boys, who get into mischief through an excess of animal spirits, as if they were men and of sufficient importance to merit the notice of the Police. If this is true,—and surely the friends of the "hazers" ought to know whereof they speak,—there is no reason why the offending boys should not be subjected to the pains and penalties provided for bad boys in every well-regulated family. The Princeton boys who have recently exhibited their lack of sense and decency would doubtless be greatly benefited by judicious flogging. Were they men, they would deserve to be sent to the penitentiary, and the college officers who should undertake to aid them in escaping the penalty of the law ought to be made to share their punishment. Inasmuch as they are confessedly boys, they ought to be soundly whipped. The present practice of telegraphing these stupid brutalities to the press, thereby treating a parcel of "hobbledehoys" as young gentlemen, whose exploits are of momentous interest to the public, and of subsequently shielding them from all punishment except the farcical one of temporarily depriving them of the trouble of learning their lessons, is stark nonsense. The smooth and practical course pursued by Mr. Bigosh is commended to the attention of our college officers as the true solution of the question, how to put down hazing.

GENERAL NOTES.

A. Moot is a Buffalo lawyer, but in courts he wants the real article.

A Nevada man advertises the loss of a round-headed blacksmith's hammer.

State Senator Gary, of South Carolina, is suffering from a dangerous attack of illness.

A Minnesota paper exultantly says that wild ducks are now settling in that State by the million.

The late Benjamin C. Everett, of Philadelphia, left $3,000 in bequests to religious and charitable societies.

A Raleigh paper compliments its "own correspondent" at Washington by heading his latest letter "a re-hash of stale news."

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who was appointed one of the Commissioners from Virginia to the Paris Exposition, will not be able to go.

The Galveston *News* is worried by the angry and distracting personal issues which are "preoccupying" the State canvass to the threatened destruction of Democratic unity.

Returns from all but one town in New-Hampshire give Prescott, Republican, 39,373; McKean, Democrat, 37,789; scattering, 566. Prescott's plurality, 1,584; majority, 1,018.

The thrifty Virginia (Nevada) *Enterprise* asks: "What do we want of trade dollars now? They contain seven and a half more grains of silver than the new dollar, and who can afford to coin them? Let the coinage of them stop."

The Albany *Argus* says that B. B. Hayes has signed the act in aid of Bennett's Polar Expedition Now who is this Double B. Hayes? Of course, if the *Argus* meant President Hayes, it would not have been so childish as to refrain from saying so.

The Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman* says: "In an autograph letter in our possession, written by John Randolph of Roanoke, to a friend in 1827, he ascribes to Wesley the following: 'They who love you for your political services love you less than your dinner, and they who hate you hate you worse than the devil.'"

A Texas paper reports that a meteoric stone fell on the place of Mr. Rawlett, 15 miles north of Dallas, that State, a week or two ago. Mr. Rawlett, it says, heard the noise, saw a bluish flame, and felt the shock when it struck. He rode to the spot and found it half buried. It was oval-shaped and iron-like in character.

Congressman Sayler wrote to the Cincinnati Friendly Sons of St. Patrick: "Please accept my thanks, with hearty good cheer to the Friendly Sons to-night, and devout reverence for our patron saint, who, in the fifth century, baptized the Kings and people of Ireland and filled their country with churches and schools."

The Quebec *Mercury* begins an article in this vigorous way: "The language of the Toronto *Leader*, in its base and vile perfidy to the Anglo-Saxon race in Lower Canada, has never been surpassed by anything created by the human mind since the days of Benedict Arnold." If Arnold could read that he would wish he had never been born.

The Augusta *Journal* tells this whale story: "A Maine schooner, while fishing off the Banks of Newfoundland, with some 200 fathom of cable out and sails clewed, was suddenly found to be under headway. It was soon found that a huge whale of the finback species had got his tail entangled in the cable and was hauling the craft at the rate of 15 knots an hour, and, growing more and more excited, was keeping his course to the sea. The whale finally tore away by breaking the cable."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News* of Monday says that there is a remarkable religious interest among the convicts in the State Penitentiary, the result of the faithful work of the Sabbath-school teachers, who have for more than two years, every Sabbath afternoon, labored for their spiritual good. Some 18 have made a profession of religion, and many more are inquiring "what they shall do to be saved." The officers in charge say that the good conduct and ready submission to all the prison rules have for more than a month past evinced the genuineness of the good work that is going on.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

LOTTERY FRAUDS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE —THE AMERICAN SILVER QUESTION.

Ottawa, Ontario, March 20.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Huntington moved a second reading of the bill to amend the Post Office act of 1875. He explained that its object was to enable the Post-master-General to take steps to prevent the Post Office from being used by lottery companies to defraud the public, and to fix a rate at which United States mails should be carried over Canadian railways. After some discussion the bill was read a second time.

In the Senate, Mr. Bureau asked whether, in view of the remonetization of silver in the United States, measures will be taken by the Government during the present session to prevent a recurrence of the abuses and losses which were formerly occasioned by the circulation as a medium of exchange of silver coins whose conventional and fictitious value were not in accordance with their real or market value.

Mr. Pelletier said the matter had been before the Government, and, if necessary, they would bring the measure into the House. He was not prepared to say that the statutes did not provide sufficient means to meet the difficulty.

THE WAR-SHIP PLYMOUTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Norfolk, Va., March 20.—The United States ship Plymouth is under orders for San Domingo, and will sail in a day or two. The following is a correct list of her officers: Captain, D. B. Harmony; Lieut.-Commander, Charles H. Stockton; Lieutenants, Willis Swift, George W. Taylor; Masters, S. L. Graham and Boynton Leach; Ensign, George T. Emmons; Midshipmen, Stephen Jenkins, T. W. Rollins, S. B. Mallory; Cadet Midshipmen, H. M. Dombaugh; Chief Engineer, W. G. Beehler; Surgeon, E. S. Mathews; Paymaster, F. H. Arms; Passed Assistant Engineer, T. J. W. Cooper; Assistant Engineer, H. E. Frisk; Assistant Surgeon, J. C. Byrnes; First Lieutenant of Marines, S. H. Allen; Captain's Clerk, G. S. Marbury; Paymaster's Clerk, Theodore W. Arms; Gunner, M. A. Lane; Boatswain, William Manning; Carpenter, Will Carter; Sail-maker, Samuel H. Boutwell.

METHODIST CHURCH CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Reading, Penn., March 20.—The Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Church Conference, which has been in session for the past eight days, adjourned this morning sine die. The next conference will be held in Germantown, Penn. A resolution was offered that a collection be taken up in each church within three months of not less than 10 cents per member for supporting feeble charges. The committee appointed to visit the State Legislature respecting the bill for suppressing shows on the Sabbath reported that that bill was hopelessly dead. The committee succeeded in having the petition read in both chambers, and in having a modified bill presented. Bishop Ames then announced the appointments for the following year.

SENATOR MORRISSEY COMING HOME.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 20.—The condition of Mr. Morrissey is so much improved that it is deemed safe for him to start home. If nothing unforeseen occurs, he will leave on Friday for Gainesville

SECRET STORY OF A MURDER

CONFESSION OF A PARTICIPANT.

HOW JAMES A. ARMSTRONG WAS MURDERED IN CAMDEN, N. J., TO SECURE AN INSURANCE OF $26,000—AN EMPLOYE BRIBED BY BENJAMIN HUNTER TO COMMIT THE CRIME—A HAMMER WITH ANOTHER MAN'S NAME ON IT USED TO THROW SUSPICION ON AN INNOCENT PERSON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—The famous Armstrong murder case has at last been solved, and the evidence shows that the authorities of Camden, N. J., were correct in their impressions that Benjamin Hunter was the principal in the affair, and that James M. Armstrong was killed, with one solitary object in view, by Hunter, of obtaining the $26,000 insurance which he held on Armstrong's life. This morning Sheriff Daubman, of Camden, arrested in this city Thomas Graham, a dissolute young man, who was formerly employed by Hunter. This fellow made a full confession of the crime, which implicates both himself and Hunter as principals. In his confession he says:

"I met Hunter in the early part of December, 1877. He asked me if I knew Armstrong, and I said I did. He said: 'He owes me a lot of money, and has got to be killed.' I said: 'Does he?' He said: 'I'll give you $500 to do it, and if you don't do it you are no friend of mine;' I had been Hunter's apprentice and journeyman in all eight years; I met him the following week at his place of business; he wasn't in when I got there, and I waited for him; I got $2; I went several times after that without seeing him.

"I went to Hunter's house on the Saturday night before New-Year's, and got $5; I saw him again on New-Year's Eve at my own door, No. 1,323 South Seventh-street. He said: 'Take this hammer; this is what it has got to be done with; the hammer has got a name on it—F. W. D.', meaning F. W. Davis. He said: 'Then let the hammer lie, and it will be blamed on him.' as Davis owed Armstrong money. He came to the place where I was working some time afterward, and gave me a plan or drawing of the house and situation where Davis lived in Camden; showed me the whole location, and said I could put Armstrong in one of the vacant lots in the neighborhood. He said that Davis owed Armstrong money, and that he would be over to get it. He said that he was going to Virginia, but that he would send me some money when he was gone, to keep me quiet, but not do it. The understanding was that the deed was to be done while Hunter was in Virginia.

"I did not see him again until the Tuesday before the murder. The previous Monday he was at my house four or five times, but I did not see him. He was also at my mother's and my sister's, looking for me, so they said. On the Tuesday when he saw me he said: 'You have had a rough time on account of Armstrong working until late every night.' Then Hunter said it has got to be done to-night, and he then gave me a postal and directed me to Davis, stating that Armstrong would be over that night. The postal said: 'Will be over at 7 P. M. Signed, J. M. A.' I dropped it into a letter-box. He charged me to be sure and be over there, and I said all right, but I did not go.

"Armstrong and Hunter went to Camden, followed by me. Before we started Hunter gave me a hatchet, in addition to the hammer which I previously received. I dogged Armstrong until Davis' house was reached, at Fifth and Vine, in Camden. When on the pavement, Hunter said: 'I must go into this alley,' and so he did at the same time, Yes, hit him.' This was the signal, and at the same time I rushed upon Armstrong and dealt him a severe blow on the forehead. Then my courage failed me, and I ran rapidly away, dropping both hammer and hatchet. Armstrong staggered, but I can't tell whether he fell or not; when I struck I ran away for the cellar and jumped down the first, climbed up the back wall, came out on Fifth-street, down to Market-street, and then to the ferry; I left Hunter behind me and met him in the front part of the boat; I walked down slowly; I said 'Well;' he said, 'I finished him,' he told me he had to hunt for the hatchet before he could find it; he said this while crossing on the boat; after we got over to this city he gave me 25 cents, remarking that that was all the change he had; we got back to Philadelphia between 7 and 8 o'clock; can't tell exactly; I met him again next day; as he passed me he told me to meet him at Broad and Girard avenue in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, which I did, and he gave me $10."

Hunter was arrested shortly afterward, and Graham was traced through information that Hunter was paying his board. One evening Graham was drunk, and related his participation in the crime. He was placed under surveillance and arrested this morning. He made a full confession, saying that he desired to make a clean breast of it. "I know the consequence, and am ready to abide by them." It is also related that Hunter visited Armstrong's house while he lay ill, and fearing that he would regain consciousness and tell who assaulted him, pulled the bandages from Armstrong's head, in the hope that he would bleed to death. Hunter has been greatly agitated to-day, and every effort has been made to prevent his committing suicide. The case will come up for trial at the May term of court.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A DEMOCRATIC REPROOF FROM BURLINGTON —COMMISSION TO DRAFT A GENERAL CITY LAW—THE VALUE OF STATE PRISON LABOR—DEFEAT OF A RAILROAD BILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 20, 1878.

The election in Burlington leaves that city's local Government in a great muddle. But the result, as far as known, shows how the political devices of the Democratic majority in the two houses is strengthening and uniting the Republicans. The struggle in most parts of the town was upon the bill, which was passed last year, legislating out of office the hold-over Councilmen, in the hope of putting more Democrats in that body. The Republicans met the Democrats on their own ground, and made an issue in their canvass of the new party legislation. The result is that the Democratic city elected a Republican Mayor, and 12 of the 13 Councilmen elected are Republicans. The only Democrat elected to the Council was one who signed a protest against the passage of the new bill. Senator Magie made another practical movement toward accomplishing the work of the session by the introduction into the Senate this morning of a bill appointing a commission to draft a general law for the government of cities. The bill authorizes the appointment of a commission consisting of two Senators, to be appointed by the President of the body; two Assemblymen, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, and of three citizens, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The bill will be pushed through as speedily as possible, and to-day it went through the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and was favorably reported. Senator Ward moved that the bill fixing the minimum price for convict labor at 65 cents for each convict employed be recommitted. Senator Ridgeway charged Senator Ward with a desire to kill the bill, and in the discussion which ensued, Mr. Ridgeway, in order to show the meanness of the compensation proposed, stated that in the Albany Penitentiary 650 prisoners are employed at 60 cents per head; in the Sing Sing Prison, 300 hands at 50 cents per day; in the Kings County Penitentiary, 350 hands at 50 cents per day; in the Auburn State Prison, 200 hands at 50 cents; in the Allegheny Western Penitentiary, 200 hands at 65 cents per day. Senator Ward explained that he desired to amend the bill so as to require contracts for prison labor to be advertised, and the recommittal was ordered. Mr. McDonald introduced into the House to-day a bill designed to avoid the embarrassment in the Jersey City Charter election, referred to in THE TIMES of to-day. It makes the lines of the Aldermanic districts conform to the Assembly lines. When the bill was called up for a second reading, Mr. McDonald amended it by inserting sections ousting all the present city officials, and making the Board of Finance to consist hereafter of six members—one from each district. The bill so amended was ordered to a third reading.

Early in the session, it will be remembered, there was a lively struggle over the bill making it imperative upon parties building railroads to deposit as a guarantee of good faith $2,000 per mile. The bill was designed, it is claimed, to kill off the Camden and Gape May Short Line Road. The bill was passed, and the friends of the road to-day made an effort to take the sting out of it by the passage of another providing that if, after the deposit has been made, the projectors of the road see fit to abandon it, their deposit shall be returned to them. The bill was killed by a very decisive vote. When Mr. Matthews' bill punishing pool selling came up in the House to-day the Monmouth members asked that it be laid over. Mr. Matthews opposed, but the motion to lay over was carried to-day. The Senate this afternoon passed a bill authorizing Water Boards to purchase water rights and to issue bonds to pay for the purchase. The bill is said to be designed to enable the purchase by Newark, and probably by Jersey City, of the Morris Canal franchises. In joint meeting to-day William McDermott was appointed Police Justice of Newark.

The houses will probably take a half-holiday to-morrow. They have been invited to visit the Centennial Buildings in Philadelphia, and the Assembly have accepted. A delegation of eight sears from the New-York Legislature are on their way to Philadelphia on a similar errand, and Col. Lewis and Mr. Duryea were appointed by Speaker Ezan to meet them and bring them to Trenton. They will reach here this evening and will be the guests of our Assembly. After a short session in the morning the whole party will be taken on a special train to Philadelphia.

EVENING SESSION.

The House held an evening session. The general law for the organization of gas-light companies was debated at length and passed. The bill to authorize the formation of borough governments was defeated by a vote of 19 to 35.

The Senate bill was passed through as speedily as possible, and to-day it went through the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and was favorably reported. Senator Ward moved that the bill fixing the minimum price for convict labor at 65 cents for each convict employed be recommitted. Senator Ridgeway charged Senator Ward with a desire to kill the bill, and in the discussion which ensued, Mr. Ridgeway, in order to show the meanness of the compensation proposed, stated that in the Albany Penitentiary 650 prisoners are employed at 60 cents per head; in the Sing Sing Prison, 300 hands at 50 cents per day; in the Kings County Penitentiary, 350 hands at 50 cents per day; in the Auburn State Prison, 200 hands at 50 cents; in the Allegheny Western Penitentiary, 200 hands at 65 cents per day. Senator Ward explained that he desired to amend the bill so as to require contracts for prison labor to be advertised, and the recommittal was ordered. Mr. McDonald introduced into the House to-day a bill designed to avoid the embarrassment in the Jersey City Charter election, referred to in THE TIMES of to-day. It makes the lines of the Aldermanic districts conform to the Assembly lines. When the bill was called up for a second reading, Mr. McDonald amended it by inserting sections ousting all the present city officials, and making the Board of Finance to consist hereafter of six members—one from each district. The bill so amended was ordered to a third reading.

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AN EAST RIVER GHOST.

OLD SHEPPARD'S RESTLESS SPIRIT.

A POLICEMAN FRIGHTENED BY THE SUPPOSED REAPPEARANCE OF A DROWNED AND BURIED MAN—MYSTERIOUS MIDNIGHT LIGHTS ON THE RIVER—WATCHING FOR THE GHOST.

Joseph B. Sheppard was a night-watchman on the East River piers. He watched everything that needed watching in the vicinity of East Thirty-eighth-street, and patrolled the neighborhood to keep burglars out of the stores. A part of his duty was to call persons who wished to get up early in the morning. He was an old man, rather small, wore a cap, which was always pulled well over his eyes, and carried his hands in his pockets. He was stoop-shouldered, kept the ends of his pantaloons stuffed in his boots, and is described in general by his friends as a man who would be remembered for 50 years when once seen. Several weeks ago Mr. Sheppard went to a house at Thirty-ninth-street and First-avenue at 1 o'clock in the morning to call one of his customers. Half an hour later his dead body was found in the East River, at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street. It was pulled out and taken to the Morgue, where it was claimed by his son. Coroner Woltman held an inquest, and the verdict was accidental drowning. A burial permit was given, and the old watchman was buried by his son. He was dead—legally, religiously, and very thoroughly.

Two weeks ago last night, Thomas Kilbride, a patrolman attached to the Twenty-first Precinct Police Station, was put on duty on the post in which the foot of East Thirty-eighth-street is situated. He patroled his district till midnight without any unusual occurrence. At 1:30 o'clock in the morning the officer walked slowly along the shore of the East River. He approached the pier from which the watchman aid into eternity. He stopped suddenly, frightened half to death, then turned around and ran. Some accounts say that he fainted, but this he denies. The cause of the officer's flight shall be given in his own words:

"I was looking down at the ground," says Officer Kilbride, "walking slowly along, when something made me look up. The instant I raised my eyes I saw Joseph Sheppard's ghost, standing within six feet of me. I knew him for many years, and I would recognize him among any number of men. He had the same old cap, pulled far down over his eyes, and was standing with his hands in his pantaloons pockets, just as I have seen him stand, in the same place, several times. He had his pantaloons stuffed in his boots, as usual, and wore the same shabby clothes. He looked just exactly as he always did, only his face looked like a dead man's face. I did not go up to him, for, before I had a chance to recover from my surprise, he suddenly disappeared. He did not walk or run away, or go down over the pier, but disappeared all in a second, right before my eyes. I did not faint, as they say I did, but it came very much near to it, I assure you."

Capt. Murphy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, says that when he heard about the ghost, several days ago, he questioned Officer Kilbride about it, and the officer gave him substantially the same account as appears above. Capt. Murphy is confident that Kilbride saw the form of the old watchman, but whether the watchman is not really dead or whether it was a trick played upon the officer he does not pretend to say.

The ghost of the watchman, if ghost it is, has been seen in other shapes. Yesterday morning, at a few minutes after midnight, persons who were watching at the pier in the shape of sailing boats, claim to saw a bright light start suddenly out from the base of the pier at the water's edge, and swim about near the shore, making circles, squares, and all sorts of eccentric figures. Officer Kilbride says that he has himself seen this light at the pier about midnight. He describes it as about double the size of the light of a street lamp, flying about on the edge of the water after midnight, and then making suddenly for the middle of the river and disappearing. The officer is as positive about the man and the light as possible. He has been on the force for a long time, and Capt. Murphy says that he is a brave man.

At 11:15 o'clock last night, Mme. Blavatsky and Col. H. S. Olcott drove to the door of the Twenty-first Precinct Police Station, and in a few minutes afterward these two, Capt. Murphy and five reporters started for the foot of East Thirty-ninth-street, on a ghost-hunt. The two representatives of the Theosophical Society had seen accounts of the ghostly visitant in the morning papers, and were determined to unravel the mystery, unless it should prove too deeply tangled for even the most modern of modern sciences to unloose. When questioned about the returning of departed spirits to the earth, Mme. Blavatsky replied that the spirits of men of great genius might return to invest the spirits or souls of their friends.

"But this man was not a genius," was replied. "He was a decrepid old man, and something of a bummer."

"That is just the reason," said Mme. Blavatsky, deftly rolling a cigarette between her fingers and lighting it, "else his spirit would not take shape. If he had been possessed of a great mind, he would not have returned in bodily shape; he would have come mentally."

At 11:50 the party reached the haunted pier, and in a few minutes a great crowd had collected. None of the neighboring watchmen, however, could be coaxed to approach the spot. It is a fine place for a ghost walk. A narrow dock, between two great rows of tall lumber piles, leads from the street to the river-side. The bank, which is washed into drifts and tunnels, runs abruptly down to the wharf, which is 9 or 10 feet lower than the surrounding ground. All around are tall lumber piles. On the left, jutting out from the wharf, is the skeleton of an old pier, about 20 feet square. The planking long ago decayed and dropped off, and this skeleton only remains. It was under this skeleton pier, that the body of the watchman was found lying upon its face on a great rock, the back of the head entirely out of the water. His hat lay upon the bank. He has been soaked, and so it have turned over upon his back and saved his life. It is from under the old pier, too, that the lights are said to have come.

The big steam-boat Maryland went past as the party were looking at the water.

"There goes the Maryland, now," said Capt. Murphy. "Night before last, as she was passing here, her pilot saw the light right in front of him, and whistled for it to get out of the way. It kept ahead of him some distance, and then disappeared. The gate-keeper of the Thirty-Fourth-Street Ferry saw it plainly on the same night, and the ferry pilots are going to try to run it down when they see it again."

"You mustn't laugh while you're waiting for the ghost," said Mme. Blavatsky. "Seriously, you never can see any spirits when you laugh. This is a good night for a phenomenon. The moon helps it, and it is dry. You never can see any sights on a wet night."

Col. Olcott improvised a seat, from one of the lumber piles, lit his pipe, and smoked away patiently. Mme. Blavatsky kept him company with the cigarettes.

The ghost insisted upon not coming out from under the wharf.

There are not less than 50 persons who seriously affirm that they have seen the mysterious lights.

However so solid and real the ghost of Sheppard this may be it kept itself shaded from mortal eyes last night. It was 1 o'clock this morning when the party left the wharf, and it was as ghostless and chilly a party as ever hunted an ignis fatuus.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION RECEPTION.

A reception was given the International Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and British Provinces in Brooklyn last evening, at the residence of Mr. Alanson Trask, No. 28 Monroe-place. About 100 promtnent citizens and business men were present. A statement of the general work of the committee was made by Hon Cephas Brainard, Chairman; and statements of the work in the South, by William E. Dodge, Jr., of New-York, and Prof. C. E. Dare, of Roanoke, Va.; among railroad men, by Morris E. Jessup and Richard C. Morse; in the Army, by R. McBurney; among the Germans, by James Stokes, Jr.; in colleges, by L. D. Wishard, of Princeton College; the work in Brooklyn, by C. H. Dillingham, President of the Brooklyn Association, and in England and the Continent of Europe, by Major Malan, of London.

OBITUARY NOTE.

The flag of the Produce Exchange was placed at half-mast yesterday on the receipt of news of the death of John Hauck, of John Hauck & Sons, provision dealers, of No. 108 Eldridge-street, who made an assignment a few weeks ago. Mr. Hauck was in his 64th year. He was at one time extensively connected with the export trade. His disease was Bright's disease of the kidneys. His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 18 East Seventy-fifth-street, to-morrow at noon.

O. W. HOLMES ON THE IRISH.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes sent the following reply to an invitation to attend a dinner in Boston on St. Patrick's Day:

298 BEACON-STREET, March 6, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret that I feel compelled to answer the words of the invitation of the Charitable Irish Society by excusing myself from taking a place among their guests, and sharing in their anniversary festivities. In the same year (1809) in which your association was incorporated by a legislative act, I myself was incorporated in accordance with a decree of nature. Your society, which, of course, is to live forever, may still be considered youthful. I, on the other hand, feel my footing less firm, as juvenile with each successive half century, and could hardly trust myself to the warmth of an Irish welcome and the grace of Irish hospitality. I have sometimes strung a few rhymes together, such as people are willing to listen to after dinner, and found them kindly enough received by my indulgent countrymen, especially when they helped to break up those monotony of interminable speeches. But Ireland has sent two of her best poets to Boston, and it is not for me to meddle with her harp while it is still singing with the strains of your own Jeges and O'Reilly. Poets are not reckoned among the exports of Ireland or the imports of America, but if such importations as these two paid ad valorem duties, the mercantile house that dealt in them would certainly collapse in bankruptcy. If you allow so convivial a mode of speech as a toast, I will venture to propose—

The Irish harp and the Irish harpers we have with us; long may they stay among us to sing the bold anthems of Erin go Bragh! Very truly yours,

O. W. HOLMES.

J. STUART MACCORRY, Esq., Secretary, &c.

MURDERS NEAR WHEELING.

A MOTHER AND HER INFANT OF FOUR MONTHS KILLED AND SHOCKINGLY MUTILATED—HER NIECE OUTRAGED AND KILLED—THE HUSBAND AND HIS BROTHER ARRESTED—THREATS OF LYNCHING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., March 20.—A horrible murder was committed near a place called Londsar Run, a short distance from this city. The wife of George Wallace, alias George Baker, and her child, aged 4 months, were found in the woods, about one mile from Baker's house, murdered and shockingly mutilated. Both their skulls were broken with a blunt instrument, supposed to be a club. They were found by John Wallace, a brother of the husband. The wife was lying on her back near a fence-corner, with the child lying across her lap. John Wallace immediately gave the alarm and went for his brother, who was working about two miles away. They went to his house and there found a young lady 14 years old, a neice of his wife's, named Miss Mary Church, lying on the floor with three gashes in her forehead. The young lady was supposed to have been outraged and then murdered. Squire Morris empannelled a jury and the father of the murdered woman had the husband and his brother arrested on suspicion of committing the murder. Circumstantial evidence is very clear against John Wallace of being the murderer. The jury gave no decision as yet. The citizens got together and prepared a rope with noose in it to lynch the parties, but were held back to wait the action of the jury. John Wallace is said to have killed a man in Ohio some time ago. Threats of lynching are talked of. At 12 M. a heavy guard was stationed over the prisoners, and a crowd howling and crying "Lynch them!" was outside.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 21—1. A. M.—The barometer is the lowest in Nova Scotia and highest in the lake region. It is falling rapidly in the North-west. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Middle States and lake region, with north-westerly winds. Elsewhere it has risen slightly, with southerly winds. Occasional light rain has fallen in the North-west. The Ohio River has fallen one foot at Louisville and 27 inches at Cincinnati, and the Cumberland 15 inches at Nashville.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds and rising barometer.

For the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northerly, veering to warmer southerly winds, and stationary, followed by falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, warmer, partly cloudy weather, at south stations possibly rain areas, light variable winds, and stationary or lower pressure.

For the West Gulf States, warmer, partly cloudy weather, north-easterly winds veering to south-easterly, and falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, easterly winds, veering to southerly, and falling barometer.

For the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas, variable winds, mostly from the east and south, and generally lower pressure.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, partly cloudy weather and rain areas, variable winds, and stationary or lower pressure, with stationary or higher temperature.

The Lower Mississippi River at and below Memphis will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Key West.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A.M.	32°	41°	3:30 P.M.	35°	47°
6 A.M.	18°	40°	6 P.M.	32°	46°
9 A.M.	22°	42°	9 P.M.	30°	39°
12 M.	28°	44°	12 P.M.	30°	36°

Average temperature yesterday.....41.7°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....26.4°

BURNING OF A POOR-HOUSE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 20.—Two buildings on the Hennepin County Poor Farm, near Minneapolis, were burned this morning. There were some 40 inm ates, all of whom escaped unhurt except a blind and demented German woman named Dorn, who received injuries which will probably result fatally. Superintendent Lockwood, of the farm, received severe burns in attempting to save her. Loss, about $15,000; insurance, $8,000.

THE ELPASO COMMISSION.

GALVESTON, March 20.—A *News* special says: "The commission investigating El Paso affairs has finished its inquiry and adjourned. The Commissioners unite in recommending that 200 Federal troops be stationed at El Paso, or other points. There will be two reports.

HENRY IRVING ON STAGE MORALS.

Mr. Henry Irving, President of the Perry Barr Institute, recently delivered an inaugural address to the members at Birmingham. He said that to attain efficiency in the art of acting there should be a combination of fine qualities. There should be considerable, though not always, systematic culture; there should be delicate instincts of taste cultivated to a degree of extreme and subtle nicety. There should be a power of voice, refined and strong, of both perceiving and expressing to others the significance of language so that neither shades nor masses of meaning, so to speak, might be either lost or exaggerated. Above all, there should be a sincere and abounding sympathy with all that was good and great and inspiring. It would be easy to show that though in reaction the stage might have sometimes reflected the vices of society, it has always been society that first vitiated the stage, and the actors and managers had been slow rather than quick in consenting to the debasement of their art for which a depraved public appetite has thus craved: The moral tone of the stage, he said, ought not to be assumed either from its necessarily being regulated by the demand for amusement or from its inevitably exhibiting immorality and villany as elements in human action. Be it elegant or be it rude, moral or immoral, intellectual or idiotic, the theatre must always be before all things a place of amusement. He might inundate them with authority to show how consistent the preservation of the moral virtues of the stage was with the ideals of the best men. They must all admit, however, that the backslidings of the stage were often gross. It was too true that in aiming at the tastes of those lovers of pleasure with whom unhappily the stage had been too long and too freely associated, theatrical managers had been now and then tempted to offer to vulgar delectation performances which with the utmost charity could not be regarded as innocent in intention. It was to be feared that in endeavoring to obtain from the great storehouse of French invention attractive adaptations to suit certain tastes of the present day there had been sometimes a lamentable indifference to the moral quality of the imported wares, and the essential characteristic of the piece was that they made a mock of domestic purity. The stage he pleaded for was that which Shakespeare worked for and made immortal.

LIVING ON TWENTY CENTS A DAY.

In a letter to the Sandy Hill (Washington County) *Herald* Dr. J. S. Cooley, of that place, says: "I believe in good living, and in health by good living. But to satisfy the curiosity of yourself, and perhaps aid some one who may be situated as I was, I will state the facts, as I have several times stated them in conversation: From Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 30, 1877, I paid out for board in New-York City $31 41, being an average of less than 28 cents a day. During the time I gained in flesh, was doing severe mental labor, and never felt better in my life. My diet was varied and nutritious, though plain. Oat-meal, wheat, graham bread, bread and milk, crackers, fruits, beef-steak, and oysters were the standard articles of food. During November and December I boarded myself alone, and my expenses for November were $8 50, or a little under 29 cents a day. After Jan. 1 my chum boarded with me and enjoyed it as myself. I had been paying 10 cents for milk, but we found where it could be had for 8, and so saved 2 or 3 cents a day. For January our whole expense for board was $15 44, or 6 cents less than 25 cents a day apiece. For 21 days in February, until I left the city, our whole expense was $9 58, or 8 cents less than 23 cents a day apiece. There was no reason why we could not have continued to board at these rates. We had plenty of everything we wanted. During the Winter we ate nearly two and a half barrels of apples, included in the above figures. Nor was rice once the only one. A friend of mine and his wife occupied a room in the same house, and boarded themselves also. Both were attending medical lectures, and needed good food. Their whole expenses for board, washing, and other incidentals were less than $5 per week. I have the cash account kept while in New-York, from which I have taken the above figures. Hence I know of what I am speaking."

ALBANY, March 20.—It is hoped by canal officials that they will be able to open canals to navigation on the 10th of April.

RAILROAD LAWS OF IOWA.

THE GRANGER LAWS REPEALED.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL IN BOTH HOUSES OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE—NO CHANGE MADE IN THE PASSENGER RATES—ONLY FREIGHT RATES AFFECTED—APPOINTMENT OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Ever since the organization of the present Legislature of Iowa, there has been a most persistent and bitter fight waged between the railroad interests and the farming or Granger element, on the proposed repeal of the so-called Granger railroad law, which was enacted a few years ago under the impetus given to the Granger movement. The law has been considered a great hardship on the part of railroad men, who have held it to work detrimentally to their interests in the matter of local and through tariffs, by the provisions of which they have contended that it has been impossible for them to do business on a paying basis. A bill was, therefore, introduced into the lower house shortly after the Legislature convened, repealing the Railroad Tariff law, and a few days ago it passed. This bill came to the State Senate late last night and went through without amendment—yeas 29, nays 20. One Senator was absent. It was conceded all along that the bill would get at least three majority, and its friends were more than satisfied with the course it took and the satisfactory manner in which it went through. It has been given out to the country that the bill repeals the passenger rates of the tariff. This is not true. The advocates of the measure were satisfied to let this feature stand, although they really desired it to go by the board with the remainder of what they considered an obnoxious measure. The bill really repeals sections 3, 4, and 5, relating to freight rates, and retains section 1, which fixes passenger rates, and 7, which refers to the annual reports.

The bill also provides for the appointment of Railroad Commissioners. The Governor is pressed with applications for appointment as Commissioners. He does not think the law a political measure to recognize the Democratic Party by giving it one of the appointments. Of the repealed portions, section 3 established the tariff rates on which to compute the compensation for transporting freights, goods, merchandise, or property, over any line of railroad within the State. Section 4 provided that it should be unlawful for any railroad corporation to charge, demand, or receive greater compensation for transporting merchandise, property or live stock than 5 per cent. in addition to the rates established in section 3. In section 5 the freights were classified. The sections not repealed are 1, 2, and 7. Section 1 provides that all railroad corporations doing business in the State shall be limited in their maximum charges to the rates of compensation for transportation of passengers or freight, and all railroads are classified according to the gross amount of their respective annual earnings or lower per mile for the preceding year, the classification reaching from $4,000 or more to any sum less than $3,000. Section 2 provides that all railroad corporations, according to their classification, shall be limited in compensation per mile for the transportation of any person with ordinary luggage, not exceeding 100 pounds in weight, Class A, 3 cents; Class B, 3½ cents, and Class C, 4 cents; and it is provided that 10 cents may be added to the fare of any passenger who fails to purchase a ticket within a reasonable time before the departure of the train. Section 7 makes it obligatory on every railroad corporation to report its receipts to the Governor yearly. A failure to comply shall subject the company to a penalty of $100 per day until it is done. Beyond these changes the bill stands as it was approved in 1874.

THE TITLE OF BARONET.

A London correspondent writes: "I do not think it is generally known that there are about a dozen Baronets claiming to be such, and received as such by society, and admitted into the baronetages, who have no legal claim to the title. True, they are descended from Baronets, but, unfortunately, there has been an irregularity in the birth of some ancestor which has broken the descent. To remedy it, so far as they could, they have enrolled themselves as Baronets in the Court of Chancery; but the enrollment is not recognized by the Heralds' College, and last year Sir William Fraser introduced a bill to dock these birds of their plumage. Like many other private members' bill, that one came to grief, and I believe it has not been reintroduced this session. As long as spurious Baronets being everywhere received as genuine, they pay little heed to the member for Kidderminster. It is worth noticing, in connection with this subject, how the title of Baronet arose. James I, being in want of money, ordered that all land-owners having an income of £300 a year and over from land should become Knights, and pay the fees of knighthood. It was represented that this measure would fall heavily on those who would have to pay, and whose sons would have to endure the same burden very shortly afterward. So it was arranged, that the fathers should commute, and that by paying a larger sum they should descend to their successors, without a further payment. These people were called Baron-ets, and it was expressly stipulated in the charters that only a certain number should be created. If that number is not fulfilled, Baronets would by this time have become almost extinct."

CRICKET FIGHTING IN CHINA.

In some parts of China crickets are as regularly trained for combat as English pugilists, the method being as follows: "The crickets when captured are kept singly in earthenware pots, at the bottom of which is a small quantity of fine mold, and a very small cup containing a few drops of water for the insects to drink out of and bathe in. Their food consists of two kinds of fish, called man-yu and kut-yu. Insects called loo-kum-chung, tun-tait-chung, and pin-chung are occasionally given to them. They get honey to strengthen them, and other items of their diet are boiled chestnuts and boiled rice. For two hours every night a female cricket is placed in the pot with the male. Smoke is supposed to be injurious to their health, and the rooms in which they are kept must be perfectly free from it. A charm or mystic scroll to avert evil influences is sometimes placed on the cricket's pot. If they are sick from overeating, red insects called hun-chune are given them. If the sickness arises from cold, they get mosquitoes; if from heat, stoots of the green pea plant. Chuk-tip, or bamboo butterflies, are given for difficulty in breathing. At the cricket-pit, which the Chinese call Lip, the insects are matched according to size, weight, and color. The stakes are in some cases very large. It is, however, generally supposed by the Government that they consist of presents of sweet cakes. A cricket which wins many victories is called Shan-lip, or conquering cricket, and when it dies it is placed in a small silver coffin and buried. Crickets which display great fighting powers are not unfrequently sold for large sums."

A TRAVELING PHARMACY FOR THE ARMY.

In the train of transport vehicles which the Royal Carriage Department in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, have been ordered to make before the 1st of April next, are included 24 pharmacy wagons. In their construction great ingenuity and skill has been exhibited. Each wagon constitutes a complete traveling surgery, and there is no portion which is not turned to good account. Their appearance, which is anything but handsome, resembles a huge traveling trunk on wheels. The back, when let down, forms a dispensing counter, and the dispenser has at hand a set of drawers or slides, containing a large number of bottles and tin cases to hold the various drugs, while other slides, when drawn out, disclose a perfect arsenal of zinc bowls, measures, mortars, pill-making machines, and other necessary apparatus. The curved top of the vehicle is divided transversely by a partition into two spaces, the first containing the amputating table, which is constructed to fold up, and the rear space carrying splints and such like necessaries for the surgeon in the field. The front part of the wagon consists of several compartments, some of which contain drawers for lint and bandages, while others are fitted with kitchen utensils and cases somewhat larger than the rest, holding medical comforts. The traveling pharmacy is also provided with a wine bin to hold a stock of a dozen bottles, and a tank of water to carry 12 gallons.

HIS LIFE BUT NOT HIS HONOR.

A Paris correspondent writes: "A non-commissioned Adjutant named Blatge, tried as an accomplice of Commandant Sabiase, relied for his defense on the orders of his chief, which he considered covered him when he made a false entry in the books. Thereupon Gen. Berthe, the President, exclaimed: 'You should have disobeyed him. A superior officer may demand of a soldier his life, not his honor.' This is quoted by the Republican journals as a disavowal from high authority of the doctrine of absolute passive obedience cherished by coup d'état Generals, and of which Major Laborders was a recent victim."

A PRINCE TO MARRY A GAMBLER'S DAUGHTER.

It is announced that Prince Philippe de Bourbon is shortly to marry Mlle. Blanc, daughter of the late director of the gambling-tables at Monaco. The fact may be remembered that her younger sister married Prince Radziwill about a year ago. Prince Philippe belongs to the Bourbons of the Two Sicilies; he is the second son of the Prince Main-Jeunesse, Governor of the Les Frères I. of Alcantara, Emperor of Brazil. The young bride will, it is said,

MARCH 21 1878

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 L.S. con.....87¼ | 100 North-west.....40⅝
2,000 L.S.inc.No.16..14⅝ | 100 do.....40¾
1,000 Mich. C. 7s.....106 | 300 do.....40⅝
900 West. Union.....80⅜ | 300 do.....40¾
500 do.....80⅝ | 300 do.....40⅞
100 do.....s5.80⅜ | 300 do.....40⅝
300 do.....80⅜ | 100 do.....41
100 do.....80⅜ | 500 do.....41⅛
300 Pacific Mail.....19 | 1000 do.....41¼
20 do.....19⅛ | 100 North-w. pf.....68
100 do.....19¼ | 100 do.....68½
100 do.....19⅜ | 100 do.....68⅝
100 do.....19⅛ | 100 do.....68¾
100 do.....19¼ | 100 do.....68⅞
100 Del. Lack. & W.....94 | 100 do.....69
200 do.....94⅛ | 300 do.....69⅛
300 do.....94¼ | 100 do.....69¼
100 do.....94⅜ | 100 do.....69⅜
200 do.....94⅛ | 100 do.....69½
100 do.....94¼ | 100 do.....69⅝
100 do.....94⅜ | 100 do.....69¾
200 N. Y. C. & H.....106 | 1300 do.....69⅞
100 Mich. Cen.....s.c. 93⅜ | 400 do.....70
100 do.....93¾ | 1300 do.....70⅛
100 Michigan.....101½ | 1300 do.....70¼
200 do.....s3.101½ | 100 C., M. & St. Paul.....87
100 do.....101⅝ | 100 do.....s.c. 71⅛
200 do.....101¾ | 800 D., L. & W.....s.c. 92½
100 Pac. Mail.....19⅜ | 100 do.....92¾
100 Mich. Cent.....s3. 93¾ | 100 do.....93
400 do.....93⅝ | 100 do.....93⅛
100 Pacific Mail.....19⅜ | 100 do.....93¼
100 Mich. Cen.....s3. 93¾ | 100 North-w. pf.....68
400 do.....93⅝ | 500 Rock Island.....102⅝
200 do.....93⅛ | 200 do.....s3.102⅝
200 do.....93¾ | 100 St. Paul.....70
200 do.....93⅝ | 200 St. Paul pf.....s3. 92⅜
1500 do.....s3. 93¼ | 100 do.....92⅝
1500 do.....93⅜ | 100 do.....92¾
1500 do.....s3. 93¼ | 100 Wabash.....14
100 do.....93⅜ | 100 Mar. & Ft. W.....72
100 do.....93⅛ | 100 do.....72½
100 do.....s3. 93¼ | 300 D., L. & W.....s3. 92½
200 do.....93⅝ | 100 do.....92¾
300 do.....93⅜ | 100 do.....93
100 do.....93⅝ | 100 do.....93⅛
100 do.....93¾ | 100 do.....93¼
300 Wabash.....14 | 100 do.....93⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10.15 A. M.

$16,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1867.....s2.107⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1867.....107⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s. 1881.....103⅛
6,500 do.....103⅛
$5,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40.....102¾
5,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40.....s3.104⅛
30,000 do.....s3.103⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11.15 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s. '81, 1867.....107⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1867.....107⅝
25,000 do.....107⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s. 1907.....102
5,000 do.....102⅛
$50,000 U. S. 5s. '81.....104⅛
100,000 do.....104⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1867.....107
10,000 do.....107⅛
15,000 U. S. 4½s. '91.....101⅝

FIRST BOARD—10.30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s. '87.....105⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s. old.....s3.64
1,000 B., C. & M. 1st. 87-8.....97
9,000 do.....s3.97
$9,000 N. J. C. 1s. con. 6s.....74
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st. con. 7s gold.....104⅝
1,000 Mil. & St. P. con. 7s gold.....s3.104⅝
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st L. G. Div.....99⅛
500 N. W. C. C. 6s.....98⅜
2,000 D. & H. R. 91.....s3.105⅛
3,000 R., W. & O. 1st. 1916.....103⅛
1,000 L. S. & C. 2d. 6s.....86
5,000 Cent. Pac. 1st, C. 1,120.....s3.105⅜
5,000 Cent. Pac. 1st, 1000.....s3.105⅜
S. J. Br.....89½
2,000 C. C. & I. 1st. 7s.....100
2,000 do.....s3.100
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st, pf. Div. 2 mat. cp.....70
2,000 So. Pac. 1st.....78⅜
10,000 do.....s3.78⅜
1,000 Erie 2d.....104
100 Lackawa.....s3.96⅛
100 do.....96¼
100 do.....96⅜
100 do.....96½
100 do.....96⅝
100 do.....96¾
100 do.....96⅞
100 do.....97
100 do.....97⅛
100 do.....97¼
100 do.....97⅜
100 do.....97½
100 do.....97⅝
100 do.....97¾
100 do.....97⅞
100 do.....98
100 do.....98⅛
100 do.....98¼
100 do.....98⅜
100 do.....98½
100 do.....98⅝
100 do.....98¾
100 do.....98⅞
100 do.....99
100 do.....99⅛
100

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, March 20:

Edward Pettinger, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 23 by 50.11, No. 118 Delancey-st., north side, 25 feet east of Essex-st., for $10,000, to Benjamin W. Floyd and R. W. Burr, as Trustees and plaintiffs in the said suit.

Van Tassell & Kearney, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick store, with lot 20.6 by 20, No. 35 Old-slip, north side, between Front and Water sts., for $6,000, to William Rose, as Trustee and plaintiff. Also, a plot of land, 42.8 by 100.11 by 97 by 34.6 by 31.6 by 75.8, on East 119th-st., south side, 192.6 feet west of 3d-av., sold for $3,500, to Merritt Trimble, as Trustee and plaintiff in the legal proceedings.

R. J. Bleecker & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Timothy F. Neville, Esq., Referee, disposed of the following improved and unimproved City real estate: One lot 18.3 by 45.9 by 30.4 by 32.3 by 94.10, on West 111th-st., south side, 143.7 feet east of 6th-av., sold for $4,800, to L. J. Callanan; one three-story and basement brick house, 16x45 feet 3 by 94.10, on West 111th-st., south side, adjoining above, sold for $10,600, to same purchaser; one similar house, with lot 23 by 94.10, on West 111th-st., south side, adjoining above, sold for $10,700, to L. Maier; and a similar house, with lot 23 by 94.10, on West 111th-st., south side, adjoining above, sold for $10,500, to Sophia ——.

The foreclosure sale, by Bernard Smyth, of a lot on West 53d-st., east of 7th-av., adjourned to April 8. In reference to the sale by Richard V. Harnett of the building, with lot No. 733 Broadway, north of Waverley-place, it was announced that the legal proceedings had been settled. The property known as No. 217 West 34th-st., announced by E. H. Ludlow & Co., was withdrawn upon a bid of $9,900.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all but the last named, taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Van Tassell & Kearney as Executor's sale of the building with lease of lot, No. 46 Chatham-st., south side, between Tryon-row and North William-st., Corporation lease; term, 15 years from May 1, 1878, with renewals. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one and two story brick stables, with two lots, each 25 by 100.5, Nos. 219 and 221 West 46th-st., north side, 425 feet east of 8th-av.

By Scott & Myers, public auction sale, six lots, each 25 feet in size, 150 by 98.9 by 150 by 60.10, on West 137th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 6th-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William B. Winterton, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot 19.9 by 75, No. 1,563 3d-av., west side, 100 ft. south of 86th-st. Also, similar sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 16.7 by 100.10, No. 542 East 117th-st., south side, 242.7 feet east of Avenue A, and four lots, each 25 by 201.10, on West 124th-st., north side, running through to 125th-st., 100 feet east of 8th-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame and brick dwelling-house, with lot 24.9 by 53.10, No. 3 Jay-st., north side, between Hudson and Staple sts. Also, similar sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 41.8 by 83 by 74.1 by 100, on 109th-av., west side, 17 feet south of 41st-st., also a frame house, 24x45 feet, on 41st-st.

By Louis Meier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Albert Stickney, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 22 by 93, No. 38 East 19th-st., south side, 242 feet west of 4th-av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. S. Hammersley, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18 by 100.5, No. 122 East 52d-st., south side, 150 feet west of Lexington-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William V. Leary, Esq., Referee, of the three three-story brick dwelling-houses and stores, in Vols. each 21 by 100, Nos. 991, 993, and 995 3d-av., north-east corner of 59th-st. Also, similar sale, Smith E. Lane, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 102, No. 351 East 84th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 1st-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Whalen, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front tenement-house and store, with lot 20 by 74, No. 2,264 1st-av., east side, 66 feet north of 116th-st.; also, the buildings, with three lots, each 20 by 70, Nos. 1,997, 1,999, 2,001, and 2,003 1st-av., east side, 110 feet south of 116th-st.

By James L. Wells, at Ritner's Hotel, Tremont, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Silas D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 45 by 100 by 31 by 100, on 142d-st., north side, 475 feet east of Willis-av., 23d Ward; also, two lots, each 20 by 100, on Madison-av., east side, known as lot No. 6, on a map of Adamsville.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

NEW-YORK.

By Edward Pettinger.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, No. 118 Delancey-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Essex-st., lot 25x50.11 ..... $10,000

By Van Tassell & Kearney.

[1] five-story brick store, with lot, No. 25 Old-slip, n. s., between Front and Water sts., lot 20.6 x20 ..... $6,000

[2] plot of land, East 119th-st., s. s., 192.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 42.8x100.11x97x34.6x31.6x75.8.. 2,500

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

[3] lot, West 111th-st., s. s., 143.7 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.3x45.8x60.4x30.9x94.10 ..... $4,800

[4] three-story basement brick house, with lot, West 111th-st., s. s., adjoining above, lot 22x94.10 10,600

[5] similar house, with lot, West 111th-st., s. s., adjoining above, lot 22x94.10 10,700

[6] similar house, with lot, West 111th-st., s. s., adjoining above, lot 22x94.10 10,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 19.

Madison-st., n. e. corner 63d-st., 100x200; Solomon Bellman and wife to Alfred J. Powell, N. J., as map No. 45 ..... $255,000

48th-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x98.10; Rosetta Aden to Isaac D. Brodek 2,000

Fifth-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Spring-place, 17x102.1; Theodore Hallest and wife to Helen E. Bruns. 22,000

165th-st., s. s., 48.8 ft. e. of Washington-av., 23x100; John M. Miller and wife to Magdalena H. D. Hoeland 3,000

151st-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. 8th-av., 25x81.3; Oscar Kolkhoffer to John H. Venlage 11,400

77th-st., n. s., 222 ft. w. of Avenue A, 21x97.6. No. 121: Henry Schumacher and wife to William Engel 11,075

42d-st., n. corner 39th-st., 24.8½x81.10; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum to Richard J. Whelan 250

67th-st., n. w. 525 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5; Gustavus A. Goldsmith and wife to Joseph Reichendorfer ..... nom.

79th-st., n. s., 410.11 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Owen Murphy to John Murphy ..... ——

Southern Boulevard, n. e. corner 136th-st., 25x 146; Jacob Hagerty, Executor, to Frederick Schuh 950

Attorney-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x 100.5; Phillip Steigerwald and wife to John G. Paynter ..... nom.

41st-st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x102; also, 41st-st., n. s., 271.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x irregular; also, 41st-st., n. s., 288.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x98.9; George Reinhuss and wife to Christian W. Wolf 22,000

8th-av., w. s., 24.9 ft. s. of 24th-st., 24.8x66; Conrad Rose to Samuel Adams 30,400

67th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x125; Jacob Campbell and wife to James C. Ayer 70,000

Bel-air, s. s., 275 ft. n. of Spring-place, 23x 97; John McMahon and wife to Elizabeth Schoesing 3,000

8th-av., e. corner of 39th-st., 21.9x100; Joseph B. Howard and wife to L. G. McMullen. nom.

Bowery, n. e. corner of Rivington-st., 26.10x 93.6; Charles L. Fleming and wife to Germania Bank 42,800

Same property; Richard M. Best, Receiver, to Charles L. Fleming 42,800

Cherry-st., n. s., corner of Rooseveltst., 13.3x85; Mary V. Agate and husband to Frederick K. Agate ..... nom.

Orchard, n. s., 330 ft. e. of 8th-av., No. 339, leasehold; Nettie G. Kay to Emma A. Knox.. 12,000

Broadway, No. 734, leasehold; Hannah E. Mesmore to Samuel Peters 40,000

129th-st., n. s., 288.11 ft. e. of 5th-av., 17.9x 99.11; Isaac S. Guest and others to Thomas Tappen ..... ——

Fitch-st., s. s., 24th Ward; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to Albert Ayres 3,500

Lot-st., n. s., corner of 51st-st., 23.1x239; John Lindley, Referee, to Felix Schmidt 11,300

Waverley-st., w. s., 200 ft. w. of Prospect-av., 58x100; 24th Ward; C. M. Hillman, Referee, to Gottfried Schultz 1,600

67th-st., n. s., 152.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.3x 100.5; E. K. Henry, Referee, to L. Wolfsohn. 10,000

51st-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5; E. M. Henry, Referee, to Ellen McVey 4,000

Stanton-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Sheriff-st., 22x60; Mary E. Dalton to Jacob Low, Jr., trustee 5,000

67th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 7th-av., 24.9x20; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to Louis Schneider 2,100

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 1174, apartments, 3 years; E. H. Dunkman, Executor, to E. H. Smith $3,500

Brown, Elizabeth and others to Mary L. Case; n. w. corner of Macdougal and Charlton sts., 5 years 8,000

Crowley, Dennis and wife to German Society; n. s. of Watts-st., e. of Washington-st.; 3 years 3,000

Coyle, Ellen F. and others to Alexander Forbyce; s. e. of 42d-st., west of 10th-av.; 6 months.. 2,250

Conner, Mary to Rebecca Venablyn; n. s. of 58th-st., w. of Avenue A; 1 year 5,000

Foedick, William R. to John A. Dyckman; n. s. of 42d-st., w. of 3d-av ..... ——

Folsom, Helen E. to E. W. De Forest, Trustee; n. s. of 20th-st., e. of Avenue B; 3 years.. 2,500

Hamilton, Daniel, to Elias P. Barton; s. s. 54th-st., w. of Madison-av., 1 year 20,000

Hennessy, Daniel, to Joseph W. Patterson; s. w. corner MacDougal-st. and 54th-st., 1 year.. 20,000

Kliesing, John, to Adolph Goldner; n. s. 5th-st., e. of Avenue A, on lease; installments 3,800

Lewers, William, to Hannah Hoskins; n. s. 29th-st., e. of 6th-av., 6 years 2,000

McVey, Ellen, to Henry W. Von Kolln; s. s. 81st-st., e. of 3d-av., 5 years 2,000

Morris, Richard and wife, to Samuel D. Folsom; s. s. 30th-st., w. of Avenue A, 3 years.... 2,000

Rice, Annie M. to William Klemm; s. s. of 124th-st., e. of Lexington-av., 2 years 500

Sanger, Alexander and wife to Henry P. Hills, Commissioner; No. 469 Water-st. and No. 193 Cherry-st., 1 year 5,000

School Trustees of 8th Ward to Michael H. Haggerty, Executor; s. w. corner of South Boulevard and 126th-st., 2 years 800

Stern, Augusta and husband to G. Rothschild; s. e. of 3d-av., s. s. of 54th-st., 5 years.... 500

Schaefer, Charles to Peter Pfaffenbach; s. s. of 43d-st., e. of 3d-av., 2 years 1,900

Smith, Thomas and wife to Hester K. Trotter; 154 Lexington-av., 1 year, with privilege of 1 year 1,545

Tuttle, Charles H. to Louis Schmeidler; s. s. of 42d-st., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 3 years 831

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Kavanagh, John A., Administrator, to Margaret A. Bentley $600

Turner, Malcolm G., to John Read, Guardian.... 12,297

Reiners, Herman, to Robert W. Tailer 8,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
TO CLOSE THE
ESTATE OF WM. H. STEWART,
Four-story brown house and lot, 22x103 feet, No. 845 5th-av., opposite the Park.
Stable, with lot, corner of 4th-av. and 63d-st.
Two lots on 63d-st., near 5th-av.
Four lots south side of 63d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.
ONE LOT ON 57th-AV., 25x180 FEET, BETWEEN 74TH AND 75TH STS., WITH RIGHT OF CARRIAGE-WAY ENTRANCE FROM 74TH-ST.
Four lots on 57th-st., north side, between 3d and Lexington avs.
One lot on 4th-av.; between 54th and 55th sts.
One lot on 66th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
For further particulars and terms, apply to GEO. G. LANE, No. 851 5th-av., or JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 79 Fulton-st.

DESIRABLE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES
offered for sale by
K. H. LUDLOW & CO.
West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., handsome four-story, 17.6x60, in perfect order, $32,500.
Also,
West 36th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, 16.8x60 feet, well arranged, $24,000.
Also,
West 38th-st., near 5th-av., fine four-story brown-stone, 18.6x56 feet, beautiful order, $26,000.
Permits can be had at either of our offices, viz, No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

NO. 89 EAST 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL, near Park-av., very finely decorated large high-stoop 23 feet dwelling; for sale low, with or without the superb furniture. Permits from
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

LEXINGTON-AV. AND 47TH-ST.—THREE houses, four story, high stoop, brown-stone fronts, 20x56 feet deep; on 47th-st., four houses, 20x55; four houses, 18x55; three houses, 17x55; lots 100 feet. The houses are new, well built, finished in hard wood; modern improvements; brick furnaces in cellars. Will be sold at a great bargain for one-half cash. Apply on the premises. DAVID DEVENNY.

SIXTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR LENOX LIBRARY.
Magnificent full-size modern brown-stone dwelling, superbly decorated, and in finest possible condition. This elegant establishment will be sold low, with or without the superb new furniture. Possession. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 5th-av., 4 Pine, and 33 East 17th sts.

A MAGNIFICENT EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE for sale on 57th-st., close to 5th-av.; house has a superb two-story extension, and was built by one of the best builders in this City; it is perfect in design, drainage, ventilation, and in every detail. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ATTRACTIVE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale in 46th-st., west of and close to 5th-av.; modern size; lot in fee; perfect order; price, $22,500. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZE high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 46th-st., just east of Broadway; fine block: low price.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.
661 5th-av., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.

A MEDIUM-SIZE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, ADJACENT TO MADISON-SQUARE; low price; owner going abroad.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN,
NO. 5 5TH-AV.
ALSO,
NO. 83 PARK-AV.
Permits from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—ELEGANT house extremely cheap; corner lot in part; open on 5th-av., all sizes, very cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NEW, ELEGANT EXTENSION HOUSE, near 5th-av., Murray Hill, (extremely cheap;) others very desirable; central location; $15,000, $20,000; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 55TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-av., a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22.6x85x100; price low. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—No. 213 WEST 53D-ST., NEAR Broadway; full sized house; a bargain.
VINANS & DAVIS, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—No. 143 EAST 38th-st. Permits from HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

GOWANUS CANAL, BROOKLYN.—TO LET, for three, lime, and lumber yard, situated on Smith and Sackett sts., and Governor-lane, near Hamilton-Avenue Bridge; size of plot, 200x175 feet; office, sheds, and stables on the premises; possession 1st of May next. Inquire on the premises of
N. MURDOUGH.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A PRETTY HOUSE, 11 rooms—all improvements: fine order; good neighborhood; $20 per month; also same block, one at $17 per month. Call on OWNER, No. 804 Monroe-st. Greene and Gates avenue cars.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY V. MANDEVILLE and HIRAM SIGLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 5th day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, at Gibson's Real Estate Exchange, No. 47 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J., all the right, title, and interest which the said Henry V. Mandeville and Hiram Sigler, or the undersigned, as Assignee of his estate in bankruptcy, had on the 5th day of January, 1878, in and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of Jersey City, (formerly City of Bergen,) County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, and known and distinguished as Number One Hundred (100) one hundred and eighty, on a certain map, entitled "Map of Fairmount, No. 2, &c.," filed in the office of the Register of Hudson County, N. J., as map No. 454; said block No. 180, when taken together is bounded and described as follows, viz.: beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the north-easterly side of Duncan-avenue with the north-westerly side of Marcy-avenue, thence running north-easterly along the said north-westerly side of Marcy-avenue five hundred feet, more or less, to a point, which point is in the most north-easterly line of certain meadow lands conveyed by Letitia Ward and husband to said William Hilman, by deed dated September 22, 1871, and recorded in said Register's office, in book 232 of deeds, page 486, &c., on October 24, 1871, thence running north-westerly along said line two hundred feet more or less, to the south-easterly side of Harvey-avenue; thence running south-westerly along the said south-easterly line or side of Harvey-avenue, five hundred feet, more or less, to the north-easterly side of Duncan-avenue; thence running south-easterly along the said north-easterly side of Duncan-avenue two hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. Dated New-York, March 13th, 1878.
WILLIAM D. LENT, Assignee,
No. 390 Broome-st., New-York City.
LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Assignee, 59 and 61 Liberty-street, New-York City. mh14-law3wTh*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY V. MANDEVILLE and HIRAM SIGLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 5th day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, at Gibson's Real Estate Exchange, No. 47 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J., all the right, title, and interest which the said bankrupt, Hiram Sigler, or the undersigned, as Assignee of his estate in bankruptcy, had on the 5th day of January, 1878, in and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and premises situate, lying, and being in Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, known and distinguished on a map of 26 building lots on Mandeville-avenue, between Bergen and Westside avenues, belonging to the estate of Archer G. Welsh, deceased, and to be filed in the Clerk's office of said county as lot numbered one (1), being twenty-five and two-tenths feet (25.2 ft.) wide in front on Mandeville-avenue, thirty-six and nine-tenths feet wide (36.9 ft.) in the rear, one hundred and one and forty-seven-hundredths feet deep on the easterly side, and one hundred and eight-tenths feet deep on the westerly side; and also all those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, known and distinguished as lots numbers 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 43, 48, 49, 50, 51, 14, 15, and the western half of lot No. 13 on a certain map entitled "Map of Property of Henry V. Mandeville, Town of Bergen, Hudson Co., N. J.," containing 4 250-1000 acres, surveyed and laid out by G. L. Van Horne, Surveyor and C. E., and filed in the Hudson County Clerk's office.—Dated New-York, March 13, 1878. WILLIAM D. LENT, Assignee,
No. 390 Broome-street, New-York City.
LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Assignee, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., New-York City. mh14-law3wTh*

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction THURSDAY, March 28, 1878, at 12 o'clock, Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Josiah Jr. Lowe, Esq., valuable improved choice Broadway real estate:

BROADWAY, THIRTIETH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE HOUSE-WEST CORNER.—54 feet 9 inches on Broadway and embracing three fronts, with new substantial four stories and basement Philadelphia brick stores and complete apartment houses, with steam heat.

BROADWAY AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, NORTH-EAST CORNER.—An extra large superb plot of ground, with improvements thereon, 80 feet on Broadway, 140 feet deep on 38th-st.

BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND-STREET, NORTH-EAST CORNER.—New corporate Bank, Merchants' Bank and Standard Club. This magnificent business property is splendidly improved and sold subject to present unexpired lease; 104 feet 8 inches on Broadway.

BROADWAY AND FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET, NORTH-WEST CORNER.—125 feet 6¾ inches on Broadway, with buildings thereon; an extraordinary large plot. These four parcels will be sold separately.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, basement.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY.
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, Auctioneers, will sell by auction on THURSDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
The lease of the premises No. 46 Chatham-st.
The lease is known as a perpetual Corporation Lease, and has fifteen years to run from May 1, 1878, with covenants for renewal.
For further information apply to CHARLES H. BAILEY, Executor of F. A. LEGGETT, at No. 122 Bowery, corner Grand-st.

A VILLA ON THE HUDSON AT YONKERS, two acres, high grounds; 30 rooms; stables, water gas; to be sold by auction, without reserve, on FRIDAY next, March 26, at Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway; terms, half cash. RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—NO. 308 LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 38TH-st.; fully and handsomely furnished; rent low to responsible tenants. WINANS & DAVIS, No. 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

House No. 28 Lexington-av.; rent..... $1,200
House No. 234 East 21st-st.; rent..... 1,000
House No. 685 Lexington-av.; rent..... 1,000

And also houses in Brooklyn, 30 minutes from ferry by cars; rents from $400 to $600. Apply to
M. ROBEVERRIA & CO.,
No. 20 Beaver-st., or No. 370 DeKalb-av., Brooklyn.

A FULLY AND SUPERBLY FURNISHED dwelling, extra size
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET DWELLING,
containing every possible convenience and comfort; has never been rented; to acceptable private family will be leased reasonably.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, on North Washington-square, near 5th-av., a first-class and extra size, three-story high-stoop, with large two-story dining-room extension; lot running through to Macdougal-alley, with two-story stable. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., PACING RESERVOIR.—Superbly furnished extension dwelling, with or without adjoining stable in rear. Rent reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 5th-av.; 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.

A FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR RENT.—No. 611 Lexington-av.; all improvements; in good order; rent $1,250. Seen from 10 till 3.
JOHN POLEY, No. 2 Astor House.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Choice four-story, high-stoop brown-stone, 16x65x100; hardwood finish, &c.; only $1,800 per annum.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A PERFECT GEM OF A HOUSE—BEAUTIfully furnished; 50th-st., just west of the avenue; to acceptable private family on three years' lease; per annum, only $2,500.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

CHEAPEST RENTS IN HARLEM.—THREE superior four-story (20x55) brown-stone houses; all improvements; 1232-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; will be rented to desirable parties at $350. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 126th-st.

TWO CHOICE APARTMENTS.—TENTERDEN, No. 265 West 25th-st.; new, refined, elegant; parquet floors, play-ground, Summer-house, janitor, oriel windows, elegant gas-fixtures and mantels.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—WITH four acres ground, on Central-av., near Harlem River; high, healthy location; stable, garden, &c.; rent low. WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

A LOW RENT—$600.—BEAUTIFUL THREE-story brown stone high stoop, 19x50; all improvements; gas-fixtures and furnace; West 106th-st.; pleasant location and good drainage; accessible by 8th-av. cars.

APARTMENTS TO RENT AT NO. 308 6TH-Av., opposite Madison-square; also, single rooms for bachelors; prices reduced. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 213 WEST 53D-ST., NEAR BROADway, full-sized house, in good order; unfurnished, $1,200; partially furnished, $1,500.
WINANS & DAVIS, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF house No. 232 West 17th-st.; five rooms on each floor, with all modern improvements; rent, $27 and $23.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., NO. 260.—ELEGANT four-story brown-stone front, 22x50; rent $1,600. Apply at No. 42 West 39th-st. No agents.

TO LET—NO. 347 WEST 50TH-ST. MEDIUM-sized brown-stone-front, in good order; rent, $800.
WINANS & DAVIS, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 159 WEST 12TH-ST., MEDIUM-sized house, in good order; rent $1,100.
WINANS & DAVIS, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 330 WEST 28TH-ST., MEDIUM-sized house, in good order; rent, $960.
WINANS & DAVIS, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 11 WASHINGTON-PLACE. Apply to T. W. THOMPSON, No. 20 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT NORWALK, CONN.—A very desirable place; fine Gothic house, contains 12 rooms, in splendid condition; water, gas, &c.; about 3 acres of ground; stable, room for three horses and carriages; will be sold very cheap, or exchanged for City property. Apply to No. 36 West 48th-st., or No. 620 Broadway, New-York City.

COLUMBIAN HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Delightfully situated on Broadway, within 20 rods of the celebrated Congress, Washington, and Columbian Springs, for sale on very low, on long time, if desired; completely furnished. Address E. P. HALL, on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—SPLENDID, FULLY-FURnished hotel, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, with 40 acres beautiful location and views in good order; will accommodate 200; suitable for any large institution; access easy by steam-boat and two railroads. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS IN MARYLAND.—THE BEST GRAIN, grass, vegetable and fruit lands in this country; great bargains: easy terms; beautiful and healthy climate; cheap labor; no exchange.
J. BENSON, No. 79 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-CULTIVATED 30-ACRE farm, Roslyn, Long Island; stock, crops; healthy location; abundance of fruit; adapted for market gardening or poultry farm; near depot; terms easy; no agents. G. P. BURNING, 236b-av. and 23-av., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP. A two-story and French roof cottage, containing 12 rooms, at Woodside, N. J., 10 miles from New-York via either Erie or Montclair Railroad; desirable location; lot 50x200. Address J. R. R., Box No. 110 Times Office.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR WILL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn or City property, the Hotel Bellevue, with grounds, 50x200, at Elizabeth, N. J.; good location. For terms, &c., apply to H. YOUNG, No. 368 Canal-st.

AT SING SING—BUSINESS PROPERTY NEAR depot and river; suitable for lumber, coal, or market yard or manufacturing purposes; rent very low. Apply to L. JONES, No. 350 West 23d-st.

AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY—A farm of 188 acres for sale cheap. WARING, No. 62 Bowery.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

BRUEN HOUSE.—AT PERTH AMBOY, TO be opened at a low rent; the hotel is in good order and convenient for sea bathing and boating; the station of the Long Branch Railway is near the house. For further information apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AT Roselle, N. J., suitable for a large family; rent moderate. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

TO LET—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE RESIdence of Gen. F. J. Porter, furnished, for six months or one year. Inquire of OWNER, No. 119 Liberty-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

STEAM-BOATS.

REDUCED FARE!

$3 TO BOSTON, First Class.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $5.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR ALL POINTS EAST.
NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)
Hereafter the STEAM-EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured in offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
Freight only. Steamers leave Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Freight via either line taken at low rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILLER, G. P. Agent.

FARE REDUCED.
$3 TO BOSTON, FIRST CLASS. $5
EXCURSION TICKETS
VIA THE FALL RIVER LINE,
MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS NEW PORT AND OLD COLONY.
5 P. M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Murray-st.
BORDEN & GOVER, Agents. GEO. L. CONNOR, G. P. A.
Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boats leaving foot of Fulton-st. at 4:30 P. M.

SEA BIRD,
CAPT. PARKER, FOR RED BANK.
Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 18th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 19th....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 19th....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 20th..8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 21st...9:30 A. M.	Friday, 22d.....8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 23d...10:30 A. M.	Monday, 25th....9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 26th....1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 27th..12:00 M.
Thursday, 28th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 29th.....5:00 P. M.

PEOPLE'S EVENING LINE
for ALBANY daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Jay-st. Railroad connections for all points North and West. Fare as low as any other route. Freight taken at low rates.
Tickets for sale at the principal hotels and all of Westcott Express offices in New-York and Brooklyn, where baggage can be checked.
W. H. DREW, President.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY, connecting with morning trains for all points North, East, and West, leave Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M. Rooms heated with steam. Fare lower than any other route.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS—A1 SALOON STEAMER E. P. NEEDHAM & SON'S, capacity 2,000 passengers. The best and safest excursion boat in the business. Coolidental Grove, on the Hudson, and others, with first-class bathing facilities. Leaves Franklin-st. daily, 10 A. M.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND WEST PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 21
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, March 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, April 4
First cabin, $65 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Or to WILLIAM THOMSON & CO., Agents, at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Denmark...Mar. 21 | Canada...April 4
Queen...Mar. 28 | Greece...April 11
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:
England, Mar. 23, 8:30 A.M. | The Queen, March 30, 2 P.M.
Rates, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, March 21, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, March 30, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, April 4, 6 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26, currency. Drafts at low rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 103 South 4th-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA...Thur., March 21 | PRISIA.....Thur., April 4
GELLERT, Thurs., March 28 | ROLSATIA, Thur., April 11
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE POST OFFICE BUILDING.

ABSTRACT OF THE INDENTURE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE UNITED STATES.

The indenture by which the premises upon which the General Post Office building in this City is erected were conveyed to the United States Government was made on April 11, 1867, and was recorded in the office of Register Charles G. Halpin on April 16, 1867. The parties of the first part were the Mayor, [John T. Hoffman,] Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, while the United States of America were the parties of the second part. In the first part of the indenture are recited the following resolutions adopted by the Board of Councilmen on Dec. 15, 1866, and by the Board of Aldermen on Dec. 17, 1866, and approved by Mayor Hoffman on Dec. 18, 1866:

Resolved, That the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York do hereby authorize and direct a conveyance to the United States Government of the pieces of ground described in a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on the 26th day of June, 1866, upon the terms described in said resolution, which resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund advise that the lower portion of the City Hall Park, as designated in a certain map which constitutes a portion of the records of the proceedings of said commission, be sold and conveyed to the United States Government as a site or location for a Post Office and Court-house, and to be used by the said United States Government for said purposes exclusively, for the sum of $500,000, the conveyance to contain a provision that when the same shall cease to be used for the purposes specified, or for some one of them, the title shall revert to, and be reinvested in, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

The conveyance next sets forth that: "Whereas, the parties hereto of the second part have agreed to purchase upon the terms and conditions contained in said resolutions, and to accept a conveyance of the said premises upon the said terms and conditions; Now, this indenture witnesseth that the parties hereto of the first part, for, and in consideration of, the said premises and the said sum of $500,000 lawful money of the United States of America, to them in hand paid by the parties of the second part, at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged," grant the property of which a detailed description and a map made by the late City Surveyor Edward Boyle follow. The southern boundary of the conveyed ground is semicircular in shape and 150 feet in length; the Broadway and Park-row boundaries are each 300 feet long, and the side boundary on the north is 320.2 feet. The grant is made to the United States of America to have and to hold the described premises forever, upon the express condition, however, that the premises, "and every part and parcel thereof, and any building that may be erected thereon, shall at all times hereafter be used and occupied exclusively as and for a Post Office and Court-house for the United States of America, and for no other purpose whatever; and upon the further condition that if the said premises shall, at any time or times, cease to be used for the purposes above limited, or for some one of them, or if the same shall be used for any other purpose than those above specified, the said premises hereby conveyed, and all right, title, and estate therein, shall revert to and be reinvested in the said parties of the first part, their successors, or their assigns; and the said parties of the first part shall thereupon become the absolute owners of the said premises, and every part thereof, with the appurtenances, and they may then re-enter the said premises, and forever thereafter use, occupy, or alien the said premises, and every part thereof, in the same manner, and to the same extent as if these presents had not been recorded."

Postmaster James said yesterday that he had received no orders from Secretary Sherman about the proposed removal of the tenants in the Post Office Building for the use of Internal Revenue Collector Blake since Commissioner Davenport refused to vacate some of the apartments now used by him. Mr. Hesaler, an official of the Treasury Department, arrived here yesterday to superintend the removal of the books, papers, &c., from Collector Blake's present office in Cedar-street.

A BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

WINDING UP THE AFFAIRS OF THE BREWERS' AND GROCERS' BANK—STATEMENT OF THE CASHIER.

The Directors of the Brewers' and Grocers' Bank held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which they determined to wind up the affairs of the concern and close the institution. The following notice was posted in the bank:

"This bank will cease to receive deposits on and after to-day. Customers are requested to leave their pass-books to be written up, and withdraw their balances. March 20, 1878."

Mr. Jacob Sheu, the Cashier, stated that the cause of the closing was that the bank was not making money. He denounced the conduct of President Dowd, of the Bank of North America, for his action in ceasing to make clearances for the bank, as he said his bank had $30,000 deposited with the Bank of North America. Mr. Everard was in the Bank of North America on Monday afternoon, and had a long and pleasant conversation with Mr. Dowd, after the latter had sent out notices to the other banks, announcing the action of his bank in regard to the Brewers' and Grocers'. Mr. Dowd did not mention the matter to Mr. Everard, whom he had known for years. Soon after Mr. Everard returned to his own bank, an attaché of a neighboring banking-house came in, and, while transacting his business, incidentally mentioned the action of the Bank of North America. Mr. Everard jumped into a cab, and drove down to see Mr. Dowd, but the latter had gone. The Cashier, who had only been connected with the Bank of North America for a short time, could give no explanation of the singular action, but merely said that Mr. Dowd had "sent out the notices himself." Mr. Sheu said that he had made arrangements with the Fifth National Bank to assist in winding up the affairs of his bank. He had deposited some $25,000 and he had still some $7,000 or $8,000 in cash in the Bank of North America. The bank owed only $40,000 to its depositors, and whatever there was left would be divided among the stockholders. The action of the Bank of North America, he said, had not hastened the determination of the Directors to close the bank, but they thought that out of friendship alone Mr. Dowd should have given the officers at least one day's notice of his intention to stop further clearances for them. "The Directors are all solid men," said Mr. Sheu, "but every one knows they are not all bankers; still they would part with their last cent to maintain their integrity." Their names and occupations are as follows: James Everard, brewer and contractor; Owen W. Brennan, formerly Excise and Police Commissioner; Solomon Mehrbach, President of the Second-Avenue Railroad Company; T. J. McCahill, an insurance Director; John Mullane, feed merchant; H. B. Herts, auctioneer; S. Solomon and S. Sternberger, bankers. The depositors were coming in gradually and withdrawing their balances and leaving their bank-books, but no impatient haste had been manifested.

LARGE SALE OF BLEACHED GOODS.

By order of Woodward, Lawrence & Co., 9,533 cases of bleached goods, consisting of Lonsdale cambric muslins and Lonsdale, Blackstone, and Hope bleached cottons were offered at auction yesterday. There was a large attendance of buyers, several Western and Southern States being represented. Bidding was lively, but the prices realized were from one-half to seven-eighths of a cent per yard below the market. Three hundred and thirteen cases of Hope cottons brought 6⅜ to 6⅞, in lots of 5 cases; 682 cases of Blackstone cottons, 7 to 7⅛, in lots of 10 to 20 cases; 1,632 cases of Lonsdale cottons, 7⅛ to 7⅞, in lots of 5 to 25 cases, and 451 cases Lonsdale muslins, 11¼ to 11⅞, in lots of five cases or more. Among the more prominent buyers were A. T. Stewart & Co., Kayne, Spring & Dale, Butler & Clapp, Halstead & Haines, Charles Stein & Co., Tefft & Co., John Shillito, and others of New-York; Hood, Bombright & Co., Philadelphia; Field, Lister & Co., Chicago; Rice, Stix & Co., Memphis; Bemberger, Bloom & Co., Louisville; Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit; Carson, Scott & Co., Chicago; Hogg, Brown & Taylor, Boston; Allen, Sheldon & Co., Detroit; Shipley, Hoover & Co., Cincinnati; Burke, Fitzsimmons & Hone, Rochester; J. Greenleaf, Columbus; Shillito & Co., Cincinnati; G. & C. Neal, Baltimore; Menker Brothers, Memphis; Polk & McAlpine, Cincinnati; Everard jumped into a cab, and drove down to see Mr. Dowd, but the latter had gone. The Cashier, who had only been connected with the Bank of North America for a short time, could give no explanation of the singular action, but merely said that Mr. Dowd had "sent out the notices himself." Mr. Sheu said that he had made arrangements with the Fifth National Bank to assist in winding up the affairs of his bank. He had deposited some $25,000 and he had still some $7,000 or $8,000 in cash in the Bank of North America. The bank owed only $40,000 to its depositors, and whatever there was left would be divided among the stockholders. The action of the Bank of North America, he said, had not hastened the determination of the Directors to close the bank, but they thought that out of friendship alone Mr. Dowd should have given the officers at least one day's notice of his intention to stop further clearances for them. "The Directors are all solid men," said Mr. Sheu, "but every one knows they are not all bankers; still they would part with their last cent to maintain their integrity." Their names and occupations are as follows: James Everard, brewer and contractor; Owen W. Brennan, formerly Excise and Police Commissioner; Solomon Mehrbach, President of the Second-Avenue Railroad Company; T. J. McCahill, an insurance Director; John Mullane, feed merchant; H. B. Herts, auctioneer; S. Solomon and S. Sternberger, bankers. The depositors were coming in gradually and withdrawing their balances and leaving their bank-books, but no impatient haste had been manifested.

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THE NEW BOARD OF STOCK-BROKERS.

The Executive Committee of the proposed new open board of stock-brokers held a meeting yesterday at the office of W. A. Evans & Co., No. 38 Broad street. It was stated that ex-Judge Fullerton had given it as his opinion that the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company have no right to refuse to furnish quotations to persons paying for them. It was asserted that the Western Union Telegraph Company had agreed to put indicators for the new Exchange throughout the City. It was announced that definite action had been taken to form the proposed Exchange, and that a building in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange has been leased for the purpose at $12,000 per annum. The initiation fee for the first 500 members is to be $500 each; for the second 500, not decided; for the second 1,000, $1,000 each, and all above 2,000 $5,000 each. In case of death, the heirs of each are to receive $10,000.

CITY HALL NOTES.

As usual on every Wednesday, Mayor Ely was absent from his office yesterday, but his chair was occupied by Mr. Roberts, the President of the Board of Aldermen, who in the course of the afternoon united three Italian couples in marriage. The Mayor will return to his desk to-day, when several resolutions which were passed by the Board of Aldermen on Thursday will be presented to him for his signature. One of them expressed the opposition of the City Fathers to the bill now before the Legislature depriving them of the power to confirm heads of departments, and giving it exclusively to the Mayor. It is generally believed that the Governor will approve of the resolution, although it is indicated that it would be improper to increase his power.

Another hearing will be given to-day by the Aldermanic Committee on Law to all persons interested in the question of running steam freight cars on the Belt Railroad.

The Mayor of St. Louis and several friends visited the City Hall yesterday.

THE TREASURY BOND FORGERIES.

EVIDENCE SHOWING HOW JOHN A. GROW AND OTHERS ATTEMPTED TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT—SOME OF THE FORGED LETTERS PUT IN EVIDENCE—TESTIMONY OF AN ACCOMPLICE IN THE TRANSACTION.

The trial of John A. Grow, a Washington lawyer, on a charge of attempting to defraud the Government by using a forged power of attorney to draw unclaimed interest on United States bonds owned by John Slatery, of this City, was begun before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, yesterday. Assistant United States District Attorney Fiero appeared for the Government, and Mr. Louis F. Post for the prisoner. In opening the case Mr. Fiero outlined the plan in which he claimed Grow operated, aided by certain confederates, named Richardson, Kimball, Gildersleeve, and Douglass, all of whom except Kimball are under arrest.

Charles O. Richardson testified that he had known John A. Grow since 1875; the power of attorney produced was in John A. Grow's handwriting; witness met Grow in October, 1877, at the Metropolitan Hotel; Grow said, "You are just the man I want to see;" he wanted witness to help find a man named John Slatery; Grow took witness into the sitting-room and told him he wanted to find Slatery so as to collect interest due on United States bonds; Grow then showed witness a list of persons to whom interest was due to the amount of between $300,000 and $400,000; Grow then gave witness a list of six or seven persons to whom interest was due; witness identified this last-named list; he made an appointment to see Grow again; saw him a day or two later, and saw Kimball also; Kimball then said that as the Treasury Department undoubtedly had his [Kimball's] signature, it would be necessary to have it here also, and witness replied that could be done easily enough; a few days later witness saw Grow again with another man, and Grow produced five or six signatures of persons having interest due them. These signatures were tracings taken at the Treasury Department from the originals, and witness copied at once the signature of John Slatery, and took it away. Witness next went to see Gildersleeve, with whom he was acquainted, and asked him to write the name "John Slatery," and Gildersleeve, without seeing witness' copy, at once wrote the name—almost in exact imitation of the copy. Witness next, after one or two intervening meetings with Grow, brought Gildersleeve and Grow together, at the Stevens House; the power of attorney was signed by Gildersleeve and was given to Grow, and then they began to look around for a notary public to take the acknowledgment of Slatery; they went to the Mining Board and saw a Mr. Archer, a notary; Kimball, Gildersleeve, Grow, and witness went; witness told Mr. Archer that Gildersleeve was Slatery, saying, "this is Mr. Slatery;" Mr. Archer then took the acknowledgment, and, after it was finished, Grow objected to it, and said it was insufficient, for the reason that the acknowledgment did not set forth that the notary knew that the person making the acknowledgment was John Slatery; Mr. Archer refused to take or give any other acknowledgment; a paper was next drawn up, providing that Grow should have 50 per cent. of the amount; 25 per cent., Grow said, was to pay the political ring in Washington, and the remaining 25 per cent. was to be divided between Kimball, Gildersleeve, and witness; it was also arranged that witness was to have 20 per cent. of Grow's share, leaving Grow 40 per. cent. clear on the whole collection; the money was to be collected through Middleton & Co., bankers of Washington, and deposited to Grow's order; on Nov. 7 witness met Grow at Smith & McNeil's, in this City, when Grow asked him to find somebody who was acquainted with Mr. Patterson at the Sub-Treasury, who would take Gildersleeve and introduce him to Mr. Slatery; witness refused to do so, and told Grow that he must get the numbers of the bonds; witness saw Grow next day, and Grow said he had got a man who was to go to the Bond Clerk at the Treasury and tell him that Mr. Gilfillan wanted the numbers of the Slatery bonds; on the 9th Grow wrote a letter to the Treasury Department apologizing for the delay; that letter, which was Press Identified, gave a number; Grow told witness that another person had the bonds for safe-keeping, and was absent from New-York, but the writer expected to have them soon; the letter also stated that some delay arose also from the fact that another John Slatery had opened the writer's letters by mistake; this letter, though unsigned, was to have been signed "John Slatery"; Grow next produced and showed witness some affidavits of identification; Mr. Grow asked witness to have them sworn to before a United States Commissioner if possible; Mr. Grow went to Washington then, and left the affidavits with witness, and sent $6 to him to pay expenses; after this Grow executed witness forwarded them to Middleton & Co.; [witness identified letters from Grow relating to this transaction, also;] the affidavits were dictated by Grow, and signed and sworn to by Gildersleeve as "Slatery"; they were sworn to before United States Commissioner Benedict, before Henry Banks, Commissioner of the Court of Claims, and others; other affidavits were sworn to by other persons, vouching for the identity of the Slatery who made the first affidavit.

Mr. Post cross-examined the witness at great length in reference to the details of his transactions with the prisoner and Richardson, and also of his former occupation. Witness testified that he was a broker for about 20 years, and was a promoter of street-railroad building in New-York and Brooklyn; had organized the Gates-Avenue and the De Kalb-Avenue Railroads some 20 years ago, and had been officially connected with them and held stock in them; knew a good deal about handwriting generally. The case will be continued to-day.

WILLIAM C. BRANDON SENTENCED.

In Part II., Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Bell called to the bar Eugene B. Newhall and William C. Brandon, who were convicted of the larceny of the furniture and other valuables of Mr. McK. W. Jones, stored with Seabrooke Purdy, at the warehouse, No. 12 Washington-place. Owing to the absence of Newhall's counsel, he was remanded until Monday next. Mr. Orlando Stuart, counsel for Brandon, made an earnest plea for mitigation of sentence, upon the ground of Brandon's former good character, which an unjust arrest had in nowise affected; and, also, because of the fact that he had made restitution as far as lay in his power. Assistant District Attorney Bell conceded that conceive of no circumstances which would warrant the court in making any distinction between the prisoners, and there was no reason why the extreme penalty of the law should not be imposed, as the evidence on the trial showed Brandon to be a professional receiver of stolen goods, and he had been indicted and imprisoned so often that, when asked the number of times, he could not tell. In passing sentence, Judge Gildersleeve said that, according to the statute, the crime of grand larceny may be punished by a term not exceeding five years, and in view of the aggravated facts in the case of Brandon, he felt that he would be failing in his duty if he did not impose the full penalty—five years at hard labor in the State Prison.

THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

The Excise Commissioners have ordered a canvass of the City with the view of ascertaining how many persons are selling liquor with and without license. Among the entries in the books kept by the old Commissioners is one charging the department with $52,500 as having been received for salaries and current expenses for the year, whereas the actual amount received was, it is said, only $47,500. The expenses of the department have been on a scale proportionate to the larger sum, and the result is that there is not now enough money on hand to pay the salaries for April. After the flight of Owen Murphy, Commissioners Patterson and Morton continued to receive money for licenses, and the money so collected, amounting to $17,000, was deposited by them in their names in bank. Of the total sum received, $14,000 were paid for licenses under which liquor is being legally sold. The remaining $3,000 were paid by persons who have applied for licenses, but whose claims are held in abeyance. The new Commissioners have asked the old ones to transfer the $17,000 from bank to the City Chamberlain, with the understanding that the $3,000 paid for licenses by persons who are now prevented from selling, shall be refunded to them. Ale and beer licenses are expiring every day, and the majority of them, and also of the hotel licenses, will expire on May 1.

ACCIDENT TO THE BARK MAXIMA.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, while Capt. Sutan and crew were eating their breakfast on the iron bark Maxima, from Swansea, England, lying in the East River, at Pier No. 44, she suddenly rolled over on the port side, dislodging them and everything movable aboard. She brought over a cargo of tea about a week ago to J. S. Tucker & Co., of No. 54 Pine-street, who are her American agents, and was awaiting a return charter. The bark was steadied by a raft of logs chained together and laid along her sides, and fastened to the dock-wall by belaying pins. The chains on the starboard side were suddenly broken by a swell in the river, and the raft on that side dropping to the water, the weight of those on the other pulled the vessel over on the port side and caused the accident. When the Maxima rolled over her rigging struck the rigging of the bark Goldstream lying on the other side of the pier, breaking a couple of the latter's stays, and breaking her own royal-mast, gaff, main-mast, and topsail, and all the canvas on her mizzen-mast. The mate on the main-mast, and the sailmaker on her mizzen-mast, had narrow escapes. The bill of damages sustained by the Maxima will be reported on at the Underwriters' Room to-day. It is estimated at $500.

A LONG CHURCH LITIGATION.

THE MADISON-AVENUE AND OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCHES—CLOSE OF THE SUIT FOR THE MADISON-AVENUE PROPERTY—DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The litigation between the two religious corporations of this City known as the Madison-Avenue Baptist Church and the Baptist Church in Oliver-street was practically ended by a decision handed down in the Court of Appeals at Albany, on Tuesday. The litigation has lasted nearly 15 years, and the reports of the various actions and counter-suits fill a large pamphlet. The decision just reached affirms the judgment of the Superior Court of this County, as to the right of the Madison-Avenue Baptist Church to the title of the edifice on the corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street. This building was first occupied in January, 1861. The Madison-Avenue Baptist Church was organized before 1850, and when the congregation removed to the new edifice Rev. Dr. Hague was its Pastor. The clergyman became ill, however, and during the Summer months the church was without a minister. Great financial depression prevailed, and a number of the incorporators of the institution thought it would be well to unite with some other denomination. Some of the incorporators, therefore, requested the Trustees to apply to the Supreme Court for authority to convey the entire property of the Madison-Avenue Baptist Church to the Baptist Church in Oliver-street, for the purpose of forming a union between the societies. The order from the court was obtained, and a deed executed to the Oliver-street church, which took possession of the Madison-avenue building. Dissensions arose immediately, and some of the original incorporators declared that they had never authorized the transfer of the property. There was no open quarrel, however, until July, 1863, when, at a meeting of the incorporators of the original society, the Trustees were authorized to take the necessary steps for the recovery of the property, the transfer, as it was alleged, being invalid. Proceedings were begun in the Superior Court in 1863, and the litigation continued for nearly eight years before it first reached the Court of Appeals, which then declared that the conveyance was illegal, and that the title was still with the Madison-Avenue Church. A reference was then had before William B. Winterton, for an adjustment of the claims between the two churches, and thereafter Judge Redgwick, in the Superior Court, Special Term, directed the payment of about $10,000 by the Oliver-Street Church to the Madison-Avenue Church. The Oliver-street society paid the floating debt of the Madison-avenue congregation, and bought its mortgages, and the $10,000 ordered to be paid under that decision was the difference between those amounts and the unestimated value of the pew rentals during the occupation of the church buildings by the Oliver-street congregation. This accounting suited neither party. The Oliver-street congregation thought the amount too large; the Madison-avenue people that it was small, and demanded $47,000 more on the basis of the rental of the building. Judge Sedgwick's decision, however, was confirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court, and by the Court of Appeals, which reached the Court of Appeals. The court's new decision is that the title of the church property rests with the Madison-avenue congregation, but it demands a new accounting between the two churches on the opinion. This new accounting will compel the payment by the Madison-Avenue Church of the money put into it by the Oliver-street congregation, amounting to over $70,000, interest. It is understood that further argument in the matter will be allowed. The Oliver-Street Church occupied the property concerned in the litigation until last year, retaining the name of the Madison-Avenue Baptist Church. Under that name they are now holding religious services in Fifty-third-street. The original congregation held services for some time in the Home of the Friendless on Twenty-ninth-street. Recently they regained possession of their former edifice, and have called Rev. Dr. Bridgman, of Albany, to the pulpit.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Thirza E. Happy to George W. Happy, George H. Melzer to William Baer, and Gustav Ephraim to William E. Smith.

At a meeting of the creditors of Moritz Leipziger, wholesale dealer in cloth, at No. 16 Walker-street, held yesterday before Register Fitch, the composition of 20 cents on the dollar in three months was unanimously confirmed.

Childs & Smith, dealers in paper-hangings and window shades, at No. 452 Pearl-street, have compromised with their creditors, the terms being reported at 50 cents on the dollar on liabilities amounting to $50,000. The firm were rated at $50,000, and had excellent credit.

The creditors of Montgomery Queen, the circus manager, met yesterday at the office of Register Dwight, and Charles N. Judson was elected Assignee in bankruptcy. The schedules presented showed liabilities aggregating $166,000 and over 100 creditors, but only one claim, for $24,000, was proved by Robert E. Deneyar.

The creditors of Adam Carr, manufacturer of plumbers' supplies, at No. 43 Cortlandt-street, met yesterday before Register Dwight, and, after a long and close contest, failed to elect an Assignee, and the Register appointed John H. Platt, temporarily. A composition of 33 1-3 cents on the dollar was subsequently accepted by the creditors.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Herman Mathias, wholesale liquor-dealer, at No. 236 Front-street, by 13 creditors, returnable on Saturday next. The debtor has, however, begun composition proceedings before Register Allen for a settlement with his creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, in notes at four and eight months, the liabilities being about $50,000. Among the creditors are Solomon & Wertheim, hat and cap dealers, $2,650; Emanuel Stein, $2,573; Sedlich & Schnetzler, $2,475; Goff, Fleischman & Co., $1,690.

PARK DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

The Park Commissioners at their meeting yesterday were waited on by Hon. John Jay, R. H. Anderson, John Taylor Johnston, Dr. Willard Parker, and Dr. T. Egleston, who, as a committee representing the Public Parks Protective Association, made a verbal petition for the rearrangement and embellishment of Washington-square and other parks. No action was taken on the petition. The Commissioners were also visited by a large delegation of citizens of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, who petitioned for certain changes in the proposed map of Washington, Myrtle, and Railroad avenues. Gentlemen interested in the pastime of miniature yachting requested the board to construct a pathway around Conservatory Pond. Instructions were issued by the board for the construction of plank walk, at a cost not to exceed $300. Petitions from students of the New-York University and Columbia College, for special ground for Central Park whereon to play base-ball and lacrosse, were denied. The board changed the proposed location of the Mazzini bust from the Drive, west of the Webster statue, to a point midway between the Seventh Regiment statue and the Sheep-fold. The following engineers employed on the work on Riverside Park were removed: Messrs. Loomis, Crosby, Gilbert, Haines, Angle, Mapes, Cushing, and Le lie. The reason for these removals could not be ascertained.

A HAPPY TIME IN THE PARK THEATRE.

A matinée performance of "Our Bachelors" was given in the Park Theatre yesterday afternoon for the entertainment of the newsboys, boot-blacks, and orphan children of New-York. The two galleries of the theatre were filled with newsboys and boot-blacks to the number of about 600, and on the floor were as many boys and girls from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, at Seventy-seventh-street and Third-avenue. The boys and girls were as merry a company as ever filled the seats of the comfortable little theatre. The first appearance of Messrs. Robson and Crane upon the stage was the signal for uproarious applause and deafening calls of "Speech! speech!" The little fellows were terribly enthusiastic throughout the play, and the remarks of the boys in the galleries several times threw the actors into fits of laughter they tried hard to conceal. When Mr. Norman, Jr., and Gifford, and R. M. Shurtleff. Votes of thanks were passed to the retiring officers, after which the meeting adjourned.

A THREE-YEAR-OLD DRUNKARD.

Officer Blanchard saw a man, who was evidently under the influence of liquor, leading a little 3-year-old boy by the hand through Newark-avenue, Jersey City, Tuesday night. He arrested the man, and at the Police Station it was discovered that the boy was also under the influence of liquor. The man, who gave his name as Joseph Rossi, of Mulberry-street, New-York, said that the boy was his son; that they had been to see a friend, and that he and his toddling child had drank considerable whisky. The man was sent to a cell, and a bed was prepared for the boy. In the morning, when the couple were taken into Justice Davis' court, the boy asked for a drink. Water was offered him, but he refused it, and clamored for a stronger liquid. Rossi was fined $5, which he paid, and then, with the boy, he left the court-room.

A DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

As a train on the New-York and New-Jersey Road was approaching the bridge over Penn Horn Creek yesterday morning, the engineer, De Witt, observed what he supposed to be a bundle lying on the track. He slowed the speed of the train, but the wheels passed over the object, and when the train had been stopped it was discovered that a man had been run over and killed. His body was horribly mangled, and there was nothing about him by which his identity could be established. A boy, who had witnessed the accident, said that the man deliberately threw himself in advance of the train with the evident design of committing suicide. The remains were removed to the Morgue, where they await identification.

THE KINGS COUNTY MILK-DEALERS.

At a special meeting of the Kings County Milk Exchange, held yesterday afternoon, at No. 398 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, it was unanimously resolved to reduce the retail price of milk on April 1 from 10 to 8 cents a quart. A report was received from the committee that went to Albany to argue before the Assembly Railroad Committee in favor of the bill reducing the rate of milk transportation, stating that they were met by 10 representatives of the milk-carrying railroads, who contended that if the present legislation were taken about the inmate roads in Orange County would not pay expenses, and would be forced to put up their rates. The bill is now on its passage, and the committee reported in favor of it. The friends of the bill in the Assembly would, however, move to disagree with an adverse report from the committee, and to put the bill immediately upon its passage; and that under the circumstances an adverse report would have no weight with the House. A committee of 10 was appointed to attend a meeting of the New-York dealers, who propose to organize an Exchange similar to the Kings County Exchange.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

RESIGNATION OF COMMISSIONER HASELTINE AND THE APPOINTMENT OF HIS SUCCESSOR—REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT—THE CHARGES AGAINST PRINCIPAL MOORHOUSE — MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS OF THE BOARD.

The Board of Education held its regular semi-monthly session yesterday afternoon, President Wood in the chair. A communication was received from Mayor Ely announcing the resignation of Commissioner Haseltine and the appointment of Mr. David Wetmore, who was formerly connected with the board, as his successor. Mr. Wetmore was assigned to the committees of which Mr. Haseltine was a member.

The City Superintendent presented his monthly report, of which the following is the substance: The whole number of schools visited and examined by the Assistant Superintendents was 29. The number of classes examined was 332, in 195 of which the training was found to be excellent, in 118 good, and in 19 fair or indifferent. In 278 the discipline was excellent, in 50 good, and in 4 fair. The general management in 23 schools was reported excellent and in 6 good. The number of pupils on the register on Feb. 28 was 119,943, while the average attendance was 100,392. A communication was received from a committee of female principals asking, in view of the fact that the character of the work performed by the female Principals is not inferior to that done by the male Principals, that the pay of the former be fixed at two-thirds of the compensation of the males. With reference to the case of Alexander Moorhouse, Principal of Grammar School No. 20, in Chrystie-street, who was accused of improper conduct, the Committee on Teachers reported that the resignation of Moorhouse was in its hands, but that it had confidence enough in him to allow him to continue in charge of the school for the present, but would not trust him with the money with which to pay the Assistant Principals and teachers. The report was referred back to the committee, with instructions to report more fully at the next meeting. The sum of $398,700 was appropriated to meet the general obligations of the department now maturing. The Committee on Salaries and Economy reported in favor of continuing certain schools which it was proposed to discontinue or transfer to other schools, and also in favor of teaching French and German in the grades specified by the amended by-laws. Commissioner Walker submitted a minority report adverse to the latter proposition. Both reports were laid over for future consideration. Commissioner West offered resolutions against a bill now before the Legislature, transferring the responsibility of the enforcement of the Truancy act to the Police Department. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Commissioners Jolliffe, West, Donnelly, Beardsley, and Bell, and it was decided to ask the Legislature to defer action on the bill until a memorial can be prepared. A resolution presented at the last meeting, that each Principal of 14 years' standing, the record of whose school or department has been "good" or above the grade of "good" for the past three years, shall be entitled to the maximum salary prescribed in the by-laws, was adopted after some discussion. The board then adjourned. Several members of the Philadelphia Board of Education were present during the early part of the proceedings.

WESTCHESTER TOWN ELECTIONS.

Four of the west side villages of Westchester held their annual elections on Tuesday. In Greenburg (Dobb's Ferry) the total vote cast was 290, of which D. Ogden Bradley received 213 for re-election as President to a third term of one year; Moses T. Odell was elected Trustee; John Lange, Treasurer, and Daniel Gillespie, Collector. In Irvington the total vote was 214. F. W. Gulteau was elected President, receiving 118 votes; Charles Harriman, John Hunter, and Charles W. Lawrence were re-elected Trustees; H. H. Cannon was elected Treasurer, and Peter M. Warman, Collector. In Tarrytown the total vote was 421, of which James Alexander received 259 for re-election as President; Dowah D. Tallman, John Dennis, and Albert Fisher were elected Trustees; Joseph W. Tompkins, Treasurer, and George Storms, Collector. In North Tarrytown (Beekmantown) there was a lively contest and an unprecedentedly large vote—516. For President, James Bird was re-elected, receiving 296 votes. Abraham De Revere was re-elected Trustee, James L. Brewer was elected a Trustee, J. Benedict, Treasurer, and Andrew Treacey, Collector. In Mount Kisco, yesterday, the village election resulted in the success of the following ticket, called the "Working Men's" President, Joseph O. Miller, Democrat, who is a clerk in the Surrogate's office and also clerk to the Board of Supervisors; Trustee for one year, Chauncey Smith, Republican; Trustee for two years, William Banks, Republican; Treasurer, Charles S. Betts, Democrat; Collector, Aivah L. Banks, Liberal Republican.

MILLINERY GOODS OPENING.

Messrs. Lord & Taylor's millinery department, at Broadway and Twentieth street, was crowded with ladies yesterday, who were attracted thither by invitations to the annual Spring opening. Besides a large variety of untrimmed hats and bonnets and an elegant assortment of flowers, there was a fine display of trimmed goods. Among the latter was a novelty in bonnets styled the "Lady Stanley." The body was a French chip, with an extreme depth of crown and large flaring brim. It was trimmed with white satin and gold cord band, and bow of the same material, which was held in place by a gold bird. A silver-gray chip hat was trimmed with chenille gauze of the same color, and ornamented with gold and Marshal Niel roses. Among the imported trimmed goods were a round hat from Madame Virot's, Paris, the body being a yellow Tuscan and trimming of Autumn leaves, bronze velvet, and moire satin, with plume to match, and a bonnet from the same establishment. It was of écrù chip, with a wreath of ivy leaves encircling the crown, and other trimming of scarlet flowers, and a looping of ribbon, with ties. The opening will be continued to-day.

BIDS FOR BROOKLYN BONDS.

The following bids were opened yesterday by Controller Burrell, of Brooklyn, for $1,000,000 5 and 6 per cent. bonds:

Vermilye & Co.—400,000 6 per cent. bridge bonds, due 1912, 106.035; 250,000 6 per cent. tax certificates, due 1881, 101.534; 350,000 5 per cent. assessment fund, due 1880, 100.036.

D. A. Moran—400,000 6 per cent. bridge bonds, due 1912, 105.976; 250,000 6 per cent. tax certificates, due 1881, 101.208; 350,000 5 per cent. assessment fund, due 1880, 100.002.

G. K. Sistare, Jr.—400,000 6 per cent. bridge bonds, due 1912, 107.078; 250,000 6 per cent. tax certificates, due 1881, 101.572; 350,000 5 per cent. assessment fund, due 1880, 100.065.

W. T. Beers, Jr.—100,000 6 per cent. bridge bonds, due 1912, 105.51; 100,000 6 per cent. bridge bonds, due 1912, 105.78; 100,000 6 per cent. bridge bonds, due 1912, 106.01; 100,000 6 per cent. bridge bonds, due 1912, 106.13.

Musgrave & Co.—400,000 6 per cent. bridge bonds, due 1912, 103,91.

Wood & Davis—40,000 tax certificates, due 1881, 101.50.

AMERICAN WATER-COLOR SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the American Water-Color Society last evening, at No. 51 West Tenth-street, the business transacted was entirely routine, with the exception of a resolution deploring the death of Charles M. Congreve, one of the members of the society, and expressing sympathy with his family. The report of Messrs. Charles S. Reinhart, Francis A. Silva and Walter Satterlee, of the Committee on Nominations, presented the following list of officers for the ensuing year, which was unanimously adopted: President, T. W. Wood; Secretary, J. C. Nicoll; Treasurer, H. W. Robbins, Jr.; Board of Council, Wheelan, Norman, Jr., Gifford, R. Swain Gifford, and R. M. Shurtleff. Votes of thanks were passed to the retiring officers, after which the meeting adjourned.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8276. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS OF THE APPROPRIATIONS.

THEIR PASSAGE THROUGH THE HOUSE POSSIBLE IN SIX WEEKS—THE BILLS ACTED ON AND THOSE TO BE ACTED ON—THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE — ITS LEADING PROVISIONS AND PRINCIPLES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The House is now making fair progress with the regular appropriation bills, and with ordinary industry and good management on the part of the Committee on Appropriations all these bills can be passed through the House within the next six weeks. Of the 11 regular appropriation bills five have been reported, and of these four have been passed by the House, namely, Fortifications, Military Academy, Consular and Diplomatic, Navy and Pensions. The Fortification bill has been passed by both branches and signed by the President. The Military Academy bill is in possession of a conference committee, and the Consular and Diplomatic bills are pending in the Senate. The Deficiency bill passed a few days ago, which is the fourth or fifth deficiency bill passed since Congress assembled, is also in the Senate. The Navy bill was passed to-day by the House, and will go to the Senate to-morrow. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, the Post Office, Indian, Army, Sundry Civil, and General Deficiency bills are yet to be reported by the House Committee on Appropriations, and will probably be reported in the order named.

The Navy bill, which passed the House to-day, appropriates over $14,000,000, which is about $300,000 less than the amount appropriated last year for this branch of the service. The bill is more in detail than previous Navy appropriations, and in this respect is a great improvement. It was passed as it came from the committee without a single amendment, which is without precedent in an appropriation bill of this character. A good feature of the bill is the manner in which the pay of the Navy is provided for. Instead of appropriating an aggregate amount for this purpose the specific amount is set apart necessary to pay the officers of each grade, which will prevent the money appropriated for the pay of the Navy from being used for any other purpose whatever. By the present bill specific provision is made for every officer, whether active or retired, and for every petty officer, seaman, and boy in the Navy. The pay of all other persons paid on the Navy rolls is provided for in the same specific manner. This method of detail is applied throughout the bill. There is comparatively little new legislation in it, and what there is cannot be said to be objectionable. The appointment from civil life of secretaries to commanders of squadrons, and of clerks to commanders of vessels, is prohibited, and it is provided that an officer not above the rank of Lieutenant shall be detailed to perform the duties of secretary, and not above the grade of master to perform the duties of clerk to a Rear-Admiral or Commodore, and one not above the grade of Ensign to perform the duties of clerk to a Captain, Commander, or Lieutenant-Commander when afloat.

One paragraph of the bill aims to secure a reduction of the civil force employed at the various navy-yards, and directs the Secretary of the Navy to "institute a rigid inquiry into the present system of the civil establishments of the different bureaus of the several navy-yards, to the end that the civil force employed therein may be consolidated and reduced at least one-half from the existing complement, and to make report thereon to Congress at its next regular session." The paragraphs providing pay for the Marine Corps were passed without the usual bombardment to which that amphibious body has heretofore been subjected pending the consideration of the Navy bill. Gen. Butler wanted to know what the field and staff officers of this corps wanted with horses, on which $4,000 are asked to purchase forage. The explanation made was satisfactory to the House, although the use of horses by marines may remain an enigma to the average citizen. At present there is one Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, and two Assistant Quartermasters in the corps, each with the rank of Captain. The bill provides that hereafter there shall be but one Assistant Quartermaster, and that the junior Captain now holding that grade shall be restored to his place in the line, and that no more promotions shall be made to the grade of Captain until the number is reduced below 20. The number of Captains now on the active list is 21.

THE ATTACKS ON SECRETARY SCHURZ

DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE TIMBER PROSECUTIONS—MR. MATTHEWS' DEFENSE OF THE SECRETARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The discussion of the timber depredations clause in the so-called Little Deficiency bill, over which so much valuable time has already been wasted, was continued in the Senate to-day. Mr. Jones, of Florida, made a long speech in opposition to the policy advocated by the Department of the Interior, and denounced Secretary Schurz's action in regard to the timber thieves of Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Stanley Matthews delivered a carefully-prepared defense of Mr. Schurz, and succeeded in demolishing many of the mistaken theories regarding the matter which have been advanced by Senator Blaine. During the address the Senator from Maine broke in upon the speaker with the question, "Will I interrupt the gentleman if I make an inquiry?" "Yes," said Mr. Matthews, "you will interrupt me, but not disagreeably." Subsequently Mr. Matthews, evidently referring to Blaine's well-known influence with representative politicians in the Territories, said he had no timber thieves among his constituents, and consequently could not regard the matter from the same point of view of some other Senators. Mr. Blaine was not so sprightly as usual, and did not attempt to make any reply.

THE TOLEDO POSTMASTERSHIP.

ALEXANDER REED'S PROSPECTS FOR CONFIRMATION RATHER DARK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—It now seems probable that Alexander Reed will never be Postmaster at Toledo. In the Senate Committee on Post Offices to-day it was decided by a vote of 6 to 3 to recommend that his nomination be rejected. The three members who voted to confirm him were Messrs. Burnside, Ferry, and Bailey. Mr. Reed has been several times nominated for the office of Postmaster at Toledo. The merits of the quarrel, which is local in character and has waxed hot, or the contrary, nobody seems to understand, but everybody who has anything to do with the matter wishes it would be disposed of in some permanent manner.

THE DISTRICT POLICE COMMISSION.

DISSENSIONS IN THE BOARD RESULTING IN FORCING ONE OF THE MEMBERS OUT—HIS CHARGES AGAINST HIS LATE COLLEAGUES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The city is having a local sensation of some magnitude in the quarrels of the Police Commissioners. The board is made up of five members appointed by the President. The present board was appointed by President Grant to end the quarrel growing out of charges and counter-charges by the then Commissioners, and the result was not to produce harmony. It seems a difficulty has existed for months, and has been from time to time patched up, but not much mended. At length four of the Commissioners threatened to resign if the fifth did not leave the board. The member who was not considered by his associates fit company for them was Theodore F. Gatchell, and to-day, in obedience to an intimation from the President, he resigned. He says in his letter: "If certain gamblers' saloons are open in Washington to-day it is because the President of the board has no sympathy with a movement to suppress them. I so expressed these views to the board last Fall, and have since had no reason to change them. If saloons that have repeatedly violated the laws by selling liquor on the Sabbath have received a renewal of their licenses, which, under the regulations of the board, should have been denied them, it is because the majority of the board have been too weak to refuse them. I am conscious of having incurred the displeasure and enmity of the friends of the Theatre Comique in my opposition to a renewal of a liquor license there. Under the most careful restrictions such a place of resort is injurious to public morals; but when it is connected with the sale of liquor it is a hot-bed of vice. In my opposition to a renewal of this license I have incurred the personal displeasure of two of my colleagues, who had committed themselves to vote for it. I have always been plain spoken on these subjects, and may have distastefully expressed myself." This pretty plain charge is offset on the other side by a statement that Gatchell had used his office for his personal benefit, and that through Mr. F. H. Smith, his partner in the insurance business, he had made overtures to Capt. R. W. Tyler, the well-known insurance agent, to transfer his insurance business to his firm, in consideration of which Capt. Tyler should receive the appointment of Major and Superintendent, the office having become vacant by the resignation of Major A. C. Richards. Tyler verifies this charge, but says he thought at the time that the offer was made to test his integrity for Gatchell's satisfaction, and concluded that when the board again met he would receive the appointment of Police Commissioner. A good opportunity is presented for another Congressional investigation.

THE TARIFF BILL.

A REPORT NOT EXPECTED TILL THE 1ST OF APRIL—THE ADDITIONAL SECTIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Committee on Ways and Means have completed the Tariff bill, so far as the rates of duty are concerned, but the additional sections of it, providing general regulations for the administration of the bill, the manner of determining dutiable values, bonding of imported merchandise, and other matters of detail, have not yet been considered by the committee. The announcement that the bill will be reported to the House to-morrow is a mistake. It will require a week yet to finish the bill, and members of the committee do not expect it will be reported to the House until about April 1.

WORKING OF THE NEW SILVER LAW.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE MINTS FROM THE TREASURY—PRINTING SILVER CERTIFICATES — THE NEW DOLLARS IN THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Carson, and the Assay Office at New-York to purchase silver bullion in lots not exceeding 10,000 ounces, at the equivalent of the London rate, for coinage into standard silver dollars, and payment to be made in silver dollars at the Mint in Philadelphia, and also at the Western Mints and New-York Assay Office as soon as a sufficient number shall have been coined for this purpose. In the meantime payment will be made at these latter points in coin. This is intended to place holders of small lots of silver on the same footing with owners of large amounts, and to use the new silver dollars in the purchase of bullion.

The Board of Engraving and Printing will commence the work of printing silver certificates to-morrow morning. The $100 plate will first be printed, the $20 next, and so on through the series. The style of engraving on these certificates is of a very high order and undoubtedly superior even to that upon legal-tender notes. Each denomination will have a different vignette. The certificate will be substantially the size of the legal-tender note and will have printing on both faces and back. A portion of the certificates will be ready for circulation by the first of next month. The $10 certificate contains the head of Robert Morris; the $20 certificate, the head of Stephen Decatur; the $50 certificate, the head of Edward Everett; the $100 certificate, the head of James Monroe; the $500 certificate, the head of Charles Sumner, and the $1,000 certificate, the head of William L. Marcy. The words "United States" are engraved in small characters in each letter of the word announcing the denomination of the certificate. Each certificate differs from the other not merely in the fact of having a different vignette, but having different styles of lettering and different varieties of lathe work and engraving. The same may be said of the workmanship upon the backs, there being a different design and different form of lettering on each certificate. Orders have already been received from New-York for $8,200,000 of certificates of different denominations.

Ten thousand dollars of the new coinage were received at the Treasury Department to-day. The balance of new silver dollars in the vaults of the Treasury at noon to-day was $14,300.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day heard a delegation from Indianapolis, in advocacy of the establishment of a mint at that city. Arguments were made by Mr. Ridenour, President of the Board of Trade; Prof. Cox, State Geologist, and by Senator Voorhees, who introduced them, together with Mr. Palmer and Postmaster Halloway, the other members of the delegation. The arguments were based mainly upon the advantages of Indianapolis as a railroad centre, and the fact that the Government now owns at that point 76 acres of ground and seven or eight substantial buildings, formerly used for arsenal purposes, which, according to a report of the Director of the Mint, can be fitted for coinage operations at a small cost within six months.

NEW BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS.

SENATOR ALLISON'S PRE-EMPTION AND TIMBER LAND BILL—MARSHALS' MILEAGE—CHICAGO AND THE FORT DEARBORN PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The bill introduced by Senator Allison yesterday to repeal the Pre-emption laws and to provide for the sale of timber upon the public lands, provides that from and after the 30th day of June, 1879, none of the public lands belonging to the United States shall be subject to the right of pre-emption, but all laws in regard to pre-emption shall be and remain in force for the purpose of protecting the rights of all persons who shall have made entry of lands under said laws on or before the said 30th day of June. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and required to cause appraisals to be made from time to time of the timber standing upon the lands of the United States, and plans to be made of the same in lots containing not more than 320 acres each, and any person may make entry of the stumpage upon any one such tract, paying therefor a sum not less than the appraised value thereof, nor less than $1.25 per acre; and any person making such entry shall be allowed three years within which to remove the wood and timber from the land, provided that no person shall be permitted to make entry of a second lot until the wood and timber shall have been removed from any lot previously entered; and provided further, that there shall be left standing upon each acre an average of one tree of every variety of wood and timber found growing thereon, the trees to be so reserved to be marked at the time the appraisal is made; and provided further that all live oak and red cedar shall be reserved, unless the President of the United States, by a specific order in particular cases, shall otherwise direct.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to-day agreed to report favorably on Representative Bragg's bill amending the Revised Statutes relating to the mileage allowed United States Marshals, making the clause read as follows: "In all cases where mileage is allowed to the Marshal, he may elect to receive the same or his actual traveling expenses, to be proved on his oath to the satisfaction of the court and of the Attorney-General, to whom the original accounts and vouchers shall be transmitted for allowance or disallowance before being referred and passed upon by the accounting officers of the Treasury, and that said actual expenses shall in no case constitute part of the emoluments for which he makes semi-annual returns to the Attorney-General."

The bill introduced by Senator Davis, of Illinois, to-day, proposes to convey and release to the City of Chicago all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to all the public grounds in the Fort Dearborn addition to that city, together with all the accretions and riparian rights thereto appertaining: "providing, however, that this act shall in no respect impair the dedication heretofore made of said grounds, or in any manner prejudice the rights of owners or individuals therein." The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1878.

The amount of the subscriptions to the 4 per cent. bonds to-day was $35,000.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $336,902 84, and from Customs $257,055 71.

The National Security Bank of Boston has been designated a depository to receive deposits on account of subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan.

Capt. Daniel L. Braine is detached from the command of the receiving-ship Colorado and ordered to command the Hartford, at the South Atlantic Station.

The syndicate contract having expired, Mr. Conant, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and his assistants, now in Europe, will return to the United States.

Second Lieut. William Charlton, Jr., of the United States revenue cutter Hamilton, at Philadelphia, has been detached from that vessel and placed on waiting orders.

James M. Williams was to-day appointed Revenue Store-keeper and Gauger for the Sixth District of North Carolina, and Newton S. Roark, Store-keeper for the Second District of Kentucky.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will to-morrow issue a circular materially modifying and explaining a recent order with regard to the division line between cigar factories and retail stores, which has called out innumerable protests from all parts of the country.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Postmasters—Enoch G. Bidwell, at Norwich, Conn.; Mrs. Betsy O. Mower, at New-London, Conn.; Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, at Canajoharie, N. Y.; John W. Newlin, at Millville, N. J.; John F. McCarthy, at Valparaiso, Ind.

The representatives of the National Council of Sovereigns of Industry, which is now in session here, were received to-day by President Hayes at the Executive Mansion, and severally introduced by Gen. Mussey. The President stated that he was gratified to meet them, and as far as he had been able to ascertain the purposes of the order they were fully in accord with his views. The delegates afterward visited some of the more important departments.

The Treasury Department has transmitted to Capt. Davis, commanding the Revenue steamer William H. Crawford, stationed at Key West, Fla., a series of resolutions passed at a late meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, tendering the thanks of the company to the officers and crew of the Crawford for efficient and valuable assistance rendered in repairing their cables Cuba and the West India Islands.

The United States steamer Enterprise, Commander G. C. Remy commanding, at present stationed at New-Orleans, is under orders to proceed to the mouth of the Amazon River, and, with the consent of the Brazilian authorities, to make a track survey of the Amazon and Madeira Rivers as far as navigable; then to touch the Island of San Domingo, and to remain there if the troubles prevailing demand the presence of an American man-of-war in protecting our Consul and citizens, after which she is to return to Hampton Roads.

The Secretary of the Navy has rescinded the order sent to Norfolk for the Omaha on her arrival there to proceed immediately to New-York to load with goods for the Paris International Exposition. Such goods as remain after the sailing of the Constellation will be sent to Paris by the French steam-ship line. The vessels ordered to take exhibits to Paris, namely, the Supply, Constitution, and Portsmouth, will remain to bring back to this country such goods as may not be disposed of in Europe, while the Wyoming and Constellation will return soon after discharging their cargoes.

It is stated at the Post Office Department that the saving to the Government in the recent mail lettings over the present contract prices exceeds $1,000,000. It is difficult, however, to judge what the ultimate savings may be, inasmuch as it is not altogether certain that some of the parties who have contracted at the low rates for mails at cheap rates may not find themselves unable to carry out the contracts. The Post Office Department is not yet prepared to make a statement concerning the allegations in the charges of fraud made in connection with the recent lettings. The Special Agent who has the matter in hand is still pursuing his investigations.

The order of Secretary Thompson that 10 hours, beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning, with an hour's intermission at noon, shall constitute a day's labor in Navy-yards, went into effect to-day, and caused much dissatisfaction among working men at the Washington Navy-yard. The Secretary says that the act purporting to make eight hours a day's labor is not sufficiently explicit to warrant any other than this interpretation of it. A similar order was issued by the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in relation to the new State Department building and other works immediately under Col. Casey's supervision, went to work this morning at 7 o'clock with reluctance. The workmen at the Agricultural Department and on the Capitol grounds began at the usual time to work for eight hours, no order to the contrary being received.

MILL PROPERTY ATTACHED FOR WAGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 21.—About 200 workmen of the Ames Company, of Chicopee, have attached the mill and machinery for wages due from December to the amount of about $30,000. Other creditors have also attached the property, making a total of $75,000. The stockholders are fighting to overthrow the present management, and the annual meeting at Boston to-day adjourned to the 28th. The Chicopee people are excited. The Ames Company cast the bronze doors at the Capitol, cannon for the Government during the war, the bronze work on the Lincoln Monument, and many other well-known works. The company was once rich, but it has lost heavily of late years.

EASTERN FREIGHT RATES.

CHICAGO, March 21.—At a meeting of the managers of the Chicago and Alton and Vandalia and Wabash Railroads here this afternoon, it was unanimously agreed that the rate from St. Louis on east-bound freights should be put upon the basis of the present contracts from Chicago, which expire March 31, when it is expected that the tariff will be restored and maintained from all points. The two other St. Louis roads were not represented at this meeting, but it is expected they will adopt similar action to protect the interests of St. Louis. A meeting of the Western Executive Committee will be held in Chicago on Tuesday, March 26.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—East-bound railroad freight rates have been cut again here, 40 cents having been offered freely on flour to New-York to-day, and 22 cents per hundred on grain.

A NOTED BANK ROBBER CAPTURED.

DEXTER, Me., March 21.—Detective E. D. Wiggin, of Boston, is on his way hither from Connecticut with "Jemmie" Hope, alias James Watson, the notorious bank robber, charged with breaking into the Dexter Savings Bank. Hope is an old "pal" of George Miles, the Barre (Vt.) bank robber, and was engaged with Miles in the Milford (N. H.) bank robbery in 1874, and also in the Winthrop (Me.) robbery in 1875. He escaped from the Delaware State Prison, where he owes eight years, and in 1873 escaped from Auburn (N. Y.) Prison, where he owes ten and a half years.

ADJUSTMENT IN THE EAST.

THE RUSSIANS MOVING NORTHWARD.

EMBARKATION OF THE GUARDS ON THE SOSPHORUS COUNTERMANDED—RUSSIAN ACQUIESCENCE IN THE TURKISH REFUSAL TO PERMIT IT — A TURKISH CAMP FORMED AT BUYUKDERE.

LONDON, March 22.—Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says: "The embarkation of the Russian Guards has been countermanded. Russian troops are moving northward. The reason is unknown. A Turkish camp has been formed at Buyukdere. Gen. Nelidoff has informed the Porte that this is unnecessary, as Russia, after the Porte's written refusal to permit the embarkation there, would not have thought of persisting in her intention.

The *Morning Post* of yesterday prints a second edition, containing the following dispatch from Pera: "The Russians have in the Bosphorus two regularly-fitted torpedo-ships, carrying six torpedo-boats."

ENGLAND, AUSTRIA, AND RUSSIA.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY LORD DERBY—THE SUBMISSION OF THE TREATY FOR DISCUSSION AT THE CONGRESS AN ESSENTIAL PRELIMINARY — REPORTS OF AN AUSTRO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE — THE TREATY—THE WAR CREDIT VOTED BY THE AUSTRIAN DELEGATION.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Lords to-night the Earl of Derby, replying to a long and discursive speech of Lord Stratheden on Eastern affairs, said, for obvious reasons, the fleet should not be sent into the Black Sea at the present moment. He protested against the repetition of unfounded statements relative to dissensions in the Cabinet. The Government had not asked that Greece should enter the congress on the same footing as the great powers, but simply that she should be represented, as a means of making her voice and claims heard. The Government had never proposed that Russia should submit the peace conditions to decision by the majority of the Congress. They asked that all of the articles should be submitted for discussion, and discussion only, that being the only possible manner of deciding which of them affected European interests. This was the sole question now at issue. He was not prepared to say what answer Russia would give, but he thought the demand of the Government was reasonable and moderate, and unless it was complied with there would be very little use for the congress to meet at all.

The *Advertiser* announces in official form that Gen. Sir Arnold Kimball will accompany Lord Lyons to the congress.

Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says: "The Porte, through the Embassy at Berlin, has given notice of its acceptance of the invitation to the congress."

LONDON, March 22.—Pesth papers report that Count Andrassy on Wednesday definitely refused an alliance with England, and that Sir H. G. Elliot thereupon declared that England would not enter the congress. This appears to be a merely sensational story.

A special from Pesth to the *Standard* says people there are convinced that a Russo-Austrian alliance has been formed.

The *Official Journal* of St. Petersburg publishes the full text of the treaty, which fully confirms the correctness of the versions previously cabled to the Associated Press. The *Times*, commenting on the text of the treaty, says there is much to criticise and resist, but nothing absolutely beyond the pale of discussion.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: "Although Russia seems to have explicitly admitted to some of the powers, and especially to Austria, that the congress had the power to discuss what points of the treaty were of European interest, in consequence of the irritation engendered during the discussion, Russia has not yet given a similar assurance to England."

A telegram to the *Political Correspondence* declares that England has asked Russia for a definite answer, which would show that the difference has become acute, but an impression is prevalent in Vienna that Russia will give the required assurances when the treaty is formally delivered in London—probably on Saturday.

The Austrian Delegation to-day granted the credit of 60,000,000 florins by a vote of 39 to 20.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Vienna says he knows the idea of an Anglo-Austrian alliance was recently summarily discarded by the highest authority in the State.

ANOTHER SERVIAN BACKDOWN.

LONDON, March 22.—The *Times'* Belgrade special states that the Servians have evacuated Vranja, notwithstanding their threat that they would not leave the place unless forced to do so.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

PURCHASES OF BONDS IN ENGLAND ON AMERICAN ACCOUNT—EFFECT OF THE SILVER LEGISLATION—THE PRICE OF SILVER.

LONDON, March 21.—The *Times*, in its financial article, says: "United States bonds continue to be bought for American account, and their price is maintained, but sales by English holders—corporate and individual—continue, and are sometimes of very large amounts. The fear of the Silver bill has died away, but people now begin to dread what may follow it, and there is a strong and widespread feeling that if the Americans are to try experiments on their credit, they had much better do it with the debt held at home than in English hands. People sell, therefore, and are likely to continue to do so while so much that is dangerous seems to surround United States national finance."

Silver is quoted at 54 5-16d. per ounce.

IMPERIAL POLITICS IN GERMANY.

RAILWAY POLICY OF PRINCE BISMARCK—PROBABILITY OF A DISSOLUTION OF THE REICHSTAG—THE VACANT MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR—THE PRUSSIAN MINISTRY—THE CROWN PRINCE AND ALSACE-LORRAINE.

LONDON, March 21.—Special dispatches from Berlin to the London morning journals say that Prince Bismarck's bill, separating the Railway Department from the Prussian Board of Trade and appointing a Special Imperial Minister for Railways, will probably be introduced in the Reichstag to-day. It is not believed that the bill will pass at present, but some members intend to take the opportunity of the debate on its first reading to question the Ministers regarding the late Cabinet crisis. There is some talk of a dissolution of the Reichstag and an attempt to carry the new elections on Prince Bismarck's personal strength.

BERLIN, March 21.—It is stated in Parliamentary circles that the vacancy in the Ministry of the Interior has been definitely filled by the appointment of Count Von Eulenberg, hitherto Governor of Hanover, a nephew of Count F. A. Von Eulenberg, who resigned the portfolio of the Interior on Oct. 12 last.

LONDON, March 22.—A Reuter dispatch from Berlin reports that the negotiations to induce Count Stolberg-Wernigerode to accept the Vice-Chancellorship continue.

The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch says it is reported that Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, at the request of the Emperor, has accepted the Vice-Chancellorship, and also the Vice-Presidency of the Prussian Ministry.

A credible rumor asserts that the Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm will be appointed the Emperor's substitute in Alsace-Lorraine, and will reside there temporarily.

A NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

SIGNOR CAIROLI'S ADMINISTRATION FORMED —A DISSOLUTION PROBABLE.

LONDON, March 21.—A special dispatch from Rome to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "King Humbert will receive Signor Cairoli tonight for the latter to submit the new Ministry. It is understood that the King will consent to the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

Reuter's dispatch from Rome announces that the new Cabinet has been constituted as follows:

Signor CAIROLI, President of the Council, without a portfolio.
Count CORTI, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Signor ZANARDELLI, Minister of the Interior.
Signor BRUZZO, Minister of War.
Signor DODA, Minister of Finance.
Signor DESANCTIS, Minister of Public Instruction.
Signor BACCARINI, Minister of Public Works.
Admiral MARTINI, Minister of Marine.
Signor CONFORTI, Minister of Justice.

POLITICAL MATTERS IN FRANCE.

COURSE OF THE SENATORIAL COMMITTEE ON THE STAGNATION OF TRADE—A REPORT STRONGLY FAVORING PROTECTION EXPECTED—STRIKES ATTRIBUTED TO THE INTERNATIONALE.

LONDON, March 21.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *Times* says: "The Senatorial Committee to investigate the causes of stagnation of trade, which was originally directed against the De Broglie Ministry, has been turned into a protectionist campaign. All the evidence tendered has emanated from manufacturers. Consumers interested in low prices have naturally not a *locus standi* in such an inquiry. The committee will probably elect M. Pouyer-Quertier reporter, and the report will certainly be very protectionist in tone."

PARIS, March 21.—The compositors in several large printing houses have struck work. This, taken in conjunction with the great strike of miners at Decaseville, which is attributed to the instigation of the *Internationale*, attracts much attention.

LONDON, March 22.—The *Times'* dispatch from Paris says work is suspended in the printing-houses and the publication of books is stopped, in consequence of the printers' strike. The newspapers continue their regular issues, not being affected by the strike.

A Versailles dispatch of the 21st says: "The Chamber of Deputies passed the entire Budget of Revenue to-day. There were only three dissenting votes. The Irreconcilable Radicals abstained from voting."

INTERNATIONAL WALKING MATCH.

PROGRESS OF THE PEDESTRIANS IN LONDON —O'LEARY AHEAD AT MIDNIGHT.

LONDON, March 21.—At 11:30 o'clock this morning O'Leary, the American contestant, had completed 318 miles in the international walking match. At the same time Vaughan, of Chester, had walked 307 miles, and Brown, of Fulham, 298.

At midnight O'Leary had walked 373 miles, Vaughan 359, and Brown 337.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

STRIKE OF ENGLISH COLLIERS—THE OLDHAM WEAVERS' STRIKE ENDED—THE UNIVERSITY CREWS—FAILURE OF A BOHEMIAN BANK.

LONDON, March 21.—The Barnsley colliers struck work to-day against a reduction of their wages.

The Oldham Mills were opened to-day. The strike and lock-out of the weavers there is ended.

The Oxford boat crew, which is to compete with the Cambridge crew in the approaching inter-university boat race on the Thames, will go to Taplow to-day for a week or 10 days' practice before coming to Putney. The Cambridge crew will come to Putney on the 25th inst.

One of the oldest banks in Prague—that of Gruna—has suspended.

Lloyds' agent at Melbourne telegraphs that he has received no news of the loss of the British ship Kents Bank, for New-York, previously reported lost in the Japan Sea or China Sea. The telegram which originally reported her loss was much mutilated, and the news is doubted.

RELIEF FOR SHAKY SAVINGS BANKS.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BILL LIMITING THE WITHDRAWAL OF DEPOSITS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR—ITS PROVISIONS—AN APPLICATION UNDER THE NEW LAW FROM A BRIGHTON BANK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 21.—The Savings Bank bill giving the Bank Commissioners rather extraordinary powers, but which has been strenuously urged for the protection of the banks and their deposits against the serious raids of nervous depositors, received the signature of the Governor to-day, notwithstanding the strong influence brought to bear against it, and it is now a law. The full text of the bill as passed is as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever, in the judgment of the Board of Commissioners of Savings Banks, the security and interests of depositors in any savings bank in this Commonwealth shall require a limitation or regulation of payments to its depositors, said board may, by an order in writing directed to such bank, limit and regulate such payments in time and amount as the benefit of all the depositors may require. Such order shall fully express the terms of said limitation or regulation, and it may be changed or wholly revoked whenever in the judgment of said Commissioners the welfare of the depositors in such bank shall so require.

SEC. 2. Any person aggrieved by such order may, within 30 days after service thereof, appeal therefrom to the supreme judicial court. The court shall hear and determine the rights of the parties under such order and may alter, affirm, or annul the same, as equity may require. Upon the entry of such appeal the court may order such notice to all other persons interested as they may deem sufficient; and all persons so interested may appear and become parties to the appeal, and the decree thereon shall be binding upon all persons who so appear or might have appeared and become parties to the proceeding. During the pendency of the appeal, the order aforesaid, shall remain in force.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and shall continue in force three years.

Very soon after the signing of the bill an application was made to the Commissioners by the President of the Brighton Five Cent Savings Bank to limit and regulate the payments to depositors in that bank, in time and amount, in accordance with the provisions of the new act. A slight run upon this bank has been in progress for some time. It has been requiring notices of intention to withdraw deposits, and to-day the time for payments of sundry large amounts expired. The Commissioners granted the application, which limits this date to Sept. 21 the amount paid to each depositor shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the amount due him at this date, and that from Sept. 21 to March 21 following the amount paid shall not exceed an additional sum of 10 per cent., and after the latter date no further amount shall be paid except by order of the Commissioners. The Commissioners withhold the right to change or wholly revoke this order, whenever in their judgment the welfare of the depositors with the bank so require. It is expected that applications from other pressed banks will be immediately received. The runs on the several Boston banks, which were begun last week, have almost ceased, and a better feeling is growing, though slowly, among timid depositors.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATIVE EXCURSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—The committee of the New-York Legislature who visited the New-Jersey Legislature on Wednesday, participated in an excursion to the Permanent International Exhibition in this city to-day, in company with the members of the New-Jersey Legislature. They came here on the Camden and Brook Railroad from Trenton, and alighted at the exhibition grounds at noon. The gentlemen present of the New-York body were Thomas C. Alvord, J. S. Taylor, M. Shoudler, Morgan Hollis, Thomas B. C. Berry, H. F. Bird, H. F. Allen, Mr. Hobbie, of Monroe; Mr. Chappell, of Monroe; Mr. Curran, of Albany; Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Kerr, of Madison; O. M. Kellogg, of Cortland, and Charles A. Orr, of Erie. President Moore, of the Exhibition Company, made a short address of welcome to the visitors, which was replied to by Mr. Alvord. A collation was participated in by the visitors, after which they viewed the exhibition and departed for home.

PENNSYLVANIA IRREGULARITIES.

THREE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS AND TWO MORE THREATENED —SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A JUDGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, March 21.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania seems thoroughly imbued with the spirit of investigation. There are now three investigations going on by special committees—the railroad riots, the bills for witness fees presented by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, and the recent irregularities in the collection of delinquent taxes from the Union Railroad and Transportation Company. Senator Fisher to-day added to the number of investigations by introducing a resolution calling on the Committee of Finance to investigate the Department of Internal Affairs, with the view of ascertaining if there are more clerks in that department than the requirements of the service justify. Senator Dill amended the resolution so as to bring the other departments of the State Government under the scrutiny of the committee, and it was passed. The object of the resolution is to meet the charges of absenteeism and general negligence and incompetency which have been made against the attaches in the Interior Department. The sting was removed from the document by Senator Dill's amendment, although the resolution as it now stands will relieve the Senate from the charge of partiality in the distribution of its favors.

Another important matter was brought to the attention of the House to-day, through a petition signed by 2,000 citizens of the Twenty-second Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Pike and Wayne, asking for an investigation into the conduct of Judge Waller, Presiding Judge of the district. The charges comprise disrespect toward his associates on the Bench and members of the Bar, partiality in his decisions, and general negligence in the performance of the duties of his position. A petition was also presented from Judge Waller, intended probably as a foil to the first, asking that the charges against him be investigated.

The big fee investigation was continued this evening. William Thaw, President of the Union Railroad, was the principal witness examined. He denied emphatically the story current, as intimated by the Attorney-General, that the liberal settlement made by the officers of that corporation was induced by a desire to keep the affairs of the company out of the courts. He said that in 1867 the affairs of the company were investigated by a committee of the Legislature, and the findings made public, and that, therefore, there was nothing to conceal. He denied also the insinuation that the company had profited at the expense of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He asserted that there was no truth in the assertion that the officers of the Union Company were also officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, although he acknowledged that he was a large stockholder in the latter company. The committee adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

TROUBLE IN THE JEWISH CAMP.

A CHICAGO RABBI REFUSES TO PERMIT FELIX ADLER TO LECTURE IN HIS SYNAGOGUE AND DENOUNCES HIS DOCTRINES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 21.—There is trouble brewing in the Jewish camp. Recently, the Sinai Literary Association of this city appointed a committee to correspond with Dr. Felix Adler, of New-York, for the purpose of seeing if that famous liberal could make it convenient to lecture before the association at an early day. At a meeting of the society held at the Sinai Temple last night, the committee reported that Dr. Adler would be in Chicago on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of this month, and that he had consented to lecture. The committee also presented as a part of its report, the following protest from Dr. K. Kohler, Pastor of Sinai congregation:

"To my great surprise I hear that in the Sinai Literary Association, a motion is on foot to invite Dr. Felix Adler, of New-York, to deliver a lecture before the members, he being expected to come here next week. Of what benefit to a society of Jewish young people, the lecture of a man can be who has deserted the Jewish flag and openly professes his disbelief in God and immortality, I really fail to see, unless the eradication of the Jewish faith is the object contemplated. But, I suppose, very few of your members, if any, know anything about the young Professor, who merely by his fine oratory, combined with great arrogance, created for awhile some sensation in New-York. At any rate, I shall not allow my temple to be disgraced by a lecture to be delivered within its walls by one who blasphemes God and Judaism."

The strong language of this protest has occasioned a somewhat acrimonious discussion. Dr. Adler will not be allowed to lecture in the synagogue.

A CALIFORNIA SENATOR IN TROUBLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—State Senator Bones, who was recently elected by the Working Men of Alameda County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Porter, has been called on to resign by the County Committee of his party, and also by his constituents in mass-meeting at Oakland. Mr. Bones voted against the Constitutional Convention and in favor of the Spring Valley water scheme, and in some other respects failed to meet the wishes of his constituents. A letter was sent to-day from the Alameda County Committee, asking the Senate to investigate the alleged assertion by Bones, in the presence of witnesses whose names were appended that he had been offered money to vote for certain bills. Mr. Bones rose to a question of privilege, and appealed to the Senate for protection, stating that he had found a letter on his desk signed with a skull and cross-bones, demanding his resignation. He denied the statement attributed to him, and announced his determination to serve out his term and not to be intimidated by threats. A number of Senators expressed their confidence in Mr. Bones' honesty, and passed resolutions to that effect. The working men of this city and Oakland have raised the cry of "Hemp" in the Bones case; but no one seems disposed to carry into effect what is called the unwritten plank in the Kearney platform.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The Supreme Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of the United States and Canada is now in session here. The reports of officers show the order to be in a very flourishing condition. Although but 9 years old it now has a membership of 35,000. The lodges of Tennessee, Minnesota, and Michigan have been granted separate beneficiary jur

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Kings, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, stating that Superintendent Smyth and Director Harris had called at the office of the company together, and Harris pronounced his bill against the company. The Superintendent knew he was violating the law in every respect when he personally sanctioned the payment of this bill, with no audit or indorsement on it. Dr. Knox, one of the bill of Waldo, Tobey & Grover, the Superintendent was present in New-York apparently for the purpose of approving the bill as stated, one was presented to him by Harris, and signed it, thus he clearly and boldly showed his disregard of the law. In the case of 10 other bills, the name of the Superintendent was attached to them, and the amounts were paid by the company at the banking house being paid by the State Treasurer on the warrant of the Controller, and the amount refunded to the State Treasury by the insurance companies, as required by the law. The charges, then, so far as they claim a violation of the law of 1873, are proved. He declared that the meanest criminal at the bar of justice is not allowed to plead the excuse or justification that he considered the law to be void because an unconstitutional law. Mr. Hand then proceeded to argue at length the constitutionality of the law of 1873, and said there was no clause in it in violation of the Constitution. The New-York Life Insurance Company in September, 1877, applied to Mr. Knox, counsel for the company, for advice in pending the report of the department on the condition of the company. Knox retained Senator Harris, paying him then $1,000, and the next day Superintendent Smyth wrote to Tobey to hurry up his report of the company. Harris in the meantime, although employed as counsel in antagonism to the department, wrote an opinion as to the unconstitutionality of the law of 1873, and said that the bills might be paid by the companies without the audit of the Controller. Tobey's bill for over $24,000, was paid him by the company, and the bank bills placed under his pillow. When the money was thus placed under Senator Tobey's pillow, the report was rushed through the Insurance Department. Superintendent Smyth knew that the question of the constitutionality of the law was never decided upon by Judge Landon. The evidence convicted Smyth of willfully disobeying the law. The case was a most important one. These are $500,000,000 involved in it among 64 different companies, and this decision will be left with unbridled power over them unless the Senate shall allow a State officer to pray upon it in disobedience of all law.

Mr. Peckham of counsel for Mr. Superintendent Smyth, said the case was a most important one—most important to Mr. Smyth. On his coming into office one year ago he found a great doubt existing in the public mind as to the financial soundness of life insurance companies. Under such a state of affairs, the Superintendent felt that every company should be subjected to an investigation. He believed his duty called upon him to go on with this work, and he did so. He gave a history of the legislation of 1873 and of 1877, the latter of which did not receive the sanction of the Governor, and said his Excellency did not thoroughly understand the question. Counsel then related the history of the legislation with reference to insurance companies. He argued that the insurance companies had a right to transact their business in their own way; denied that anything regarding the retainer paid Senator Harris by the New-York Life Insurance Company militated against Superintendent Smyth's integrity; and said the counsel for the people did not insinuate that any part of the $24,000 paid to Senator Tobey went to Superintendent Smyth; asking the Senators to take the matter into serious consideration, and answer whether John F. Smyth had done anything to warrant his removal and perpetual disgrace.

The Senate then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A STATEN ISLAND BREWERY BURNED

OTHER BUILDINGS ALSO DESTROYED—THE LOSS ON THE BREWERY BUILDING AND STOCK ABOUT $250,000, AND THE INSURANCE $150,000—DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF THE STAPLETON FIREMEN.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered issuing from the windows in the top floor of Rubsam & Hormann's brewery, on Canal-street, Stapleton, Staten Island. The alarm was given quickly, and the firemen responded promptly, and worked with a will to subdue the flames, which spread with fearful rapidity, fanned by the strong north-westerly wind. In a short space of time the brewery, a three-story brick building, was entirely destroyed. The flames communicated to the frame buildings in the rear of the brewery, frosting on Boyd-street, used as stables, malt and ice houses, which were also destroyed. The ice-houses contained between 3,000 and 4,000 tons of ice, purchased in Maine, and but recently stored for Summer use. The residence of Mr. Rubsam, a three-story frame house, and one of the finest in the vicinity, was also destroyed. The furniture, most of which was imported from Europe, was saved, but in a badly-damaged state, the firemen and helpers throwing it from the doors and windows regardless of consequences. In the brewery vaults there were stored some 1,500 kegs of beer, only about 800 of which were saved. The dwellings of Mr. Starkey and Post & Brother, on Boyd-street, were also destroyed, the inmates saving their furniture. The dwellings on Boyd-street, opposite the brewery, were with difficulty saved from destruction. The residence of Mr. Kircher was damaged about $800. Several fire companies were present from the North Shore of the island, and, with the Stapleton firemen, did all that lay in their power to stop the progress of the flames.

About 1 o'clock in the afternoon, while the fire was still briskly burning and far from being under control, a number of the firemen, from the free use of beer, which flowed like water, and to which they helped themselves without stint, became intoxicated, and some of the members of Hook and Ladder No. 4, of Stapleton, and No. 2, of the same place, both of which had streams on the fire, turned their pipes on the members of Steam Fire Engine Company No. 7, of West Brighton, yesterday afternoon, and them, and compelling them to cease work. The Police, in attempting to interfere for the protection of the West Brighton firemen, were also drenched with the dirty water from the engines were drawn from the sewer. The members of Engine No. 7 then took up their hose, and Engine Company No. 6, of Factoryville, followed suit, and with their engines left for their homes. The citizens of Stapleton expressed strong indignation at the action of the firemen of that place toward the volunteers from the North Shore. During the melée the Police arrested William Scott and Charles O'Rorke, and they were taken to the station-house, when a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct was preferred against them, and they were locked up for examination. The fire continued to burn until a late hour last evening, but no further danger to the adjoining buildings was apprehended.

Messrs. Rubsam & Hormann estimate their loss on brewery buildings and stock at $250,000. Mr. Rubsam's loss on house and furniture is about $15,000; insured in the German-American Insurance Company for $11,000. Insurance on brewery buildings and stock, $150,000, in the Brewers' and Maltsters' and several other companies. The other losses will amount to about $10,000; insurance not known. The origin of the fire is unknown. The fire was one of the largest that ever occurred on the island.

OTHER FIRES.

One of those destructive, unquenchable oil fires, which are liable to visit Cleveland at almost any time, despite the utmost care, occurred yesterday afternoon in the Republic Refining Company's works. The flames originated from the ignition of gas, an explosion followed within the principal building of the works, and the flames were immediately beyond control. The water thrown by the fire department only seemed to aggravate the raging element, and at length the entire works, with a large quantity of refined oil, were destroyed. All efforts were soon confined to the point of keeping the fire within the limits of the works. The burning oil made a grand conflagration until a late hour in the evening. When the explosion occurred, a young man named George Burgess, 22 years old, was employed at a boiler in such a position that it was impossible for him to escape, and his charred remains were found in the debris this evening. It is not known whether he was instantly killed by the explosion, or partially suffocated by the gas and burned to death later. The entire loss is between $25,000 and $30,000, and the insurance is only $4,000.

A fire yesterday morning in Whetlock's machine shop, at Birmingham, Conn., damaged the building to the amount of $500; insured. Messrs. Webster & Hard, paper-box manufacturers, lose $2,000 by the same fire; insured.

The wooden structure on Cedar Grove, East Providence, R. I., known as the Ocean House, owned and occupied by George W. Payton, was burned on Wednesday night. The loss is estimated at $6,500; insurance, $4,500.

THE UPHOLSTERERS ORGANIZING.

About 100 upholsterers of this City met last night at Coburger Hall, No. 10 Stanton-street, for the purpose of organizing a union, to prevent, if possible, a further reduction in their wages. Mr. John Fortune, of the Tailors' Union, and a delegate from the Amalgamated Trades and Labor Union, occupied the chair, and in a brief address urged those present to unite without delay for their own protection. Speeches were also made by a number of other persons, both in German and English. A large number of those present then signed the roll of membership. It was resolved by those present to assist, both financially and otherwise, the upholsterers who are now on strike in Orleans. Another meeting will be held next week, when a permanent organization will be effected.

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.

The second rehearsal of the "Sleeping Beauty," a musical pantomime and ballet, founded upon Tennyson's poem of that title, to be produced at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening by the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, took place yesterday afternoon in the presence of a few privileged spectators, under the stage direction of Mr. Vincent. The stage was crowded with an army of fashionable people, belonging to the various companies engaged, who, together with those participating in the rehearsal, made a pleasant social afternoon of it, rather than a serious professional task. The pantomime opens with a court scene and ends with a transformation, the most elaborate upon the stage, in the royal infant, which is supposed to act as a caterpillar, a chrysalis, and all the varieties of the insect

Continued on Second Page.

DEATH OF SAMUEL WOOD.

A WEALTHY BACHELOR WHO HAS BEQUEATHED THE BULK OF HIS ESTATE TOWARD THE FOUNDING OF A COLLEGE OF MUSIC—A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE—THE REMARKABLE COMPACT OF FOUR BROTHERS.

Samuel Wood, one of the oldest merchants of this City, died on Wednesday, at his residence, No. 36 West Thirty-ninth-street, in the eighty-third year of his age, leaving about three-quarters of a million of dollars to be used in establishing and endowing a College of Music in this City. Mr. Wood was the second of four brothers—David, Samuel, Abraham, and Ebenezer Wood—who, in their early manhood, entered into a compact remarkable not only in its conception, but also for the conscientious persistency with which each of them respected and obeyed its conditions during the remainder of their lives. Their father was a Long Island farmer, who lived and died near the present village of Woodsborough. The four brothers came to this City in 1814, and established themselves in the wholesale liquor business on the land upon which Fulton Market now stands. Shortly prior to that time they entered into an agreement to remain bachelors during their lives, further stipulating that in the event of the death of one or more, his or their fortune should remain intact and become a part of the estate of the survivors. This agreement was faithfully carried out by all the brothers, who conscientiously observed celibacy throughout their lives, notwithstanding the fact that the circle of their friends and acquaintances included many attractive ladies who would undoubtedly have accepted offers of marriage from the affluent liquor merchants. Not long after establishing business in the block occupied by Fulton Market, their place was destroyed by fire, and they removed their quarters to No. 6 Fulton-street, where they continued in business, under the name of David Wood, for 45 years. During that period each of the brothers accumulated a large fortune. That of Samuel, the old gentleman who now lies dead in West Thirty-ninth-street, was estimated four or five years ago at about $2,000,000. Since then, however, it is known greatly reduced, owing to some unprofitable real estate investments, including the building of the village of Woodsburg, with its handsome hotel and pretty cottages, which alone cost $600,000. Ebenezer Wood, the youngest brother, died in 1863, leaving his property to the three survivors. David, the eldest, died later in the same year, bequeathing the bulk of his estate, which was valued at $900,000, to Samuel and Abraham, in trust for $300,000, being left to a sister, Mrs. Nellie Hewlett. Abraham departed this life in 1868. He left a will, in which he devised the use of the major portion of his estate to Samuel, as whose death it was to revert to a second cousin, who is now living. The will has since been vigorously contested by a nephew of the testator, a son of Mrs. Nellie Hewlett. The litigation has gone from the Surrogate's Court upwards to the Court of Appeals, which sustained the will, and the case is at the present time before the Supreme Court, pending an appeal for a new trial. If it should be finally decided in favor of the defendant, the estate, which is independent of that of Samuel Wood, becomes the property of the residuary legatee, the second cousin; but on the other hand, should the plaintiff win, one-half of the estate falls to him, while the estate of Samuel Wood becomes additionally enriched by the other half.

The following are the circumstances under which Mr. Samuel Wood provided for the establishment and support of the proposed College of Music. Six years ago he made a will in which he left all his property to be applied to the founding of a hospital, his object being to perpetuate his name and at the same time to keep the estate intact. Three years later he became dissatisfied with this disposition of his property, and took occasion to consult with certain of his personal friends as to the most advisable mode of disposing of it. Among those with whom he conversed on the subject were Dr. William Mercer, of No. 19 West Thirtieth-street, and Mr. Kingsley, a leading stockholder of the Academy of Music, both of whom he counted among his most intimate friends. Dr. Elmer unhesitatingly hinted at the idea of establishing and endowing a musical college. Mr. Wood being a great lover of music, enthusiastically favored the proposition, recognizing it as the most satisfactory means of accomplishing his pet object—the perpetuation of his name. He thereupon added a codicil to his will, devising nearly all his estate to the College of Music, and inserting instructions to the Executors relative to the plan of the proposed institution. The codicil will be offered for probate in a few days. The present value of the estate is estimated at $1,000,000. The next of kin are legatees to the extent of about one-fourth of the entire amount, and there are some slight claims against the property, which consists mainly of real estate in this City and Long Island. No time has yet been fixed for the carrying out of Mr. Wood's plans concerning the College of Music.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence at 3 P. M. to-day, and also at St. George's Church, Hempstead, Long Island, at noon to-morrow.

OTHER DEATHS.

Dr. Frank Rice, an eminent physician of Memphis, Tenn., died yesterday morning of paralysis. During the war he was the Medical Director of Chesteham's Division.

Owen Welch, a prominent citizen of Syracuse, died last evening. He was Treasurer of the Morris Run Coal Company, Police Commissioner of Syracuse, and formerly Secretary and Paymaster of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, and Secretary of the Excelsior Dairy Salt Company. He was a very prominent Mason, having been an active member of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree and the Illustrious Deputy for the State of New-York for the A. A. Rite; also, Past Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of New-York. As a citizen he was of importance in different Masonic bodies. He was also a present officer of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States.

MYSTERY OF MENLIER AND DOLMEN.

LECTURE BY DR. W. W. HAWKES ON THE CELTIC REMAINS OF MORBIHAN.

A large audience assembled in Chickering Hall last evening to listen to a lecture on the so-called Celtic monuments of Brittany by W. Wright Hawkes, LL. D., the lecture being one of the regular papers of the American Geographical Society. Judge Daly presided, and introduced the lecturer. Seated upon the stage were William Cullen Bryant and other gentlemen prominent in antiquarian literature, Dr. Hawkes commenced his lecture by directing attention to a map of Brittany, while he described the little peninsula of Morbihan. He had selected the so-called Celtic remains found in this portion of France because they existed here in a better state of preservation, were larger and more numerous than anywhere else in Europe, and presented aspects of an apparently later date. But it must be understood, he said, that the remains found here were only links in a vast series extending from Mount Atlas in Africa, northward along the shores of Spain, Portugal, France, Scandinavia, and the British Islands, and terminating as far north as Iceland. A few miles from the quaint old Breton city of Vannel lay the most interesting Celtic remains in France. These Dr. Hawkes arranged into classes, menliers, peuhvens, dolmens, tumuli or mounds, and Druidical altars, and proceeded to describe each class separately, illustrating each in passing with stereoscopic views. The menlier was always a large raised stone, monolithic, and never bearing marks of any implement. These tremendous monoliths were always erected in exciting, presenting no corners or angles, saving such slight irregularities as were evidently the work of time. The largest he had ever seen and the largest in existence was 68 feet in length by 24 feet in circumference at the base. The views presented in illustration consisted of the famous Carnac group, the Carnac stone and the menlier of Lockmoriaked (the place of the Virgin,) which is estimated to weigh from 400,000 to 500,000 pounds. The peninsula of Lockmoriaked contained, besides this number, perhaps the greatest number of dolmens, tumuli, and Druidical altars, within a comparatively small space, to be found in Brittany, and was on this account as well worth a visit as Carnac itself.

The lecturer next noticed the fact that the Carnac menliers were all arranged about a common centre, observing that a circular inclosure was thus formed, which might possibly have some reference to ancient worship of the serpent. The famous rocking menlier of Tregune was the last to be described and illustrated. The Peuhvens, illustrated with views, came second in the order of discussion. They are narrow straight columns, not nearly so large as menliers, generally found along the coast in rows, and evidently fashioned by human hands. The want of evidence connecting them with funeral rites, and the absence of human remains near them, had led antiquarians to regard them merely as memorial stones erected to recall some distinguished person or striking event. The dolmen was the most interesting of all these remains. Styled dolmens in France, in Germany they are called Hünengrober, (graves of the Huns,) and are found under different names in Spain, Portugal, Scandinavia, England, and Africa. They were really apartments formed by large slabs—always stones placed vertically, with the smooth surfaces inward, some of them covered with rudely sculptured figures. Views of the dolmen of Bagaent and other celebrated remains were given in illustration. The lecture lasted two hours, but was listened to with much interest and frequent applause.

THE ARKANSAS DEMOCRATS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 21.—The Democratic State Central Committee has decided on July 4 as the date for holding the next State convention to name the party ticket. Primary meetings for State

THE GAY SEASON IN PARIS.

SPANISH MIRTH AND FRENCH DUELS.

QUIPANS AND TAMBOURINES—THE CARNIVAL OF THE MADRID STUDENTS—OPEN AIR CONCERTS—WHY PAUL DE CASSAGNAC DECLINED TO FIGHT A DUEL—A LATE POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 8, 1878.

For the past few days Paris has been in a state of excitement over the *embellishing*, and every day has been a *fete-day*. With their capes flying upon the wind, their guitars slung upon their shoulders, their tambourines in hand, the Spanish masqueraders keep up their excursions about the French capital, drawing immense crowds in every direction. They have as many successes as oppositions; every day is a festival for them. The young enjoy these scenes immensely; the aged smile and talk of another epoch; the students of the university join in the general gayety. In fact such scenes belong to another age. For a long series of years we have had nothing of the kind. Our wearied and morose generation seems to be completely astonished by the sparkling wit and warm ardor of the Spaniards, and it is with a manifest effort that a few join in the sports of the strangers. And those few are speedily tired out by the Spanish students, who are in motion from morning to night, and to a late hour in the night, too, for everybody demands the honor of a visit from them. They have energy enough to maintain the gayety of the first day of their arrival, and they surprise everybody by the rapidity of their movements. The violins, guitars, mandolines, fifes, and castanets are rarely silent, and the dancers are ready on every occasion. The *furis of the students* recalls souvenirs of other days—of the epoch when the youth of the schools really enjoyed the carnival.

There is a very great difference between the Spanish and French students. The former live a great deal in the open air. They have humorous promenades and field sports, and under the beautiful Andalusian skies they can enjoy the pleasures of an active day in the country, hardening their muscles and refreshing their heads. At night they enjoy giving serenades under the windows of some gentle señora. The French students do not even dance. They do not take the trouble to walk or to learn music, and their evenings are spent in the cafés or in the clubs. The gayety of other days is dying out. From year to year we can see it diminishing, and, at the same time, we find the race growing smaller and weaker. King Carnival has been dethroned here, and we are very far from the days of the legendary Chicard and his disciples, who used to animate every fête. This would not be a regrettable thing, perhaps, if the youth of our time really turned themselves to serious pursuits, but I fear that the amusements of our generation are more enervating and less moral than those of the past.

Our Spanish guests were treated to a breakfast at the Vert Galant, the café just below the Pont Neuf, and an immense crowd gathered upon the bridge. All circulation was suspended; the horse cars were unable to pass, and the omnibuses had to go round by the Pont St. Michel. The students gave a concert there beside the Seine, to the great delight of 25,000 persons. They then went to the Prefecture of Police, hurrahed for the Prefect, and gave a concert for the benefit of the guardians de la Paix. This is the first example in history, for the French students are always at war with the Police. In the evening they went to the office of the *Figaro*, where they had a lunch, and there they met other concerts. I need not say that the crowd was dense in the street. Yesterday afternoon they gave a concert for the benefit of the public in the Tuileries Gardens, and it is estimated that 30,000 persons were present. I was standing a short distance away, listening to the guitars that came from one corner of the crowd, when every eye fell upon a tall, dark man in a Spanish mantle thrown over his shoulder in the true Madrid style. He was leaning against a tree and listening with evident delight. It was the Marquis De Molins, the Spanish Ambassador here. He remained there to the end, applauding each piece, and then followed the crowd in real boyish fashion when the students went away. One of these young troubadours is a nephew of the Ambassador. Yesterday, also, the students played at the Cercle Imperial and before the houses of a dozen prominent Spaniards. At night they gave a reception at the house of Turbé des Chênes, the director of the *Gaulois*. To-day they give a concert at the Grand Hotel, and tomorrow night at the Washington Club, No. 4 Place de l'Opera, which will be illuminated for the occasion. The whole town is running after these young men, and it must be confessed that they have given more gayety to Paris than we have had since the war.

In the political world there is nothing important, but many serious things have occurred during the past few days. Among others, we have the affair of M. Gent, the friend of Gambetta, brought on by the insinuations of Paul de Cassagnac in the tribune. When he first stated that M. Gent was a candidate for the Assembly, had been condemned for an infamous crime, M. Thompson, of Algeria, cried out that he was making himself grotesque. The repartee was prompt, and a duel followed. The next day Gent sent a challenge to De Cassagnac, who replied that he was unable to find any seconds willing to call a criminal. This affair was then brought the matter before the public, and the papers are publishing the reports of an affair which occurred in 1848. Gent was guilty of the crime of incest. He introduced himself into the family of his brother-in-law, Col. Tallandier, who aided him as a student. One day the Colonel found Gent with his own sister, and catching them *in flagrante delicto*, tried to kill both with his revolver. Both were wounded but not killed, and the Colonel was acquitted. M. Gent was released, the Judge saying that unfortunately the French Code had not provided for the heinous offense charged against him, the makers of the laws never supposing it possible. The probability is that Gent will be thrown overboard by the Republican Party, for, despite the friendship of Gambetta, it will be impossible to carry him, despite the fact that the Bar of Grenoble received him as an advocate after his rejection by the Bar of the town in which this scandal occurred.

The political quarrel of the day is over a presumed alliance between the Legitimists and the Bonapartists. The Orleanists, who did the same thing against President Thiers, are crying out against the immorality of such a movement. The group of Constitutionnels has been broken up, the members saying that for the future they will vote according to the dictates of their own conscience, and Paul de Cassagnac made some direct overtures to the followers of Henri V. Moreover, he who spoke for the Legitimist Billiotti, and it was M. De la Rochette, one of the leading Legitimists, who served as his second in his duel with M. Thompson. The Orleanists do not like this in the least, and the *Soleil* is publishing some strong articles upon the subject. As my readers can readily infer, the Republic will reap the benefits of these quarrels of party.

A PICKPOCKET IN CUSTODY.

As Mrs. Teresa Gumbinner, of No. 951 Fourth-avenue, was stepping on board a Sixth-avenue car at the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue, on the afternoon of the 9th inst., a young thief approached her and snatched from her hand a pocket-book, with which he escaped. Besides a small sum of money, the pocket-book contained a solitaire diamond valued at $175, and a cluster ring, with seven stones, valued at $200. Detectives McGowan and Tooker, of the Nineteenth Precinct, last evening arrested John Burke, who claims to live at No. 92 Eighth-avenue, on suspicion of having robbed Mrs. Gumbinner of the pocket-book, and they succeeded in recovering the cluster ring, which he had sold for $20. Burke will be taken to the Fifty-seventh-street Court to-day.

A BADLY-MANAGED SAVINGS BANK.

The People's Savings Institution of Newark, which is in the hands of a Receiver, has among its assets several worthless notes and mortgages, and it is generally believed that the depositors will receive but a small part of their money. They are mostly poor people, who can ill afford to lose anything. Last evening about 50 of them met in National Hall, No. 930 Broadway, and formed a committee with Mr. George Bachman as Chairman. Mr. A. G. Darcy stated that a committee be appointed to ascertain the condition of the bank, its past management, and the payment of the depositors of Newark, and that the committee be instructed to

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

M. DUFFOSE'S APPOINTMENT.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND GREAT BRITAIN REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT OF THE THIRD COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In response to Senator Blaine's resolution, adopted by the Senate on the 14th inst., the President transmitted to that body to-day the correspondence with Great Britain relative to the selection of M. Delfosse, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Belgium, as the third Commissioner under the twenty-third article of the Treaty of Washington on the question of fisheries.

The correspondence is voluminous, and opens with a note to Sir Edward Thornton from Acting Secretary of State Davis, dated July 7, 1873, in which he says the necessary legislation to carry into effect the articles of the treaty of May 8, 1871, between the United States and her Majesty, having gone into effect, it is necessary that the two Governments should agree upon a third Commissioner on the fishery question, which the provisions of the treaty require to be named by the President and her Britannic Majesty jointly. The treaty further provides that if, at the expiration of three months from the time when the articles take effect, the third Commissioner shall not have been agreed on, he then shall be named by the representative of his Majesty, the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, in London. He says to Sir Edward: "In your conversations on the subject which have taken place between Secretary Fish and yourself at various times for several months past, you will doubtless remember how I decided to expressed his opinion that it would be better for both countries that they should agree upon the third Commissioner if possible, and that in no event should any person be thought of for appointment who is not thoroughly familiar with the English language. The Secretary is deeply impressed with the opinion that unless the two Governments can soon agree upon a third Commissioner the arbitration will be carried over to another season. In order to avoid such a contingency, Sir Edward Thornton was informed that this Government was willing to take the initiative, and suggested to the British Minister from which to select, the names of Mariscal, the Mexican Minister; Offenberg, the Russian Minister; Borges, the Brazilian Minister; Polo, the Spanish Minister; Noailles, the French Minister, and Bernhard, the Minister of the Netherlands, adding that the President would concur in the choice of any one of these gentlemen as the third Commissioner, should Lord Granville be willing to intimate a preference. The Secretary omitted the name of Corte, the Italian Minister, who, at that time, was engaged in the execution of a similar trust under the treaty. It was supposed that this might prevent his acceptance of the trust in relation to the fisheries, but should he be willing to undertake it, and should Lord Granville prefer to name him, the President would concur in the nomination."

Sir Edward Thornton replied to Acting Secretary Davis on the 16th of July, saying that he had telegraphed the tenor of Mr. Davis' note to Earl Granville on the day of its receipt, and had, since then, transmitted a copy of the note itself to his Lordship by mail. On the 26th of August Sir Edward addressed Mr. Davis a note saying: "As the matters which are to be considered by the Commissioners will deeply concern the people of Canada, it was necessary to consult the Government of the Dominion upon a point of so much importance as the appointment of a third Commissioner, and answering Mr. Davis' note was, therefore, unavoidable. I have, however, the honor to inform you that her Majesty's Government has received a communication from his Excellency the Governor-General of Canada to the effect that the Government of the Dominion strongly objects to the appointment of any foreign Minister, residing at Washington, as third Commissioner, and proposes to support the alternative proposed by the treaty, namely, to leave the nomination to the Austrian Ambassador at London."

Secretary Fish replied to Sir Edward Thornton, on the 5th of September, saying: "It is not distinctly stated in your note that Majesty's Government has decided to relinquish the effort to select the third Commissioner conjointly with the President, and to abandon the mode pointed out by the treaty for the appointment of a third Commissioner, when less than two-thirds of the time which the treaty provided for their joint action had expired." The article took effect on the 1st day of July last. The United States and Great Britain, the two Governments were to make their joint effort for a conjoint appointment will consequently not expire until the last of September. The Secretary then proceeds to remind Sir Edward of the several informal communications between them, in anticipation of the time when the article took effect, as to the selection of a third Commissioner in pursuance of the terms of the treaty, and to which he considers he has a right. The President learns with regret that in the list of names presented in the note of July for the consideration of her Majesty, no one was found in whom her Government was willing to confide. The President, nevertheless, retains his fullest confidence in the impartiality, independence, intelligence, and integrity of each of the gentlemen named. The reference in your note to the people and Dominion of Canada is not a reply to that provision of the treaty in relation of the right of nomination which the treaty gives to her Majesty. The President is of opinion that a refusal on his part to make a nomination, or abstinence on his part from an effort to concur in the conjoint nomination contemplated by the treaty, on the grounds that local interests (for instance, that of the fishermen of Gloucester) were opposed to the primary mode of filling the commission intended by the treaty, might well be regarded by her Majesty's Government as a departure from the letter and spirit of the treaty and might justify it in remonstrating and, possibly, in hesitating as to its fulfillment on the part of Great Britain. It is noticed, however, with much satisfaction that her Majesty's Government has not expressed a determination to abandon the joint right of nomination which the treaty confers upon her Majesty and the reference in your note to the expressed wishes of the Province of Canada is understood to be in explanation of the fact that so long a period of the three months allowed for the joint nomination was to be made had elapsed between the date and the acknowledgment of the note of the 7th of July. The President is extremely anxious for the organization of the commission contemplated by the treaty, and it is earnestly hoped that within the remaining part of the three months allowed for a conjoint nomination her Majesty's Government may find it consistent with their views, if not to make one of the gentlemen proposed by the President, to propose some one or some others for his consideration."

Sir Edward Thornton, on the 24th of September, addressed a note in reply to a former communication from Mr. Fish, in which he said that toward the end of the June preceding he had the honor, in compliance with an instruction from Earl Granville, to inform Mr. Fish that as there was a difficulty in finding a person who was at once competent, her Majesty's Government proposed that the Ministers of the United States and of her Majesty at The Hague should be authorized to see if they could not agree upon some Dutch gentleman to act as third Commissioner, who would be acceptable to both Governments. "Mr. Fish," Sir Edward remarks, "recently stated to me that as I had made this proposal verbally, he had not looked upon it as an official communication. I have now been instructed by Earl Granville to repeat the above-mentioned proposal to the United States Government in a more official form, and I have now the honor, by means of this note, of inviting the Government of the United States to take it into consideration, and to signify whether it may be able to agree to the proposal then made by her Majesty's Government."

Mr. Fish replied to Sir Edward on the 30th of September, remarking, among other things: "I am directed by the President to say that the place for naming a third Commissioner thus proposed by her Majesty's Government varies from the provisions of the treaty which has received the constitutional assent of the Senate. The President, therefore does not feel himself at liberty to entertain a proposal which would require the conclusion of a new treaty in the constitutional form before the proposal could be assented to by the United States. It is deeply to be regretted that her Majesty's Government has made no effort to comply with that provision of the twenty-third article of the treaty, whereby it was agreed that the third Commissioner should be named by the President of the United States and her Britannic Majesty conjointly, although the time within which the two Governments were to have made the joint nomination expired to-day; yet the fact that Lord Granville authorized so important a proposal to be made so close to the expiration of the period indicates a desire on her Majesty's Government that no step be disposed not to regard that fact as important, and that it may yet be willing to endeavor to carry into execution the manifest intent of the treaty. The President, therefore, will entertain the hope that the efforts which the United States have made in that direction will meet with a response from her Majesty's Government."

Sir Edward Thornton replied on the 1st of October, saying he should not fail to forward a copy of the Secretary's note to Earl Granville, but in the meantime he felt it to be his duty to express his conviction that her Majesty's Government had made every effort to comply with the twenty-third article of the treaty, whereby it was agreed that the third Commissioner should be named by the President of the United States and her Britannic Majesty conjointly. Proof of its desire had been given by the proposal which he had made that the Belgian Minister at Washington should be appointed to the position, as also the proposal that the United States and Great Britain should ask The Hague should name a third Commissioner.

Mr. Fish, on Oct. 3, replied to Sir Edward, in which he said he felt it to be his duty to recall to the attention of Sir Edward some circumstances which were overlooked by him in the reference to their conversations which followed Sir Edward's statement. In the course of his long reply, Mr. Fish says, quoting this entry: "I told Sir Edward that the proposition does not strike me favorably; that I will not either accept or decline until I have an opportunity of conferring with the President; that it is a very unusual proposition; that The Hague is within a few hours by post of London, and some 12 to 16 days from here, and that if we should resort to the telegraph it would be very expensive, and all pass through and be read in the British Post Office; that we could therefore have no confidential communication with our Minister, who was also comparatively a stranger in London, having been there but a short time; that Count Bentz, speaking the language, has probably a not very extensive acquaintance. I told him that I must frankly say that I considered the proposition as an indirect one to reject it, to confer no power upon the Minister, and to make him Minister at London. He [Sir Edward] thought that

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....MARCH 21.

SUMMARY.

In the Senate Mr. Dorsey made a personal explanation with reference to his bill respecting the Hot Springs, in which he denied that it was intended to give the water company there control of the spring. A bill was reported to consol on one of the New-Mexico Legislators incorporating a county of Jaurice. The bill to create the Territory of Lincoln was discussed through the morning hour. A resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report the Resumption Repeal bill was introduced, but objected to, and went over. The Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill was briefly discussed, and laid aside for the bill relating to timber depredations, which was made the medium of renewed attacks on the Secretary of the Interior, and a defense of him by Mr. Matthews.

In the House a bill was reported from the Committee on Post Offices to establish a Postal Savings Depository and recommitted. The Naval Appropriation bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole by sections and passed without amendment.

SENATE.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. DORSEY, of Arkansas, arose to a personal explanation and called attention to a publication in a New-York paper of yesterday in regard to his amendment to the bill passed last week to extend the time of the Hot Springs Commission. The amendment submitted by him simply authorized the Superintendent of the Hot Springs reservation to lease ground for the erection of suitable bath-houses for the accommodation of the public, and to distribute water to the people of the place. It granted no other privilege. The amendment was an absolute necessity to enable those visiting the springs to enjoy the advantages of the waters. All the bath-houses but two were destroyed by the recent fire. He had received many letters urging the passage of such an amendment as that submitted, and he smitted it because he thought it was the right thing to be done. The only thing this water company asked, and all the bill granted, was the right to build a reservoir on the mountain for cold water, supply the city therewith, and erect bath-houses. He did not give the company a right to the hot springs.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATION AMENDMENT.

Mr. GARLAND, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably on the Senate bill to disapprove and annul an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New-Mexico, passed on the 19th of January, 1878, by a two-thirds vote of both houses over the veto of the Governor, to incorporate the Society of the Jesuit Fathers of New-Mexico. Placed on the calendar.

FIVE MINUTES RULE IN CERTAIN CASES.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday providing that during the present session it shall be in order at any time pending an appropriation bill to move to confine debate on any amendment thereto to five minutes by any Senator on the pending motion, and such motion shall be decided without debate. Agreed to, with the understanding that it should not apply to the pending appropriation bill for the employment of temporary Treasury clerks, which was discussed yesterday and the day previous.

THE TERRITORY OF LINCOLN.

Mr. CHAFFEE, of Colorado, called up the Senate bill to establish the Territory of Lincoln and to provide a temporary government therefor, which was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, and laid aside. It proposes to create the new Territory out of a part of the Territories of Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana.

THE RESUMPTION REPEAL BILL.

Mr. HEREFORD, of West Virginia, submitted the following:

Resolved, House bill No. 905, a bill to repeal all that part of the act approved Jan. 14, 1875, known as the Resumption Act, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of United States bonds and redeem and cancel the same, now reported back, with adverse report, as the Finance Committee of the Senate on Nov. 26, 1877, therefore, be it

Resolved, That said committee be required to report said bill to the Senate within one week, together with their action thereon, if any shall have been had.

He asked for the present consideration of the resolution, but objection was made by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, and it was laid over.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill.

Mr. TELLER, of Colorado—a member of the Committee on Railroads—spoke in favor of the bill reported by the Railroad Committee and in opposition to the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, which, he argued, impaired the obligations of contract.

The Sinking Fund bill was then laid aside, with the understanding that it should not lose its place as unfinished business.

EXTRA CLERKS AND THE TIMBER CASES.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks, and acting on the appropriations for the same. Also, making appropriations for detecting trespass on public lands and for bringing into market public lands in certain States, and for other purposes, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Beck to that of the Committee on Appropriations, prohibiting the use of money to collect any charge for wood or timber cut on the public lands in the Territories of the United States for the use of actual settlers in the Territories, and not for export, so as to provide that the timber shall not be exported from the Territory where it grew, and, provided further, that in the event it shall be exported from the Territory it shall be liable to seizure by the United States authorities wherever found.

Mr. JONES, of Florida, quoted the second section of the bill, which appropriates $20,000 for the diagrams, furniture, and repairs of the General Land Office, actual expenses of clerks detailed to investigate fraudulent land entries, trespasses on the public lands, &c., and said he would never vote for that appropriation, and he believed the Secretary of the Interior would not ask it to be made, as it was only used to oppress and harass people. He then proceeded to criticise the course of the Secretary of the Interior, for which, he said, there was no law.

Mr. MORGAN, of Alabama, also opposed the second section of the bill, and said the Secretary of the Interior had relied upon men not worthy of trust and refused to hear men who were worthy of trust in regard to these timber depredations. An issue had been made in the Senate, he said, between the Secretary of the Interior on the one part and the people on the other part, the Secretary being characterized as an eminent patriot, the people as a band of thieves and robbers. He [Mr. Morgan] knew of no man who was a synonym for infamy—one Hester—was now preparing an additional raid upon the people of Florida. He [Mr. Morgan] knew of instances in the South where men engaged in cutting had been fined by timber salmons and hundreds of thousands of dollars lost.

Mr. MATTHEWS, of Ohio, said whatever odium might result from this debate would not follow. It would demonstrate the necessity for some wise and systematic legislation covering this entire subject. He would endeavor to express his views on

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...passage of the Army Appropriation bill. The bill also provides for the payment on deposit of the deficiencies of $50, $20, $25 and $100, bearing interest at 2.65 per cent per day, and to be otherwise due into 5 per cent bonds.

THE WEST POINT BILL.

Mr. SPEAKER appointed as a Conference Committee on the part of the House on the Military Academy bill Messrs. Dunham, of Kentucky, Clymer, of Pennsylvania, and Smith, of Pennsylvania.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 12.35 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, in the Chair, on the Naval Appropriation bill. The amount appropriated is $14,048,684, of which $6,698,750 is for the pay of the officers of the Navy; $2,400,000 for the pay of the men, and $645,400 for the pay of the retired list. The bill provides that there shall be no appointments made from civil life of secretaries or clerks to commanders of vessels; but that a line officer, not above the grade of Lieutenant, may be detailed to perform the duties of such secretaries.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, proceeded to explain the provisions of the bill. It had been agreed to unanimously by the Committee on Appropriations. The appropriation recommended by it was $1,500,000 less than that of last year, including the deficiencies, and $3,000,000 less than the estimates submitted by the Department.

The Clerk then read the bill by sections.

Mr. WILLIS, of New-York, offered an amendment fixing the pay of midshipmen at $800 when on sea duty, $600 when on shore duty, and $500 when on leave or waiting orders; being $200 less than they now receive.

Mr. BLOUNT, of Georgia, favored reducing the pay of the Navy, but he did not think that those young men should be singled out from the rest of the officers.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. WILLIS also moved to reduce the number of Navy Engineers from 24 to 14.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. WILLIS also moved to strike out the appropriation for 43 masts and to abolish that grade. Here was an opportunity, he said, for saving $50,000 a year. He had taken pains to learn how the British Navy and ours were unknown in the better days of the American Navy.

The amendment was rejected.

The provision in the bill prohibiting appointments from civil life of secretaries or clerks to commanders of squadrons or the commanders of vessels, and authorizing the detail of subaltern officers for such purposes, was discussed and agreed to.

The provision directing the Secretary of the Navy to institute a rigid inquiry into the present system of the civil establishment of the different bureaus of Navy-yards, to see and that the civil force employed thereby may be consolidated and reduced at least one-half, was also discussed and agreed to.

The provision of the bill appropriating $1,500,000 for the preservation of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary, if the house concurred, Mr. HAYNES, of Ohio, moved to increase the amount to $2,500,000. The Navy had none too many vessels now. There were but seven vessels in the Asiatic Squadron, while England had about 40 vessels.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, opposed the amendment.

Mr. CALKINS, of Indiana, inquired how much the ships on the stocks had already cost.

Mr. CLYMER replied that it would take a wiser man than he was to tell that, but during the last eight years there had been appropriated for the Bureau of Construction and Repair the sum of $43,000,000, and for the Bureau of Steam Engineering $14,000,000.

Mr. MCCOOK, of New-York, (referring to a remark of Mr. Clymer)—In what respect are they discreditable?

Mr. CLYMER—In their power; in their speed, and in everything.

Mr. MCCOOK—Mention one vessel that is discreditable.

Mr. CLYMER—Take the Narragansett. The Navy is discreditable, and it is so acknowledged by the officers of the Navy. If my friend will read the testimony of Admiral Porter before the Committee on Naval Affairs of the last Congress he will learn the fact.

Mr. MCCOOK—I have no doubt the Navy has depreciated in efficiency from what it was in former days, but Admiral Porter would never allow himself, in the presence of a committee, to disparage the Navy in comparison with any other Navy. He is too good a sailor for that.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, said that the confusion now on the stocks were originally wooden vessels changed into iron, and that when completed they would be new vessels, and they would be the only large, formidable vessels for coast defense that the Government possessed. The Government had eight or straight monitors, but no large ones.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, said that one great cause for the expensiveness of the Navy was the multiplication of bureaus in the various Navy-yards. The small appropriation of $1,500,000 for the construction and repair of vessels was not such an appropriation as should be made. If there was anything discreditable in regard to the Navy it was in such an appropriation. As to Admiral Porter's strictures on the Navy, he reminded the House of the Admiral's treatment during the war of an officer of the Army with whom he was daily and hourly in confidential and friendly intercourse, and he asked if he could believe that he did not know that the opinions of the Admiral were not accepted by the country as true in that regard.

Mr. WHITTHORNE remarked that 30 or 40 officers of the Navy concurred in the Admiral's opinion.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, declared that if the American Navy was in a bad condition, and it certainly was, it was on Congress that the whole blame must fall.

The committee rose and reported the bill without amendment, and it was immediately passed by the House.

The House then, at 4.15 o'clock, adjourned.

THE NEW METAL, "GALLIUM."

THE LATEST KNOWN OF THE METALLIC ELEMENTS—ITS GENERAL APPEARANCE LIKE LEAD—THE HISTORY OF ITS DISCOVERY.

Prof. Odling delivered a lecture recently at the Royal Institution, London, on the new metal, "gallium." The Professor said that the number of kinds of matter known to chemists which they have not succeeded in decomposing, but can trace undecomposed through distinct series of combinations, is 64. These have been roughly classified into metals, semi-metals, and non-metals, the first class being considerably the most numerous, and the several classes merging gradually into one another. The latest known of the non-metallic elements is bromine, which was discovered in 1826 by the eminent French chemist, recently deceased, M. Balard. Within the last 20 years, however, five new metallic elements have been discovered, being at the average rate of a new element every four years. Three of the discoverers of the identification also of yet a sixth new metallic element has recently been put on record. But the latest known of the fully made out new elements is gallium, which was announced ago by M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran in the Autumn of the year 1875, and so named by him in honor of the land of its discovery, France. Like its four predecessors, gallium was found by the process of spectrum analysis, applied in this instance in a special manner contrived by the ingenuity of M. De Boisbaudran himself, long eminent as a spectroscopist. The spectrum of gallium is characterized by two marked violet lines, the less refrangible of them being especially brilliant. Hitherto the new metal has been only known in extremely minute quantities, blende, that of Pierrefitte in the Pyrenees having furnished the chief portion of gallium hitherto obtained from any source whatever—nearly half a ton of blende having been employed by M. De Boisbaudran to furnish the dozen grains or so of metal wherewith he has been able to establish the leading properties of the element. In its general appearance gallium is a little under 6, that of aluminum being 2.6, that of zinc 7.1, and that of lead 11.4. A most remarkable property of gallium is its low melting-point. It liquefies completely at 86° Fahrenheit, or below the heat of the hand; and, still more remarkable, when once melted at this temperature, it may be cooled down even to the freezing point of water without solidifying, and may be kept unchanged in the liquid state for months. The small quantity of gallium at the disposal accessory to the French Academy, it was described as a new liquid metal, similar to mercury; but on touching with a fragment of solid gallium a portion of the liquid metal in the state of one of the vessels it at once solidified. Unlike lead, again, gallium is a highly crystalline metal, its form being that of a square octahedron, in its chemical habitudes the new metal resembles gallium the peculiar analogy to the abundant element aluminum. In particular it forms a sort of alum not to be distinguished in its appearances from ordinary alum, but containing oxide of gallium instead of oxide of aluminum or clay. But the chief interest of gallium, from a scientific point of view, is connected with the history of its discovery. All previously known elements have been discovered, so to speak, accidentally, and their existence was first known in any way but as rather met with as subjects of surmise; but the blende of Pierrefitte was deliberately taken up for examination by M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran in the expectation of finding in it a new metal, the reasons for which he was led, in the course of his study of the spectra of known elements, by a train of speculation which he has not yet made known to the public. The existence of an element having the characteristic properties of gallium was, moreover, upon entirely different grounds, predicted very decidedly by a Russian chemist, M. Mendelejeff, in 1871. It is noteworthy that the discovery was made in a French school, Mr. New-Castle. This double prediction was based on a study of the relations of the known atomic numbers of the elements. These numbers have only lately been perceived to form a definite series, which, again, is seen to be modified in a remarkable manner with the variation in properties of the elements themselves. In the series of numbers, however, certain terms are here and there missing, and Mendelejeff was led to the conclusion which should belong to an element having properties intermediate between those of aluminum and trivalent. What these properties would be he was able to predict himself by M. Mendelejeff in 1871. He predicted, for example, that the specific gravity of the missing metal would prove to be about 5.9. Operating on very small quantities, M. De Boisbaudran, in the first instance, found the specific gravity of gallium to be 4.7; but on repeating his experiments on a larger scale, and with greater precautions as to a perfect freedom from air-bubbles in the metal, he found it to be nearly 5.96—practically a mean between the two numbers of the prediction with remarkable accuracy.

LAW REPORTS.

THE ERIE LITIGATIONS.

THREE DECISIONS BY JUDGE DANIELS, AND TWO BY JUDGE BRADY—VICTORIES FOR THE OPPONENTS OF THE REORGANIZATION SCHEME.

Five important decisions in the Erie Railway litigations were handed down in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Three of the decisions are by Judge Daniels, and two are by Judge Brady. Four of the decisions are against the position taken by the Receiver and by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and only one is their favor. Among the cases decided is the one whereby the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustees for the first and second consolidated mortgage bond-holders, sought to continue the temporary injunction restraining James McHenry and his associates from prosecuting their suit in Monroe County. The latter suit, it may be stated, is based on serious charges of fraud and misappropriation on the part of the Receiver, and was begun for the avowed purpose of removing him, of preventing the Trust Company from proceeding with the foreclosure and sale of the road, &c. Judge Brady, who writes the opinion in the suit of the Trust Company against McHenry and his associates, says the charges and counter-charges, criminations and recriminations indulged in on the argument yield to an abstract question, which stands as the very threshold of the investigation. If that question, he says, "it would be necessary and doubtless advantageous to the cestuis que trust of the Erie Railway Company, to treat of the many revelations which were spoken by the affidavits and papers." One of the objects of McHenry, &c., was to remove the present plaintiffs from their position as Trustees, "and the assault made, of which that was expected to be the result, was predicated on allegations of misconduct and mismanagement and neglect, all operating to the prejudice of the estate to which the trust related. The charges are sufficient in substance to justify the relief demanded, if true; and whether they are true or not is an issue which the plaintiffs in that suit have the right to present and to have determined therein." The Trust Company, he holds, cannot be allowed by this action to prevent the investigation, in regard to the performance of the trust, which McHenry and the others have begun. He therefore denies the motion to continue the injunction.

The second of the decisions was by Judge Daniels, and has reference to the proceeding whereby McHenry and his associates sought to be made parties to the foreclosure proceedings for the purpose of objecting to the application for the judgment obtained, and also for the purpose of objecting to the accounts of the Receiver as presented by him, and allowed. McHenry and the others, who claim to be holders of first consolidated mortgage bonds of the Erie Railway Company, claimed that their rights were seriously interfered with by the failure of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to foreclose the first as well as the second consolidated mortgage, and by the Trust Company's adhesion to the plan of reorganization. Judge Daniels, in his decision, points out that the applicants cannot be affected by the matters of which they complain, and that if they have any just grievances, such grievances can be remedied in their Monroe County suit against the Trust Company.

Isaac S. Fowler's proceeding against Mr. Jewett and the Erie Railway Company was for the purpose of examining the books, contracts, and accounts of the Receiver. The petitioner in this case is the holder of $500 worth of Erie bonds, and in his decision yesterday, grants his application, but directs that the examination must be confined to the books, papers, and accounts which are in the office of the company in this district, and must be made at such times as will not interfere with the company's business.

A fourth proceeding was by Albert De Bois, Moritz Erwin Borchard, and Julius Levin, foreign bondholders, who hold $343,000 of the second consolidated mortgage bonds. They sought to be made parties to the foreclosure suit, to present charges against the Receiver, and to accounts, &c. Judge Daniels grants their applications, subject to their proving themselves to be bona fide bondholders, which is disputed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The last of the applications was by C. B. Germain, as the Guardian ad litem for William Zaggell, a minor, who is a judgment creditor of the Erie Company, and as such was made a defendant in the foreclosure proceedings. The Guardian asserts that he had no knowledge of his appointment until he received the final judgment in those proceedings. Judge Daniels decided that the Guardian should have thirty days in which to answer the complaint, unless the proceedings in such suit are amended in 10 days so as to strike out the name of the minor as that of a party. In case that is done the motion will be denied.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN A. GROW.

MORE TESTIMONY REGARDING THE FORGED POWER OF ATTORNEY—WHY FRAUD WAS SUSPECTED IN WASHINGTON—A BANKER AND AN EX-TREASURY CLERK ON THE STAND.

The trial of John A. Grow, for attempted fraud on the Treasury Department was continued yesterday before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch. Mr. Post, for the defense, resumed the cross-examination of Charles O. Richardson, who testified that at the time Gildersleeve signed the name of John Slatery to the forged power of attorney Grow put his hand over the body of the paper and witness did not see its contents; witness only knew that it was a power of attorney by its general appearance, and from Grow's statement; Grow put his hand over it because he did not wish witness or Gildersleeve to see the numbers of the bonds or the amount mentioned in the document.

Roswell A. Fish, an ex-clerk in the Treasury Department, was the second witness called by the prosecution. He met Grow in Washington last November; Grow came to him and introduced a gentleman by the name of Reynolds; [witness pointed out Douglass, who was sitting in court next to Grow, as the gentleman introduced to him as Reynolds;] Grow said to witness that he would pay him liberally if witness would get him the numbers of registered bonds; witness agreed to do so, and obtained the numbers of some bonds in order to convince Grow that he could do it; Grow gave witness the name of John Slatery and asked him to obtain the numbers of Slatery's bonds; witness undertook to do so, but when he went to get the numbers he found that there were some suspicious circumstances concerning the bonds, and witness proceeded no further; the numbers of the bonds first obtained were bonds owned by a man named Chambers.

On examination witness testified that he was certain Douglass was introduced to him as Reynolds; the first person who spoke to witness about Grow was Judge Cox, a Justice of the Peace in Washington; the only thing witness knew about Cox was that he was called "Judge" Cox.

Daniel W. Middleton, of the firm of Middleton & Co., bankers, testified that he knew John A. Grow; had known him six or seven months; witness identified the forged power of attorney purporting to be signed by John Slatery; on receipt of the power of attorney he took it to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington; this was not usually done in such cases, but the amount being over $5,000, and the fee credited to Grow being larger than usual, witness took this course, as, in case of fraud, the fraud would be called on to reimburse the Treasury; the Treasurer desired some further identification of the claimant, and suggested that further identification be made before the Sub-Treasurer in New-York; witness informed Grow of that fact; Grow also presented to witness the affidavits already put in evidence as to Slatery's identity. Witness was cross-examined, but nothing new was elicited from him.

The case will be continued this morning.

A RECENT NORTH RIVER COLLISION.

United States Local Inspectors of Steam-boats Joyce and Matthews made an investigation yesterday into the causes of the collision between the ferry-boat James Ramsey, of the Hoboken Line, and the tug-boat Rescue, which occurred on Feb. 22. There were six witnesses, among them being J. Van Vorick, pilot of the ferry-boat; G. M. Hyde, engineer of the tug, and two passengers and two deck hands of the ferry-boat. The tug was towing a schooner at the time. By the collision the schooner's jib-boom damaged the hood of the gentlemen's cabin on the starboard side of the ferry-boat, and the schooner lost her jib-boom and bowsprit. The testimony showed that there had evidently been a mistunderstanding of signals. The investigation will be continued on Monday next.

THE ESTATE OF EDWARD K. COLLINS.

The late Commodore Edward K. Collins, by his will, named his wife, Sara Collins, as Executrix, and his son, Edward K. Collins, Jr., as Executor. No objection being made to the widow, she qualified as Executrix. Objections were filed to the qualification of Edward K. Collins Jr., it being alleged that he is a person of dissolute habits, and spends his substance in the purchase of lottery tickets, and that he has at various times procured property by very questionable means. These allegations are denied by E. K. Collins, Jr., who asserts that the whole proceeding is the result of a conspiracy to defeat his claims on the estate. The matter came up for a hearing yesterday before Surrogate Calvin, who referred it to Hon. Henry B. Stanton to take proof as to the truth or falsity of the allegations. Ex-Judge Curtis appeared for the accused Executor, and ex-Judge Beebe for the contestant.

TRYING TO GET RID OF SHARPERS.

Lawyers practicing in the Fourth District Police Court and the Seventh District Civil Court, both of which are in the same building in Fifty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, have for some time past complained that their business is materially interfered with by a number of individuals who make their head-quarters on the steps of the court building, and pretending to be lawyers or lawyers' clerks, solicit patronage from unsuspecting and ignorant people who come to seek legal advice. These persons, who make the female and their chief prey, usually entrust their case to one of the sharpers for wages, and do not usually show up in the Court, but they obtain the information from the Assistant District Attorney, if the Court Squad has reported against those cases, but his efforts to permanently get rid of them have as far proved fruitless. A committee representing the aggrieved members of the Bar laid the case before Justice Ottendorf yesterday. The result was that their action is to be pursued in practical manner by granting summonses for the offending parties.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, granted an order referring to John C. Bushnell the suit for absolute divorce brought by Emma Elizabeth Arnott against Edward Arnott, the actor.

A decree of absolute divorce was granted by Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to the plaintiff in the suit of Charlotte L. Smith against Edwin Smith. The decree directs the defendant to pay $30 per week as alimony.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Leon called the case of David Scott, indicted for selling liquor without license at No. 520 Broome-street. The accused pleaded guilty, and Judge Sutherland imposed a fine of $10.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday ordered a discontinuance of the proceedings by the Trustees for the voluntary dissolution of the Board of Publication of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. It seems that sufficient funds have been subscribed to enable the board to proceed with its work.

The suit, in which the Shepherd's Fold seeks to restrain Rev. Edward Cowley and others from acting as Trustees of the Fold and from attempting to take possession of its property, was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on an application to continue the injunction heretofore obtained against the defendants. Decision was reserved.

The so-called indictment against Mr. Henry Clews, which was obtained in Chautauqua County on ex parte evidence, and on which Mr. Clews was recently arrested, has been decided as invalid by the District Attorney of that county, and a fine and order has been entered quashing the same. Mr. Clews has obtained orders of arrest against the parties connected with the alleged conspiracy.

The case of Hannah Elizabeth Thomas, the colored chamber-maid of Mrs. Hicks-Lord, of No. 10 West Fourteenth-street, against Thomas Dyar, Mrs. Hicks-Lord's colored butler, for alleged seduction, resulting in the birth of a child in the Police Station Market Police Court yesterday. Col. Spencer, Dyar's counsel, made a motion to have the case adjourned until the 1st of April, which was granted.

A meeting of lawyers, who desire the repeal of the 13 chapters of the new Code now in operation and the re-enactment of the Code of Procedure, will be held in the General Term room of the Supreme Court at 2 P. M. to-morrow. The object of the meeting to the call consist of those who were opposed last year to the new Code going into operation, and who attended the meeting then held for that purpose.

In General Sessions, Part II., yesterday, Ferdinand Heim was tried for stabbing George Reynolds, of No. 66 Stanton-street, in October last. Mr. John O. Mott, counsel for the prisoner, contended that the stabbing was done in self-defense. The jury found a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy. The maximum penalty under the anticipated penalty of 16 months in the Penitentiary.

The following burglars were sentenced in General Sessions, Part I., yesterday: Michael McKenna, burglary, at No. 329 West Houston-st., seven years in the State Prison; John Plunkett, burglary, at No. 35 Ridge-street, Richard Stalker, burglary, at No. 39 Ninth-avenue, and John Copley, burglary, at No. 883 Seventh-avenue, were each sentenced by Recorder Hackett to four years in the State Prison.

On Feb. 20 a domestic named Ellen W. Maloy charged Mr. William S. Duke, of the Windsor Hotel, with having assaulted her. The alleged offense was committed in 1873, and the case had never before been dismissed by Police magistrates. Justice Morgan, before whom the last complaint was made, thought fit to hold the accused in $300 bail. The Grand Jury, yesterday, by a unanimous vote dismissed the complaint against Mr. Duke.

The proprietors and some of the employes of rival furniture establishments in the Bowery had a free fight yesterday, which attracted a large crowd to the neighborhood. Police were sent to the Tenth Precinct, and a platoon of Policemen, with Acting Capt. Charette at the head, soon appeared and dispersed the crowd. Patrick Coogan and Patrick Hannigan, two of the belligerents, were locked up in the Essex Market Police Court gave bail for examination.

The suit of Robert J. Wright against the Mayor, &c., was tried before Judge Potter and a jury, in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday. It seems that in 1872 the plaintiff sued the City for $3,725 62 for hay, grain, and oats furnished to the Police and Fire Departments. The special Board of Audit of 1872 audited the claim as $3,156 26, and the Controller and Mayor of that year signed it and was paid. He then sought, by the present action, to recover the remainder of his claim. The City, in answer, set up the audit and its payment as a bar. Judge Potter directed a verdict for the plaintiff, and Calver & Wright appeared for the plaintiff, and Charles P. Miller for the City.

The contest in regard to the division of the estate of the late Frederick Rollwagen was before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on application for the confirmation of the report of the three Commissioners who were appointed to make the division. The Commissioners reported in favor of giving a one-fourth share to each of the sons of the deceased, or their heirs. Seven grandchildren object to the division, claiming that their share of the estate was not given them. Malcolm Campbell, in behalf of the grandchildren, moved to send back the report to the Commissioners. George F. and J. C. Julius Langbein opposed the motion. The court reserved its decision.

THE POLICE PRECINCT RETURNS.

Sergt. Woodruff, of the Tombs Police Squad, in common with the Sergeants of the squads of other Police Courts yesterday received an order from Police Head-quarters instructing him in the future to hand the sealed returns from the various precincts under the court's jurisdiction to the Chief Clerk, or representative of the Presiding Justice, in case the latter is not present at the time of the arrival of the officers. The order is the result of the recent order requiring the Sergeants to deliver the returns to the Justice in person, created some surprise and was regarded as a final victory for the Justices in the contest which has for years been carried on between them and the Police Board. Its effect was immediately manifested in the increased expedition with which the business of the day was transacted.

A FEMALE THIEF CONVICTED.

A woman giving the name of Erminia Davis was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Lyon in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, charged with stealing several articles of wearing apparel, the property of Mrs. Annie Smith, of No. 304 Second-avenue. The accused had been employed as a domestic in the family of Mrs. Smith, and was suspected of stealing the missing articles. Detective Dorsey was called in, and after an interview with the accused, the latter gave him an order on the Occidental Hotel, corner Bowery and Broome-street, at which the stolen property was recovered. The jury found her guilty of petty larceny. On motion of Mr. Lyon, the prisoner was remanded to prisoner for sentence. The woman belongs to a family of extraordinary criminal notoriety, and her own history is a record of crime.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The suit brought by J. J. Townsend against the Mayor, &c., to test the constitutionality of the laws establishing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as well as the legality of the taxes levied to meet the appropriations of the board was called before Judge Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. Corporation Counsel Whitney answered ready for the defendants. On behalf of the plaintiff it was stated that Mr. Townsend is in Albany and desired to be present for the trial, and a platoon of Policemen, with Acting Capt. Charette at the head, soon appeared and dispersed the crowd. Patrick Coogan and Patrick Hannigan, two of the belligerents, were locked up in the Essex Market Police Court gave bail for examination.

Mr. Whitney suggested that the case should be held over until next week by which time he hoped to be able to agree with the plaintiff as to admitting any facts which might be necessary. So to move, leaving the legal questions alone to be argued.

MARE'S SMALLEY'S PETTY FORGERY.

On the 15th inst. Mark Smalley visited the residence of Peter Shaffer, No. 282 Mulberry-street, and presented a letter purporting to be signed by Shaffer, authorizing the bearer to receive two coats, a waistcoat, and a watch. Smalley received the property, and it was subsequently discovered that the letter was a forgery. In Part II. of the General Sessions yesterday Assistant District Attorney Rollins accepted the prisoner's plea of guilty, and Recorder Hackett imposed a penalty of two years and six months in the State Prison.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 21.—In the Court of Appeals the following business was transacted: No. 126—Kincaid vs. Archibald; argument resumed and concluded. No. 127—Schaefer vs. Henkel; argued by James A. Deering for appellant and by James Clark for respondent. No. 117—The Black River Insurance Company vs. the New-York State Loan &c. Company; argued by William A. Beach for appellant and by A. O'Brien for respondent. No. 116—Muller vs. McKesson; argued by Charles H. Mundy for appellant, and by Frederick A. Ward for respondent. The court then adjourned to the call of the calendar for Friday; Nos. 6, 42, 47, 181, 193, 196, 199, 200, and 202.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Moffitt vs. Stephenson; Smith vs. Smith; in the matter of Armstrong; in the matter of Russell; Counsellor vs. Ortal; in the matter of Seydam; Conley vs. the Hudson Coal Company.

Denied.—Greenfield vs. Wallach; Fink et al. vs. Nolt et al.

Leave to Renew.—Hay rack v. Rensting; already been opposed in supreme court—Judgment—Argued and submitted.

Referred.—Watson vs. Clark; Conley vs. Conley; Clayton Fishing Co. vs. Same.

Motion Denied.—If this is true I desire to know of some one who can identify him as a citizen or resident of the United States, and also whether the vessel is a foreign or an American vessel.

Granted.—The Mayor, &c.—I am of opinion that the defendant [illegible] is entitled to the relief asked for in all the taxable costs in the action up to the present time, inclusive of the costs of appeal and the Referee's fees.

Motion Denied.—The motion to strike out the answer as a demurrer and for judgment on the pleadings must be denied, with costs (See Sears vs. Wood, 7 Conn., 453.)

Motion Granted.—Under these circumstances there must be a reference to ascertain and report what amount should be allowed to the plaintiff for attorney and counsel fees, referred to John G. Lamprey, Esq., with instructions to proceed on two days' notice for preliminary meeting day to day unless the Referee, in his discretion, shall adjourn the same. See memorandum.

Motion Denied.—The motion to change the place of trial to Chemung County must therefore be granted, with ten dollars costs to abide the event.

Interlocutory as to Orendorf.—The motion to change the place of trial to Cattaraugus County is denied, but the plaintiff must give the stipulation as to the documentary evidence which is tendered in his affidavits; $10 costs to plaintiff.

By Judge Donohue.

Butler et al. vs. Bradley.—Motion for reargument denied, $10.

Gay vs. Marvin.—The order for extension will be modified by providing that the plaintiff have leave to notice for appeal and the issue to date as of to-day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Donohue.

Todd vs. Barras.—Settled. See amendments.

McKaney vs. Dillon.—Settled. See case and amendments.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Brown vs. Schoonmaker.—Case settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Findings Signed.—Holt vs. Bruggemann et al.; Smith, &c., vs. O'Brien et al.; Hoffman Fire Insurance Company vs. Tucker et al., (two cases).

Findings Filed.—Hall vs. ——; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Murphy et al.; Loomis vs. Taylor et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Motions Denied.—Lange vs. Gebe et al., (No. 1;) Fisher vs. Lange, (No. 2.) The sworn allegations of the affidavit of Kate Fisher, the plaintiff, that she is a resident of the United States, and also whether the vessel is a foreign or an American vessel.

Granted.—The Mayor, &c.—I am of opinion that the defendant [illegible] is entitled to the relief asked for in all the taxable costs in the action up to the present time, inclusive of the costs of appeal and the Referee's fees.

Motion Denied.—The motion to strike out the answer as a demurrer and for judgment on the pleadings must be denied, with costs (See Sears vs. Wood, 7 Conn., 453.)

Motion Granted.—Under these circumstances there must be a reference to ascertain and report what amount should be allowed to the plaintiff for attorney and counsel fees, referred to John G. Lamprey, Esq., with instructions to proceed on two days' notice for preliminary meeting day to day unless the Referee, in his discretion, shall adjourn the same. See memorandum.

*Motion to Change Venue

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Lester Wallack, Ms H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—MEMON—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Mlle. Marie Rose, Miss A. L. Cary, Mr. Tom Karl.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—A WIDOW HUNT—TOODLES—Mr. J. S. Clarke.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BACHELORS—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

STANDARD THEATRE.—MEMON—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Miss Ida Jeffreys, Mr. William Harris.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE EXILE—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—SERPENT AND THE DOVE.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND CONCEALITIES.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—BACKWOOD HORSES—EDUCATED DOGS. Day and Evening.

FOURTEENTH-STREET ARMORY.—CONCERT AND RECEPTION by the Twenty-second Regiment.

KURTZ GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No.* 1,258 *Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES *can be supplied from the Publication Office to all dealers on the direct line between New-York and New-Haven. A train carrying mail packages will leave the Grand Central Depot every Sunday morning at an early hour.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, areas of light rain, light variable winds, mostly from the north-east, and stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

Mr. WOOD'S interminable Tariff bill will probably not be reported till the 1st of April. It is certainly high time that the House should have a chance to give some decided indication of its purpose in regard to tariff legislation this session. It is all but certain that the Committee on Ways and Means have been wasting their efforts over a measure much too comprehensive to have any chance of adoption by this Congress, and, meanwhile, the business interests threatened by its provisions are kept in a state of uncertainty equally damaging to the national revenues and commercial revival. The committee have succeeded in arousing the opposition of so many interests, that the success of a motion to lay the bill on the table would produce a very general feeling of relief.

The testimony in the Smyth trial and the summing-up of counsel on both sides were concluded yesterday. Mr. JACOBS reserves his "conclusive" testimony for a special committee—a somewhat curious way of disposing of evidence said to be of vital importance to the trial now in progress. The friends of SMYTH express great confidence that he will be allowed to keep his place, and a large delegation of that busy class of persons known as "Conkling politicians" are said to be working at Albany for this result. In addition to Mr. SMYTH and Senator HARRIS, the entire system of State supervision of insurance has been on trial, and now the State Senate is arraigned before the bar of public opinion in connection with the case. It is to be hoped that all parties will not come out of the ordeal irretrievably damaged in reputation.

The *Tribune* showed the guiding hand, or rather the propelling foot, of JAY GOULD yesterday, in an article on "The Government Railroad Bargains." This article was devoted to a fulsome eulogy of Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS and a specious defense of his plan for swindling the people in the interest of the Pacific Railroads. What the *Tribune* calls an attempt to break the bargain entered into with these corporations, is simply an attempt to compel them to respect the spirit of their contract, which they have, heretofore, contrived to disregard. The plan of Mr. MATTHEWS proposes to give the railroads better terms than they got in the original bargain. It will certainly not be recommended to respectable men by the support of JAY GOULD'S newspaper.

The returns made by the Police Board regarding the balances of their unexpended appropriations for Police salaries and street cleaning are instructive. They show the very large savings made on both accounts in 1874 and 1875, and the very small saving effected last year. They show, also, how tempting a field for jobbery was presented by balances which could be used in payment of old and rotten claims without attracting the attention which would have been elicited by the appearance of such claims in the tax-levy. It appears that during the last few years $231 611 has been returned and deposited in the City Treasury from Police Department balances on the two accounts named, and yet the last report of the Controller shows that there was no trace of that amount remaining in August, 1877. The department itself has contrived to use, over and above its legal appropriations, $86,566 of its old balances, and it retains in its special bank account about $24,000 more, still available for manipulation by the Board of Apportionment. When Controller KELLY'S reply to Mr. BROOKS' resolution is sent in, we may have a clearer idea how the money not accounted for in the City balance sheet has been absorbed.

Hints which the semi-official Russian journals are beginning to let fall respecting "American sympathy and good-will," recall similar utterances of the St. Petersburg press during the Anglo-Russian disputes of 1870 and 1872. Now, as then, Russia's bold front is in some measure to be accounted for by the conviction which she has cherished ever since 1862, that in the event of any open breach with England, she may count upon the direct support of the United States, and the distracting of her adversary's attention by a swarm of privateers let loose from American ports. Such predictions may be found repeated again and again in the Russian journals of a few years back; and they are now reviving with the revival of the same political complications. But, in reality, it is difficult to see in what way England could now come to blows with Russia, even were she actually determined upon war. Without the consent of Germany, it would be no easy matter for her to enter the Baltic, and the Russian torpedoes in the Bosphorus are fast blocking up her only other avenue of assault. That Turkey herself could be again made the arena of the two combatants is out of the question, the probabilities being that the first English battalion landed in Roumelia would give the signal to the Porte to ally itself openly with Russia. The embarkation of Gen. GOURKHO'S staff for Odessa, the disbanding of the Servian auxiliaries, the promised evacuation of Roumelia within three months, show that Russia herself considers the danger as past, and with Turkey submissive, Germany friendly, Austria neutral, Montenegro planted like a sentinel at the threshold of Herzegovina, and Albania preparing to constitute itself an independent State under the protection of Italy, the Cabinet of St. Petersburg may well be satisfied with its last month's work.

Mr. JOHN I. DAVENPORT, who has been thrusting himself into notoriety of late by a refusal to consider anything less than a suite of eleven rooms as his proper accommodation in the Post Office building, is threatened with dispossession of his office as well as of his luxurious apartments. It has long been a wonder to people acquainted with the peculiar habits of Mr. DAVENPORT that the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court should be able to keep his place while defying at once the restraints of personal and official decorum. The most influential and respectable portion of the legal profession in this City have signed a petition in favor of the reinstatement of Mr. KENNETH G. WHITE in an office whose duties he discharged for many years with unimpeachable fidelity. Like some other active party "workers," Mr. DAVENPORT has presumed too much on his past services. He has disgusted respectable Republicans as much as his most faithful friends, and he has reached so low a level that his bondsmen will share the satisfaction of the public in seeing the office which he has disgraced taken out of his hands.

THE FISHERIES AWARD.

The official correspondence yesterday transmitted to the Senate substantially confirms Mr. BLAINE'S imputations upon the British Government in regard to the appointment of the third member of the Halifax Commission. No charge was made against Mr. DELFOSSE by the Maine Senator, and none is made now. Indeed, he appears in the light of an ill-used man, not a word having been said to him by Sir EDWARD THORNTON or Mr. FISH as to the objections that had been raised to his nomination for the position he finally filled. But the conduct of the British Government is susceptible of a much harsher interpretation than was put upon it by Mr. BLAINE. No reference is made in these papers to the reported declaration of Lord Ripon,—England's first representative in the Joint High Commission,—that neither Belgium nor Denmark should be asked to supply the third arbitrator in the fisheries business,—nor has any denial appeared in other quarters. On its face, moreover, the proviso excluding Belgium is reasonable. The identity of Danish and British interests is not apparent, and considering the cruel abandonment of Denmark, at a critical period, the presumption in favor of its sympathies with British claims is not strong. With Belgium the case is different. Various relations more or less close point to the conclusion that it is the last power in Europe which should be chosen to act the part of umpire where British pretensions are concerned. Lord Ripon's suggestion is an acknowledgment of this fact, and at the time it may easily have been accepted as conclusive. The London journals must not be angry, therefore, when the persistent urging of the Belgian Minister for the office which England's specially accredited representative at Washington said ought not to be filled by a Belgian, is on this side of the Atlantic considered suspicious.

The impression is strengthened by the papers now in the hands of the Senate. It has been the fashion in Canada to upbraid the United States for alleged dilatoriness in proceeding with the business preliminary to the work of the commission. We are now in possession of proof that the rebuke more properly belonged to the other side. Our State Department promptly followed the requisite legislation with a notification to Sir EDWARD THORNTON respecting a concurrent selection of the third Commissioner. The delay was on the part of Great Britain, and, as now seen, was not compatible with a very nice sense of honor. Our Government renewed its efforts, suggesting the Ministers of Russia, Spain, France, the Netherlands, Brazil, and Mexico, as a list from which any one might be taken. All were objected to, not because they were not capable or upright men, but on the ground, as Sir E. THORNTON said, that Canada preferred not to have a third arbitrator who was in close relations with the Government of this country. Then the British Minister, in spite of Lord Ripon's voluntary statement, and in utter violation of the rule which in the name of Canada he had laid down as a bar to each of the United States nominations, proposed the name of Mr. DELFOSSE. Mr. FISH declined the proposition, and in reply to another suggestion, that the commission should be held at The Hague, with a Dutch subject as the third member, he remarked: "I must frankly say that I considered the proposition as one intended to be rejected in order to throw the appointment on the Austrian Minister in London." It must be admitted that the construction thus put upon the course pursued by the British Government is borne out by appearances. The objection to all the American nominations on a ground equally applicable to Mr. DELFOSSE,—the nomination of that gentleman in defiance of the objection,—The Hague proposal, and all connected with it, are so many evidences of a desire on the part of Great Britain to postpone a decision until concurrence was no longer required, with an apparent consciousness of its ability then to control the commission. The trick succeeded. The British Government had its own nominee put in, and the commission began its sittings with two of its members in the interest of Canada.

Mr. FISH'S acquiescence in the proceeding was in our judgment an error. The treaty vested in the Austrian Minister in London a power which, in a certain contingency, he exercised, and therefore, it may be said, Mr. FISH had no alternative. But there can be no obligation to concur in a piece of sharp practice, which is exactly what the proceeding of the British Government amounted to; and the least our Secretary of State should have done was to protest against the appointment and the manner in which it had been brought about. The award, foreordained as it seems to have been, might not have been changed, but public attention would have been directed to the want of judicial disinterestedness in the organization of the commission, and to the doubt thus cast upon the moral efficacy of its decision. All we can now do with reference to this phase of the subject is to remind our Northern neighbors, and our critics beyond the sea, of facts and inferences that form a not over-flattering commentary on their pretensions to superior virtue.

Of course, the general considerations involved in the award are not affected by this preliminary sharp dealing. Mr. FISH was caught napping, and, as far as business goes, that is the end of the Delfosse affair. Whether an award rendered by two of the three Commissioners is binding, or whether unanimity is required, is a question which even the dictum of Prof. WOOLSEY does not decide. The authorities he cites expound the Roman law. The authorities cited by Mr. BLAINE set forth the English practice, and England, assuredly, owes some respect to its own lawyers. The argument of the Professor—that the decision of a majority is binding unless the treaty declares otherwise—is impaired by the fact that the treaty does affirm the majority rule in providing for the Geneva Commission, but is silent on the point in connection with the Halifax Commission. The silence may be merely a result of the slipshod style in which that part of the treaty relating to the fisheries is drawn up. But we know that before the commission met, and while its labors were in progress, prominent Canadians avowed that, under the treaty, the award would not be binding upon them against their will. The point raised here is simply the point which the Canadians themselves suggested.

Whatever may be the decision of Congress as to the payment of the award, we trust that care will be taken to emphasize the reasons for dissatisfaction with its terms, and to guard against the possibility of payment being considered a precedent as to the compensation fairly due for the privileges acquired under the treaty. The arrangement has but six years more to run, and Great Britain may rest assured that it will not be renewed on the present basis. Canada has sore need of the money and this country may consent to pay it, but the farce of the Halifax Commission cannot be played twice at our expense.

MR. SHERMAN'S PLAN.

On the 19th inst. Mr. SHERMAN laid before the Senate Committee his plan for resuming specie payments, as he is pleased to call it, on the 1st of next January. It is not reassuring. It is as follows: To accumulate as much coin—gold and silver—as possible, the amount being estimated by him at $140,000,000; on the 1st of January to redeem in either gold or silver, at the option of the Treasury, the legal-tender notes which may be presented; thereafter to reissue the notes, as it may seem advisable, for which, his power, up to $300,000,000 appears to him undoubted. As a means of aiding this process he asks Congress to authorize him, first, to sell 4 per cent. bonds at par for notes. The notes to be reissued for the purchase of 6 per cent. bonds; second, to authorize him, after Oct. 1, to receive the notes in payment of Customs duties.

We repeat that, either with or without the additional legislation asked from Congress, the plan of the Secretary does not appear to us reassuring; on the contrary, we regard it as fallacious, illusory, and dangerous. The Treasury held on March 1 $71,775,860 in coin. available to its own uses. Of this, only $62,672,246 was in gold coin and gold bullion. The remainder was made up of fractional silver coin, $5,972,895, and silver bullion, $3,130,718. In round numbers, the Treasury had, on March 1, $63,000,000 of gold and $9,000,000 fractional silver coin and silver bullion. To increase this amount to $140,000,000 the Government has its purchases of silver for coinage into the new dollars, amounting probably to $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 at the outside; its coin revenues, which are indeterminable, and its power to sell bonds for par. With the most successful employment of these resources, it will have on Jan. 1 $100,000,000 gold and $40,000,000 of silver in various forms. Against this it will have from $320,000,000 to $340,000,000 of notes. Outside the available fund in the Treasury, the largest estimate of the gold and silver now in the country is $208,000,000, and if the Secretary adds $68,000,000 to his stock, there is not likely to be much added to that outside. The circulation to be redeemed by the national banks is, in round numbers, $300,000.000, which the Secretary expects will be increased to $325,000,000 by the end of the year. We should then have the following balance between our paper currency and coin:

Government Notes	$320,000,000	
Bank-notes	325,000,000	
		$645,000,000
Gov't coin and bullion	$140,000,000	
Outside coin and bul'n.	208,000,000	
		348,000,000
Excess of notes		$297,000,000

Can a paper currency be redeemed and kept at par with less than one-half its value in precious metals? Of course, if every one wanted actual redemption, it could not be. All depends, then, on whether the confidence of the country can be brought and kept to a point where actual redemption will not be demanded. How does the plan of the Secretary tend to influence this feeling? In our opinion, it does not tend to strengthen it, but the reverse. It tends constantly to undermine it, and to bring the Treasury to the crucial moment with insufficient resources on the one hand, and on the other, with powerful, wide-spread, and intense motives operating to drain it of the resources which it may possess.

In the first place, the resources of the Treasury will not be of a clear and undoubted value. They will consist partly of gold and partly of silver, which latter will bear an uncertain value. No one will know whether the greenback will be worth its face in silver or in gold, and the first condition of safety for the Treasury is the general conviction that the greenbacks are and will remain equal in available value to gold.

In the second place, as the notes are not to be canceled, but are only to be exchanged for gold and silver coin, and then paid out again, the immediate effect of the arrival of the 1st of January will be to inflate the currency enormously—by more than one-fifth. One hundred and forty millions of coin will be added to the currency, and nothing will be taken away; at least, it is possible that nothing will be taken away. Every business man with wit enough to reckon the number of days in a month, will know this fact beforehand; he will also know that the tendency of such a sudden and large inflation will be to depreciate the least valuable of the then components of the currency, namely, the paper, and to make the more valuable, gold, more and more desirable. The tendency, therefore, will be constantly growing stronger to get rid of paper and to lay hold on gold, and any banking corporation which neglected to protect the interests of its stockholders and its depositors by such a course, would be guilty of inexcusable negligence. The result would be that the Treasury would either be rapidly denuded of its gold, as well as of its silver, or that redemption would be a sham.

We have said that it would be quite possible to reach specie resumption and to maintain specie payments, even with the coin which is likely to be in the country. But for that purpose it would be absolutely necessary that the policy of the Treasury should be firm and unwavering; that it should steadily increase its gold reserve by every means in its power, and especially by the sale of bonds at whatever rate of interest should be found to be necessary; and, finally, that it should be clearly understood by the country that every dollar of the legal-tender currency redeemed should be canceled and disappear forever. Under the operation of these conditions there might be risk in resuming specie payments; but the risk would be reduced to the lowest possible point, and could be met by Congress if actually necessary. Resumption on this plan would be a substitution of coin for paper. Every dollar redeemed would be added to the coin and deducted from the paper. By the time $150,000,000 of notes were redeemed the remainder would be balanced by the increased amount of coin in circulation, and long before that point was reached the employment of paper in the business of the country would make it equal in value to coin. Moreover, the bank-notes being redeemable in legal tenders, and the latter, as they were redeemed becoming constantly smaller in volume than the former, the bank-notes would tend to maintain the same value as paper. This process, which we believe to be the only one which can succeed, is not the policy of the Secretary. It will not be imposed upon him by Congress. It remains to be seen whether the financial leaders of the country have courage and intelligence enough to adopt a course which will protect their interests from the dangers with which both Congress and the Secretary threaten them.

DELUSIVE RETRENCHMENT.

The country is slowly learning how hollow were the pretenses of reform with which the Democrats in Congress went into the last national canvass. To use the words of one of their own speakers, the issues of the canvass were chiefly material. That is to say, the Democrats based their arguments for a change of political complexion in the Administration on the ground that dollars and cents had been wasted by the Republicans, and that dollars and cents would be saved by the Democrats. In the midst of all this outcry, the Democratic Party had gained an ascendency in the House, which they have since barely managed to keep. The party went to the country with the cry of "reform," and asserting that Democratic economy in the House, under the leadership of Mr. RANDALL, had actually resulted in saving $40,000,000 to the National Treasury. For the purpose of argument, we may admit that the amount has been pared from the regular annual appropriation bills. But how has that saving been effected? There is scarcely a branch of the Government which has not suffered in consequence of the withholding of the annual supplies. We say "withholding," because money has been temporarily withheld, which must eventually be paid. That is the whole case.

In the Navy Department, for example, there is a certain number of enlisted men, and a certain number of officers. The men are enlisted for long terms; their number cannot be materially reduced until those terms have expired, though certain small reductions do take place from natural causes, when recruiting is stopped. The officers, on the other hand, have made binding contracts with the Government, and the Government has covenanted with them to pay them certain amounts of money, according to rank. There is no honorable way of reducing the force of commissioned officers, line and staff, except by retiring a portion of these officers; and even in that event, the retired officers would draw a reduced pay. The pay-rolls, therefore, must foot up—so many men and officers, so many dollars. There is no getting away from this. Yet the Democratic House of Representatives, knowing that the Secretary of the Navy could not pay the officers and men in the naval service with a smaller amount of money than that represented in the footings of the pay-rolls, deliberately struck off $2,000,000 from that particular item in the Appropriation bill. It is precisely as if a master-builder who had hired 100 men at $2 per day should give his foreman $150, when night came, and tell him to pay off his laborers with that sum, and no more. Of course, there was a deficiency. A small saving was effected, but when Congress met one year ago, after the election was over, the pay-rolls were still short to the amount of $1,850,000. The Democrats confessed their trickery by putting back $1,000,000 without a word. The balance is yet to be restored.

What was true of the Navy Department was true of several branches of the public service. This case was more readily understood by the people than most others, because it was one which admitted of no possible muddling or concealment. A similar game was played with the Army Appropriation bill, and officers who had to live by their profession were obliged to borrow money until Congress should pay them. In one or two instances men who had a higher sense of national honor than the demagogues who managed the House of Representatives, volunteered to advance money to officers, without interest or charges, until such time as Congress might see fit to pay them. The contemptible charlatans who had thrown discredit on the country and on Congress, meanwhile, went into the elections with the lying pretext that they had "retrenched." How true this was in the Postal service, when the printed blanks needed for daily business were not forthcoming, and when the facilities to which the people had long been accustomed were withdrawn, it is not necessary now to say. How true this was, too, of the life-saving service on the Atlantic coast, left poorly manned and equipped, many fatal shipwrecks have abundantly attested.

Of course, there must come a day of reckoning. Deficiencies must eventually be met. The House has passed a bill to cover its own "deficiencies" to the amount of $40,000, and in the so-called General Deficiency Appropriation bill, now pending in that body, there is another item of $20,000 for the same purpose. We do not pretend to say that this sum of $60,000, in addition to the large amount annually appropriated, is an extravagance; but it is certain that it is designed to cover up something. The Deficiency bills now before Congress amount to many millions, and these millions are to be put back as stealthily as may be, to replace sums dishonestly withheld for speculative political purposes. A party of legislative shysters may withhold the pay lawfully due the sailors, soldiers, and officers employed under the laws of the United States; they may refuse to appropriate the money needed to carry the mails and print money-orders; but, some day these deficiencies must be filled, and the final act of appropriating the needed funds is a confession of dishonesty. This House is now engaged in proving how false were the pretenses on which the Democracy went to the country, in 1876, with the cry of "Retrenchment and Reform."

SCIENTIFIC MENDACITY.

The dog is a noble animal. No one who has kept a dog in his cellar and noticed the way in which the intelligent beast lays hold of the man who comes to inspect the gas-meter can help loving and admiring him. Of course, the more we can improve the dog physically, mentally, and morally the better, and hence every effort at developing new and improved breeds of dogs ought to be warmly welcomed.

Scientific persons also, as well as dogs, deserve, as a general rule, our respect and admiration. Science, if indulged in moderately by men who have strength of mind enough to avoid all mathematical excesses, is a useful and pleasing thing. Every honest and fair-minded man prefers to put confidence in scientific persons, rather than to view them with doubt and suspicion. Nevertheless, it is undeniable that at times certain scientific persons will make assertions which are utterly incredible. Such, it is sad to say, is the conduct of the Scientific Person who, in the last number of the *Scientific American*, has described a new breed of dog, which he calls "an improved saw-mill dog." The ordinary saw-mill dog, although of mixed and indefinite breed, is a useful animal, and can be trained to catch small pieces of timber that go adrift, as well as to warn children away from the buzz-saw. An improved saw-mill dog would, undoubtedly, be very acceptable, but the alleged animal described by the Scientific Person in question is not merely unprofitable, but is so thoroughly impossible as to be an affront to human intelligence. It is a public duty to expose the mendacious character of this description, and to convict the writer of the unparalleled impudence of which he has ventured to be guilty.

He begins, with a certain degree of moderation, by informing us that the "improved saw-mill dog" is constructed of "the best material, is strong and durable, has very few joints, and retains the log with great firmness." While we do not at once perceive what is gained by diminishing the number of joints with which Nature originally provided dogs, there is nothing in the statement just quoted which is absolutely incredible. The writer, however, soon yields to the temptation to play upon public credulity, and informs us that the dog's teeth "are easily taken out and sharpened, or replaced by duplicates!" Is this credible? Who ever heard of taking out a dog's teeth, sharpening them, and returning them to their sockets; or of putting artificial teeth in a dog's mouth? Even were such a thing possible, it would be an atrocious act of cruelty. The Scientific Fabulist, however, is quite willing to be thought guilty of cruelty to animals. He proceeds to say that "shafts"—meaning, of course, clubs—are "convenient and effective in forcing the dogs on to the log and holding them with a relentless grip." That is to say, the poor animals are to be beaten until they bite so deeply in the log which they are required to hold that they may be said to be "forced into it." We don't believe a word of this, for mendacious as the Scientific Person is, he cannot be as cruel as he pretends to be.

He next proceeds to tell us that the dog is "made to slide on an upright bar." This is mere nonsense. A dog might be trained to slide on a nearly horizontal bar, but to make him slide on an upright bar would be impossible. What does this man mean by his preposterous stories? Does he suppose that we are all as ignorant as Western statesmen, or as credulous as Communists? He pretends that the dog's "lower end is pivoted to the knee, and that the upper end will recede and allow large logs to come back." O! it is, is it? How would the Scientific Person like to have himself pivoted in a similar way; and if so pivoted would his upper end recede and allow large logs to come back? Does he expect us to believe that logs are intelligent; that they will run away when the dog is at large, and will have courage to return when they see that he is securely pivoted? It is positively blood-curdling to read the atrocious falsehoods which this shameless person tries to palm off upon us.

The dog's fore-legs are courteously spoken of as arms. This is unobjectionable, but when intelligent men are told that these arms are "made adjustable by spring pins," and can be lengthened or shortened at pleasure, the desire to go and kill the audacious author of such atrocious stories can hardly be restrained. Think of lengthening or shortening a dog's fore-legs at pleasure, either with spring pins or with early Summer needles! This is too much. Of course, this is a free country, and a man has a right to free speech, provided he always expresses the sentiments of the majority; but are our homes to be polluted with pretended scientific statements concerning alleged dogs with adjustable fore-legs? If science has come to this, let Mr. COMSTOCK look to it. The United States mails must not and shall not be used to disseminate monstrous scientific falsehoods subversive of the very first principles of canine anatomy.

Toward the end of his description the scientific moral monster became incoherent. He alludes without any explanation to a "board dog" who, it appears, is "carried in a socket." This may be madness combined with mendacity, and in all probability it is. Then we are told that "the single dog"—what single dog?—"with straight tooth or bit is easily kept in order and easily operated." Who ever saw the contrary? Any dog, whether single or wedded, can be kept in order without the slightest trouble if his owner understands the nature and habits of dogs. The Scientific Person, however, may have alluded to the docility of the single dog in order to contrast him with what he calls "improved yielding spring dogs," for he goes on to say that the latter "catch the under side of the cant and hold its lower edge." This man must die. There is nothing else that will satisfy an outraged public. Who ever heard of "improved yielding spring dogs," and what in the name of zoology and saw-mills is "the under side of the cant"? We know what scientific cant is, and that it is as disgusting as religious cant, but how can its under side be seized by Spring or Fall or Winter dogs? If there are any improved yielding Spring dogs in existence with a fondness for seizing the under side of things, let them be loosed upon the Scientific Munchausen and kept in operation. Such is the very mildest punishment which should be inflicted upon him.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gov. Fairbanks has designated Friday, April 5, as Fast Day in Vermont.

A Georgia paper reports that there is a manifest increase of insanity in that State.

Mr. Abbott Lawrence is President of the Massachusetts Children's Protective Society.

A dog saved the Beverly (Mass.) National Bank from being robbed a few nights ago.

Reports come that thousands of acres of wheat have been sown in Southern Minnesota.

The tramp is beginning to weary of cold turkey, and is asking for Spring lamb with mint sauce.

The estate of the late William Welch, of Philadelphia, exclusive of real estate, is inventoried at $368,218.

Forty-five persons were made ill by the water from the foul well in Richford, Vt., and five died from its effects.

Congressman Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, has announced that he will be a candidate for a renomination.

The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* looks for the building of 245 miles of railroad in Minnesota this year, making nearly 2,500 miles in the State.

The Syracuse *Courier* has been persuaded to print S. S. Cox's "civil service reform" speech in full—six and a half solid columns. Wail for the proof-reader.

The Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women is trying to raise $40,000 to found a professorship in Boston University, to be filled by a woman.

A Baltimore woman pinched a school-boy's arm, and he is threatened with death from osteosarcoma in consequence. His parents refused to have his arm amputated, as the surgeons advised.

A Texas newspaper says: "The jury in the Dill murder case failed to agree that calling a negro out of his house, tying him, hanging him, and cutting his throat is murder in the first degree. Experience alone can teach them."

The Portland *Oregonian* of the 6th inst. has this frank utterance: "Oregon has wheat to sell, or expects to have after next harvest, and wants a big price. Therefore Oregon denounces England as a coward because she don't fight."

The Smithsonian Institution has lately received some Indian relics from the mounds in Florida, and with them a piece of gold rudely beaten into a representation of the head of a woodpecker, which is said to be the first specimen of gold found among the remains of the aboriginal tribes of America.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that private correspondence which passed between Hon. E. B. Washburne and Mr. H. H. Houghton, of Galena, three months ago, and which is now made public for the first time, shows that the ex-Minister to France then announced in the most emphatic manner his determination not to become a candidate for the United States Senatorship as the successor of Gov. Oglesby.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Observer* continues to be in trouble because the State law requires the election of Congressmen to be held in August, and the Federal law demands that they shall be chosen in November. In a long article it says: "The titles of our members to seats in the next Congress must be so clear that not even the most pronounced and unscrupulous Radical majority in that body will dare attempt to cast doubt on them. If trouble comes at all it will come *from an utterly unscrupulous* Radical *majority*. Nor must we forget that the dominant party in the House in 1879, if they choose to move in this matter, *will have the example of the Democratic majority* in the present House. Colorado is to-day refused representation by a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives for the reason that there was a conflict between the State and Federal laws as to the day of the election of its member."

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21.—The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day, Hon. James M. Collins, of North Providence, presiding. The present incumbents of the State offices were nominated for re-election by acclamation without a dissenting voice. For Governor, Charles C. Van Zandt; Lieutenant-Governor, Albert Howard; Secretary of State, Joshua M. Addeman; Attorney-General, Willard Sayles; General Treasurer, Samuel Clark. After the appointment of the State Central Committee the convention adjourned, following the usual custom of passing no political resolutions.

THE DARTMOUTH COLLEGE TROUBLES.

HANOVER, N. H., March 11.—Charles M. Cooke, a ringleader in the recent hazing, who was held in default of $1,000 bail, escaped from custody last night. President Bartlett issued a circular this morning offering $100 for the arrest of Cooke, and $100 for Isaac G. Barrett, who fled on Monday night to escape arrest. Cooke came from Norwich, Conn., and Barrett from San Francisco.

STATE AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

A SUCCESSFUL LOBBY TRICK.

DELAYING A BILL FOR ABATING THE HUNTER'S POINT NUISANCES—ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT BILL—A TABULAR STATEMENT OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF POLICE AND STREET-CLEANING APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—Nearly everybody in New-York, and certainly all those who dwell east of Fifth-avenue, from Twenty-third-street up nearly to Harlem, are distressingly familiar with the abominable stenches which emanate from oil refineries, rendering establishments, fat-boiling factories, and like places, which line the Brooklyn bank of the East River. Though only occasionally perceptible in the Winter months, when the warm weather commences the disgusting and sickening odors from these establishments settle down like a thick fog on the east side of the City, poisoning the lives of the poor people who dwell near the river, and penetrating even to the wealthy region of Murray Hill. Year after year the Board of Health of New-York have tried to get authority to reach these places, but every effort has been defeated. Whatever shape the bill took which that board sent to Albany to get passed, the owners of these places always found it out, and by all the tricks known to the lobby, have defeated it. The bill which Mr. McDONOUGH, of the Seventeenth City District, brought in this session, will be seen to be as fair a proposition as could be made. It does nothing more than give the Board of Health of New-York a standing in the Brooklyn courts. The board asks only that it may apply to the courts there in the same way that it would apply to a New-York court; and in return, the Brooklyn Board of Health is, for the same causes, given a standing in the New-York courts. The bill is short and explicit, as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever the Board of Health of any incorporated city in this State shall find or be of opinion, and shall so declare, that from or by reason of any pursuit, matter, or manufactory situate without the limits of such city, or by reason of the nature or condition of sewerage, drainage, or ventilation of the same, or connected therewith, there is or will be injury or danger to the life or health of inhabitants of such city, or is or will be pollution of the air or water supply of such city, or a nuisance injuriously affecting the same or the inhabitants thereof, it shall be the duty of such Board of Health to make written application to the Board of Health of such adjoining locality, to take cognizance of and to abate the same within 30 days of the service of such notice, and in the event of the neglect or refusal of such Board of Health to take such action as required, the Board of Health socomplaining may make application to a Justice of the Supreme Court of the judicial district, or to the County Court of the county wherein such pursuit, matter, or manufactory is situate or is carried on, for relief in the premises.

SEC. 2. Upon such application the court or officer to whom the same is made, upon satisfactory proof of the substantial truth of the matter complained of, may order the persons or bodies corporate owning or carrying on such matters, or responsible therefor, or in charge or occupation of the buildings or premises used in such business, matter, or pursuit, to show cause before such court or officer, at a specified time and place, why the relief applied for should not be granted; and may also temporarily enjoin the continuance of the matters so complained of, and upon the return of such order to show cause or the hearing thereupon, such court may order the summary abatement of the matters so complained of, or grant such other or further relief as shall appear to be just in the premises.

Mr. McDONOUGH introduced the bill on the 23d of January; it was referred to the Committee on Public Health; that committee held it for three weeks, waiting for certain Brooklyn parties to be heard upon it. They were always coming, but never came, and at last the committee reported the bill to the House, and recommended its passage. It has been waiting its turn on the general order calendar until this morning, when Mr. Morris B. Flynn, of the Seventh Brooklyn District, put in a resolution that it be recommitted to the Committee on Public Health, giving as a reason for this that some people from Brooklyn wanted to be heard upon it. Mr. McDONOUGH tried to protest, but the resolution was adopted, the House not understanding or caring much about the matter, and only a few members voting on either side. Mr. Flynn is a young gentleman whose character and standing forbid the idea of his lending himself to any lobby schemes; he may be acquitted of any suspicion in this direction; but, nevertheless, the resolution he offered is a lobby trick of the most patent and flagrant description. Where a motion to recommit for further hearing is made in good faith, it is invariably accompanied with the proviso that "such bill shall retain its place on general orders." Without this it loses it; and when the committee reports it back to the House. The bill goes to the foot of the calendar, the skillful lobbyist waits until the last possible moment, and then puts in a resolution to recommit without the proviso, which, if carried, certainly delays the bill several weeks, and perhaps virtually kills it by delay. The remarkable thing about this particular resolution was that as it was originally drawn by Mr. Flynn it had the saving clause attached, but it was erased with pencil. As this is about the fourth or fifth session in which bills for the purpose of reaching these abominable Hunter's Point nuisances have been shuffled out of the way by just such tricks as this, it would seem to be about time for the New-York delegation to unite in some active measures. The present bill may still be saved if they go the right way to work. Ex-Senator COE, of Brooklyn, is the person who is here working against the bill.

The bill relating to the funded indebtedness of New-York was considered in Committee of the Whole this morning; but, Mr. Daly and Mr. Fish both stating that they might have some amendments to offer, it was progressed. Afterward, they consented to withdraw opposition, and on motion of Mr. Brooks, the committee was discharged from its further consideration, and the bill was ordered to a third reading by general consent.

The unfortunate bill to enlarge the powers of the Board of Apportionment, which has been mysteriously hanging in the Committee on Cities since the beginning of the session, was the subject of another attack this morning, and quite an ingenious one. Mr. Fish offered a resolution reciting that there was such a bill pending, and that whereas grave doubts having arisen whether the act authorizing the creation of that board (the City charter of 1873) be constitutional, therefore, the Attorney-General of the State be called upon to give his opinion upon the subject. This bill cuts down the tax rate of the City for the present year from 2.55 to 2.35, thereby effecting a saving of $1,750,000, in round numbers, but by the present outlook it might seem that there was a slim chance of the committee letting go its grip upon it. The Anti-Tammany members are howling against the bill because it enlarges the powers of the board. Mr. Fish also presented a long tabular statement, sent up by the Police Commissioners in response to Mr. Brooks' resolution, showing the appropriations for the department, the unexpended balances, and the transfers of money for each year. It was laid on the table and ordered printed. The following is a verbatim copy of the "Recapitulation:"

RECAPITULATION.

Unexpended Balances of the Appropriations for the Police Fund and Bureau of Street-cleaning.

Police fund for 1873	$1,506 39		
Bureau Street-cleaning	965 34—	$2,471 73	
Police fund for 1874	89,547 47		
Street-cleaning fund '74	80,995 45—	170,542 92	
Police fund for 1875	35,739 35		
Street-cleaning fund for 1875	1,225 07—	36,964 32	
Police fund for 1876	30,897 80		
Bureau street-cleaning for 1876	285 01—	31,182 83	
Police fund for 1877	100 08		
Street-cleaning for 1877	5,497 24—	5,597 32	
Total			$246,759 10

Recapitulation of Amounts Returned and Deposited in the City Treasury.

Police fund for 1873 and 1874	$91,053 86	
Street-cleaning fund for 1873 and 1874	46,837 14—	$137,891 00
Police fund for 1875	27,925 67	
Street-cleaning fund for 1875	53,719 89—	81,645 55
Police fund for 1876	3,793 28	
Street-cleaning fund for 1876	8,282 12—	12,075 40
Total		$231,611 95

*Recapitulation of Amounts Transferred from one Account to another

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to the House. In its new form the bill is a great improvement on the old, and is so guarded that the provisions of the excise law can be enforced.

The Committee on Cities held a long session this afternoon. Messrs. John Taylor Johnston and Stephen H. Weiss appeared to speak for the bill providing for the completion and fitting up of the museum in the Park. Some doubts were raised regarding the constitutionality of the bill, but Mr. John H. Strahan, who was present, suggested a way out of the difficulty, and it was agreed to amend the bill as he suggested. Mr. Daly's bill for making the Controller and Register ex-officio members was opposed by Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury and Mr. Edward Cooper. Mr. Daly's bill for reorganizing the City Government throughout was advocated by Mr. John D. Townsend, who strenuously urged the enlargement of the powers of local officers, declaring that the State Legislature should levy the taxes for the City. Mr. Cooper also spoke for the bill. Mr. Strahan spoke in opposition, and so did Cities S. Potter. The Street-cleaning bill, introduced by Mr. Amor for the Municipal Society, was advocated by Messrs. Thatcher W. Adams and Jackson S. Schultz. Gen. Smith, of the Police Board, also gave his views upon street-cleaning. The committee will hold an executive session to-morrow morning.

REGULAR BUSINESS IN THE SENATE

A MEMORIAL REGARDING RAILROAD DISCRIMINATIONS — TAXATION IN NEW-YORK CITY—A NEW EXCISE BILL.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Senate took up the regular order of business at 12 o'clock. Several petitions were presented for the passage of the One-cent Ferry bill. Mr. Turner presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, of New-York, relative to the unjust discriminations and other defects existing in the management of the railroads chartered by the State, in the carrying of freights, accompanied by a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a committee of five, with power to inquire into and report concerning alleged abuses in the management of railroads. The resolutions were tabled under the rule.

The following bills were passed: Conferring additional powers on Boards of Supervisors. Providing for the introduction of an improved system of steam towage on canals.

The following bills were reported favorably: Defining exemptions from taxation of public buildings in Brooklyn. Changing the boundary lines of Hempstead, Queens County.

Mr. Ecclesine introduced the bill, offered in the Assembly on Jan. 23, relative to certain indebtedness of the City of New-York. Also, a bill providing that there shall be raised by taxation in 1879 in New-York City an amount not exceeding a sum equal to 2.55 per cent upon the values of property as fixed by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for said city for the year 1878. The Board of Estimate may reduce and regulate the salaries of all officers or other persons paid from the Treasury of said City other than officers whose salaries are fixed by the Constitution.

Mr. Robertson introduced a bill providing that the Controller of New-York and the Treasurer of Westchester County shall meet and determine the amount the latter shall receive from the County of New-York for taxes and assessments that remained unpaid at the time of the annexation of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge. In case of failure to meet, the Treasurer of Westchester may commence action in the Supreme Court against New-York.

Senator Hopkins introduced a bill providing for the appointment of Commissioners of Excise the same as in the act of 1857, and making the Excise Commissioners County Commissioners, with salaries not to exceed $1,500, to be fixed by the Supervisors. The Commissioners in cities shall give bonds in $50,000 for the faithful discharge of their duties. It retains the distinction between hotel and saloon licenses, and compels the license to give bonds in $500 with two sureties, and provides that all violations of the law shall work a forfeiture of the bond. The bond required of a store-keeper provides, among other things, that he will not sell, or allow to be sold, any liquors to be drunk upon his premises; retains the power to grant licenses to sell ale and beer, and compels the licensee in such cases to give bonds that during the time he sells ale and beer under a beer license he will not sell any stronger liquors than those of which forfeits the bond. The bill also provides that hotel-keepers in villages shall keep forage, &c., for the accommodation of travelers, and in cities all necessary accommodations for guests. The local option is extended to counties instead of towns. The Civil Damage act is changed a little, holding the licensee responsible for all actual damages which a person has committed by reason of the sale of liquor to him, and makes the landlord also liable for damages following an unlawful sale; gives a wife a right of action in her own name against any one who shall sell her husband or child liquors after she has forbidden it, and awards for a penalty of $50 for each offense; makes it the duty of the Commissioners to prosecute for all violations of the law, and makes it a misdemeanor for them to neglect to prosecute. It also makes it a misdemeanor to grant licenses in any other way than as provided for in the act; leaves out the 20 freeholders clause, and compels the applicant to file an affidavit stating, among other things, that he has not knowingly violated any of the provisions of the Excise law during the previous year.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE CHARTER TINKERS STILL AT WORK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 21, 1878.

The Democracy are still casting about for means of accomplishing the partisan designs with which they entered upon the session. They are not satisfied with the proposition to enact a general law for the government of cities, because they cannot by means of such a law make the descriminations here and there without which their task is useless. A conclave of Democratic lawyers assembled in Jersey City yesterday to discuss the situation and devise, if possible, means of helping the party out of the dilemma in which the Supreme Court has placed them. They are not satisfied, either, to allow the Newark City decision rest where it is. Ex-Gov. Bedle made an application to the court to permit the case to be taken on appeal to the Court of Errors; but Judge Van Syckle did not see fit to grant it. To get behind Judge Van Syckle's refusal, a Mr. Robertson introduced into the Senate asking the writ of error a writ of right. Senator Rabe introduced the bill, and an attempt will probably be made to rush it through under suspension of the rules, so as to get the case before the Court of Errors before they adjourn for the term. Meanwhile, the chagrined politicians are denouncing the bench which decided the Newark case in no measured terms.

Senator Rabe has also introduced a general bill for the government of cities which provides for the election in every city in the State, by the city at large, of all elective boards, and for minority representation in such cases. It has the particular merit of legislating no one out of office. It provides that boards of Aldermen, Common Councils, Boards of Education and Public Works, where elective, shall be deemed city officers, and elected by the whole city at large. When there are more than two vacancies electors shall vote only for a number equal to two-thirds of the number to be elected, and when but two occur each voter may cast his ballot for the whole number.

The visiting statesmen from the New-York Legislature, 18 in number, and headed by Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, arrived here last night, in charge of the committee from this Legislature and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

Both houses have adjourned till Monday—the Senate till 3 o'clock P. M., the House till 3:30 P. M.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 22—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest in the lake region and lowest in Florida where a storm centre has developed not showing much energy. Rain has fallen in the North-west, lake region, and Florida. There has been but a slight change in temperature. Northerly winds prevail in New-England and the East Gulf States; elsewhere they are slight and variable. The Mississippi River has fallen one foot at Cairo, the Ohio two feet at Cincinnati, and the Cumberland 14 inches at Nashville.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, possibly veering to south-easterly, stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

For the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, areas of light rain, light variable winds, mostly from the north-east, and stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, north-east veering to north-west winds, stationary temperature, and falling followed by rising barometer.

For the East Gulf States cloudy weather, rain areas, northerly winds, followed by clearing weather, stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northerly, veering at the west stations to warmer southerly, winds, and stationary or higher pressure.

For the West Gulf States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly from the south, and rising followed by falling barometer.

For the lake region partly cloudy weather, cold northerly, shifting to warmer south-easterly winds, and falling, followed by stationary or falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northerly, shifting to warmer southerly winds, and falling barometer.

The Mississippi River at and below Memphis will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at St. Marks and Key West.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
6 A. M.	29°	34°	3:30 P. M.	50°	42°
9 A. M.	29°	32°	6 P. M.	44°	40°
12 M.	27°	39°	9 P. M.	40°	40°
3 P. M.	48°	41°	12 P. M.	44°	39°

Average temperature yesterday.....36½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....40½°

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

OPERA AT BOOTH'S.

Mme. Marie Rôze's second appearance at Booth's Theatre and in this City took place last evening, and brought together almost as large and quite as fashionable an audience as her début on Tuesday. She sang *Marguerite* in "Faust," and her performance deepened materially the excellent impression as to her gifts and talent wrought when "La Favorita" was the opera. *Her Marguerite* is a very fine representation, symmetrical, fascinating, powerful at two or three stages of the proceedings, and marked throughout by thought, refinement, and elegance. A personation in which the arts of the *comédienne* are more continuously and happily blended with the vocal charm and methods of the prima donna it would be hard to find, and while some *dilettanti* may prefer work of extraordinary but fitful brilliancy, not a few lovers of music and the drama will like to keep in memory portrayals such as the one under notice, and conspicuous chiefly by nice proportion, delicacy, and finish. Mme. Rôze, of course, takes the realistic view of *Marguerite*, and adheres steadfastly to its requirements. Her *Marguerite* is, therefore, thoroughly human, though as free from coarseness as the character is intended to be from spiritual exaltation or mysticism. It would be a difficult matter, writing of a performance which closed toward midnight, to cite the special points which impressed us as affording the strongest evidence of the correctness of our judgment, but may cite the whole "garden act" as the key-note to Mme. Rôze's conception of her rôle. This part of Gounod's masterpiece was superbly rendered, and, in the final scene, when the reaction from the love passages is to be pictured, and the heroine is beheld tottering on the verge of the abyss, it may safely be asserted that the eloquence of voice, look, and gesture can no further go than borne by Mme. Rôze's admirable acting last night. The dust, to which the reunion of the lovers is the climax, was repeatedly interrupted by applause, and, after the curtain had fallen, the songstress, with her associates, was summoned before the drop amid general enthusiasm. The last act of the opera went equally well, and the measures in which the wandering brain of *Marguerite* recalls the past, and the impassioned outbreak just before the death of the hapless maiden, are to be named, with the incidents of the third act just alluded to, as quite unsurpassable in their earnestness, truthfulness, and power. Mme. Rôze was brought out again after the opera was ended. Mr. Tom Karl, although his voice was not in very good form, as perceptible, mainly, in the last bars of "Salve, dimora," sang with much taste and sentiment; this artist has made great progress since he was first listened to in this City, and although his tones are of a rather light and thin timbre, he habitually uses them so skillfully, enunciates so distinctly, and phrases so clearly that we shall be surprised if he does not make his way in a land where experienced singers, who are not "stars" in the exact sense of the word, have more substantial appreciation than they receive here. The cast included, with Mme. Rôze and Mr. Karl, Messrs. Gottschalk and Kaufman, and Misses Montague and Lancaster. With the exception of Mr. Gottschalk, whose *Mephistopheles*, though somewhat unimpressive vocally, was creditable as a dramatic effort, the exertions of these performers struck us as better fitted to the stage of a lyric training-school than to the boards of an opera-house. The orchestra and chorus were in respectable form, and the latter body had to repeat the "Soldiers' Chorus"—a most astonishing thing, at this late day. The scenic attire of "Faust" was disgraceful; *Mephistopheles* walked into *Faust's* study through a door which creaked upon its hinges; the font upon *Marguerite's* house was outlined in chalk; and, in the church scene, the evil spirit—who was heard with difficulty—was kept out of sight, it being deemed inexpedient, with an imaginative *Marguerite* and public, to supply him with his customary niche and mosquito-netting. To night, Miss Kellogg, Mme. Rôze, and Miss Cary may be heard in "Mignon."

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

The last representations of "A Widow Hunt" and "Topdles" occur this evening and to-morrow afternoon and night at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. On Monday "The Heir at Law" is to be acted there. No, one, therefore, should overlook the few opportunities remaining of seeing Mr. Clarke as *De Boots* and *Toodles*, two performances in which native humor of peculiar but genuine force and methods in which study, experience, and originality are discernible at every point, are commingled with the best results. Large and fashionable audiences have laughed heartily over both pieces since Mr. Clarke first appeared in them two weeks ago, and the tidings that their "run" approaches its end must have the cheerful influence of still further testing the seating capacity of the house.

THE LATHAM COLLECTION.

CHARACTER OF THE PAINTINGS—THE EXAMPLES OF DIAZ, CABANEL, AND LEFEBRE.

The flourish of trumpets which ushered in the approaching sale of this collection of paintings was enough to make the cautious observer critical beforehand. Yet it is only fair to say that the pictures, as a whole, stand the test well. There are poor daubs among them, as there always will be; but the average among the remainder is high. People who look about for pictures with any persistency, will recognize more than one old acquaintance on the walls of the Leavitt Art Rooms. The Diaz for sale is that charming one with grayhounds on the borders of a wood, which may, indeed, have a near relative in Europe, but is likely to be sufficiently unique in America to be remembered by that description. The Cabanel is that highly-popular conception of Gretchen at her window, with tears in her eyes. It is not Goethe's Gretchen at all, but Cabanel's; yet there is no mistaking the enthusiasm which it creates. It is done with that marvelous pearly finish of which Cabanel is master. The Lefebre has been often reproduced in fine steel engraving. It is his "Cigale," painted in 1872, and exhibited in the *salon* for that yea . A maiden with dark oppressive hair, has drawn herself up close to a wall, where a few plants show the arrival of Autumn. She is now mourning over the fact that Summer is over, and she has passed it in amusements instead of spinning. Hence she has not so much as a rag with which to cover herself. Thus practically does M. Lefebre enforce the lesson of industry. The painting of this figure is a marvel of cleverness and skill, although it does not run in the direction of realism. The example of Meissonier is all that is to be expected of that careful master of details; it represents a cavalier—or his clothes. An infrequent visitor to our exhibitions is T. R. Brascassat, now deceased, a pupil of Horace Vernet, and member of the Institute. His "Dogs Attacking a Wolf" has the breadth and vigor, the robustness and manliness which seems to be so much lacking to modern French art. The painting is a fine one. The dogs springing upon the wolf is a stout farm dog, with none of the elasticity of a wild animal; hence his motion is heavy. But the action shows his unswerving purpose to give the wolf battle to the last. It is one of the best pictures in the collection.

The Schreyers are three in number. Of these two are in his usual style, one—the best—being a "Wet Day in Moldavia," the other a "Traveling in Russia." The ambitious third—"Wallachian Stable on Fire"—is quite insupportable. A herd of horses is breaking down a fence; some have fallen, are lashing out, have caught their legs, so that there is no hope of rescue, northerly winds, followed by clearing weather, stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northerly, veering at the west stations to warmer southerly, winds, and stationary or higher pressure.

For the West Gulf States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly from the south, and rising followed by falling barometer.

For the lake region partly cloudy weather, cold northerly, shifting to warmer south-easterly winds, and falling, followed by stationary or falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northerly, shifting to warmer southerly winds, and falling barometer.

The Mississippi River at and below Memphis will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at St. Marks and Key West.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
6 A. M.	29°	34°	3:30 P. M.	50°	42°
9 A. M.	29°	32°	6 P. M.	44°	40°
12 M.	27°	39°	9 P. M.	40°	40°
3 P. M.	48°	41°	12 P. M.	44°	39°

Average temperature yesterday.....36½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....40½°

A MANIA FOR SELF-MURDER

FIVE ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

ONLY ONE DEATH—A PAINTER CUTS HIS THROAT—AN UMBRELLA DEALER TAKES PARIS GREEN—AN INSURANCE DIRECTOR SHOOTS HIMSELF—A WOMAN TAKES A DOSE OF LAUDANUM, AND A DESTITUTE MAN PUTS THREE BULLETS INTO HIS BODY.

Charles D. Smith, a painter out of work, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor while in his room at No. 15 Abingdon-square. Smith was of intemperate habits, and had been unable to obtain employment for a long time. He returned home at a late hour on Wednesday night, and was at that time grossly intoxicated. He did not make his appearance at his usual hour yesterday morning, and one of the inmates went to his room to call him and found him lying on the bed with his throat terribly gashed. The razor with which he had cut himself was lying beside him. He was very weak from loss of blood, but was perfectly conscious. When questioned in relation to the manner in which he had received the injury he said that it was an accident, that the razor had slipped while he was endeavoring to shave himself. It was, however, apparent that he had attempted to commit suicide while suffering from delirium tremens. He was removed to the New-York Hospital for treatment.

John Zelenka, a native of Bohemia, who keeps an umbrella store in the basement of the tenement-house No. 403 Fifth-street, attempted to terminate his existence yesterday by taking Paris green in his coffee. His wife says that her husband has been addicted to intemperance, and on Wednesday night he came home drunk. She upbraided him for his actions, and she believes that he was prompted to take poison by remorse for his dissipated conduct. Some of the neighbors say that Zelenka was driven to attempt suicide by domestic troubles. Dr. Hendts, of No. 440 Second-avenue, is attending Zelenka, whose condition is considered very critical.

Emil Gall, a native of France, living at No. 34 West Thirtieth-street, was found yesterday in his room insensible and bleeding from a pistol-shot wound in the right temple, which he had inflicted with suicidal intent. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died last evening. Gall was formerly a cloth importer in this City, and bore a high reputation in the business community. He met with financial reverses and has been out of business for some years. He became a Director of the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company on the organization of that company, and held that position up to the time of his death. At the office of the company it was learned yesterday that Gall had long been in a morbid and despondent frame of mind, growing out of financial and domestic difficulties, the latter being more imaginary than real. He was a married man, but was separated from his family, who reside in Newark. Since last Fall Mr. Gall occupied furnished apartments at No. 34 West Thirtieth-street, but did not take his meals in the house, and the other occupants knew very little about him.

Minnie Johnson, aged 24, residing at No. 180 East Third-street, attempted suicide yesterday at her residence by taking a dose of laudanum after a quarrel with her "lover." The woman was married six years ago to James Doughty, alias "Jimmy Johnson," a Bowery pickpocket. Her husband was arrested about a year after their marriage for picking pockets and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. A little over a month ago he was discharged from prison, and on returning to his former haunts learned that during his absence at the Penitentiary his brother, Theodore Doughty, had ingratiated himself with his wife and had become her "lover." The reappearance of James, it seems, did not interfere with his arrangement, as Theodore continued to live with his brother's wife, while the husband visited her at long intervals. Minnie was of a very jealous temperament, and frequently quarrelled with her "lover," accusing him of paying attentions to other women. Yesterday the woman and her "lover" had a quarrel, and Doughty left her room in great anger. Soon after his departure she swallowed a quantity of laudanum, and was found in her room in an insensible condition. It is believed that she cannot recover.

Patrolman Dusenbury, of the Central Park Police, while on duty near the "sheep-fold" last evening, heard three pistol shots in rapid succession. He hastened in the direction of the sounds and found a young man lying on a bench in one of the paths, groaning and apparently in great pain. As the officer approached the young man raised a revolver which he held in his right hand, to his breast, and endeavored to discharge it, but was prevented by the officer. He moaned, "Why don't you let me finish it? I don't want to live." He was disarmed and taken to the Police station in the Park, and thence in an ambulance to the Roosevelt Hospital. He gave his name as Louis Stein. He is 22 years of age, and hails from Chicago. He had come to this City in search of employment, but failed to find any, and was about to return to Chicago, as a passage ticket for that city was found in his pockets, together with some pawn-tickets. He was penniless and friendless, and becoming tired of life had determined to end his existence. Of the three shots which he fired, but one took effect; the ball entering the left side and striking a rib glanced off, inflicting a very severe though not dangerous wound. Stein has been living at the Temperance Hotel in the Bowery, during his sojourn in this City.

ELOPEMENT IN NEW-JERSEY.

A MANCHESTER WOMAN DESERTS HER HUSBAND FOR HER BROTHER-IN-LAW—HISTORY OF THE PERSONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MANCHESTER, N. J., March 21.—This quaint town has seldom been thrown into such a state of excitement as that caused by the elopement yesterday of Mrs. Annie Pines, a wife and mother, with her brother-in law, Henry Dixon, a painter, of Tom's River. About eight years ago, when this neighborhood was the scene of disturbances caused by the long strike and suspension of travel on the Long Branch Shore Road, the man Dixon, suffering from destitution, was taken in by John Pines, a butcher, well known in the neighborhood. Dixon was supported by Mr. Pines for a long time, and the latter finally established him in the paint business. Later he won the affections of Miss Applegate, a sister of Mr. Pines' wife, and they were married and removed to Tom's River. About six months ago Dixon's wife died and Dixon came on to Manchester and boarded with his brother-in-law, Pines. Dixon had scarcely taken up his abode in the Pines household before the gossips of the village made his stay here the subject of scandal. It is told by neighbors of the Pines that several stormy encounters took place between Dixon and the injured husband. In all of these quarrels Mrs. Pine is said to have taken the side of her brother-in-law, and insisted on his remaining an inmate of the Pines household. Mrs. Pines left her home yesterday with her child, leaving word for her husband that she had gone to make several calls among the neighbors, and would not return until late. On returning late from his Masonic lodge Pines was surprised to learn that his wife had not yet reached home. Inquiries were then made by the husband among the neighbors, but no intelligence of her whereabouts was received. Returning home he learned that Dixon, his brother-in-law, had not been home to supper. Going to Dixon's room the dispairing husband found it stripped of all his clothing and his trunk gone. Going to his wife's chamber he found the same state of affairs—her clothing, jewelry, and a sum of money gone. Thinking his wife and her paramour must have fled from the place, he rushed to the residence of the railroad agent, but that individual stated he had not seen the couple, but that the mail agent, in his absence, had sold two tickets and checked two trunks to Philadelphia. The mail agent, Graham Humphry, was found, and stated that Dixon came to him and purchased two tickets just before the departure of the night train for Philadelphia. He checked the two trunks, and noticed a woman in Dixon's company, but as he could not recognize her as his wife he kept silent. She was accompanied by a child. The Applegate family, with whom the runaway wife is connected, is one of the oldest and most respected in Ocean County. The aged parents of Dixon's paramour reside in Tom's River, and are greatly afflicted by the scandal. The deserted husband and father has done nothing yet in the matter except to seek information where the runaway pair are. He will make efforts to secure his child, but will abide by the wife's parents' advice as to what action he will take in regard to her elopement.

MR. ROSS TO LECTURE IN BOSTON.

From the Boston Herald, March 21.

Gov. Rice and the members of the Executive Council have joined in an invitation to Mr. Christian K. Ross, the father of Charley Ross, to deliver a public recital of the facts of the famous abduction. Mr. Ross has spent his private fortune in the long and, so far, fruitless search for his son, and as he is unable, by the very demands of this search, to which he has consecrated his life, to devote himself to ordinary business pursuits, he has no resource available but to betake himself to the lecture field. Following is the reply of Mr. Ross to the invitation:

GENTLEMEN: I have received and read with pleasure your kind letter of March 16. Believe me the sympathy expressed and the interest shown by you are most encouraging to me, and will, if possible, stimulate me to greater efforts in the seemingly hopeless search for my missing child. I do most heartily appreciate your kind offer, but am no public speaker, and can only undertake simply to tell the story of the abduction, and the efforts that have been made to recover my little son, from a father's standpoint, as the facts are deeply burned in my heart. I shall, therefore, be glad to await myself of the opportunity you propose, and will suggest, if agreeable to you, to meet you and all others who may be present at Tremont Temple, Tuesday evening, March 26, and Friday evening, March 29, 1 pm, most sincerely, yours,

CHRISTIAN K. ROSS.

THE WEST VIRGINIA TRAGEDY.

STRONG EVIDENCE AGAINST JOHN WALLACE—PROBABILITY THAT WALLACE AND BAKER WILL BE LYNCHED—INTENSE EXCITEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, March 21.—Further particulars of the murder of the three persons on Long Dram Run, near this city, show that Mrs. George Wallace, alias Mrs. George Baker, was induced by John Wallace to go to John Wallace's house under the impression that his wife was very sick. The evidence also shows that John Wallace made improper advances to her, to which she objected. To avoid his brutal intentions and to save herself she ran to the wood. The footprints show that she must have been rapidly pursued by John Wallace, for they correspond with the size of and nails in the boots of Wallace. She ran half a mile down hill, and the leaps she made were from 4 to 6 feet each. She was trying to get to her sister's house. The authorities searched Wallace and found a pair of knuckles in his pocket with which he did the deed. Baker says that Wallace killed the three persons, and Wallace says that Baker did it. Baker says further that Wallace killed them with a small hammer which was found with blood on it. There was also blood on John Wallace's clothes. He had changed his shirt, and one was found which was still wet with blood. John Wallace was at Littleton, and intended going to Cameron on the train, but failed to do so. The next morning he gave the alarm. He was at the pump-house at 8 P. M., and did not get to his house till 12:30 on the morning of the 20th, when he took off his boots and greased them, which he had not done before since he was married, so his father-in-law states.

The jury adjourned at 4 P. M. until 9 A. M. on Saturday. All the indications go to show that John Wallace will be lynched before morning, and it is likely that George Baker will meet the same fate, although there is good proof that he staid at Mr. Conway's. Some think he staid there in order to hide the crime. He is praying constantly, and says he is innocent of the crime. John Wallace was calm in his cell this evening. He says God, and he asked to have the extent of the law, and then he made several prayers, and wished for time to repent still, saying his brother had done the deed. Baker is willing to be hanged if they wish to do so. John Wallace hopes that he may see his wife about 5 P. M. He is expecting to be lynched every moment. Baker may escape, as public opinion is in his favor.

The jury will meet at 9 A. M. to-morrow, and the funerals are expected to take place at 10. People are gathering in from all parts of the country to get a glance at the perpetrators of the horrible crime. The victims are laid out at the house of William Church, father of the murdered girl. The mother and baby lie side by side and the girl on the opposite side of the room, ready to be placed in coffins. The girl and Mrs. Baker, or Wallace, have horrible gashes on their foreheads, and present a hideous sight, while the little baby lies by its mother's side, with no marks except a bruise on one side of its head, as if it had been taken by the feet and its head struck against a tree.

The only reason known for this crime is the gratification of John Wallace's brutish nature, and that, after accomplishing his hellish designs, he killed his victims to escape detection. The prisoners are under heavy guard, and cries of "lynch them" are heard on all sides.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

DETROIT, March 21.—Messrs. Donahue & Riordan, dry goods merchants at Muskegon, have made an assignment. Liabilities, $55,000; assets, $25,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 21.—Messrs. Podesta, Malatesta & Co., wholesale confectioners, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are $30,000; assets, nominally, $60,000.

Messrs. L. Podesta & Co., wholesale liquor-dealers, have also made an assignment. Liabilities, $90,000; assets, nominally, $120,000.

MONTREAL, March 21.—The liabilities of the Strathroy Knitting Company are $110,000.

A writ of attachment has been issued against C. H. Barrette, general dealer, at Danville, Quebec. His assets are $5,000; liabilities, $7,000.

The liabilities of Campbell Bryson, leather merchant, are stated at $30,000, of which $16,000 are direct. The Banque du Peuple claims $24,000 as due under a former failure of Bryson. The assets are small.

A writ of attachment has been issued against the effects of John Phelan, an absconding Lachine Canal contractor. A number of lumbermen and carters were defrauded to the extent of $850 by him. It is supposed that he has gone to Boston.

TWICE CONVICTED OF MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—The trial of Blasius Pistorious for the murder of Isaac Jacquette at Norristown, July 24, 1875, was concluded here to-day, and the jury after being out nearly four hours returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. This is the second time that Pistorious has been tried for the same crime. After being found guilty of murder in the first degree in Montgomery County, his case was appealed to the Supreme Court, on the ground that the defendant had been tried before a biased, religious prejudice prevented a fair trial in that county. The case was then transferred to Philadelphia County, and resulted to-day in a second conviction. A motion will be made for another new trial.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 21.—A handicap billiard tournament was begun here to-night. The participants will be Cyrille Dion, Slosson, Schaefer, Gallagher, champion of Ohio, and Wayman McCreery, of St. Louis, said to be one of the best amateurs in the country. The first three are to play even and give McCreery 20 per cent. Slosson and Schaefer are to play Gallagher 15 per cent., and Dion and Gallagher are to play even. The contest opened to-night between Dion and Gallagher, the game being 600 points, and was won by Dion, the score standing 600 to 462—winner's average, 10 10-19; loser's, 8 2-5.

TERRIBLE RESULTS OF DIPHTHERIA.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21.—A family named Murray, in Newport, have four children lying dead from diphtheria, and three others who are not expected to live through the day. The father is almost insane, and threatened to shoot the undertaker. A Police officer is compelled to be in attendance. A child coming into New-York is supposed to have brought the disease.

SALE OF CONFISCATED WHISKY.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 21.—The Collector of Internal Revenue sold here to-day 184 gallons of apple whisky, confiscated to the Government for irregularities, at Mud-mill Distillery, in this county. L. Cohn, of New-York, was the purchaser at $1 60 per gallon, including tax. The Collector lately seized 553 gallons of illicit whisky distilled by New-York parties, at Wells Corners, Orange County, from molasses and sour beer.

A CANADIAN INDIAN AGENT ACCUSED.

An Ottawa telegram of the 16th inst. to the Toronto *Globe* says: "A deputation of three Indian chiefs, representing the Oneondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca tribes of the Six Nation Indians, resident on the Tuscarora Indian reserve, near Brantford, waited upon Hon. David Mills, Minister of the Interior, today. Their names are George Buck, James Monture, and Seth Newhouse. They pre ented a petition signed by 13 chiefs and 253 Indians for the redress of certain abuses in connection with the management of the agency where they are located. They ask for the removal of Mr. Wilkinson, the agent, against whom they lay very serious charges for stopping their allowances, and in some instances maltreating their people. They also allege that Mr. Wilkinson does not faithfully record their proceedings in council, but, on the contrary, perverts them. The petition is quite long, and if all that is set forth in it be correct, they certainly have cause for complaint against the agent. Mr. Mills met them kindly and courteously, and promised to look into the matters they complained of and see that they were properly attended to. In proof of their rights in relation to the questions involved, they brought with them the wampum belts made at the treaty concluded at Albany, N. Y., in the year 1754, and by which they became perpetual liege of the British Crown."

NEW-ORLEANS, March 21.—State Engineer Hardee reports the crevasses below this city all closed.

KATONAH, N. Y., March 21.—Mr. John C. Holmes received the Republican nomination for Supervisor of Lewisboro to-day.

HALIFAX, March 21.—Hon. Robert Bosk has been appointed President of the Legislative Council, vacant by the death of Hon. Salem Creighton.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 21.—Levi King, of Dover Plains, was struck by an express train on the Harlem Road last night and instantly killed.

BOSTON, March 21.—Abiel F. Fifield, the defaulting Water Registrar of Cambridge, Mass., was sentenced yesterday to imprisonment for three years in the Penitentiary.

BOSTON, March 21.—Capt. Thomas Peabody, commander of the bark C. C. Whitmore, was to-day held for trial, in default of $10,000 bail, for the murder of his mate, James H. Elwood.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21.—The Coroner's jury to-day, in the case of an unknown man found dead in a well, returned a verdict of death from drowning; whether accidental or not, they were not able to determine.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 21.—William Burns on trial in this city for the murder of Alonzo Y. West, at Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1877, to-day pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to State Prison for life. Burns was intoxicated when the deed was committed.

A SILK-STOCKING ELECTION.

THE MANHATTAN CLUB FIGHT.

THE YOUNG ELEMENT IN THE CLUB MAKING ITSELF FELT—THE "REGENCY" DEFEATED—MR. CADWALLADER EVANS, THE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR MANAGER, PLACED AT THE HEAD OF THE POLL—A HUMILIATING DEFEAT FOR THE TAMMANY CANDIDATE, HUGH L. COLE.

The election of four managers to fill vacancies in the board of twelve managers of the Manhattan Club took place last night at the club-house in Fifth-avenue, and was the culmination of a campaign of peculiar sharpness, which has agitated the club during the past two weeks. By the constitution of the club, 4 of the 12 managers retire every year, and their successors are elected at a general election of members. It is further provided that candidates shall be put in nomination 25 days at least before the day of election. Failing an election, the Board of Managers is authorized to fill the vacancy or vacancies. Up to 20 days since very little had been thought of the approaching elections, and the old fellows who have so long constituted a sort of regency in the club, had made no move toward making nominations. The places to be filled were the vacancies caused by the retirement of August Belmont, Cyrus Yale, Augustus Schell, and Hugh L. Cole. Lately there has been a demonstration of the young men of the club against the last named member, by reason of what some of the members term his "freshness," which comprised a certain arbitrary and overbearing manner and an idea of emulating Mr. Tilden by a vigorous policy of reform, among which was included a determination that hereafter, if he had any say about it, gentlemen calling for whisky and seltzer should pay for the seltzer as well as for the whisky. It was the intention of the Regency to let the nominations go by default, and thus throw the election into the board, when the retiring members were to be promptly re-elected.

On the evening of the 6th of March, however, the young men in the club astonished the regency by bulletining the nomination of Cadwallader Evans, with a list of 22 indorsers, the necessary number being only 10. Mr. Evans is a club favorite, and is a member of the Union Club. It is his misfortune that a scoundrel who was recently convicted in the Court of General Session of perjury, committed in the Eighth District Civil Court, had taken the *nom de ruse* of "Cadwallader Evans," and his name got extensively into the newspapers. The Union Club is an extensive concern, and recently Mr. Cadwallader Evans was a candidate for election as a manager. He was defeated by three votes only, and since the election 12 of the members have acknowledged that they voted against him on the strength of the reports in the papers about "Cadwallader Evans," the club being so numerous in its membership that some members did not know him. So the present election was waged partly on a prejudice against Hugh L. Cole, the manager of last Summer's Investigation and "Bill" Tweed, which occupied so much of the time of a committee, of the Aldermen, and partly with the idea of vindicating Mr. Evans and honoring a favorite. Since the canvass opened, however, the regency became thoroughly alarmed lest one of their number should be "left," for as soon as Mr. Evans' name was posted as a candidate they rallied 10 posters and renominated Belmont, Yale, Schell, and Cole for re-election.

In order to meet emergencies, however, at a meeting of the board held on Tuesday last, and called very hurriedly together, Mayor Ely handed in his resignation as a member, having two years yet to run. The regency then besought Mr. Yale to resign, and they would elect him to fill the Ely vacancy. Yale scorned the idea of taking a two-years' balance of the Ely term at the hands of the board, when he was already a candidate for the higher honor of election by the club at large. The object of this move was, of course, to pull Yale out of the race, leaving but four candidates in the field, in which event Cole must have been elected. Yale's remaining in the race made five candidates running for four places. In this shape the canvass was carried on for some days past, and last night the tug of war came on. Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Vice-President, presided over the election, and appointed as tellers Henry W. Allen, Henry B. Coxe, and Martin T. McMahon. The result of the election, as declared by these gentlemen at 10:30 o'clock, was as follows:

Mr. Evans	129	Mr. Yale	86
Mr. Belmont	113	Mr. Cole	57
Mr. Schell	103		

The vote was the largest ever cast in the club. Gov. Hoffman, ex-Judge Barbour, William E. Curtis, Samuel Boardman, John A. Beall, J. Sargent Crane, Bernard Cassidy, Burton N. Harrison, William C. Whitney, and other prominent gentlemen, were present, and the election was sharply contested. Its political significance, if anything, is an open defeat for Tammany, Cole being one of John Kelly's protégés and Assistant Corporation Counsel.

The following amendment to section 6 of the constitution was carried also, and its success bodes no good to Tammany interests in the club:

"But the managers may provide for the admission, prior to the 1st day of June, 1878, of not less than 50 members of 'The Young Men's Democratic Club of the City of New-York,' on such terms as to the entrance fee as the Managers may deem expedient. The names of such candidates must be proposed, seconded, posted, and balloted for in the usual manner."

THE RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

The Scottish-American team shot in the *Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun* tournament at Conlin's Gallery last evening. No other team engaged in the contest, which was fortunate for the officers who were conducting

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 N. Y. C. G. G. & ... 96⅝
75,000 do. ... 96⅝
5,000 N. J. C. & T. ... 100
do. ... 100
do. ... 100
5,000 L. Mid. Sc. ... 90
10,000 K. P. L. Mo. 1st 6s ... 100
400 West. Un. ... 74⅞
1000 do. ... 75
200 do. ... 75⅛
100 Del. & Hud. ... 48⅝
100 do. ... 48⅝
100 do. ... 48⅝
800 do. ... 48⅝
10 do. ... 48⅝
500 do. ... 48⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H. ... 103⅛
30 do. ... 104
200 Pacific Mail ... 18⅝
300 do. ... 18⅝
200 do. ... 18⅝
100 do. ... 18⅝
100 do. ... 18⅝
100 Mich. Cen. ... 64¾
100 do. ... 64¾
100 do. ... 64¾
100 do. ... 64¾
200 do. ... 64¾
100 do. ... 64¾
100 do. ... 64¾
100 do. ... 64¾
10 Amer. Ex. ... 48⅞
30 Un. Pacific ... 72⅞
100 do. ... 72⅞
500 Lake Shore ... 64¾
400 do. ... 65⅛
200 do. ... 65⅛
200 do. ... 65⅛
300 do. ... 65⅛
100 do. ... 65⅛
100 do. ... 64¾
100 do. ... 64¾
100 do. ... 64¾

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the auctions yesterday, Thursday, March 21:

Van Tassell & Kearney as an Executor's sale, sold the three-story brick building, with lease of 2d, No. 18 Chatham-st., west side, between Tryon-row and Chambers-st. Leased, May 1, 1878, for $6,900, to Edward Place. Corporation lease, May 1, 1878; term, 10 years; ground rent, $1,300 per annum. The same firm, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, R. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, disposed of the two two-story brick stables, with lots, 25 by 100.5, Nos. 219 and 221 West 46th-st., north side, 425 feet east of 8th-av., for $9,150, to Barak Van Loon and others, as plaintiffs in the legal action.

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame and brick dwelling-house, with lot 24.9 by 53.10, No. 3 Jay-st., north side, between Hudson and Staple sts., for $6,550, to David Lane and George M. Miller, as Executors and plaintiffs in the legal proceedings. Also, under a similar court order, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 41.8 by 93 by 74.1 by 100, on 10th-av., west side, 17 feet south of 41st-st., also a frontage of 83 feet on 41st-st., for $7,000, to J. W. Dimock.

Louis Mesier, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Albert Stickney, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 22 by 92, No. 38 East 19th-st., south side, 242 feet west of 4th-av., for $28,492, to Edward Endicott.

Bernard Smyth, as an Assignee's sale, sold all right, title, and interest of George O. Nightengale, Esq., in the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 74.1, on East 36th-st., south side, 325 feet west of Lexington-av., for $3,025, to Mary G. Porter.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, A. S. Hammersley, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18 by 100.5, No. 122 East 52d-st., south side, 150 feet west of Lexington-av., for $13,700, to Steenway & Son, a corporation, plaintiff in the legal action.

John T. Boyd, under Supreme Court foreclosure order, William V. Leary, Esq., Referee, sold the three three-story brick dwelling-houses and stores, on lots Nos. 21 by 102, Nos. 991, 993, and 995 3d-av., north-east corner of 59th-st. for $35,135, to Ernest Millet, plaintiff, in the legal action. Also, similar sale, Smith E. Lane, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 102, No. 351 East 84th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 1st-av., for $5,750, to P. G. Hubert.

By Scott & Myer, under Supreme Court foreclosure decree, William D. Winterton, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 19.9 by 78, No. 1,562 3d-av., west side, 40.6 feet south of 88th-st. for $10,700, to J. Nelson Tappan, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 16.7 by 100.10, No. 342 East 117th-st., south side, 439.7 feet east of Avenue A, for $5,700, to same purchaser. Also, four lots, each 25 by 201.10, on West 124th-st., north side, running through to 125th-st., 100 feet east of St. Nicholas-av, sold for $10,000, to same purchaser.

Hugh N. Camp, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John Whalen, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front tenement-house and store, with lot 20 by 74, No. 1,264 1st-av., east side, 66 feet north of 116th-st., for $5,000, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff; also, the buildings, with three lots, each 20 by 70, Nos. 1,997, 1,999, 2,001, and 2,003 1st-av., s. a. 21.10 ft. s. of 116th-st., sold for $15,000, to same purchaser.

The following property was knocked down at the prices noted by Scott & Myer, but not sold: Six lots on West 137th-st., 100 feet west of 6th-av., at $950 each.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 18 by 98.9, No. 330 East 32d-st., south side, 278 feet west of 1st-av.

By Wynans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot of land 55 by 98.9, No. 38 East 39th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 4th-av.

By William Kennelly, a foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Bernard Reilly, Esq., Referee, of the slaughter-houses, with three lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 818, 820, and 822 1st-av., east side, 25 feet south of 46th-st. Also, similar houses, with plot of land 60 by 25, Nos. 402 and 404 East 46th-st., south side, 40 feet east of 1st-av.

By L. J. Phillips, Assignee's sale of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 19.6 by 100.5, No. 322 East 50th-st., south side, 200.6 feet east of 2d-av.

By Louis Mesier, a foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. G. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the four story brick store, three-story frame dwelling-house, three three-story frame stores and dwelling-houses, and two two-story frame houses, with lot 92.6 by 100.9 by 152.2, No. 1,323, 1,324, and 1,326 4th-av., north-east corner of 86th-st.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Whalen, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 24.2 by 100, on 156th-st., north side, 274.9 feet east of Cortlandt-av.

By John T. Draper, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sargent P. Stearns, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 267.6, on 141th-st., Western as proposed, 375 feet north of the lands of Sheppard Knapp. Also, a plot of land, 100 by 172.6, on 11th-av., west side, 414.7 feet north of the above lands, known on a map of property of the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb as Lots Nos. 4 and 12.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

NEW-YORK.

By Van Tassell & Kearney.

1 four-story brick building, with lease of lot, No. 46 Chatham-st., w. s., between Tryon-row and Chambers-st. Leased, May 1, 1878, term 10 years. Ground rent, $1,300 per annum..... $6,900
2 two-story brick stables, with lots, No. 219 and 221 West 46th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th-av., each lot 25x100.5..... 9,150

By William Kennelly.

1 two-story frame and brick dwelling-house, with lot, No. 3 Jay-st., s. s., between Hudson and Staple sts., 24.9x58.10..... $6,550
1 plot of land, 10th-av., w. s., 17 ft. s. of 41st-st., 41.8x83x74.1x100..... Louis Mesier. 7,000

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 38 East 19th-st., s. s., 242 ft. w. of 4th-av., lot 22x92..... $28,492

By Bernard Smyth.

A right, title, and interest in a three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot, East 36th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Lexington-av., lot 16.6x74.1..... $3,025

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 122 East 52d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Lexington-av., lot 18x100.5..... $13,700

By John T. Boyd.

3 three-story brick dwelling-houses and stores, with lots, Nos. 991, 993, and 995 3d-av., n. e. corner of 59th-st., each lot 21x100..... $35,135
2 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 351 East 84th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., lot 20x102..... 5,750

By Scott & Myers.

1 five-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot, No. 1,562 3d-av., w. s., 40.6 ft. s. of 88th-st., lot 19.9x78..... $10,700
1 three-story brick and stone dwelling-house, with lot, No. 542 East 117th-st., s. s., 439.7 ft. e. of Avenue A, lot 16.7x100.10..... 5,700
4 lots West 124th-st., n. s., running through to 125th-st., 100 ft. e. of St. Nicholas-av., each 25x201.10..... 10,000

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 four-story brown-stone-front tenement-house and store, with lot, No. 2,264 1st-av., e. s., 66 ft. n. of 116th-st., lot 20x74..... $5,000
3 buildings, with lots, Nos. 1,997, 1,999, 2,001, and 2,003, 1st-av., e. s., 21.10 ft. s. of 116th-st., each lot 20x70..... 15,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 20.

Broadway, s. w. corner of 46th-st., 24.9x84.4; also Broadway, w. s., 24.9 ft. s. of 46th-st., 20 x84.4; Matilda Applegate to Eliza J. Ross..... nom.
92d-st., n. s., corner of 4th-av., 100.5x100.10; Solomon Bellmann and wife to Jacob L. Marschke..... $15,000
2d-av., e. s., corner of 49th-st., 50x80; also 49th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18x100.5; Patrick Corrigan, Jr., and wife to Sarah J. Corrigan..... nom.
147th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Clifton-av., 25x100; Michael Hallaran and wife to Mary J. Coleman..... 500
Broadway, s. w. corner of 46th-st., 24.9x84.4; also Broadway, w. s., 24.9 ft. s. of 46th-st., 20x84.4; George Ross and wife to Matilda Applegate..... nom.
58th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 8th-av., 15x74; same to same..... nom.
58th-st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x74; George Ross and wife to Eliza Ayre..... nom.
58th-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 8th-av., 30x99.9; George Ross and wife to Mary J. Blair..... nom.
King's Bridge Road, 24th Ward; Catharine E. Appleton to James Murphy..... 2,500
113th-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 3d-av., 40x100.10; Samuel Cohen and wife to Elizabeth Cohen..... nom.
111th-st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100; also 109th-st., n. s., 625 ft. e. of 8th-av., 12.6 x100.11; same to same..... nom.
130th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 75x100.11; same to same..... nom.
131st-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th-av., 75x201.10 to 117th-st.; same to same..... nom.
Broadway, w. s., 396.3 ft. s. of property of Institution Deaf and Dumb, irregular; same to same..... nom.
109th-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 4th-av., 75x100.11; also 109th-st. n. s., 245 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x 100.11; same to same..... nom.
113th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x201.10; same to same..... nom.
10th-av., w. s. corner of 94th-st., 69.4x23x "Apthorp Lane;" same to same..... nom.
104th-av., e. s., 105 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x 100.11; also 104th-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.11; Ambrose Blake and wife to Cora Gebhard..... nom.
Madison-av., e. s., 17.8 ft. s. of 56th-st., 16x 42.8; Charles Duggin and wife to William Fries..... 22,000
234-st., n. s., 84 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21x98.9; Elizabeth L. Smith to Joseph Mowatt..... 25,000
97th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25.1x irregular; Catharine A. Gill and husband to R. A. Merritt..... nom.
King's Bridge Road, 24th Ward; Joseph R. Addamson to Jane Duffey..... nom.
King's Bridge Road, 24th Ward; Jane Duffey and husband to Philip Turlque..... nom.
Silver-st., w. s., 74.9 ft. n. of 97th-st., 24.8x100; Emma E. Kyre to Francis Gleason..... 7,000
Avenue A, e. s., 175 ft. w. of 94th-st., 80x100; Bernard L. Solomon and wife to Bertha Volkening, Booster-st., No. 14; Morris Bentick and wife to same..... 1,000
Broadway, w. s., 350 ft. s. of Mount-st., 21x

Lexington, 234 West; Sarah A. Taylor and husband to Henry J. Taylor..... nom.
Canal-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Mulberry-st., 50x24.8, Lot 47, L. I.; Mary A. Lee to T. F. Anderson..... 3,000
92d-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x98.9; Ernst O. Bernet to Johanna Noeser..... 20,000
97th-st., s. s., 75 ft. 10 in. w. of 4th-av., 25x100; Patrick Greves to Henora Lewin..... 4,000
2d-av., w. corner of 49th-st., 50x80, "a part of; Bridget Corrigan to Sarah J. Corrigan..... nom.
Same property; Sarah J. Corrigan to Bridget Corrigan..... nom.
93d-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x98.9; August Hassey to Ernst O. Bernet..... nom.
2d-av., s. s., 25 ft. n. of 111th-st., 25x100; Catherine McVeagne to Patrick McGeagan..... 1,000
King's Bridge Road, 24th Ward; J. W. Hawes, Referee, to Catharine R. Appleton..... 2,100
52d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 13x 100.5; B. S. Hamersley, Referee, to Steinway's Sons..... 13,000
Avenue A, s. w. of 94th-av., 117.6x irregular; H. J. Cullen, Jr., Referee, to Union Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 5,000
Vermilyea-av., s. e. corner of Academy-st., 150x 150; J. A. Wright to William D. Smith..... 1,500
49th-st., n. s., 365 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100.8, leasehold; Arthur J. Hendricks to J. A. Henriques..... nom.
Same property; Clarence A. Henriques to A. J. Hendricks..... nom.

LEASES.

58th-st., s. s. of 7th-av., 10 years; Ashbel H. Barney to Charles W. Dickel..... $ 2,000
Horatio-st., No. 62, 3 years; Henriette Sperie to George Beyer..... 780
West Broadway, No. 73, 3 years; G. Clinton to Catharine Boezer..... 1,700
Fulton-st., No. 26, part of, 2 years; S. L. Fogg to J. B. Champer..... 1,300
Baxter-st., No. 26, 3 years; H. Harris to E. Golden..... 1,200

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bigelow, John W. and wife, to Henry J. Barbey, n. s. 58th-st., e. of Broadway, 5 years..... 8,000
Becker, Charles and wife, to D. Knickmann, n. s. 58th-st., w. of 9th-av., 5 years..... 2,000
Bernet, Ernst O., to Johanna Noeser, Bowery near 1st-st., 1 year..... 3,000
Fitch, Maria and husband, to Charles Duggin, s. s. Madison-av., s. e. of 56th-st., notes..... 3,000
Harrington, William, to John Culty, No. 4 Greenwich-st., 5 years..... 1,000
Henderson, Isaac, to Jeannette L. Dickinson; n. s. 87th-st., w. of 11th-av., 1 year..... 13,000
Klingler, George M. C., and wife, to Bank for Savings; n. s. 95d-av. w. of 4th-av., 1 year..... 10,000
Moretta, Joseph, to Elizabeth (a Smith); n. s. 23d-st., w. of 6th-av., 3 years..... 7,000
Murphy, James, to Catharine E. Appleton; King's Bridge Road, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 2,100
Phyfe, Duncan, and others, to Merchants' Insurance Company, n. s. Fulton-st., Nos. 195 and 197, 1 year..... 15,000
Richardson, Edward, and wife, to Thomas Ball; w. s. Greenwich-st., between Watts and Desbrosses, 1 year..... 5,000
Smith, Thomas, and wife to James Fitzgerald, n. w. corner 4th-av. and 63d-st.; 1 years..... 2,850
Trinity Baptist Church to Southern New-York Baptist Association, n. s. of 55th-st., s. of Lexington-av.; 3 per cent..... 3,311
Same to same, n. s. of 55th-st., s. of Lexington-av..... 8,500
Vehslage, John Henry to Oscar Kollikoffer, s. s. of 154th-st., w. of 8th-av.; 5 years..... 8,000
Young, James and wife to Bank for Savings, e. s. of 5th st., w. of Lewis-st.; 1 year..... 4,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bruns, Elizabetha, to John Kopp..... $400
Cantwell, William A., Executor, to Caroline G. Blakop..... nom.
City Fire Insurance Company to Louisa J. Cole... 1,500
City Fire Insurance Company to Louisa J. Cole... 1,000
Leech, Mary S., Guardian, to G. Josephine Leech. nom.
Leech, Mary S., Guardian, to G. Josephine Leech. nom.
Rosbrugh, Henry, to Jane Cunningham..... 1,250
Scudder, Lewis, to William R. Schell..... 3,000
Union Dime Savings Institution to James Watson..... 2,500
Union Dime Savings Institution to Henry Olt... 3,500
Zolinor, Edward G., to John Stemme..... 1,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE 20-FOOT HOUSE for sale on Murray Hill, within one door of 5th-av.; can be bought for less than $30,000.

ALSO,

An English basement four-story brown-stone, 36th-st., near 5th-av., for sale at $22,500.

ALSO,

In 45th-st., near 5th-av., very attractive 20-foot, fine order, $21,000, including fixtures and carpets. Apply, for further particulars, to

R. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

NO. 121 EAST 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL, NEAR PARK-AV.—Very finely decorated large high-stoop 23-feet dwelling; for sale low, with or without the superb furniture. Permits from

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

LEXINGTON-AV. AND 47TH-ST.—THREE houses, four story, high stoop, brown-stone fronts, 20x55 feet deep; on 47th-st., four houses, 20x55; four houses, 18x55; three houses, 17x55; lots 100 feet. The houses are new, well built, finished in hard wood; modern improvements; brick furnaces in cellars. Will be sold at a great bargain for one-half cash. Apply on the premises. DAVID DEVENNY.

A LOWEST PRICES FOR FIRST-CLASS WORK.—Four houses, corner of Madison-av. and 45th-st. and No. 22 West 40th-st.; constructed in the most substantial manner; cabinet finish; elegant and artistic designs. Particulars obtained from O'REILLY BROS., builders and architects, No. 115 East 44th-st.

A ATTRACTIVE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale in 46th-st., west of and close to 5th-av.; medium size; lot in fee; perfect order; price, $22,500. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THREE FIRST-class four-story high stoop, brown-stone, cabinet finish; 24 by 75 feet; corner of 5th-av., facing Mount Morris Park, or will be sold separate. OWNER, southwest corner of 5th-av. and 125th-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—A PLOT OF 16 full lots on 93d-st., between 124th and 125th sts.; ready for immediate improvement. OWNER, southwest corner 5th-av. and 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A VILLA ON THE HUDSON AT YONKERS. Two acres, high grounds; 30 rooms; stables, water, gas; to be sold by auction, without reserve, TUESDAY next, March 26, at Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway; terms, half cash. RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

House No. 98 Lexington-av.; rent..... $1,300
House No. 324 East 14th-st.; rent..... 1,000
House No. 688 Lexington-av.; rent..... 1,000

And also houses in Brooklyn, 30 minutes from ferry by cars rents from $400 to $500. Apply to

M. ECHEVERRIA & CO.,
No. 20 Beaver-st., or No. 370 DeKalb-av., Brooklyn.

CHEAPEST RENTS IN HARLEM.—THREE superior four-story (20x55) brown-stone houses; all improvements; 125th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; will be rented to desirable parties at $850. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NO. 76, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Three-story high-stooped brown-stone; perfect order; chandeliers, mirrors, and cornices in parlors; gas fixtures; dying office. No. 860 Broadway, or No. 701 6th-av.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, A second floor, consisting of four rooms, pantries, &c.; hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c. For particulars inquire of LEK W. ARTHUR,
Bible House, Astor-place.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Choice four-story high-stoop brown-stone, 16x65x100; hardwood finish, &c.; only $1,800 per annum.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., FACING RESERVOIR PARK.—A superbly-furnished extension dwelling, with or without adjoining stable in rear; rent reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO GENTLEMAN AND wife in exchange for board for three adults; privileges of other boarders; Christian people preferred. No. 112 East 76th-st.

TWO CHOICE APARTMENTS.—TENEMENT, No. 245 West 25th-st.; new, refined, elegant; parquet floors, play-ground, Summer-house, janitor, oriel windows, elegant gas-fixtures and mantels.

A LOW RENT—$600.—BEAUTIFUL THREE-story brown stone high stoop, 18x50; all improvements; gas-fixtures and furnace; West 105th-st.; pleasant location and good drainage; accessible by 8th-av. cars.

APARTMENTS TO RENT AT NO. 908 5TH-Av., opposite Madison-square; also, single rooms for bachelors, newly refitted. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO LET—A NICE SECOND FLOOR, SIX ROOMS, private house, with owner; possession April 1; rent low. No. 426 West 44th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.
LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.
HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 51st-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—Full lists and particulars can be had at my office. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 11 WASHINGTON-PLACE. Apply to T. W. THOMPSON, No. 20 Beaver-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

FOR $1,000 I WILL LET AN OFFICE IN the New-York Times Building, for which I have paid $2,500 per year, on a five years' lease. Apply to

GEO. F. ROWELL.

OFFICES TO LET—ON THE GROUND FLOOR of the New York Savings Bank Building, north-west corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—DOCK AND WAREHOUSE PROPERTY near Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, 75 feet on water front by 150 feet, with three-story building, will be rented at a low price. Apply to

HORACE E. LILL,
No. 73 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR PARK IN NEW-JERSEY.—Three-story brown-stone house in Brooklyn; all improvements; neighborhood first class. Principals only apply. No. 9 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON EAST TERMS, A HANDSOME country residence in the Village of Farmington, Conn., nine miles from Hartford, consisting of large dwelling-house, stables, greenhouse, graperies, poultry and ice houses, with eight acres of land. Apply to WHITMORE & CO., No. 57 Southe-st., or to CHARLES WAGER HULL, Room No. 22, Cooper Union Building, 4th-st. and 8th-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP. A two-story and French roof house, containing 12 rooms, at Woodside, L. I., 5 miles from New-York via either Erie or Montauk Railroad; desirable location; lot 50x200. Address J. E. S., Box No. 110 Times Office.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR WILL EXCHANGE for Brooklyn or City property—a large house, with grounds, for $6,000, at Flushing, L. I. Good location. For terms, &c., apply to

E. YOUNG, No. 348 Canal-st.

AT MAMARONECK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, As farm of 40 acres for sale cheap. R. H. HAIGHT, No. 94 1st-av.; G. R. HAIGHT, Mamaroneck, Executors.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—TO LET OR for sale, a house situated on Sickle-st., known as the Zolla House, with all modern improvements; two and one-half acres, carriage-house, stable with four stalls, all in first-class order; half mile from depot. Inquire of A. J. FEITER, No. 290 West 4th-st.

TO LET—SEA-SHORE RESIDENCES, MAHANT, MARIS.—Two new fully-furnished houses, 15 rooms; modern improvements. Address

F. W. JOHNSON,
Mahant, Mass.

TO LET—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE RESidence of Gen. F. Fryer, furnished, for six months or one year. Inquire of OWNER, No. 119 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY MAY 1, A LARGE HOUSE, SUITable for a boarding-house; must be near the water, and within easy access of the City. Address C. J., No. 260 West 54th-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.....Wed., March 27 | ROTHNIA, WED., April 10
ABYSSINIA, WED., April 3 | ALGERIA, WED., April 17

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe as very low rates. Drafts issued at this office. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 21
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, April 4

First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 62 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Denmark...Mar. 21 | A.M. (General)...April 3, 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN
England, Mar. 29, 8:30 A.M. | The Queen, March 30, 2 P.M.
Cabin, $60 and $70, currency; steerage, $28. Return tickets from $1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 26, noon.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, April 2, 4 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, April 9, 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
THOS. MACKELLAR, Agent, No. 29 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., March 23 | OLDENBURG, Sat. April 6
DONAU.....Sat., March 30 | HERMANN...Sat., April 13
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin..... $100 gold
Second cabin..... 60 gold
Steerage..... 30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, March 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, April 4, 6 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 13, 2 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, Frankmann.....Wednesday, April 3, 4 A. M.
PEREIRE, Daree.....Wednesday, April 17, 5 P. M.
VILLE DE PARIS, Durand.Wednesday, May 1, 4:30 P.M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALEX. MICHOUD, No. 129 Walnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Ethiopa...March 23, 9 A. M. | Devonia...April 6, 7 A. M.
Victoria...March 30, 3 P. M. | Anchoria, April 13, 2 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO LONDONDERRY.
Anglia...March 27, 1 P. M. | Utopia.....April 3, 6 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, $26.
Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT, Thur., March 28 | HOLSATIA, Thur., April 11
FRISIA.....Thur., April 4 | LESSING...Thur., April 18
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in Europe: Cabin, $100, gold: Second Cabin, $60, gold: Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
Consignees. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry...Saturday, March 23, 9 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. Gladdy...Thursday, March 28, 1:30 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy...Saturday, April 6, 7 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are unsurpassed for speed and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt. Affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. DOBTZIS, Agent.

SAVANNAH;

FLORIDA, NASSAU, HAVANA, AND SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF MACON. Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 23, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, March 27, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. D. OWENS,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,
No. 315 Broadway.

GEO. YONGE,
Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall):
ANDES.....March 30
ALPS.....April 13
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....April 4
ATLAS.....April 25

First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS, Sat., March 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new), 2,616 tons.
Capt. THEBERMANN. Thursday, March 28, 10:30 A. M.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN SICE, Wed., April 3, 3 P. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS, sail, March. 23, 3 P. M.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 31 and April 21 for Vera Cruz, Havana, New-York, and the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship GEO. W. CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 30
Steam-ship COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, April 10

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
Sailing THURSDAYS from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.
NIAGARA, (new), 2,265 tons, Curtis, Thursday, March 28
SARATOGA, (new), 2,283 tons, Sandberg, ... April 4
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR MASSAU, N. P., DIRECT—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail April 6, at 3 P. M. STEAM-SHIP SAN JACINTO FROM SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, sailing at St. Augustine, March 30 and April 6.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st., or GUSTAVE LEVY, General Passenger Agent, 371 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. MONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP, carrying the English and United States mails, is the most convenient, alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. NEDERLAND sails March 23, 9 A. M.

WESTERNLAND sails April 6, 9 A. M.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Philadelphia, General Agents.
Walraven, Pyhe, and Co., 21 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Jr., No. 2 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, March 30
Connecting for Central and South America.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 1
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and Pre-Emerald.
Steam-ship SEALANDIA.....Monday, April 15

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 8 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27, NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF BEACH-ST., AT 3 P. M.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 12 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA,

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

JOHN I. DAVENPORT'S CLERKSHIP.

MORE SIGNATURES OBTAINED TO THE APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. WHITE—DAVENPORT SURRENDERED BY HIS ORIGINAL SONDSMEN—A COUNTER-PETITION IN CIRCULATION.

The effort making to put Mr. Kenneth G. White into the place now occupied by Mr. John I. Davenport was continued yesterday by Mr. White's friends, and a large number of signatures were obtained to the application which is to be presented to Judge Blatchford. Mr. White declined to furnish information about the matter, as, he said, it was a movement begun by members of the Bar who would carry it through, and courtesy to Judge Blatchford demanded that he should have nothing to say until he had submitted his application. Members of the Bar who knew Mr. White as Clerk, have no hesitation in praising him, and expressing the hope that he may be restored to the position he formerly held. He was 19 years and 3 months in office, and during that time was never known as a politician. He has made the boast that never, while he was Clerk, from 1856 to 1876, did he attend a political meeting, hear any speeches, or "mix" in politics, and that no one, except himself, knew how he voted. Members of the Bar remember his management of the Clerk's office as being exact, business-like in every particular, and the man as one who could always be found in his place and acquainted with his duties. When Judge Alexander S. Johnson, of Utica, came into the office, Mr. White knew that there was political pressure behind the new Judge that would push him out. Judge Johnson told him, when he spoke of the likelihood of a change, that he would let him know in good season if it became necessary to put in a new Clerk. When he was informed, it was by a note of three lines, to the effect that it was necessary that a change should be made, and that his resignation would be acceptable. Mr. Davenport went in. At the time the change was made a large number of signatures of lawyers was obtained, rather because it was said that Mr. White insisted upon going out, than because the signers were anxious to have John I. Davenport in. A friend of Mr. White says that when he proposed to withdraw, about 100 letters were received by him from prominent members of the Bar, irrespective of party, complimenting him upon the manner in which he had discharged his duties, and expressing regret that he should find it necessary to resign. Soon after Davenport went in, Mr. R. E. Stillwell, who had been Deputy Clerk for 35 years, was succeeded by Mr. James M. Deal, who had been Senator Conkling's private secretary. It is said by lawyers that the management of the office has been quite different under Mr. Davenport from what it was under Mr. White. The Clerk, it is said, can never be found. He is never in his business as Supervisor, or he is acting as counsel for the Police Commissioners, or he has engrossing private concerns that keep him out of reach. The rooms that were formerly the resort of members of the Bar, who found a gentlemanly and capable man in the position of confidential Clerk of the court, are now deserted, or occupied by the Deputies of the Clerk, in whom no one confides. Another reason given for objecting to Davenport is that the men who undertook to be responsible for him in 1876 have found reason to believe that it would not be judicious to stand as bondsmen for him. When he obtained the appointment Mr. Jackson S. Schultz and Mr. Jenkins Van Schaick became his bondsmen in $20,000. Last August, for sufficient cause, they became apprehensive about their bond, and both decided that they would surrender Mr. Davenport. It was not until December last that the sureties at Washington became satisfied that his affairs were correct, and consented to let Messrs. Schultz and Van Schaick withdraw. In their places, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, Col. Charles S. Spencer, and Dr. Pierre C. Van Wyck were substituted.

The petition for Mr. White's appointment is signed by several hundred names of judges and prominent lawyers, all of whom, in signing, expressed their pleasure at the opportunity. One lawyer, who met Mr. White in the street a day or two ago, was thanked by him for having signed the application. The lawyer, in reply, said: "I should rather thank you; for it will be a favor to the profession to reinstate an officer who proved himself so eminently worthy of the place he occupied so acceptably to the Bar." Mr. Davenport yesterday issued an application, which is to be presented to Judge Blatchford, to induce him to retain Mr. Davenport. The list of names during afternoon only half a dozen signatures had been obtained to this application, the prominent names being those of George Bliss and William Fullerton, Davenport's colleagues in the Mayor's trial of the Police Commissioners, and Mr. William A. Beach.

AUCTION SALES OF DRY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILKS DISPOSED OF —MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS, AND HATS AT LOW PRICES.

A large assortment of silks and dress goods was disposed of at auction yesterday by Messrs. Wilmerding, Hogue & Co., Nos. 64 and 66 Waite-street. Gros de Rhin, 18 inches wide, sold at 43 cents per yard; taffetas de Zurich, at 52½ to 55; Lyons taffetas, width 24 inches, at 55 cents, and Lyons cashmere de soie, 23 inches wide, at 70 cents. Tapsers' black silks sold as follows: 22 inches wide, from 99½ cents to $1 32½; 24 inches, from $1 15 to $1 35. Bellon's black silks brought $1 35 for 22-inch widths; $1 55 to $2 15 for 24-inch widths, and $1 28 to $2 07½ for 26-inch widths. Bellon's gros grains, 22 inches wide, were sold at from 59 to 69 cents. Italian gros grains, 24 inches wide, brought from 82½ cents to $1 66. Colored failles, 19 inches wide, sold at 38 cents. Lyons failles, of the same width, brought from 94 cents to $1 07. Lyons cashrille noire and couleures, 19 inches wide, brought 60 cents. Fancy colored checks on a white ground sold at from 62½ to 66 cents. A large assortment of Lyons colored failles were disposed of at from 71 cents to $1 11 per yard, and Lyons black persans, 21 inches wide, brought 50 cents. Among the firms represented were A. T. Stewart & Co., H. B. Claflin & Co., Rosenthal & Co., Le Boutillier Brothers, Kayne, Spring, Dale & Co., William Kinsely & Co., Spellman Brothers, Kinney Brothers, E. Ridley & Co., Rodgers & Orr Brothers, John Daniels, J. O'Brien, Wilding, J. Lyons, Rothschild & Stern, John Stillitz, William Jackson, J. & C. Johnston; Scragg, Vandervoort & Barney; Fettus, Ivers & Co., James McCreery, Samuel Grumfelder, Halstead, Haines & Co., T. Van Valkenburg & Co., Kloppman & Fellman, Lord & Taylor, J. M. Travers, James E. Rice, F. G. Richardson, James Gould, J. Martin Smith, and S. B. Tooker.

Messrs. Townsend & Fargis, Nos. 79 and 81 Leonard-street, sold a quantity of millinery goods by auction yesterday. A line of colored gros de Londres ribbons brought from 25 to 35 cents; colored satin ribbons, 20 inches wide, sold at from 37 to 40 cents; colored gros grains, No. 16, brought 27½ cents; colored sash ribbons, No. 100, sold at $1 75; satin and gros grain ribbons sold as follows: No. 7, $1; No. 9, $1 25; No. 12, $1 50. Ostrich tips sold at from 50 cents to $1 25.

Messrs. Hovey & Huchthausen, No. 132 Church-street, disposed of a large catalogue of hats and straw goods yesterday morning. A line of boys' black telescope hats was disposed of at from 30 to 50 cents each; men's black and brown, No. 93 cord, sold at from 27 to 35 cents; men's caps sold at 22 cents, and young men's black hats brought from 65 to 75 cents.

A similar stock of goods was sold by Messrs. William A. Topping & Co., Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-street, at fair rates.

NIGHT SCHOOL TEACHERS FINED.

The pay-roll of the Eighteenth Ward Evening School, of which Mr. Elbert W. Brown is Principal, was sent, among others, a few days ago to the Finance Department for payment. Upon examining the roll, Mr. Daniel Jackson, the Auditor, found that the sum of 2 cents had been deducted from the salary of Miss Katie Newell, one of the teachers, for being only one minute late. If she had been present when the clock was striking she would have been entitled to receive $24, but only $23 98 was set opposite her name. Whether the school time-piece was correct does not appear, but the Principal evidently believed that it was, and his report was believed to have been shared by Messrs. J. F. Trow, Joseph K. O'Brien, Andrew Warner, and W. S. Terbell, the Trustees of the school, for they indorsed the pay-roll containing this and other deductions. Two other teachers were also mulcted. Joseph G. Fury was recorded as being 10 minutes late, and 21 cents was set down as the penalty for his tardiness, and 10 cents was deducted from the salary of Francis G. Caldwell for being five minutes late. Mr. Jackson decided that all the deductions were excessive, when the salaries of the mulcted teachers were taken into consideration, and he sent a communication to Mr. John Davenport, the Auditor of the Board of Education, from whom the pay-roll was received, requesting him to have it corrected. In the communication says that, "while the pay-roll, in the particular instance referred to, tends in the direction of economy, it is at least arithmetically wrong and consequently unjust." An answer will probably be received from Mr. Davenport to-day.

A BURGLAR CAPTURED.

Mr. James Nolan, while sitting in one of his apartments, at No. 453 Third-avenue, yesterday afternoon, was startled by a grating noise in the lock of the room door. Mr. Nolan having been robbed on two occasions recently, and suspecting that a thief was seeking to gain an entrance, he armed himself with a hatchet and awaited developments. For the burglar to open the door was only the work of a few moments, but no sooner had the intruder put his head inside than he suddenly recoiled at the sight of Mr. Nolan, and, with a confederate, fled down stairs at a rapid pace. Mr. Nolan threw his hatchet after the retreating burglars, and, hastening down stairs, found a large jimmy on the door-step, where it was thrown by one of the fugitives. Officer Roberts, of the Twenty-first Precinct, gave chase and captured one of the thieves after a run of four blocks. He found in his possession two skeleton keys and a padlock key. Mr. Nolan identified the prisoner as the person who attempted to enter his apartments. He was arraigned before Justice Otterberg, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and pleaded not guilty. When in the cells, named he said, "My name is George Marsh—I mean Watson—George Watson." The prisoner, who seemed much embarrassed after making the correction, said he was a stone-cutter by trade, and lived at No. 324 Wooster-street. He was committed in default of $1,500 bail.

STEAM ON THE BELT RAILROAD.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE PROPOSITION—ANOTHER HEARING BEFORE THE LAW COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN—A PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday for the purpose of continuing the consideration of the proposition to run steam freight cars on the Belt Railroad. There were many friends and opponents of the measure in attendance, but the session was exclusively devoted to hearing the views of the latter.

Mr. John Nix said he was opposed to granting the privilege. It was his opinion that many merchants who signed the petition for it did not give the matter proper consideration. A paper signed by cartmen had also been submitted, asking the Common Council to comply with the request of the merchants, but it was, perhaps, needless for him to say that if he asked the cartmen he employed to put their names to such a paper, they would do so, even if they did not consider it to be for their benefit. He was in favor of having proper terminal facilities, but he was opposed to blocking up the streets and obstructing various interests like those of the shipping, which should be protected. They should not hamper West-street with steam cars. That thoroughfare, if anything, should be widened so as to accommodate its business. There was no necessity for going below Canal-street with such freight cars. The speaker then referred to the elevators used in Baltimore for facilitating the transportation of goods, and the facilities gained thereby, and closed by stating that the section of the City above Canal street should be selected for proper terminal facilities, so as to increase the commerce of this City.

A protest was then entered in behalf of the property-owners along Fifty-ninth-street, which is embraced in the line of the Belt Railroad, against running steam freight cars on that thoroughfare. The cars state that if freight cars were run there they would prevent ingress and egress to and from the Central Park.

Mr. Charles S. Smith, of the Chamber of Commerce, replied that it was never intended to use that street, and it would be physically impossible to do so, because it was about 40 feet higher than the grade of the river streets.

Mr. William Girod hoped that the committee would have Fifty-ninth-street exempted from use for freight purposes, especially as those in favor of running freight cars on the Belt Road did not desire to use that street.

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Mr. William H. Morrell remarked that they ought to consider the matter very carefully before giving the Belt Railroad the privileges asked for.

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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

A DISPLAY OF HANDSOME AND COSTLY CLOAKS AND SUITS—MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION DRESSES FROM PARIS.

The opening exhibition of new style cloaks and suits took place yesterday at Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co.'s. The show-rooms on the second and fifth floors of the immense establishment of the firm were thronged by ladies throughout the day. On the second floor were exhibited a very large stock of dolmans, mantillas, fichu-shaped wraps, and short capes made of rich goods of various colors. There was also a fine display of real India camel's-hair shawls and scarfs, and some handsome princess dresses, imported from Paris to serve as models. One of the styles of wraps is made of India camel's hair, fichu-shaped so that it may be tied gracefully in front or worn flowing. Some of the light-colored mantillas of this style are trimmed with chenille and silk. A light mantilla of cashmere serge is trimmed with vari-colored beadwork and feather fringing. A dolman of black cashmere is decorated with purple and gold beadwork and ribbon fringe. A mantilla of black Sicilienne is made very handsome with different colored beads and a deep gimp fringe. Short black capes of camel's-hair are also embroidered with beads and bound with a deep fringe of knotted silk. One of the handsomest wraps is a dolman of black cashmere, trimmed down the front with loops of satin ribbon, and on the sleeves and back by satin quilling. Among the suits is a dress of silk grenadine, adorned with a new style of silk embroidery on black velvet shot with tinsel of differing shades. The trimming in the front is scalloped. The collar is very large and also scalloped. A silk dress of two shades of brown, occupied a conspicuous place, and is very handsome. The train is very long and is cut square. The trimming is embroidery on chenille and amber bead work, and a deep amber bead fringe. It is expected that the mantillas and capes will be generally worn this Spring and Summer—the former principally of light colors, and the latter black. The dress materials will be the new style cashmere and the barège Louise, which is a soft woolen delaine. The colors will mainly be white, blue, and brown. On the fifth floor of Arnold, Constable & Co.'s establishment is a saloon, upholstered with maroon-colored hangings, in which is displayed a collection of costly reception dresses. The handsome of these has a brocade waist and a skirt of brocade faille silk and white satin. The overdress is decorated in front with appliqué trimming of cut-glass beads and pearls. Around the skirt is a wreath of Autumn leaves, caught on the train with a bouquet of forget-me-nots, and on the left side with a smaller bouquet of the same flowers. The waist is adorned with polonaise beads of the appliqué pattern of beads and pearls, running up and down, and around the bosom, neck, and arms are Autumn leaves and lace artistically intermingled. A coronet of forget-me-nots and Autumn leaves encompasses the dress. The reception costumes are all imported. Some of the wraps are imported, while others are the productions of Arnold, Constable & Co.'s work-rooms.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

G. Webster Peck, dealer in hardware, at No. 110 Chambers-street, has compromised with his creditors at 20 cents on the dollar.

Gustav A. Radtke and Albert Luscher, composing the firm of Radtke & Co., assigned their property for the benefit of creditors to Harvey F. Cleveland, yesterday.

Henry B. Kirkland, cotton-broker, formerly at No. 150 Pearl-street, applied to Register Dayton yesterday for his discharge from bankruptcy, which will be granted, as the creditors made no opposition.

The bankruptcy proceedings against Louis Abrahams, dealer in boots and shoes, at No. 24 Catharine-street, before Register Allen, have been discontinued by consent of all the creditors, the debtor settling with the creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of W. M. B. Hammond & Co., hardware dealers, of No. 34 Warren-street, to Charles Watson. The liabilities are $24,574 30; the nominal assets $15,195 98, and the real assets $1,152 65.

The suspension of F. W. Hubbell & Co., stock-brokers, at No. 46 Broad-street, is the result of the failure of Netter & Co., and other firms with whom they had long time contracts. They still continue members of the Mining Stock Exchange, as they had no differences in their engagements there.

SAILORS' BOARDING-HOUSE COMMISSION.

The Commissioners for Licensing Sailors' Boarding-houses held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon. There was some discussion as to the advisability of preventing runners from boarding a ship until moored to the wharf or securely anchored, but it was deemed best not to attempt too radical a reform in that respect for the present. The new regulations were then taken up and formally approved. Commissioner Wells, from the committee appointed at the previous meeting to endeavor to force a settlement from the late Treasurer, George W. Blunt, reported that they conferred with Pilot Commissioner Thompson. Commissioners Snow and Hincken were present, as was also Mr. Blunt's Secretary, Capt. Nash, who made a statement on behalf of Mr. Blunt misrepresenting the case, and leading the Pilot Commissioners to suppose that the only dispute was over a few paltry dollars of alleged disbursements. Mr. Wells said that he was so indignant that he wanted to break off negotiations and bring Mr. Blunt before the courts, but more pacific counsels prevailed, and a settlement was effected on the basis of $442 71. Secretary Wells reported that he had notified a number of keepers of boarding-houses to renew their licenses, and several had made applications in response. The houses of these persons had been examined. It was resolved to postpone the issuing of licenses for the present. Commissioner Farris moved the appointment of Dr. S. Meber Smith, Surgeon of the Port, to examine the sailors' boarding-houses, which was agreed to. Commissioner Hinckel, of Henry Elias, Physician-in-Chief of the Society's Refuge at Otterberg, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and pleaded not guilty. When in the cells, named he said, "My name is George Marsh—I mean Watson—George Watson." The prisoner, who seemed much embarrassed after making the correction, said he was a stone-cutter by trade, and lived at No. 324 Wooster-street. He was committed in default of $1,500 bail.

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VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8277. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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WASHINGTON.

THE PROPOSED NEW MINT.

FIXED DETERMINATION TO EXTEND COINING FACILITIES—THE LOCALITY IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE HOST OF CLAIMANTS—ADVANTAGES OF INDIANAPOLIS IN BUILDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—It seems to be pretty well determined that another Mint is to be established, and a failure will only happen by reason of the interminable quarrel about locality and the chronic disposition to delay. It is clear enough to ordinary and disinterested minds that practical business principles require, if there is to be a Mint, that it be placed at Indianapolis. The Government owns there the abandoned arsenal grounds and buildings. The grounds are large and airy, the buildings are said to be better adapted to the purposes of minting than some of those specially constructed, and the work of coining could begin after about three months of preparation. The expense would be chiefly confined to constructing and setting up the machinery. Congress is swayed, however, by the claims of rival localities, and the notion of a Summer pleasure trip for the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures is said to have taken a strong hold. They can go over the country and make a report next session, when there will be no time to get action. This may, perhaps, be quite as well for the country as to set a new Mint to turning out silver dollars. The opinion of Director Linderman as to the necessity of a new Mint depends upon the continuance of the trade dollar coinage. He says if the trade dollar is coined the capacity of the present Mints will not be sufficient to keep up the maximum of the new dollar. He favors making the trade dollar because a definite demand has been created for them in the East, and an outlet thus provided for a large silver export. They should be coined only for foreign exportation. If we abandon the trade dollar the English will probably establish a Mint at Hong Kong for striking a similar coin. So far as the United States is concerned, the trade dollar is merely so much bullion whose weight and fineness is certified by the Government.

DEMAGOGISM RAMPANT.

PENNSYLVANIA MEMBERS BIDDING FOR THE WORKING MEN'S VOTES—PROPOSITION TO TRANSPORT SETTLERS FREE TO THEIR LAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Pennsylvania members of the House seem to be outbidding each other in efforts to secure legislation for the special benefit of the laboring man. At the beginning of the session Mr. Wright, of the Luzerne district, presented a bill to provide for the distribution of the surplus funds in the Treasury among the working men. This was followed by a proposition from Mr. Errett, of Pittsburg, to distribute public lands, and to-day Mr. Ward, of Chester, introduced a bill which provides that every person entitled to the benefits of the Homestead act shall be entitled to receive from the Government free transportation for himself and his immediate family, with necessary family utensils and personal effects, and shall further be entitled to receive free from the Government seeds in sufficient quantities for the proper cultivation of the land occupied by him for the period of two years. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE RESUMPTION REPEAL BILL.

A RESOLUTION IN THE SENATE DIRECTING THE FINANCE COMMITTEE TO REPORT THE BILL WITHIN A WEEK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator Hereford yesterday introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to report within one week the House bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act, together with their action thereon, if any shall have been had. This resolution was called up to-day, and Mr. Hereford asked to have it made a special order for Tuesday. After some discussion the resolution went over until Monday. It is not likely the Senate will act upon this resolution, as any action would be discourteous to the Committee on Finance, in view of the fact that the committee is now engaged in considering the bill, and expect to reach a vote on it next week. The committee further considered the bill at the meeting to-day, and members express the opinion that final action will be taken by the committee on Tuesday next. Very little interest seems to be manifested in this measure since the passage of the Silver bill, and the opinion very generally prevails that it will be negatived.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE CORBIN-BUTLER CONTEST IN THE SENATE—THE LITTLE DEFICIENCY BILL AND THE TIMBER DEBATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate Committee on Elections has had before them for some time a request from Col. D. T. Corbin, of South Carolina, to take up the case of his contest against Butler. The subject was referred to Senator Wadleigh, Chairman of the committee, to consider and report whether the action of the Senate in taking the papers from the committee, and admitting Butler concluded the further power of the committee to hear the case and report upon it to the Senate. Mr. Wadleigh reports that the committee have the power and right to take further notice of the contest, to hear and decide upon its merits, and to report to the Senate. The Republican members of the committee agree with this decision, but no proposition to reopen the case has yet been considered, and the action of the committee on that request is quite uncertain.

The little deficiency bill, containing the timber depredation clause upon which so much valuable time has been wasted by Senators who desired to make political capital or gratify political spite, was finally disposed of to-day, after another long debate. At one time it seemed as if it would pass substantially as reported, but later in the afternoon it was altered in several particulars, and it will now have to be considered in Conference Committee.

DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE REGARDING "HOG CHOLERA"—INTERESTING FACTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Commissioner of Agriculture has sent to the Senate, in reply to a resolution relative to the disease prevailing among swine, commonly known as "hog cholera," an elaborate report, in which some valuable information is given upon diseases to which all classes of domestic animals are subject. The Commissioner, in order to obtain accurate returns from the various States, addressed letters to intelligent persons in every county in the United States, and from the 2,500 letters thus sent, 1,125 answers, from as many different counties, were received. The reports thus received show the number of hogs annually raised, what proportion of those suffer from disease, what proportion of those affected die, and the aggregate value of annual losses among all other classes of domestic animals from the various diseases to which they are incident. Many of the letters received from correspondents are given in the volume, and as these are written by practical agriculturists and stock growers, their experience and suggestions in relation to the treatment of diseases of domestic animals will be of value to farmers generally. The report makes a volume of 150 pages, and has been published for gratuitous distribution. Copies may be obtained by writing to Senators and members of the House. According to a tabular statement, compiled from information received from 1,100 counties, the annual value of losses on all classes of domestic animals is nearly $17,000,000. As this statement is based on returns received from only one-half the country, the annual loss from this cause may be placed at $30,000,000.

PACIFIC RAILROAD PRO RATA.

SINGULAR COURSE OF MESSRS. RICE AND HEWITT—THE FORMER SAID TO HAVE JOINED THE JAY GOULD CAMP—A LONG DELAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Considerable comment has been occasioned to-day by the course of Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Hewitt, of New-York, in relation to the Pacific Railroad Pro Rata bill now before the Pacific Railroad Committee of the House. A majority of the sub-committee which heard the arguments on both sides of the question reported to the full committee this morning, recommending the passage of an act appointing a Commissioner to prescribe rules and regulations for the operation of the several roads in the Union Pacific system as one continuous line. It was expected that the full committee would adopt this report this morning and report the bill to the House at the next call of the committee, but it would seem that Mr. Rice joined the forces of Jay Gould to postpone action for the present. Mr. Hewitt absented himself from the committee, and it is said that Mr. Rice acted for him by authority. Much surprise is manifested that Mr. Hewitt should have delegated such authority in so important a public matter. The Kansas Pacific and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, are chief among the branches to be favorably affected by the passage of the bill. If the bill does not get before the House within the next few days, it is probable that Jay Gould's policy of delaying action may be successful, as it may be six weeks or two months before the Pacific Railroad Committee will be called again.

MAIL CONTRACT INVESTIGATION.

THE SURETIES SIGNED IN BLANK BY THE LITTLE ROCK LAWYER AT THE INSTANCE OF THE POSTMASTER—TESTIMONY OF THE LAW.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—In the investigation which the House Post Office Committee is making into the system of mail contracts, the testimony was taken to-day of W. W. Wilshire, a practicing lawyer of Little Rock and a Representative in the last Congress from the State of Arkansas. The substance of it was that last January the Postmaster of Little Rock, Mr. Hadley, had asked him to sign as surety a batch of bids for carrying the mails on routes in Arkansas and the Indian Territory. Mr. Hadley informed him that these bids had been sent to him from Washington by Senator Dorsey, with a request that they should be perfected and forwarded to Washington. After a delay of 10 days or two weeks Mr. Wilshire went to Mr. Hadley's office and signed his name as surety to a batch of 50 or more bids. These bids were in blank, with the exception of the number and terminal points of the routes and the amount of the penalty. The names of the bidders or the amounts of the bids were not in any of them. There was no other name to them as surety when he signed them, but he understood that they were afterward signed by the other surety, G. W. McDiarmid, of Little Rock. He had since called at the Post Office Department to ascertain the names of the bidders, and to notify the department of the informality, if it were such. He had only been able to find one of the bids signed by him, and that bid was in the name of John M. Peck and purported to have been signed by Peck and attested before a Notary Public in Washington. Mr. Wilshire could not testify as to whether Peck's signature was genuine or not. He knew that Peck had been since last Summer a resident of New-Mexico, and he had not heard of his being in this section of country since he had gone to New-Mexico. Mr. Wilshire was examined closely as to the value of his real estate, which he placed at $40,000 above all incumbrances, and to which he had sworn before a notary public at Little Rock. He was also questioned as to conversations with Senator Dorsey in reference to the subject, but he testified to nothing important in that connection. The bonds appear to have been executed before two witnesses in Little Rock—Wheeler and Kerratt—but Mr. Wilshire says that they were not present when he signed them. He does not know whether awards were made on any of those proposals.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1878.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $249,795 07, and from Customs $484,448 02.

Henry H. Davis was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania; John W. Railey, for the Sixth District of Missouri, and William Berkele for the Eighth District of Kentucky.

A meeting of colored men interested in the movement to organize a colony of their race in the West, was held here last night, and measures were taken to promote that object. They denounce the Liberian scheme of emigration now in progress in the Southern States.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. bonds to-day amounted to $160,000. The Secretary of the Treasury is sending advertisements of the United States 4 per cent. consols of 1907 to Postmasters throughout the country, with the request that they be posted in conspicuous places in the respective Post Offices.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing started to-day upon the work of printing the new silver certificates. The $10 certificate will be printed first and the $20 certificate will follow. Orders have been received for a large number of these certificates and it is expected the department will be prepared to issue them about April 1.

The National Council of Sovereigns of Industry at their session to-day elected the following officers of the National Council for 1878: John Sheddon, Pennsylvania, President; S. S. Davis, Massachusetts, Vice-President; M. W. Morton, Rhode Island, Secretary; Clark Wetherby, New-York, Treasurer; W. H. Earle, Massachusetts, Lecturer.

The United States Treasurer yesterday commenced the payment of the second dividend, 10 per cent., to the depositors in the late Freedmen's Bank. The sums varied from 10 cents upward, and both yesterday and to-day crowds of colored persons were going in and coming out of the cash-room. The work of payment will be continued from day to day till completed.

Gov. Emery, of Utah, who arrived here last night, had a long conversation to-day with the President and the Attorney-General. It is stated that several of his acts have been viewed with disfavor by the Administration, especially his signing the bill by which Gentiles will be prevented practically disfranchised. His visit to Washington is with a view to an explanation of his official conduct.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. M. Emanuel is ordered to duty in charge of machinery of iron-clads at Brandon, Va.; Passed Assistant Engineer W. A. Windsor is detached from iron-clad duty at Brandon, Va., and ordered to the Plymouth; Passed Assistant Engineer T. J. W. Cooper is detached from the Plymouth and placed on waiting orders. Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted to Post Chaplain George P. Van Wyck, United States Army; leave of absence for four months is granted to First Lieut. George F. Fowle, Nineteenth Infantry.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE COMMITTEES.

THE WRIGHT-FAX EXTENSION—THE ENGRAVING AND PRINTING OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES—THE MISSOURI RIVER—A NEW NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate Finance Committee to-day heard Commissioner Raum, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, in advocacy of a favorable report upon the House joint resolution to extend the time for the payment of taxes on distilled spirits in bond. The committee also heard Mr. J. N. Oliver, of Washington City, and Gustavus A. Karwiese, representing 43 Louisville rectifiers and wholesale dealers in highwines, in opposition to the passage of the joint resolution. They oppose an extension of the bonded period for whisky made after Jan. 1, 1878, but favored immediate relief in regard to whisky in bond which was made during the year 1877. The committee intend to take action on the subject next Tuesday. The subject of resumption of specie payments was not discussed to-day.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day took up for further consideration Representative Potter's bill, which provides that the work of engraving and printing the national currency, United Stated States notes and bonds, and internal revenue stamps shall hereafter be let to parties skilled in the art of bank-note engraving and printing. Messrs. Van Zandt and Rice appeared in advocacy of the bill, representing the bank-note companies of Washington and New-York, and Mr. McPherson appeared in behalf of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in opposition to the measure. Mr. McPherson will be further heard on Friday next.

The House Commerce Committee to-day heard arguments by Representatives Phillips, of Kansas; Oliver and Clark, of Iowa; Rea, of Missouri, and others, in behalf of an appropriation to be expended in improving the Missouri River.

The House Naval Committee to-day agreed to appoint a committee to select a site and ascertain the expense for the erection of a new Naval Observatory in this city.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: William P. Canaday, Collector of Customs, Wilmington, N. C.; William F. Benjamin, Register of Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon. Army Promotions—First Lieuts. Leonard Hay and George F. Towle to be Captains; Second Lieut. S. E. Vedder to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Frederick Marsh, of Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, First Artillery.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: A. Dobrowsky to be Receiver at Shasta, Cal.; George Ritchey to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Boonville, Mo.; J. L. Mahan to be Indian Agent for La Point Agency, Wis.

Collectors of Customs—Ivory Lord, at Saco, Me.; Israel S. Adams, at Great Egg Harbor, N. J.; John G. Poole, at Sandusky, Ohio.

Postmasters—Joseph A. Scranton, at Scranton, Penn.; George B. White, at Mount Vernon, Ohio; Robert A. Sinclair, at Jonesville, Mich.; S. O. Fletcher, at Parsons, Kan.; Daniel R. Anthony, at Leavenworth, Kan.; Charles H. Prince, at Augusta, Ga.

Navy—Commodore Edward F. Nichols to be Rear-Admiral vice George H. Preble, retired.

Revenue Marine Service—Daniel P. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Engineer; First Lieut. Russell Glover, to be Captain; Second Lieut. Charles F. Shoemaker, to be First Lieutenant; Third Lieut. Joseph R. Croyet, to be Second Lieutenant; Third Lieut. Frank H. Newcomb, to be Second Lieutenant.

To be Ensigns in the Navy—Frederick W. Coffin, of Massachusetts; Harry M. Hodges, of Illinois; William B. Caperton, of Tennessee; James T. Smith, of North Carolina, and Ridgely Hunt, of Louisiana.

INDIANS ON THE MARCH.

HOSTILE SIOUX AND CHEYENNES ON THE UPPER BEAVER CREEK—OVER 5,000 FIGHTING MEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 22.—An official dispatch received at Military Head-quarters in this city from Capt. Williams covers the report of a scout in the far North, under date of Feb. 22. This scout states that a hunting party, estimated to number 500 or 600 hostile Sioux warriors was found encamped on the Upper Beaver Creek, below Dry Fork, and infesting the hills in the Big Bend of the Milk River, in Montana, north-west of Fort Benton, in the reservations of the Blackfeet and other Indians. Following up Frenchman's Creek about 20 miles, the scouts met a party of half-breeds returning from Canada. The Indians said that before the Cheyennes crossed over they (the former) had about 2,000 lodges, and the Cheyennes had about 160 lodges. The scouts had often been among them, and they thought that the above estimate was nearly correct. The Sioux (Sioux) would average nearer three men to the lodge than two, which would give about 5,500 or 6,000 fighting men. The Cheyennes were more crowded, and it was estimated that they had between 5,000 and 6,000 warriors. The Indians told the scouts that as long as no one hunts us we will hunt nobody, but if any one comes across our path, he will get it just the same." The scouts say that this means that if they meet any of our soldiers in that country they will fight them if strong enough. The scouts state that the Indians now have a great many camps, extending from Frenchman's Creek to the Wood Mountain. Wherever there is wood to be found they have a camp. The Indians are reported to be more liberally supplied with ammunition than any Indians the scouts ever saw. Most of them wear two or three belts full of cartridges, and many of them have bracelets on their arms made like the belt, and filled with cartridges. They told the scouts that they got all the ammunition they wanted from traders who came into their camps from Cypress Hill and Wood Mountain.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 22.—Further dispatches from Battleford, North-west Territory, confirm rumors of an Indian outbreak. The whole tribe of Big Bear, one of the chiefs of the league, demands, as an ultimatum, that the Buffalo law shall be repealed, and that Indians shall be allowed to settle their troubles among themselves without interference by the mounted Police or the Canadian Government. A special dispatch from Bismarck says: "Seventy cavalrymen have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for field service."

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 22.—A Chippewa chief, who has arrived at Battleford from Turtle Lake, reports having received tobacco from Big Bear, with an invitation to join the Indian Confederation. He is on his way to a conference.

THE WEST VIRGINIA MURDERS.

CONFESSION OF THE CRIME—A MAN MURDERS HIS BROTHER'S WIFE AND CHILD AND A YOUNG LADY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., March 22.—This evening John Wallace confessed that he murdered the wife and child of George Wallace, alias Baker, and Miss Church, near Littleton, a short distance from this city. He says he went to his brother's house and told his wife she must go to Mrs. Church's, as that lady was sick. He asked for a hammer, and she gave it to him. Wallace and his brother's wife started to Church's, and as Mrs. Wallace was climbing the fence he struck her twice with the hammer on the head, which killed her. He then picked up the child, which was crying, and struck it against a fence. Death immediately followed. He then went back and told Miss Church to get him something to eat, and as she started out he struck her several times with the hammer, which caused death. He then went home and slept over night and gave the alarm next morning in order to screen himself. He states that a young man named Henry Villars had promised to aid in the murder, but did not come to him. He stated that his brother and wife had been talking about him and his wife, and he had determined to kill the woman. His reason for killing Miss Church is that he was afraid that she would find out what he had done. He further states that Villars had at one time had some trouble with George Wallace, alias Baker, and offered $300 to some one to kill him. The jury rendered a verdict according to the confession.

The reported trouble between George Wallace, alias Baker, with Villars, was investigated by Prosecuting Attorney Hoy, who declared Villars. The supposition is that John Wallace used deception in confessing that Villars was implicated, he knowing that the public knew that Villars and George Wallace, alias Baker were not on very good terms. John Wallace is constantly praying and crying. The excitement is high. All there lacks of a lynching is a leader, for the mob has already swollen to several thousand. The victims were buried at 10 o'clock to-day.

A WIFE KICKED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., March 22.—To-day a man named John M. Day became enraged at his wife near West Alexandria, about 16 miles from this city, and kicked her in the stomach several times, which caused almost instant death. Mrs. Day's brother had the murderer arrested.

RUSSIA MAKING DEMANDS.

THE BRITISH FLEET AN EYE-SORE.

GROUNDS FOR BELIEVING THAT A DEMAND THAT THE SQUADRON SHALL QUIT THE SEA OF MARMORA HAS BEEN OR WILL BE MADE—MORE WARLIKE TONE OF BRITISH OFFICIAL CIRCLES—REPORTED SECRET ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

LONDON, March 23.—A special to the *Times* from St. Petersburg says: "Rumors are in circulation that Russia has demanded that the British fleet quit the Sea of Marmora immediately. The correspondent has reason to believe that these reports, although exaggerated, are not entirely unfounded, and that Russia is making or is about to make, representations in regard to the British fleet. Minister Layard's opposition to the embarkation of troops at Buyukdere has caused great irritation. An inspired article in the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* attracts much attention. It points to the continuance of the fleet in the Sea of Marmora in defiance of international law, and asks if it is not time to ask England what she really wants. Europe should call England before her judgment seat and summon her to re-enter the sphere of international law by quitting the Straits and formally engaging not to return. Semi-official hints are given that if England does not wish to attend the Congress it will meet without her.

In connection with the foregoing intelligence, it should be stated that rumors were circulating in the lobbies of Parliament last night that the tone in English official circles is decidedly warlike.

The *Times'* dispatch from Athens says that all admit that Greece should decline to take part in the Congress if only offered a consultative voice.

A Belgrade special to the *Times* reports that all Austrians in Servia liable to military service have been ordered to return home.

A telegram from Vienna, received in Paris, states that Roumania has refused to receive independence at the hands of Russia or permit the passage of Russian troops through her territory during the occupation of Bulgaria.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* hears that Russia has forced Turkey to acquiesce in a secret agreement, according to which Russia would assist Turkey against a Greco-English combination or against the entry of the British fleet to the Bosphorus or Dardanelles, largely diminish the indemnity, and guarantee the integrity of the remaining Turkish territory, receiving in return a directing power over the revenues of the Porte.

The Iron-clad Invincible has been ordered to be commissioned on Monday for the Mediterranean.

The *Agence Russe* says England has not yet replied in regard to the congress. She still insists upon her demand that all the conditions of peace be submitted, notwithstanding the text of the treaty has been communicated to the Cabinets, and Russia has agreed to complete freedom of discussion at the congress. The chances of the congress meeting have diminished.

The *North-German Gazette*, of Berlin, says it is evident that Russia regards war with England as inevitable, and knows she was never better able to wage it than now.

A special to the *Daily News* from Berlin says: "A Russian naval attaché here who is a leading authority on torpedoes has suddenly been ordered home."

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.—There is an unconfirmed rumor in circulation here that a revolution has broken out in Roumania, and that Prince Charles has fled.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 22.—The Police organized in Adrianople have committed various excesses and pillaged. last week, houses containing the property of Turks and Frenchmen which had been confided to the care of the German Consulate.

PERA, March 22.—Preparations are making to give a warm reception to Osman Pasha, who is expected to arrive here on Monday.

POSITIONS OF THE OTHER POWERS.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE COMMENDED IN FRANCE—A GREAT CHANGE IN SENTIMENT IN FRANCE REGARDING THE BRITISH COURSE—THE NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TO BE NEUTRAL STRICTLY.

LONDON, March 22.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch says: "The questions which France demanded should be excluded from the congress were those touching the holy places, as introducing a needless complication and touching Syria, because Syria might have been offered to her as compensation for English occupation of Egypt, and because she considers that the two-fold question of Syria and Egypt might impair the good understanding with England. A great change has occurred in the last few days in the opinion about England's Eastern policy.

"The *Journal des Débats* and *République Française* commend England's attitude, and this feeling is shared, with few exceptions, by men and journals of all parties. They feel that by placing herself on the platform of existing treaties, and insisting on the right of the congress to discuss the whole treaty of San Stefano, England has restored to Europe the firm ground of principles which was slipping from under it. England's firm adherence to her conditions is deemed the surest means of insuring that the congress will result in a durable peace."

The Rome correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "It is understood that the foreign policy of the new Government will be that of strict neutrality on the Eastern question. Italy will, however, exert to the utmost her influence in the congress to oppose Russian predominance in Europe by seeking to extend the Hellenic Kingdom and constituting other Christian nationalities."

A Reuter dispatch from Vienna says it is possible that Count Botocki may become Premier of a new Austrian Ministry. Reports that he would replace Count Andrassy as Chancellor of the Empire are untrue. The position of the latter is considered likely to be strengthened by the leaning which he has lately shown towards the pro-Russian party. Count Potocki belongs to that party.

OUTRAGES BY THE TURKS.

THESSALIAN VILLAGES DESTROYED AND THE INHABITANTS, WITHOUT REGARD TO AGE OR SEX, MASSACRED.

LONDON, March 23.—The *Times* has a dispatch from Volo saying: "The villages of Olympus, Repsana, Caria, and Litochori have been sacked and burned by the Turks. The women, children, and old men were massacred, except some who escaped to the mountains, which are still covered with snow. Unless a ship is sent to relieve them they will probably perish from cold and hunger. The insurrection progresses steadily."

ATHENS, March 22.—The negotiations between Osman Pasha and the Greek insurgents have ended, Hobart refusing to recognize the provisional Government of Thessaly.

STAGNATION IN MANUFACTURES.

IRON TRADE IN YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND, IN A BAD WAY—SCARCITY OF ORDERS—EFFECT OF THE AMERICAN TARIFF IN SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, March 22.—The *Times* states that the iron trade in South Yorkshire is in a most stagnant condition. Large numbers of men are out of work. Within the past few days two of the leading works in Rotherham have stopped owing to the scarcity of orders, and about 1,000 additional men are rendered idle. One of these establishments (the Midland Iron Company) had during the last 10 years paid dividends averaging 50 per cent. per annum. It is also feared that the colliers will strike against the reduction of wages, in which case 30,000 men will be unemployed.

The Times' Geneva correspondent telegraphs as follows: "In reply to inquiries as to how Swiss interests are likely to be affected by the proposed changes in the United States tariff, the Swiss representative at Washington has informed the Government that the import duties on watches and silks will probably be increased 20 per cent. This would entirely destroy the already languishing trade between America and Switzerland."

THE INTERNATIONAL WALK.

O'LEARY 16 MILES AHEAD AT MIDNIGHT—GREAT INTEREST IS FELT IN THE CONTEST.

LONDON, March 23.—The pedestrian contest has now become virtually a match between O'Leary and Vaughan, all the other competitors being hopelessly behind. Brown appears certain of the third place, but he is exceedingly sleepy. The two leaders maintain a remarkable steady average of about four miles an hour. O'Leary walks on a track containing eight laps to the mile, while Vaughan's track contains seven. O'Leary walks exclusively. Vaughan trots occasionally, and by this means has twice managed to slightly reduce O'Leary's lead. This advantage was, however, both times regained. Thus: at 7 o'clock in the evening the score stood, O'Leary, 438½; Vaughan, 426; but by 9 o'clock O'Leary had walked 446½, and Vaughan 433 miles.

At midnight O'Leary and Vaughan were both resting. O'Leary had scored 457, Vaughan 441, and Brown 415½. Vaughan looks fresher than O'Leary, but his feet are very sore and are swathed in cotton wool. He also suffers somewhat in the knee, but less than O'Leary. Victory seems now almost assured to O'Leary.

The great hope of Vaughan's supporters was that he might be able to continue on the track Friday night after O'Leary, reduce the lead by half, and thus be able to start again in the small hours of Saturday with only about six miles to make up. The hope was fostered by Vaughan's fresh appearance and plucky spurts during the afternoon, when he for a short time managed by dint of running to keep lap for lap with O'Leary, although his [Vaughan's] laps were longer; but by midnight these hopes were dissipated as the score shows.

O'Leary left the track at 11:32 P. M., and Vaughan at 11:10 P. M., for rest.

AFFAIRS IN THE VATICAN.

THE FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE—THE POPE NOT TO COMMIT HIMSELF TO ANY POLICY AT PRESENT—DISCOURAGING THE JESUITS.

LONDON, March 22.—A special dispatch from Rome to the *Times* says: "Count Gabraic is expected to replace Baron Baude as French representative at the Vatican. The consistory will be held on the 28th inst. No encyclical will be issued, the Pope not wishing to commit himself to any definitive policy in the present complication of European affairs. His Holiness will only deliver an allocution, avoiding all political allusions."

The *Standard* has a Rome dispatch saying: "The head of the Jesuits recently proposed to return to Rome, but the Pope received the proposition very coldly. The Jesuits are, therefore, opposing the Pope's general policy."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN ROME—A CALL ON HIM BY CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY—HEAVY RAINS IN CUBA.

ROME, March 22.—Cardinal McCloskey and Lieut.-Gen. Count Gervais de Sonnas, King Humbert's Aide-de-Camp, have visited Gen. Grant.

HAVANA, March 22.—Occasional heavy rains continue, and only about one-fourth of the sugar crop has been made so far. It is estimated now that the crop will fall short about 30 or 35 per cent.

PARIS, March 22.—The responsible editor of the journal *La Commune* has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 5,000 francs. The trial was by jury.

DISABLED STEAMERS.

THE ABBOTTSFORD PUTS BACK TO QUEENSTOWN UNDER SAIL—PERILOUS POSITION OF THE VESSEL—THE DENMARK'S RUDDER DAMAGED.

GREENOCK, Scotland, March 22.—The steamship Abbotsford, consigned to J. S. Tucker & Co., of New-York, which left Liverpool on the 27th day of February, when 10 days out broke her shaft. A heavy north-west gale was blowing, and the ship was laboring and pitching heavily. The Captain, aided by his officers and crew, at the risk of their lives and with no little difficulty, fixed the propeller by means of a series of chains to prevent it from carrying away the stern post. The vessel was then laid on her course, Capt. Peterson resolving to construct a sweep or drag when the weather abated and make New-York if possible. Meanwhile, the gale increased in violence till it became a perfect hurricane.

Perfect discipline was maintained on the ship throughout this trying ordeal. Finally, the propeller itself was carried away, and the vessel remained tossing about in the trough of the sea. A council of the Captain and officers was then held, and it was resolved to put back, as it was held to be dangerous to risk the prosecution of the voyage any further, considering the disabled condition of the Abbotsford. It was therefore resolved that as soon as the weather moderated the vessel's head should be put back, and an effort made to reach the British Channel.

The winds were favorable, and the disabled craft made good headway on her homeward voyage. Yesterday morning, when off the north coast of Ireland, she was seen by a passing steamer with her British union jack reversed as a signal of distress. The marine code of signaling soon brought a reply, and the Abbotsford was quickly made fast to a hawser and towed up the Clyde to this place, where she is now being docked. Her carpenter is seriously injured, having been struck by a wave shortly before the propeller was carried away.

LONDON, March 22.—The steamer Somerset, which arrived at Bristol yesterday from New-York, passed the steam-ship Denmark, Capt. Williams, from London March 1, for New-York, on the 14th inst., in latitude 44° north, longitude 48° west, with her rudder damaged. She declined assistance.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 22.—The schooner Elisha Crowell reports that 100 miles west of Grand Banks the mainmast went by the deck. They saved the sail and rigging, and made Plymouth under foresail and jib yesterday afternoon. The schooner was taken in tow by a revenue cutter, and arrived here this morning.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Signal Service Station at Portsmouth, N. C., reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "The bark Henry Pelham was taken off the beach at 11 o'clock this morning, and is now lying in six fathoms of water. She leaks very little, and will be taken to Norfolk as soon as the weather permits."

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS.

PROVIDENCE, March 22.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Twenty-five of the thirty-six towns were represented. J. B. Barnaby was nominated for Governor, Isaac Lawrence for Lieutenant-Governor, H. H. Robinson, of Woonsocket, for Secretary of State; Charles H. Page, of Bristol, for Attorney-General, and Thomas W. Segar, of Westerly, for General Treasurer. Mr. Barnaby declined the nomination. The convention thereupon nominated Isaac Lawrence for Governor, and Thomas Davis, of Providence, for Lieutenant-Governor. After the adoption of resolutions the convention adjourned.

RECENT DEATHS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 22.—The funeral of Orrin Welch takes place on Sunday afternoon. The Master Masons' burial service will be held; no commanderies of Knights Templar will participate.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—James Rees Snowden died yesterday afternoon at Hulmeville, Bucks County, Penn., aged 68. He was prominently connected with the affairs of this State, having repeatedly been elected to the Legislature, where he served two terms in the Speaker's chair. He subsequently filled the positions of State Treasurer, Treasurer of the United States Mint, and Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia. In 1853 he was appointed Director of the United States Mints, and held that position until 1861. His latter years were devoted to literature and science, and several works on numismatology are published over his signature.

UTICA, N. Y., March 23.—Dr. Alfred Henry Colling, a prominent citizen and member of the New-York Dental Society, died at midnight, aged 54 years.

HALIFAX, March 22.—The funeral of Gen. Sir William O'Grady Haly took place this afternoon. Volunteer militia lined the streets from Bellevue House to the Garrison Chapel. On the public buildings and the vessels in port flags were displayed at half-mast. The business of the city was almost wholly suspended, the populace flocking to view the procession. The cortège was led by mounted officers; then followed the Ninety-seventh and Twentieth Regiments, Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, with military bands, marching in company order, the clergy, medical officers, and pall-bearers. Following the hearse were the chief mourners, the representative of the Governor-General, the officer commanding and staff, the Lieutenant-Governor and staff, members of the Legislature, officers and crews of the steamers in port, Militia, Army and Navy officers and civilians. The burial service was read in the Garrison Chapel, and the procession moved on to the Military Cemetery at Fort Massey, where the remains were interred.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE FAMINE EXTENDING OVER THE NORTHERN PROVINCES OF CHINA—DECORATIONS ISSUED BY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Advices by the steamer Alaska, from Hong Kong, Feb. 16, and Shanghai Feb. 17, show that the famine is extending over the northern provinces, causing unparalleled distress. Land taxation was virtually remitted in eight provinces, but too late to afford relief. The Government's resources are exhausted, and utter depletion of an enormous portion of the Empire is threatened. Viceroy Li Hung Chang has authorized the working of coal and iron mines in the neighborhood of Tientsin. The iron is pronounced excellent; but the quality of the coal is inferior, though sufficiently good for smelting.

Advices from Yokohama to Feb. 28 announce that the Emperor of Japan has sent to the Emperor of Russia a decoration of the first class of the Order of Merit. Hoshi Loru, ex-Commissioner of Customs of Yokohama, who has just returned from three years' study at the Middle Temple, London, has been admitted to practice in the foreign courts of Yokohama. Same Shima, Envoy to France and Belgium, and Moie, Envoy to China, have received imperial decorations of the second class of the Order of Merit, and Yoshida, Ueyeno, and Aoki, Envoys to the United States, England, and Germany decorations of the third class. The annual industrial exposition was opened for 100 days on Feb. 15, at Kioto, the ancient capital. The exhibits are chiefly domestic products. Refineries for native kerosene oil are now in active operation. A detachment of troops has been sent to the Loochoo Islands to protect the inhabitants from aggressions. The recently published annual report of the Minster of Public Instruction shows remarkable advances in popular education since the last report. The number of new schools is upward of 4,000, and of new teachers upward of 8,000. Of new scholars there are 217,000, and the total school attendance is nearly 2,000,000, or 6 per cent. of the entire population. The Chinese residents of Yokohama have contributed $14,000 to the relief fund for the sufferers from the famine in China.

COLOMBIA AND NICARAGUA.

THE PANAMA FIRE OF THE 6TH FOLLOWED BY SEVERAL OTHERS—GERMANY'S WAR-LIKE EXPEDITION AGAINST NICARAGUA.

PANAMA, March 13.—Since the destructive fire of the 6th inst. several small fires have sprung up in different parts of the city, but were extinguished before much damage was done. The loss in the fire of the 6th will approximate to $500,000, of which more than one-half is covered by insurance, principally in German companies. Some of the old walls in the burned district are being pulled down, while others may probably be rebuilt. A formidable expedition against Nicaragua to enforce the claims of the Imperial Government of Germany in the case of the Consul Eisenstuck, leaves this port and Colon this evening. The Medusa, or the Atlantic side, is a wooden corvette carrying nine heavy guns, and is intended to blockade Greytown rather than to attempt a landing. The fleet to operate against San Juan del Surabd Corinto consists of three powerful vessels. The Elizabeth, the flag-ship, carries 20 guns and nearly 400 men, and the Ariadne carries eight guns. The Leipsig is a formidable iron-clad corvette, with 12 heavy guns. The German Minister to Central America accompanies the expedition, for although diplomacy has hitherto failed, the presence of the fleet will be sufficient to cause the Vicarage Government to come to terms, when his services may again be required. The fleet has been refitting, purchasing stores, &c., which has occasioned a slight temporary activity in local affairs.

The United States steamer Adams still remains in port awaiting orders from Washington. Advices from Costa Rica to March 5 say: "The coffee crop is not all gathered yet, owing to scarcity of help. About 35,000 bags have already been shipped from Puntarenas, which is considered to be about the third part of the entire crop. The price is well sustained in the interior, 15½ to 16 cents per pound being paid by purchasers for good lots. This is a higher figure than the present prices and dem

foreign missions. When he came to our new Minister to Madrid, he said:

"He is a poet, a man of letters, and a scholar who has done honor to his name, his age, and his country. But our relations with Spain, in consequence of our proximity to Cuba, are always of a very delicate and intricate nature; and it has always been recognized that men of peculiar fitness should be sent to represent us at that court."

Then he goes on to prove that Mr. Lowell is not the right man in the right place. Years ago, M. Chaix-d'est-Ange, in replying to Victor Hugo, said: "He who speaks thus is the poet—an authority little imposing in jurisprudence, and even in politics." Yet Victor Hugo is a power in French politics and with the French people to-day, and Mr. Lowell might be a power in American political life, if he would, if he had not chosen the better part. He is not only a poet of lofty inspiration, and a wonderfully shrewd and witty satirist, but a political prophet. Long ago, he evolved from the depths of his consciousness, the political reformer, the conciliator, the broad liberal, evangelical and transcendental statesman of to-day—*Ecce!*

"Kind o' promiscuous I go it,
For the whole country, am the ground
I take, as nigh as I can show it,
Is putty generally all around."

In a conversation with a distinguished Northern Democrat, the other day, I was struck by his tone of lofty magnanimity toward the President. He said: "I have much personal respect and regard for Mr. Hayes. I think he is an honorable, well-intentioned, high-toned," (of course, he said high-toned,) "amiable gentleman, and I trust the country will suffer nothing from his hands; but he lacks the power of leadership—a very rare power, Madam"—(the speaker is called a leader.) "I think he can never have any considerable following. The Republican Party cannot unite and coalesce around him, and we, of course, can never train under his banner—only when we see him going our way, we shall not oppose him." Southern Democrats, through their local journals, treat the President even more cavalierly. When they refrain from abuse, they speak of him in a light and irreverent manner, never failing to disclaim everything like a recognition of his right to be where he is and what he is. A leading Mississippi paper says:

"While we have no abuse to heap upon Mr. Hayes for the course he has pursued since his inauguration, and while we approve many of his acts, and admit that he has done as much for us as we could expect of him, yet the fact remains that he secured his place through fraud and perjury, after being fairly and honestly beaten at the ballot-box. No honest man would have accepted the position under such circumstances, and the sooner he is retired to walks of private life the better we will like it."

This persistent ingratitude of the South for the re-establishment of the blessings of Home Rule, after all the policy has cost "Mr. Hayes" in power and popularity at the North, must be hard for him to bear—if he allows such little things to annoy him. Louis XIV. once said, "When I confer a favor, I make one ingrate and a hundred malcontents." It is strange how certain Southern Democrats resent any act of independence in this high official, whom they consider President by suffrance, rather than by suffrage. They treat him as though it were a crime, as well as a misfortune, to be a Republican. One would suppose they really believed he belonged to them, rather than to us, by right of discovery, that he had pledged himself to do their work right along—after the old proverb—"He that takes the devil into his boat, must carry him over the sound." The second veto of the Executive caused among this sort of men, more ill-feeling than the first, because it was more effective. I hope the good man will mark his disapprobation of such legislation every time, if it rains vetoes over there.

In the Senate, the silver question was soon followed by the sylvan agitation. I have not examined into the matter of timber depredations very deeply, but instinctively I sympathize with Secretary Schurz in his war on the depredators, be they in Louisiana or Montana. In the course of the discussion, Senator Morrill, Chairman, I believe, of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, said:

"Almost from the foundation of the Government we have had laws standing on the statute-book for the protection of timber land, and it seems to me that we have then upon us the duty to see that shall find fault with an executive officer for undertaking to enforce laws that we ourselves have made."

I agree with him, and hope that he can now better understand my frequent and earnest but vain protest against the vandalism of improvement—so-called—in felling the fine old trees around the Capitol—trees in which the rustling leaves we seemed to hear legends of the youth of the Republic—whose trunks were the archives of history. I have an absolute horror of the wholesale destruction of the groves and forests of the Government domains. I know what it is, this crime against nature, against Mother Earth—as treason, it is matricide. I have seen its melancholy effects in Colorado in desolated and denuded valleys and cañons, once so green and shadowy. Idaho and Georgetown will never regain their old beauty. Miners, though often very worthy, brave, and gallant men—Mr. Blaine cannot go further than I in admiration of their sturdy heroism—are far from blameless in this matter. Much of the destruction of timber about lodes and "diggins" has been wanton and unwarranted. In fact, Mr. Morrill, they are no more to be trusted with trees than New-York landscape-gardeners, or than are Democratic Door-keepers with patronage. Have I not seen, also, how they have laid waste some of the fairest spots in California? On Government lands they have ravaged and raged, and not even on their own homesteads quarter-sections, when they have condescended to take them up, have they shown any of the love of the generous and wise hospitality of the poet Willis, who said once on a time to the maples and beeches of Glen Mary, "Grow away, gentlemen; help yourselves to the dew and the sunshine." They treat rather the noblest monarchs of the forest as enemies and aliens. Hew them to pieces, before the Lord, like so many Agags. I really think this is a great theme for oratory—Senatorial or stump oratory—and I am sorry Mr. Blaine has missed the chance of distinguishing himself on the right side—the side of Pan, of Fauna, the Bona Dea, and all the Dryades and Hamadrysades.

I hope that Mr. Schurz may succeed in staying the hand of the fell destroyer or destroying feller, and that after this effort to save the trees of the far West, something will be done to arrest the wholesale slaughter of the buffalo and antelope of the Plains, and the elk and deer of the mountain parks. It is the last duty of patriotism and humanity, lies within the province of the Secretary of the Interior, I hope he will go into it with the same zeal and determination which he has shown in circumventing the timber thieves. If not, I hope he will go into it all the same—transcending his sphere, as we women are obliged to do once in a while.

The baleful influences of this wonderful Springtime have not invaded the august forum of the Senate any more than they have entered into the more democratic chamber at the other end of the Capitol. "Angry passions rise" here also, and swell ominously, if they do not rage. In a little history of the musical school of Sarrette, afterward the *Conservatoire* of Paris, I find it stated that at the time of the revolution the musicians of this school formed "the orchestra of the Republic." They not only assisted at all the national fêtes, but were in regular attendance on the Corps Legislatif. They were often called to make a species of interlude in the sittings of the convention, coming in at times, with calming effect, between the harangues of such turbulent fellows as Robespierre and St. Just. As it seems from this, music hath charms to soothe the savage legislative mind, would it not be well to try it on Congress? Let us have in attendance on the debates in the Houses a full orchestra of wind and stringed instruments, ready to blow down Blackburn and fiddle down Springer. Let us have a band of sweet, harmonious vocalists, like the Hutchinson family, stationed in the Senate gallery, to warble temperance songs, like "Father, come home," to the reverend seigniors who "won't go home till morning."

Another good thing of the season has not got into either branch of Congress, and that is the temperance revival, which has run a great course in the city. Its eloquent apostles have as yet only attained to the steps of the Capitol, from which they have held forth to vast crowds on Sunday afternoons. At the same time that multitudes of poor working men were being gathered into the total abstinence fold, some of the great men of the nation, politically speaking, were making pitiful exhibitions of themselves—shameful exhibitions of inebriety in the august halls of legislation. We all know how it was in the Senate during that all-night session on the Silver bill, and all how lively Douglas, of Virginia, makes it in the House, now and then, for Republicans, and even for members of his own party. He is a Southern Congressman of the good old type, in the matter of carrying arms. He bristles all over with deadly weapons. I have heard that, even when assisting in the solemn and harmonious proceedings of a Democratic caucus, he has been seen to display both knife and-revolver. And when he has imagined his honor insulted by a brother Caucasian, (so sensitive is he about little things,) has been known

"To lay for that same member,
His knife put in bed on timber."

He is a dangerous man, this "Berserker" Douglas—this modern "Black Douglas." Disarm him! expel him! or some awful tragedy may occur—a calamity for us all. He may kill Chalmers instead of Garfield, some day.

I have often noticed that no sort of moral revival or reform is likely to take hold of the two extremes or orders of society simultaneously. Indeed, while impelling one class, it often affects the other adversely, with a sort of back-action movement. That must be what's the matter with Congress, if not the Administration. Jacob and Esau cannot both, and at the same time, receive the blessing. Society, perhaps, is like the unmanageable old Indian convert, whom the Hard-shell Baptist clergyman undertook to bring into the Kingdom by the saving rite of immersion. She was an old woman, much bent by years and the many heavy burdens imposed on her patient shoulders by the noble red man—so much bent that when the minister tried to immerse her completely in the shallow stream, a strange difficulty presented itself. When the head was under the feet were out, and vice versa. After several ineffectual attempts, the good man exclaimed to his flock on the bank: "I fear, brethren and sisters, that Satan will have one half of this poor old squaw, in spite of all I can do."

At any rate there was an appalling rumor that one of the most popular advocates of the temperance cause had caught the epidemic of the times—embezzled the funds of the society and decamped. It was made much of for a day or two as an instance of teetotal depravity, but proved to be as utterly without foundation as the usual and oft-repeated charges of malfeasance made against Gen. Howard—God bless him.

When, several years ago, the Capitol Grounds were extended, and "Sanderson's" was demolished, I had hopes that our beloved law-givers would be, in a measure, delivered from temptation, or have to partake deliriums from them; but presently the old classic haunt reappeared in a glorified form, on the corner of our avenue, as the "Congressional," and Senators and members—especially the latter—began to take their brisk constitutionals in that direction, finding that a little more of fresh air and exercise did them good. Daily an uninterrupted stream of legislative virtue and sagacity, of military and civic renown, sets that way, seeming to sing as it flows—

Grant may go and Hayes may come,
Hayes may go and Grant may come,
But I go on forever!

GRACE GREENWOOD.

THE VANDERBILT FORTUNE.

WAS THE COMMODORE A KLEPTOMANIAC?—TESTIMONY OF DR. ELLSWORTH ELLIOT AS TO HIS SANITY—HE THINKS, THE TESTATOR WAS SOUND OF MIND—PREVIOUS MEDICAL TESTIMONY CONTRADICTED.

The Vanderbilt will case was again before Surrogate Calvin yesterday. The contestants recalled D. B. Allen, who repeated former testimony, and Mrs. Sophia P. White, from whom nothing of interest was elicited. Mr. Abraham V. Cozner, County Clerk of Richmond County, identified a deed—made by Samuel Cooper on Jan. 13, 1813, to Cornelius Vanderbilt, recorded Aug. 24, 1815—as one of the records of the Clerk's office. Mr. Clinton objected to the testimony. Mr. Lord thereupon made a long argument in favor of the admission of the deed, and many other similar deeds which he held in his hand. He said that he desired to make an offer to show that Commodore Vanderbilt, from his youth up, had a mania for acquiring property that deprived him of the sense of justice. He proposed to show that the Commodore had been in the habit of taking deeds from persons having no title whatever. He took these deeds just as the kleptomaniac took goods from a store. He should claim that Commodore Vanderbilt had no more moral responsibility in these moods than the kleptomaniac.

Mr. Clinton objected, and protested that it was not proper to try every act in the Commodore's life.

Mr. Lord—I'll tell you what the entire community thinks.

The Surrogate decided that the testimony was inadmissible.

Dr. Ellsworth Elliot testified that he attended Commodore Vanderbilt from May 23, 1876, until his death; he had seen the daughters with the Commodore, but had never seen Cornelius J. alone with him; he remembered one occasion when he saw Cornelius J. with the Commodore, with Mrs. Torrance and the nurse Agnes; one day Dr. Linsly called the witness to the Commodore, who said he wanted to say something to him; the Commodore said of Cornelius J. that he didn't want him in the house as an inmate or as a visitor; the Commodore once gave him the message to William H. Vanderbilt, "Tell him to do the best he can."

To Mr. Clinton the witness said that the Commodore had no bed sores; that there were times early in his sickness when he would see nobody; that later he would see any of his children; remembered that the witness always withdrew when he could, but that a nurse was always present when the Commodore had visitors; it was his opinion that Mr. Vanderbilt was of sound mind; that he showed no signs of old age mentally, and that he never knew an instance of a man so old possessing so strong a mind; he never saw anybody try to influence him, and he never saw a person so difficult to influence; Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Vanderbilt sometimes intimated that his daughters would like to see him, but when he refused he never was asked for his reasons; he never gave reasons 13 per cent. Mr. Lord—tell William to do the best he can," he was discouraged. The witness would not say that the Commodore then expected to die. It seemed to him that he never expected to die.

At the afternoon session Dr. Elliot cross-examined by Mr. Clinton, said that he never heard the Commodore express any objection to having any of his children except Cornelius J. come to the house; when William Henry came in, particularly after the latter part of the Commodore's illness, the witness told the Commodore, and he always said, "Tell him to come in;" the witness read the newspapers to the Commodore a great deal, and had frequently read obituaries of him; he found it gratified him to hear these articles; the witness had repeatedly seen Mrs. Allen with the Commodore; she was a nurse, talking quietly with him. The other daughters also saw him alone, the nurse only being present. The Commodore wanted some of the nurses with him all the time.

Re-examined by Mr. Lord, he said he remembered seeing Mrs. Allen once with the Commodore and the nurse, no one else being present; he had never heard any member of the family ask that Cornelius J. should not be permitted to be at the house when his father died, or that he should not attend the funeral.

Mr. Lord—Do you regard a man as in the perfect possession of his faculties who would direct that his son should not see him while living or when dead, and then ask for a witness to hear him say that, and afterward tell it to that son's face?

Dr. Elliot—That would depend upon what you mean by the possession of his faculties. The witness said that if he had to answer "yes" or "no," he would answer "yes." The Commodore gave no reason for this strange direction; there were times when a weak or ill day would bring about a manifestation of anger; he could not remember the first, but it might have been within 24 hours after he came; if Dr. Linsly didn't come in time the Commodore was apt to be irritable, and say: "Is the old Doctor here," or, "Has the old Doctor come?" he thought he once heard him speak of him as "the old granny," but he generally spoke of the doctors with respect; many, many times, perhaps a dozen, he told the witness he didn't know anything; once he told the witness to go out of the room; he sometimes called the witness a "blatherskite," a "blockhead," and a "stupid fool."

Mr. Lord—Did you consider those epithets truthfully applied?

Dr. Elliot—Ahem! (wagging his head.)—Well I can't say. (Laughter.)

Surrogate Calvin—You're not bound to criminate yourself, Doctor. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lord—Was there anything said about "suckers?"

Dr. Elliot—Yes, he called me a "sucker."

The witness explained that the Commodore made use of these epithets when he was in great pain; he coupled them with such descriptions of pain; sometimes made at the nurse and may have struck at the witness; he was always in agony or pain when he struck the nurses or others. Mr. Lord asked the witness a question about the bed-sores testified by Dr. Bodenheimer, and an argument followed. The Surrogate ruled out the question.

To the inquiry whether the tendency of such diseases as the enlargement of the prostate gland and cystitis was not to impair the mental faculties of the patient, the witness replied that perhaps it was. To Mr. Clinton the witness replied that he never knew or read of a case where a person afflicted by these diseases was made insane by them.

To Mr. Lord the witness said he never heard that women became insane from these diseases; he did not know that women had a prostate gland, (laughter;) he had read extensively, and did not think that Bright's disease led to insanity. To the Surrogate the witness testified that in his opinion Commodore Vanderbilt had chronic disease of the kidneys, and not Bright's disease.

The examination was protracted on this line, the effort on one side being to show that Bright's disease produced insanity, while the other side maintained that kidney diseases only tended to impair the mental faculties. An adjournment was then taken until Tuesday next.

CLOSING THE SMYTH TRIAL.

FINAL ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

SPEECH FOR THE DEFENSE BY HENRY SMITH—THE LAWS GOVERNING INSURANCE EXAMINATIONS—MATTHEW HALE IN BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE—SHAM OPINIONS, AND HOW THEY WERE GOTTEN UP—A DECISION EXPECTED NEXT WEDNESDAY.

ALBANY, March 22.—A large audience assembled in the Senate Chamber this morning to hear the concluding arguments of counsel in the summing up of the Smyth trial. The closing argument for the defense was made by Henry Smith. He began his argument by referring to the appointment by Gov. Robinson one year ago of his client to the responsible office of Superintendent of Insurance. It was fair to assume, he said, considering the political relations of the appointer and appointee that, at that time, the Governor regarded John F. Smyth as a suitable person to hold this high office. But now we find the Governor preferring charges against his appointee in terms that were crisp, indeed, but, to say the least, were unjudicial. When Mr. Smyth assumed the office there was great agitation in the business circles of the State, and special distrust of the stability and trustworthiness of our life insurance companies. His predecessor, William Smyth, had, for the first time in the history of the department, entered upon a through investigation to determine the solvency of these companies. The public interest demanded that these investigations should be continued as rapidly and as rigidly as possible. Such examinations could not be made with the appropriation of $50,000 that had been made by the Legislature for the expenses of the Insurance Department. The speaker then referred to the laws at that time existing governing the examinations of insurance companies by the Superintendent, and claimed that, with the exception of the law of 1873, all the laws relating to the department provided for the payment by insurance companies of the expenses of examinations directly to the parties performing the service. The law of 1873 appeared to be an obstacle to such payments, but the general and thorough examinations demanded by the public could not be made under its provisions if they were to be literally construed and rigidly enforced. If the examinations were made, as it is claimed they should have been, in trust, then it would have created a liability against the State, and therefore unconstitutional. Under these circumstances what could the Superintendent do? He did just what any honest man would do—asked the Legislature to so change the law as to permit the payments for examinations to be made directly by the companies—not, as had been charged by the Governor, without the audit of the Controller, for the law vetoed by the Governor last year provided for such audit—but merely to enable the persons employed in examinations to get their pay promptly after their bills had been audited as the law of 1873 required. Had the Governor signed that law, instead of giving foolish reasons for vetoing it, all the trouble would have been saved. But it was not true, and the Governor knew it, that his client asked for the passage of last year's law for the purpose of enabling him to avoid the audit of the Controller on his bills. Having failed to get a change in the law on account of the unreasoning veto of the Governor his client was compelled either to forego the examinations so necessary to be made, or to do as he has done. The Speaker then entered into a critical examination of the law of 1873 and argued that the provision requiring payments to be made only on the audit of the Controller was not mandatory, but simply directory. It was not intended, he said, to apply to Examiners and Appraisers, but only to the Superintendent and his clerks. More than that, the law was unconstitutional, as had been conclusively shown by his associate counsel, Mr. Peckham. The Superintendent of Insurance took the advice of counsel on all these matters, and was also guided by the order of Judge Landon, which directed the payment of bills, without the audit of the Controller. Who would dare say, in view of these facts, that Superintendent Smyth, in the course he took, was guided by dishonest motives? Even if his purposes were dishonest, there is no evidence that he had anything to fear from the audit of his bills by the Controller, for Mr. Cleott had sworn on this trial that he audited these Insurance bills, not on his own judgment, but on the representations of the Superintendent. And what had been the results of the course of action adopted by his client? Instead of its resulting in "brigandage" and "pillage" of the insurance companies, as charged by the Governor, it had been the means of weeding out weak and insolvent companies, detecting bad management, and protecting policy-holders and the public. The gravamen of the Governor's charges was that Superintendent Smyth attempted to evade the audit of the Controller, and that such audit is necessary to the protection of the policy-holders. But the facts showed first that the Controller's audits was no protection to anybody, and that a desire to avoid this audit did not enter in any way into the motives that guided Mr. Smyth's actions. As to the charge that exaggerated bills were rendered by the lawyers employed by Mr. Smyth, he would only say that that was a general complaint against lawyers' bills, but he never yet found a lawyer that would not certify to the reasonableness of a brother lawyer's bills, and he had yet to learn that the rendering of a generous bill constituted a misdemeanor. As to the complaint about employing lawyers from the country to make examinations in New-York, he would say, with all respect to New-York lawyers, that if he had to employ a lawyer for his ability, diligence, and trustworthiness, he would take one from the country in preference to one from the City. The testimony showed that Mr. Smyth audited no bills that did not meet the approval of the insurance companies. In conclusion, he submitted that there was nothing in these charges of the Governor worthy the serious attention of the Senate, much less justifying the removal of his client from office. Behind this prosecution lay some motive, and he never saw a case in which a person so difficult to influence; Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Vanderbilt sometimes intimated that his daughters would like to see him, but when he refused he never was asked for his reasons; he never gave reasons 13 per cent. Mr. Lord—tell William to do the best he can," he was discouraged. The witness would not say that the Commodore then expected to die. It seemed to him that he never expected to die.

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THE TARRYTOWN BANK SUSPENDS.

THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE FIRST NATIONAL WIPED OUT—ACCEPTING DEPOSITS KNOWING THE BANK TO BE INSOLVENT—THE OFFICERS SEVERELY CENSURED—LENDING MONEY ON WORTHLESS SECURITIES.

Quite a sensation was created yesterday in Tarrytown by the announcement, which was made at an early hour in the forenoon, that the First National Bank had suspended payment. This bank had been regarded by the residents of Tarrytown and the farming classes of the adjoining districts as one of the safest in the State. Although the failure of the Rockland County National Bank, of Nyack, which occurred a few months since, created a feeling of distrust as to the solvency of other banking establishments in the vicinity, such has been the confidence reposed in the President and Cashier of the First National Bank of Tarrytown that large deposits were made on Thursday last by some of the wealthiest men in the district, and considerable blame is attached to the Cashier, Mr. Jacob Odell, upon this account. During the past week the Directors have been in consultation as to what course should be adopted in the management of the concern, and on Tuesday last the Bank Examiner, Judge Paddock, at their request, commenced to investigate the accounts. Under these circumstances the depositors who have placed their money in the bank within the past few days feel that they have been badly treated, and complain bitterly against the Cashier, who knew at the time he was taking their money that the bank was about to suspend.

From the statement presented by the Directors to the Bank Examiner on Tuesday last, it appears that the total liabilities are $354,399 14. Of this amount $100,000 was subscribed as capital stock and is due to the stockholders. This sum is invested in United States bonds as security for the $90,000 circulation allowed to the bank. The amount due to depositors is $122,445, and the balance is made up of various items. The Bank Examiner found the available assets to be as follows:

Cash	$10,051
Bank accounts	13,977
Items	863
Redemption fund	4,500
Furniture and fixtures	1,933
Bonds and bonds and mortgages	50,624
Total	$87,048

To this may be added the $10,000 as the excess of United States bonds over the circulation, and $6,000 as the premium on the bonds, making the aggregate of assets, $105,000. The Examiner found that the bank had loaned $149,873, of which the securities for $106,000 were entirely worthless. Under these circumstances on Thursday afternoon, after a careful investigation into the accounts, the Bank Examiner advised the Directors to suspend, and yesterday morning a notice to that effect was found posted on the door of the bank when the usual hour for opening arrived. The cause of the failure was, therefore, due to the reckless manner in which the funds of the bank were loaned by the late President, Mr. Luther Reddell, upon securities which turned out to be valueless. It is rather strange, too, that nearly all the bad debts have been incurred by loaning money to business men in New-York. This action on the part of the bank officers has been severely censured by the residents of Tarrytown as being outside the legitimate business of the bank. The Bank Examiner considers that the depositors, however, will be paid nearly in full, or at least 75 cents on the dollar, but the stock will be entirely wiped out.

A meeting of the Directors and stockholders was held in the bank last evening, at which it was decided that the concern should go into liquidation immediately. An Advisory Committee, consisting of Mr. Theodore Baylis, Mr. N. W. Husted, and Mr. Benson Ferris, was appointed to take charge of the winding up of the concern. The bank was established in 1864, and was carried on successfully under the management of Mr. George Merritt as President up to 1871. In that year Mr. Merritt, who was one of the largest stockholders, sold out to Mr. Luther Reddell, who took his place as President and filled that position until the 1st of January last, when he resigned. Mr. Merritt owned about $45,000 of the capital stock of the bank, and as it was then considered a very safe investment, he had paid a premium of 33 per cent. above par to President Merritt. Since that time the management of the bank has not been so carefully conducted, and the securities held by the bank at present, it is said, are mortgages on Mr. Reddell's property to the extent of $15,000, while it is estimated that his property would not realize more than $5,000 owing to the depreciation in the value of real estate. Mr. Reddell's action in loaning so large an amount of the funds of the bank to parties in New-York is severely censured.

The following are the officers of the bank: President, A. O. Wilsea; Cashier, Jacob Odell; Assistant Cashier, William D. Humphrey; Directors—Luther Reddell, Jacob Odell, Cornelius Curtiss, A. O. Wilsea, Samuel Requea, and James S. Soe.

A SUMMER HOTEL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

The Sea-side Sanitarium, which was established several years ago by the West Side Relief Association for the benefit of the sick children of poor persons, will be situated during the coming Summer at Rockaway Beach. Instead of Far Rockaway, where it has been located for two years past. A building near the railroad depot in the first-named village has been procured, and the Relief Association hopes to be enabled to purchase and fit it up properly. Ten thousand dollars will enable the Relief Association to do this and to conduct it as a sanitarium during the entire Summer. One advantage to be gained through the change of location is that the sick children may be sent direct to the sanitarium, and not subjected to the fatigue of moving from one conveyance to another. Last Summer 2,740 mothers and children were entertained at the sanitarium for periods varying from a day to a week. The average cost of each patient was $1 92; and by this slight expenditure many enfeebled children were invigorated with fresh air, sea bathing, and needed medical care. Mr. Henry King, President of the West Side Relief Association, will receive contributions for the support of the sanitarium at No. 304 West Twenty-eighth-street.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S ATTORNEY.

Yesterday John Jacob Astor recorded in the Register's Office an instrument duly appointing his son William W. Astor his lawful attorney. The paper authorizes the attorney to act as Mr. Astor's full, complete, and unrestricted representative in all matters relating to property or business; to make and execute deeds and other instruments or writings, either under seal or without seal; to sign his name in any and every way, and for him and in his name to endorse bills, notes, or checks whatsoever; the performance whereof can properly be delegated to any attorney, without restriction or limitation. He also authorizes his son to act in the capacity of an Executor or Trustee under any conveyances or Trusteeships he now fills. The instrument was acknowledged April 6, 1876, and was recorded in Philadelphia September, 1877.

A CHILD FATALLY BITTEN BY A DOG.

A child named Mamie Landrigan, 19 months old, was bitten in a terrible manner by a dog at Bayonne, N. J., yesterday. She was playing on Evergreen-street when a huge mastiff belonging to James Connelly, jumped upon her and fastened his fangs in her flesh. He threw her down, and snatching her by the throat began to choke her. A number of horror-stricken women hurried to the scene, but feared to interfere. At last the animal seemed to be satisfied and walked away from his victim. The child was carried to her father's residence, where she was attended by Dr. Derby. Her wounds consist of a gash in the cheek through which the bone appears, an ear almost torn off, two large cuts on the neck, one of which severed the jugular vein. The hopes are entertained of her recovery. A number of men and boys killed the dog after a long chase.

TWO COLORED MEN HANGED

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN DELAWARE

TWO MEN HANGED AT NEW-CASTLE—PROTESTATIONS OF INNOCENCE—DETAILS OF THE CRIME FOR WHICH THEY SUFFERED DEATH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., March 22.—In the jail-yard here this morning, Samuel Chambers and George Collins, convicted of having committed an outrage on a white woman named Kate Smith in August last, were hanged. About 250 persons witnessed the execution, which was conducted in an orderly manner, and was unattended by any exciting circumstances. The men passed a tranquil night, and breakfasted this morning about 8 o'clock. Religious services were then held in the cell and continued for some time. At 10:30 the prisoners were led out of the prison and up the scaffold, attended by the Sheriff, Warden Herdiman, and Rev. Isaac Young, a colored clergyman, and spiritual adviser of the doomed men. After singing and prayer Chambers made a speech, declaring that he was innocent, and saying that he was going home to meet Jesus. He blessed Gov. Cochran, and then said that he hoped the State of Delaware would never have such another Governor. Just before the cap was pulled over his head Collins said a few words, but only: "I want you all to pray for me." Within 11 minutes Collins from strangulation. Chambers' neck was broken, but he died much harder than his companion. The bodies were then cut down and placed in plain pine coffins, and will be buried at the expense of the county.

The facts surrounding the commission of the crime for which these men were hanged, as established by the evidence, are as follows: In the early part of August last a man giving the name of James Smith, and saying he was from Philadelphia, went down the Peninsula, accompanied by a woman whom he called his wife, to pick peaches. They were not successful in securing employment, the country at that time of the year being overrun with "peach pluckers." After wandering around for several days, tramping through a large number of small country towns, sleeping in the open air, and subsisting mainly upon fruit, they arrived at Middletown, about 20 miles south of Wilmington. When within 300 or 400 yards of the village they met Samuel Chambers. He was driving a team of oxen, and was on his way home from work. He stopped his team and inquired of Smith if he wanted work. Being answered in the affirmative, he then asked if the woman would like to get employment, too. "She does," replied Smith.

"If you will remain here," said Chambers, "until I have finished putting away my team, I think there is a man living just across the field there who will take you both. Can you do kitchen-work?"

"Oh, yes," replied Mrs. Smith. "I can do most anything in that line; we will wait for you."

Chambers departed, and in a few minutes returned, still retaining his cart-whip, the small end of which was twisted about his hand, the loaded butt hanging down. George Collins was with him. After a few commonplace remarks concerning where the tramps had come from, the party started off down a path leading through a stubble-field, the colored men being a few paces in advance. Having crossed this stubble-field they came to an osage orange hedge. Passing down along the hedge they came to a place where there was a sort of gap or break in it. Collins went through the hedge into the cornfield beyond. Chambers assented, but Smith objected, preferring to continue along the well-beaten path. His suspicions were here, doubtless, aroused by the unwillingness of the colored men to persuade them to go through the cornfield, when it was much nearer to the farm-house to which they were going by the path along the hedge. They went on a short distance further, when the colored men again attempted to take the tramps into the field. Smith again objected, and insisted on going the most direct route. A brief parley ensued between Chambers and Collins, and then the former turned to Smith and said: "Then you must go back to the road and leave this woman with us."

"No," answered Smith, "she is my wife, and I cannot leave her," at the same time reaching out his hand and taking her by the arm.

"Take that, then," said Chambers, turning fiercely upon Smith, and striking him over the head with the butt of his cart-whip.

Smith fell to the ground senseless, with a deep and ugly-looking gash on his head. The men then seized the woman, who was almost paralyzed with fear, and dragged her through the hedge into the field, and thence down to a small secluded hollow surrounded by thick bushes. Here the crime for which the men were to-day hanged was committed, and it is charged that the outrage was several times repeated.

The men were indicted during the last November term of court, and sentenced to be hanged on the 19th inst., but it being discovered that the 19th would fall on Tuesday they were brought into court on Saturday, and sentenced to-day—Friday being the traditional hanging day. The later developments in regard to Smith's confession that he perjured himself at the trial, the discovery that the woman was not his wife, together with the fruitless efforts made for the prisoners on these grounds for Executive clemency, have already been related in these dispatches.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN BANKERS AND A CONGRESSIONAL SUB-COMMITTEE—HOW THE SILVER BILL AFFECTS IT, AND WHY CONGRESS SHOULD STOP MEDDLING WITH FINANCE.

Congressmen Ewing, of Ohio, and Chittenden, of Brooklyn, have been in this City for several days, as a sub-committee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, supervising the examination by Treasury officials from Washington of the accounts, notes, coin and bullion in the Sub-Treasury. That examination was completed yesterday morning, when $97,000,000 of gold coin were sealed up in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury. The only mistake found in the accounts was one of 34 cents in favor of the Government, which was discovered in the Fractional Currency Department.

Having completed their work in the Sub-Treasury, Messrs. Chittenden and Ewing wished to ascertain the opinions of prominent New-York bankers with reference to the propriety of repealing the Resumption act in view of the changes wrought in the financial condition of the country by the Silver bill. They therefore sent out invitations to a conference, which were responded to by Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Benjamin B. Sherman, President of the Mechanics' Banking Association; Jacob D. Vermilye, President of the Merchants' Bank; James M. Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co.; George Bliss, of Morton, Bliss & Co.; John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company; and Joseph Seligman, of J. & W. Seligman. The conference began shortly after 11 o'clock A. M., and continued for over an hour. Messrs. Chittenden and Ewing asked the bankers a great many questions, and Mr. Ewing persistently endeavored to procure an estimate of the amount of gold that should be in the Treasury before payment in return for greenbacks should be begun. In this he failed, for not one of the bankers would commit himself upon such a doubtful question. The conference being informal, the bankers gave their opinions, one after another, and there was no debate. Gen. Ewing had a stenographer present to record the remarks for his own use, but other reporters were not admitted. The opinions expressed during the conference were substantially as follows:

Mr. George Bliss said that the Silver act is filled with evils affecting the monetary interests of the country. It had lessened the confidence of foreigners in the good faith of our Government, and has caused them to withdraw their investments from our securities. Our bonds come back from Europe steadily, and there are already $75,000,000 worth upon our market. We are also brought by this Silver bill to the eve of exporting specie. Before its passage we were receiving gold from abroad, and had that process continued we should soon have specie payments would have been brought about easily and without effort.

Mr. Samual D. Babcock, President of the Chamber of Commerce, said he believed that such a great amount of specie is required for the resumption of specie payment as people seem to think. He considered that, notwithstanding the evils of the Silver act, if affairs are allowed to go on quietly gold payments will be soon resumed generally.

Mr. Jacob D. Vermilye, President of the Merchants' Bank, said he thought that in a very short time our supply of gold will become so depleted that people will never have heard it up. The value will consequently be enhanced, and resumption can be correspondingly delayed.

Mr. B. B. Sherman, President of the Mechanics' Banking Association, said that the returned bonds our bonds were returned from Europe to a very much greater extent than they have been, or threaten to be, specie payments can be resumed at the appointed time. The Silver act, he said, was bad; but if the Congressmen will only stop meddling with finances its evils can be overcome. It is not that law which worries the people on the other side of the Atlantic and induces them to get rid of United States bonds so much as that they fear the act is simply a prelude to repudiation.

Mr. John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company, said the Silver act was a severe blow to our credit abroad, but that we could overcome its effects if there was no further legislation in the same direction.

Mr. Joseph Seligman said he was very hopeful. He regretted extremely that the Silver bill was passed, but thought that in the discussions upon that bill the recuperative powers of the country had not been sufficiently taken into account. Before our bonds came to us to return from Europe, Mr. Seligman said, we may be compelled to send $20,000,000 of gold abroad, but that will not materially interfere with resumption. We can afford to export that amount of specie annually, for the return that we receive in the shape of the products of the United States Trust Company; and Joseph Seligman, of J. & W. Seligman. The conference began shortly after 11 o'clock A. M., and continued for over an hour. Messrs. Chittenden and Ewing asked the

reducing the appropriation from $20,000 to $5,000. Lost on the latter—yeas 26, nays 18.

Several motions for an executive session and to adjourn were defeated.

Mr. THURMAN then moved to reduce the appropriation in the second section of the bill from $90,000 to $10,000.

Mr. WINDOM moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was rejected—yeas 25, nays 26.

Mr. WINDOM moved to amend the second section so as to appropriate $15,000 for other purposes mentioned in that section, and $5,000 for investigating trespasses on the public lands; and the amendment was agreed to without a division.

The bill was then reported to the Senate. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

ANOTHER DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, submitted an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill appropriating $20,000 for continuing work on the Capitol grounds during the present fiscal year. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate, then, at 5:20 o'clock P. M., on motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE COINAGE LAWS.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, reported a bill to amend the laws on the subject of coinage, to perfect the double metallic standard, to provide for issuing gold and silver bullion certificates, and to retire certain silver coins now in use. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The first section provides that the coinage of gold and silver bullion shall be on an equal footing and on the same terms and conditions; that is to say, that the actual cost of the coinage by each shall be paid by the owner.

The second section requires the Secretary of the Treasury to receive on deposit silver bullion (in whatever quantities it may be offered) and to have it assayed and melted suitable bars, proper stamped, and issue certificates therefor, just as certificates are now issued for gold bullion and gold and silver coin. Such certificates are to indicate and represent the value of the bullion so deposited in standard silver dollars of 412½ grains each, and are to have the same force and effect as other coin certificates, and to be likewise receivable in payment of all public dues, and to be redeemed as to be retained in the Treasury for payment of the certificates. The depositor is to pay the expense of assaying and stamping the bullion, and of its coinage. The Secretary of the Treasury is to have the right of converting such bullion into standard silver dollars, and to take up such certificates in coin or in bullion, at his option.

The third section prohibits the further coinage of 20-cent, 3-cent, and 3-cent silver pieces.

The fourth section makes the fractional or subsidiary silver coins legal tender to the amount of $20, and authorizes its redemption at the Treasury in legal-tender money when presented in sums of $100 or more.

The fifth section authorizes the continuance of the coinage of trade dollars, exclusively for foreign trade, but limits the amount to $750,000 per month.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Mr. HARTRIDGE, of Georgia, asked and obtained consent that to-morrow, after the morning hour, Mr. FELTON, shall have permission to report from the Committee on Commerce a bill to prevent the introduction into the United States of contagious diseases.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House, at 1:30 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. Among the bills passed were bills pensioning the widows of Rear-Admiral Silas H. Stringham, Lieut.-Col. James Totten, and Commodore Benjamin J. Totten, and a bill to pay the widow of Gen. Custer $3,000 for money paid by her father's estate to the Government on a forfeited bond. A bill was also passed (which had been introduced by Mr. Goode, of Virginia,) pensioning the widows and minor children of Capt. Guthrie and the survivors who were drowned in rendering assistance to the crew of the wrecked steam-ship Huron, which was lost on the North Carolina shore last November.

The House then, at 4:45 P. M., adjourned till Monday.

HENRY, CURRAN & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

THE EXAMINATION OF MR. HENRY AND MR. DEWEY—A MEETING IN OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED COMPOSITION.

The examination of John F. Henry, in the bankruptcy proceedings of Henry, Curran & Co., was continued before Register Little yesterday. In reply to Mr. Philo Chase, who represents several of the creditors, Mr. Henry testified that the trade-marks of the firm were mentioned in the schedule only in a general way, and that their values were not mentioned, for the reason that they were secret property, and he did not know their value. To Mr. C. Edgar Smith, the legal representative of the firm of J. C. Ayre & Co., of Lowell, Mass., the witness, in explanation of the estimated value of bills receivable having been stated in the schedule at $270,295 80, and their real value at $109,282 40, said that his own account of $30,626 69, and Bowen's account of $25,644 38, were stricken out, as personal accounts, while the account of Schenck & Son of $10,877 22 was set aside as worthless, because that firm had failed and the Frederick A. Bowen notes of $53,000 had been returned. The real value of the commission accounts was estimated at $104,736 57, their nominal value, to $10,473 65, for the reason that they were old accounts, scattered all over the country, and it would cost a great deal to collect them. He accounted for the actual value of the bills receivable being put at the low figure of $235 16, when their nominal value is placed at $57,499 45, by the fact that they are mostly embraced in the transactions of the firm with E. J. Dunning, Jr. He did not account for the amount of paper now in Dunning's hands, but thought it was over $50,000 and under $70,000. In conclusion, Mr. Henry insisted upon being allowed to explain a circular which had been issued in connection with a meeting of creditors at the Astor House yesterday, and stated, in a general way, that the statements contained in the circular were false in general, false in particular, false in substance, and false in fact. A recess of two hours was then taken.

As the afternoon session, Mr. Dewey, the Assignee, was examined in regard to the assets and liabilities of the firm. He said $65,000 collected by him from accounts receivable, and reduces that item above one-half; the shares in the patent medicine companies held by the firm he considered of no present value; at the time of Dunning's failure, the amount of paper in his hands was between $70,000 and $178,306 66, of which $50,008 73 was bills receivable and $128,295 93 in bills payable, and on which Dunning had advanced about $25,000; the Omaha House will be far from paying its debts in full; 1877; the total amount of their paper sold by Dunning, and included in contingent liabilities, is $144,859 42, of which $95,501 22 is worthless, leaving a $41,358 20 balance to be accounted for. To Mr. Chase, Mr. Dewey said that a fair estimate of the liabilities at the present time is $783,169 60, and the assets $355,260 39. The examination was then adjourned until 13 o'clock to-day.

A meeting of the creditors in opposition to the proposed compromise of 37½ cents on the dollar was held yesterday at the Astor House, at which about 50 creditors were present. Mr. William J. Kidder, of the firm of Kidder & Laird, presided. The Secretary read a preamble and series of resolutions, setting forth the opinion that the firm ought to pay more than 37½ cents on the dollar, and favoring the appointment of a Receiver, at the expense of the assignors. A long debate followed, which resulted in the adoption of a substitute for the original proposition, to the effect that the time had not arrived for compromising with Henry, Curran & Co., but that the meeting was in favor of the appointment of Mr. Dewey as Receiver, with the understanding that he should proceed with the business in the interest of the creditors, until the actual condition of the assets and liabilities of the firm can be ascertained. The meeting then adjourned.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Produce Exchange for the year ending Dec. 31, 1877, prepared by Superintendent S. H. Grant, with an addition by the statistician of the Exchange, is a valuable document to all interested in the manifold subjects of which it treats. It is filled with statistics of every imaginable kind, relating to the produce trade not only of this City but of every other city of importance in the United States and of foreign countries as well. The Exchange has a surplus fund well invested, amounting to $430,174 81. The meetings held in the Exchange during the year were 192 less than during the year preceding, and the Board of Managers was carried but half as many times as in 1876. This is given as illustrative of the general quietude that prevailed during the year. Two hundred and ninety-two new members were elected in 1877, an increase of 13 over 1876. Twenty-two members died. In 27 years 132,053,801 tons of freight passed over the New-York canals, against 313,791,370 tons entered from foreign countries at all the ports of the United States, and 71,496,404 at the port of New-York. These figures and many others form the basis of a strong plea for the Erie canal. It is shown that a tax of 36-100 of a mill annually for 16 years would pay off the canal debt and interest, and it is asserted that an annual tax of 1-3 of a mill per dollar of the present valuation would be sufficient to pay all the running expenses of said keep in good repair the canals of the canals. It is recommended that the others be disposed of. The receipts of flour, grain and meal at New-York in 1877, were 103,313,783 bushels, against 95,949,252 bushels in 1876. The percentages of receipts of grain were: New-York, 50.3; Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, together, 49.6. In 1876 they were: New-York, 45.8; the other cities, 54.2. The comparative exports of cereals from the same points were: New-York 62,413,317 bushels; the other cities, 62,163,799 bushels. In 1876 they were: New-York, 58,500,134; the other cities, 70,271,572.

STEALING SOLDIERS' MUSKETS.

While a drill was in progress in the armory of the Ninth Regiment, on the night of the 16th inst., eight muskets were stolen. Various petty thefts had been noticed before, and suspicion fell on John Beaghan, of Co. K, 20 West Forty-fourth-st. The negro who filled the distinguished position of water-carrier to Company E. On being charged with appropriating the regimental firearms, Banks admitted that he had sold them to the "Co. K," which being interpreted, means a member of the colored Veteran Guard, at $1 50 each, their value being about $13 each. He was thereupon indicted for grand larceny, and yesterday, in General Sessions, Part I., was called for trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins. The dishonest water-carrier, looked sorry enough, and Recorder Hackett sentenced him to one year in the Penitentiary.

LAW REPORTS.

A RECEIVER MUST BE A RESIDENT.

JUDGE LARREMORE'S DECISION ON THE APPLICATION TO REMOVE SELAH CHAMBERLAIN—GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

Judge Larremore, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday rendered a decision on the application by F. C. Saltonstall, the Chicago agent of the late firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., for the removal of Selah Chamberlain from his position of Receiver of the firm. Mr. Chamberlain, it seems, brought suit against the firm to recover about $500,000 in stocks and bonds alleged to have been hypothecated by him with the firm as collateral for a loan of $193,000. He set forth in his complaint that the firm is insolvent, and that the surviving member of the firm is infirm and without the physical capacity to carry on the business or wind up the affairs of the firm. He seeks to have his own property identified and separated from that of other parties, and asked for the appointment of a Receiver to accomplish this. He asks that the property in possession of the firm, or standing in its name, be declared a special trust fund for the benefit of the firm's creditors, according to their respective rights and equities, and for the equal benefit of the general creditors, and that the property of the firm be converted into money and distributed among the creditors, according to their respective rights and equities. Mr. Chamberlain was appointed Receiver on the 2d inst., and gave a bond in the sum of $500,000. On the 7th inst. a judgment was obtained by consent confirming his appointment and directing a reference to ex-Judge Bosworth to make an inventory, advertise for claimants, pass upon the Receiver's accounts, and fix the amount of dividends and allowances. Mr. Saltonstall, as a creditor of the firm, thereupon applied to have the judgment set aside on the ground of partiality and undue influence, to be made a party to the action, and to have the Receiver removed and another person appointed. Judge Larremore in his opinion says the question of an undue advantage having been taken of Warren E. Greenleaf is set at rest by his own affidavit and that of his attorney. In regard to the objection to Mr. Chamberlain as not being an indifferent party as between himself and the other creditors, and the apprehension that he might take advantage of his position to his own benefit, Judge Larremore says: "As an officer of the court, controlled and restricted by the order of his appointment, I fail to discover any vantage ground which his present relation to the case affords. He is amenable to the direction of the court, and cannot legally dispose of the trust property except by judicial sanction. No act of his is shown that is subversive of his trust or that tends to a violation of his official duty. He has entered upon the execution of his trust and the claims of several of the creditors have been presented and await adjudication by an able, upright, and experienced Referee. Saltonstall, as a mere creditor, should not be permitted to vacate the judgment of March 7, 1878, without showing fraud or collusion in its recovery. Unless a creditor can in no case be appointed as Receiver of his debtor's property, the appointment of plaintiff as such was not necessarily improper or invalid." Judge Larremore then reviews a number of decisions, showing that a Receiver appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction should not be removed by another Judge of the same Court. He says, however, his conviction is clear that Mr. Chamberlain, as a non-resident or temporary resident of the State, would be disqualified from acting as Receiver. As this question of residence is one of doubt, the Judge directs the Referee to take proof of the fact and report thereon to the court. The petitioner is to have notice of the hearing before the Referee. His petition is however, dismissed without costs and without prejudice.

FRAUDS ON THE TREASURY.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN A. GROW—CLOSE OF THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION—OPENING OF THE DEFENSE.

The trial of John A. Grow for attempted frauds on the United States Treasury was continued yesterday before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court. United States Commissioner Benedict, of the Eastern District of New-York, before whom some of the fraudulent affidavits were made to sustain the identity of Gildersleeve as the real John Slattery, proved the taking of such oaths before him. Mr. Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States, from Washington, testified as to his conversations with Grow in October and November last, and various efforts made by the conspirators to obtain information concerning Slattery's bonds; he was positive that, in one or both of his conversations with Grow, the latter individual claimed that he was personally acquainted with John Slattery, the owner of the bonds; Grow also strongly intimated to witness that if he could not get the interest paid to him nor obtain the number of the bonds, he would bring a suit before the Court of Claims. Mr. Charles H. Patterson, Deputy Assistant Treasurer of the United States, testified that he knew John Slattery, (the genuine owner,) and also knew the two Gildersleeves, who had attempted to personate Slattery. Witness had paid interest at the Sub-Treasury, in this City, to John Slattery; and, being called on to do so, identified Slattery from among a speculative crowd.

John A. Shields, United States Commissioner, testified that Grow produced certain papers before him in November last, one of which was signed "John Slattery," and wanted witness to take the acknowledgment of a man whom he produced as being the real John Slattery; witness declined to do so at first, and Grow then mentioned William Allen Butler and other prominent lawyers as persons whom he was well acquainted with.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Post then opened the case for the defendant, claiming that he would show that Grow was legitimately engaged in collecting claims, and that the Grow-Vanderpoel suit was brought in ignorance, and through the imposition upon him by Richardson of Gildersleeve as the real Slattery.

William Lovejoy, a servant of Washington, testified that he was formerly State Senator in the Mississippi Legislature, and later a clerk in the Department of the Interior; witness had resided in Washington some years and saw Douglass daily, or almost daily, in 1877; as far as witness knew, Douglass was not absent from Washington in the month of October; he was confident that Douglass was not in New-York in that month. On cross-examination he admitted that it was possible that Douglass might have come to New-York in the night time.

Richard B. Lewis, a brother-in-law of Douglass, residing in Washington, testified as to the frequency of his meetings with Douglass, and that in his opinion Douglass could not have been in New-York during October.

Thomas G. Douglass testified that he became acquainted with Grow in September, 1877; witness first received a communication from him on Oct. 8 in reference to forming a business arrangement, and this was followed by a telegram to witness from Grow.

The case was then adjourned to Monday next.

LAWYERS IN FAVOR OF THE NEW CODE.

A petition has been prepared, and is receiving the signatures of lawyers who are in favor of the new Code. It will be presented to the Legislature immediately. The petitioners state that "in the course of their experience under the Code of Civil Procedure since it took effect in September last they have become impressed with the opinion that, although it has some defects, they are capable of being removed by amendments; that upon the whole it is a work of great value, and that to abrogate it now and revive the repealed laws which it superseded would lead to great inconvenience, confusion, and even danger." They ask that the 13 chapters be continued in operation, and that the other nine chapters be also enacted. The petition is signed by John E. Parsons, William Mac, Albert Matthews, A. A. Redfield, William A. Beach, Miles Beach, A. G. Brown, Stephen A. Walker, Peet & Opdyke, Grosvenor P. Lowrey, Thomas G. Shearman, Francis C. Bead, Tillou & Buck, Benton N. Harrison, George G. Dickson, Tunis G. Bergen, Jr., and others.

A BLACK-MAILER PLEADS GUILTY.

The Stiner-Mendes black-mail case was again before the criminal courts yesterday. Samuel L. Mendes was a book-keeper in the employ of Phillip Stiner, the tea merchant, until the latter failed in business, when Mendes, with others, were thrown out of employment. Mendes, as alleged, then wrote Mr. Stiner a letter charging him with arson and defrauding his creditors, and threatening him with exposure unless he [Mendes] received $3,000. Mr. Stiner put the matter into the hands of his counsel, ex-Judge Ditzenhoefer, and proceedings for black-mail were commenced against Mendes. He was held by the Police magistrate, and subsequently the Grand Jury indicted him for sending a threatening letter with intent to extort money, which is a felony in law with attempted robbery, and punishable by imprisonment for five years. Yesterday, in General Sessions, Mendes was arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, and pleaded guilty. He was remanded for sentence by Recorder Hackett.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 22.—The following are the proceedings in the Court of Appeals to-day: No. 10—Miller vs. McKesson; argument resumed and concluded. No. 6—Jones vs. Smith; argued by Samuel Hand for appellant, Robert S. Hale for respondent. No. 43—Beers vs. Shannon; submitted. No. 47—Sturgis vs. Vanderbilt; argued by William A. Butler for appellant, H. E. Davis and J. T. Davies for respondent; case still on.

Following is the day calendar for Monday, March 25: Nos. 121, 128, 129, 130, 132, 26, 128, 135½.

OBTAINING GOODS BY FALSE PRETENSES.

Lazar Shulman and Isaac J. Edelstein, formerly clothing merchants in Lispenard-street, who were convicted in the Court of General Sessions of obtaining goods by false pretenses from the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., to whom they represented that they were perfectly responsible, whereas, in truth, they were hopelessly insolvent, were called up for sentence yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell. Judge Sutherland imposed the penalty of two years each in State Prison. Mr. Joan D. Mott, counsel for Shulman and Edelstein, immediately went before Judge Daniels and obtained a stay of proceedings pending the result of an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court. The prisoners, therefore, remain in the Tombs.

THE DICKIE DIVORCE SUIT.

A JUDGMENT GRANTED IN FAVOR OF THE PLAINTIFF—JUDGE JOSEPH F. DALY'S COMMENTS ON THE CASE—MRS. DICKIE'S TELL-TALE LETTER OF WARNING.

The remarkable divorce suit brought by Edward P. Dickie against Mary Elizabeth Dickie, which has been before the courts for several years, and in which over four cubic feet of written testimony and other documents were recently submitted, was decided by Judge J. F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The action is a notable one, not only by reason of the social position of the parties, but also because of the astonishing and almost incredible nature of the charges made against the defendant. Among the testimony against her were a number of her own letters, in which she accuses herself, most piteously and repentantly, of an unnamed sin, for which she asks forgiveness. The married life of the parties to the suit began about a quarter of a century ago, and they have one child, a young man who has attained his majority. "Mr. Dickie accused his wife of a criminal intimacy of nearly 20 years' duration with his former partner, Abraham D. Brinckerhoff. The suit was referred to ex-Judge Bosworth, who reported in favor of Mr. Dickie, and the case was brought before Judge Daly on a motion for the confirmation of the report. Judge Daly, in his opinion, says: "The perusal of the vast amount of testimony taken in this case leaves the impression that either the charge of adultery is well founded, or the defendant is the victim of the most extensive, elaborate, and daring conspiracy known in judicial annals. That the former and not the latter is the case, her own letters furnish sufficient proof. Upon the implications contained in those letters the Referee has justly laid particular stress. No crime is mentioned in them by its proper designation as the fault which the writer deplores, but it is regarded as sufficient to justify her husband and her son in putting her away from them and their home, to need a life-long contrition and satisfaction, and to necessitate a removal from this part of the world to some distant spot if forgiveness be extended and the family be reunited at the wife's prayer. The letters are not merely petitions for a restoration of love and confidence, such as an affectionate woman would write, even if unjustly accused by a too jealous and susceptible husband, but they distinctly acknowledge a wickedness and indicate a willingness that the innocent would not only never express but could never feel." Judge Daly lays great stress on a message written by Mrs. Dickie to a friend," but never sent, it having been stopped by her. This message contains a warning of the discovery of her sin, and of a rendezvous on Sixth-avenue, which she was accused of frequenting with Brinckerhoff. The Judge in a cursory manner reviews the testimony of the witnesses who swore to having personally seen repeated instances of criminal conduct on the part of Mrs. Dickie in the most frequented of places and in broad daylight. He says the witnesses had no all deliberate or perjured themselves with the charge of adultery is proved. I have said at the outset," continued the court, "that the letters of defendant to her husband turn the scale of doubt on this question. . . . They confess a crime, and if the crime be adultery, the principal ground of doubt vanishes, leaving a mere unwillingness to believe that such open and indecent practice of sin would be attempted at the time and the place the witnesses identify. The proof is clear, positive, and straightforward; entirely sufficient to sustain the finding of the Referee if he were convinced of its truth, and I do not see upon what ground I can disregard it. On the subject of alleged condonation, I regard defendant's letters written after the separation as conclusive. She asks forgiveness, and nowhere claims that it has ever been extended. Report confirmed, and divorce granted."

ERIE'S LEGAL WARFARE.

ARGUMENT ON M'HENRY'S APPLICATION TO POSTPONE THE SALE OF THE ROAD—THE EXAMINATION IN THE POTTER CASE ADJOURNED.

Judge Lawrence's time, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, was entirely consumed by the argument on the application of James McHenry for leave to intervene in the suits of the people of the State, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and J. C. Bancroft Davis against the Erie Railway Company and others. McHenry claims a lien, as a creditor, on 131,000 of the "Western certificates" of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, and on 1,170 shares of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company's stock, these securities now being held by the Erie Railway Company. He says that by the proposed sale of the Erie Road, advertised to take place on Monday, property not included in the foreclosed mortgage will be disposed of, &c. He also makes charges against the Receiver, and denies that the latter's appointment was regular. He seeks to have the sale adjourned so that he may come in and investigate matters. In his behalf there were present yesterday John A. Davenport, A. J. Vanderpool, Abbel Green, David Hilton, and Elihu Root. In opposition, Dorman B. Eaton, Herbert B. Turner, George F. Comstock, and W. W. Macfarland appeared. Peter B. Olney and Luke F. Cozans appeared for the Attorney-General. Mr. Cozans applied for an adjournment of the application, saying that the Attorney-General had only been served with the papers in the case at midnight on Wednesday, and that he claimed the right to be heard in the matter after he had had time to consult with Jewett. He thereupon said they desired a postponement of the proposed sale if the hearing were to be adjourned, inasmuch as it was proposed to sell a large amount of property, not covered by the mortgage.

Mr. Macfarland insisted that the sale should not be postponed. If too much property were sold, the petitioner would still have his remedy.

Mr. Vanderpool said the amount which they claimed was not covered by the mortgage amounts to some $19,000,000 nominally, and it would be impossible for any person to bid intelligently on the same until it had been sold.

Ex-Judge Comstock opposed any postponement of the sale, and after some more general discussion the main question was brought to argument. Mr. Davenport began the argument by attempting to show that McHenry, though not a judgment creditor, has the right to intervene, and that the decree of foreclosure was irregular in giving preferences to creditors outside of those secured by the mortgage. Herbert B. Turner read the bond of the Erie Railway and Trust Company, denying the statements of McHenry. Mr. Eaton then argued in behalf of Receiver Jewett. The argument will be resumed at 10 A. M. to-day.

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OFFICER HERLIHY HELD FOR TRIAL.

The examination in the case of Officer John D. Herlihy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who is charged with assault by Mrs. Lena Koerber, of No. 351 East Thirty-first-street, was called yesterday afternoon, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. The complainant was unable to appear, as she is confined to bed suffering from the injuries which she alleges to have received at the hands of the officer on Monday evening. Justice Otterbourg received a certificate from Police Surgeon McDonnell stating that he had visited Mrs. Koerber, and found a contusion on the left shoulder blade, and that her right arm was so swollen and painful that it would be imprudent at present to examine it in order to ascertain if it was fractured, as alleged. The Surgeon's communication recited that Mrs. Koerber had fever, but that though she was in a low condition her life was not in danger. Officer Herlihy waived examination, Justice Otterbourg fixing bail at $500.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Sloane et al. vs. Sloane; Jacobs vs. Keller; Sloane vs. Post; In the matter of Ayer.

Orders Granted.—Steinbrucker vs. Lehmert; Canter vs. Fairman; McKellop vs. Hazzitt.

In the matter of Commons.—Bond approved.

Livingston vs. Shuttleworth.—Application refused.

Hoyt vs. Mackie, &c.—Referee does not appear to have reported the amount due.

Dean vs. Dean.—The blank in the affidavit of Mrs. Crum must be supplied.

Cornell vs. Muller.—Motion to continue injunction is granted.

People, &c., vs. Oppenheimer.—Writ dismissed and prisoner remanded.

Durant vs. Rayton.—I desire to hear counsel in this case.

Roosevelt Hospital vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion granted on payment of motion costs.

Gregory vs. Francis.—Motion granted. (Code, section 507; 3 Robertson, 657.)

Henrich vs. The Mayor, &c.—This motion is denied. (See Bell vs. Mayor, &c., 11 Hun., 511.) No costs.

Goulding vs. McGarry.—Amendment is allowed on payment of $10 costs of motion. The amended answer to be served on or before the 26th inst., and case to be tried on Friday, the 29th inst.

Fox vs. Williams.—Bail is reduced to $75, and unless the plaintiff stipulates to serve his complaint within one day said charged defendant's answer in one day, and go to trial on Tuesday, I shall vacate the order of arrest.

In the matter of the opening of One Hundred and Fortieth-street.—Proceedings confirmed on the objections presented. Ordered to be settled on notice.

McGuire vs. Vottenning.—Mr. Stewart's affidavit of regularity is defective in an important date. The defect should be obviated and the affidavit rerecited.

Jones vs. Jones.—Referred to John G. Lamberson, Esq., to ascertain what amount if any should be allowed to the plaintiff for alimony and counsel fee.

Martins vs. Louisiaire.—The stay will be granted on the defendants giving a proper undertaking, and on their stipulating to bring the case on for a hearing at the May General Term. No costs.

Woolson vs. Corbin.—In this case the decision on Warner vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 9 Hun., 197, is controlling upon me. I am asked by the defendant's counsel, however, to disregard this decision and to follow a contrary decision of the Court of Appeals. As I have no power to overrule the General Term, the decision of the United States Court must be disregarded by me. The motion is therefore denied, with $10 costs.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan. Matinée—MOSUM—Mr. Lester Wallack.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. C. V. Cockham, Mr. Parselle. Matinée.

PARK-AVENUE THEATRE.—A WIDOW HUNT—Toodles—Mr. J. H. Clarke. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—At 1:30 P. M.—AIDA—Miss C. L. DeHoez, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Frapolli, Signor Vetti.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BACHELORS—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger. Matinée.

STANDARD THEATRE.—MIGNON—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Miss Ida Jeffreys, Mr. William Harris. Matinée.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE EXILES—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—SERPENT AND THE DOVE. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller. Matinée.

CHICKERING HALL.—LECTURE.—"The Speaking Phonograph."—Prof. J. W. S. Arnold.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—BRONCHO HORSES—EDUCATED DOGS. Day and Evening.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES *can be supplied from the Publication Office to all dealers on the direct line between New-York and New-Haven. A train carrying mail packages will leave the Grand Central Depot every Sunday morning at an early hour.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from south-east to south-west, and falling barometer, possibly followed in the last district by rising barometer and colder north-west winds.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, as Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, yesterday reported a bill for the issue of certificates for silver bullion. It does not differ materially from the one already commented on by us, being identical in principle, and probably capable of producing similar general effects. It has an advantage over the other in point of precedence, from being the work of a standing committee. We have no doubt that the bill will be vigorously pressed. It is sustained by the same men who brought forward the original Silver bill, and who will not stop at anything to carry out the design they had in that act, of whose benefits they believe that the people have been unjustly and unnecessarily deprived. In substance, the bill abolishes the limitation on coinage, which was the one redeeming feature in the present law.

Reports are afloat of a further postponement of the congress till the 15th April, a delay which is all in favor of Russia. The anti-Russian excitement in London will thus have time to effervesce, while the hideous details now beginning to get abroad respecting the recent burning of four villages in Thessaly, and the wholesale massacre of their inhabitants by the Turkish irregulars, may be trusted to produce their natural effect upon a nation always keenly sensitive to such influences. Meanwhile, all things seem to be working together for the advantage of Russia. The projected Anglo-Austrian alliance appears to have utterly collapsed, and more than one competent authority is beginning to hint that a Russo-Austrian alliance may very possibly take its place. The new Italian Ministry, from which so much was expected, has just announced its intention of maintaining a strict neutrality with regard to the Eastern question. SAFVET Pasha, the proposed representative of Turkey at the congress, has declined to act. The Servian malcontents, after a good deal of useless bluster, have ended by peacefully evacuating Vranja. The rapid and successful spread of the Thessalian insurrection may not improbably oblige the Sultan to entreat the mediation of the Czar, and thus give the latter a fresh hold upon the disputed provinces. These adverse chances are but poorly compensated by France's lukewarm approval of the British policy; and, under such circumstances, the desponding tone of Lord Derby's speech on Thursday night, concluding with the significant remark that "if England's demands are not complied with, there is very little use in the congress meeting at all," is natural enough.

The Senate, yesterday, after four days' discussion, disposed of the mighty question of the timber depredations. An amendment to the Appropriation bill was finally adopted cutting down the amount devoted to the detection of frauds in this direction to $5,000, and practically permitting settlers to take all the wood they want from the public lands. This certainly is a slipshod and unbusiness-like way of regulating the matter. If settlers are to have all the wood they need for nothing, why should not they have the land itself on the same terms in unlimited quantities, instead of being confined to a beggarly 160 acres, and these on the hard condition of living on them? The only proper solution would have been to give the Interior Department authority to sell the wood at moderate prices. The debate from the first has been extremely discreditable. The constant allusions to the Government officials as "spies" seem to have been regarded as very effective; but we should be pleased to know how a Government is to prosecute law-breakers without some aid from detectives? One would suppose, from the debate, that the real offender in the case was the Secretary of the Interior, and that it was not timber-stealing, but the prevention of timber-stealing, which most aroused the anger of Senators.

It was once a standing charge against the Republicans that they encouraged in the negro's mind the notion that the Government would give him "forty acres and a mule"; but the proposition of Mr. WARD, of Chester, Penn., surpasses even that measure of Government philanthropy. He wishes that the Government shall give to every man entitled to a homestead free transportation for himself and family, and necessary farming utensils, &c., and seeds for two years. This is in the supposed interest of the "workingman"—that vaguely-defined idol worshiped with special zeal by the Pennsylvania politician. But we venture to say that no working man capable of profiting by the Homestead act is deterred from doing so by the expense of transportation, and that the terms of that act are already exceedingly liberal. If a man has not the energy, and we may add, the means, to avail himself of them as they stand, he is not likely to make a living from any farm which the Government can give him.

It was reserved for art to break down in some slight degree the bitter prejudices which separate the French and German people, and to which, at bottom, was due the abstention of Germany from the Paris Exposition. The Emperor of Germany has consented to permit German artists to exhibit their works at Paris; a Commission of Examination and Control has been appointed, and the number of works to be forwarded has been fixed. This determination has been received with great satisfaction by the French artists, who hold their German brethren in cordial regard, and by French amateurs, among whom German work is as much favored as with our own. It will certainly add greatly to the Art Department of the Exposition, which will in reality be the only one that can be called completely cosmopolitan.

Senator EATON does not readily forget the rôle of sentinel on the watch-tower, which the Democratic statesman at Washington has so long been supposed to assume. He yesterday introduced a resolution reciting the wrongs to which NOYES, the fugitive insurance officer from New-Jersey, had been subjected in the national capital. The substance of the charge seems to be that NOYES was arrested in pursuance of telegraphic information sent in advance of a requisition obtained from Gov. MCCLELLAN. The resolution was laid aside, on the request of Senator MCPHERSON, of New-Jersey. It is curious, by the way, the talent which Gen. MCCLELLAN has for flying in the face of Democratic prejudices. Ever since he arrested the Maryland Legislature he has been periodically doing what the Democrats detest and denounce. But as he is their sole capital, just now, in the military way, not connected with the Confederacy, they put up with his eccentricities toward patriotism and energetic government.

An ingenious method of reaching the City salary list has been found in a proposed general law vesting in the local authorities of every city in the State the power "to fix, determine, and regulate" the fees or salaries of all public officers which are a charge against the City Treasury. In cities possessing a Board of Apportionment—a distinction belonging to New-York alone—that board is to constitute the local authority for the purpose specified, and the duty is imposed on the board of making a reduction of at least 20 per cent. on the aggregate City pay-roll. Leaving aside, in the meantime, all controversies over the constitution and powers of the existing Board of Apportionment, there ought to be a general agreement in favor of the bill among all who want retrenchment in the Municipal expenditures of New-York. The bill does not accomplish all which the City expects from the Legislature, but it supplies the most vital need of the tax-payers, and prepares the way for reforms which have no chance of adoption if this one fails.

THE THREATENED ATTACK.

Again the Administration is threatened with an attack on the floor of the Senate. Various correspondents speak of the hostile attitude of Senators and the preparations they are making for a fierce onslaught upon the President, his policy in general, and his civil service reform in particular. Mr. HOWE is to make a brilliant dash; Mr. CONKLING is to follow with one of those electric charges which annihilate all before him; and the rear is to be brought up by veterans equally chivalrous. The effect upon Mr. HAYES and his advisers is described in advance of the event, with a precision that leaves little to be desired. The President is advised to surrender while he may, and his Admininistration, "formless and mushy" as it has been aptly said to be, will be swept aside without ceremony. It will be seen that the announcements now coming from Washington are not absolutely new. Something similar has been heard many times before,—so often, indeed, that one is disposed to regard them as strokes of that kind of strategy which presupposes that Mr. HAYES is cowardly, as well as weak, and may therefore be intimidated into the concession of terms. By this time he must be too familiar with the cry to yield thus ignominiously. Probably the self-complacency which renders him insensible to everything but praise, has prompted him to await with indifference an assault which, often promised, has never taken place. Why should he anticipate the miseries of the rout that may never happen?

Certainly, the forbearance with which the Administration is treated in Congress is not caused by its popularity out of doors. The testimony from Washington, and from widely-scattered points of observation, all tells the same tale. Not for years has there been an Administration so destitute of popularity. It awakens no sympathy, wins no favor, commands no respect. The cordial support it has lost in one direction was worth infinitely more than the insincere, tricky toleration which it receives in another. The alienated forces represent nearly all that gave life to the Republican Party—the principle which the President has belied and the expediency which, with a strange infirmity of purpose, he has failed to conciliate. The small remnant of the party that adheres to him is powerless in its councils. The Southern Democracy, on the other hand, is honest only in its declaration that it will aid the President as long as it can use him, and no longer. Personal considerations increase the disfavor with which the Administration is regarded. To a certain extent Mr. HAYES is esteemed. His coldness, however, makes free and cordial intercourse impossible, while his vacillation and inconsistencies reveal either an inadequate conception of what principle implies or a humiliating lack of the first elements of statesmanship. The result, whatever the relative strength of its various causes, is undeniable. Among neither the people nor the politicians is the Administration popular or its policy aught but a by-word.

The Congressional silence hitherto maintained upon the subject in some degree proceeds from a consciousness of the fact that the Senators most addicted to threatening are themselves vulnerable. There is ample room for a scorching review of the policy which is no policy, and of the professions that have been rendered ludicrous by subsequent performances. Both the President and the Treasury are so open to attack, that they seem to invite it. But to be effective it must be made by the statesmanship of the party which considers itself betrayed. The schemers and traders of the party,—the men whose quarrels are sinister, and whose chief object is patronage,—cannot conduct it with much hope of success. They would have little difficulty in showing the hollowness of civil service reform as illustrated in removals and appointments. They might cite conclusive proofs of the mode in which both the President and certain members of his Cabinet have done things they condemn and left undone things which they have declared to be imperative. All this, we repeat, would be easy. And the effect would be fatal to the pretensions which constitute almost all the remaining capital of the Administration. But Senators who assail its inconsistency and denounce its shortcomings must be themselves so strong in their integrity that they cannot be put upon the defensive by an appeal to their own record. This, we suspect, is the secret of the otherwise inexplicable immunity which the Administration has had. Its best protection is the weakness of the Senators who threaten it. They cannot complain of the prostitution of power, for they have asked only that it shall be exercised for their benefit. They cannot protest against the perversion of patronage, for they have scarcely attempted to hide their own desire to render the public service subordinate to their own schemes. Accusers so vulnerable must excuse the skepticism with which their repeated menaces are regarded. If ever the fight does come off, we are quite sure that both sides will be seriously damaged. There will not be laurels for either.

The public men who can serve the Republican Party best either have no personal grievances to impel them or have sufficient self-denial to keep them in the background. They will quietly leave the President to pursue his own path and his policy to its fate,—not being bound to sustain one, and having no desire to identify themselves with the other. The considerations most worthy of their care are not identified with an Administration which is adrift on a tempestuous sea, but have reference to the great issues before the country and the manner in which the party shall meet them. Whether this person or that shall be appointed to office, whether an official shall be retained or kicked out, are questions which touch the character of the Administration, but they are not worth weeks of squabbling in the Senate, and assuredly they concern the party only on the supposition that it cannot wholly divest itself of responsibility for the President it created. The party's future is dependent upon its treatment, or the treatment by its acknowledged leaders, of questions broader and deeper than that of patronage. If anxiety be felt respecting the party in the future, it is because men from whom better things might have been expected are trifling with great interests, and in expending in trumpery private quarrels the energies that should be devoted to the country's deliverance.

THE PENSIONING MANIA.

It would be a task to catalogue even the titles of the myriad pension bills that have been showered on Congress this Winter. But all, whether worthy or not, have been welcomed; for Congressmen seem to be crazy on this subject, and to act as if, through some magical working of the Silver bill, a coming plethora in the Treasury would shortly require increased cupping by pensions or subsidies to relieve it.

We all agree that when soldiers have been crippled or otherwise permanently disabled in the line of duty, or when the wives of soldiers are widowed, and their children orphaned, a pension, and a liberal one, is due. But Congress of late years has gone far beyond that. It has ordained that merely to have been enrolled in the war of 1812, even if the conscript were neither killed, wounded, captured, nor troubled with an hour's illness; even if he had never seen a redcoat or smelled gunpowder, entitles him to a pension. What is the consequence? We saw the other day, and we see four times a year, some decrepit and destitute veterans, but a good many well-to-do and some rich citizens, marching up for their Governmental stipend. Undoubtedly, some of the home-guard 1812 "veterans," who take their quarterly pensions, take them as honorary gratuities, like medals, and give their amount a dozen times over, annually, from their full purses, to public charities. Nevertheless, it is none the less clear that pensions were not designed for such purposes and that the legislation which gives them is based on a false principle.

As a result of this precedent, we find now pending in Congress a bill to add to the pension-rolls the names of all persons who may have served sixty days in the Mexican war, or thirty days in the Creek war, or in the Seminole war, or in the Black Hawk war, and were honorably discharged, and also the names of the surviving widows of such persons, if married to them prior to discharge, and if they have not since remarried. Such legislation is preposterous, but it is the legitimate fruit of the precedent of 1812. The excuse for establishing that precedent was that there existed but a few surviving veterans, so that the amount expended in pensioning them could not be great. But it is no more requisite for the Government to reward 1,000 survivors than 10,000. The fact that an ex-soldier lives longer than most of his comrades does not give him an additional claim on Governmental bounty. If this principle of pensioning for simple enrollment is right at all, it is right independently of its cost, and that is precisely the strength of the new claim for the survivors of the Alabama, Florida, Black Hawk, and Mexican wars.

The Black Hawk war occurred in 1832; the Creek war, in 1835 and 1836; the Seminole war, which broke out about the same time, lingered until 1842; Mexico was invaded in 1846 and 1847. It is thus clear that the oldest of these wars came nearly twenty years after that of 1812-15, while the Mexican war came upward of thirty years after. Surely this is an extraordinary extension of the elastic limits, within which pensions based purely on the "old-soldier" theory are to be placed. For it is only on this ground that the bill in question has any claim for consideration at all. Put these pensions on the score of actual service or suffering, and a hundred thousand survivors of the war of 1861-65 come in for priority. Put them on the score of wounds or disabilities received in the service, and the answer is that these cases were all long since generously cared for. Now, it is familiar experience that soldiers usually enter the service as mere lads—often not out of their teens—as must certainly have been the case with the many veterans of 1812 still among us. Hence we see that there must be—and, in fact, we can judge from observation that there are—thousands of soldiers of the Mexican war extant, still in the prime of life, and of business vigor, not a few well-to-do or rich, presumably with twenty or thirty good years before them. And all these, if merely enrolled two months, we are asked to make pensioners on the Government's bounty.

One step more will bring us to pensioning all the North-western pioneers who have ever in Government service held themselves ready to defend their own ranches. Indeed, Mr. WILLIAMS, of Alabama, who, representing the very district where the Creek war was chiefly waged, naturally advocated the pending bill, expressly put his impassioned argument on the ground of the deserts of frontiersmen. The volunteers for the Creek war, he said, "were men of the Carolinas and of Georgia who had taken their wives and little ones and planted their homes in the then Western wilderness." But in showing that by Indian raids "many men were driven away from their fresh-planted fields, their live stock was slaughtered, and their dwellings were burned," Mr. WILLIAMS, it is clear, demonstrated that those settlers were quite as much under obligation to the Government for coming to their aid as the Government was to them. Again, Mr. WILLIAMS frankly said: "I do not know that all the soldiers were in active service all the time of the Creek war, but the country was in a condition of anxiety and unrest, and men had to be in readiness to take arms at a minute's notice." Is it not extraordinary, after the few cases of injury and disability in such military service have long since been provided for, to propose to give to every man enrolled for thirty days, and even to his surviving widow—perhaps even if he never saw a hostile Creek Indian—the veteran pension which Governments set apart for extreme age and indigence, in the case of soldiers worn out in military service? With some lack of logic, but much suggestiveness, Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, said, regarding this proposed thirty-day service pension for frontier disturbances: "Why, Sir, in my own State there may be found everywhere citizen-soldiery who were engaged in that sort of warfare for months and for years, yet nobody would think for a moment of pensioning them."

We provide for the crippled and disabled soldier, and for the dependent family of the soldier who is killed; we give land warrants even to those who have never been wounded or sick; for conspicuous service there is promotion, and perhaps a medal; we properly, in special cases, add to the pension rolls individual cases of infirm old age and real need of the Government's bounty; but to sweep into the pension ranks all thirty-day or sixty-day enrollments, even of "home-guards," and without regard to personal needs, is another matter. We do not grudge the 1812 veterans their pensions, many of which are most worthily bestowed; but we ought not to repeat this mistake in the theory of pensioning. Wrong in principle, it would soon become in practice a grievous annual burden on the Treasury.

A POPE AS AN ECONOMIST.

It is remarkable to find in a Pope a political economist and an approver of modern progress. But a pastoral address of Pope LEO XIII., less than a year since, when he was the Archbishop JOACHIM PECCI, of Perugia, presents the Holy Father in both aspects. It is such an address as Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, or Bishop POTTER, of New-York, might make to the churches of his diocese. The Archbishop considers the question whether the Roman Catholic Church is opposed to modern progress and to science. He speaks with admiration of the political economists, and quotes from BASTIAT a remarkable description of the mode in which the laws of trade and commerce convey necessities and luxuries to each individual of every community. To these laws and to this science he sees nothing in the Catholic religion which is opposed. He notes with approval the material and modern progress of Europe; the gradual substitution of law and the action of courts for individual vengeance and private war; the change from the demand for "blood-money" and ordeal by fire or water to the regular penalties of the law, and to settlements by courts of justice. Where once Europe was harassed by small feudal tyrants, plundered by wandering "free lances," and broken up into hostile parishes, now are large and orderly Governments, with peace between small communities, and war itself carried on under strict regulations. Whence, he asks, do progress and civilization come?—a question which he answers, to the surprise of Protestant readers, by deriving them especially from "labor." "Labor," he adds, "despised by the philosophers of antiquity, but elevated by the founder of Christianity," and by the Apostles and monks who have spread its spirit abroad. He cites with just admiration the industrial spirit, enterprise, and world-wide commerce of the Italian Roman Catholic States of the Middle Ages—of Florence, Pisa, Bologna, Venice, Naples, and Genoa. These found the stimulus to their amazing industrial activity in the spirit of the Roman Catholic Church. In more modern times, he urges, the spirit of the Church has been nearer to the truth in regard to labor and industry than that of the political economist, for the Church does not hold that labor is the chief end of man, but that there are other and nobler objects than the accumulation of wealth, and that the young especially should not be set too early to the drudgeries of manufacture and business.

The Archbishop next considers the great accusation against the Church of its hostility to science. "Examine in effect," he says, "and judge for yourselves. Can there be a thing to be desired by the Church with more ardor than the glory of GOD, and the most perfect knowledge of the Divine Worker which one acquires by the studies of His works?" And then, after an eloquent apostrophe to the religious results of true science, he adds, "What reason can there be why the Church should be jealous of the marvelous progress which our age has realized by its studies and its discoveries," and then quotes the famous aphorism of BACON, that "a little knowledge separated man from GOD, but profound science leadeth one to Him." He appeals to KEPLER, GALILEO, VOLTA, and the "Protestant FARADAY" that the most profound researches of science do not lead the mind away from an acknowledgment of the Creator and from a devout worship of His attributes. "How beautiful and majestic," he adds, in an eloquent passage which we can only briefly report, "appears man when he touches the thunderbolt and makes it fall powerless at his feet; when he calls in the electric spark, and sends it as messenger of his will across the abysses of the ocean—beyond the precipitous mountains and over interminable plains. * * * Tell me if there is not in him, as it were, a spark of his Creator when he evokes the light and makes it dissipate the darkness of night!" The scientific Cardinal now attempts a more difficult task—to reconcile the Syllabus with the demands of modern science. He ingeniously argues that the writings forbidden are not those of pure science, of the careful collation of facts, the record of discoveries and of fresh investigations, but such works as are written entirely from a nihilistic and negative spirit, whose object it is to destroy the dearest hopes of mankind, to uproot the belief in a God, and to spread everywhere the darkness of atheism and infidelity. The Church has no opposition to pure science, but only objects to the false and illogical conclusions drawn from it.

Such, less than a year ago, were the views of the Archbishop, PECCI, unfolded to his flock in Perugia. What will be the views of Pope LEO XIII. delivered in the Vatican or expressed to a Papal Conclave? We can hardly doubt that the new Pope will repeat the history of former Pontiffs; he will be molded by his surroundings; he will forget his eloquent praise of science, and will remember that he is the powerful ruler of a vast religious community, where all the most cherished modern ideas are directly opposed to his influence. He can no more be a liberal or an economist in the Papal chair than the Emperor of Russia could be a democrat. We shall, no doubt, soon hear of new scientific writings condemned by the Syllabus, which the Archbishop had formerly read and admired; and we may be sure, from the Pope's recent address to the French delegates, that he will be in full sympathy with whatever is Ultramontane or anti-liberal in the European world. Still, when we remember the narrow views and limited acquirements of such Popes as GREGORY XVI. and PIUS IX., there is a satisfaction in thinking that at last a scholar and philosopher is on the Papal throne, and to such men as Father PRESTON and his compeers, in America, who are wont to appeal to the ignorance of our lowest classes, and to show their opposition to all scientific progress, we commend the speech of Archbishop PECCI as a model worthy of their study.

IMPORTED SAINTS.

The legislators who are now engaged in devising a new tariff may mean well, but it is generally thought that they are not infallible; hence they will very probable omit to rectify many of the errors of the present tariff if left solely to their own devices. It is, therefore, a public duty to call attention to certain of the worst features of the increased tariff, and to point out the necessity of expunging them.

Few people are aware that a very heavy duty is now levid upon imported saints. The other day, six large saints, averaging ten feet in height, and intended for niches in the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, arrived at the Custom-house in this City, and the importer was compelled to pay a duty upon them of about $400. This incident apprizes the public for the first time that the United States taxes imported saints,—a fact that ought to excite a wide-spread indignation.

This duty upon saints is understood to be levied upon all refined saints that are imported in a marble, granite, or bronze condition. It may have been originally levied either for protection for revenue, or out of a wicked hatred of saints. Now, it can very easily be shown that it is not a protective duty. We do not manufacture saints in this country, and, hence, have no need to protect ourselves from the competition of the pauper saints of Europe. So far, almost the only saint we have produced is our good President, and he is, strictly speaking, only a crude saint, who has not yet passed into a refined marble state. The six refined saints imported last week cannot lessen his value, since they in no way come into competition with him. They were therefore not taxed with any view to the protection of home-made saints, and there is no protectionist who will claim that the duty on imported saints needs to be retained out of regard to American manufacturers.

Neither could this duty have been imposed with the idea that it would be an important source of revenue. The importation of saints is so insignificant that the Treasury probably has not received a thousand dollars from this source within the last ten years. There is no demand here for saints, whether crude or refined. In a crude, or fleshly state, what few saints we now have are not regarded with very much enthusiasm. Mr. HAYES, for example, is undoubtedly a fine specimen of a crude saint, and the speeches that he made last Summer were universally admitted to be thoroughly saintly in the willingness to forgive enemies and forget friends which they expressed. Nevertheless, such is the weakness of human nature; they were generally called "tedious," and there were not wanting bold bad men who professed that they had rather hear an oration from the Count Joannes, or GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN. Our esteemed contemporary, the *Sun*, represents Deacon RICHARD SMITH, of Cincinnati, as a crude saint, but that alleged good man is often denounced with violence by other newspapers with a less earnest love for true goodness. It is manifest that if there were any real demand for saints, a country so full of resources as is the United States would soon produce them. Mr. HAYES would not be our one solitary public saint, and Deacon SMITH our only editorial saint. There is, then, no active demand for either native or imported saints, and consequently the revenue cannot be benefited to any appreciable extent by a duty upon the latter.

Why, then, were saints so heavily taxed by the framers of the present tariff? Evidently because they hated saintliness and were determined to keep saints, whether crude or refined, out of the country. We can easily imagine what sort of men these haters of saints must have been, and without inquiring their names, we can feel perfectly certain that, if now living, they are among the most bitter opponents of President HAYES. They may be outwardly fair to look upon, but they are inwardly full of envy, silver bills, and all uncleanness. They hate the good and love the evil. Did those men impose duties upon imported sinners? Did they tax opera bouffe artists or put a prohibitory duty upon English capitalists imported for the purpose of grinding the faces of the poor by building railroads? Certainly not. They did not care to what extent the sinners of Europe might be introduced into our country, but they were determined that European saints should be kept out.

This is a manifest duty of the revisors of the tariff. They should strike out the tax on saints, and permit every man to import, free of duty, as many saints as he may desire. This should be done, not merely in order that we may supply ourselves with cheap saints, but that the stigma of hatred to saintliness may be removed from the tariff. The more saints we may have the better, if not precisely the merrier, we shall be. The presence of one crude saint in the White House has already put an end to that unhappy spirit of demonism in the South which led colored men to vote the Republican ticket, and thereby give pain to their white fellow-citizens, and has infused such a saintly spirit of reform into our civil service that even the best of our public officials, such as Collector ARTHUR, have been threatened with removal. Let us have free trade in saints of all kinds, and thereby show that whatever other faults we may have, a hatred of saintliness cannot be imputed to us.

GENERAL NOTES.

All the Police stations in Boston have been supplied with telephones.

One of the papers in Augusta, Ga., was printed in green ink on St. Patrick's Day.

The Iowa Republican State Convention is to be held in Des Moines on Wednesday, June 19.

Mr. James Toogood is under arrest in Lancaster, Penn., for threatening to kill a policeman and two women. Such conduct was too bad.

George H. Hoyt, the runaway lad, has returned from this City to Boston in charge of his foster mother. He says that he was anxious to see the world.

Congressman H. A. Herbert, of Alabama, says that he will not be a candidate for re-election, wishing to return to the practice of his profession at the close of his present term.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says that the committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the charges made against the New-York Custom-house are in that city obtaining the testimony of the officials here upon the subject.

Adjt.-Gen. Franklin, of Connecticut, is seeking to recruit the National Guard of the State, at least to its minimum quota. Last year the number of enlisted man in the four infantry regiments fell off 272, and the term of service of 508 will expire this year.

It was proposed in the Rhode Island "National" State Convention to nominate a man for Attorney-General who was not a lawyer, because "it did not make any difference," but somebody discovered that a member of the Bar was absolutely required for the position.

It was Mr. B. P. Shillaber, we think, who said that his gout was hereditary—that his wife's father had it. So an evening paper, illustrating what it calls "hereditary depravity," instances that the accused woman's sister "is the widow of a man hanged for murder."

Mr. Uri Mulford, of Corning, has challenged the Chairmen of the committees of both the leading parties in the Twenty-ninth Congressional District to appoint speakers to meet him in joint discussion upon the greenback question. He says his challenge will remain open one month.

The Columbia Flying Artillery has persuaded the Legislature of South Carolina to reimburse it for the money spent in the purchase of guns, munitions, and equipments, by representing the effective Democratic work it did in the Hampton campaign by attending political meetings as a military organization.

Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont, sent the following dispatch to Gov. Prescott, just after the New-Hampshire election: "You have my hearty congratulations upon the result of your State election. Now let mutual confidence and good will prevail everywhere, and let us study the things that make for peace."

Gov. Prescott's telegram to the President on the night of the New-Hampshire election, to which the "encouraging" reply was sent, said nothing about the Southern policy. It read thus: "I am re-elected by a good majority. The Council, Senate, and House of Representatives are Republican. The victory is complete."

Col. James O. Broadhead, of Missouri, has written a letter to say that he will not be a candidate for the United States Senate, and, at the same time, to express his views upon the questions of finance, transportation, and internal improvements, advocating the last as a means of giving employment to the idle labor of the country.

Senator Lamar sent this sentiment to Augusta, Ga.: "The typical Irishman: His home—the world. His friends—all the peoples. His faith—his own. No clime to him so cold as will not produce a shamrock; no soil so barren as will not grow a shillalah. Foremost at a fight, a frolic, or a funeral, his generous nature finds a low for the bad, a smile for the glad, or a tear for the sad."

The Utica *Observer* is Democratic and not strongly tinctured with civil service reform, and says that other things being equal, the man who have done the most for their party should be given the preference in the distribution of patronage. It explains that it means men who are personally honest and possess the intelligence and industry requisite to a faithful discharge of their trusts.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial of* Thursday says: "Hon. Russell Errett, Representative in Congress from the Twenty-second District, announces himself as a candidate for renomination before the coming Republican convention. This announcement is wholly unnecessary except as a matter of form, since Major Errett's friends are already active in his behalf, and since his candidacy has been generally anticipated as a matter of course. His renomination may be regarded as a foregone conclusion."

It is a wonderful organization that the Republicans of New-Hampshire have had for many years. The accuracy of their preliminary canvass has been long noted. Of the latest, the Manchester *Mirror* says: "It was supposed that, owing to the somewhat unsettled state of political opinion, it would be impossible to obtain a reliable canvass this year, but the returns show that Gov. Prescott's majority is within 200 of the estimate made by the committee and that the Council, Senate, and House stand exactly as the canvass promised they would do."

The Washington *Post* has just interviewed an alleged Chicago person named Ingersoll, who is said to be a correspondent for a Garden City newspaper in regard to Chicago journalists. The alleged Chicago man, among much other equally valuable information, furnishes the following: "'Charley' Wilson, as everybody called him, who also died very recently, was as clever a fellow as you ever saw, but he was only principal editor of the *Journal* in name. He never or seldom wrote for the paper; didn't know how. 'Andy' Sherman, now Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, has been the real editor of the Chicago *Journal* for nearly 20 years. 'Dick' Wilson used to write much for it, and admirably, but has not done so for many years." Too true, and for very sufficient causes. Poor Dick Wilson was buried five and twenty years ago. "'Andy' Sherman" never had an existence. This alleged Chicago person evidently belongs to the class of Chicago citizens who are better known and know more when out of Chicago than when in it.

THE JOHN BROWN RAID.

WAS GERRIT SMITH COGNIZANT OF THE FACT THAT VIOLENCE WAS CONTEMPLATED?

A review of F. B. Sanborn's "Memoirs of John Brown," in the *Library Table* of March 16, contains the following letters, &c.:

The following extract from a private letter written by John Brown to his son, John Brown, Jr., while he was a guest of Gerrit Smith, shows that a full and candid conversation had been had both with Mr. Smith and with his wife:

PETERBORO, N. Y., February, 1858.

DEAR SON JOHN: I am here with our good friends Gerrit Smith and wife, who, I am most happy to tell you, are ready to go in for a share in the whole trade.

Following is a letter from John Brown, Jr., to Rev. O. B. Frothingham:

PUT-IN BAY ISLAND, LAKE ERIE, } OTTAWA COUNTY, March 7, 1878. }

Rev. O. B. Frothingham:

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter of the 2d inst., in which you say that Gen. Cochrane takes the view "that my father changed his plan fundamentally at Harper's Ferry; that the plan up to that time involved necessarily neither violence nor bloodshed, but was such a scheme as a peace man like Gerrit Smith could take part in." Though you do not ask for a reply, I yet wish to say that I did not suppose this view could find support in what I have written in reply to Gen. Cochrane. I beg to say now, in terms which I hope cannot be misunderstood, that my father intended to free slaves and defend them by force of arms, and that he intended to shed blood in carrying out this purpose, if his attempts met with forcible or bloody resistance on the part of slaveholders, which he of course expected, as did all those in possession of their reasoning faculties who aided him. The opposition of his men which I mentioned was not as to how a blow to slavery should be given: on this there was at no time a difference of opinion; but it was only as to where the first blow should be struck. The question as to whether Harper's Ferry should be attacked was, therefore, simply one of detail; not one that involved a fundamental change of purpose or scheme. You are at liberty to use this additional statement in any manner you may think proper. Very truly yours, JOHN BROWN, JR.

The following letter to Mr. Frothingham's publishers by F. B. Sanborn, who acted as Secretary and collected money for John Brown after his Kansas career, is worthy careful perusal, as evidencing that his dream of slave-liberaton by force was the dream of his manhood, and was a familiar topic in conversation with his intimates:

CONCORD, Feb. 18, 1878.

MY DEAR MR. PUTNAM: Thanks for the copy of what Mr. White and the [New-York] *Tribune* editor have lately said, and for your note of the 16th. In course of it you say that Mr. W. Reid's comments on Mr. Frothingham's position have been so insulting "that the latter says he can have no further communication with the *Tribune*." Mr. Frothingham has, then, reached a point which I had reached some time ago. The *Tribune* is, in fact, such a disreputable paper, under Jay Gould, that persons who value their own reputation will have very little to do with it. It would be extremely unpleasant for me to carry on a controversy anywhere over the grave of my warm-hearted old friend Gerrit Smith, whose errors and failings were nobler than the virtues of men like Gould and Reid. But it would be intolerable to conduct such a controversy in their newspaper. There must be a change of venue before I can consent to be a party to the suit. Immediately upon reading John Cochrane's first letter, I wrote to Mr. Smith's son-in-law, Mr. C. D. Miller, to know whether the children of Mr. Smith and Mr. Miller himself were responsible for his statements, or had authorized them. Mr. Miller on the 16th wrote me from Geneva: "Gen. Cochrane's fight is his own—only this and nothing more. I had inferred from what you and Mr. Frothingham wrote me that Mrs. Miller shared Cochrane's feeling to some extent, and that opened her than he were behind his statements. Mr. Miller's phrase does not disprove this, but may only indicate what I suppose is the fact, that he does not wish to be drawn into the dispute. Cochrane, by himself, is nobody in this controversy; he can never have known from his uncle the facts about John Brown, and his letter shows that, if he ever had them from any source, he either could not understand them or has forgotten them. I could easily contradict him and disprove his theories. But why is it necessary or important that I should? If, as I have heard suggested, Mrs. Miller should cancel or materially alter Mr. Frothingham's chapter about John Brown, I should probably think it necessary to tell the whole story, in order to vindicate history and her father's memory. Yours truly, F. B. SANBORN.

THE LATE EX-SENATOR WADE.

A VIGOROUS DENIAL OF THE REPORTS OF HIS PROFANITY AND INTEMPERATE HABITS.

The Upper Sandusky (Ohio) *Republican* prints the following letter, which was addressed by the late Senator Wade to the editor of the Elyria (Ohio) *Republican*, but never published until now. It was called out by a letter printed in the Cleveland *Leader* from its then Washington correspondent:

VICE-PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1868.

George G. Washburn, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 15th inst., containing a slip from your paper, is received, and I desire to thank you most heartily for it. I am assailed by some men, who ought to be my friends, with a bitterness and malignity which astonishes me very much. I never have injured one of them, and to some I have rendered services which merit no such return. They speak of my profanity, which I utterly deny, as an extent more than is common with men of the world, generally, though more, I admit, than can be justified. As to intemperance, it is all false. I do not believe I was ever intoxicated in the course of a long life, nor do I believe that in all that time I have ever drank one gallon of spirituous liquors—never had a taste for it, and do not touch it once a year, and never except for medicine.

All this comes of an article several years ago in the *Plain Dealer*, while I was running for the Senate. It was a pure, unmitigated falsehood, and got up to affect some temperance members of the Legislature, the author, Deacon Gray, well knowing at the time that it was false. But the charge was made, and of course will be repeated by my enemies as often as my name is mentioned. As to the article in the *Leader*, it was all false. There was not one word of truth in it. I never had such a conversation as that paper put into my mouth. Do you believe that if I was the profane, vulgar wretch that they represent me to be, the United States Senate would have made me their presiding officer, by a vote more than three to one over any and all competitors for that position? The Senators knew me well. I had served with them through all our trials and perils for more than 16 years. But the same article in the *Leader* charged that "nineteen-twentieths of the members of the Senate were drunkards." Now, the truth is, there are but just two men in that body that ever drink. But there is no use in arguing with such men. They do me no harm. Let them work at their trade. Their venom is harmless. I would as soon fight with pole-cats.

Truly yours, B. F. WADE.

In a communication to the Detroit *Post*, Mr. G. B. Stebbins thus writes: "I have known Mr. Wade for 10 years, have sat at the same table with him for months, have been a frequent visitor at his rooms, and a guest at the Ohio home of himself and his excellent wife, and have spent many hours, long to be remembered, with him. Surely, I ought to know something as to what manner of man he was. During all those years there might have been a score of times or less when he broke forth into oaths in my hearing. He was too clean-souled a man to use a vulgar or coarse habit al swearer. In rebuke of meanness or treason to humanity, the expletives blazed out hot and heavy, as expressions of moral indignation; but the rare humor, quaint wit and sense, and frank directness of his daily talk, had no such emphasizing. His ways reminded me of a word in a speech of Rev. Owen Lovejoy, of

A SALARY BILL AT LAST.

REDUCING CITY EXPENSES.

A TWENTY PER CENT. REDUCTION OF THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT — TEXT OF THE BILL—NO CHANCE FOR THE WASHINGTON-SQUARE ARMORY PROJECT — TWO NEW INSURANCE BILLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—It would appear that a way has been found at last to reach immediately and without delay by any sort the overgrown salary list of New-York City. The Committee on Cities this morning reported favorably to the House, and, on motion of Mr. Fish, had made a special order for Tuesday, April 2, a general bill upon the subject, to which there is no constitutional objection. This bill, it will be seen, is general in its terms, and confers on the "local authorities" of cities the power to make reductions in the number and compensation of all officers and employes paid directly or indirectly from the city treasury. The amount of such reduction is to be 20 per cent. of the aggregate amount paid for salaries for the year. Now, as the existing salary list of New-York City foots up over $10,000,000, 20 per cent. reduction upon this would be $2,000,000, and this reduction would commence with the present year. It will be further noted in the bill that provision is made for effecting this aggregate reduction not only by reducing pay, but by "discharging unnecessary officers and employes," since it is a notorious fact that one of the crying abuses in the City Governments is the enormous number of unnecessary employes, as in the court attendants, for instance, where in one court there are 36 "attendants," exclusive of all other employes, each receiving $1,200 per year. In no other way than by some such bill as the present one can this flagrant abuse be reached. As this bill only confers general powers on a local authority to make these reductions—in fact does nothing but restore powers of which the local government is now deprived through numberless special statutes—it is a measure not open to the objection of being "special legislation," but on the contrary, is "home rule" in its essence. The full text of the bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. The local authority hereinafter specified in each of the cities of the State is hereby authorized to fix, determine, and regulate the fees, percentages, allowances, or salaries provided for by tax of all public officers which are a charge against said city, or payable from the city treasury.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of this act the local authority in each city shall be the Common Council thereof, except in those cities where a Board of Estimate and Apportionment exists pursuant to law, and in such cities the local authority shall be such Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

SEC. 3. In those cities having a Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the said board shall, on or before July 1, 1878, revise the appropriations for the present year payable out of the City Treasury, and make all such reasonable reductions therein, shall especially be the duty of said board to reapportion the moneys payable out of the City Treasury, directly or indirectly, for the salaries of officers and employes paid on fixed yearly rates in such manner that by discharging unnecessary officers and employes and reducing the salaries of those retained, there shall be a reduction for the remainder of the present year, in the aggregate amount of the salaries payable, directly or indirectly, out of the City Treasury, at such a rate that the same shall be 20 per cent. less than the rate of the aggregate amount paid for salaries for the first quarter of the present year.

SEC. 4. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall deliver to the Controller a statement of the amounts apportioned by it for the remainder of the present year, to the several departments of the City Government and other official organizations and separate officers, specifying what part of each amount is for the salaries of officers and employes. All subsequent payments from the City Treasury shall be upon the basis of the new apportionment except that the apportionment for salaries shall take effect on the first day of the month next after the one in which such statement is delivered to the Controller; and all payments for salaries for any period after that day shall be at the rate authorized by the new apportionment, and the officers and employes receiving such salaries shall on receipt therefor sign a payment for their services. A duplicate of such part of the said statement as shall affect any department, organization, or separate office, shall be delivered to the chief officer of the department or organizat on, or to the persons two officer affected thereby. The chief officers of every department and organization shall, immediately after receiving the same, reduce the salaries of the respective departments and organizations so as to bring the salaries of those who may be retained within the limit of the new apportionment; and if in any case such reduction shall not be made within 10 days after the receipt thereof, it shall be made by the Controller. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall, if requested, furnish to each department and organization a statement of the number and salaries of the officers and employes thereof estimated to be necessary by the said board in making the new apportionment.

SEC. 7. Every provision of law establishing the rate or amount of any salary payable, directly or indirectly, out of the City Treasury, except such as have been passed at the present session of the Legislature, is hereby repealed.

If the building of an armory in Washington-square depends upon getting an act authorizing its construction through this Legislature, the residents of that locality may rest easy. There was quite a panic in the House this morning, on a cry of alarm suddenly raised by Mr. Moller, of Westchester, that a bill which had nearly passed might be construed as authorizing such a thing. It was Mr. Daly's bill—the one that Alderman Waehner got the Board of Aldermen to pass a resolution in favor of—directing the restoration of Tompkins-square to its original purpose of a park; but also directing that the Park Commissioners should set apart some portion of some other park for a military parade-ground. The first section of the bill had this provision in it; and, as the bill was originally introduced, it declared, in so many words, that a part of Central Park should be set aside for the purpose. It was spoken of at length in THE TIMES, at the time of its introduction, under the heading, "An Old Job in New Hands." The Committee on Cities struck out the words Central Park, but made no other change. How the bill slipped through the Committee of the Whole without attracting attention is surprising, but it did; and on its final passage this morning, the roll had been called through once, and it was on a second call for absentees that Mr. Moller rose to explain his vote. What he said might be construed into this: "Gentlemen, beware of what you are voting for. The first section of this bill may be construed to authorize the building of an armory in one of the parks." Instantly there was a stampede. A dozen members were on their feet at once, shouting: "From the affirmative to the negative, Mr. Speaker!" The roll had to be destroyed, and a new one called, everybody voting in the negative. Mr. Daly, who said that all he was concerned for was Tompkins-square, moved a reconsideration, promising to strike out the first section of the bill entirely. There was some little debate, and then the bill was so amended, and was passed, so that now it only directs the square to be restored. Mr. Brooks was quite nettled about the matter. He had been caught napping, and the young member from Westchester carried off the honors. Dr. Hayes, a short time before this scene took place, introduced a bill absolutely prohibiting the construction of an armory in Washington-square.

Mr. Astor's bill, introduced yesterday, directing the removal of the reservoir in Reservoir-square, was favorably reported from the Committee on Cities this morning. The Department of Public Works cannot complain that this Assembly neglects it. Any bill which comes from that department rushes forward with marvelous expedition.

Mr. McDonough tried, as he did yesterday, to get in a resolution that his bill relating to the Hunter's Point nuisances should not lose its place on the general order catalogue by its recommittal to the Committee on Public Health, and that the committee should report it back within six days. Unanimous consent was required to offer the resolution, but it was such a case as parliamentary courtesy almost forbids an objection to. But we have one member now who probably is ignorant of the meaning of the word. When the resolution was read, Clancy, of Kings, who bears such a striking resemblance to the prize-fighter Yankee Sullivan, jumped out, crying, "Misther Spaker, I object to thim resolutions." Mr. McDonough can still get it in when the regular order for the presentation of resolutions is reached.

Mr. James G. Graham introduced two bills this morning on the subject of insurance. One provides for the appointment of additional officers in the Insurance Department, viz.: An attorney, whose duty it shall be to examine all titles which it may be necessary to examine in connection with examination of companies; also a general appraiser, who is to do all the appraising business. The salary of the attorney is to be $5,000 per annum, and of the appraiser, $4,000; and no others are to be employed by the department. The second bill provides that examinations shall be made at least once in every five years, and oftener in the discretion of the Superintendent. The Controller shall audit the bills, and he shall give the companies five days' notice of a hearing on such bills. It also contains detailed provisions for making examinations.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA AT BOOTH'S.

The representation of "Mignon" at Booth's Theatre, last evening, attracted an audience that filled the house to overflowing. Ambroise Thomas' well-known work never fails to bring together at least one large assemblage during the season, and the fact that its performance yesterday was to enlist the exertions of the three prime donne who are the magnets of this particular enterprise rendered the attraction exceptionally potent. The cast of the opera included Miss Kellogg, Mme. Röze and Miss Cary, while Messrs. Karl, Conly and Gottschalk sustained the male rôles. Two of the personations first named are tolerably familiar, for Miss Kellogg has sung *Filina* and Miss Cary *Federico* many times during the past five years. A much less experienced artist than Miss Cary could be intrusted with *Federico*, for there is really nothing in the part—not even to be quite just, a legitimate opportunity for the *ad captandum* but a colorful low comedy business which Miss Cary introduced in her opening scene with *Guglielmo*. But this case is altogether different with *Filina*. The music allotted to this personage is very brilliant and very exacting, and, but for the ornate numbers in the first, second, and third acts of "Mignon," M. Thomas' score, though full of graceful motives and clever writing, would be a trifle monochromatic. Miss Kellogg is unquestionably the best representative of *Filina* ever listened to in this country. Her acting is all that could be desired, and the clearness and brightness of her tones, the fluency of her vocalization, and the unerring accuracy of her intonation endow the soprano's share of the proceedings with an effectiveness not likely to be surpassed. From the earliest appearance of *Filina*, and her facile and sparkling embroidery of the harmonic web, to the final note of the polonaise, her progress through "Mignon" last night was an uninterrupted triumph. Plenty of applause was bestowed upon the prima donna in the first and second acts, although it must be observed that *Filina* has no well-defined air in either division of the opera, but, after the songstress had brought forth with unvarying purity and crisp definition of tone the long succession of passages in staccato, the scales, simple and chromatic, the trills, ascending in semi-tones and requiring the nicest vocal control, and the abundance of technical difficulties for which the polonaise is noted, the enthusiasm quite overstepped the limits within which American coolness habitually keeps a fashionable audience, and the plaudits took on an Italian heartiness and persistency with, perhaps, more than Italian sincerity. Miss Kellogg repeated the last part of the number in deference to an appeal of unmistakable earnestness, and her second rendering was in every respect as striking in its glitter and precision as the previous effort. Without devoting more space to Miss Cary's *Federico* than is needed to mention a reception of uncommon warmth, and record an encore which followed her "gavotte," we may at once pass to a brief consideration of Mme. Röze's *Mignon*. Mme. Röze, who is an artist of the French school in symmetry of representation, happy gradation of tints, and thoroughness in detail, supplied an exceedingly thoughtful, elegant, and sympathetic picture of Thomas' heroine. Her *Mignon* is very poetical and very womanly and tender. Of the *sauvageris* which, at some stages of the story, lends to the picture the force of contrast, there were but slight indications, but the petulance of the jealous maiden in the second act, and her pretty vivacity when at *Filina's* toilet-table were illustrated by telling though gentle methods, and there was quite enough dramatic power in the declamation preceding the fire scene to give it the required emphasis. In the last act, Mme. Röze's rare talent as a *comédienne* was constantly shown, and while her performance was pitched in a minor key, so to speak, from the outset, the touching incidents growing out of her return to her birth-place were handled with special delicacy and pathos. That Mme. Röze sang the music assigned to *Mignon* with sentiment and taste need scarcely be said. The romance in the first act appears to have outlived its popularity, but the "Swallows' Duet" was loudly applauded, and the quaint and taking *styrienne* had to be interpreted twice. The support of the trio of prime donne was more efficient than during the first half of the week. Mr. Karl sang with skill and charm, and the romance in the last act, to cite the tenor's best known aria, was delivered with feeling and expressiveness. To-day Miss Kellogg, Miss Cary, and Signor Frapolli are to perform in "Aida."

GENERAL MENTION.

☞ The Aquarium may be visited to-day as usual.

"The Exiles" will have two performances at the Broadway Theatre, to-day.

Two representations of "Our Bachelors" occur to-day at the Park Theatre.

The last performances of "Mignon" are set down for this afternoon and evening at the Standard Theatre.

"A Widow Hunt" and "Toodles" will have their final representations at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, to-day.

"Money" will be acted this afternoon and "London Assurance" this evening at Wallack's Theatre.

"Aida" is to be the attraction at Booth's Theatre this afternoon.

"A Celebrated Case" will be performed this afternoon and evening at the Union-Square Theatre.

Mr. Heller will give two entertainments to-day at Fifth-Avenue Hall.

Matinée performances will be given to-day at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house, at Niblo's, and at the Theatre Comique.

THE RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

The rifle tournament at Conlin's gallery for prizes presented by the *Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun* terminated last evening. The contesting teams represented the Irish-American and New-York Rifle Clubs, and their friends filled the gallery. The scores were as follows, the highest individual score being 50 and the greatest possible aggregate being 500 points:

New-York Team.—C. E. Blydenburgh, 48; Dr. Dudley, 46; D. Banks, 46; F. H. Holton, 46; J. B. Blydenburg, 45; J. S. Conlin, 44; Frederick Alder, 43; N. O'Donnell, 42; A. J. Howlett, 42; S. W. Sibley, 41; total—443.

Irish-American Team.—J. I. C. Clarke, 46; Corp. J. Cavanagh, 44; Capt. J. Bowles, 44; J. Wilson Macdonald, 43; Dr. M. Maltby, 43; Gen. F. F. Millen, 43; T. W. Linton, 42; Capt. S. F. Kneeland, 39; J. Haggerty, 39; J. E. Irwin, 38; total—421.

The prizes will be presented to the winning teams at the Sturtevant House this evening at 8 o'clock, by Major-Gen. Dakin. The officers of the National Rifle Association have been invited to be present.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT RECEPTION.

The Twenty-second Regiment had a dress parade, promenade concert, and reception at its armory last evening. Line was formed with 10 companies of 16 files front. Col. Porter was in command, and after the dress parade the regiment was put through a series of battalion movements, including marching in columns of "fours," "divisions," and "wings." The "marksmen's" badges were presented by Col. Wingate to the winners of the trophies at Creedmoor last Summer, after which a programme of promenade concert music was performed, and dancing terminated the festivities.

EX-MINISTER WASHBURNE'S LETTER.

The letter of Hon. Elihu B. Washburne to a friend in Galena, Ill., setting forth that he will not be a candidate for United States Senator, is very explicit. "When," he says, "I asked to be recalled as Minister of the United States to France, I made up my mind to retire from public life, after a continuous service of a quarter of a century, and never again seek official position." To finish the ball, he adds: "I have seen nothing to change my determination since my return here, and I can assure you with great prostitude, the same as I have replied to every one who has spoken to me on the subject, that under no circumstances shall I be a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Gov. Oglesby."

A DEAD HORSE'S FATAL KICK.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* tells the following story: "A gentleman from North Lexington, Mass., who formerly resided in this county, tells us of a singular circumstance which occurred recently in that town, in which a man was actually kicked to death by a dead horse." It seems the man's horse had died, a grave had been dug for the animal's body, and, with the assistance of another man, the owner was proceeding to lower the body to its final resting place, one end resting on the edge of the cavity, when accidentally lurched over, one of the animal's hoofs caught in the frock which the man wore and threw him over the beast, headforemost, into the hole, where he struck upon his head, breaking his neck."

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

REPUDIATION IN KENTUCKY.

FARMERS AND OTHERS ANXIOUS TO ESCAPE THEIR JUST DEBTS—A STAY LAW ASKED FOR—ARMED RESISTANCE PROPOSED TO THE COLLECTION OF DEBTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—The people of Central and Western Kentucky are inaugurating a crusade upon the State Legislature for the passage of a sweeping stay law to defer the collection of debts. Reliable men from those districts, now at the capital, declare that unless debtors are protected from their creditors in the East and elsewhere, widespread ruin will result throughout the blue-grass region. Products of the Counties of Union, Daviess, Henderson, Hopkins, and Christian have depreciated enormously in value. Leaf tobacco, which a year ago sold for $12 50, now brings $2 50; potatoes, which then brought 50 cents to 60 cents cannot be sold now for 10 cents. Other products have declined in like proportion, and the fine stock-raising business is entirely flat. These gentlemen declare that if a stay law is not passed immediately downright lawlessness is bound to ensue. As soon as the Eastern capitalists and other creditors begin to enforce the collection of their claims, there will be armed, organized, and, if necessary, bloody resistance. Some of the wealthiest men in that section, who are themselves out of debt, declare that they will promptly join such resistance rather than see their neighbors' property sacrificed for one-sixth or one-tenth of its actual value. On the other hand, reports from the rural districts of Ohio and Indiana are more encouraging in tone than they have been for two or three years. Merchants are having a good trade, and farmers have sold their heavy crops of last year for fair prices. Cincinnati enjoys one of the best reputations for promptness in the payment of debts. Indeed, it is said that every bill presented to it in this country. Her actions is all that could be desired, and the clearness and brightness of her tones, the fluency of her vocalization, and the unerring accuracy of her intonation endow the soprano's share of the proceedings with an effectiveness not likely to be surpassed. From the earliest appearance of *Filina*, and her facile and sparkling embroidery of the harmonic web, to the final note of the polonaise, her progress through "Mignon" last night was an uninterrupted triumph. Plenty of applause was bestowed upon the prima donna in the first and second acts, although it must be observed that *Filina* has no well-defined air in either division of the opera, but, after the songstress had brought forth with unvarying purity and crisp definition of tone the long succession of passages in staccato, the scales, simple and chromatic, the trills, ascending in semi-tones and requiring the nicest vocal control, and the abundance of technical difficulties for which the polonaise is noted, the enthusiasm quite overstepped the limits within which American coolness habitually keeps a fashionable audience, and the plaudits took on an Italian heartiness and persistency with, perhaps, more than Italian sincerity. Miss Kellogg repeated the last part of the number in deference to an appeal of unmistakable earnestness, and her second rendering was in every respect as striking in its glitter and precision as the previous effort. Without devoting more space to Miss Cary's *Federico* than is needed to mention a reception of uncommon warmth, and record an encore which followed her "gavotte," we may at once pass to a brief consideration of Mme. Röze's *Mignon*. Mme. Röze, who is an artist of the French school in symmetry of representation, happy gradation of tints, and thoroughness in detail, supplied an exceedingly thoughtful, elegant, and sympathetic picture of Thomas' heroine. Her *Mignon* is very poetical and very womanly and tender. Of the *sauvageris* which, at some stages of the story, lends to the picture the force of contrast, there were but slight indications, but the petulance of the jealous maiden in the second act, and her pretty vivacity when at *Filina's* toilet-table were illustrated by telling though gentle methods, and there was quite enough dramatic power in the declamation preceding the fire scene to give it the required emphasis. In the last act, Mme. Röze's rare talent as a *comédienne* was constantly shown, and while her performance was pitched in a minor key, so to speak, from the outset, the touching incidents growing out of her return to her birth-place were handled with special delicacy and pathos. That Mme. Röze sang the music assigned to *Mignon* with sentiment and taste need scarcely be said. The romance in the first act appears to have outlived its popularity, but the "Swallows' Duet" was loudly applauded, and the quaint and taking *styrienne* had to be interpreted twice. The support of the trio of prime donne was more efficient than during the first half of the week. Mr. Karl sang with skill and charm, and the romance in the last act, to cite the tenor's best known aria, was delivered with feeling and expressiveness. To-day Miss Kellogg, Miss Cary, and Signor Frapolli are to perform in "Aida."

KILLED BY HIS MISTRESS.

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN A RHODE ISLAND VILLAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, March 22.—A shocking tragedy occurred in Hopkins' Mills Village, in the town of Foster, R. I., 15 miles from here, early last Thursday morning. The place is very remote, without either telegraphic or railroad communication, hence the particulars were not available until to-night. The parties concerned were William Ide, 50 years old, a dissolute farmer, and his mistress, Jennette Putnam, 24 years old. The woman's maiden name was Davis, but she was married to one Putnam when but 13 years old. Putnam deserted her and fled with another woman, and she, becoming dissolute, took her abode with Ide as his mistress. Ide drank heavily and abused her terribly, yet she lived with him 10 years, giving birth to two children. Last Wednesday night he returned from a clamming trip on the shore at midnight, and being drunk quarreled with and threatening her life. Shortly before morning his head beyond description. George Ide heard the report of the gun, and started to see what the matter was, and was met by the woman, who said: "If you want to lay out your brother, call on the neighbors. He is dead." She went for help, and she went to bed. She is too weak from beating to be removed, but will be brought to this city and lodged in jail as soon as possible. She says she remembers the beating, of having the gun in her hand, but nothing more except that she was afraid of her life. Ide bore a very hard name about town, and has threatened several times to shoot his neighbors.

THE LOUISIANA PERSECUTIONS.

APPLICATION FOR A REHEARING IN THE ANDERSON CASE.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 22.—Attorney-General Ogden has filed an application for a rehearing in the Anderson case. In the outset he says: A clear sense of duty impels me to ask at your hands a reconsideration of the grounds upon which this case has been decided. He goes on to say in a case of such interest the court should rest its decision upon no principle of law in regard to the soundness of which there could be a serious question among candid, disinterested, and enlightened jurists throughout the country, and adds: The records upon which this decision has been rendered contains more than 500 pages of written matter. The counsel for the State had scarcely the time necessary to prepare for so important an argument, as the case was fixed by preference with only three days' notice. The argument occurred on Tuesday, and the decision of the court was read upon the following Monday. Errors have crept into this decision, no doubt from the imperfection of the presentation made by the State and from the shortness of the period during which the court held the case under consideration. A conviction that you will be not only willing but anxious to correct those errors, if I am able to make them appear, emboldens me to lay before you this application. The Constitution gives you an appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases only, upon questions purely of law. You cannot try any issue of fact. He argues that the fact that the consolidated statement having been received in evidence in a court of justice made it as once a public record, and constituted its alteration a crime, and the Judge's charge to the jury as to what constituted a record, and the means by which they were to reach a conclusion upon this point, was the sole matter for review in this court. If the charge upon that point was sufficient, the finding of the jury under it is beyond your reach, because it necessarily embraces an inquiry into the facts connected with the document. In conclusion, he says the forgery of these consolidated statements caused great and irreparable injury. It not only deprived individuals of rights, but actually overthrew a Government which had been elected by the people.

THE JULY RIOTS AT PITTSBURG.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The Special Committee of the State Legislature appointed to investigate the cause of the July labor riots and the conduct of the military at that time, met this afternoon in this city. R. A. Ammon, of Pittsburg, who was at the head of the Trainmen's Union at the time of the strike, testified that, as Gov. Hantraft was then absent from the State, it was the impression among the strikers that no one had authority to order out the troops to fire upon them, and that they resisted the Militia, believing they were defending their rights in so doing. He testified further that when the strikers commenced to assemble at the Fort Wayne Depot the Mayor of Allegheny was present. The Chief of Police ordered Ammon's arrest, but the strikers would not permit it to be made. Witness testified that he then addressed the crowd from the top of a box car, after which Mayor Phillips sent for him, told him he had not committed a breach of the peace, and advised him to resist any attempted arrest. The citizens offered the strikers arms to resist the troops; two prominent citizens having offered a hundred stand of arms each. He testified that one of these citizens went to see him [Ammon] at Allegheny, told him that he hoped they would stand for their rights, and promised them arms and money. Ammon said he would give the names to the committee in private.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBIA, March 22.—The Legislature to-day elected Judges Hudson, Thomson, and Aldrich, to constitute a special court to try cases relating to invalid bonds issued under the Consolidation act of 1873, as provided in the compromise made two weeks ago on the debt question. The special court will sit on the first Monday in May next. The Legislature this evening, after a session of 90 working days, adjourned sine die. It has levied a State tax of 6½ mills on the dollar, which is the lowest tax for eight years.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 22.—Jacob Byhart, of the United States service, to-day arrested Emil Krumpeschmid, of Cincinnati, and his brother Robert, of Memphis, on the charge of counterfeiting. In their possession was found $484 of counterfeit coin, principally halves, and a few trade dollars. Also, a complete set of counterfeiter's tools. Emil admitted that he had coined over $2,000 since reaching this city, and that he belonged to a Cincinnati band of counterfeiters.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—Four men and one woman were arrested in this city last evening by United States Detective Rathbone, charged with dealing in counterfeit coin. The party consisted of Casimir Lahr, Louisa Lohr, William Ostenborg, Dave Beard, and Edward J. Smith. They were part of the notorious "Bill" Mills' gang, the leader of which, two years ago, was sent to the Penitentiary for 15 years.

THE TIMBER EXCITEMENT IN MONTANA.

HELENA, March 22.—Great interest is manifested here over the timber discussion in Congress. Indignation is expressed at the report of the Special Agent of the Interior Department from this place. The largest mill in the Territory averages about 600,000 feet of lumber daily. Since the enforcement of the Timber law, mills have been running on timber previously felled. When this is worked up the mill-owners press awaiting the action of Congress before felling more timber. Mining operations (quarts mining excepted) were practically suspended last Fall, before the law went into operation. Cord-wood is now as cheap as heretofore, owing to the unprecedentedly mild Winter. Wood has been mostly cut from dead timber. The timber cut in Montana is all used by citizens of the Territory, and has rarely, if ever, exceeded the demand.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Farmer's tobacco warehouse, corner of Union and High streets, Danville, Va., Hutchings, Thomas & Conway, proprietors; the factories of Keen & Keen, L. P. Stonall & Co., R. J. Jones, Embrey & Redd, J. T. Keen, and Arnett & Wemple, the African First Baptist Church, four cheap tenement-houses on High-street, two stone houses on Union-street, and two tenement-houses on Paces-alley were destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Other buildings were more or less damaged. Half a million pounds of leaf tobacco and 50,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco were lost. The total loss is $80,000; insurance, $50,000, in the following offices: London, Liverpool and Globe, $11,000; Commercial Union, of London, $2,500; Scottish Commercial, of Glasgow, $2,000; Western, of Toronto, $2,000; Fireman's, of Baltimore, $1,000; American Fireman's $2,000; Equitable, of Nashville, Tenn., $2,500; Security, of New-Haven, $1,500; North British, of London, $3,000; Royal, of Liverpool, $2,500; Phœnix, of New-York, $4,800; Home, of Ohio, $4,000; Atlantic, of New-York, $1,000. The balance of the loss will fall on the Virginia and other Southern companies.

On Thursday night the two-story frame dwelling-house of Mr. Samuel S. Gregory, at Dutch Kills, was destroyed by fire. The adjoining house, owned and occupied by Mrs. Mary McCarthy, caught fire and was destroyed. Gregory's loss on house and furniture is $2,000; insured for $1,100. Mrs. McCarthy's loss is $1,800; insured for $1,000.

A fire caused by the overheating of a stove occurred at an early hour yesterday morning, on the first floor of the house No. 353 Smith-street, Brooklyn. The flames spread to the next house and occasioned damage to the extent of $6,000, most of which is covered by insurance.

The wholesale paint and varnish store of Long, Clemmens & Drury, on Race-street, Cincinnati, Ohio, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $12,000; insured in Cincinnati companies for $15,000.

A fire occasioned by sparks from a blacksmith's shop occurred last evening in Frederick Myer's kindling-wood yard, on Kent-avenue, Brooklyn, and caused damage to the extent of $500.

A fire at Melborne, Ontario, last Thursday night, burned Cornelli's Hotel and several stores adjoining. Loss, $32,000.

John J. Nick's tobacco factory, at Elmira, N. Y., was burned last Thursday. Loss $25,000; insurance $23,500.

Jeremiah Curtin's house, at Malden, Mass., was burned last Thursday. The loss is $5,000; insurance, $2,000.

A BIG PAYMENT IN SILVER YEARS AGO.

A report of the recent meeting of the Maine Historical Society in the Portland *Press* contains the following: "The third paper of the session, by Mr. William Goold, was an account of William Vaughan, of Piscataqua, Martinicus, and Damariscotta. Vaughan was the projector of the Louisburg expedition of 1758, and a notable man in his day, having much to do with Government and mercantile affairs. The paper was a well considered article, clearing up some doubtful points in colonial history, and bringing to memory once more others that had been nearly forgotten. The unwieldy bulk of a silver currency was shown by the manner of reimbursement to the colonies for their outlay in the Louisburg expedition. After three years' delay the money was paid, amounting to £183,700. It was landed from a ship-of-war at Long Wharf, Boston, in the Fall of 1749 in the form of 654,000 ounces, or over 20 tons of silver, and 10 tons of copper coin. This was the first time in the middle of the present century, was the common standard and regulator of values, but it was required to be of honest weight. Although the amount of the payment was nearly $600,000, it was contained in 215 chests, and probably it required 25 two-horse wagons to transport the silver alone from the ship to the Province House. Except £16,000, which belonged to New-Hampshire, the people of Massachusetts appropriated this money, with a further sum from the Province Treasury, to redeem their depreciated paper currency at is market value."

A STOLEN VALISE RECOVERED.

The Philadelphia *Times* of the 22d inst. has this account of the curious chance by which a traveling salesman from this City recovered a valise that had been stolen from him: "On the train from Baltimore which arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at 6:30 last evening was Mr. E. T. Baker, a traveling salesman for a New-York jewelry manufacturing firm. As the train was approaching this city he passed into a rear car to converse with some friends, leaving upon the seat his satchel containing samples of jewelry worth over $1,000. When he returned his valise was gone. He left information of the robbery at the Central Station Detective Agency, but no steps were taken by the officers. Mr. Baker went up to the Girard House and registered. While he was speaking to one of the clerks in walked a man, of whom registered himself as H. G. Watson, Williamsport, and deposited upon the counter Mr. Baker's identical valise, to the latter's astonishment. He informed the clerk, Mr. Dennison, that the valise was his, and after the two men went up to room No. 169 they were followed up stairs. The man calling himself Watson dashed past Mr. Dennison and escaped from the hotel, but his companion, a genteelly dressed individual, was arrested and taken to the Central Station. The officials there maintained great secrecy concerning the affair toward the reporters, the only entry on the committment slate being "Benjamin C. Brown, drunk," although the man appeared perfectly sober. An examination of Mr. Baker's sachel showed that about $30 to $40 worth of jewelry was missing."

NEGROES SEEKING THE GRAIN REGION.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* says: "The causes which have made the colored people think of removing from the cotton belt to the grain region are worth finding out. They have been induced to remove from the uplands and the older Southern States to West Tennessee, to the Mississippi bottoms, and to river lands in Arkansas, because there more cotton could be raised and better wages secured. But now they seem to desire to go further West, and to go beyond the cotton belt. Their emigration societies have not been very strong, but recently they have been excited by the Liberia movement, and they are in a mood, as a race, to change in hope of bettering their condition. This is an evidence of improvement in their mental condition, and evinces a spirit of enterprise. The Liberia movement will not be a success, but we are inclined to the opinion that the movement to the States west of the Mississippi River will be as formidable as that of the whites which sweeps annually across the Mississippi river at Memphis."

SINKING OF A STEAM-BOAT.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—The steamer James W. Gaff, with a full load of freight and 90 passengers, was sunk yesterday a few miles above Carrollton, Ky. No lives were lost. The steamer was valued at $30,000, and insured for $22,500. The insurance on her freight is not at present known.

We are reliably informed that some of the customers of Alex. Frothingham & Co., brokers, No. 12 Wall-street, New-York, have made $800 within 10 days, from an investment of about $100. Frothingham & Co. are thoroughly reliable. Send for their *Weekly Financial Report*, sent free.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Peculiar People.

Old bachelors who never smoke.

People who will suffer from chronic indigestion, constipation, and torpid liver, or "biliousness," when Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY and PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS are known to be reliable and speedy remedies for these diseases.

Old maids who do not love cats.

People who have catarrh, annoying and disgusting every one around them, when Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY is known to be a potent remedy for this disease.

Women who do not love babies.

Women who will suffer from all those painful diseases to which the sex is heir, when Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION is admitted by every lady who uses it to be an efficient remedy for these maladies.

People who believe their progenitors were apes.

People who will read about "Helen's Babies," and "That Husband of Mine," and "That Wife of Mine," and "That Mother-in-law of Mine," and "That Son-in-law of Mine," and yet fail to read about themselves in THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER.

Christians quarreling with each other on their way to heaven.

People who will seek health at fashionable watering places, smothering at Saratoga or Long Branch, or sacrificing themselves to "Graham diet" at water cures and health institutes, when the magnificent INVALIDS' HOTEL, at Buffalo, offers all the elegant comforts of the finest hotels, combined with the best sanitary advantages—Russian, Turkish, and plunge baths, gymnasium, &c.—and is situated in and near some of the finest natural scenery in the Empire State.

The most peculiar of all are the people who read these paragraphs and fail to profit by them.—*Advertisement.*

GET RID OF YOUR COLD at once by using Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and so avoid the risk of developing a serious lung trouble.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Cure for Consumption.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, for the cure of Consumption and chronic Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Also General Debility, Dyspepsia, and Poverty of the Blood. Established 20 years. Price, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, Sold by Druggists. No. 36 John-st., New-York.

Deaths From Chloroform.

A number of fatal cases have resulted from the administration of chloroform for the extraction of teeth, and the Coroner's jurors recommended that teeth should be drawn without an anæsthetic. As a simple act of justice they should have recommended that no anæsthetic should be given save the NITROUS OXIDE GAS. This gas has been given to 500,000 patients, (probably 1,000,000,) and only three or four deaths reported, and in these cases there were other causes sufficient to account for the fatal results. Now, it is a fact, abundantly proved by statistics, that there have been twice as many deaths resulting from nervous shock where no anæsthetic was given, as from NITROUS OXIDE GAS. To be entirely consistent and on the safe side, the jurors should recommend that teeth should not be extracted at all. Avery, No. 85 5th-av., to whom all communications may be addressed.

ART SALE! PEREMPTORY!

AT THE ART GALLERIES, NO. 845 BROADWAY,

A large collection of OIL PAINTINGS by ANCIENT and MODERN Masters, to be positively sold without reserve, to close consignments and advances, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 25 and 26, at 8 o'clock.

Now on exhibition at the Galleries, No. 845 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

A SELECT LIBRARY! UNUSUAL BOOK SALE!

Now on exhibition at Clinton Hall until days of sale, March 25, 26, 27.
Catalogues ready.

The library of a well-known New-York banker.

Comprising the best editions of the most famous writers, and especially rich in Dramatic literature, Americana, Angling, Cruikshankiana, Belles Lettres, &c.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, WEAKNESS, &c., and all disorders brought on by indiscretion, excesses, or overwork of the brain and nervous system, speedily and radically cured by WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL, a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and most successful remedy known. TWO to SIX boxes are usually sufficient. For further information SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Price $1 per box. Six boxes, $5, by mail, with full directions for use. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN will hold a public meeting in Union League Hall on TUESDAY, March 26, at 8 P. M. All interested invited to attend.

See programme in Tuesday's paper.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT.
NO. 186 FRONT-ST.
BURLING-SLIP, near FULTON FERRY
H. C. FARRE, has just received
CHOICE DECORATED PORCELAIN WARE,
RICH LACQUERED TRAYS, BOXES, &c.,
INLAID BRONZES AND ENAMELS!
A large assortment of PICTURES

FOR SALE—A PERFECT FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES from the first copy, Sept. 18, 1851, to date; bound, four volumes to the year; also, printed and bound Index, from 1863 to date. Address F. D., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

THE SPLENDID GALLERY OF PAINTINGS belonging to Mr. LAURENT RICHARD, of Paris, will be sold on the 23d, 24th, and 25th of May next, at the Hotel Drouot, in Paris. This magnificent collection comprises 90 modern pictures, 25 pictures of old masters, besides 17 articles of ancient tapestry. The particulars of the whole collection are being prepared for print.

BRIGHT'S, DIABETES, DROPSY, PARALYSIS, gravel, stone, rheumatism, gout, kidney and bladder diseases are incurable with medicine; therefore the natural mineral spring waters were tried, finding the Asahel the only one that cures them. Per barrel, 25 cents gallon. Treatise gratis. Offices, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public. No. 241 Broadway, New-York.
N.B.—Special attention paid to settling estates, conveyancing, and City and Country collection.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

Lot on 55th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., to be sold by order of Supreme Court. PETER P. MEYER, Auctioneer. See legal advertisement on Wednesday, the 27th March.

A FEW SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE AT LOW FIGURES, TO CLOSE BUSINESS, AT NO. 39 DEY-ST.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Gout and Rheumatism. Box 34 Pills, $1 25 by mail. H. PLANTEN & SON, 224 Wm-st., N. Y.

MARCH 23 1878

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Friday, March 22, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.	30	Leather, sides	13,724
B. B. Fds., bags	85	Spirits Turp., bbls.	65
Beans, bags	679	Rice, bags	91
Cotton, bales	8,220	Tar, bbls.	103
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	28	Oil-cake, pks.	1,504
Domestics, pkgs.	17	Lard, bbls.	25
Dried Fruit, pkls.	54	Pea-nuts, bags	887
Eggs, pkls.	3,120	Pork, pkls.	2,330
Flour, bbls.	12,941	Bread, pkls.	457
Corn-meal, bbls.	25	Oat-meals, pkls.	2,357
Corn-meal, bags	136	Lard, tcs.	2,053
Wheat, bushels	126,000	Lard, kegs	119
Corn, bushels	78,275	Butter, pkls.	1,624
Oats, bushels	29,066	Cheese, pkls.	1,851
Rye, bushels	8,650	Sugar, hhds.	22
Malt, bushels	2,763	Sugar, bbls.	16
Barley, bushels	5,500	Skins, bales	37
Peas, bushels	1,200	Starch, pkls.	280
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Starch, pkls.	41
Oat-meal, bags	10,244	Tallow, pkls.	358
Grass-seed, bags	1,388	Tea, pkls.	19
Grass-seed, bags	1,388	Tobacco, pkls.	446
Hemp, bales	42	Tobacco, pkls.	590
Hides, bales	383	Whisky, bbls.	470
Hops, bales	74	Wool, bales	13
Lead, pigs	300		

COTTON—Has been quoted steady for early delivery, but without notable activity.....Sales were reported for prompt delivery on a basis of middling, 9¾c., and 1,000 bales on last evening,) including 583 bales to spinners; 244 bales to exporters, and 630 bales in transit.....And for forward delivery 2,000 bales have been in limited demand, opening a trifle lower, but subsequently rallying a little.....Sales have been reported since our last of 22,900 bales, (of which 5,900 bales were on last evening, and 17,000 bales to-day,) with 1,600 bales in the calls, on the basis of Middling, March closing at 10.39c.@10.40c.; April, 10.92c.@10.93c.; May, 11.00c.@11.01c.; June, 11.09c.@11.10c.; July, 11.17c.@11.18c.; August, 11.23c.@11.24c.; September, 11.04c.@11.05c.; October, 10.84c.@10.85c.; November, 10.72c.@10.74c.; December, 10.73c.@10.75c., showing a decline of 1@3 points, closing steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,220 bales, and the shipments to Great Britain, 3,500 bales, against the same day last week, and for the whole week 78,141 bales, against 91,506 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports yesterday were 20,893 bales, of which 3,808,613 bales, against 3,631,871 bales in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (air days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 38,858 bales; to the Continent, 31,236 bales; to France, 17,561 bales; to the Channel, 8,927 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 672,133 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 147,783 bales.....The week's exports hence have been 13,701 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton to New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 1-16
Strict Ordinary	8 3-16	8 3-16	8 3-16	8 3-16
Good Ordinary	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Strict Good Ord.	9¾	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
Low Middling	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Strict Low Mid.	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Middling	10⅞	10⅞	11	11
Good Middling	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
Strict Good Mid.	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Middling Fair	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Fair	12 9-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16

‡ Stained.

Good Ordinary	8 1-16
Strict Good Ordinary	8 3-16
Low Middling	9 5-16
Strict Low Middling	9¾
Middling	10⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—Nearly all grades of State and Western Flour have been offered quite freely, giving buyers the advantage as to values, yet the demand, from the home trade, the only class of buyers here, has been on a restricted scale, and mostly for job lots, wanted for prompt use. Winter Wheat Extras were pressed for sale, and quoted unsettled and weak, but only a few sales reported since our last of 17,900 bbls. at easier and irregular prices, though, as a rule, within the range of yesterday's quotations. Minnesota Extras were very dull, at 2,400 bbls. Shipping Extras mostly at $4 80@$5 10; 1,900 bbls. City Mills Extra, nearly all for the West Indies, at $5 15@$5 25; and 1,000 bbls. Patent Extras, has been reported since our last of 17,900 bbls. at easier and irregular prices, though, as a rule, within the range of yesterday's quotations. Minnesota Extras were very dull, at 2,400 bbls. Shipping Extras mostly at $4 80@$5 10; 1,900 bbls. City Mills Extra, nearly all for the West Indies, at $5 15@$5 25; and 1,000 bbls. Patent Extras, has been a restricted sale, and mostly for job lots, wanted for prompt use. Winter Wheat Extras were pressed for sale, and quoted unsettled and weak, but only a few sales

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, March 22:

Peter F. Meyer, by order of the Supreme Court, as referee, sold the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 15 by 98.9, No. 330 East 32d-st., south side, 378 feet west of 1st-av., for $3,850, to Henry P. Townsend, plaintiff in the legal action.

Thomas S Davies, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with two lots, each 27.6 by 98.9, No. 38 East 39th-st., south side, 200.6 feet east of 2d-av., for $9,900, to George F. Martens.

Louis Mosier, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick store, three-story frame dwelling-house, three three-story frame stores and tenement-houses, and two two-story frame houses, with plot of land 100.8 by 153.2, Nos. 1,322, 1,324, and 1,326 4th-av., north-east corner of 86th-st., for $40,000, to the Bank of Savings, plaintiff in the legal action.

John T. Boyd, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John Whalen, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 21 by 100, on 156th-st., north side, 274.9 feet east of Courtlandt-av., 23d Ward.

The foreclosure sale, by John T. Draper, of the lots known on a map of property of the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb as Lots Nos. 4 and 12, adjourned to April 20. The buildings, with lots Nos. 818, 820, and 822 1st-av., south of 46th-st. and houses, with plot of land, Nos. 402 and 404 East 46th-st., east of 1st-av., announced by William Kenally for yesterday, was not offered.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. S. Hammersley, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the one-story frame and brick store, with lot 20.7 by 42, No. 11 Bayard-st., south side, 103.11 feet west of Forsyth-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Douglas Campbell, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling house, with lot 21.10 by 96.9, No. 7 East 31st-st., north side, 171.10 feet east of 5th-av. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Frederick W. Lowe, Esq., Referee, of the two five-story brick tenement-houses, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 532 West 50th-st., south side, 400 feet west of 10th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, James M. Smith, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 5 by 94, on 1st-av., east side, 27.2 feet south of 79th-st.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

NEW-YORK.

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot, No. 330 East 32d-st., s. s., 378 ft. w. of 1st-av., lot 18x98.9 ..... $3,850

By Thomas S Davies.

1 four-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with two lots, No. 38 East 39th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av. each lot 27.6x98.9 ..... $56,000

By L. J. Phillips.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone front dwelling-house, with lot, No. 322 East 50th-st., s. s., 200.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 18.6x100.5 ..... $9,100

By Louis Mosier.

1 four-story brick store, 1 three-story frame dwelling-house, 3 three-story frame stores and tenement-houses, and 2 two-story frame houses, with plot of land, Nos. 1,322, 1,324, and 1,326 4th-av., n. e. corner of 86th-st., plot 100.8x153.2 ..... $40,000

By John T. Boyd.

1 lot, 156th-st., n. s., 274.9 ft. e. of Courtlandt-av., 23d Ward, 24.2x100 ..... $500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 21.

30th-st., n. s., 290.10 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19x100.5; Jonas Bernstein and wife to Delia Hart $9,250

146th-st., 234 Ward; also, 146th-st., 234 Ward; Bridget Boyhan and others to John Trainor 3,780

11th-av., w. s., 355 ft. of 47th-st., 15.5x80; James Sembrick and wife to Isabella Sharp 5,000

145th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 5th-av., 30x100.5; Jonas G. Clark and wife to Alonzo C. Yates 30,000

7th-av., s. e. corner of 129th-st., 125.1x100.11; Henry W. Sheldon and wife to John H. Sherwood 16,000

135th-st., s. s., 186 ft. w. of Willis-av., 25x100; John T. Hunt and wife to Thomas Sulis 2,500

Houston-st., No. 491: George E. Kitching, Executor, to George E. Kitching ..... nom.

Same property: James D. Kitching to George E. Kitching ..... nom.

7th-av., s. w. corner of 53d-st., 50.5x170; George W. Livingston to Wright E. Post 100

8th-av., s. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 56th-st., 25x100; Betsy Levi to Henry E. Stevens ..... nom.

54th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.5; Hugh Masterson to James Masterson ..... nom.

51st-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50.5x20; Thomas Mohrer and wife to Jacob Stoetzel 3,500

143d-st., s. s., 106.5 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100, 23d Ward; Thomas Rae to Jackson Wright ..... nom.

57th-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5; Joseph Reckendorfer and wife to Emma A. Voisin 10,000

35th-st., s. s., 153 ft. e. of 5th-av., 23.6x98.9; Mary H. Echols to Elizabeth Cochran 18,333

Warren-st., No. 42, 22x100; Ryan E. Stevens to Albert G. Stevens and others 2,900

48th-st., n. s., 253 ft. e. of 11th-av., 22x100.5; Michael Connolly to Peter Murphy ..... nom.

55th-st., n. s., 313 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16x100.5; August N. Keep and wife to E. Bohmfalk ..... nom.

43d-st., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 12.8x100.5; Lorenzo Lockwood and wife to Mary E. Sharp 7,000

Pier No. 23, East River, also, Pier No. 24, East River; Albert G. Stevens and wife to F. W. Stevens 10,000

Warren-st., No. 42; Albert G. Stevens and wife to Eliza L. W. Stevens 17,500

Minetta-st., No. 16; John A. Guirand and wife to Adolph Sergent ..... nom.

55th-st., n. s., 318 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16x100.5; John F. Bohmfalk to August N. Keep ..... nom.

56th-st., n. s., 94 ft. e. of 1st-av., leasehold; same to same ..... nom.

Same property, leasehold; August N. Keep to Elizabeth Bohmfalk ..... nom.

76th-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; James Stevens and wife to Anderson Fowler 20,000

62d-st., n. s., 93 ft. e. of 4th-av., 63.3x17.6; same to same 13,000

81st-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50.5x20; Jacob Stoetzel and wife to Barbara Mohrer 3,500

Minetta-st., No. 16; Adolph Sergent to John A. Guirand ..... nom.

131st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x100.12; G. H. Fountain, Referee, to Lydia S. Floyd 2,000

98th-st., n. s., lot No. 42; J. P. Ledwith, Referee, to Abraham Dewey 15,100

61st-av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 127th-st., 20x100; J. E. Risley, Referee, to Laura C. Rogers 9,200

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bernard Gerlrude, to Francis Geis, in lease, n. s. of 125th-st., w. of 2d-av., 2 years $2,000

Barrett, John L., and wife, to James J. Corsa, n. s. of 145th-st., e. of 3d-av., 1 year 500

Dowdney, Abraham, to Abraham B. Bayls, s. s. of 98th-st., Stryker's Bay Farm, 5 years 8,000

Baltmann, Emily, and husband, to Brueder Verein, No. 1, s. s. of Henry-st., No. 74, 5 years 2,000

Livermore, Annie, and husband, to Frederick A. Vyn, s. s. of 42d-st., e. of Madison-av 15,000

Livermore, Annie, and husband, to Edward C. Post, s. s. of 42d-st., e. of Madison-av 20,000

Levy, Samuel, and wife, to Mary A. Strong, s. s. of 52d-st., e. of 9th-av., 2 years 18,000

McChristie, Ellen, and husband, to Edward Gunnarsen, n. s. of 141st-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 1 year 200

Masterson, James, and wife, to Episcopal Fund of New-York, s. s. of 64th-st., e. of 7th-av., 5 years 5,500

Keller, Johanna F., to C. F. Olbrock, n. w. corner of South and Oliver sts., 3 years 8,000

Rogers, Laura C., and husband, to A. Deisdeld, w. s. of 6th-av., n. of 127th-st., 1 year 6,000

Stein, Theodore, and wife, to Lavina Hubbert, s. s. of 135th-st., w. of Willis-av., 3 years 2,000

Stevens, Emma A., and husband, to Joseph Reckendorfer, n. s. of 57th-st., w. of 10th-av., 1 year 6,500

Woods, Edward, to Malanda F. Turner, n. s. of 135th-st., e. of Willis-av., 4 years 2,000

Yates, Alonzo C., to Jonas G. Clark, n. s. of 145th-st., w. of 5th-av., installments 20,000

A SATISFACTORY mortgage for $2,000 was recorded.

Tyler, John J., Executor, to Mary E. Sharpe $6,000

Parsons, George W., to Caroline Sommers 2,500

Union Dime Savings Institution to John Castree. 18,000

Union Dime Savings Institution to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company 4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE 20-FOOT HOUSE for sale on Murray Hill, within one door of 5th-av.; can be bought for less than $30,000.

ALSO,

An English basement four-story brown-stone, 36th-st, near 5th-av., for sale at $75,000.

ALSO,

An 18th-st., near 5th-av., very attractive 20-foot, fine order, $21,000, including Exhibit and carpets. Apply, for further particulars, to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

LEXINGTON-AV. AND 47TH-ST.—THREE houses, four story, high stoop, brown-stone fronts, 20x56 feet deep; or 47th-st., four houses, 20x55; four houses, 18x55; three houses, 17x55; lots 100 feet. The houses are new, well built, finished in hard wood; modern improvements; brick furnaces in cellars. Will be sold as a great bargain for one-half cash. Apply on the premises.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FOR sale, an elegant full-size house, with large extension, first-class builder's materials, finished in hard woods, well built and arranged in the most attractive manner; basic stairs to fourth story. Can be bought now, either with or without the new, handsome furniture. For permits apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A TLOWEST PRICES FOR FIRST-CLASS A WORK.—Corner of Madison-av. and 42th-st. and No. 22 West 40th-st.; constructed in the most substantial manner; cabinet finish; elegant and artistic designs. Perfect in details from O'REILLY BROS., builders and architects, No. 115 East 44th-st.

AN ELEGANT FULL WIDTH FOUR-STORY brown-stone house for sale, within one door of 5th-av. and in close proximity of Dr. Hall's and Dr. Thomas' Churches. Possession given. Apply to EDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 43 West 49th-st. in perfect order; finished or unfinished.

C. H. BOGART, No. 3 Nassau-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—In entire price four-story brown-stone and a hundred-foot aspect, below the park and close to 5th-av., built by owner for his own use; independent walls and brick partition walls to roof; all stairways, rooms and seeting, doors, &c., of cabinet work by the Messrs. Herter; frescoes throughout in oil, by Gendschere & Augero. Carriage way adjoining, and stable on extra lot in the rear, in keeping with the character of the house. The establishment is one of the finest in the City, and at the price as which it can be bought is a bargain not should recommend itself to any one desiring a property of its character.

For permits and further particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 910 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV., will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.) House four story, English basement, contains modern improvements, and in first rate order; vaults under sidewalk and in yard; lot 16.5½ by 98.9. Can be seen from 9 to 5 o'clock, by permit. Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

VALUABLE BROADWAY STORE PROPERTY near 49th, 33th, 20th, and Union-square; two corners; prices from $60,000 to $300,000. T. S. CLARKSON & CO., No. 149 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAM DURYEE, bankrupt.—No. —.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of Abram Duryee, the bankrupt above named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1878, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described property belonging to the estate in bankruptcy of the said bankrupt, that is to say: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first (21st) Ward of the City of New-York, and distinguished on a map of the Orchard-street Farms, made by Samuel P. Brisbane, Surveyor, on file in the said office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, by the number twenty-seven, (27,) bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 38th-st., distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet eastwardly from the eastern line of the Fifth (5th) av., and running thence eastwardly along the said northernly side of Thirty-eighth (38th) st. twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with the said (5th) av., ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with said Thirty-eighth (38th) st. twenty-five (25) feet, and thence southwardly and parallel with the Fifth (5th) av., ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, 27th March, 1878.

WM. H. RENBY,
Assignee in bankruptcy of said bankrupt.
mh16-law3wsu

A VILLA ON THE HUDSON AT YONKERS, two acres, nice grounds; 20 rooms; stables, water, gas; to be sold by auction, without reserve, TUESDAY next, March 26, at Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway; terms, half cash. RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

House No. 98 Lexington-av.; rent	$1,200
House No. 234 East 33st-st.; rent	1,000
House No. 238 Lexington-av.; rent	1,000

And also houses in Brooklyn, 30 minutes from ferry by cars rents from $400 to $500. Apply to

M. ECHEVERRIA & CO.,
No. 20 Beaver-st., or No. 370 DeKalb-av., Brooklyn.

CHEAPEST RENTS IN HARLEM.—THREE superior four-story (20x55) brown-stone houses; all improvements; 123d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; will be rented to desirable parties at $350. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NO. 76, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Three-story high-stooped brown-stone; perfect order; chandeliers, mantels and cornices. Permits at LORD'S dyeing office, No. 860 Broadway, or No. 701 6th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO GENTLEMAN AND wife in exchange for board for three adults; privilege of other boarders; Christian people preferred. No. 112 East 78th-st.

TWO CHOICE APARTMENTS.—TENTERDEN, No. 265 West 25th-st.; new, refined, elegant; parquet floors, play-ground. Summer-house, janitor, oriel windows, elegant gas-fixtures and mantels.

A LOW RENT—$600.—BEAUTIFUL THREE-story brown stone high stoop, 19x50: all improvements; gas-fixtures and furnace: West 106th-st.; pleasant location and good drainage; accessible by 8th-av. cars.

APARTMENTS TO RENT AT NO. 308 5TH-AV., opposite Madison-square: also, single rooms for bachelors; prices reduced. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A FRENCH FLAT TO LET—ONE OF THE pleasantest and most convenient. Apply between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., at Apartment No. 3, No. 124 East 59th-st., City.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., (STUYVESANT-SQUARE.)—Flats of 7 and 8 rooms; all the improvements; in good order; $400 to $750.

L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 53 WEST 125TH-ST.; 12 rooms; modern improvements, stable, and five lots. Apply to PAGE & CRAWFORD, No. 2,298 3d-av., corner of 125th-st.

HARLEM.—CHOICE SELECTION OF HOUSES; best locations, $550 up.

PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

LENOX, 5TH-AV., CORNER 137TH-ST.—Very fine suite of apartments, from 1st May: also, office floor for physician and apartment for single gentleman.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE AND REAPPECTable private family, for $1,400. No. 49 East 19th-st. Apply to THOMAS PITTIS, Plainfield, N. J.

A FIRST-CLASS SUITE IN THE RENSSELAER, No. 1,271 Broadway. Inquire in Bank.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 11 WASHINGTON-PLACE. Apply to T. W. THOMPSON, No. 20 Beaver-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR FARM IN NEW-JERSEY.—Three-story brown-stone house in Brooklyn; all improvements; neighborhood first class. Principals only apply, No. 2 Burling-slip.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE consisting of 10,000 acres of land, situate in the County of York, in the Province of New-Brunswick, on St. Johns River and Shogomoc Creek. Land heavily timbered with pine, spruce, and hard woods. In connection therewith is a first-class water-power sawmill, seven dwellings, store-house, blacksmith and carpenter shops, and other improvements. Products can be marketed with equal facility in Europe or the States. To parties wishing to engage in the manufacture of lumber and bark extracts a rare opportunity is offered. For further particulars address FRANK L. JONES, Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, known as "Prospect," situated in the Borough of Princeton, N. J., adjoining the college grounds, consisting of a large brown-stone mansion-house and out-buildings, with ornamental grounds, and including about 40 acres of highly-cultivated land, formerly the residence of Mr. Thomas F. Cox, deceased. For terms apply to

HARKER GUMMERE,
Special Master in Chancery, Trenton, N. J.

COLUMBIAN HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Delightfully situated on Broadway, within 20 rods of the celebrated Congress, Washington, and Columbian Springs, for sale very low, on long time, if desired; completely furnished. Address H. P. HALL on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—SPLENDID, FULLY-FURnished hotel, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, with 40 acres; beautiful location and views; in good order; will accommodate 200; suitable for any large institution; access easy by steam-boat and two railroads. ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP. A two-story and French roof house, containing 12 rooms, at Woodside, L. I., 10 miles from New-York via either Erie or Montclair Railroad; desirable location; lot 50x200. Address J. E. R., Box No. 110 Times Office.

COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS, AND COTTAGES for sale, rent, and exchange—Tarrytown, Yonkers, Riverdale, &c.; lists ready.

T. CLARKSON & CO., No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—FURNISHED, AT Danbury, Conn., a fine country residence; price $15,000. For particulars address CHARLES H. MERRITT, Danbury, Conn.

AT SING SING.—BUSINESS PROPERTY NEAR depot and river; suitable for lumber, coal, or marble yard or manufacturing purposes; rent very low. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 350 West 23d-st.

AT MAMARONECK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, a farm of 40 acres for sale cheap. H. E. HAIGHT, No. 24 1st-av.; G. E. HAIGHT, Mamaroneck, Executors.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, FURNISHED, OR for sale, one of the finest residences on Orchard-st., next door to Post Office; hot and cold water, gas, and all conveniences; a good barn, fruit, garden, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Town Clerk, Flatbush, Mass.

A COUNTRY SEAT, GENEVA.—TO LET, FURnished, on Seneca Lake; finest property in the village; grounds, water, billiard-room, and boat-house; lease given for one or three years, while owner is in Europe. Apply to H. HARTMAN, No. 179 William-st.

MONMOUTH BEACH.—TO RENT, TO CLOSE an estate, a cottage of seven rooms and fitted; fully furnished; rent, $400. No. 1,253 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, FOR A RESIDENCE or boarding-house, the elegant place called

"LINWOOD,"

near Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, containing mansion-house, two cottages, gate lodge, stables, ice and boat houses, with some 95 acres of lawn and shade trees. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Apply to

WILLIAM H. DURFEE,
No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—TO LET OR for sale, a house situated on Depew-av., known as the Reile House, with all modern improvements; two and one-half acres, carriage-house, stable with four stalls, all in first-class order; half mile from depot. Inquire of A. J. WALTERS, No. 200 West 45th-st.

BRUEN HOUSE.—AT PERTH AMBOY, TO Bleam at a low rent; the hotel is in good order and convenient for sea-bathing and boating; the station of the Long Branch Railway is near the house. Further information apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

NEWPORT, R. I.—FOR RENT, FURNISHED house on Washington-st.; location very fine, overlooking nearly the entire Bay. Apply to SAM'L C. TATUM, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TO LET—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE RESIdence of Gen. F. J. Porter, furnished, for six months or one year. Inquire of OWNER, No. 119 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN WESTCHESTER county, a place of 50 to 100 acres, with good house and outbuildings; must not be more than one hour's ride from Grand Central Depot. Address ENTIRE, Box No. 4,840 New-York Post Office.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, March 23. 9 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GLADDEN.....Thursday, March 28, 1:30 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, April 6, 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. Each one has a handsome smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms: steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.....WED., March 27 | BOTHNIA.....WED., April 10
ABYSSINIA.....WED., April 3 | ALGERIA.....WED., April 17

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, March 28
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 11
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, April 18

First cabin, $65 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO. Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Denmark...Mar. 21, 7 A.M. | Greece.Wed., April 3, 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
England, Mar. 23, 8:30 A.M. | The Queen, March 30, 2 P.M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 26, noon.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, April 2, 4 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, April 9, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $30. Intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., March 23 | GERMANIA.....Sat., April 6
DONAU.....Sat., March 30 | HERMANN...Sat., April 13

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin ..... $100 gold
Second cabin ..... 60 gold
Steerage ..... 30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, March 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, April 4, 6 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 13, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, FRANCOEUI.....Wednesday, April 3, 6 A. M.
PEREIRE, Dumas.....Wednesday, April 17, 5 P. M.
VILLE DE PARIS, Dureau.....Wednesday, May 1, 4:30 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to
ROUSSEL & BEBIAN, Agents, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Rhinopia...March 23, 9 A. M. | Devonia...April 6, 7 A. M.
Victoria...April 2, 10 A. M. | Anchoria...April 13, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Anglia.....March 27, 1 P. M. | Utopia.....April 3, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT, Thur., March 28 | HOLSATIA...Thur., April 11
FRISIA.....Thur., April 4 | LESSING...Thur., April 18

Rates of passage to Plymouth, Havre, or Southampton and London, and points in England: First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., Consignees, 2 Bowling Green.
C. B. RICHARD & BRO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH,

FLORIDA, NASSAU, HAVANA, AND SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 23, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
400 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, March 27, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

C. D. OWENS,
Agent G. S. & S. W. R. R.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, March 30
Connecting for Central and South America.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 1
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, April 15

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27, NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....March 23
GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 27

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued only at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River.
For HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS, Sat., March 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new, 2,618 tons.)
Capt. HUNTINGTON.....Thursday, March 28, 2:30 A. M.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN SICE, Wed., April 3, 3 P. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS, Sat., March 23, 2 P. M.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 31 and April 21 for Vera Cruz, Havana, New-York, and the above ports.

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

Sailing THURSDAYS from Pier 17 N. R., at 3 P. M.
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,295 tons, Saunders, Thursday, March 28
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,295 tons, Saunders, Th., April 4

JAMES E. WARD & Co., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CORONDELET will sail April 6 at 3 P. M. STEAMSHIP SAN JACINTO from SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, will sail April 3. Apply to L. BERLIN, No. 5 Broadway, or to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st., or 916 Bay-st., Savannah.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 2 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship GEO. W. CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 30
Steam-ship COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, April 10

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULLING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by S. R. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 5 and 6:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 2 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains leave Brooklyn, from Pittsburg, 2:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 6:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, N

POLICEMEN AS PUGILISTS.

A CLUB FIGHT IN THE STREET.

THE GIANT MULDOON BEATEN BY DETECTIVE ADAMS AND THE ATHLETE MILLER—A PATROLMAN WHO WANTED TO BE A BOGUS WRESTLER—HOW WRESTLING MATCHES WERE MANAGED AT THE HIPPODROME.

A great deal of excitement was created on East Thirty-fourth-street yesterday afternoon, in the neighborhood of Egyptian Hall, by a fist and club fight between Prof. William Miller, the athlete, and Detective Thomas Adams on the one side, and the giant William Muldoon and Silas Rogers, Superintendent Walling's detectives, on the other. Muldoon got considerably the worst of the fight, because he was taken unawares. He had his forehead laid open to the skull bone for an inch and a half, above and between the eyes, by a slung-shot in the hands of Adams, and was terribly beaten on the body by Miller.

Adams, who was found at his home, at No. 231 East Thirty-fourth-street, tells the following story about the affair: Muldoon, at the first exhibition given by the Police Athletic Club, was pitted against Prof. Miller in a Greco-Roman wrestling match. Miller, being the instructor of the club, kindly allowed Muldoon to throw him in the contest in order to encourage him. Muldoon became very proud over this, and at length seemed to believe that Miller was a very inferior man. Then a second exhibition was got up by the club. This was the grand tournament that took place at Gilmore's Garden last January. During the preparations for this exhibition Muldoon attempted to perpetrate a little dodge on the public by making an arrangement with the wrestler Bauer to appear at the entertainment in a match with him, it being prearranged that Muldoon should throw Bauer, and thus enlarge upon his previous reputation. Adams belonged to the Executive Committee of the club, and took great pride in pure athletics. When he discovered Muldoon's scheme he went to him and forced him to drop it, telling him that he would expose him if he attempted to make a false reputation at the expense of the club. This made Muldoon a bitter enemy of Adams. On the 14th inst. the club gave a complimentary entertainment in Gilmore's Garden, in order to complete individual contests. Muldoon did all he could to make this affair a failure, and created so much trouble that Adams, after the exhibition, sent in his resignation. On Thursday Adams feeling that Muldoon was a hypocrite and was really hurting the club, and that Prof. Miller ought to be sustained, he befriended Miller. Muldoon had frequently told Adams that Miller's wife was an adventuress and "kept a man." Yesterday afternoon, while going up the Bowery to the club hall, Adams met Miller and told him about Muldoon's slanders concerning his wife. Miller became very angry, and meeting Muldoon at the door of the hall stepped out with him. Adams went up stairs. He returned immediately, because he found the door locked. When he reached the pavement he found Miller, Rogers, and Muldoon in a fight. Muldoon left Miller, and going over to Adams took hold of him by the throat and attempted to beat him. Adams, being a much smaller man, defended himself with his club until Muldoon cried "enough."

Mr. Muldoon was found in his room in company with his wife at No. 220 East Thirty-fourth-street. He is a giant in stature, an Apollo in comeliness, and an American by birth. He said: "I'll tell you just how things stand. I am said to have been the originator of the Police Athletic Club. At that time Miller was in Canada. I had read much about him, and thought he would make a good teacher for the club. I attempted to secure permission from the Commissioners to that effect. Commissioners Wheeler and Smith had seen Miller and Christol wrestle, and were not favorably impressed with Miller; they thought him strong, but unskillful. President Smith afterward changed his mind, and I was enabled to secure Miller as our teacher at a salary of $100 a month, his hours being from 6 to 7 P. M. every day, from 7 to 10 every other night. He first he attended to his business. Then he got into the Hippodrome business and neglected the club. He began to prostitute athletics to gambling, and I feared would disgrace and ruin it. His first wrestle with Bauer was a put-up job. So were his encounters with Dwyer, Bogardus, and everybody else. He never would enter a contest without getting beforehand how it would terminate. The last time he encountered Bauer the following arrangement was made: Gilmore and Miller were to equally divide the receipts; the public was to be informed that the contest was for a stake and the championship. There was a purse to be put up. Bauer was paid the sum of $300 to wrestle Miller and allow himself to be thrown twice out of three times. Everything being thus arranged, great public interest was aroused, and everybody thought the affair was honest and would fairly try the contestants. The match began. Bauer had his $300 in his pocket. He was thrown once according to the bargain. The men then went to their rooms to rest. Bauer sent for Miller. He told him the work was too hard for $300. He said he wanted $100 more, and he didn't get it. Bauer refuse to be thrown according to agreement, but would throw Miller. Miller sent to his wife for the $100, and gave it to Bauer. They then went on the stage. Miller was surprised that he could not throw Bauer in the first 15 minutes, as he had paid him for the privilege of doing so. He tried it another hour and couldn't do it. Then Miller complained. Miller called Bauer a coward. He said he wanted another $100. Miller sent to the box office and got the money. Then Bauer, having $500 in his pocket, allowed Miller to throw him. I told Miller this was a disgrace. He said he didn't care for me. He said he didn't care for the Americans. He would humbug them all if he pleased. He hated them. He wouldn't disgrace himself by becoming a sucker. I left in the way he got to hate me. Yesterday he saw me and ran at me. He said I had called his wife an adventuress. He said I hit him. I didn't want to talk with him. He struck at my face. I pulled down the blow, and it lodged in my stomach, knocking my breath away. He then followed up his work. Then Rogers took hold of him and held him. Then Adams went for me. He struck me here on the forehead with his slung-shot. He struck me in the body 20 times with his club. That's the fight. Adams will be arrested for this and punished.

In regard to the rumors started yesterday by Superintendent Leary of the Fifth Precinct, in regard to mismanagement of the finances of the Police Club, both Adams and Muldoon said they were entirely false. Muldoon said that Leary was "a criminal," and must be accountable for what he said, and had been before physicians more than once already to have his mental condition inquired into. Gilmore, the best judge of audiences in New-York, estimated the audience at the Garden Exhibition last January as 4,500, and 4,000 tickets were taken in at the gate. About $3,100 was received. Ten thousand were issued, 8,000 being 50 cent tickets, and 2,000 $1 tickets. The number returned as not sold, added to the number taken in, tallied with the tickets exactly. Every person selling tickets was entitled to one free ticket for every five he sold; that made a great difference in the receipts; many went on complimentaries and many on their shields. Capt. Murphy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was Treasurer, and Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth, was President, and it was impossible that fraud could occur in the finances of the affair. They were, he said, ready for investigation at any time.

A DOCTOR SHOOTS A BURGLAR.

The Boston *Transcript* of Monday afternoon, 18th inst., says: "Dr. James W. Bartlett, of Hunnewell-avenue, Newton, Mass., was quietly awakened by his wife, about 12:30 o'clock this morning, and was told that a man had just opened the door of their chamber. Dr. Bartlett at once arose and struck a light, and saw somebody in an adjoining apartment. Taking a small revolver, the Doctor went into the hall and the burglar rushed down stairs. Receiving no answer to a command to stop, the doctor fired, the bullet taking effect in the man's back, between the shoulder blades, but not bringing him to a halt. A second time came the call to stop, and again was the man shot, this time in the knee. It floored him for an instant, but again on his feet he rushed through the hall, closely pursued. When opening a door to escape, Dr. Bartlett endeavored to shoot once more, but the revolver missed fire. The burglar ran across the lawn, and was soon lost to sight, a third shot being fired, but without taking effect. Soon after 6 o'clock Dr. Bartlett was called upon to go to Col. Pope's stable, near by, and there he found the burglar, whom he recognized as Charles Bancroft, who had recently been in his employ. The man had entered the stable and crawled on some hay. Finding his wound quite severe, he had awakened the coachman and sent for Dr. Bartlett, who had treated him kindly when a member of his household, and which fact led the man to expect an escape from punishment. After probing for the bullets, Dr. Bartlett found that he had not the proper instruments to extract them, and so removed the wounded burglar to the police station, where he was attended by Dr. Stone. Bancroft is about 32 years old, and if he had not been acquainted at Dr. Bartlett's house could never have entered it without being detected, since there are five dogs there who immediately give warning when a stranger approaches. He secreted himself in the furnace-room early in the evening. This is the second encounter which the Doctor has had with burglars within a short time."

YELLOW FEVER AT RIO JANEIRO.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 22d inst. says: "Yellow fever is reported to be still prevalent at Rio, and the crews of a number of Baltimore vessels are ill with the disease. A letter has been received by Messrs. Lord, Claridge & Co. from Capt. Ford, of the bark Palestina, now at Rio, stating that there is scarcely a vessel at Rio on which there are not several cases. Every one on board the Palestina, except the Captain and cabin-boy, had been attacked and on the 9th of March Mr. Rivers one of the crew died. Several more of the crew are ill. The crews of a number of other Baltimore vessels now at Rio have been seized with the fever. The authorities are exerting themselves to the utmost to prevent the spread of the disease, and it is represented to be on the decline."

MARRIED

DIED

MILLINERY AND DRY GOODS SALES.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT DISPOSED OF BY AUCTION—THE PRICES REALIZED.

A special sale of an extensive assortment of millinery goods, the result of which indicated a decided improvement in the trade, took place yesterday at the auction rooms of Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., Nos. 465 and 467 Broome-street. The attendance was large, and very little of the place goods was handed down unsold. Five lots of black velvet were sold at 25 cents per yard; black English crape, extra quality, all silk, at 49 cents to $1 20; colored silk turquoise, 13 cents to 20 cents; extra quality turquoise, 32 cents to 47 cents; 20 and 22 inches colored satin, 45 cents to 90 cents; 19 inches colored, 30 cents to 40 cents; 21 inches satin, 48 cents; colored diagonals, from 21 to 28 inches, 40 cents to 49 cents; several lines of colored silks at 62 cents to 77½ cents; superior quality, 20 inches, black satin, 42 cents to $1 17½; black velvets, 87½ cents, 90 cents, $1 35, and $2; colored satin, 19 inches, 38 cents to 42½ cents; superior quality Lyons faille des Indes, 20 inches, 40 cents to 50 cents; Lyons colored satins, extra quality, 20 inches, 43 cents to 56 cents; round edge trimming ribbons, 8 cents, 10 cents, 18 cents, 25 cents, 28 cents, to 67½ cents per piece; extra fine quality silk double-face colored satin ribbons, a line of goods at present considered the most desirable in the market, at 65 cents to $1 07, per piece; newest styles in Paris fancy ribbons, 65 cents to $1 per piece; black silk moire ribbons, $1 50; splendid quality, all silk, satin, and gros grains, $1 25 to $1 50; black silk watered ribbons, 35 cents; all-silk colored gros grains, $1 25; extra quality all-silk black gros grains, $1 50. Various other lines of millinery goods were rapidly disposed of at fair prices.

Messrs. Townsend & Fargis sold a large stock of Paris broche shawls, the importation of Edward Warburg & Co., and also a line of black cashmere shawls. Paris broche shawls, square fichu centres, brought from $3 to $4 75; Paris broche shawls, open centres squares, $3, $5 to $9; imitation India shawls, $15 25 and $20 25; Paris broche long shawls, $6 to $20 75; Paris broche long shawls, black, $25 50 to $26; India long shawls and camel's-hair shawls, $29, $33, and $40.

THE EUROPEAN MAIL STEAM-SHIPS.

Following is a schedule of steamers appointed to carry the United States mails from New-York to European ports during the month of April:

Date.	Steamer.	Name of Line.	Destination
April 2	Idaho	Williams & Guion	Q'nstown.
April 3	Canada	General Transat.	Havre.
April 3	Abyssinia	Cunard	Q'nstown.
April 4	City of Brussels	Inman	Q'nstown.
April 6	Frisia	Ham.-Am. Packet	Hamburg.
April 6	Germanic	White Star	Q'nstown.
April 6	Devonia	Anchor	Glasgow.
April 9	General Werder	North Ger. Lloyd	Bremen.
April 9	Wyoming	Williams & Guion	Q'nstown.
April 10	Rothnia	Cunard	Q'nstown.
April 11	Baltic	White Star	Q'nstown.
April 11	Holsatia	Ham.-Am. Packet	Hamburg.
April 11	Frederick	Netherl. S. N. Co.	Rotterdam.
April 13	City of Richm'd	Inman	Q'nstown.
April 13	Anchoria	Anchor	Glasgow.
April 13	Herman	North Ger. Lloyd	Bremen.
April 16	Wisconsin	Williams & Guion	Q'nstown.
April 17	Algeria	Cunard	Q'nstown.
April 17	Pereire	General Transat.	Havre.
April 18	Suevia	White Star	Q'nstown.
April 18	Lessing	Ham.-Am. Packet	Hamburg.
April 20	City of Chester	Inman	Q'nstown.
April 20	California	Anchor	Glasgow.
April 20	Mosel	North Ger. Lloyd	Bremen.
April 23	Montana	Williams & Guion	Q'nstown.
April 23	Switzerland	Red Star	Antwerp.
April 24	Russia	Cunard	Q'nstown.
April 24	Schiedam	Netherl. S. N. Co.	Rotterdam.
April 25	Chev. Roniro	Inman	Q'nstown.
April 25	Wieland	Ham.-Am. Packet	Hamburg.
April 27	Britannic	White Star	Q'nstown.
April 27	Bolivia	Anchor	Glasgow.
April 27	Oder	North Ger. Lloyd	Bremen.
April 30	Nevada	Williams & Guion	Q'nstown.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 22.—A. Gankan, wholesale dealer in jewelry and watches, who has for a long time done business upon Superior-street, to-day made an assignment to J. B. Heller. It is difficult to get at the exact statement of affairs just yet, but it is safe to say that his liabilities are $17,000, and his assets less than $5,000.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Lester S. Sweezy, an attorney, this morning filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His secured debts are rated at $24,000, with $19,000 of securities. He has $4,200 of unsecured debts, and is liable on bills and notes to the extent of $1,788.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 22.—Messrs. Jarvis Lord & Co., wholesale liquor-dealers and rectifiers, made an assignment to-day.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 22.—The Bank of Chemung suspended payment to-day. It was a private banking institution, conducted by Henry W. Beadle, who makes an assignment to F. G. Hall and S. L. Gillett. The amount of deposits is $280,000. Discounts and over-drafts are reported at $260,000. A serious loss to depositors is feared.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA ROAD DIRECTORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The committee appointed at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to act in conjunction with the Directors to prepare a ticket for Directors for the ensuing year, to be voted for at the election to be held on Tuesday next, concluded its labors this afternoon. The ticket agreed upon was as follows: Thomas A. Scott, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, John M. Kennedy, Samuel M. Felton, Alexander Biddle, S. Parker Shortridge, Henry M. Phillips, Henry D. Welsh, and D. B. Cummins. Alexander J. Derbyshire, of Philadelphia, and Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburg, are the present Directors who are left off the new ticket. The new members of the board are H. D. Welsh and D. B. Cummins, the latter a large stockholder in the company. Col. Welsh is a member of the firm of Jaudon, Scott, Santee & Co., and President of the American Steam-ship Company. Mr. Cummins is, and has been for many years, President of the Girard National Bank. Messrs. Derbyshire and Scott resigned, it being intimated that it would be desirable to fill their places with other persons.

THE LATE J. EMIL GALL.

J. E. Gall, whose suicide in Thirtieth-street was yesterday reported, was well known in Newark and Elizabeth, N. J., where he owned, at one time, a large amount of property. Ten years ago he removed to Elizabeth and settled on a handsome property that cost him upward of $60,000. A few years later he purchased a country seat, two miles from Elizabeth, at a cost of $40,000, and he owned property in Newark. Five years ago he was thought to be worth $200,000. He, unfortunately, contracted a taste for strong liquor, and afterward went to Europe in the hope of conquering and correcting it. Upon his return his old associates surrounded him again, and he relapsed into his old habits. While in his cups he was very abusive to his wife and family, and a year ago, at his own suggestion, separated himself from his family and went to New-York to live. His dissolute habits became more marked and his business neglected. One after another each piece of property was taken from by foreclosure, and a week ago his furniture was sold under an execution.

THE CAMDEN INSURANCE MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Hunter is weakening rapidly, and it is believed that he will break down entirely before his trial takes place. He has written several meaningless letters, which are interpreted by the District Attorney as a forerunner of a plea of insanity. He is still under strict surveillance, and the authorities are free to express the belief that, if opportunity offered itself, he would commit suicide. Graham was visited to-day by his brother. He declares himself willing to accept the fullest penalty of the law.

HAZING AT DARTMOUTH.

HANOVER, N. H., March 22.—The Freshmen whose case was continued until to-day appeared this afternoon before Judge Benton, waived an examination, and gave bonds in $500 each to appear before the Grand Jury, at Haverhill, next week. The constable from whom Cooke escaped on Wednesday night was arrested and to-day discharged with a reprimand, the charge being simply negligence, and no criminality being proved.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 22.—Parties just arrived from Fort Francis report that ice on the Lake of the Woods is breaking up. Tugs are running on Rainy Lake and Rainy River.

LONDON, Ontario, March 22.—At the Assize Court to-day, Margaret Donnelly, the forewoman in the hair factory, who was indicted equally with Hargraves for torturing apprentices, was admitted to bail in $4,000.

GUELPH, Ontario, March 22.—A young lady from Walkerton, Julia Rawsell, stopping with friends here, escaped from her chamber window in her night-clothes, last night, and cannot be found. Her mind seems to have been affected by poor health.

MONTREAL, March 22.—The Court of Appeals decided that Goff, who claimed to be President of the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railroad, was not warranted in voting on 2,300 shares of stock issued to his brother, and therefore not legally elected.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 22.—This morning, as a local freight train on the Stonington Railroad was passing White Oak curve, near Niantic, a man threw himself under the locomotive, and was killed. He is supposed to be Charles J. Keegan, of Westerly.

RICHMOND, Va., March 22.—A report has been received this evening that the boiler of William M. Hall's saw-mill, eight miles from this city, exploded to-day, killing a son of the proprietor and two colored employes, and seriously injuring another son of the proprietor.

BOSTON, March 22.—John F. Pattee, 20 years of age, a student at the Institute of Technology, shot himself through the head yesterday at his boarding-house, No. 107 Chandler-street. He belonged to a fine family at Manchester, N. H. The cause of the act is supposed to have been sensitiveness at a slight disfiguration of his face.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

A NEW COMMERCIAL PROJECT.

THE PROPOSED FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY OF COMMERCE—FAVORABLE RECEPTION OF THE PROJECT BY REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

The delegate of an important international project which commands the assent of some of the first publicists in France, and has for its purpose the discussion and establishment of a Franco-American treaty of commerce, arrived in this City a few days since, and has for the last week been quietly engaged in canvassing the views of our leading commercial men respecting the feasibility of such a treaty. Although the movement has from the beginning had active correspondents here, it originated with representative manufacturers and publicists in France, and proposes, by way of discussing a practical basis for legislation, that a committee composed of the first commercial men and manufacturers in this country shall meet a similar committee at the Paris Exposition this Summer and talk over all the points essential to a treaty adapted to promote the trade and industrial interests of both nations. The mission of M. Leon Chatto, a publicist of note, and one of the editors of *Le Bien Public*, formerly the organ of M. Thiers, is to set on foot the formation of an American committee similar to that of which he is a member, to ascertain the views and biases of our commercial and industrial classes upon the important question he represents, and to obtain some idea of the interests that will have to be considered in giving practical shape to the project. He comes accredited as one of the ablest publicists in Paris by letters of introduction to the President of the United States, Secretary Evarts, Secretary Sherman, and many more of our prominent statesmen, financiers, economists, commercial magnates, and leading capitalists. These letters include many of the most familiar names in current politics and finance in France, and are representative of her most important interests. Besides them, he brings letters from the American Legation accrediting him to the authorities at Washington, which he is soon to visit in the prosecution of his mission.

Having arrived in this City last week, M. Chatto put himself in communication with Mr. Edwin A. Pratt, one of the active spirits of the New-York Free Trade Club, who has acted as his *conrere* to the men of commercial influence here, and facilitated the rapidity of his canvass by such hints as can only be given by one thoroughly acquainted with the ground. During the last week M. Chatto has had interviews with many of our leading financiers, journalists, publicists, and commercial men.

"All the distinguished gentlemen no far consulted," remarked M. Chatto in an interview with a reporter of THE TIMES last evening, "have assured M. Chatto of their hearty approval and cooperation; and the proposition to form a committee corresponding to that which he represents is already in process of formation, save that it will be thoroughly representative men in all sections of the country. Thus far M. Chatto has not met with a single representative man here who doubts the desirability of such a treaty as is proposed, although some do have reservations as to the possibility of so reconciling all the interests involved as to agree upon a basis of legislative or of Governmental action. The delegate has himself no basis to propose, and declines to associate with them such personal views as they deem most competent to aid them in carrying out the intentions of the testator and assist in bringing their labors to a satisfactory termination.

MR. DAVENPORT AND HIS BONDSMEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have the honor to request the publication in your columns to-morrow morning of the inclosed correspondence. What you have said respecting the manner of my appointment by the late Judge Johnson, and my conduct of the affairs of this office, I leave for others to speak of who are fully acquainted with the facts. I have the right, however, to ask the publication of this letter and its inclosures, refuting the false statements contained in your paper of this morning. I suggest also that equal prominence is due them. JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 22, 1878.

I.

NEW-YORK CITY, March 22, 1878.

Jackson S. Schultz, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: Is it not true that you went upon my bond as Clerk of this Court at the time of my appointment, with the understanding that it was a favor to me at the time, and that at the expiration of my legal term of office you would like to have some one substituted for yourself?

Was there at any time, either by you or for you, any suggestion or proposition to "surrender" me?

Was you at any time in any manner advised, or did you ever hear, directly or indirectly, any question raised by the authorities that my accounts or "affairs" were in the slightest degree otherwise than correct?

Was there ever to your knowledge any question, however remote, raised by the authorities at Washington or elsewhere respecting or objecting to your withdrawal as surety, or the substitution of any person in your place?

Was there ever to your knowledge, or did you ever hear that there was, any delay in the matter of the substitution of another surety, or any difficulty to meet such as was occasioned by the absence from the city and the serious illness of the late Judge Johnson? I ask these questions explicitly and specifically, to meet the slanders and insinuations contained in an article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning. Yours very truly,

JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

II.

NEW-YORK, March 22, 1878.

John I. Davenport, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I am in the receipt of your letter of this day, and I at once reply.

First—When I went on your bond it was distinctly understood that I was to be relieved at the end of one year.

Second—The delay which occurred in substituting another name for mine I understood was occasioned by the sickness and absence of Judge Johnson.

Third—There was never any effort or thought on my part to surrender you; indeed, it never occurred to me that such a course was possible on a bondsman.

Fourth—I never heard that the United States authorities ever raised any question in regard to the correctness of your accounts. On the contrary, I always understood that they were correct.

Fifth—There never came to my knowledge any intimation that I desired to be relieved by you from my bond, objected to my withdrawal, and the substitution of another in my place on your bond. Very truly,

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

III.

NEW-YORK CITY, March 22, 1878.

Jenkins Van Schaick, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I inclose you herewith a copy of a letter this day addressed by me to Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, together with his reply thereto.

Will you have the kindness to consider all but the first inquiry in my letter to Mr. Schultz also made by yourself, and will you send me your reply thereto. Very truly yours, JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

IV.

NEW-YORK, March 22, 1878.

John I. Davenport, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have read the accompanying letter of Mr. Jackson S. Schultz.

The statements contained therein are, I believe, strictly correct. Respectfully, J. VAN SCHAICK.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

About 1,000 persons assembled yesterday afternoon at Deerfoot Park, on the Coney Island Road, to witness an attempt by Capt. A. H. Bogardus to shoot 85 pigeons out of 50 pairs. The birds provided were mostly of the "blue rock" species, young and very wild. Capt. Bogardus stated before beginning to shoot that he expected to fail as he had not the gun he had expected to use. When the first trap was pulled two driving "blue rocks" started off. The first was killed; the second, though hit hard, carried the shot and dropped dead out of bounds. Of the next pair, the first was killed, the second being missed. The next pair were killed, the second bird dropping 80 yards from the trap. Bogardus was unfortunate with the next pair, killing the first bird, but losing the second, which fell dead three feet beyond the bounds. Of the eighth pair, the first bird was hit hard, but did not drop dead until a few inches outside the line. The first bird of the tenth pair also flew out of bounds after being hit, and then dropped dead. When picked up, 127 yards from the trap, it was found to have 10 shot wounds in its body, and its long flight is the finest unparalleled in the history of pigeon shooting. The shooting from this time out was good, but Capt. Bogardus lost the match. He killed only 63 out of the 100 birds. Six birds fell dead out of bounds, so he only missed 31.

ANOTHER CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

Rev. Mr. Halliday presided at the prayer-meeting in Plymouth Church lecture-room last evening, in the absence of Mr. Beecher, who is on a lecturing tour out West. At the conclusion of the services he read a letter-missive from the Bedford Congregational Church in Pacific-street, near Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn; inviting Plymouth Church to be represented, by Pastor and delegates, at a council to be held in the Bedford Church on Thursday, April 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of installing Rev. Hugh S. Carpenter, D. D., as its Pastor. The invitation was accepted, and Mr. Halliday appointed Deacon Hutchinson and Russell W. Sage delegates to the council. Among the other churches invited are the Church of the Disciples and the Broadway Tabernacle, of this City, and the Central Congregational Church and Church of the Pilgrims, of Brooklyn.

A THIEF BROUGHT FROM BALTIMORE.

Detective George H. Dilks, of the Central Office, returned to this City last night from Baltimore, having in custody Frank Wedel, of No. 112 West Fourteenth-street. On the 13th inst. Wedel accompanied Miss Mary Radley, of No. 218 Avenue-A, to the German Exchange Bank, at the corner of Bowery and Stanton-street, whether she went to deposit $296. There was a crowd of customers in the bank at the time. Wedel told Miss Radley that if he were inconvenient or unpleasant for her to push her way through the crowd he would go up and deposit the money for her and save her the annoyance. To this proposition the young woman consented, and Wedel took the money, made his way out of the bank, and fled to Baltimore with it. Complaint having been made at the Central Office, Detective Dilks went to Baltimore, and after considerable trouble succeeded in finding and arresting him. He was locked up in the Central Office.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Yale Alumni Association met at Delmonico's last evening, District Attorney Phelps in the chair. The Executive Committee was instructed to consider the advisability of renting rooms for the association, and to report the result of their deliberations at the next meeting. A motion of Mr. Albert Matthews in favor of the incorporation of the association was laid on the table until the next meeting. Prof. James T. Gardner, of the Class of '66, and a Director of the New-York State Survey, read a paper on the subject of the work in which he is engaged. He said that the chief object of the survey is to prepare a map of the State which will give accurate boundaries, explain the character and resources of the land, and give other important information. Existing maps, he said, are exceedingly vague on these points, and the majority of them locates boundaries and townships miles distant from where they are. The essayist also stated in substance that, though New-York is yet far behind other States in trustworthy information relating to the character and boundaries of the land, the people will have, at no very distant day, a map from which they can see the natural channels of commerce, in the use of which the future prosperity of the State depends.

THE LATE SAMUEL WOOD.

FUNERAL SERVICES—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FUND TO FOUND A COLLEGE OF MUSIC—OUTLINE OF THEIR PROPOSED ACTION.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Samuel Wood were held at his late residence, No. 36 West Thirty-ninth-street, yesterday afternoon. The body, inclosed in a casket, was laid in the front parlor. A catafalque draped with black cloth supported the casket, which was lined with white satin and covered with black velvet. The mountings were of massive silver, and a plate of the same metal bore the following inscription:

SAMUEL WOOD.
Born Feb. 26, 1795.
Died March 20, 1878.

The relatives and a number of friends of the deceased, including Rev. R. D. Moran, Dr. J. T. Kennedy, Dr. W. Elmer, Alfred N. Lawrence, and other intimate associates of the deceased, surrounded the bier. Rev. Dr. W. H. Moore, of St. George's Episcopal Church, Hempstead, Long Island, conducted the services and preached the funeral sermon. The body will remain in the house in Thirty-ninth-street until to-day, when it will be taken for interment to Hempstead. A special train will leave Hunter's Point this morning at 11 o'clock to convey friends to Hempstead.

Mr. Alfred L. Simonson, a cousin of Mr. Wood, stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday in reference to the establishment of the proposed College of Music to be founded under the will of Mr. Wood, that nothing definite can be said at present as to future action. The Executors and Trustees under the will are Alfred L. Simonson, Abram Hewlett, Martin Wood, and Dr. W. Elmer. These gentlemen are also constituted permanent Trustees and members of such governing body as may hereafter be chosen to manage the college. The bulk of the real estate devised in Mr. Wood to the Trustees became the property of the college fund immediately on the death of the testator, and the income to will be derived therefrom will be applied as it accrues and is received, in their names, and will from the nucleus of the college fund. When the whole estate is realized, and the bequests and legacies to relatives and others are paid off, the residue will be converted into cash and made available for the founding of the musical college. The Executors have a discretionary power to dispose of any part of the trust estate. It is expected that before action is taken by the Trustees other contributions to the fund will be received, and other persons will be associated with the present managers, but if the Wood bequest is found sufficient to carry out the intentions of the founder, then the gentlemen named by Mr. Wood will remain and constitute the governing body of the College of Music. The Trustees have further power to associate with them such persons as they deem most competent to aid them in carrying out the intentions of the testator and assist in bringing their labors to a satisfactory termination.

MR. DAVENPORT AND HIS BONDSMEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have the honor to request the publication in your columns to-morrow morning of the inclosed correspondence. What you have said respecting the manner of my appointment by the late Judge Johnson, and my conduct of the affairs of this office, I leave for others to speak of who are fully acquainted with the facts. I have the right, however, to ask the publication of this letter and its inclosures, refuting the false statements contained in your paper of this morning. I suggest also that equal prominence is due them. JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 22, 1878.

I.

NEW-YORK CITY, March 22, 1878.

Jackson S. Schultz, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: Is it not true that you went upon my bond as Clerk of this Court at the time of my appointment, with the understanding that it was a favor to me at the time, and that at the expiration of my legal term of office you would like to have some one substituted for yourself?

Was there at any time, either by you or for you, any suggestion or proposition to "surrender" me?

Was you at any time in any manner advised, or did you ever hear, directly or indirectly, any question raised by the authorities that my accounts or "affairs" were in the slightest degree otherwise than correct?

Was there ever to your knowledge any question, however remote, raised by the authorities at Washington or elsewhere respecting or objecting to your withdrawal as surety, or the substitution of any person in your place?

Was there ever to your knowledge, or did you ever hear that there was, any delay in the matter of the substitution of another surety, or any difficulty to meet such as was occasioned by the absence from the city and the serious illness of the late Judge Johnson? I ask these questions explicitly and specifically, to meet the slanders and insinuations contained in an article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning. Yours very truly,

JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

II.

NEW-YORK, March 22, 1878.

John I. Davenport, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I am in the receipt of your letter of this day, and I at once reply.

First—When I went on your bond it was distinctly understood that I was to be relieved at the end of one year.

Second—The delay which occurred in substituting another name for mine I understood was occasioned by the sickness and absence of Judge Johnson.

Third—There was never any effort or thought on my part to surrender you; indeed, it never occurred to me that such a course was possible on a bondsman.

Fourth—I never heard that the United States authorities ever raised any question in regard to the correctness of your accounts. On the contrary, I always understood that they were correct.

Fifth—There never came to my knowledge any intimation that I desired to be relieved by you from my bond, objected to my withdrawal, and the substitution of another in my place on your bond. Very truly,

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

III.

NEW-YORK CITY, March 22, 1878.

Jenkins Van Schaick, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I inclose you herewith a copy of a letter this day addressed by me to Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, together with his reply thereto.

Will you have the kindness to consider all but the first inquiry in my letter to Mr. Schultz also made by yourself, and will you send me your reply thereto. Very truly yours, JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

IV.

NEW-YORK, March 22, 1878.

John I. Davenport, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have read the accompanying letter of Mr. Jackson S. Schultz.

The statements contained therein are, I believe, strictly correct. Respectfully, J. VAN SCHAICK.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

About 1,000 persons assembled yesterday afternoon at Deerfoot Park, on the Coney Island Road, to witness an attempt by Capt. A. H. Bogardus to shoot 85 pigeons out of 50 pairs. The birds provided were mostly of the "blue rock" species, young and very wild. Capt. Bogardus stated before beginning to shoot that he expected to fail as he had not the gun he had expected to use. When the first trap was pulled two driving "blue rocks" started off. The first was killed; the second, though hit hard, carried the shot and dropped dead out of bounds. Of the next pair, the first was killed, the second being missed. The next pair were killed, the second bird dropping 80 yards from the trap. Bogardus was unfortunate with the next pair, killing the first bird, but losing the second, which fell dead three feet beyond the bounds. Of the eighth pair, the first bird was hit hard, but did not drop dead until a few inches outside the line. The first bird of the tenth pair also flew out of bounds after being hit, and then dropped dead. When picked up, 127 yards from the trap, it was found to have 10 shot wounds in its body, and its long flight is the finest unparalleled in the history of pigeon shooting. The shooting from this time out was good, but Capt. Bogardus lost the match. He killed only 63 out of the 100 birds. Six birds fell dead out of bounds, so he only missed 31.

ANOTHER CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

Rev. Mr. Halliday presided at the prayer-meeting in Plymouth Church lecture-room last evening, in the absence of Mr. Beecher, who is on a lecturing tour out West. At the conclusion of the services he read a letter-missive from the Bedford Congregational Church in Pacific-street, near Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn; inviting Plymouth Church to be represented, by Pastor and delegates, at a council to be held in the Bedford Church on Thursday, April 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of installing Rev. Hugh S. Carpenter, D. D., as its Pastor. The invitation was accepted, and Mr. Halliday appointed Deacon Hutchinson and Russell W. Sage delegates to the council. Among the other churches invited are the Church of the Disciples and the Broadway Tabernacle, of this City, and the Central Congregational Church and Church of the Pilgrims, of Brooklyn.

A THIEF BROUGHT FROM BALTIMORE.

Detective George H. Dilks, of the Central Office, returned to this City last night from Baltimore, having in custody Frank Wedel, of No. 112 West Fourteenth-street. On the 13th inst. Wedel accompanied Miss Mary Radley, of No. 218 Avenue-A, to the German Exchange Bank, at the corner of Bowery and Stanton-street, whether she went to deposit $296. There was a crowd of customers in the bank at the time. Wedel told Miss Radley that if he were inconvenient or unpleasant for her to push her way through the crowd he would go up and deposit the money for her and save her the annoyance. To this proposition the young woman consented, and Wedel took the money, made his way out of the bank, and fled to Baltimore with it. Complaint having been made at the Central Office, Detective Dilks went to Baltimore, and after considerable trouble succeeded in finding and arresting him. He was locked up in the Central Office.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Bernard Gieckman, a Pole, aged 35, of No. 8 Bayard-street, died suddenly while attending a synagogue yesterday morning at No. 20 East Broadway.

John Edericks, of No. 403 East Fifth-street, died yesterday from the effects of the dose of Paris green which he took with suicidal intent on Thursday.

Constantine Cement, of No. 324 East Sixth-street, who on last Wednesday took Paris green with suicidal intent, died at Bellevue Hospital from its effects yesterday morning.

A meeting of the creditors of Louis Sedman, manufacturer of caps at No. 190 Prince-street was held yesterday before Register Ketchum, and B. M. Cohen was elected Assignee.

The inauguration reception of the Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Childs' Protectory, at No. 204 East Broadway, will be held to-morrow and on Monday, from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The bed-plate of the engine of the new excursion steamer Grand Republic, was successfully cast at the Quintard Iron Works in this City, on Tuesday. The weight is nearly 22 tons.

Miss Kate Sanborn, whose lecture on "Bachelor Authors" was recently so well received in this City, will repeat the same lecture by request, at Dr. Crosby's church next Monday evening.

Mr

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8277. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1878.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MARCH 1878

PEACE NOT YET CERTAIN.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS PENDING.

TURKISH TROOPS IN CAMP DEFENDING CONSTANTINOPLE—NEW TORPEDO VESSELS FOR ENGLAND AND RUSSIA—FOUR 100-TON GUNS FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.

LONDON, March 23.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that 50,000 Turkish troops are now encamped in the plain of Buyukdere, and there are 50 battalions on the lines defending Constantinople.

The *Times*, in its column of "Naval and Military Intelligence," says: "The order for new torpedo vessels for the Navy has been distributed among various ship-builders, principally on the Thames. Two firms have undertaken a contract for 8,000 torpedo-sinkers. Their average weight is 1,100 pounds. They are being stowed away in various parts of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, convenient for shipment to stations at home and abroad. The Russians are having 100 torpedo boats built on the model of one purchased in England, but no part of the order has come to this country, as international complications might hinder its fulfillment."

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* telegraphs to that journal as follows: "The Government have purchased from Sir William Armstrong four 100-ton guns at a cost of $80,000 each, and negotiations are proceeding for a number of smaller weapons identical with those already in the service. The same firm, as well as Whitworth & Co., have accepted contracts to a large extent for the supply of iron gun-carriages, to be completed at an early date. Great exertions are being made in the carriage department at the Woolwich Arsenal in the preparation of wagons for transport service. Several other contracts for Army stores are in course of completion, notably one for a large number of pack-saddles. Messrs. Defries & Co. are executing an order for hospital ware to the amount of about $50,000."

The London correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scotsman* says: "The landing of a force on the Asiatic side of the Sea of Marmora has unquestionably been considered by the Government. Railway material to be laid on a parallel line with the Bosphorus has been purchased."

THE CONGRESS AND OTHER ISSUES.

DEMANDS OF THE BRITISH CABINET—WILL THE TREATY BE MADE THE SUBJECT OF EUROPEAN DELIBERATION?—PROPOSED CREATION OF A NEW STATE IN THE BALKAN PENINSULA.

LONDON, March 23.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, from Vienna, says: "The British Cabinet requires a declaration from Russia that the communication of the instrument of peace to the powers is equivolent to its formal presentation to the congress. The Russian Cabinet, however, considers that by making the above-mentioned communication it fulfilled international duties, and is less inclined to agree to a special presentation of the treaty to the congress, inasmuch as, by making known all the conditions of peace, it afforded each power the opportunity of making the separate provisions of the treaty the subject of European deliberation. An understanding upon this point has not yet been reached; until it is decided the fate of the congress is uncertain."

A dispatch from Vienna says: "In the Hungarian Delegation to-day Count Andrassy said it was intended the congress should meet at the end of March, but meanwhile some preliminary questions have arisen between England and Russia, and it is impossible now to state the date of the meeting with certainty."

The *Times*, in its leading editorial article this morning, says: "The treaty proposes the creation of a new State in the Balkan peninsula which would dwarf all the others, and which, supported by external influence, would inevitably strangle all other interests. The new Bulgaria would extend considerably beyond the limits within which the Slav population is preponderant. Wherever the presumed limits of such preponderance were not coincident with a good geographical boundary, the boundary line has been pushed forward to the injury of other populations and States. The general result is that the new principality would occupy the whole centre mass of the peninsula, forming a State in comparison with which Servia and Montenegro would be insignificant, and reducing the remaining possessions of Turkey to an absurdity. Europe cannot avoid very grave doubts whether such an arrangement would be either just or exempt from the danger of great future disturbances."

BUCHAREST, March 23.—M. Bratiano, President of the Roumanian Cabinet and Minister of the Interior, will probably go to the congress to represent the interests of Roumania. The above dispatch from Bucharest makes no allusion to the reported revolution in Roumania.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 23.—The Sanitary Commission have arrived at Erzeroum from Tiflis. They found 20,000 corpses buried two feet under ground, frozen, but not decomposed. The commission are deliberating whether to cremate the corpses or use quicklime.

VIENNA, March 23.—The Austrian Delegation referred to the Government a petition to take steps by international understanding for disinfecting the Lake Tenis-dellarda and arresting the danger which threatens the health of Europe.

BUCHAREST, March 22.—The typhus is very prevalent here and at Turn-Magurelli.

LONDON, March 23.—Reuter's Telegram Company have the following dispatches from Constantinople: "The typhus is increasing here." "The mortality among the Russians in Bulgaria is very great, principally from fever."

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

CHANGES IN THE GERMAN MINISTRY—COTTON OPERATIVES' MEETING IN ENGLAND.

BERLIN, March 23.—Herr Hofmann has declined the Ministry of Finance, and it is said that Herr Hobrecht, Chief Burgomaster of Berlin, has accepted it. The lower house to-day began the debate upon the supplementary estimates required for organic changes in the Ministry. Prince Bismarck vigorously supported the measure, and decared that unless a different administration of railways is instituted, he will not remain in power. The debate was adjourned until Wednesday.

LONDON, March 23.—A great meeting of cotton operatives was held in the Exchange, at Blackburn, to-day. There were 2,000 present, besides delegates from the manufacturing towns and villages of North-east Lancashire. Four resolutions were carried unanimously; the first regretting the action of the employers in proposing 10 per centum reduction; the second pledging the workmen to accept a rate of wages equal to that in the towns where a reduction was recently accepted; the third declaring that if the employers persist, the workmen will resist to the utmost any reduction except a corresponding reduction in working hours; and the fourth adjourning the meeting to April 13. In the meantime, deputations will urge the masters to resort to short time in preference to a reduction of wages.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent announces the death of the widow of Rossini, the celebrated musical composer. "It is understood," says the *Times'* dispatches, "that she bequeathed the fortune inherited from Rossini to an asylum for aged and disabled singers."

HAVANA, March 23.—The English mail steamer from St. Thomas, which arrived to-day, brings the following intelligence from that place under date of the 16th inst.: "In Barbados the harvesting of the sugar crop is progressing favorably, and breadstuffs and provisions are plentiful. In the other Caribee Islands the crops are favorable. In San Domingo a Provisional Government exists, Gen. Cesares Guillermo presiding. A new President will be elected. The revolution was the cause of immense damage to property and families. Commerce is entirely ruined. The distress prevailing will probably be a safeguard against fresh risings for some time.

The news from Hayti says nothing about the revolution reported there.

PARIS, March 23.—The printers' strike here is expected to terminate to-day.

THE LONG BRANCH INCENDIARIES.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A POLICE JUSTICE—THE BURNING OF THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, March 23.—The Long Branch Board of Commissioners met in session to-day to hear the charges preferred against Police Justice Edward I. Pitcher, of aiding and shielding Kavanaugh, the alleged leader of the band of incendiaries. The board met in secret session. The following details of their proceedings has been ascertained after careful inquiry. Mr. John Hoey, General Manager of the Adams Express Company, and the owner of Holly Wood, adjoining the residence of Commissioner Chamberlain, made a sworn complaint that Justice Pitcher used the evidence made in the examination of the incendiaries to shield Kavanaugh, now in Freehold Jail on the charge of firing Chamberlain's residence, and with being connected with other cases of arson; that he [Pitcher] visited Kavanaugh in jail and gave him knowledge of all the facts that he [Pitcher] had received, as magistrate, from the prosecution, in order that Kavanaugh might secure rebutting evidence in his favor. It was also charged that the Justice had levied black-mail on the keepers of houses of disrepute, and had been notorious in shielding New-York banco men who plied their vocations here last Summer. Another charge was that Pitcher refused to hold one Samuel Hall, who was accused of firing his own property during last Winter. The evidence of incendiarism was conclusive in this case, as one of the firemen rushed into the house and brought out an armful of kindling wood saturated with kerosene oil. The house was occupied by a baker at the time. At the time of the arrest of Hall the public threatened to lynch the culprit. Notwithstanding the evidence against Hall, he was discharged, and Justice Pitcher wrote letters to the county papers over his own signature, in which he maintained Hall's innocence. Another charge was that of appropriating cash securities given by defendants; also one of making no returns of the fines, &c., to the Town Clerk.

After hearing the charges, the board ordered that a certified copy of the same be prepared and served upon Justice Pitcher, and that he be ordered to appear before the board on Saturday, March 30, and show cause why he should not be removed. It was further ordered that Pitcher should be suspended and that Mayor Joseph Cooper should act in his stead. The gentlemen interested in the prosecution of the "fire-bugs" claim to have evidence of the shielding of the alleged incendiary of the Metropolitan Hotel by Pitcher's predecessor, Justice Lane. At the time of the burning of that hotel one of the first men to censure the authorities for not making an investigation was Eugene Fay, proprietor of the American Hotel, a house adjoining the Metropolitan. The person suspected at the time was Samuel McLain, who keeps an inn adjoining the American. McLain made repeated threats against Mr. Fay, and that gentleman and his family were so much alarmed that the Police were ordered to protect the premises. Two months after the burning of the Metropolitan Hotel, Officer Stagg, of the New-Jersey Southern Railway, was returning home late at night, and found McLain's inn, where he boarded, closed. Not wishing to arouse the family, he went to the barn, intending to pass the night there. He soon fell asleep, but was awakened by a noise, when he discovered McLain striking matches and throwing them into the hay. Stagg jumped up, and asked what the intruder was doing, and McLain replied: "I'm going to set this barn on fire, so it will burn that —— Irishman's place over there," pointing toward the American Hotel. Officer Stagg placed him under arrest and brought him before Justice Lane, but all that official did was to place McLain under bonds to keep the peace.

Mr. Hoey, as soon as he has finished the Pitcher affair, promises to take this case in hand, and will endeavor to bring to justice this double incendiary. Evidence is fast accumulating relative to the burning of the Helmbold block of 13 buildings, and it may be expected that the destroyer of him and the sea-shore business portion of Long Branch will soon be brought to justice. Ex-Collector Thomas Murphy is one of the Commissioners sitting in judgment on Pitcher.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A WIFE.

MRS. ROSS' SUIT FOR DIVORCE FROM HER HUSBAND—SHE CHARGES HIM WITH CRUEL AND INHUMAN TREATMENT—THE CASE BEFORE A REFEREE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 23.—The case of Ross against Ross came up before Judge Barnard in the Supreme Court to-day, and was sent to Benjamin Fowler as Referee. It is a suit for divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. Mr. Parsons, of New-York, appeared for the defendant, and Judge Wheaton and John Nelson for the plaintiff. Mrs. Maria Louisa Ross appeared in court with a lady friend, who sat by her side. Her husband, William Ross, the defendant, was once a Democratic candidate for Assembly from this district. Mrs. Ross was the first witness, and testified that they were married March 29, 1859, in New-York City. The first two or three months after marriage were spent in Poughkeepsie, when they moved to Hyde Park village. Shortly afterward a young man, who was acquainted with Mrs. Ross before her marriage, called upon her at the house of Mr. Ross' mother. This displeased Mr. Ross and he found fault with her, and from that time forth his jealousy seemed to grow upon him and he became irritable and very suspicious of her. Once when they were riding on the cars he charged her with being infatuated with every man in the car and said the gentlemen were looking at her. This was during the first year of their marriage. When he had a room in York about the place at Hyde Park he charged her with being infatuated with them, called her a "dead-beat," and finally charged her with criminal intimacy with many persons of respectability, giving names. He even charged her with being infatuated with tramps who approached the house for food. One day, seeing a tramp coming toward the house, he shouted: "Here comes a man, go down and show yourself." He charged in the presence of her servants and children, time and again, that she was criminally intimate with persons. Although they have a son and two daughters, he has frequently told her that only the son was his child. She had but very few visitors, because she was afraid to have company on his account, and said that the charges referred to had been of daily occurrence for years.

Mary Mullholland, who had been a cook in the family; Hattie Husted, a former servant, and Lila Rice, a colored domestic, now in Ilion, Ross employ, corroborated the plaintiff's testimony. They had never known him to speak good-naturedly to her or of her. The colored servant said that she heard Mr. Ross call his wife a "fraud" and a "beat," and if any woman had been to call on her he would say to her, "Now, you have been tickling her with straws;" one day witness was looking through a glass door into the hall; Mr. and Mrs. Ross were on the stairs, and witness heard William Ross the tramp say, "O'Leary, if I won't see mother hurt; no man will strike a woman;" didn't see Mr. Ross; saw Mrs. Ross afterward, and one side of her face was red as though she had been struck; just before that there was another time between them. The evidence is not yet concluded.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

CHICAGO, March 23.—James Allen, formerly of the firm of Bartlett & Allen, this morning filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His secured debts amount to $113,000, and his unsecured, $2,265.

MONTREAL, March 23.—William Henderson, lumber merchant, has failed. His liabilities are $25,000; assets large. The liabilities of John Hatchette, who failed a short time ago, amount to $57,000.

BOSTON, March 23.—The Caledonia Coal and Railway Company, which has large coal mines at Cape Breton, is embarrassed. Its liabilities are reported at $250,000, with assets nominally in excess of these figures.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 23.—Page & Moran, boot and shoe dealers, suspended to-day. No statement of their affairs has been made.

SERIOUS INJURY TO AN ACTRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Mrs. E. L. Davenport is taking the character of *Nadage* in the play of the "Exiles" at the Walnut-Street Theatre, in place of Mrs. Walcott, who is suffering from injuries received by an accident which occurred during the play on Wednesday evening. In one of the scenes in act 4, Mr. Shewell's ankle turned as he approached Mrs. Walcott, who held a poignard in her hand, and tripping, he fell against her, and the handle of the weapon was pressed against her in such a manner as to cause very serious injuries. Mrs. Walcott suffers great pain and is unable to move about. The doctors think she is internally injured.

WASHINGTON.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM INQUIRY.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE—TESTIMONY OF GEN. SHERMAN—STRONG DOCUMENTARY PROOF PRESENTED—JUDGE BLACK'S CONNECTION WITH THE CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The McGarrahan inquiry was resumed to-day by the Senate Committee on Public Lands. Most of the evidence submitted was documentary, going to establish the alleged falsification of the records of the United States District in the interest of the New-Idria Company, touching the appeal upon which the case was taken before the Supreme Court. Gen. Sherman was introduced as a witness, and testified to the character of Gomez, whom he knew in California at the time he was perfecting his title to the Panoche Grande property. Mr. Shaw, of McGarrahan's counsel, fully redeemed the pledge with which he concluded the proceedings before the committee last week, to demonstrate that the appeal of March 15, 1858, from the District Court of California, on which the United States Supreme Court took jurisdiction of the case and awarded its mandate confirming the Gomez grant, was duly taken. The proofs adduced in support of this appeal were: First, instructions in writing from the Attorney-General to the District Attorney to take appeals to the Supreme Court in every case where the grant was confirmed in the District Court; second, a communication from the counsel of the New-Idria Company to Attorney-General Black, dated March 20, 1858, advising him of that appeal; third, an official letter, dated Nov. 25, 1858, from Mr. Simms, the Clerk of the District Court, notifying Attorney-General Black of the appeal; fourth, a letter of Aug. 3, 1859, from Mr. Black to an interested party, recognizing the appeal; fifth, the declaration of District Judge Haight that all parties supposed that there had been an appeal; sixth, a letter from Mr. Black to District Attorney Getchell, June 26, 1858, requesting information as to what cases had been appealed, and Mr. Getchell's reply promising to furnish such information; seventh, evidence that the Clerk of the District Court was accustomed to certify at stated intervals all appeals; eighth, the Attorney-General's docket showing that the appeal in this and six other cases all appealed in one order had been duly taken and certified to the Attorney-General by the order of March 15, 1858.

These evidences of the appeal, when coupled with the Clerk's certificate to the transcript containing the appeal filed in the Supreme Court, and on which the court took jurisdiction of the case, were held to be conclusive, not only of the appeal, but of the fact that Attorney-General Black must have known that there was an appeal. Yet with such knowledge Mr. Black was charged with having formed a scheme with the counsel of the New-Idria Company to deny that there had been an appeal, and to apply to the Supreme Court to recall its mandate. The mandate had been filed in the District Court and an order entered thereon authorizing Mr. McGarrahan to "summarily eject the New-Idria Company from the mines and land, and to take possession of them. It was therefore of the utmost importance to the New-Idria Company to secure the recall of that mandate of the Supreme Court. But one way was open to accomplish that object, and that was to make it appear to the Supreme Court that the appeal from the District Court had never been taken, and consequently that the Supreme Court did not have jurisdiction to issue the mandate. To do this it was shown that a mass of ex parte affidavits and fabricated motions and orders were made and certified in the case by the Clerk of the District Court and by Mr. McGarrahan's counsel, who was charged with having betrayed him, under the supervision of the counsel of the New-Idria Company. E. L. Goold, whom Black had appointed special counsel of the Government for that purpose.

Mr. Shaw held that the false and fraudulent character of these affidavits is patent now in the light of the proofs exhibited, and must have been known so to be by Attorney-General Black, who filed them in the Supreme Court as the basis of a motion to recall the mandate. That motion prevailed. The mandate was recalled, and the court delivered a long and indignant opinion, which has given to Mr. McGarrahan's case the judicial condemnation as a case of fraud from which it has suffered. All the subsequent decisions of the court have been founded upon the statements of those affidavits, and thus the New Idria Company have been enabled to defeat Mr. McGarrahan in the courts by ex parte and false testimony and record.

One of the most singular illustrations of getting the cart before the horse occurs in the mode of reasoning adopted by the Supreme Court on deciding the motion to recall the mandate. The court says that there could not have been an appeal taken in the District Court March 15, 1858, because that court had allowed a motion for a new trial in the case July 7, 1858. The false record was made to show such a motion, and the Supreme Court was deceived into the belief that there was such a motion; but it turns out that a motion could not have been made, as it purports to have been, in open court or otherwise, as the court was at the time in vacation. This motion for a new trial runs all through the decisions of the Supreme Court, and is frequently referred to to prove that Mr. McGarrahan attempted an imposition upon the court and deceived it into awarding him the mandate on a transcript which did not show it.

The fact of the appeal and the fiction of the motion for the new trial being fully demonstrated, Mr. McGarrahan's counsel proceeded to give further evidence of Judge Black's misconduct. Some time after Mr. Black ceased to be Attorney-General he became special counsel of the Government in the case, and so far as this case was concerned became Attorney-General in everything except in name, and at the same time he was in the employ of the New-Idria Company, from whom he received $5,000 for his services. This was shown by a letter from Mr. Black himself to the Land Department, in which he declares himself special counsel of the United States in the case. A few days afterward he appeared in the Supreme Court as such counsel and argued the cause, and on its decision adverse to Mr. McGarrahan, he sent the following telegram to E. L. Goold, the counsel of the New-Idria Company at San Francisco:

> The Gomez title is as good as dead. I told you so. The court denied the motion to dismiss. I have drawn on you for $5,000 in gold coin, payable at sight, which you proceed to pay on payment of the motion to dismiss being denied. Attend to my draft without delay or mistake. J. S. BLACK.

The date had been torn off this telegram, and Mr. Black said, with some excitement, that the date had been torn off in order to give currency to the infamous lie that he had received the money while he was Attorney-General. Mr. Shaw said it was not pretended Mr. Black was actually Attorney-General at that time, but he was special counsel for the Government, and, so far as this case was concerned, was in fact Attorney-General, as he represented that officer.

Mr. McGarrahan's counsel offered a memorandum of agreement made May 12, 1865, between Candido Gutierres, a San Francisco lawyer, and William Neely Thompson, President of the New-Idria Company, in which the former agreed, for a stipulated sum of money and an interest in the mines, to furnish oral and documentary proof that would establish the invalidity of Mr. McGarrahan's claim. Mr. Shaw said he would prove that in pursuance of this compact false documents and perjured evidence were obtained, but the committee decided not to admit the document at this time. This closed Mr. McGarrahan's case for the present, and counsel for the company then introduced a number of Mr. McGarrahan's private letters, which were recognized and acknowledged by him and put in without being read. The case will be continued next week, when all the evidence will be submitted.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—There have been rumors for some time that an effort would be made to secure the removal of Ellis Spear, Commissioner of Patents. Definite charges have at last been drawn up, and are filed with Secretary Schurz. A patent attorney named Chesterman appears against him, the cause being unfavorable action in his cases by the Commissioner. The charge of incompetency is among the charges made. Mr. Spear has borne a good reputation as an officer, and it is not credible that he has acted dishonestly or fraudulently. He may have made mistakes, and there are some indications that, for whatever reason, his tenure of the office will be brief. He is a Maine man, and one of the stories is, he has the most important clerkships filled from that State.

AUDITORS TO BE ABOLISHED.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN AN EXISTING LAW—FOUR INSTEAD OF SIX AUDITORS—A LOWER GRADE OF SALARIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, as prepared by the Committee on Appropriations, proposes two or three excellent changes in the existing law. There are now six Auditors in the Treasury Department. The offices are some of them very small, the Fifth Auditor having less than a score of clerks under him. The Fourth Auditor examines the Navy Department accounts, and the Fifth Auditor the accounts of the State Department. The committee proposes to abolish both these small offices, and transfer their duties, so that there will be four Auditors instead of six. The Fourth Auditor is Stephen J. W. Tabor, and the Fifth Auditor ex-Congressman Ela, of New-Hampshire. It would be unfortunate for these gentlemen if the offices should be abolished, but they will hardly be able to demonstrate that the service would be benefited by retaining them. The other feature of the bill that deserves attention, is the establishment of a fifth and lower grade of clerkships at $1,000 a year. The lowest regular salaries, except the female clerks, is now $1,200. A large proportion of the clerks in the lower grades are doing work that private parties would pay for at the rate of $30 or $40 per month, and the proposed grade is sufficiently high. The mistake which the committee makes is the old one of introducing legislation into their bills, but that is now the only way to accomplish the purpose.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1878.

The President has signed the commission of Benjamin F. Simpson to be United States Marshal for Kansas.

The Treasury now holds $345,911,250 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $13,453,000 in bonds to secure public deposits. Bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $703,900. Bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $430,500.

The President has recognized the following Consuls: A. Norden, as Consul of the Netherlands, at Charleston; T. De Bruyn Kops, as Consul of the Netherlands, at Savannah; Bertrand Adone, as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway, at Galveston, Texas, and William Beecher, as Vice-Consul of Hayti, at New-London, Conn.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received in an envelope, postmarked Cincinnati, three $1,000 coupon bonds, accompanied by a memorandum indicating that this amount should be credited to the Treasurer of the United States. The bonds have been so thoroughly canceled that their serial numbers cannot be ascertained, which will temporarily delay their redemption as requested. Eventually the amount will be credited to the conscience fund.

The House Committee on Claims has just decided a rather curious case. A colored woman of Richmond, by the name of Sally Hardiman, states that by request of officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, she took care of poor colored people at her house during the years from 1865 to 1872; that she sometimes had as many as 100 a day at her house, and that she paid large sums for physicians and medicines for them. For this she asked Congress to grant her the sum of $3,000. The committee decide adversely. They say they have no doubt the claimant was actuated by the best of motives; but that if Congress were once to open the door to such claims as hers, there would be no end to them.

A circular issued from the Navy Department to-day provides that the working hours in the several Navy-yards and shore stations throughout the United States will be from March 21 to Sept. 21 from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., from Sept. 22 to March 20 from 7:40 A. M. to 4:30 P. M., with the usual intermission of one hour for dinner. The department will contract for the labor of mechanics, foremen, leading men, and laborers on the basis of eight hours a day. All workmen electing to labor 10 hours a day will receive a proportionate increase of their wages. The commandants will notify the men employed, or to be employed, of these conditions, and they are at liberty to continue or accept employment under them or not.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The committee of 13 appointed by the last Democratic House caucus, to consider and revise the Army Reorganization bill, have, it is said, completed their work, and the bill will be reported next week. The caucus which directed such revision was thinly attended. It is not supposed the bill, so radical and sweeping in its provisions, can pass the House. It is essentially the same as that heretofore proposed by Representative Banning, the Chairman of the committee, and which he proposes to make a party measure.

Leave of absence for five months, with permission to apply for an extension of seven months, is granted First Lieut. Lemuel A. Abbott, Sixth Cavalry. Capt. Alexander Mackenzie, Corps of Engineers, is ordered to temporarily relieve Major Godfrey Weitzel of the work under his charge during his absence on leave.

Commodore J. M. B. Clitz, is ordered to duty as Inspector of the Third Light-house District. Commander O. A. Batcheller is ordered to duty as Equipment Officer at the Navy-yard, Boston. Commander H. H. Baker to duty as Equipment Officer at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Surgeon Joseph G. Ayres to the Receiving-ship Colorado, at New-York. Chaplain S. D. Boorom and Sailmaker Robert L. Tatem, to the New-Hampshire, at Port Royal, S. C. Passed Assistant Engineer B. C. Gowing, to the Navy-yard, New-York. Assistant Engineer J. P. Mickley, to examination for promotion. Commodore A. C. Rhind is detached as Light-house Inspector of the Third District, and ordered to settle accounts. Surgeon Henry M. Wells, from the Receiving-ship Colorado, and placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Engineer A. V. Morley, from the Navy-yard, New-York, and ordered to the Alaska. Assistant Engineer F. J. Hoffman, from special duty at Chester, Penn, and ordered to the Plymouth.

OBITUARY.

HON. JOHN ALLISON.

Hon. John Allison, Register of the United States Treasury, died suddenly in Washington yesterday morning of apoplexy. On Friday night he retired in apparently good health. Between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning he awoke, drank a glass of water, and said he would lie in bed until breakfast was ready. His wife soon thereafter noticed that his face was strangely pale, and on drawing nearer discovered that he was dead. Mr. Allison was born in Pennsylvania on the 5th of August, 1812. He studied law, but never practiced it. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature for three years, and was a member of the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Congresses from that State, and was the Republican candidate for United States Senator when Mr. Wallace was elected. He was appointed Register in 1869.

The funeral of Mr. Allison will take place this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from his late residence in Washington. A short service will be held at the house, after which the remains will be escorted to the Baltimore and Potomac Depot for removal to his former home in Pennsylvania, where they will be interred.

The following gentlemen will act as pall-bearers at the funeral: Henry F. French, Assistant Secretary; F. J. W. Dobson, Fourth Auditor; Asa B. French, Second Auditor; John Jay Knox, Controller of the Currency; Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics; J. M. McGrew, Sixth Auditor; William P. Titcomb, Deputy Register, and Jacob B. Ela, Fifth Auditor. A meeting of the officers of the Treasury Department was held to-day, when Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint; Mr. McPherson, Chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving; Mr. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs; Mr. Hawley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Ela, Fifth Auditor, were appointed a committee to draft appropriate resolutions, which were afterward adopted.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, March 23.—The British steamer Abbotsford, Capt. Jones, from Liverpool for New-York, has put back to Greenock, having lost her propeller.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, March 23.—The schooner D. M. Smith, Capt. Savary, from St. John for Weymouth, with a general cargo, was totally wrecked near Petit Passage on Wednesday night last. The Captain and two men were drowned.

A GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT

DANIEL O'LEARY THE CHAMPION.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEST AT LONDON—SIX DAYS OF ENDURANCE—ENGLISH PLUCK AND AMERICAN ENERGY—520 MILES IN LESS THAN SIX DAYS—THE BEST TIME ON RECORD BEATEN.

LONDON, March 23.—Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, the American representative, has won the first prize in the great international pedestrian contest, at Agricultural Hall, in this city. Harry Vaughan, of Chester, England, retired at 7:38 o'clock this evening, after completing just 500 miles. O'Leary walked until 8:10 o'clock, at which time he had completed 520 miles and two laps over. He was then declared the winner of the champion belt and the first money, amid the wildest enthusiasm. The great pedestrian contest thus concluded was begun at Agricultural Hall at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 18th inst., and the special condition was that it should end at 10 o'clock to-night. The contestants were permitted to go as they pleased, that is to say, run, trot, walk, or whatever gait they might choose to adopt. The main question to be solved was that of endurance, and the object to be achieved was the getting over the most ground inside of the six days. In other words, the pedestrian accomplishing the greatest distance without assistance in the specified time was to be hailed as champion of the world, and to have intrusted to his keeping a belt of the value of $500, and to receive $2,500 prize money. The entries originally numbered 29, five of whom, however, were thrown out as unworthy of consideration as first-class pedestrians. The revised list included Harry Vaughan, of Chester; H. Brown, of Fulham; George Ide, of North Woolwich; W. Corkey, of London; James Bailey, of Sittingbourne; W. Barnett, of Leeds; Peter Crossland, of Sheffield; Thomas Easton Easthall, (amateur,) of Brighton; W. Gregory, of Hoxton; Joseph Groves, of Oeestry, Salop; John Hope, of Richmond, Yorkshire; W. Howes, of Haggerston; George Hael, of London; George Johnson, of Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire; S. R. Johnson, of Wrexham; W. Lewis, of Islington; C. C. Martyn, of Bristol; P. McCartney, of York; James McLeary, of Alexandra; G. Party, of Manchester; J. Smith, of York; W. Smith, of Paisley; W. H. Smythe, of Dublin, and Edward Payson Weston, of Litchfield, Conn. The name of Daniel O'Leary did not appear in this list, for the reason that a friend in London, to whom the entrance money had been forwarded, neglected to make the proper entry. That he was entitled to start was conceded, however, by Sir John Astley, Member of Parliament, the actual manager of the affair, and it is a remarkable fact that no sooner had this point been determined in O'Leary's favor than Mr. Edward Payson Weston was taken ill, and his name was dropped from the list. Weston has never been able to defeat Mr. O'Leary, and this fact may account for his sudden withdrawal from the competition. The English entries included the best pedestrians in that country. But as the time for the race nearly all of those named withdrew, and the only starters in the contest were Bailey, Brown, Corkey, Groves, Hazel, Ide, George Johnson, S. Johnson, Lewis, Martyn, McCartney, McLeary, O'Leary, and J. Smith.

From the first the interest taken in the contest was very great. Every day large crowds visited the hall to witness the struggle. As the week progressed the excitement increased, and peers and commoners were crowded together in great numbers. A large amount of money has certainly changed hands on the result, some estimates placing the amount at $500,000. Before the contest began Vaughan was the favorite, with O'Leary, Corkey, and Brown alternating for second choice. On the 20th the betting had changed somewhat, the odds being $125 to $75 against O'Leary; $125 to $50 against Vaughan; $125 to $35 against Corkey, and $100 to $20 against the others. Mr. Albert Smith, a Chicago sporting man, who accompanied O'Leary to this country, readily accepted the odds laid against his man, and has no doubt won a large sum of money. Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Carroll Livingstone, and William Stevenson, all of whom won on O'Leary when he beat Weston last year, are also among his supporters, and have a good understanding. Sir John Astley accepted the odds against Vaughan, and stood to win a large amount. Capt. Wyndham, Lord Fermery, and others of the nobility were also among the backers of Vaughan, and later on of Brown. By 7 o'clock P. M. of that day O'Leary was 12 miles ahead of Vaughan and 22 miles ahead of Corkey, who was the day before looked upon as the American's most dangerous opponent. The latter had become very much exhausted from his running tactics, and Brown also suffered from the same cause. On the first day O'Leary did some running, but lost ground by it. At 1 o'clock A. M. on the 21st O'Leary had completed 288 miles, Vaughan and Brown 270 each, Corkey 256, and Ide 230. The others had, so to speak, disappeared from view. On the 21st, at 8 o'clock, 15,000 persons were present, and the contest continued with renewed vigor. Some few of the book-makers raised their prices to $125 to $150 against O'Leary, but the most of them barred him out of the betting. At 7 o'clock in the evening O'Leary had gained three miles since the noon on Vaughan and five on Brown, in spite of their running. The telegraph board at this time announced: O'Leary, 353 miles; Vaughan, 339 miles; Brown, 317 miles. O'Leary had now been walking 91 hours, and had beaten the best time on record for that distance. In his great race with Weston in April last, in 9 hours he walked 350 miles. He was greatly cheered by the vast crowd for having accomplished the greatest feat of walking on record. A few Americans, who were privileged to occupy a reserved space near the judges' stand, were jubilant, and anxious to lay any odds that O'Leary would "win the cake." At midnight the telegraph board announced the following results: O'Leary, 374 miles; Vaughan, 360 miles; Brown, 338 miles; Ide, 293 miles; Smith, 287 miles; Corkey, 276 miles.

By 7 o'clock yesterday evening the contest had become virtually a match between O'Leary and Vaughan, the other competitors being hopelessly behind. The two leaders maintained a steady average of about four miles an hour. O'Leary walked exclusively, while Vaughan trotted occasionally, thus slightly reducing the distance between them, but as often the advantage was scored by O'Leary in walking. At this time O'Leary had scored 457 miles, Vaughan 441, Brown 415½, Ide 352, Smith 340, Corkey 302. Vaughan looked fresher than O'Leary, but his feet were very sore, and were swathed in cotton wool. He also suffered somewhat in the knee, but much less than did O'Leary. This completed five days, and is the best walking on record for that time.

To-day, the last of the contest, was the most exciting of the week. O'Leary returned to the track at 3 o'clock this morning. Vaughan had previously reappeared. He has not taken a long rest since the beginning. At 6 o'clock this morning O'Leary had walked 408 miles, Vaughan 450, and Brown 423. At 8 o'clock A. M. the scores of these three competitors were respectively 475, 456, and 430 miles, and at 11 o'clock, 487, 465, and 438 miles. At this time Vaughan appeared fresh, and was walking in excellent form. O'Leary was lame, and both feet were sore, but he took up a steady pace, though evidently reserving his strength.

At 12:12 o'clock this afternoon O'Leary's score was 490 miles, Vaughan's, 468; Brown's, 443, and Ide's, 381. All the contestants in the match were on the track at that hour, but were tailed out at immense intervals from the leaders. O'Leary was much distressed, but walked steadily. Vaughan did some running, but at 1 o'clock was resting. O'Leary completed his 497th mile at 2 o'clock. At the same hour Vaughan had walked 473 miles, and Brown 447. O'Leary's 497th mile was walked in 17 minutes and 40 seconds, and Vaughan's 473d mile in 16 minutes. An hour later O'Leary had traveled 501 miles, Vaughan 478, and Brown 452. The time occupied by O'Leary in completing his 501st mile was 15 minutes. Vaughan walked his 478th mile in 13 minutes. At 4 o'clock the score stood as follows: O'Leary, 505 miles; Vaughan, 483, and Brown, 458. O'Leary walked his 505th mile in 14 minutes and 52 seconds.

At 5 o'clock O'Leary had finished 508 miles, Vaughan 487, and Brown 463. O'Leary's 508th mile was walked in 16 minutes and 58 seconds, and Vaughan's 497th mile in 13 minutes and 10 seconds. At 6 o'clock O'Leary's score was 512 miles. At the same hour Vaughan had completed 493, and Brown 468 miles. At 7 o'clock the scores were reported as follows: O'Leary, 516 miles; Vaughan, 497 miles, and Brown, 472 miles.

At this hour the attendance was not less than 15,000. During the afternoon the vast hall was crowded, but most of the spectators went home to supper. O'Leary was loudly cheered by those present, especially by the Irish members of Parliament who were in attendance, accompanied by ladies. As the band played American airs it inspired the American representative, and he put on spurt after spurt, amid cheers that shook the building. The end of the contest was near at hand, for, half an hour later, Vaughan, knowing that it was simply impossible for him to win, gave up and retired from the track, having completed just 500 miles. The closing scenes were quite exciting. O'Leary continued his walk until 8:10 o'clock, when he was stopped by Sir John Astley and declared to be the champion pedestrian of the world. Vaughan receives $500, and Brown, who walked 477 miles, receives $250.

METHODIST CONFLICT IN TRENTON.

A CONGREGATION DISSATISFIED WITH A NEWLY-APPOINTED PASTOR—THE DOORS OF THE CHURCH TO BE CLOSED AGAINST HIM TO-DAY—THREATS OF SEPARATING FROM THE CONFERENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, March 23, 1878.

A serious trouble has arisen between the Clinton-Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of this city and the newly-appointed Pastor, Rev. W. B. Pearne, who, three years ago, was the Pastor of the State-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the largest and most aristocratic congregation in Trenton. The Clinton-Avenue Church is of recent organization

the army was fully capable of accomplishing any task which the honor and interest of the country required at its hands. Capt. Burnaby said some clever things about the war, and Mr. Hepworth Dixon paid Sala the graceful compliment of describing him as "The Reubens of the Pen." During the evening among the anecdotes which were told over the wine were the following:

A STORY OF THE WAR.

The facts were understood to be verified by Capt. Burnaby himself, whose *Ride to Khiva* is a romance which is being translated into many languages. Capt. Burnaby was with Suleiman Pasha's army in the war just ended. The Russian military authorities offered a large reward for his head, or to put it more diplomatically, "for evidence of his death." During the Turkish retreat, Capt. Burnaby, with the reckless courage which is characteristic of his whole life, responded to the Russian attentions and inquiries by leaving notes scribbled on the walls of the houses in which he had rested. His messages were addressed to the commandant of the pursuing army. There was nothing insolent in his notes. They would contain advice as to the places in the villages and towns where the best wine was to be found, and in other ways the English officer, with a grim courtesy, helped to contribute to the personal comfort of the Russian military authorities who thirsted for his blood. The knowledge that the hero of *The Ride to Khiva* was attached to Suleiman's retreating troops gave an added zest to the pursuit, and more than once Capt. Burnaby had serious evidence of their desire to take him. His polite notes were written in the Russian language and duly signed by the author. No wonder the Muscovite Generals wanted him, for it was he who bore testimony to Gen. Kaufmann's dealings with the Yomuds—"men, women, and children at the breast were slain with ruthless barbarity; houses with bed-ridden inmates were given to the fiery element; women—aye and prattling babes—were burned alive amid the flames. Hell was let loose in Turkistan."

SOCIETY AND THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

It is thought here that Suleiman Pasha is in a fair way to lose his life, and all because "he would talk." He tried to get up a revolt against the Sultan, and went about telling people that Midhat Pasha was on board the British fleet ready to head the rebellion. The Czar, it is said, among other things, demanded the deposition of the Greek Patriarch at Constantinople, the report of which has greatly irritated the Greek Government. The Patriotic Party say they don't propose to interfere with the peace-at-any-price demonstration fixed for Sunday next, the previous illustration of the opinion of London and England being sufficient for all reasonable purposes. Mr. Charles Reade fought against a private bill in Parliament which proposed to remove his and some other houses at Knightsbridge to improve the park. He wrote letters in the *Telegraph*, and dated them from "Naboth's Vineyard." I called on him yesterday, and found that he had had this new title for his old house painted upon the garden wall. Mrs. Moncton, an amateur actress gave a grand fancy dress ball at her house in Wimpole-street. Prince Edward, of Saxe Weimar, is to be the new Governor of Malta. The "Celebrated Cases," at Adelphi, is to include in its casts a good many clever but elderly ladies, including Mrs. Arthur Stirling and Miss Moodie. Mrs. Billington and Miss Lydia Foote have also been engaged. The leading male part has been offered to Herr Bandmann. Mr. Gilbert is re-writing "Ne'er-Do-Well." "Diplomacy" is one of the most notable successes of modern times. Mr. Clement Scott is to do the English version of "The Little Duke." "Jane Shore" still crowds the Princess'. It is said that one of the great features of the Paris Exhibition will be a cascade of water, which will fall from the Trocadero, having behind it a path so that the Champ de Mars can be seen through a vast curtain of water. The Archduchess Heinrich of Austria was formerly an actress. The Emperor has created her a Baroness. It has been suggested that when Gilbert has reconstructed his "Ne'r-do-well" he should call it "The Altered Man." The other night a party of Turks, with a dragoman and interpreter, went to the Globe Theatre. Great attention was paid to them, and Mr. Toole was as funny as he could be. When the distinguished strangers had departed the hoax was explained; they were members of a minor club called The Crichton, and May, the costumier, had furnished the dresses. A small joke for an American actress, from the pen of a professor of *mots*—"Lotta is fond of diamonds, and has a Lotta them." Mr. Palgrave Simpson is not pleased that Mrs. Bateman has fixed the first night of "Louis XI." on the same night of his new play, "The Scar on the Wrist," at the St. James'. The publisher of the Whitehall *Review* has been pronounced guilty of a criminal libel. Sentence is deferred. The *Sporting Times* is committed for libeling Mr. Joseph Moses Levi, one of the principal proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*. Somebody will have to shoot somebody instead of sueing somebody for libel, and then there will be a lull in journalistic personalities. Three months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant won't hurt, especially if the defendant is not the man who committed the offense. To some men 19 weeks, with nothing to do but read and smoke, would be "a lovely holiday," as *Sloppy* says in "The Lancashire Lass." Mr. Gilbert says he is willing to return to Mr. Sothern the $5,000 which that deserving actor paid for "Ne'er do-well," and never played. Mr. Sothern is therefore £1,000 better off than he expected, if he chooses. He has a good many unacted plays in his possession, works which he has purchased at odd times. Cannot he get some other London manager to try them for him? The Kendalls pay $300 a week for the provincial right of "Diplomacy." The Chatterton benefit at Drury Lane has proved a great success. Chatterton makes an honest boast. He has kept the national house open longer than any manager since Garrick, and no artist has ever left his treasury without being paid. Mr. G. W. Moore, of the Moore & Burgess Minstrels, St. James' Hall, realized $3,000. It is an unusual event and is followed by a supper, which is always largely attended by professional people. In one of Mr. Moore's characteristic speeches, in proposing his own health, he boasted, (and he said "it was something for a fellow who blacked his face" to be able to do so) that the Princess of Wales and her children had attended his "show" that day, and that Lord Lorcesudonborough had sent him a diamond pin with an emerald in it. After toasting himself, Mr. Moore proposed "the Health of His Family," coupled with the name of his son-in-law, Mr. Fred. Vokes. Mrs. John Wood acknowledged the toast of "The Professional Element and Gentlemen Present." Shortly afterward Mr. Moore, again mounting the supper table, declared that he had never looked upon a more magnificent array of beauty in his life. "Champagne," he exclaimed, "is very dear in this hotel; but after the benefit I have had to-day you may drink as much as you like." They did, and the company danced until daylight.

THE WORKING MEN'S LYCEUM.

The organization recently formed in this City under the title of "The Working Man's Lyceum of the City of New-York" held its first annual meeting last night in the Bond-Street Bank Building. The chief aim of this organization is the elevation of the working classes by composing one grand union of the different trades, which by mutual intercourse would tend so individual improvement. This body believes that in union alone there is strength, and that higher and more general education is the sole means of securing a gradual triumph in the working man's struggle for equality. Their ultimate object embraces the erection of a mechanics' institute, in which all societies of working men may meet for social intercourse and mutual improvement, and which will be "a centre from which beneficent influence may radiate in every direction." The meeting was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock. Mr. Watson presiding. A report submitted by the Provisional Committee on Organization, giving a synopsis of the history of the Lyceum since its inception, was read and adopted. The report from the Library Committee stated that the number of books on the shelves aggregated 530 volumes, and recommended that literary exercises form a part of the order of business at every meeting. The meeting then proceeded to election of officers. They are as follows: Recording Secretary, John J. Wheeler; Treasurer, Andrew Swinton; Trustees, Messrs. Frankenheimer, Kaufman, and Keane; Executive Committee, Messrs. Lord, Frankenheimer, Brennan, Robertson, Nielson, McLaughlin, Gardner, Keane, Swinton, Watson, Rhing, Kollman, Allen, Washburne, and Laing. Library Committee—Messrs. Rosenblatt, Reif, Wolf, Price, Reed, Wheeler, Wilkinson, Kinaire, MacDonald, D'Arcy, Mattison, McLaughlin, Neal, Sullivan, and Lindsay. Committee on Admissions—Messrs. Gardner, Lindsay, Brennan, Simpson, Williams, D'Arcy, Mattison, Price, MacDonald, Parton, Robertson, Ferguson, Rhing, and Lindsay.

THE COLLIERY MURDERERS.

FOUR MORE EXECUTIONS THIS WEEK.

THE ASSASSINATION OF REA AND POWELL—JUSTICE AVENGED AFTER TEN YEARS—HISTORY OF THE MOLLIE MAGUIRES TO BE HANGED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, March 23.—During the present week four men, all members of the Mollie Maguire Society, are to be hanged in Pennsylvania. Patrick Hester, Patrick Tully, and Peter McHugh will be executed at Bloomsburg, Columbia County, on Monday, for the murder of Alexander W. Rea in 1868. On Thursday, March 28, Thomas F. Fisher will be hanged at Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, for the murder of Morgan Powell in 1871. The men to be executed on Monday will be the third batch of members of their infamous society to incur the extreme penalty of the law, six having been hanged at Pottsville and four at Mauch Chunk on the same day, June 21, last year.

Patrick Hester bore the title "King of the Mollies" for years, and it was at his bidding that Alexander W. Rea, one of his best friends, was murdered beside the highway by the members of Hester's band. Rea was a mining superintendent, living in Centralia, Columbia County, Penn., and was accustomed to carry large sums of money monthly to the mines to pay off the men employed there, a custom with which Hester was well acquainted. On the 16th of October, 1868, Patrick Hester, Patrick Tully, and Peter McHugh, the three men now under sentence for the murder; James Bradley, now a fugitive from justice, Jack Dalton, now dead; William Muldowney, Ned Skiffington, Brian Campbell, all fugitives, and Daniel Kelly or Manus Kull, a Mollie Maguire tramp, who furnished the principal evidence against his associates, met at the drinking saloon of Thomas Donohue, in Ashland, about two miles from Rea's home at Centralia. All were Mollie Maguires. McHugh was County Delegate of Northumberland County. Hester was Body-master of the Locust Dale Division, and all the others belonged to his lodge. The next day (Saturday) was the usual monthly payday at the collieries, and Hester revealed a plan for robbing Rea as he drove by a lonely road from his home to the mines. He said Rea would have $18,000 or $19,000 with him, and they could get the money to divide among themselves "if the job was done clean." Roger Lafferty, the bartender, went out and bought some ammunition, with which he loaded their pistols. The party spent the night in the saloon drinking, and early in the morning repaired to the selected ambush, a piece of woods near a wayside fountain called the water-barrel, on the road between Rea's home and the mines. Hester and Skiffington, however, did not go with them, but made themselves conspicuous elsewhere, that each might be able to prove an alibi if that day's work should ever bring them into court. The rest posted themselves at a convenient point, and placed Dalton by the roadside to announce Rea's coming, as he was the only member of the gang that knew Rea by sight. He was to signal the rest by raising his hat. One or two wagons drove by, and the occupants afterward testified to having seen a man come out of the woods at that point, look at them, and go back again. At last the rumble of an approaching buggy was heard, and Dalton stepped out and raised his hat, when his companions walked into the road before and behind the carriage, to prevent flight or retreat. Rea was alone. He was ordered to get down and deliver, and did so, handing his watch and pocket-book to Kelly without saying a word. The man's silence and the mute appeal of his action shook the ruffian's resolution, and he turned to McHugh, who stood beside him, saying, "What shall we do with this man?" McHugh replied, "I don't want to be hunted around the world by any living man," and with the words he and Kelly fired simultaneously, the balls striking Rea in the head. Rea then ran into the bushes beside the road, pursued by the gang, firing as they went. He fell on his face, and Tully, stepping close to him, fired the last shot behind his ear. They left him lying there, led the horse and buggy into the woods that they might not attract attention, and retired to divide the spoil; but they were bitterly disappointed at finding that instead of the rich booty they had expected they had secured only a gold watch and about $60 in money. The men at the colliery had been paid the day before. They divided what they had, and subsequently offered a share to Hester, who contemptuously rejected it.

Rea was not missed until evening, when his horse brought the buggy home alone. The people of Centralia, by whom he was greatly respected, then turned out to look for him, and about daylight next morning came upon his dead body lying as he fell, with six wounds, three of them fatal. Large rewards were offered for the arrest of the assassins. Patrick Hester, Thomas Donohue, John Duffy, and Michael Prior were arrested soon afterward and taken to Bloomsburg, where, as they elected to be tried separately, Donohue was placed on trial in the following February, and acquitted, and the Commonwealth abandoned the case against the others. In November, 1876, Hester, Tully, McHugh, and Michael Graham were arrested for the murder of Rea; but Graham, who was accused of being an accessary after the fact, was discharged under the statute of limitations. The others were tried together, and were found guilty of murder in the first degree on the 26th of February, 1877. The Supreme Court declined to reverse the action of the court below, and the Board of Pardons decided to take no action. Notorious as Hester was, and bad as his record was admitted to be, it is said the petition for his pardon bore no less than 2,500 signatures, nine-tenths of them, however, being Irish names. Governor Hartranft refused to grant Executive clemency for him was his plea of "not guilty," but in anticipation that that would be overruled, a secondary plea was that justice is not vindictive, and should be satisfied with the death of two men, sparing the third, who, of course, should be Patrick Hester. The Board of Pardons reserved its decision until last Tuesday, when it announced that it would not interfere with the course of the law. Since that time the condemned men have been preparing for the execution which all but Hester now recognize as inevitable. He still clings to a vague hope of pardon, and it is said that his wife in company with one of his counsel visited Harrisburg last week to ask Gov. Hartranft for a conditional pardon or reprieve, to be taken by his private Secretary to Bloomsburg, and read as the scene of execution in case Tully or McHugh makes a confession on the gallows exculpating Hester, a proceeding which they seem to expect, but which McHugh, at least, indignantly disclaims.

A sketch of Patrick Hester's character and career was published in THE TIMES a few weeks ago, and it is not necessary to repeat it here. The character of a selfish, calculating villain there described to him appears in all his efforts to evade justice to the last. He ignores his companions save as a reliance for his own escape, and asks that they may be executed first, in the hope that they will be loyal enough to perjure themselves in death that he may have longer life. In appearance he is a heavy-bodied, bad-faced Irishman. He is about 48 or 50 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, round-shouldered, and weighs at least 250 pounds. McHugh and Tully are simply Irish miners, and were all unknown to fame before their arrest and trial. They were merely the tools of Hester. Tully, who is 24 years of age, made an ingenious and almost successful attempt to escape from jail by cutting through the floor of his cell and burrowing under the shallow foundation of the prison, but was detected and foiled in the very act. Since his death-warrant was received he has been by far the most pious of the three, and spends much of his time in prayer, an exercise to which the others give but little attention, and that apparently only forced upon them voluntary. In their execution on Monday the gallows on which the Mauch Chunk Mollies were hanged last June will be used, having been borrowed for the occasion by the Commissioners of Columbia County under promise to return it in good order in time for the execution of Fisher next Thursday. Sheriff Raudenbush, of Carbon County, and Shinn, of Northumberland, are expected to be present and assist Sheriff Hoffman, of Columbia.

Thomas P. Fisher, who is to be hanged at Mauch Chunk next Thursday, was a notorious "rough," and has a very bad reputation in the western portion of Carbon County, where he has lived for a number of years. He was County Delegate of the Mollie Maguires at the time of Powell's assassination, and in his official capacity took charge of the swindle for the instance of Alexander Campbell, (hanged at Mauch Chunk last June for the murder of John P. Jones,) as Campbell had a grudge against Powell, who had a very bad reputation in the eastern portion of County Donegal, Ireland, and was born in 1837. In 1849 he came to this country with his parents, who settled at Summit Hill, Carbon County, and at or near that place Fisher has spent all the years of his life, save that he has not passed in prison. He was a miner, and a leader of the most lawless element of that class. In 1863 he and one Michael Campbell were sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for an assault and battery with intent to kill, arising out of a bar-room fight which they had instigated. They had secured able counsel, however, who detected a flaw in the proceedings against them, by virtue of which they were granted a new trial, and though they were convicted again, escaped with a light sentence, having been imprisoned less than a year in all. Powell, Fisher's namesake, the principal witness against him, however, was clear and convincing, and there was no doubt of his guilt. Fisher's death was fixed for Feb. 26, but four days before that time James Sweeny, in whose hotel the murderers met, made an affidavit that Fisher was continuously in his bar-room during the time of Powell's murder. If this affidavit was true, the evidence relating to Fisher's accompanying the party, placing them in ambush, and looking for Powell must have been false and his conviction unjust. Gov. Hartranft respited him for one month, in order that the new evidence might be investigated; but a few days afterward Sweeny publicly denied the material part of his affidavit, said the word "continuously" had been inserted without his knowledge by the attorney who drew up the document, and refused to make any further effort in Fisher's behalf. The attempt to save the latter's neck was then abandoned, and he will be hanged at the expiration of his reprieve.

A DARING ROBBERY IN BROOKLYN.

THE BOOK-KEEPER OF THE PLANT MILLS KNOCKED DOWN IN THE STREET AND ROBBED OF $3,500—A FRUITLESS CHASE AFTER THE HIGHWAYMEN.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Capt. Leavy, of the Third Brooklyn Precinct, while walking on Degraw-street, saw a wagon containing five men being driven rapidly across Degraw and along Hoyt-street. When he reached the corner of Hoyt-street the Captain saw a crowd of citizens running as if in pursuit of the vehicle. Thinking that the wagon had run over somebody, and that the men in it were trying to escape, Leavy at once started in pursuit. As he ran he raised the cry of "stop thief," and endeavored to arouse the attention of people ahead of the wagon. Continuing along Hoyt-street to Warren, the fugitives drove a block through the latter street and then turning into Nevins-street proceeded in the direction of Fulton-avenue. At the latter thoroughfare Capt. Leavy, who is one of the best runners on the Police force, was obliged to give up the chase. He had run more than a mile at the top of his speed, keeping a fast trotting horse in sight for that distance. Going at once to Police Head-quarters, the Captain caused a general alarm to be sent out, giving a description of the men and the wagon. A few minutes later, two employes of the Planet Mills Manufacturing Company called on Superintendent Campbell and informed him that Warren Lane, the book-keeper of the concern, had been knocked down near the mills and robbed of a satchel containing $3,500, by two men who had escaped in a plumber's wagon.

Lane and another employe of the firm, named McGinness, went to New-York, as they were in the habit of doing every Saturday, to draw money from the Corn Exchange Bank, with which to pay off the men. They drew $4,000, of which Lane carried $3,500 in a bag; $500 in bills McGinness carried in an inside coat pocket. After crossing the Hamilton-Avenue Ferry, both men took a Sackett-street car on the Brooklyn side, and rode to the corner of Hoyt-street, where they got off. The factory is situated between Hoyt and Bond streets, on President-street, two blocks from Sackett-street. Lane and his companion had got within half a block of President-street, when the former was suddenly knocked down by a powerful blow in the mouth from the fist of one of two men who came from the direction of President-street. The man who struck Lane the blow seized the satchel containing the money, and while the book-keeper's assailant grasped McGinness and prevented him from giving any aid to Lane. The assault and robbery were committed within a few seconds. Lane recovered himself in time to see the money before the latter fell to the ground. Dashing McGinness aside, both men ran to the corner of Hoyt and Union streets, where a plumber's wagon, in charge of two men was in waiting. The four men were in the wagon and driven away before those who had witnessed the assault had recovered from their astonishment. As for Lane, he was so stunned and confused by the blow, that although he recovered his feet he could not give chase. He had a loaded revolver in his pocket, but the highwaymen were far beyond pistol-shot before he thought of using it.

Accurate descriptions of the men who committed the robbery were furnished by McGinness and some citizens who witnessed the attack from a distance. The robbers were both stout men, and about 40 years of age. The man who struck Lane was 6 feet in, had a very large nose, and wore black whiskers. The other was about 5 feet 5 inches in height, had heavy black side-whiskers, and wore a blue cotton jumper. One of the men who waited near the wagon in Union-street is described as about 5 feet 8 inches high, and 35 years of age. He wore a slight, dark mustache and small side-whiskers. All the men had their faces stained brown, and were dressed in the garb of laborers. Of the fourth man no description was obtained. The body of the wagon was painted a bright red, and the horse attached to it was of a light-brown color. All the fugitives have been closely watched since the robbery. The Police are hard at work on the case, and expect to arrest the thieves within a day or two.

Mr. Lane last evening contradicted in several particulars the story told by the Police. He was attacked from behind, he says, by three men, one of whom hit him on the head with a bag filled with shot. He struggled to his feet after receiving the first blow from the but end of a pistol, which cut his lip. He regained his feet in time to join in the fruitless chase of the fugitives, following them behind Capt. Leavy as far as Hoyt-street. Mr. Lane believes he was followed from New-York by the highwaymen, who signaled to the man in the wagon on Union-street to be ready for a start just before the attack was made. They were driven to the scene of the robbery, and the highwaymen jumped in as soon as they had disengaged themselves from the struggle with Lane and McGinness. The Police think they know one of the men, and will effect his capture in a short time.

THE RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

The several clubs whose teams were competitors in the *Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun* rifle tournament at Conlin's Gallery during the past week, met at the Sturtevant House last night for the purpose of receiving the prizes they had won. Mr. George S. Schermerhorn, Jr., Secretary of the National Rifle Association, presided, and Mr. H. Meeker was chosen Secretary. The result of the tournament was read, giving the clubs and their scores as follows: Zettler Club, 434; New-York, 433; Hellwig, 442; Scottish-American, 437; Newark, 428; Soppenfeldt, 427; Centennial, 423; Irish-American, 420; Yorkville, 419. When the contest closed, the Hellwig team held second place, but a subsequent examination of the targets showed that Mr. Wedman had a miss where he had been credited with a "bull's-eye," and this reduced the aggregate score of the team by five points. The first prize, which was a gold badge, was presented by Mr. T. G. Banks, the referee, to the Zettler team. The second prize, also a gold badge, was presented to the New-York team by Mr. Barnet Phillips; Major Henry Fulton presented the third prize, a small silver cup, to the Hellwig team, and the fourth and fifth prizes were awarded to the Scottish-American and Newark Rifle Clubs by Mr. Peyton and Mr. Phillips. The makers of the highest scores in the remaining matches each received a "20 shilling" gold piece from Mr. J. S. Conlin, as a memento of the occasion.

QUEBEC, Ontario, March 23.—The Legislature was dissolved by proclamation this morning. Writs for new elections issue to-day. Nominations take place on the 24th of April. The House meets June 1.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE POLICE ATHLETIC CLUB.

ORDERED TO BE DISSOLVED BY THE COMMISSIONERS—THE FIGHT ON FRIDAY TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The troubles in the Police Athletic Club growing out of alleged financial irregularities, and which culminated on Friday in the disgraceful street-fight in front of the gymnasium, were yesterday the subject of discussion at a special meeting of the Board of Police, and measures were taken to disband the club, which was organized under very favorable auspices nearly a year ago. All the Commissioners were present, and the following resolution received their assent:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be and is hereby directed to issue the necessary order to abolish and dissever any connection existing between the Police Department and the "Municipal Police Athletic Club," and that no member of the Police force be permitted to be a member of said club after the 31st day of March, 1878.

A copy of this resolution was immediately sent to Superintendent Walling. Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, the President of the club, was summoned by telegraph to the Central Office, and a copy of the resolution was served upon him. He will immediately take the necessary measures to dissolve the club and dispose of its property. There is at present in the hands of Capt. Murphy, the Treasurer of the Club, about $2,000, and the club owns all the fittings and apparatus in the gymnasium, besides a collection of valuable books, which had been donated to the club as a nucleus for a library. The lease of the gymnasium expires on the 1st of May, and the club will be compelled to pay rent up to that date.

Detectives Adams, Rogers, and Muldoon, who were engaged in the fight, appeared at the Central Office yesterday, and each made a complaint of assault against the other participants in the affair. The participants in the brawl, and the whole matter was referred to Inspector Murray for investigation. Detective Adams denied the statement made by Muldoon that he used a slung-shot during the fracas, but admitted that he used his "billy," a short ebony baton, to defend himself when attacked by Muldoon, who is a much larger and heavier man than he is. Detective Rogers said that he took no part in the affray, except to separate the contestants, and used no violence except what was necessary to defend himself when attacked. No official report of the fracas has been made to Head-quarters by Capt. Murphy, in whose precinct it occurred, as the policeman on post in Thirty-fourth-street at the time the fight took place will be called to account for not having stopped the row and arrested the brawlers.

THE STATEN ISLAND OYSTER CASES.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE JUDGE DYKMAN, AT WHITE PLAINS—THE PRISONERS AND OTHER INTERESTED PERSONS IN COURT.

The writs of habeas corpus and certiorari in the matter of the Staten Island oyster war were returned and argued before Judge Dykman, of the Supreme Court, at White Plains, yesterday. Sheriff Brown, of Richmond County, returned the writ of habeas corpus with the following prisoners: George Hoffman, or David Mody, William H. Post, John H. Leonard, George Rustell, and George Williams. These men were imprisoned, with others, and also fined $25 each, by Justice of the Peace Halle, of Huguenot, for violation of the statute of 1866 for the protection of oysters in Prince's Bay, the prohibition being that planted oysters shall not be removed without the permission of the owner. The terms of imprisonment ranged from 20 to 60 days. The time of the 20-day man has expired. The seventh man is colored, and as he has not been included in the criminal arraignments as to the others, who were brought upon the writ yesterday, he fancies that he is slighted because of his color. Capt. Sibbet, of the oyster sloop Ann Amelia, one of the five oyster vessels attached by the process of Justice Halle, was present, and also other Captains of the attached vessels, who are detained in Prince's Bay, and were to be sold under the attachment, but are saved from sale by a stay from Judge Dykman, pending the appeals on the writs.

Mr. Samuel Mason appeared for the prisoners and the vessel-owners, being employed by the Keyport Oyster Association. Tompkins Westervelt, Judge of Richmond County, appeared in opposition. The habeas corpus matter was first taken up, and the constitutional question argued, Mr. Marsh holding that navigable waters were free, and had been from ancient times, for fishing, &c., and that the same view applied to shell-fish. Judge Westervelt answered that by the law of 1866 the people had declared that certain property put on their lands under water should not be removed except by the owner's permission, and affixed a penalty for infringing this beneficial law. At the conclusion of the argument the prisoners were remanded. Then the writ of certiorari was considered, and again the question of constitutionality was argued, and at considerable length, the only thing as to the validity of the attachment of the vessels for the penalties. Mr. Marsh cited the case of the steamer Josephine, to show that the attachment was a proceeding in rem, that could only be processed with in an Admiralty court, and therefore was not a matter for a State court. Judge Westervelt answered that in the steamer Josephine matter the question was of a claim for articles on a vessel that had always been subject to admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and not for a penalty. Judge Dykman took the papers and reserved his decision.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The creditors of William O. Kinzey, dealer in fancy goods, at No. 767 Broadway, met yesterday at the office of Register Ketchum, and confirmed the composition of 30 cents on the dollar.

Opposition has been made by the creditors of Tate & Osborne, dealers in stone, at Ninety-first-street and Avenue A, to their discharge from bankruptcy before Register Fitch, and the bankrupts will be examined.

Action on the application of Alexander McC. Stetson and Prince R. Stetson, formerly proprietors of the Astor House, for their discharge from bankruptcy, before Register Fitch, has been adjourned for two weeks owing to important papers.

Composition proceedings have been commenced before Register Dwight, by Cammeyer & Nason, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, at No. 84 Warren-street, for a settlement at 40 cents on the dollar, the liabilities being $169,000. The first meeting of creditors to consider the offer is set down for April 5.

Trimm & Sumner, dealers in poultry at Washington Market, have been adjudicated bankrupts on motion of Mr. Albert C. Aubrey. They owe $16,000, and have nominal assets of $25,000. The case has been referred to the Register Cunningham, of Brooklyn, who has called a meeting of creditors for April 20. The largest creditors are J. J. Smith, $3,000; Meister & Trimm, $2,700; B. H. Browning, $1,805.

The creditors of L. Blumgart & Co., woolen importers, at Nos. 47 and 49 White-street, met yesterday before Register Little. Mr. Frederick Lewis, the Assignee, submitted a statement showing liabilities of $272,650. Mr. Thomas W. Harris gave notice of appearance for a number of foreign creditors, whose claims aggregate over $50,000. A resolution was passed accepting and confirming a composition of 12½ cents on the dollar cash.

A new phase in the bankruptcy proceedings of the firm of John F. Henry, Curran & Co. was developed yesterday. Register Little issued a warrant for the selection of an Assignee in Bankruptcy, and called a meeting of creditors, to be held on April 9, to elect a suitable person. More than 200 claims, aggregating over $500,000, have been proved, to be submitted at the composition meeting on Monday. They include the claims of 18 banks for about $300,000. Among the claims thus far filed before Register Little are the following: Demas Barnes, $1,014; A. L. Scoville & Co., of 1795; A. W. Tenney, $2,589; Powers & Weightman, $89 65 and $15,573; Chains from this to Robbins, $214; J. C. Ayer & Co., $1,694; R. P. Hall & Co., $13,738; Giles & Co., $1,767; Shetucket National Bank of Norwich, Conn., $10,002; Merchants' National Bank of Norwich, $2,518; Kidder & Lamson, $2,361. John L. Thompson & Co., $1,889; Metropolitan Medicine Company, $2,987; A. T. Sackett, $1,500; Charles E. Baker, $1,363; Dix & Morris, $6512; A. T. Holmbold, $1,363; John Wyeth & Brother, $1,342; Scherer & Lilienthal, $934; Pond's Extract Company, $420; Jeremiah Curtis & Sons, $900; J. T. Brant & Son, $6800; O. Phelps Brown, $223; Tilden & Co., $271; Winchester Company, $517; Reed & Co., $7,791; C. Lunderman, $1,500; Hartford National Bank, $3,862; Hamilton National Bank of Boston, $5,814; A. C. Shellenberger, $935; Hall, Pancoast & Co., $708; Dunnan Dick, $369; Laurian & Kemp, $471; L. W. Warren & Co., $414; Henry Haydock, $896. The examination yesterday was adjourned before Register Little until Tuesday, when Mr. E. G. Beel, the Assignee of Dunning, the note-broker, will be examined.

RUINED ROMAN CITIES.

The eighth in the second division of the Cooper Union free lectures for the people was delivered last night in the great hall by Prof. W. H. Goodyear, of this City, who had selected for his subject the "Ruined Roman Cities East of the Jordan." The hall was pretty well filled, containing, probably, about 1,500 persons, the majority of them being plainly dressed. The lecturer opened his discourse with a brief historical survey of the period of the Roman supremacy in Asia Minor, and a general description of the institutions they founded there, which endured until the destruction of the Roman power by the Mohammedan races. As the policy of Rome in respect to conquered provinces was based upon the enlightened theory of introducing the elements of Roman civilization and law, and the assimilation of the most advanced municipal type to the leading ideas of Roman life, she consequently founded colonies, erected cities, and developed the resources of subjugated territory, instead of desolating it and decimating its inhabitants. The destruction of Jerusalem, so often quoted as an evidence of Roman vengefulness, was, indeed, a political necessity, resulting from the fierce zealotry and fanatic resistance of the Jews. The Roman supremacy in Syria thus resulted in rebuilding and re-habilitating the ancient commercial centres of Syria, as the splendid remains of her handiwork east of the Jordan sufficiently attest. The lecturer reviewed in detail the most recent investigations relating to this subject and the most recent results of Syrian exploration in illustrating the Roman policy of fostering the industrial and productive arts in provinces acquired by conquest. He then entered upon a most specific description of the style of building which resulted from the introduction of Roman ideas and the engrafting of Roman art upon the substructure of Orientalism that was never quite eradicated. The lecture last evening, like the previous lectures of the course, was illustrated with well-executed views of the leading features of interest.

THE PHONOGRAPH EXHIBITED.

PROF. ARNOLD'S DESCRIPTION OF THE MACHINE IN CHICKERING HALL—VARIOUS EXPERIMENTS, WITH REMARKABLE RESULTS.

An intelligent audience about half filled Chickering Hall last evening to listen to Prof. J. W. S. Arnold's description of Edison's speaking phonograph. On the stage was a formidable array of apparatus. There were no less than six tables, all covered with mysterious instruments. On one was a guitar rampant, with a complication of wires and tubes attached to it. This afterward proved to be a singing and a vocal telephone. On another was a curious glass bottle, which turned out to be an instrument for measuring the vibrations of sound, called a syren. There were half-a-dozen magic lanterns, with all sorts of trestlework and mirrors and magnifying glasses about them, several gas-retorts, four or five tuning-forks, of various sizes, a toy harmonicon, a blackboard with a bar of music painted on it, an immense muslin screen, a huge *papier maché* human ear, and a little machine that at first sight appeared to be an ordinary crimping machine. The Professor's assistant, Dr. Miller, had great trouble in arranging and rearranging the various instruments. He finished, at length, and disappeared, and there was a long pause. The audience stood it until 20 minutes past the hour, and then began stamping vigorously. Finally the gas was turned on, and simultaneously the Professor entered. For an hour and a half he kept his hearers interested by a lucid explanation of the physical construction of the human organs of speech and hearing and of the philosophy of sound, the lecture being illustrated at intervals with curious experiments, in which not only the apparatus before described, but also the organ of the hall, was made to play a part. One rather novel experiment was the throwing upon the screen, by means of a strong electric light and a system of mirrors, of a ray of a shape representing the "fundamental tone" of a vibrating tuning-fork. Dr. Miller spoke into an apparatus devised to imitate the tympanum of the human ear, and the vibrations were splashed about on the screen in the most eccentric manner. By bringing other tuning-forks of various capacities into play, many diverse and beautiful figures were obtained. The two telephones were incidentally introduced, with a result apparently not down on the bills. Dr. Miller went into the cellar, and Prof. Arnold asked him through the speaking telephone whether or not he was there. The answer was presumably an affirmative response, he called out to go ahead. The Doctor, it was understood, was to sing a song. In a few moments "Auld Lang Syne," loud and clear, came from the cellar. This culmination of the Vox Humana pipes of an organ, as the Professor afterward showed by a practical illustration. After the first stanza there was a pause, and the Professor remarked that he "didn't know." He was instantly interrupted, however, by the notes of the second stanza. He waited patiently to the end, and then there being another pause, took a fresh start, when long came to the third stanza. The Professor only summary measures this time by detaching the wires.

Finally, holding up the little crimping machine, he said that it was the phonograph that everybody had been waiting for. On closer examination it was seen to consist of a little fly-wheel with a polished outer surface grooved with a delicate spiral thread. Its axle was also grooved spirally so as to run sideways, and was attached to a crank handle. On one side was an adjustable arm with a hole at the top, on the under side of which was a piece of ferrocotype plate clamped on both sides around the edges by pieces of india rubber so as to leave a surface only a fraction of an inch in diameter in the middle. Attached beneath this was a steel point which touched the face of the wheel. The Professor placed a narrow strip of tin foil covering about one-fifth of the circle on the face of the wheel, fastening the edges with gum. Then he held a paper funnel over the hole in the adjustable arm and turned the crank. The first result was a succession of wheezy sounds which nobody understood. The Professor ran the wheel back to its original position and tried again, slowly this time. Then was heard quite distinctly the story of Mary's little lamb in the words of the wheezy old man with his mouth full of water. A third trial, the crank being turned very fast, elicited a repetition of the story in the shrill voice of an angry old woman, heard at a distance, as it performed the feat of washing. Another slip was placed upon the wheel—a virgin one this time—and the Professor talked, shouted, and sang at it, all of which was correctly repeated by the instrument afterward. This closed the lecture, but on invitation, a majority of the audience subsequently ascended the stage, and Dr. Miller kindly gave them a nearer introduction to the little machine. Among other things he took one of the already indented slips of tin foil, and while turning it shouted absurd orders at it at intervals. These came out in their proper place at a subsequent turning, in this style: "Mary had a little lamb—lamb. Its fleece was white—give us a rest—as snow. And everywhere—go to bed—that Mary went, the lamb was sure to go—How's that." Dr. Miller said that the machine in use last night was the first criterion of the degree of loudness yet attained, but it was expected that this would be improved upon hereafter. The Doctor tore up the slips of tin foil that had been used, and distributed them among the audience. There was a wild scramble for these keepsakes.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD NOTES.

Capt. F. M. Ramsay has been detached from ordnance duty at the yard, and will be relieved by Commander E. O. Matthews.

Capt. Edward Simpson, the Executive Officer of the Navy-yard, has received his orders of detachment, but the orders have been suspended for the time being. Capt. Simpson has passed his examination for promotion to Commodore, and will probably be boarded for it in the next month.

It is stated that the receiving-ship Colorado is to be put out of commission, and that the Vermont, having been housed over and arranged for that duty will be the receiving-ship hereafter. The training-ship Minnesota is to occupy the present berth of the Colorado, and will fly Commodore Nicholson's pennant.

Capt. D. L. Braine, who has been in command of the Colorado for his allotted term of three years, is to be relieved on April 1 by Capt. Paul Gherardi. Capt. Braine has been ordered to the command of the flag-ship Hartford on the South Atlantic station. His last command of a sea-going vessel was the Juniata, which went to the Arctic in search of the Polaris and her survivors in 1873.

ARRIVAL OF THE DENMARK.

The steam-ship Denmark, of the National Line, arrived at her dock yesterday after a long and stormy passage, during which she lost her rudder. She left London on the 1st of March, had very heavy weather, and on the 12th the gale increased in violence. A terrific sea was running, and the vessel's decks were constantly flooded. Two huge waves struck her with unusual force, and it was soon ascertained that the rudder had been broken off a few inches below the water-mark. The Denmark was then 1,400 miles from New-York. On the following day a heavy spar was made fast to a 50-fathom hawser and dropped over the stern. By means of this drag, which was worked by chains, she was steered for a few days, when the wind died out, and the drag became useless. Capt. Williams then hit upon an ingenious expedient by which he was enabled to reach port. Two heavy iron plates were lashed to one end of a spar which was put over the stern and used as a rudder. Chains ran from this to cross blocks on either quarter to the steam wench. This arrangement was said to work nearly as well as a rudder. The vessel will go on the dry-dock and have a new rudder shipped.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

FORWARD.

Forward! There is no strongest can withstand,
Nor most rebellious heart can disobey,
Nor quit the unceasing march of night and day,
The omnipotent, unalterable command,
And ever in the front o'er all the land,
Death, a dim mist, is drawn to hide the way,
That only breaks just as we touch the grey;
Nor any knows what moment it shall stand,
And his next footsteps enter it.

And dread
Are now the shapes that through the thickness fleet,
Menacing war, while day and day reprieves;
E'en now, while bluer skies break overhead,
And greener grasses underneath the feet,
And the first primrose laughs among the leaves.
—*The Spectator.*

"BLESSED ARE THEY THAT MOURN."

Ance I had a wife o' my ain,
An ingle warm and bright,
A candle in my window set
To cheer me hame at night.
And now the wife's in heaven aboon,
An' through its opened door,
Heaven's glory's handing up my heart,
Across earth's lanely moor.

Ance I had a bit bonnie farm
And watched for rain and shine,
But noo' I look on a' the land,
And a' the land seems mine.
And in the vera sun i' the lift
I feel so have my share:
There's something in me sib to all
That's living anywhere.

An' thochts come ben, I canna tell;
In talk they'd only look
Like butterflies wi pins stuck through
And fastened in a book.
I'd rather let 'em flutter out
On God's own bonnie trees:
The eyes may often ha' a glimpse
O' what hands shouldna seize.

There's depth in life man canna sound,
There's height he canna reach,
But there's a Light that shines for all,
And there's a Way for each,
And turning to the right is joy,
And to the wrong is hell,
Yet there's one thing he canna miss,
An' that is God Himsel'.
—*Good Words.*

"ONLY JEAN."

CHAPTER I.

Minister of a parish in a densely populated manufacturing town in the south of Scotland, and having suffered severely from fever, I gladly accepted an offer made me by a friend to go for a few months in Summer to take charge of a parish in the West Highlands, a remote district on the sea-coast.

In order to appreciate thoroughly the beauty of the scenery to which I went, and realize the sense of exquisite freshness given by the sea breezes, one must have suffered as I had suffered from the constant smoke and dirt which made open windows almost a forbidden pleasure. How I had longed and panted for fresh air! and here the very act of breathing was a pleasure. As health returned, I began to wander far and wide, and one day I found myself exploring a long stretch of moor, seemingly interminable. Heather, not yet in full bloom, and countless marsh flowers, were mingled together; piles of peat were drying in the wind—all this lay before me and around me, on the one hand, while, on the other, far below my feet, the sea lay sparkling as each wave caught the sunlight on its crest. On the opposite coast rose the beautiful hills of Skye: the breeze swept the clouds overhead fast, and their shifting lights and shadows made their forms seem ever new; myriads of sea-birds whirled high above me, screaming to each other in ceaseless uproar; larks sang joyously through it all; and all the time the grand monotony of the rolling waters breaking upon the rocks chanted an accompaniment.

After walking some distance, I came to one of those sudden breaks in the land forming a narrow glen. It was watered by a burn charged with the brown memory of a peaty soil through which it passed, and growing purer and clearer as it filtered through the stones, leaping over others as the descent grew deeper, till it fell in one lovely glittering shower into the sea.

The ground rose abruptly on either side of it, and on the banks all the way down primroses grew in utmost profusion—late primroses, such as can hardly be found elsewhere, with such exquisite freshness, such long stems, and such luxuriant leaves; their very look brought a sudden sense of coolness and Spring-tide. Beside them, in somewhat stately beauty, tall foxgloves reared their heads; just coming into bloom, and of every imaginable hue—pure white, delicate pink, with splashes of a darker color in their hearts, and beautiful crimson, with dainty brown pencilings. Ferns grew in their tenderest greens; club mosses showed every gradation of tint, from richest emerald to olive green; a few silver-stemmed birch trees dipped and moved, swayed by the wind, and forming a lovely contrast to some sturdy, stiff Scotch pines that stood at the head of the glen as though they were its sentinels.

Near these pines, and sheltered by a rising ground behind it, stood a shieling or cottage, humbly built, but with evidences of unusual care in its surroundings. Nothing of the untidiness that speaks of a hurried life was there; a paling, almost concealed by honeysuckle and the common Ayrshire rose, fenced the little garden; more honeysuckle was trained against the wall; and the windows stood wide open. It was the only sign of man or his habitation I had seen in my walk, and as I sat down on the bank to rest and eat my luncheon, I wondered if the people living in this solitude were in any way influenced by the beauty which surrounded them, or whether they lived unappreciative lives, not knowing that their "lines" had fallen in such "pleasant places."

In a moment or two my thoughts were, in a measure, answered, the door of the cottage opened, and a girl came out with a dish under her arm piled with clothes she had been washing. She paused for a moment, as though a little dazzled by the sun, and looked round as if she thoroughly enjoyed the beauty that lay about her; and then, with a swift, light step, she came down the bank till she stood on a flat stone close to where the burn was imprisoned in a sort of pool. Setting down the clothes, she began to rinse them in the clear water and wring them out, then holding them up she shook them out, one by one, and threw them on the bank. It was the homeliest possible occupation, and her dress differed in nothing from the dress of most Highland girls—a short linsey petticoat, a jacket of some washing material, with the sleeves rolled high up above the elbow; but her gestures were full of grace, and her hair was of a rich ruddy brown, that shed a sort of light round her head, and reminded me of old pictures I had seen.

I was unwilling to remain so near her without letting her know of my presence, so I rose and went down the bank to speak to her. She answered me with the utter absence of self-consciousness and with the simple directness possessed by all fine natures; her manner was reserved but kindly, and her voice was low-toned and musical. She was not beautiful, if beauty depends upon feature and outline, but she had a most interesting and pathetic expression in her dark eyes; and when she smiled, her face lighted up wonderfully. She offered me refreshment, which I declined, but I accepted her invitation to rest for a little while in the cottage.

There is no use in trying to account for the interest claimed by one stranger when many pass by unheeded; but from the first, before I knew her, I felt that this girl had a history, and that in some way she had suffered, and borne nobly.

The cottage at first seemed dark after the sunshine, but as my eyes became accustomed to the subdued light, I saw the figure of an old woman lying on a bed at the furthest end of the room. I had never seen any one living so absolutely devoid of color as she was—hair and face were bleached, nothing but the keen and restless look of her eyes, and the incessant movement of her long thin hands busily knitting, spoke of life.

The girl went up to her, and told her in a low voice who I was, and then placed a chair for me by the bedside; and as I sat down, I felt conscious of a peculiar feeling, as though in the presence of some weird being, and I sat silent for a little by the side of this motionless figure, under the gaze of those piercing and questioning eyes. When she spoke, the impression was increased, as it was in a clear shrill whisper that seemed to reverberate through the room in a manner absolutely startling.

I asked if she had been long lying there, and she said, "Near eleven years," with a little sigh.

"Does your granddaughter always live with you?" I asked.

She looked at me quickly. "Do ye mean Jean? She's no my granddaughter; she's only Jean."

"Only Jean." I thought it sounded a strange way of naming the active-looking girl before me, moving to and fro so quietly about household matters, but it was not said unkindly. Was it my fancy, or did a brighter color come into her face as she heard the words?

I staid some little time there; and though the old woman (whose name I found was Elspeth, commonly called Widow Grant,) did not ask me to return, she looked pleased when I offered to do so; and I left the place, interested in my new acquaintances, Jean showing me a quicker but not so beautiful a way home, across the moor.

CHAPTER II.

The parishioners of whom I was now in charge lived in widely-scattered houses, and I could not help often contrasting their lives with the lives of my own people in the south. There, everything was contracted and small—space was our most needed thing—families were huddled together in houses, made more dirty and wretched by what is called a "common stair," and which it was therefore no one's business to keep clean; and though an inspection was made now and then by Sanitary Commissioners, and charitable people did their best, there are a thousand ways in which sanitary laws can be evaded; and charitable people, with a few notable exceptions, have the most unhappy knack of assisting the wrong people. Who can blame them? As a rule, the deserving poor are exactly those who shrink from help, and who, with a handful of meal and hardly a potato left, show a brave face to the world, and allow no necessity to appear.

The very poor are everywhere deserving of pity; but in the country, fresh air, a little firewood, and, above all, pure water, are to be had for nothing. In towns, the first is often not to be got; the poor cannot afford to buy the second; and when I think of the water-rates, I am no political economist—I have a most unjust dislike to the man who collects the water-rate—and I never can see why God's free gift to man should be sold by spoonfuls at the cost of many lives! However, much is being done, and more will follow.

Here, in this beautiful place, space was quite unlimited; all down the hillside linen lay bleaching in the sun, and another contrast was not only in the way it was left out all night, but in the absence of bolts, bars, and shutters in the houses. Not even the shop had shutters, and theft was as unknown there as though a mounted guard watched incessantly over the place.

The shop (there was but one) sold every imaginable thing, from treacle and herrings to needles and cheese, and the widow who kept the shop was an autocrat in her way. She was licensed to sell spirits, and it would be good for humanity if all "licensed individuals" acted on the same firm principles. To some she positively refused to sell at all—to others she allowed only what she considered right for them to have. She knew the private affairs of each individual, and was guided by that. I have seen her refuse "a dram" to a lanky-looking shepherd who asked for one, saying to him in the tone you might use to an unreasonable child, "Hoot awa', Sandy, ye ken weel your head is nae like ither heads, and a drap will set it spinning. Na, na, man, gang hame, and dinna compare your head with ithers!" and the man quietly withdrew with a look of sheepish resignation. To another man she said, "Surely I didna hear ye rightly; it's na a dram ye're seeking and your wife sae sober" (which did not refer to sobriety, as might be imagined, but to sickliness.) When he showed temper, she said, with a change of voice that would have suited an actress, "I'm sorry I've no spirit good enough for you, Mr. Uran, but you'll get it at the next shop," which was exactly eleven miles off. With this carefulness for the welfare of her neighbors, she was not at all above making a close bargain; and I feel convinced (and indeed my housekeeper never lets me forget it) that I paid more than I ought to have done for some bandanas that I bought at her shop.

From this woman, who talked upon all subjects *con amore*, I heard a great deal about old Mrs. Grant and Jean, and everything I heard was to the credit of both. The old woman had been an excellent mother to a delicate daughter who died of a broken heart on the sudden death of her husband. The only grandchild, "Kenneth Malcolm," had been brought up by the grandmother, and, as was often the case in Scotland before school boards came in the way, he had received a first-rate education, and had turned out by all accounts a fine young fellow, steady and clever.

Mrs. Grant had come to Burnside more than forty years before my first acquaintance with the place; no one knew why she had come there, or anything about her antecedents. It was supposed the old laird was acquainted with her story, but he had never told it to any one. He had requested his nephew and successor to allow her to live out her life rent free, and, in addition to this, a small yearly sum was paid to her from some unknown source. She was incessantly busy, and her spinning and knitting were quite famous. Jean had gone to her when she was a well-grown child of ten, and the relations between them were more those of mother and child than of mistress and servant. When she had been there two or three years misfortunes began to come, and they never come singly! Widow Grant fell and hurt herself so much that she did not recover the injury; then she had a paralytic stroke, and by degrees sank into the complete state of helplessness in which she was when I first made her acquaintance. Jean's devotion was unceasing, and her spinning and knitting filled up the gap when the poor old woman was helpless. Very confused and various accounts were given of how and why Kenneth had gone away. All that people knew for certain was that Jean, for the first and only time since she had lived at Burnside, had gone to Skye, and returned early the very day Kenneth had left for New-Zealand, and that they had not met.

Not long after his departure, the little sum of money which made the small household so comfortable suddenly ceased; and Widow Grant had refused, in an excited and determined manner, to allow any inquiries to be made about it. Jean acquiesced. Their wants were very few, but everybody said that since Kenneth's departure she had not looked the same; and it was evident that, as in all life's histories, a romance was woven through it all. Though why, as by all accounts Kenneth had been "sair set" on having her for his wife, she should have refused him, and have actually been the cause of his leaving the country, was beyond the comprehension of every one.

My visits to Burnside became of great interest to me. The old woman began to look forward to my arrival with much evident pleasure, and the freshness and originality of Jean's remarks were very pleasant. She had read nothing save the pages of nature so lavishly distributed round her; but everything came with such acute observance, and her mind naturally was so refined, that I used to feel when with her as if I had more to learn from her than she could learn from me.

CHAPTER III.

I shall always remember a certain autumnal day, not long before I left this Highland spot—a day when the golden haze of an "Indian Summer" filled the air. In a valley, stretching away through the hills, some oats were ready to cut, and a neighboring farmer, who had imported the first reaping-machine to that part of the country, had lent it for the occasion.

Every one turned out as though it were a festival. In harvest many a respectable married woman earns enough to clothe herself and her children for the rest of the year. The work is pleasant to them, and they are as proud of their quickness and dexterity as any London belle of her prowess in dancing. It was certainly one of the prettiest sights I ever saw; the many colors of the various dresses, the activity and merriment as the machine worked round the field, leaving the straight lines of prostrate corn in its track in regular rows. At stated intervals one woman and a man were placed; dexterous little hand, woven from the cut corn, was laid on the ground, and an armful of corn laid upon it; then the man's stronger fingers knotted the ends round it, and set the sheaf upright. The driver and his fellows hurried on the horses and tried to keep the workers busy; and the workers, with many a laugh and jest, exerted themselves with their utmost quickness, in order to stand ostentatiously idle before the machine came round again. Seated on the hillside, where the lingering gorse flowers and wild thyme attracted countless bees, I watched the scene, trying to distinguish the faces I knew.

After a little while I recognized Jean, her active and upright figure one of the busiest there. As usual, she was bareheaded, and her hair gleamed like red gold in the sunlight. As usual, too, her manner had the quiet reserve that she never laid aside; and a noticeable thing was the silent respect with which the man with whom she worked treated her. He followed her footsteps as though one wishing to serve her, not as an equal.

I sat long, enjoying the peaceful and happy scene—familiarity had only made me more fond of that secluded spot—and I thought I had learned to appreciate it better; sweet scents and sounds were all around me. The breeze swept past me as it rose and died away, ruffling the surface of the corn as it ruffled the surface of the sea, and hurrying the flight of the countless insects that rustled their wings among the wild flowers.

I was roused from my day-dream by seeing a little barefooted lad I knew run off to Jean and pull her gown. In a moment she had snatched up her plaid, spoken to the manager, and was gone, followed by the boy. I conjectured that the old woman was perhaps ill, but I was always afraid of intruding, and I knew that if I was wanted Jean would send for me. I left the hillside and wound my way up a steep path leading homeward. I paused at the top to rest a moment and take one other look of the brilliant and busy scene, when a clear voice began singing a lovely Gaelic air, with a mournful refrain in a minor key. It was quaint and wild, with the pathetic sound that invariably accompanies beautiful music. Another voice joined in, and yet another; and as the voices swelled up in harmony, I thought no melody appeals so forcibly to our truest feelings as the untrained voices of a people, expressing in their own natural manner the untutored feeling of their hearts.

CHAPTER IV.

I had gone to bed late, and, as usual, had left my window open, watching as long as I could a most unusual sunset, when I was awakened by a noise that in my half-dreamy state seemed as though the sea had burst its bonds and was rushing over everything. I never remember seeing such heavy rain. It came down in torrents, bending down the heads of the sturdiest flowers in the little garden below my window, and washing all the gravel off the sloping walks. The burn had dreamily round the hills, and vivid flashes of lightning shot across the sky. A thunder-storm is never so magnificent as among mountains; and the echoes, repeated again and again till they died away in the distance, seemed almost continuous. It lasted long. Peal after peal burst on each other; the birds, frightened and bewildered, flew from branch to branch to seek the smallest shelter, and sent forth melancholy chirps, as though to reassure themselves.

By breakfast-time the rain had moderated and the thunder-storm was over, and I went out to enjoy the welcome freshness of the air after it, and to notice the damage my poor flowers had sustained. As I stood there I saw a figure hurrying toward me, with a plaid thrown over her head. It was Jean. She was looking white, and spoke in a quick and agitated way. Mrs. Grant was ill, and would like much to see me. She had had news; and I saw that the news, whatever it was, had affected Jean equally. In a few minutes I was ready, and we walked the shortest way to the cottage. As we came near the cottage, Jean said, in a low voice, "Kenneth is married—he is coming home;" and, leaving my side, I entered alone. Whiter than usual Mrs. Grant could hardly look; but there was great distress in her keen blue eyes, and in the helpless, beseeching way in which she stretched out her hands.

"Tell Jean she must stay," were almost her first words; and it then at once occurred to me that this coming home might bring about painful complications; and that if Kenneth had forgotten, Jean still loved.

Kenneth's marriage had been a surprise, but when Mrs. Grant put his letter into my hands, and begged me to read it, I quite understood the pain it must have caused her. He wrote in a sad and desponding way—was evidently sorry for his young wife—found it impossible to remain there, surrounded by her relations—began several times to send a message to Jean, and threw every scrap out when he had begun; and finally leaving all unsaid, he ended by hoping his grandmother would be kind, and make allowances. It was a letter written in such evidently low spirits, and the want of happiness was so painfully manifest, that it was quite sad to read.

I sat long and talked with the old woman. She told me Jean never would listen to Kenneth; but even she did not know why. She was sure she liked him. She thought some one had made mischief. Altogether, it was a comfort to her to talk it over with me; and though I felt utterly incapable of giving advice, once the reserve she usually showed was broken into, she opened up to me more of her own thoughts and feelings than I had ever yet seen—and the confidence comforted her.

I went down by the burn side, intending to speak to Jean, but stopped when I saw her sitting, her face buried in her hands. As she heard my footsteps, she looked up, and I saw she had so sad, so despairing a look, that I felt I could not speak to her just then. Her lips parted, and, raising her eyes, she murmured, so low that I could hardly catch the words, "A day will come when we will know the reason of all," and went slowly up the bank, her head drooping and her hands clasped together, as though endeavoring to suppress her excitement.

When I arrived at home I found a telegram summoning me south. The dearest friend I possessed had been severely injured in a railway accident, and within a few hours I was going to him, my thoughts too fully occupied to think of Burnside.

* * * * * * *

Winter had come early. Storms had already caused havoc among the shipping and brought distress to many a home. I was plodding my way through the daily cares and troubles of my large parish, when I one day received a letter from Jean, reminding me of a promise I had made her of doing her a favor, and entreating me to get her a place, ever so humble, it did not matter.

Her letter distressed me. It was written in such evident sorrow—not a word of Kenneth and his wife, and of Mrs. Grant only that she was much the same.

Perplexed by her letter, I still had it before me when I heard a bustle in the little hall, and my friend Mr. Macrae, the minister of the beautiful parish where I had spent those well-remembered Summer months, stood before me, his coat sprinkled with snow, his cheek raised by the frosty air, and a look of quiet happiness that told me at once his long engagement was drawing to an end. He had come to try and persuade me to take his duty for one fortnight, and was delighted to find small persuasion needed.

Two days more saw me on my way. Not long after I started a most violent snow-storm set in. So long as we were in the railway our progress was pretty good; but with something like forty miles of coaching through the wildest scenery, and over a road that divided tremendous hills, it became a work of the greatest difficulty. Gangs of men had to accompany us, and whixey now and then we were obliged to get out and allow the coach to be cut out of the drifts. When night came we had to spend it in a miserable little inn, where the peat-smoke, having no proper outlet, made the air of the room nearly intolerable, and the only provisions were oat-cake, very hard cheese, and whisky. As this last was a thing I never touched, I was delighted to find that a spring of clear water rose near the house, and that, though surrounded by icicles, it was obtainable.

Next morning we pushed on, to find, as is often the case in coming to the sea, that the snow had given place to rain, which was pouring down pitilessly, and never did I so rejoice over a welcome as on that weary day when I found myself greeted by a splendid fire, a cloth that rivaled the snow, and a most excellent tea, with bannocks and all sorts of home comforts before me, from kippered salmon to home-made marmalade.

The next morning was one of unceasing rain. Early in the afternoon the old servant, with evident reluctance, brought me a message a man wished to see me. It was Kenneth. As is usually the case, he was completely different from the idea I had in my mind concerning him—tall and fair, with a sunburnt face, and the manner and appearance of a man who had seen a good deal of the world—one of nature's gentlemen, in outward semblance at any rate. He came to see me, and to tell me of old Mrs. Grant's evidently approaching end. Then, with a lowered voice, he spoke of Jean, and with frankness said that the position at home was intolerable to her. Without casting blame on his wife, he showed me that Jean could find no home with her if old Mrs. Grant died, and asked me what could be done.

I had often seen the sore need that existed in a children's hospital near me for just such a person as Jean, and spoke to him of it. He bent his head a little, and I saw that the idea of any service so far from him gave him an acute pang, and that he put force on himself, and was trying to think it was for the best.

Something I said brought out the fact that his wife's people in Australia were not very respectable, and a flash in his eyes showed that certain remembrances were not pleasing. All at once he flung back his hair, and standing up, said to me, "You are very kind, Sir, and the truth is best. My wife's father is a ticket-of-leave man. She is very young, and does not know the shame."

I grasped his hand, and, as he was leaving, he said, "Do you know, Sir, why Jean held out—why Jean would not marry me? Her father is living; he is shut up for a crime, but they could not punish him, for he has not his wits. He is a criminal lunatic."

I could not speak for a moment; then I said, "Does Jean know? I mean about your wife——"

An angry look gleamed in his eyes, and he said, "She told Jean when she was angry the other day. She is very young," he said, in a tone of defense, and went out.

So this was the story—the higher nature felt the disgrace, and gave up her happiness and sacrificed herself, and then had to stand by and see that the sacrifice had been in vain; and I thought of her murmured words, "A day will come when we will know the reason of all." Poor Jean!

It was nearly dusk when the faithful old servant came into my little sitting-room. "Though you man had the sense to leave you in peace," she began, "here's an urgent message for you. Mrs. Grant's dying, and would fain see you; and such a night!" she said, looking out at the never-ceasing rain.

Wrapping myself well up, I hurried off, contrasting the wet and dreary walk with my first walk there. Nothing could be more miserable than this one—in places almost ankle-deep in boggy mud, the heavy rain blotted out the hills, and the wind sent it in slaps against my face, and countermanded the use of an umbrella. Kenneth met me close to the burn, with the intelligence that the poor old woman had slept away peacefully; and we were talking together, looking at the torrent of water pouring down, when we saw the bank underneath the little plank bridge below the house suddenly give way. The plank remained treacherously in its place, supported by a sod of earth only a few inches thick. "This is terrible," said Kenneth, as he started off and ran up toward it. He was still on his way, (it all passed in a very few minutes,) when the door of the cottage opened, and his wife, a girlish-looking creature, with lint-white hair, ran down, and stepped on to the plank, just as her husband reached it. He was too late to save her; and, with a shrill scream I never shall forget, she fell, with the plank, into the foaming stream.

I can give no clear or connected account of that dreadful night. I remember seeing Jean, with a resolute face, wade in from below and reach her; and the memory still haunts me of the two figures struggling in the water, and Kenneth's face as he tried to breast the torrent and go to their assistance. I hurried for help, and help came. I saw Kenneth carrying one figure home, and others tended one lying on the bank, and in the still, white, upturned face, I recognized Jean.

Though I was shivering from head to foot, partly with excitement and partly with cold, I did not leave till I saw that her eyes unclosed and knew that Jean lived.

I paid the penalty of having been so long exposed to the damp, and was in bed for several weeks with rheumatic fever. When I recovered, I heard that Jean was with a neighbor, and that she and Kenneth had been almost daily to ask for me.

* * * * * * *

Two Summers came and went, and once more I was in that lovely Highland place. The cottage at Burnside was deserted, and the primroses and foxgloves realized the poet's idea—

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

But some miles away there is a comfortable farm-house, where flowers also bloom and linen lies bleaching in the sun. It is essentially a home of peace; and kindness is spread round, and is made to reach many far beyond its boundaries. Here Kenneth and his dark-eyed wife live, their happiness tempered by remembrance; and her welcome is as kind, and her smile far sweeter and brighter, than it used to be in the days when I knew her as "only Jean."
—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

ABOUT RAISINS.—These articles of consumption vary in quality from different causes. Of course the plant is divided into distinct varieties, each of which has a character of its own: but beyond this, the soil on which it is grown, and the methods by which it is dried, are most important elements in their preparation. In Laborde's account of Spain, he describes the best mode of drying these fruits fully. In Valencia, he says, they make a kind of lye with the ashes of rosemary and vine branches, to which they add a quart of slacked lime. This preparation is heated, and a vessel full of holes containing the grapes is put into it. When in the state desired the bunches of fruit are carried to the naked rocks, where they are spread on beds, and turned every two or three days until dry. In Granada, particularly in the neighborhood of Malaga, they are simply dried in the sun without any preparation. The former has a more pleasing rind, but a less mellow substance; the skins of the latter are less sugary, but their substance has a much greater relish, therefore the raisins of Malaga are preferred by foreigners, and are sold at a higher price. To this, he continues, their quality may likewise contribute, as they are naturally larger and more delicate than those of the Kingdom of Valencia. The finest kinds at the present time are, says the *Garden*, those that are carefully dried in the sun as they still hang in bunches on the vines, the stalks being partially cut through so as to interrupt the natural flow of the juices, and the leaves being also removed around the bunches. The Spanish grape harvest commences in August, and during the drying of the better kinds of fruit, at the least, the bunches are carefully inspected, and the small or injured berries removed. Great care is needed to protect them from rain, by which the fruits are often spoiled; and the stalks, instead of being a bright, reddish-brown color, become black and blotchy. It is necessary before they are packed that they should be thoroughly dried. In the neighborhood of Smyrna, continues our authority, large quantities of grapes are grown entirely for the purpose of drying, the well-known Sultana, a small seedless variety with a light-colored fruit, being solely the produce of this neighborhood. The vines, which are planted in rows, usually about six or seven feet apart, commence bearing in the third year, and are considered to be in perfection a year or two afterward. The gathering of the fruit commences in July and continues about five weeks, the principal bunches being gathered first, and the smaller ones from the lateral shoots at the close of the harvest. Sultanas always realize a higher price in the market than the other kinds of raisins, but the produce fluctuates. It is estimated that in the neighborhood of Smyrna about 10,000 tons are annually produced. This year a large quantity has been imported from Malaga, but near Valencia the vineyards suffered severely from storms about the commencement of the season. The common currant, which is somewhat similar to the Sultana in point of its being without seeds, is the produce of a distinct variety of *Vitis vinifera*, known as Corinthiaca, derived probably from Corinth, the place of its original cultivation. At the present time it is very largely grown in the Greek islands, especially in Patras and Zante, the best quality being produced in Patras, Vostizza, and Corinth. The vines are usually found in rows, about six feet apart, and sufficiently distant from each other to allow the branches to form a spreading head, supported by props. The gathering and drying of the two fruits (currants and raisins) are almost exactly the same. The currant crop of the Morea in 1876, according to a published report, was an exceptionally large one, reaching 70,000 tons, of which England took 53,556; the United States of America 6,431, Canada 906, Trieste 2,999, North of Europe 441, Russia 652, Marseilles 32. Near 5,000 tons were also held for shipment to England from America.—*Land and Water.*

THE DECLINE OF ITALIAN ART.—An impression which, on coming back to Italy, I find even stronger than when it was first received, is that of the contrast between the fecundity of the great artistic period and the vulgarity of the Italian genius of to-day. The first few hours spent on Italian soil are sufficient to renew it, and the phenomenon, that I allude to is surely one of the most singular in human history. That the people who but 300 years ago had the best taste in the world should now have the worst; that having produced the noblest, loveliest, and costliest works, they should now be given up to the manufacture of objects at once ugly and flimsy; that the race of which Michael Angelo and Raphael, Leonardo and Titian were characteristic exemplars should have no other title to distinction than third-rate *genre* pictures and catchpenny statues—all this is a frequent perplexity to the observer of actual Italian life. The flower of art in these latter years has ceased to bloom very powerfully anywhere, but nowhere does it seem so drooping and withered as in the shadow of the still solid monuments of the old Italian genius. You go to a church or a gallery and feast your fancy upon a splendid picture or an exquisite piece of sculpture, and on issuing from the door that has admitted you to the beautiful past you are confronted with something that has all the effect of a mockery or a defiance of it. The aspect of your lodging, (the carpets, the curtains, the upholstery in general, with their crude and violent coloring, and their vulgar material,) the third-rate look of the shops as you pass them, the extreme bad taste of the dress of the women, the cheapness and baseness of every attempt at decoration in the cafés and railway stations, the hopeless fickleness of everything that pretends to be a work of art—all this modern infelicity runs riot over the relics of the great period.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

MUSHROOM CULTIVATION IN JAPAN.—In pursuance of a plan commenced a short time back of furnishing information respecting the staple products of Japan, their culture or preparation, Her Majesty's Consul at Yokohama, in his published report to the Foreign Office, deals, among other matters, with the cultivation, &c., of mushrooms; and as that subject is a novel one in this country, some brief account of the process may not be unacceptable to our readers. The best of the edible species of mushrooms are known to the Japanese as *matsu-také* and *shiitaké*. The difficulties experienced in preserving the former kind prevent their being available for export, added to which, even when successfully dried, they are nearly tasteless; the *shiitaké*, on the other hand, have this peculiar excellence, that though they are all but tasteless in their raw state, they have an extremely fine flavor when they are dried. The quantity that grows naturally on the decayed roots or cut stumps of the *shii* tree is not sufficient to meet the demand, and, consequently, much skill has been brought to bear on their cultivation, notably by cutting off the trunks of the *shii* and other trees, and forcing the growth of the mushrooms on them. Different varieties of oak are most in favor with the Japanese for for the cultivation of mushrooms, the one just mentioned being considered to give the best results. The tree grows abundantly in warm places, with a south-easterly aspect, and attains a height of about 18 or 19 feet. It is an evergreen, bearing small acorns, which are steamed and eaten. The wood is used for making boats' oars, charcoal, &c. Another oak, *kashiwa*, from which mushrooms are also plentiful in warm localities, and grows to a height of 30 or 40 feet. Its leaves are used in cookery, and the wood is in great demand for divining-sticks. A third description of oak, the *donguri*, is found all over the country, and its acorns, after being pounded and steeped in water, are made into farinaceous food. Mushrooms, we are told, are obtained from any of the above-mentioned trees in the following manner: About the beginning of Autumn a trunk 5 or 6 inches in diameter is selected, and cut up into lengths of 4 or 5 feet; each log is then split into four pieces, and on the outer bark slight incisions are made, in the middle of the slanting position in which the logs are left till the following Spring, when deep cuts are made in them. Assuming the former course to have been pursued, the logs, after having received several slight incisions, are placed in a wood where they can get the full benefit of the air and heat, and in about three years they will have become tolerably rotten in parts. After the more rotten parts have been removed, they are placed in a standing position, and about the middle of the ensuing Spring the mushrooms will come forth in abundance. After these have been gathered, the logs are still kept, and submitted to the following process. Every morning they are steeped in water, and in the afternoon they are taken out and beaten with a mallet; they are then ranged on end in the same slanting position as before, and in two or three days' time mushrooms will again make their appearance. In some places it is the custom to beat the logs so heavily that the wood swells, and this seems to induce the growth of mushrooms of more than ordinary large size. If, however, the logs are beaten gently, a great number of small mushrooms come up in succession. Another mode of forcing the growth of mushrooms is to bury the cut logs at once in the earth, and, after the lapse of a year, to take them out and treat them in the manner just described. The mushrooms thus grown are stored in a barn on shelves ranged along three sides, with braziers lighted underneath. Afterward they are put into small boxes, the bottoms of which are lined with either straw or bamboo mats; these are placed on the shelves, and gradually dried with great care. Another mode of drying mushrooms is to string them on slips of bamboo, while they are piled together near the brazier, the heat being kept in by inverting a closely-woven basket over them. Of other edible mushrooms in Japan besides the *shii-také*, Mr. Robertson particularizes the following: The *kikurage*, which grows in Spring, Summer, and Autumn, on the stumps of the willow, and other trees; it is a small, thin, and soft mushroom, very much marked at the edge, and of a brownish tinge. The *iwa-také*, which grows on rocks in thick masses. The *so-také*, a very delicately-flavored mushroom, which is found on precipitous crags, and is consequently scarce, owing to the difficulties attendant upon its collection. The *kawa-také*, a funnel-shaped mushroom with a long hollow stalk, which is found in shady spots on moorland.—*Chambers's Journal.*

TURGENIEFF.—Turgenieff is essentially an artist. He does not constitute himself a judge of society; he simply paints it as it is, noting its foibles, caprices, and passions with the eye of a subtle and practiced observer; the number of themes at his disposal is somewhat limited, and his manner of developing them imperfect from the point of view of artistic fiction, yet we have no hesitation in saying that he takes a more general, impartial, and intelligent view of life than any novelist we know. He is essentially a disciple of culture, whose appreciation of what is good and true is universal, but not immoderate or unregulated. Every class of society and every type of humanity—religious fanatics, half-witted persons, and idiots—all find an acute and sympathetic interpreter in Turgenieff. There are, indeed, few novelists, save and except George Eliot, who are interested by so many and diverse things in life as Turgenieff, but it is always as an observer and analyst. His aim always seems to be to find a subject morally interesting, but in so doing he betrays an almost entire lack of inventiveness. Most of his tales are merely sketches *sur le vif*; there is no plot *péripétie* or *dénouement*. You ask in vain for that poetic justice which every novel-reader naturally looks for, but the author tells you frankly that his knowledge of the people ends where he left them, and, as for what became of them, he can tell you absolutely nothing. It will hence be seen that Turgenieff's writings do not fall under the heading of novels in the strict sense of the term. A novel has two conditions: first of all, it must, like a drama, follow out and develop a regular plot or course of action; and, secondly, the heroes must not remain fixed and unchanged, but their characters must develop themselves objectively before us in their actions and words. Now, none of Turgenieff's works hitherto fulfil these conditions. A progressive and organized plot seems to be either beyond his powers or outside his purpose. In place of it we find a more or less loosely connected series of sketches and situations; his characters are for the most part passive, and occupy the position of objects rather than of subjects. The tale of *Liza; or, a Nest of Nobles*, is a good instance of the difficulty Turgenieff has in composing a long novel, and of how many episodes and subordinate matters he has to resort to apparently in order to fill his volume. The story begins in the middle, then breaks off suddenly, and goes back in order to give the history of the father, the grandfather, and the great-grandfather of the hero Lavretsky. Again, to take another instance, *The Jew* is simply an animated but isolated sketch of an incident in the Russian camp in 1852, containing the materials of a plot of which no use has been made. Even in the most ambitious and developed of Turgenieff's works—*Liza*, *Fathers and Sons*, and *Smoke*—there is no regularly developed plot, and they are consequently nothing but highly elaborated sketches. Having said so much in dispraise of the author's casual and indolent manner of working, so far as the mere mechanism of a plot is concerned, we must hasten to counterbalance the disparagement by an equal if strong encomium. Turgenieff has written nothing absolutely worthless. In his most unimportant and unpretending works there are as many rich thoughts and as many poetical beauties as would make the fortune of a dozen second-rate scribblers. He can raise a smile or draw a tear, he can stir our hearts and enchain our attention as it were with a spell. In every sketch we meet new and original characters, whom we see at once to be real men, and not mere shadows. Again, his tales are extraordinarily rich in subordinate figures, yet every single person, whether hero or subordinate, is in itself, and compared with the others, an original; even though, as is often the case, it appears as the representative of an idea already several times treated, and as a mere variation of a stock theme. At first sight we may be tempted to believe that our author repeats himself, but he is too clever and shares an analyst for that; his characters are not mere types, and it will be found on examination that, in spite of the similarity of their positions, and the close relationship of their natures, there still exists the greatest dissimilarity between them, and that each is a being of a special and peculiar character. Turgenieff can, as it were, think into each one's soul the angles and points of individuality, and he knows exactly the right words to portray each one's position, temperament, and degree of culture. This wonderful skill in distinguishing the differences which exist in the sameness of humanity is the evidence of Turgenieff's knowledge of the human heart and of his inexhaustible power of psychological analysis—a knowledge and skill which give a tone of vivid definiteness to his work. Like Balzac, Turgenieff is perhaps more of a psychologist than a novelist, but he differs from the author of *La Comédie Humaine*, inasmuch as Balzac explains human sensations scientifically and almost physically, and substitutes a machine of his own imagination instead of the human heart.—*Belgravia.*

A POOR MOTHER—ENGLISH REFORMATORY AND PAUPER SCHOOLS.—The following incident, recently related to the Secretary of the Society for Promoting the Boarding-out of Pauper Children, will furnish another illustration of the feeling with which the respectable poor regard "life in the house." A woman of excellent character had lost her husband by an accident, and was left with five young children. She was of course quite unable, without assistance, to maintain so large a family, and applied to the Guardians for outdoor relief. The Chairman, however, told her that as they gave no outdoor relief to able-bodied women, they could only offer her and her children the house. She then requested to know what constituted and able-bodied woman, to which the Chairman replied, "Having all your joints right, and health to use them." On receiving this answer the woman retired, but presently returned, and, handing to the Chairman something wrapped in a piece of paper, claimed out-door relief, as now she was not able-bodied. The paper was found, on examination, to contain the end of her finger, which she had deliberately chopped off, to save herself from being degraded and her children ruined by life in the work-house. This woman, without doubt, displayed a martyr's spirit in thus mutilating herself for her children's sake. It would be unjust, however, to condemn the guardians for the consequence of their refusal, since severe restrictions on out-door relief are absolutely necessary to avoid imposture; our condemnation should rather fall on the woman's rich neighbors and the Christian churches who failed to help her in her hour of need, and still more on the supporters of a system that provides no means, except the work-house, by which the mother might, by being relieved of the charge of some of her children, be enabled to maintain the rest of her fatherless offspring by her honest labor. The inconsistent conduct of the State in regard to pauper children will again appear, if we contrast its treatment of these young persons, many of whom, it must be remembered, are the orphan children of respectable parents, with the elaborate system that has been established for reclaiming juvenile criminals in reformatories, and for saving semi-criminal children, by maintaining them in industrial schools. According to the latest Government report, there are in England and Scotland 65 reformatory schools, in which each child costs on an average about £19, against an average cost of £12 in pauper orphan wards; there are also 118 industrial schools, in which the average cost of the inmates is about £16. It is a great mystery why the State should be so much more generous in its expenditure where the object to be

proceeded toward this door. But the crowd of Pisans, resenting the insult offered to the King, broke out into indignant and even menacing cries against the Cardinal-Archbishop. Victor Emmanuel, waving his hand from the top of the steps, told them to be calm, exclaiming at the same time in a good-humored tone: "It's all right. His Eminence is only teaching us by a practical instance the great truth that it is by the narrow gate we have a chance of getting to heaven."—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

ST. PATRICK'S MARTYRS.

I wonder what the mischief was in her, for the mistress was niver contrairy,
But this same is just what she said to me, just as sure as me name is Mary:
"Mary," says she, all a-smiling and swate like, "the young ladies are coming from France,
And we'll give them a welcome next Monday, with an illegant supper and dance."

"Is it Monday ye're maning?" says I; "ma'am, why, thin I'm sorry to stand in yer way,
But it's little of work I'll do Monday, seeing that Monday's St. Patrick's Day;
And sure it's meself that promised to go wid Cousin Kitty Malone's brother Dan,
And bad luck to Mary Magee," says I, "if she disappinted such a swate young man!"

"Me children her been away four years"—and she spoke in a very unfeelin' way—
"Ye cannot expect I shall disappoint them either for you or St. Patrick's Day;
I know nothing about St. Patrick." "That's true for you, ma'am, more's the pity," says I,
"For it's niver the likes of ye has the luck to be born under the Irish sky."

Ye see, I was gitting past jokin'—and she sitting there, so asy and proud,
And me thinking of the Third Avenue, and the procession and music and crowd;
And it crassed me mind that minit conserning Thady Mulligan's supper and dance;
Says I, "It's not Mary Magee, ma'am, that can stay for the ladies coming from France."

"Mary," says she, "two afternoons each week—ivery Wednesday and ivery Monday—
Ye've always had, besides yer early Mass, and yer Vespers ivery other Sunday,
And yer friends hev visited at me house, two or three of them ivery night."
"Indade, thin," says I, "that was nothin' at all but ivery dacent girl's *right!*"

"Very well, thin," says she, "ye can lave the house, and be sure to take wid ye yer 'right;'
And if Michael and Norah think just as yo do, ye can all of ye lave to-night."
So just for St. Patrick's glory we wint; and, as sure as Mary Magee is me name,
It's a house full of nagurs she's got now, which the same is a sin and a shame.

Bad luck to them all! A poor body, I think, had need of a comfterble glass;
It's a miserable time in Ameriky for a dacent Irish-born lass.
If she sarves the saints, and is kind to her friends, then she loses her home and her pay,
And there's thousands of innocent martyrs like me on ivery St. Patrick's Day.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

SUBSTITUTES FOR RELIGION.—The only organized cultus without a God, at present before us, is that of Comte. This in all its parts—its high-priesthood, its hierarchy, its sacraments, its calendar, its hagiology, its literary canon, its ritualism, and we may add, in its fundamentally intolerant and inquisitorial character—is an obvious reproduction of the Church of Rome, with Humanity in place of God, great men in place of the saints, the Founder of Comtism in place of the Founder of Christianity, and even a sort of substitute for the Virgin in the shape of womanhood typified by Clotilde de Vaux. There is only just the amount of difference which would be necessary to escape from servile imitation. We have ourselves witnessed a case of alternation between the two systems which testified to the closeness of their affinity. The Catholic Church has acted on the imagination of Comte at least as powerfully as Sparta acted on that of Plato. Nor is Comtism any more than Plato's "Republic" and other Utopias, exempt from the infirmity of claiming finality for a flight of the individual imagination. It would shut up mankind forever in a stereotyped organization which is the vision of a particular thinker. In this respect it labors under the disadvantages compared with Christianity, which, as presented in the Gospels, does not pretend to organize mankind ecclesiastically or politically, but simply supplies a new type of character, and a new motive power, leaving government, ritual, and organization of every kind to determine themselves from age to age. Comte's position is simply into the composition of the stars, which his priesthood, had it been installed in power, would perhaps have converted into a compulsory article of faith, is only a specimen of his general tendency (the common tendency, as we have said, of all Utopias) to impose on human progress the limits of his own mind. Let his hierarchy become masters of the world, and the effect would probably be like that produced by the ascendency of a hierarchy (enlightened no doubt for its time) in Egypt, a brief start forward, followed by consecrated immobility for ever. Larevellière Lepaux, the member of the French Directory, invented a new religion of Theophilanthropy, which seems in fact to have been an organized Rousseauism. He wished to impose it on France, but finding that, in spite of his passionate endeavors, he made but little progress, he sought the advice of Talleyrand. "I am not surprised," said Talleyrand, "at the difficulty you experience. It is no easy matter to introduce a new religion. But I will tell you what I recommend you to do. I recommend you to be crucified and to rise again on the third day." We cannot say whether Larevellière made any proselytes, but if he did their number cannot have been much smaller than the reputed number of the religious disciples of Comte. As a philosophy Comtism has enough of substance about it to exercise a share of influence among the philosophies of the time; but as a religious system it appears to make little way. It is the invention of a man, not the spontaneous expression of the beliefs and feelings of mankind. Any one with a tolerably lively imagination might produce a rival system with as little practical effect. Roman Catholicism was at all events a growth, not an invention.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

WILLIAM HARVEY'S DISCOVERIES.—According to the view of Harvey's predecessors the veins may be compared to larger and smaller canals, fed by a spring which trickles into the chief canals, whence the water flows to the rest. The heart and lungs represent an engine set up in the principal canal to aërate some of the water and scatter it all over the garden. Whether any of this identical water came back to the engine or not would be a matter of chance, and it would certainly have no sensible effect on the motion of the water in the canals. In Harvey's conception of the matter, on the other hand, the garden is watered by channels so arranged as to form a circle, two points of which are occupied by propulsive engines. The water is kept moving in a continual round within its channels, as much entering the engines on one side as leaves them on the other; and the motion of the water is entirely due to the engines. It is in conceiving the motion of the blood, as a whole, to be circular, and in ascribing that circular motion simply and solely to the contractions of the walls of the heart, that Harvey is so completely original. Before him, no one, that I can discover, had ever so much as dreamed that a given portion of blood contained, for example, in the right ventricle of the heart may, by the mere mechanical operation of the working of that organ, be made to return to the very place from which it started, after a long journey through the lungs and through the body generally. And, it should be remembered, that to this complete circuit of the blood alone that of the term "circulation" can, in strictness, be applied. It is of the essence of a circular motion that that which moves returns to the place from whence it started. Hence the discovery of the course of the blood from the right ventricle, through the lungs, to the left ventricle was in no true sense an anticipation of the discovery of the circulation of the blood. For the blood which traverses this part of its course no more describes a circle than the dweller in a street who goes out of his own house and enters his next-door neighbor's does so. Although there may be nothing but a party wall between him and the room he has just left, it constitutes an efficient *défense de circuler*. Thus, whatever they may have known of the so-called pulmonary circulation, to say that Servetus, or Columbus, or Cæsalpinus deserves any share of the credit which attaches to Harvey appears to me to be to mistake the question at issue. It must further be borne in mind that the determination of the true course taken by the whole mass of the blood is only the most conspicuous of the discoveries of Harvey; and that his analysis of the mechanism by which the circulation is brought about is far in advance of anything which had previously been published. For the first time, it is shown that the walls of the heart are active only during its systole or contraction, and that the dilatation of the heart, in the diastole, is purely passive. Whence it follows, that the impulse by which the blood is propelled is a *vis à tergo*, and that the blood is not drawn into the heart by any such inherent or suctorial action, as not only the predecessors, but many of the successors of Harvey imagined it to possess. Harvey is no less original in his view of the cause of the arterial pulse. In contravention of Galen and of all other anatomists up to his own time, he affirms that the stretching of the arteries which gives rise to the pulse is not due to the active dilatation of their walls, but to their passive distension by the blood which is forced into them at each beat of the heart; reversing Galen's dictum, he says that they dilate as bags and not as bellows. This point of fundamental, practical as well as theoretical, importance is most admirably demonstrated, not only by experiment, but by pathological illustrations. One of the weightiest arguments in Harvey's demonstration of the circulation is based upon the comparison of the quantity of blood driven out of the heart, at each beat, with the total quantity of blood in the body. This, so far as I know, is the first time that quantitative considerations are taken into account in the discussion of a physiological problem. But one of the most striking differences between ancient and modern physiological science, and one of the chief reasons of the rapid progress of physiology in the last half-century, lies in the introduction of exact quantitative determinations into physiological experimentation and observation. The moderns use means of accurate measurement, which their forefathers neither possessed nor could conceive, inasmuch as they are products of mechanical skill of the last 100 years, and of the advance of branches of science which hardly existed, even in germ, in the seventeenth century. Having attained to a knowledge of the circulation of the blood, and of the conditions on which its motion depends, Harvey had a ready deductive solution for problems which had puzzled the older physiologists. Thus the true significance of the valves in the veins became at once apparent. Of no importance while the blood is flowing in its normal course toward the heart, they at once oppose any accidental reversal of its current, which may arise from the pressure of adjacent muscles, or the like. And, in like manner, the swelling of the veins on the further side of the ligature, which so much troubled Cæsalpinus, became at once intelligible, at the natural result of the damming up of the returning current. In addition to the great positive results which are contained in the treatise which Harvey modestly calls an "Exercise;" and which is, in truth, not so long as many a pamphlet about some wholly insignificant affair, its pages are characterized by such precision and simplicity of statement, such force of reasoning, and such a clear comprehension of the methods of inquiry and of the logic of physical science, that it holds a unique rank among physiological monographs. Under this aspect, I think I may fairly say that it has rarely been equaled and never surpassed. —*Huxley, in Fortnightly Review.*

A DEBATE AT ST. STEPHEN'S.—Perfectly calm in the midst of a discordant hurricane of cheers and hisses, the statesman who has done, as is said, so much both of good and evil for his country, and who is at the present moment practically taking his trial at the bar of public opinion on a charge of high treason, rises. His voice is low, his manner admirably collected. He has, before commencing his speech, taken care to see that everything he may want in the course of its delivery—books of reference, pens, paper, sundry documents, and a carafe of water—are within easy distance. He has not merely done all this, but he has done it as tranquilly, with as complete an absence of flurry or excitement, as if he had been about to sit down in his own study for a hard morning's work with his pen. His language is of striking moderation, and his proposition is one such that no sane man can surely dispute them. Presently something of a change comes over the spirit of his utterances. He has heard some side remark; his senses have been influenced by some ironical cheer or some aggressive "No, no." In a moment the speaker is transformed. He ceases to be the calm, common-sense exponent of commonplace views. His mind appears to revolve with the rapidity of a potter's wheel, and with each revolution some spark that rapidly spreads to a mighty flame is struck out. Long before he has done the House cannot be restrained, and every sentence provokes a volley of plaudits, or of sounds which end in the plaudits of an omnipotent majority. It is long past the dinner hour, yet honorable members forget their hunger in the all-consuming excitement, and only when the splendid exhibition of skill and eloquence is over, do they drag themselves away.—*All the Year Round.*

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.—Cardiff is a busy town and thriving port, while Llandaff is its suburb, as Clifton is a suburb to Bristol. The late Marquis of Bute, to whose enterprising spirit the rise of this town is entirely due, possessed, in addition to some 25,000 acres of the Glamorganshire hills, rich with mineral treasures, a large tract of moorland, desolate and bare, in front of the small town of Cardiff. Several schemes were suggested to him for utilizing this land, and he at last determined on supplying the town with docks. In this great enterprise the Marquis is popularly reported, as was also said of that great commercial nobleman the Duke of Bridgewater, to have hazarded almost his last penny; but in the issue the docks have been successful—far more successful than was expected. The present Marquis was only an infant when he came into the title. The Trustees carried out all the plans of his father, and Lord Bute, we believe, instead of appropriating the vast income derived from the docks, devotes it to the further expansion of the port. The Marquis is the owner of large fields of that smokeless coal which is now preferred by all the navies of the world. Lord Bute inherits the genius of his family in being an immense builder; and, as his house in his Scottish isle has been recently burned down, he will have a further opportunity for exercising his capacity this way. About one half of the great town of Cardiff belongs to him, of course, including the castle, which, reconstructed once, is receiving another reconstruction. The east end, which is practically the "west end," of Cardiff, belongs to Lord Tredegar, and is called after him, Tredegarville. His land adjoins Lord Bute's, and he may possibly have a port to compete with Lord Bute's.—*London Society.*

BIANCONI, THE GREAT IRISH CAR-MAN.—Young Bianconi began life—though of a family not badly off, nor belonging by any means to the lowest class in his Lombard village—as a peddler, in the very beginning of the century, selling little framed pictures, and often frames alone, among the Irish villages, where his dark good looks, bright eyes, and foreign courtesy got him many friends. As soon as he had made a little money in this way, he set himself up in a shop in Clonmel to make the same kind of ware as he had sold, though he had no knowledge of the gilder's trade. His good fortune, however, helped him on, and he learned his craft in working at it—an original, though not unprecedented mode of progress. His long courses on foot in his peddler days had made the absence of all means of cheap conveyance between one town and another very evident to him. Almost the only way of getting from Clonmel to any other place in the world seems to have been by the river, a tedious journey "from Morissey's boat," which moved much at its leisure, and rested when it pleased, as boats with a monopoly may be excused for doing. This absence of all means of communication in the country about pricked up the energy of the young Italian, and he started modestly on his career with a one-horse car, the vehicle of the country, between Clonmel and Cahir, a distance of eight miles, which could be done by one horse and at the smallest possible expense. Finding that success was not immediate, the small public of Clonmel being used to walk, and as anxious to save its sixpences as he was, young Bianconi hit upon the following clever expedient to create a laudable public, and before long both the cars of every day came in full. He had bought a great, strong 'yellow horse,' as he called him, to run in the opposition car. He gave, as he said, £20 for the animal. One evening his own recognized driver came to him in great pride and excitement: 'You know the great big yallah horse under the opposition car? Well, Sir, he'll niver run another yard. I broke his heart this night. I raced him in from beyant Moore o' Barne, and he'll niver thravel again.' Mr. Bianconi told me he was obliged to show the greatest gratification at the loss of his beast; but it gave him enough of the opposition car."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE BALLAD OF IMITATION.

"*C'est imiter quelqu'un que de planter des choux.*"
—ALFRED DE MUSSET.

If they hint, O Musician, the piece that you played
Is naught but a copy of Chopin or Spohr;
That the ballad you sing is but merely "conveyed"
From the stock of the Arnes and the Purcells of yore;
That there's nothing, in short, in the words or the score
That is not as antique as the "Wandering Jew;"
Make answer—Beethoven could scarcely do more—
That the man who plants cabbages imitates too!

If they tell you, Sir Artist, your light and your shade
Are simply "adapted" from other men's lore;
That—plainly to speak of a "spade" as a "spade"—
You've stolen your grouping from three or from four;
That, however the writer she truth may deplore,
'Twas Gainsborough painted your "Little Boy Blue;"
Smile only serenely—though cut to the core—
For the man who plants cabbages imitates too!

And you too, my Poet, be never dismayed
If they whisper your Epic—"Sir Eperon D'Or"—
Is nothing but Tennyson thinly arrayed
In a tissue that's taken from Morris's store;
That no one, in fact, but a child could ignore
That you "item" and "accomodate" all that you do;
Take heart—though your Pegasus' withers be sore—
For the man who plants cabbages imitates too!

POSTSCRIPTUM.—And you whom we all so adore,
Dear Critics, whose verdicts are always so new!—
One word in your ear. There were Critics before,
And the man who plants cabbages imitates too!
—*Belgravia.* AUSTIN DOBSON.

EARLY IRISH AUDIENCES.—The memoirs of Miss Bellamy, which she left behind, present some strange pictures of the Dublin audience of that age. One night, as she was passing on to the stage, an officer, who was standing at the wings, stooped and kissed her on the neck. She turned and slapped his face, in sight of the whole audience, among whom was Lord Chesterfield, then Lord Lieutenant, who rose from his seat and applauded the act. In consequence of this, Sheridan published a notice in all the papers that henceforth no gentleman would be admitted behind the scenes, and to enforce the notice he had a sentry placed at the stage door. One night a drunken officer, being refused admission, stabbed the soldier in the thigh with so much violence that his sword broke in the wound. Another night, a Mr. Kelly mounted over the spikes which guarded the pit from the stage, coolly made his way behind the scenes into the green-room, and grossly insulted one of the actresses. Miss Bellamy entering at the time, and seeing the lady in tears, and the fellow holding her down in her chair, she asked her why she did not force herself away from him. Upon which the brute turned savagely upon the young girl, pursued her to her dressing-room, and tried to break in the door, from the most vengeance upon her. The manager came up and desired him to quit the theatre; he refused, and was summarily ejected. Returning to the pit he threw an apple at Sheridan, who was performing *Æsop*, and it struck him upon the forehead with such force as to dent the front of the false nose he then wore. The actor addressed the audience, but they were too ruffianly to take his part, so the curtain was dropped, and the play left unfinished. Kelly had the impudence to rush round to his dressing-room and demand satisfaction. And he got it, but not in a way he desired—with a thick oaken cudgel, with which Sheridan belabored him, until he howled and roared, and crawled off. Off he went to a coffee-house to relate his wrongs to his friends, and call upon them to assist him in his vengeance. But when they arrived at the theatre it was shut, and so well defended that the ruffians thought it best to retire. The next night "The Fair Penitent" was to be performed. The moment Sheridan appeared as *Horatio* these scoundrels, who had planted themselves in the pit, jumped from their seats, and drawing their swords, yelled, "Out with the ladies and down with the house!" Sheridan was obliged to fly for his life, while the mob destroyed his property, smashed in every door, and stabbed and thrust into every place in which they supposed he might be hidden. Such terror did these riots inspire, that the magistrates ordered the theatre to be closed for a time. The college students, annoyed at being deprived of their favorite amusement, took the side of the manager, and invited some of the ringleaders to breakfast, and as soon as these were within the precincts of the college, dragged them to the pumps, and pumped upon them until they were nearly drowned.—*Temple Bar.*

LONDON HOSPITALS.—The population of the city in the latter end of the reign of Edward VI. and the beginning of that of Elizabeth numbered, perhaps, 100,000, and we learn, from a note in Manningham's diary, that there were of these no fewer than 30,000 dependent, more or less, upon charitable relief. It would, of course, be impossible now, when the population of the metropolis exceeds 4,000,000, for the hospitals, much as their buildings have been increased in size, to supply our present wants. At the same time, it may be shown that the disparity in their means for that purpose is not as great as might at first be imagined; even when taking into consideration the difference in the value of money in the time of Edward VI. and in the present day. When St. Bartholomew's Hospital received its charter in the time of Henry VIII. its endowment amounted to only £866 per annum—half of this sum being bestowed by the King from confiscated ecclesiastical property, the other half derived from endowments of landed property given by the Corporation of the City of London. The balance necessary for its maintenance was derived from voluntary contributions from the citizens. At the latter end of the reign of Edward VI. the revenue of St. Thomas' Hospital does not seem to have exceeded £3,291 per annum. And of this sum £2,914 was contributed from the private purses of the citizens. In the time of James I. the population of the city greatly increased, and with it the poor increased in equal ratio. But it can be shown that the value of the hospital endowments—the greater portion of which was in lands or houses, either in the city or suburbs—had increased in greater ratio. With every further growth of population in the City of London the advance in value of the hospital endowments not only kept pace, but was further augmented by legacies and charitable donations, till, in the year 1750, we find the expenditure of the royal hospitals amounted to the sum of £10,000 per annum. From that time to the present, the revenues of these hospitals, mainly in consequence of the rise in the value of land in the metropolis, have continuously increased in far greater proportion than the population. The endowments in the time of Edward VI. may be set down as at most worth £10,000, but now, if we take into the reckoning the amount of the actual revenues, the value of the hospitals themselves and the ground they stand on, together with the reversionary value of the leases about to fall in, the total value cannot be less, in round numbers, than from £10,000,000 to £11,000,000. This, whether adequate or not, is at least an astounding sum.—*Contemporary Review.*

¶ "LET US LIVE WHILE WE MAY."—*Si Jeunesse savait, si Vieillesse pouvait*, is a very pretty sentiment, but not necessarily right. In 5 cases out of 10, it is not so much that the young people do not know, as that they do not choose. There is something irreverent in the speculation, but perhaps the want of power has more to do with the wise resolutions of age than we are always willing to admit. It would be an instructive experiment to make an old man young again, and leave him all his *savoir*. I scarcely think he would put his money in the savings bank after all; I doubt if he would be such an admirable son as we are led to expect; and as for his conduct in love, I firmly believe he would out-Herod Herod, and put the whole of his new compeers to the blush. Prudence is a wooden Juggernaut, before whom Benjamin Franklin walks with the portly air of a high priest, and after whom dances many a successful merchant in the character of Atys. But it is not a deity to cultivate in youth. If a man live to any considerable age, it cannot be denied that he laments his imprudences; but I notice he often laments his youth a deal more bitterly and with a more genuine intonation. It is customary to say that age should be considered because it comes last. It seems just as much to the point that youth comes first. And the scale fairly kicks the beam if you go on to add that age, in a majority of cases, never comes at all. Disease and accident make short work of even the most prosperous persons; death costs nothing, and the expense of a headstone is an inconsiderable trifle to the happy heir. To be suddenly snuffed out in the middle of ambitious schemes is tragical enough at best; but when a man has been grudging himself his own life in the meanwhile, and saving up everything for the festival that was never to be, it becomes that hysterically moving sort of tragedy which lies on the confines of farce. The victim is dead, and has been cunningly overreached himself; a combination of calamities none the less absurd for being grim. To husband a favorite claret until the batch turns sour is not at all an artful stroke of policy; and how much more with a whole cellar—a whole bodily existence! People may lay down their lives with cheerfulness in the sure expectation of a blessed immortality; but that is a different affair from giving up youth with all its admirable pleasures, in the hope of a better quality of gruel in a more than problematical, nay, more than improbable, old age. We should not compliment a hungry man who should refuse a whole dinner, and reserve all his appetite for the dessert, before he knew whether there was to be any dessert or not. If there be such a thing as imprudence in the world, we surely have it here. We sail in leaky bottoms and on great and perilous waters; and to take a cue from the dolorous old naval ballad, we have heard the mermaidens singing, and know that we shall never see dry land any more. Old and young, we are all on our last cruise. If there is a fill of tobacco among the crew, for God's sake pass it round, and let us have a pipe before we go!—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

VICTOR EMMANUEL.—Every Italian knew that King Victor Emmanuel infinitely preferred chamois hunting on the mountains of Piedmont, or wild boar hunting amid the juniper thickets of San Rossore, to receptions of other royal personages, whom, in many cases, he had never seen before, and would perhaps never see again. But however great the attractions of the chase, they never prevented the King from abandoning, at a moment's notice, his favorite sport, and hurrying to his capital to do the honors of his Kingdom if so required. Next to the chase his chief delight was in farming, and those who only saw him at La Mandria might, if familiar with the traditions of English history, have imagined that they were beholding a counterpart of George III. at Windsor. The resemblance was somewhat treacherous, for our Farmer George, in the intervals of his agricultural pursuits, saw many fair provinces torn from his Empire, while Farmer Victor's care for his flocks and herds did not divert him from the task of building a new empire up. The real fact was that, whether in contact with or at a distance from his Ministers, whether farming or hunting, his mind was always occupied with the same idea. It formed not the sole, but the chief, subject of his reading, and he rarely went to bed without reading an hour or more in the royal log-book, constructed according to his own direction and for his own special use. He had in his Cabinet two Secretaries whose sole duty was to read during the day all the more striking passages in the journals of Europe that bore on the acts of his Government, or on the relations between Italy and Europe. If written in French or Italian, the scissors did the necessary work, and the extracts were pasted down. If in German, English, or any other European language, of which the King was ignorant, one of the Secretaries, a Venetian polyglot, rendered the foreign notice or commentary into Italian for the sovereign's use. That formed King Victor Emmanuel's nightly reading. He exacted with unsparing rigor from his Secretaries that, in the performance of their task, they should always give the preference to dissenting or hostile criticism. He possessed, according to the testimony of all the statesmen who had most intercourse with him, whether Cavour or Ricasoli, La Marmora or Minghetti, great natural talent, an extraordinary power of taking in the bearings of a political situation at a single glance, a shrewd estimate of character, and that peculiar development of memory in reference to all the persons he had ever met or spoken to which appears to be as inherent in royal personages as the power of a shepherd to distinguish the faces of his sheep. To these natural gifts he united, after the fashion just described, a continuous course of reading on the subject with which at the moment it was important for him to know. Foreign statesmen, when conversing with him for the first time, were often surprised at his knowledge of the views held by the politicians of other countries. When one knows how constant and familiar was his mental intercourse with the first publicists of the Continent, there was nothing surprising in the matter. And it may fairly be questioned whether, for the special task which he had set before him, this very peculiar discipline, these lonely readings under the Alpine tent, the Tuscan shooting-box, or the Roman villa, were not more useful and suggestive than the eternal recurrence of the same court conventionalisms from which he could scarcely have disentangled himself had he lived in the usual court fashion. His reading was not, however, confined to this daily chronicle of Italian and European politics; he delighted in books of voyages and travels, and sometimes at the close of a day's Alpine sport would get his huntsmen to sit on the grass around him, while he read aloud for their amusement something by which he had been more especially interested when reading the night before.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE PURITAN AND ART.—Partisans fight against facts in vain. Mr. Goldwin Smith, a writer of eloquence and power, although too prone to acerbity, is a partisan of the Puritans, and of the Nonconformists who are the special inheritors of the Puritan tradition. He angrily resents the imputation upon that Puritan type of life on which the life of our serious middle class has been formed, that it was doomed to hideousness, to immense ennui. He protests that it had beauty, amenity, accomplishment. Let us go to facts. Charles I., who with all his faults, had the just idea that art and letters are great civilizers, made, as you know, a famous collection of pictures—our first National Gallery. It was, I suppose, the best collection at that time north of the Alps. It contained nine Raphaels, 11 Correggios, 28 Titians. What became of that collection? The journals of the House of Commons will tell you. There you may see the Puritan Parliament disposing of this Whitehall or York House collection as follows: "Ordered, that all such pictures and statues there as are without any superstition, shall be forthwith sold. * * * Ordered, that all such pictures there as have the representation of the Second Person in Trinity among them, shall be forthwith burned. Ordered, that all such pictures there, as have the representation of the Virgin Mary upon them, shall be forthwith burned." There we have the weak side of our parliamentary Government and our serious middle class. We are incapable of sending Mr. Gladstone to be tried at the Old Bailey because he proclaims his antipathy to Lord Beaconsfield; a majority in our House of Commons is incapable of hailing, with frantic laughter and applause, a string of indecent jests against Christianity and its founder; but we are not, or were not, incapable of producing a Parliament which burns or sells the masterpieces of Christian art. And one may surely say of such a Puritan Parliament, and of those who determine its line for it, that they had not the spirit of beauty.—*Matthew Arnold in Fortnightly Review.*

DUN.—To dun is a word of consequence, for it is at once a verb and a noun, and is derived from the Saxon word *dunas*, to din or clamor. It owes its immortality—so tradition says—to having been the surname of one Joe Dun, a famous bailiff of Lincoln in the reign of Henry VII., who was so active and dexterous in collecting bad debts that when any one became "slow to pay," the neighbors used to say, "Dun him," that is, send Dun after him.—*Chambers's Journal.*

FRENCH BUTTER.—The finest French butter is made in Normandy; the quantity, too, is large, and the care expended great. "In Le Bessin, near Isigny, there are farms that sell £1,000 worth of butter yearly," and in view of the predominance given in this country to the shorthorn, it is curious to read that in that district, which takes the lead as to butter, "the opinion of the farmers is that the smallest cross of the shorthorns would reduce the yield of milk from 20 quarts a day, which they get now from a newly-calved cow, to 14 or 15." First-class shorthorns have, however, yielded more than this, up to 28 and 30 quarts daily. "The brand at Isigny that makes the highest price is that of M. Demagny. In 1876 his minimum price for salted butter was £7 7s. per hundred-weight, and his maximum £10 10s. taken at Isigny; his sales during the year reached £160,000, mostly for export to the Brazils." In Winter Isigny butter realizes from 3 shillings to 3 shillings and 6 pence per pound wholesale by auction in the Paris market! Such a price will seem incredible to English dairymen. Here is the secret: "The care in the manufacture at Isigny is something excessive, and much of the superiority of the butter is attributed to this. The hand never touches the butter; it is always beaten up in cloths; the utensils are of marvelous cleanliness, and if a drop of milk or cream falls on the floor it is at once sluiced away." Next to Isigny comes the butter made at Gourmay, in the Seine Inférieure, which in Paris reaches 2 shillings a pound. In Neufchâtel in 1873, 3,300 tons of butter were made, averaging on the spot £120 per ton, a total of about £400,000.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE LITTLE MAID THAT SLEPT.

Sombre folds the windows shrowd,
Phantom figures come and go—
Hearts that must not break too loud,
Muffled footfalls, whispers low,
Cool soft hands—about a bed
Where, 'neath fever's scorching sway,
Lies a little restless head,
Tossing, tossing, tossing aye.
But at last the fever's high,
And the mid-sun overhead
Shrieks and drops from out the sky—
Yea, the child is dead!

But she lies so dimpling-fair,
In her bed-gown long and white,
With her waves of heavy hair
Drowning neck and shoulder bright,
With the flower-lips just apart,
Half way budded to a smile,
Pure young heart, O sweet child-heart,
Hardly clothed with human guile!
Life so bright on cheek and brow
And those thin white lids of hers—
Fancy whispers, "Softly now,
Softly—see, she stirs!"

But the twin hands fairy small,
Crossed above the bosom's snow,
Never rise and hang and fall
With the breath's soft ebb and flow.
Yea, the breaking mother-heart,
Throbbing close, in anguish prest,
Vainly would its warmth impart
To the blue-veined marble breast;
Kisses win no kissed reply,
Yea, the pet name softly said
Lures no smile to mouth and eye—
Truly, she is dead.

* * * * * * *

First to heaven He turns His eyes
One long moment, as in prayer,
Then upon the maid that lies
Lapt in slumber still and fair,
Lo, his hands on her cold clay;
"Little maiden, wake, arise!"
And the sharp sweet light of day
Smites in lightning on her eyes,
And the blood's swift tide again,
Like a stream its chain that breaks,
Sings through every tingling vein,
As she sighs, and smiles, and wakes.
Lips that laugh and eyes that weep,
Throat that thrills with stifled scream!
Little maiden, thou didst sleep—
Oh to know thy dream!

—*Good Words.*

CHATEAUBRIAND AND MME. RECAMIER.—Born under Louis XVI., she lived beyond the third revolution, surviving until 1849. Three generations of the Montmorencies had sighed at her feet. "*Ils n'en mouraient pas tous mais tous étaient frappés*," said one. M. De Chateaubriand held the first place in her regards for many years; that their friendship was purely platonic cannot be doubted. After his wife's death he made Madame, long since a widow, the offer of his hand. "Why should we marry?" she said; "if solitude be sad to you, I am ready to live in the same house with you. The world, I am certain, is just to the purity of our connection, and would approve of everything I could do to give repose, happiness, and tenderness to your old age. If we were younger, I would not hesitate; I would joyfully accept the right of consecrating my life to you." In her last days she became blind; but, although her features were withered and her form was bent, she retained the old fascinating smile and elegance of manner. She had long since quitted Paris for the solitude of the Abbaye-aux-Bois. There, says a writer in the *Biographie Universelle*, each day, with the exactness of a clock, the inhabitants of the Rue aux Sèvres saw him [Chateaubriand] pass, elegantly dressed in a short riding-coat, toward the abbaye. But, as old age advanced upon him, he came in a coach, and found the aid of a stick necessary to ascend the stairs. At length, when his limbs became utterly powerless, he was carried up in the arms of a couple of servants." There is something infinitely pathetic in this picture of the two old lovers growing old together. He went first, and she survived but a few months—dying of cholera.—*Belgravia.*

ART CRITICISMS.—No one has a right to express an opinion, or even to suppose that he can have an opinion, upon any of the arts, unless, first, he naturally loves it, and, secondly, has some knowledge of good examples. There are all degrees of natural aptitude down to zero. I should like to see a table of eminent persons, giving some approximate estimate of the natural sympathies of each for music, color, form, and also (for additional hints) his sensibilities in smell, taste, and touch. There would be a great many low marks and no few zeros, even among the famous literary names. When I find a criticism upon any matter of art, or even an allusion to that department of things, I always ask myself, "What does he feel and know about this? much? anything at all?" and perhaps I am able to give myself some answer, perhaps not. Very able men often deceive themselves in these things; it is never agreeable to discover one's natural limitations, and own that they imply an inferiority. As to music, where sympathy is entirely wanting no one is likely to suppose himself to possess it; the mass, who are only perceiving that many others have something in this kind which he has not, is apt enough to solace himself by sneering at the gift which nature has given them and denied to him. Swift was too shrewd and too honest to pretend to care for music, but when he sneered at "Tweedledum and Tweedlee," his art only served to record a certain vulgarity of mind along with his defect of ear.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE CRIMEAN WAR.—The history of the Crimean war is still fresh in the memory of those who took part in it. Never was any expedition planned by a home government with more reckless ignorance of war and its requirements than that which landed at Eupatoria. At the beginning of the campaign our Treasury was as parsimonious as it was subsequently lavish in expenditure. About 24,000 British soldiers—no finer body of men have ever worn her Majesty's uniform—were hurled ashore without the means of carrying their wounded, and even without sufficient tools to bury their dead. British discipline in two or three hard-fought battles won for England a brilliant but a short-lived success; and when, through the military ignorance of those in Downing-street who planned the campaign, that devoted little army dwindled down almost to a handful of half-starved scarecrows, those who had starved us through their ignorant parsimony sent out commissioners, whose avowed business it was to select a victim from among our gentlemen on whom to cast the blame. They selected the ablest of them as their scapegoat, and held him up to public opprobrium because he had not made a road from Balaclava to the camp, although they knew full well he had neither the tools nor the labor at his disposal for such an undertaking.—*Sir Garnet Wolseley in Nineteenth Century.*

LONDON GAS.—The improvement of the coal gas sold in London has been only imaginary, for no real alteration has been effected. It has been made to appear better, by testing it with improved burners; but, as consumed by the burners almost universally employed, it gives no more light in 1876 than it did in 1851—a conclusion which is confirmed by the results of simultaneous comparative trials made by Mr. Humpidge with two burners, one of them similar to those by which London coal gas was tested in 1851, and the other, the so-called London referee burner, at present employed in testing London coal gas. At 4 P. M., on June 6, 1876, the gas supplied by the Chartered Company to South Kensington Museum gave, when consumed at the rate of five cubic feet per hour from the 1851 test-burner, a light equal to 11.1 standard candles, and on June 22, at 3 P. M., a light equal to 10.5 standard candles; but when the same gas was tested at the same hours by the present referee's burner, it gave, when consumed at the same rate, a light equal to 14.3 candles on June 6, and a light equal to 14.5 candles on June 28.—*Dr. Falkland.*

AUTOBIOGRAPHIES.—Many an autobiography which, while as yet unwritten, appeared a most rich and new thing to its projector, being written, has proved savorless and unprofitable. The dullest life is to its experiencer more interesting than all ancients and modern history; and the narration of even such a life would have interest for other men—if only the narrator knew what to tell, and how to tell it; but just herein lies the difficulty.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

FURTHER VIEWS AFOOT.

STATEN ISLAND IN THE EARLY SPRING—THE LANDSCAPE FROM TOTTENVILLE TO THE NORTH SHORE—ASSOCIATIONS OF THE NEIGHBORHOODS.

Our second walk on Staten Island is from Tottenville, at the western end of the island, to Elm Park or Port Richmond, on the North Shore. The total distance is about 15 miles, divided thus:

	Miles.
Tottenville to Rossville	4
Rossville to Richmond	4¼
Richmond to New-Springville	2½
New-Springville to Bull's Head or Phœnixville	1
Bull's Head to Graniteville	2
Graniteville to Elm Park	1

The walk may be ended at Richmond by taking a stage for the railway station of New-Dorp, one and one-half miles distant. The expenses are:

	Cents.
Fare from the Battery to Tottenville	25
Fare from Elm Park to the Battery	10

If you take the stage at Richmond and the train at New-Dorp.....30

The road from Tottenville to Rossville lies close to the shore in many places, and affords delightful views of the Arthur Kill or the sound. The morning I walked there was fresh, with the slightest north wind coming across the New-Jersey flats, and bright, with a cloudless sky. The first notes of Spring came from the blue-bird and the song sparrow. The red-winged blackbird flew about chip-chipping his old impertinent prattle, or puffed up on a twig and there squeezed out his frog-like burlesque of a bird's note. The face of nature was still brown and rough with the wrinkles of Winter; but here and there a sheltered nook had a flush of the new life and a smile of promise. A maple had just burst its little tufts of red buds, and now welcomed a swarm of bees humming at their labor. The first butterfly of the season flitted by, a sober fellow for his race. He lit on a dry stalk of grass, but when I approached he sailed away, and after darting here and there finally lit on the warm sand in the road. There he spread his wings flat on the ground, and lay in perfect rest, though I came close and examined him to my heart's content. He had rich dark brown wings with sharp points; they were edged with a white border speckled with dark dots; inside of this they were decorated with bright blue spots in a black stripe. At last I walked away and left him dreaming of the Summer.

The view from the low hills along the road is quite a perfect picture of the water scenes along the sound. The towns are old and somewhat quaint with their dark wharves and storehouses. Northward the sound runs away between low grassy shores, with here and there a tall chimney throwing across the sky a snake of black smoke. Westward lies Perth Amboy, with its white houses and church spires shining in the strong morning light, and Tottenville, with its old buildings and piers resting in dark shadow. Some sloops were anchored in the shade, others floated with the tide while their sails hung in folds made soft with delicate shading. The water, rippled here and there by little breaths of wind, reflected the blue sky, or lay in tranquil sheets of cool gray color, figured with reflections of houses, piers, and shores. A boatman rowed slowly through the picture, and lined it with long curves of gleaming ripples. The quiet was just broken by an occ

THE GREAT AMAZON RIVER.

ITS COURSE AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

A RICH EQUATORIAL COUNTRY—THE FORMER EXPLORERS OF THE AMAZON — THE WEALTH AND VERDURE OF ITS SHORES —A PROPHETIC PICTURE OF THE FUTURE.

The Amazon fronts the Atlantic with a total breadth of about 180 miles, and at a distance of more than 100 leagues from the shore its yellow flood is unbroken. It cleaves the blue waters with a haughty irresistible onset, as if it disdained to merge its own in the mightier sovereignty of the ocean. A thousand miles from its mouth, where the Japura joins it, it has a breadth of four miles, and at that point it might receive the waters of the Nile and the Danube without sensible augmentation of its volume. It drains an area of from 2,250,000 to 2,500,000 square miles, which is nearly equal to the extent of Europe, and is greater than that of all the territories of the United States. It opens more than 10,000 miles of inland navigation to large vessels and an unbroken pathway from the sea to the foot of the Andes. For more than 3,000 miles it is without a rapid or a cataract, and its fall is on an average no more than an inch to the mile. The tide acts upon its waters for a distance of 400 miles, without, however, arresting the onward flow of its current, and its immense mediterranean expanse "enwinds the isles" of a continuous archipelago. Unnumbered and unnamed, they rise from its yellow surface green, rounded, and verdurous, like emeralds set on an outstretched girdle of gold. It rolls along the Summer belt of the world, keeping company with the equator, and waters a region of greater fertility than any other which is known. Its climate is salubrious, its productions of the greatest variety, and some of them of the highest commercial value. Since 1867, the year the river was opened to free navigation, a liberal policy has been pursued by the Brazilian Government, in pointed contrast with the spirit which half a century earlier forbade Humboldt to explore its waters. All the world has been freely invited to enter in and possess this wide and beautiful land of promise. But it still remains almost uninhabited. The population of the entire region is less than that of Rio de Janeiro or Brooklyn. Except its capital city, a few trading towns dotted along the line of the central river and some tribes of Indians scattered here and there amid its immense wildernesses, living in boats along its endless lagoons, or in palm-thatched huts upon their shores, the land is a wild, a populous solitude of bees and birds, with turbulent common swallows of howling monkeys holding perpetual parliament in its tree-tops, and each jutting frieze and coign of vantage of its forest architecture hung with slumberous festoons of snakes. Much attention has of late been drawn to this practically unoccupied and undeveloped equatorial region. It, indeed, holds out such ample invitation to commercial and agricultural enterprise that it seems surprising it should thus far have received so slight a measure of attention. After the late war a few colonies of Southerners found their way thither, as they did to other portions of Brazil, as well as to Mexico and Central America, but the experiments generally resulted disastrously, and the discontented exiles were glad to return to the homes they had abandoned. A few English and foreign traders have established themselves along the various river towns; a few farmers, or *fazendeiros*, have laid out plantations of cacao, coffee, indigo, and the like. A few travelers, impelled by commercial interests or scientific curiosity, are generally to be met with, but, with these exceptions, the great river spaces seem almost as vacant as they were when the boats of Orellana, the Lieutenant of Cortez, drifted past them on their way to the ocean. An English company some years since obtained from the Brazilian Government a charter to construct a railroad around the great falls of the Madeira, 480 miles from its junction with the Amazon, but the work was for some years abandoned. It is now about to be resumed by an American firm, the Messrs. Collins, of Philadelphia, whose first step in the direction of the work met with so disastrous a check in the loss of the steamer Metropolis a few weeks ago. The completion of this road will open Bolivia, hitherto practically isolated, to the markets of the world, and afford a long-desired outlet for her rich and various products.

The Madeira is the largest affluent of the Amazon. Where it joins that river it is two miles wide and has a depth of 66 feet. Two hundred miles above it is a mile in width and 100 feet deep. It is about 2,000 miles in length, one branch taking its rise in Lake Titicaca and the other near the sources of the Paraguay. If it were not for its cascade, large vessels might sail into the heart of Bolivia, and take on their freight almost under the shadow of the Andes. The Madeira is, like the Amazon, a river of unnumbered islands, which seem like rounded masses of green foliage afloat upon its waters. In the season of floods it brings down immense quantities of timber, the spoil of forests, which its current has undermined and up-rooted. A few years since steam saw mills were established at its mouth for the purpose of utilizing this abundant and valuable flotsam. But, for some reason, the enterprise did not succeed. With the richest imaginable supply of native woods the Amazon derives such timber as it requires from foreign sources.

The Rio Negro is next to the Madeira in magnitude, and enters the Amazon from the other direction. Its head-waters are joined with those of the Orenoco by the Cassiquiare, a natural canal three-fourths of a mile wide, and a portage of only two hours divides the head of its tributary, the Branco, from the Essiquibo of Guiana. It yields to commerce coffee, cacao, farina, sarsaparilla, Brazil-nuts, pitch, piassaba, and valuable woods. At its juncture with the Amazon stands the important town of Manaos, the largest on the river above Santarem, though its population is only from 2,000 to 3,000. Its houses are mostly low adobe structures, washed white or yellow, with roofs and floors of red tiling, and having green doors and shutters. The President's palace is of more pretension, being of two stories and bearing an extra coat of whitewash. The foundation of a cathedral was laid about a score of years ago, but it still remains only a foundation, and bright archidacæ root themselves in crevices of the stones which the pious builders have for the time being abandoned. In addition to the Madeira and the Rio Negro, the Amazon receives the waters of the Tocanhus, the Uenyale, the Xingu, the Tapajos, the Purus, the Napo, the Putumayo, and the Japura, all rivers of great volume, and either of which in any other division of the world would possess a separate renown equal to that of the Danube, the Volga, or the St. Lawrence. The Tocantins takes its rise but a few hundred miles from Rio de Janeiro, in the mountainous Province of Minas Geraes, and flowing due northward, like the Nile and the Oxus, enters the main stream near Para. It is a river of rapids, and is therefore only partially navigable, but its "billows roll ashore the beryl and the golden ore," and mines of diamond, emerald, opal, amethyst, and sapphire are found amid the mountain fastnesses out of which it issues bearing its burden of thunder and foam. Most of the others named are navigable for long distances, and each opens a broad avenue into regions rich in all the varied products of the tropics. Exploration has been busy with the river and its tributaries since Vicente Yanez Pinzon, almost 400 years ago, came upon its flood yellow as an imperial Chinese banner, rolling unbroken through the blue of an unknown sea. That amazed mariner first of European men saw birds of calm sit brooding on its charmed wave, and fairy armadas of nautili, with purple wings outspread, adrift on its golden tide, while high in the air, like specks of jet against the pale turquois of the equatorial sky, the frigate birds, motionless winged shapes, were poised as the black condor, still and salient, hangs poised over Chimborazo. He looked on the dark spectres of the air, and on the bright shapes which moved upon the water, with meditations not now recoverable, but which must have been spacious enough to stir his adventurous peninsular spirit to its deeps. His caravels furrowed the La Plata afterward—the first keels which vexed its waters—and he remains a great figure among the great discoverers of that wonder age. While he was the first to see the river, the first to traverse its length was Avellana, who issued out of conquered Peru, leaving the savage swineherd Pizarro, suckled, it is said, in his infancy by the swine he afterward sended, throned on the golden chairs of dead Atabilpa and came down the flood, grinned at by the apes and chattered at by the parrots, and gaped at by the crocodiles of 3,000 miles. He left his bones on its shores afterward, with those of 400 followers, the river thus avenging itself on the hand that tore away the old veil of mystery. Aguirre, Texeira Cabrera, and Juan de Palacios were its next explorers, and it was more than 100 years before La Andamine, the French astronomer and savan, descended it, and gave to the world the story of his journey, which is yet of undiminished interest. Maire, Pœppig, Smyth, Von Tschudi, Castleman, Herndon and Gibbon, Marcoy, Spix and Martius, Bates and Wallace, Azeredo and Pinto, Agassiz and Prof. Orton, have successively added to the now copious literature of the river, but it is still in many of its portions a virgin field, and almost as fruitful of undiscovered wonders as it was when Pinson first drove the carved prows of his caravels against its flood.

Para is the capital city of the river, and, with the exception of Quito, the only considerable town in the world on the equatorial line. Its population numbers about 35,000, and is made up of native Brazilians, Portuguese, Indians, half-breeds, a few Jews, many negroes, and a small community of foreign merchants representing all the commercial nations. During most of the year the climate is uniform, and the weather of one day precisely like that of another. The mornings are clear and bright, but before midday the showers begin, and fall intermittently till toward evening, when they abate, leaving the remainder of the day delightfully cool and refreshing. It seems to be an entirely healthy city, and its inhabitants have a proverb that those who once take up their residence there are sure to abide during their lives.

The river in front of the town is 20 miles wide, but the expanse is broken by numerous islands, the water-ways between which seem in some cases like lanes through solid perpendicular walls of green foliage from 80 to 100 feet in height. Although the Para River is shallow in comparison with the Amazon, ships of any size will float within 150 yards of the shore, and the traveler usually sees in its harbor craft of all sizes and from every maritime corner of the world. The aspect of the town seen from the river is quite majestic. It has six large churches, including the Cathedral, a Post Office and Custom-house of impressive magnitude, and many other structures of a stately and imposing appearance. It is regularly laid out. There are a number of handsome public squares. Some of the streets in the commercial quarters of the town are excellently paved. Wide and handsome avenues, bordered with the silk-cotton tree, the cocoa palm, the almond, and the mimosa, stretch away toward the suburbs, leading out to beautiful *roçinhas* or country residences of one story, surrounded by spacious verandas. The President's house is of notable splendor, and its staircase of sculptured marble is thought by the Paranese to equal those which Berrenquete executed in Valladolid and Seville four centuries ago. The people are gay, light-hearted, pleasure-loving, hospitable, and the wealthier classes are surrounded with all the best appliances of civilization. In the houses of the rich you may encounter pictures by some of the masters of Spanish art, rare books, rich and beautiful tapestries, furnished from the best manufactories of London and Paris, bronzes by Barbadienne, bric-à-brac from all lands, "laborious Orient ivory sphere in sphere, The cursed Malayan creese, and battle clubs from the isles of Fiji," and if you happen to be invited to dinner, it is quite likely that you may get one as elegant as that which Menier, the chocolate king, gave the other day to Stanley. The commerce of the city is carried on almost exclusively by Portuguese and other foreigners. England supplies most of the fine goods which are sold here, though the United States is beginning to compete actively with her at all points. The latter supply almost all the hardware, flour, and timber, and have an increasing trade in agricultural implements and other manufactured products. Her principal exports are rubber, cacao, coffee, sugar, cotton, Brazil-nuts sarsaparilla, vanilla, tarroba, copaiba, tobacco, rum, hides, fish, parrots, and monkeys. In the number of its indigenous commodities it probably exceeds any port in the world, though its trade is as yet in its infancy. With the completion of the railroad around the rapids of Santo Antonio, an important impulse will undoubtedly be communicated to the commerce of the Upper Madeira and the Lower Amazon, and it is likely that the increased facilities of travel thus afforded may invite a tide of emigration in that direction greater than any which has hitherto been drawn there, notwithstanding the liberal policy of the Government and the utmost effort of private enterprise. When the Santo Antonio Road is finished, a life of bustle and activity will be infused into a territory hitherto almost as stagnant as the wilds of Central Africa. India-rubber, cacao, precious timber, dye woods, and resins will no longer perish for want of means of transport. It will take away many of the present inconveniences of travel, and so invite a large number of tourists there. As a journey which now would occupy months and be attended with much hardship and exposure, may then be accomplished without fatigue or discomfort almost in as many days. The steam-boat and locomotive will hurry the traveler into the heart of the most magnificent tropical forests in the world, and afford the settler a means of getting the productions of his plantation to market, and the commodities of the market back to the doors of his *fazenda*. The great river and its tributaries have a very promising future, and it is quite likely that within a generation or two her provinces may become among the richest and most productive of the great South American Empire.

HOW DIVORCES ARE PROCURED.

A HUSBAND'S DEFENSE TO A SUIT FOR ABANDONMENT — HE PRODUCES A DIVORCE FROM A COURT IN UTAH, ALTHOUGH HE HAD NEVER BEEN A RESIDENT OF THAT TERRITORY.

The loose and irregular manner in which divorces are obtained under the present system of legal procedure in such cases, varying as it does in the different States, was strikingly exemplified yesterday, by developments in a case of abandonment in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. The circumstances are these: A few days ago Rosa Nungasser, of No. 243 West Fifty-fourth-street, appeared before Justice Otterbourg and applied for a warrant for the arrest of her husband Henry, who lives at No. 208 West Nineteenth-street, on a charge of abandonment. The complainant, on returning recently from Germany, where she went for the benefit of her health, discovered that her husband had taken another wife. On being arraigned, the following colloquy ensued between the prisoner and Justice Otterbourg:

"What have you to say, Nungasser? This woman is your wife, is she not?" "She was my wife once, but I got a divorce."

"When did you get the divorce?" "Last September."

"Where?" "In Salt Lake City, Utah."

At this juncture the prisoner handed the magistrate a document which purported to be a decree of divorce, and Justice Otterbourg, after perusing the contents, inquired of Nungasser if he had ever lived or been in Utah. "No, sir," was the distinct reply.

"Then, how did you get this divorce?" "A lawyer got it for me."

"A curious proceeding, certainly," remarked the court. "Who was your lawyer?" "His name was Dexter."

"How much did it cost you?" "Seventy-five dollars."

"I am sorry to say I cannot recognize this decree of divorce from Salt Lake City," remarked the magistrate, in an ironical vein; and continuing, "Were you not aware that that divorce does not hold good in this State?" "No, Judge; I always thought that such decrees were all right. I took that paper to Counselor Waite, No. 24 Park-row, and he told me that it was correct."

The document in question purported to emanate from the Probate Court in Salt Lake City, Utah. Hon. Elias Smith appears as Judge in said court, and the certificate attached is signed by "D. Bockholt, Clerk."

Justice Otterbourg made an order that the prisoner should give the complainant $2 50 weekly, and furnish $250 bail. Nungasser spent the day in fruitless endeavors to procure the required security, and, failing in this respect, was locked up.

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

A very important sale of Broadway improved real estate, comprising four valuable plots, the property of Mr. Josiah Jex, will take place at noon on Tuesday next, at the Exchange Sales-room, under the direction of Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer. The first plot is on the north-west corner of Thirtieth-street and Sixth-avenue, 64 feet 9 inches on Broadway, and embraces three fronts with new substantial four-stories and basement Philadelphia brick stores and complete apartments houses, with steam heat. The second plot is on the north-east corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Broadway, and consists of a fine piece of ground with improvements thereon, 98 feet on Broadway and 148 feet on Thirty-eighth-street. The third plot is on the north-east corner of Forty-second-street and Broadway, extending 104 feet 3 inches on the latter street. This is a fine piece of business property, splendidly improved, and is now occupied by Acker, Merrall & Condit, and the Standard Club. The fourth plot is on the north-west corner of Broadway and Forty-ninth-street, having 125 feet 6½ inches on the latter thoroughfare, and with buildings thereon. The plots will be sold separately. As all of the property mentioned is situated in very desirable business locations, the sale is sure to attract considerable interest among real estate owners and parties desirous of investing in improved property.

THE ANNUAL YACHT RACES.

PROSPECTS FOR THE SEASON OF '78.

AN ACTIVE SUMMER AMONG YACHT-OWNERS EXPECTED — WHEN THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS WILL BE CONTESTED—THE NEW UNION REGATTA FOR OPEN BOATS—AQUATIC NOTES.

There is no doubt that the "hard times" have materially affected yachting, and most of those who engage in the sport have been obliged to exercise more caution in indulging in luxuries than they were formerly. The Centennial anniversary had the effect of adding a little to the zest of the sport, and the few extra events called out by that celebration were interesting and well patronized. In the regular regattas, however, the entries were not as numerous as in previous years, and the same may be said of those of 1877. One point may be looked upon as practically settled, namely, that the owners of large yachts, such as the Wanderer, Rambler, and Tidal Wave, have arrived at the conclusion that a pleasure-yacht of 300 or 400 tons burden is too large either for convenience or pleasure, and that their maintenance is too expensive. Consequently, the owner of the Tidal Wave has disposed of her, and intends to build a sloop, 60 feet long. It is said, also, that the Wanderer is now for sale. Persons familiar with yachting matters are of the opinion that a revolution will take place in the size and style of yachts, and that within a few years there will be fewer large and more small yachts afloat in New-York waters. The extravagance which once characterized the management of the New-York Yacht Club has been curtailed under the management of Commodore Kane, and the club is now said to be in a very flourishing condition, and rapidly gaining in membership. The club-house at Staten Island has been abandoned, and the club will not maintain an out-of-town establishment during the coming season. It is probable, however, that it will eventually build a less pretentious house, either at Staten Island or Bay Ridge.

Active preparations for the approaching season are being made. Nearly all the principal events for the Summer have been arranged for, and among them are the following: Annual regatta of the Manhattan Yacht Club, from the foot of Eighty-ninth-street, East River, June 6; annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, June 13; first Corinthian regatta of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, for second class schooners and first and second class sloops, over the New-York Yacht Club course, June 15; annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club, of Bayonne, N. J., June 18; annual regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, June 18; annual regatta of the Empire Yacht Club, from the foot of One Hundred and Fourth-street, East River, June 19; second regatta of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, June 22; annual regatta of the New-Jersey Yacht Club, July 4; annual regatta of the Newburg Yacht Club, at Newburg, July 4; annual regatta of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, at Oyster Bay, July 4.

A short time ago the announcement was made that a grand international regatta would take place during the Summer, in which the vessels to contend with the Paris Exposition, at which the prize for the winner would be $2,500. The owners of several first class schooners in this country at once signified their intention of entering their boats which were the owners of the Dreadnaught, Restless, Palmer, and Idler, besides Mr. Phœnix, who is building a new schooner to be called the Intrepid, and Mr. Astor, the owner of another new candidate for nautical honors, as the boat is to be named. Commodore Colgate, of the Seawanhaka Club, and the owner of the Idler, opened a correspondence with some one in Paris for the purpose of obtaining information in the matter, and it was soon informed that none of the French regatta associations knew anything about it, but that many of them had expressed themselves as pleased with the suggestion. It was then possible that some action would be taken, whereby a prize would be offered which would be an inducement for American yacht-owners to send their yachts across the water. It was thought at first that some of the American yachtsmen might venture across, but should no inducement be offered, other than the novelty of the trip, but nothing definite has yet been decided upon, nothing has been further been heard in regard to the proposed international regatta. Commodore Colgate says that he is of opinion that the prize will not be offered.

A lively interest is being taken by yachtsmen generally in the new schooner race for open boats, which is to take place in New-York Bay on June 27. Thirteen entries for the contest have already been made, and many more owners of open boats have signified their intention of participating in the day's sport. The affair is in the hands of an intelligent and energetic committee, and they have received ample assurances that enough funds will be forthcoming to pay the prizes, premiums, and other expenses of the regatta. The sailing regulations, course, &c., will probably be decided upon at the next meeting of the committee, which will take place on Tuesday evening at the Hoffman House.

YACHTING NOTES.

The celebrated cutter yacht Schemer, of the Brooklyn Club, has been provided with a whole new deck, and otherwise improved.

It is reported that Mr. G. R. Burke, formerly the owner of the sloop Madcap, has in contemplation the building of an iron cutter yacht 80 feet long.

A meeting of the boat-owners of the Williamsburg Yacht Club is to be held to-morrow evening, at which it is expected the day will be fixed for the annual regatta.

Mr. John Dimond, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, has sold the sloop Wave to Mr. J. B. Underhill, of Staten Island. The Wave will remain in the Brooklyn Club squadron.

Mr. Philip Phœnix, of the New-York Club, has sold the steam yacht Lurline to Mr. Pierre Lorillard. Mr. Phœnix is having a 200-ton steam yacht built for him at Newburg.

Cornelius Gorman has on the ways, at the foot of Court-street, South Brooklyn, a new sloop-yacht for Mr. Pierce, which is 46 feet long, 15½ feet breadth of beam, and 5 feet depth of hold.

The annual meeting of the Long Island Yacht Club, for the election of officers, will be held at Frank Bates' Short Branch House, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, South Brooklyn, on Thursday evening next. The time for the sailing of the annual regatta of the club will probably then be fixed.

The Marquis of Aylesworth's steam yacht Marchesa, of the Royal Yacht Squadron, which has been for some time cruising about the West Indies, with her owner on board, is expected here in May, on her way homeward. The Marchesa, which is one of the largest steam yachts in the Royal Squadron, left Bermuda Feb. 11.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett's steamer Pandora is expected to arrive here the latter part of May. She is of 420 tons burden, and was built at the Portsmouth (England) Navy-yard in 1864. It is said that Mr. Bennett intends fitting her up for yachting purposes after her return from the contemplated cruise in the Polar regions. Mr. Bennett is expected home in June.

Mr. John Law, of Greenpoint, is building at the foot of Huron-street, in that city, a cabin boat, 29 feet long on the keel, 33 feet long on deck, 12 feet wide, and 4½ feet depth of hold. She will be sloop rigged, and will probably be entered in the Williamsburg Yacht Club regatta under the name of the Edward Knapp. Mr. Law expects to have her ready to launch this week.

At the last meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn, the subject of arranging for an open race for catamarans, to be contested in conjunction with the June regatta, was discussed and referred to the flag officers of the club, with power to act. The officers have decided that the race shall take place. The Atlantic Club also proposes to have an extra regatta for open boats during the Summer.

Mr. J. H. Maxwell's steam yacht Fearless will be the first schooner to go into commission this season. Several minor alterations have been made in her cabin and rig, and she will be ready for active service by April 1. Her owner intends starting for a cruise through the Sound on April 7. The Regina will be the first sloop to go into commission. She is to be enrolled in the squadron of the New-York Club.

Mr. Daniel Cook, of San Francisco, the purchaser of the schooner yacht Tidal Wave, is having that vessel thoroughly overhauled and repaired. Her hull will be considerably enlarged, she will be provided with an entire new rig, and her spars will be lengthened. She will also have a new cabin-deck and a new cabin. Mr. Cook has been proposed for membership in the New-York Yacht Club, and there is no doubt that the Tidal Wave will continue in the squadron of that club.

Several of the yachts which have been under the care of Frank Bates at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, South Brooklyn, during the Winter, are nearly ready for launching, and will probably be afloat by the middle of April. Commodore Baker's Emma T., is being completely overhauled, as is also Capt. Bushnell's Reveille. The latter is undergoing several changes, and is to be provided with a new suit of sails. Capt. Trumbridge's yacht Maggie B. will be ready to launch next month.

Mr. N. G. Hereshoff, of Bristol, Mass., the inventor and builder of the catamaran Amaryllis, which created such a sensation by her astonishing performances at the Centennial Regatta in New-York Bay, and who has since built several similar craft to the Amaryllis, and now occupies the yard where are the John Gilpin and Tarantella, is building another of the same size as the Tarantella. Mr. Rohr, foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, this City, is also building a catamaran.

The cabin sloop yacht in process of construction by R. B. Wallig, at the foot of Court-street, South Brooklyn, for R. S. Church, of the Atlantic Club, will soon be completed. Her dimensions are 35 feet in length over all, 9 feet 6 inches breadth of beam, and 5 feet depth of hold. The same builder is also constructing a cabin-sloop for ex-Commodore Noble, of the Columbia Club, the dimensions of which are 34 feet 10 inches over all, 6 feet breadth of beam, and 5 feet 7 inches depth of hold. Both yachts will be ready for launching about the 10th of April.

Mr. Lloyd Phœnix's new keel schooner yacht, which is building at Poillon's ship-yard, foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, full descriptions of which have been published, is being pushed rapidly toward completion, and will be launched about the middle of this week. Although intended for a racing craft, she is being constructed with a view to comfort and convenience as an off-shore cruiser. Her length on the water-line is 100 feet 7¼ inches, and over all 113 feet 8¾ inches; breadth of beam 24 feet 1½ inches, and depth of hold 11 feet 7½ inches. She will have a carpenter's tonnage of 276 84-100 tons, or 260 67-100 tons old measurement.

The day for the annual Summer regatta of the Columbia Yacht Club has not yet been decided upon, and Commodore Baker says it is probable that, owing to the fact that so many events have already been fixed, and all the most available days in June appropriated by other clubs, the Columbia Club will postpone its regatta until Fall, and that it will most likely occur in September. The Commodore says he intends to do more pleasure sailing and less racing this season than usual, and with that end in view, he is having his boat, the Emma T., fitted out with a new suit of sails, with four feet less hoist than those she carried last season. Several of the yachts of the Columbia Club will be entered in the grand union regatta for open boats in New-York Bay, on June 27.

THE WORKING WOMEN'S HOTEL.

TO BE OPENED ON TUESDAY EVENING—THE LATE MR. A. T. STEWART'S PROJECT SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT—RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Working Women's Hotel, at Fourth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, projected by the late A. T. Stewart, and completed under the direction of Judge Hilton, will be opened on Tuesday evening, April 2. The following rules and regulations have been adopted for the government of the hotel:

Board and lodging, $6 per week; occupying alone a single room, $1 per week extra; occupying alone a large parlor room, $3 to $6 per week extra; transient boarders, with single room, $2 per day; with parlor room, extra.

As the hotel is intended for the use of the greatest number it will conveniently accommodate, it is especially desired that each room will be occupied by at least two boarders.

Where two occupy a single room, no extra charge will be made.

Parlor rooms will be charged special rates, varying according to size and location.

The hotel being thoroughly fire-proof, the rooms on each floor are equally desirable.

Payments for rooms and board must be made weekly in advance.

The prices for meals will be as follows: Breakfast, 35 cents; lunch, 25 cents; dinner, 50 cents.

A boarder may invite a lady friend to any meal, upon procuring a ticket therefor at the office.

No meals or food will be sent to, or allowed in, the rooms, except in cases of sickness, and then will be sent by direction of the manager, and a moderate charge only be made for the extra service.

The hours of meals will be as follows: Breakfast, from 6:30 to 9 o'clock; lunch, from 12 to 2 o'clock; dinner, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

A lunch will be furnished at breakfast to each boarder who cannot attend lunch at the hotel.

No sewing-machines nor any working apparatus or extra furniture will be allowed in the rooms.

Nails must not be driven into the walls or woodwork of the rooms.

Keys of the rooms must be left with the clerk in charge at the office. For each key lost the occupant of the room must pay 25 cents.

A place is provided for storing trunks and boxes, to which all such articles must be removed.

Eight large reception parlors for visitors have been provided. Visitors will not be allowed in the other rooms or parlors of the hotel, except by express permission of the manager.

No visiting to rooms will be allowed except by consent of all the occupants.

The hotel will be closed at 11:30 o'clock P. M., at which hour the gas in the rooms must be turned off. Extra gas will be charged for.

The gas in the parlors, library, and public rooms will be turned off at 11 o'clock P. M.

Washerwomen will not be allowed in the rooms. An extensive laundry is connected to the hotel, where all washing will be done at the most moderate prices.

No washing of clothes will be permitted in the rooms.

Plain unstarched garments, including collars and cuffs, and large and small pieces, will be washed in the laundry at 50 cents per dozen.

Large pieces, such as skirts, dresses, &c., will be charged extra.

Every article must be plainly marked in full before being sent to wash.

Wash-lists can be had at the office, to be filled up and attached to all bundles intended for the laundry, which will be taken in charge by the chamber-maids on each floor.

Baths are located on every floor, tickets for which, 10 cents each, can be had at the office.

No dogs, cats, birds, or pet animals of any kind will be allowed in the hotel.

All applications for board must be in writing, and accompanied by satisfactory certificates or references as to character; stating, also, where employed, and in what capacity.

No boarders will be accepted unless of good character, engaged in daily work or employment, and over 12 years of age.

No restrictions are placed upon any boarder in the Women's Hotel. It is, however, expected that each will in all things conform to the rules and regulations from time to time established, and to which each boarder must subscribe on entering.

The manager may at any time, and with or without cause, terminate the right of any boarder to remain in the hotel, and upon notice thereof she must forthwith remove therefrom.

Upon the removal of any boarder, all property belonging to her left at the hotel will remain only at her sole risk, and for which the proprietor or manager is not to be responsible in any manner or under any circumstances.

Any injury to furniture or property of the hotel will be charged to and paid by the boarder committing such injury.

No contract or engagement for board, &c., except as herein specified, is authorized to be made by any person on behalf of the Women's Hotel or its proprietor.

Any boarder having cause for complaint is requested to state it in writing, addressed to the manager, and deposit it in a box in the office, provided for the purpose.

Applications for books must be made to the librarian, who will always be in attendance at the library.

Books must not be taken from the library room; but, after being used, must be returned to the librarian.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

A MOTION TO COMPEL THE RECEIVER TO SUBMIT HIS BOOKS FOR INSPECTION—THE SUIT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL SAID NOT TO HAVE BEEN ABANDONED.

The Long Island Railroad litigation was before Judge Dykman of the Supreme Court yesterday at White Plains. It had been rumored for several days that the Attorney-General had taken steps to close the contest for the removal of the Receiver, and this rumor was so far credited that even Judge Dykman said he understood that such was the case. The movement yesterday was, therefore, a surprise to those in court, most of whom were looking for the appearance of the Staten Island oyster cases. Mr. Odle Close presented a petition from Hermann C. Poppenhusen for an order to compel the Receiver, Thomas R. Sharp, to permit the petitioner to inspect the books, papers and accounts of the company and of the Receiver, setting forth that he was a stockholder and Director of the company. Mr. E. B. Hinsdale, for the Receiver, said the petitioner owned only 10 shares, and his Directorship was only technical, as it would expire on the 9th of next month, and there was a strongly adverse feeling among the stockholders to his continuance in that position, even his father and brother not favoring his course; that he was hostile to the interests of the company and the cat's-paw of other persons; and that the object of the order sought was to help proceedings against the Receiver which had been suspended in good faith with a view to its continuance. Mr. Hinsdale read a telegram sent to him by his partner, Mr. Sprague, from New-York to Albany, on the 15th inst., embodying a telegram from Attorney-General Schoonmaker, as follows: "You need not appear to-morrow in Long Island Railroad matter. Other side stipulate to discontinue." Judge Dykman asked the object of the order asked for; was it an auxiliary purpose of litigation, or only to enforce a stockholder's rights? Mr. Close said it was independent of the litigation, and was the right of Mr. Poppenhusen as a stockholder and Director. Judge Dykman remarked that it was a right within the control of the court, and one that ought to be exercised in a reasonable manner. He was not going to require cart-loads of books and papers to be brought up for inspection. He asked if there was any particular paper or papers which they wanted. Mr. Close said they wanted to examine the leasehold mortgages given to secure payment of the "Atlantic Improvement Bonds," which was not on record in either Kings or Queens County.

"Why do you want to inspect that?" asked Judge Dykman.

Mr. Close—We want to know the terms of that mortgage, and whether the Receiver is acting in accordance with them.

Judge Dykman—Well, won't that affect the action to remove the Receiver, if the proceeding is to go on?

Mr. Close—It may, incidentally. Hardly any step about the accounts could be taken without incidentally affecting the Receiver, and, if the action against him is to be discontinued, the granting of this order can't do him harm.

Judge Dykman—But is the action to be discontinued? If it is, you don't want this order. I'll postpone this matter three weeks, and in the meantime you can reach conclusions about discontinuance of the action.

A Janitor Callaghan, of the Christian Temperance Union of Jersey City, went into George Heitman's saloon on Newark-avenue, yesterday, and was requested by Heitman to keep shop for him during a temporary absence. When Heitman returned, Callaghan had disappeared, and with him $50 which had been in the money drawer.

LAW REPORTS.

THE STINER BANKRUPTCY CASE.

A MOTION TO DISMISS THE CHARGE OF FRAUD—THE BLACK-MAILER MENDES AND THE LETTER WHICH HE SENT TO JUDGE BLATCHFORD.

In the matter of the United States against Philip Stiner, a merchant who was the owner of 14 tea and grocery stores in this City, and who made an assignment in bankruptcy last Fall, an argument was heard before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday. On the affidavit of one Mendes, who was formerly a clerk in Mr. Stiner's employ, the latter was arrested on a charge of fraud. Mendes has since pleaded guilty to a charge of black-mailing his late employer. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer moved yesterday to dismiss the proceedings against Mr. Stiner on the following grounds: The charge is that the defendant concealed from his Assignee, and from his inventory of assets the property in question. The bankruptcy proceedings were not commenced against Mr. Stiner until the October following the sale. Mr. Dittenhoefer claimed that a party cannot be held to conceal from his Assignee in bankruptcy that which he conveyed and sold to third persons before the bankruptcy proceedings were commenced, and that the question of fraud in that transaction must first be determined in the Court of Equity, where a bill filed by the Assignee to set aside the transfer is now pending. Counsel argued the point at great length, resting his claims on the decision in the United States against Louis Fox, in which the same question was involved. Assistant District-Attorney Piero not being prepared to reply, the case was set down for Saturday next.

Half an hour later the case came up again before Judge Blatchford, and a curious incident occurred. E. Bell, who was appointed Assignee in the bankruptcy of Philip Stiner, made an application for a Receiver of this same property conveyed by Stiner to Sonnenberg and Thalman. The application was based upon a bill in equity, alleging that the said conveyances were fraudulent. The application was opposed by Samuel M. Mendes. On the opening of the motion, Mr. Thorndike Saunders, counsel for Mr. Bell, stated that since the making of the motion Mendes, upon whose affidavit it is based, had been convicted in the Court of General Sessions of an attempt to black-mail Philip Stiner, the assignor. Under these circumstances he felt disinclined to press the motion, but wanted it adjourned to get some other confirmatory proof.

Mr. Dittenhoefer, on behalf of Stiner, objected to an adjournment, on the ground that this was the second attempt to bolster up the motion, and that it was simply helping Mendes to carry out the scheme of black-mailing he undertook. Mr. Blumenstiel, on behalf of Thalman and Sonnenberg, also objected. Judge Blatchford denied the application to adjourn. Thereupon Mr. Saunders withdrew the motion. After this had occurred Judge Blatchford suddenly said: "Mendes! Mendes! that name is familiar to me," and then calling up Mr. Keeffe, the Clerk of the Court, handed him the letter. Mr. Keeffe went away and in a few minutes returned. Judge Blatchford then said: "Gentlemen, this man Mendes sent to me a postal card some months ago. I had almost forgotten the fact until his name was mentioned this morning. I never destroy such things. I always lay them aside. At the time the letter was written I was not in a humor to submit to such impudence, and I would now read the postal card here in court, and present it to you."

Judge Blatchford then read the following from a postal card addressed to him under date of Jan. 22, 1878:

A case of bankruptcy will come before your court. It is that of Philip Stiner. He is a fraudulent bankrupt, and I am thrown into prison to defeat the ends of justice. My testimony will prove of value to the creditors. I was his book-keeper and know and can prove all his fraudulent dealings.

S. L. MENDES.

The letter was placed on file by direction of the court.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE NEW CODE.

About 50 persons attended the meeting, in the General Term room of the Supreme Court yesterday, which had been called for the purpose of objecting to the new Code. Hardly any prominent lawyers were present. Not over half a dozen persons took part in the proceedings, which called forth no enthusiasm and very little interest. Ex-Judge James C. Spencer presided, and on taking the chair made a few remarks showing his opposition to the new Code.

A. R. Dyett offered some resolutions for adoption, expressing approval of the Governor's veto of the nine supplemental chapters, and recommending the repeal of the 13 chapters now in operation. He then made some remarks, saying that after millions of dollars had been spent in determining the applications and meaning of the provisions in the old Code, and after the mind of the whole profession got up a new code with several thousand sections to upset the old practice. The speaker said he had studied law while the common law system of pleading and practice was in vogue. He had got that pretty well into his head. Then came the Code of Procedure, which upset the common law system, and he had managed to get that into his head. Finally, the third day, when they were pulling each other's hair. The officer took them both before Justice Duffy, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where the woman was discharged with a reprimand and the man fined $5.

THE ERIE RAILWAY LITIGATION.

The orders in two of the Erie Railway proceedings recently decided were filed in the Supreme Court yesterday. One of these is by Judge Brady, and dissolves the injunction which the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company obtained to restrain McHenry and his associates from prosecuting their Monroe County suit for the removal of the Erie Receiver, the setting aside of the judgment of foreclosure, &c. The other order is by Judge Daniels, and merely strikes out the name of William Zaggell, a judgment creditor of the Erie Company, as a defendant in the foreclosure suit brought by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Further argument was had yesterday before Judge Lawrence, on the application by McHenry to be allowed to intervene in the suits in which Mr. Jewett was appointed Receiver. A decision will be handed down to-morrow on the application to postpone the sale of the Erie Road under foreclosure.

INSULTING AN OFFICER IN COURT.

James Henry was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Carmick, of the Twentieth Precinct, for being drunk and disorderly. Justice Duffy, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, discharged him with a reprimand. He went out and celebrated his liberation by getting drunk again. He was arrested by Officer Carmick and again taken before the same Justice, who fined him $3. On his way to the Clerk's desk to pay his fine he cried out to the officer: "You —— I'll knock —— out of you yet!" Justice Duffy became very indignant, and, calling the prisoner again before him, increased his fine to $10, and required him to furnish a bond of $1,000 for good behavior toward Officer Carmick for six months, in default of which he was locked up.

TRACES OF A COCKING MAIN.

On the

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1878.

MARCH 1878

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No.* 1,238 *Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES *can be supplied from the Publication Office to all dealers on the direct line between New-York and New-Haven. A train carrying mail packages will leave the Grand Central Depot every Sunday morning at an early hour.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain, warm, south-westerly, veering to colder north-west, winds, and falling, followed by rising, barometer.

THE END OF A CAMPAIGN.

The Democratic Party has just gone through with what the late Mr. Wegg would have called "the decline and fall-off of" the "great Presidential counting fraud." There may be enough saved from the wreck for "a good cry" for the next election. But it is very doubtful. Unless Mr. TILDEN is the Democratic candidate in 1880, which is highly improbable, the Democratic leaders will not venture to raise the pretext that they were cheated out of the Presidency by fraud. Mr. TILDEN persuaded himself that he ought to have been President, and he is the only man living who could go into the canvass as a candidate for sympathy. His friends and adherents have busied themselves with keeping alive that single issue—fraud. And now that it is dead it may be said that the Tilden Party is also dead. Certainly, the only party interested in keeping up the delusion that TILDEN was really entitled to the Presidency has lost its last pretense as a claimant for public confidence.

The Democrats, in the confusion which attended the conclusion of the Presidential election, were confident that they had carried several States claimed for HAYES. While the count was going on in the South they settled on Oregon. The famous CRONIN was put forward as the champion of injured virtue. To be sure, nobody pretended that he had been regularly chosen as a Presidential Elector; but it was a fraud, observed the Democratic purists, to allow a Postmaster to be an Elector, and if WATTS was not eligible, CRONIN was. Even the discovery of the Gramercy Park conspiracy to buy up an Elector in Oregon did not dismay these severe moralists, who kept on shouting "fraud" until CRONIN, GROVER, and the whole contemptible fabric of the Oregon swindle fell in a heap. Another reformer was sent to Congress in the person of that honest gentleman, MR. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. Like CRONIN and GROVER, it was his mission to unmask and expose fraud. While the House was filibustering over the Electoral Commission bill, he used to sit up nights with the Constitution; and he has informed the country how he was wont to arise in the dead waste and middle of the night to see if the flag yet waved over the House of Representatives. This apostle's voice waxed fainter and fainter as the count went on, and though his mutterings could be heard, now and again, as a drunken man swears in his sleep and then lapses into silence, he may be said to have been shut up at last. Whenever people think that TILDEN proposes to "reopen the count," they say that some accommodating New-York Congressman will resign in order that FIELD may go to Washington in his place and conduct the case for the plaintiff. But the eminent criminal lawyer's perturbed spirit is, at length, at rest.

To be sure, MONTGOMERY BLAIR starts up, every day or two, and vaguely ejaculates But his fellow-partisans look coldly on his antics. They know how poor an exponent of virtue he is, and they distrust a man who has, in his day, been on every side of every party, and who could not be depended on over night. When BLAIR offers his regular semi-monthly resolutions in the Maryland Legislature, and makes his usual speech pledging himself to carry the war to Washington, the Democratic majority in that body calmly go out to drink until the exhausted fraud-shrieker subsides, and all is calm again. Even MONTGOMERY BLAIR, the great stirrer up of strife and general mischief-maker, fails to awaken a response, unless the claimant in Gramercy Park puts up his hand, and, listening, says, "Keep it up." Even "JERRY" BLACK, another of those blameless friends of virtue who delight to fish in troubled waters, has other business now. The air was charged, a little while ago, with rumors of the dreadful things which he was sonso at-

ing in secret. It was popularly supposed that he was preparing a series of charges which would blow the present Administration sky-high, so to speak. Mr. JEREMIAH BLACK has his hands full with the McGarrahan case; and, just when he was expected to break out with a terrible stratagem, he was obliged to face one of those uncomfortable indictments of his own character which occasionally drop on such pure patriots as he.

But Louisiana was the last ditch, as it were, of the fraud-shriekers. One by one, the other laboriously-constructed works had been abandoned. GROVER, CRONIN, FIELD, PELTON, BLACK, BLAIR, and a host of other schemers, had been obliged to give up their plans of operations. They contented themselves with howling, though the contest was practically over. The arrest and trial of ANDERSON and WELLS revived new hopes. Here at last, was the chance to fasten a conviction on the Republican Party. Cox, in the House, made haste to refer to Mr. HAYES as "a fraud," and to say that he held his office by virtue of the crime of a man who was in a Louisiana jail. But almost while the words were dropping in the House, the accused members of the Returning Board were acquitted by the decision of the Democratic Supreme Court of the State. The last refuge was gone. The last pretext for the cry of "fraud!" was taken away, and the squad of mischief-makers were unable to open their lips.

It is impossible to silence utterly the voice of detraction and vilification. Certain shallow people will keep on crying "fraud!" as long as they live. It amuses them possibly, and it hurts nobody. But the great roar with which the Democrats greeted the first announcement of the result of the Presidential contest of 1876 has dwindled to a very feeble whine. Practically, the once-popular cry is abandoned, and the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in his place in the House of Representatives, solemnly renounces his intention of assailing the title of Mr. HAYES to his high office. He concedes, at last, that that title, as all candid persons have long since agreed, is unassailable. Only poor Mr. Cox barks on, just as though the whole pack were yet in full cry. One by one the other beagles have dropped out, and the statesman in Gramercy Park hears only a faint yelp retiring in the distance. "The fraud campaign" is played out at last.

RUSSIA'S MAJORITY.

In the face of the present crisis in Eastern Europe, it is not without interest to recall the bold prediction hazarded six years ago by the Russian *Golos*, appropos of the Berlin Conference of 1872. "Austria, transformed by BISMARCK'S success from a Germanic to a Slavonian power, will shift her political centre of gravity further and further to the east; and the result will be, first, the consolidation of German unity; secondly, the solution of the Eastern question in the spirit of BISMARCK and of Hungary. Hungary will then become the centre of Austria, whose German and Czech provinces will either constitute themselves independent, or be absorbed in the ever-widening bounds of the German Empire. Then, to escape such a partition as that which awaits Turkey, Austria must seek the support of a powerful ally, and that ally will be Russia."

It must be owned that this prophecy, visionary as it was considered at the time, has been much more amply verified than such predictions usually are. The German subjects of Austria have not, indeed, made any effort to exchange the rule of the Hapsburgs for that of the Hohenzollerns; but the Czechs have twice attempted to organize themselves into a distinct community; Austria has shifted her centre of gravity to the east; Hungary is fast assuming the rank prophetically assigned to her; Prince BISMARCK holds the solution of the Eastern question in his hands at this moment; the partition of Turkey is now in progress, and symptoms are not wanting to show that an Austro-Russian alliance is quite within the bounds of possibility. Indeed, though no decisive stroke of diplomacy has relieved the wearisome manœuvring of the past week, the balance of success is turning more and more in favor of Russia. Of England's two possible allies in Western Europe, viz., France and Italy, the former has contented herself with a vague general approval of her neighbor's policy, and the latter has announced her resolution to preserve a strict neutrality. Meanwhile, Austria herself, from whom so much has been hoped, shows unmistakable signs of going over to the enemy; and Turkey, for whom so much has been risked, ungratefully flies to the thieves for refuge from the good Samaritan.

Under such circumstances it is natural enough that Russia should begin to assume an authoritative tone. The *Journal de St. Pétérsbourg*, one of the Government organs, has just declared that "the presence of a British fleet in the Sea of Marmora is an insult to Russia, and it is high time to ask England what she really wants." Several other Russian journals hold similar language; and rumor points to these utterances as merely an outward expression of the actual intentions of the Government. Even more noteworthy is the current report of a private compact between the Sultan and the Czar, by which the latter pledges himself to guarantee the integrity of the former's remaining dominions, to support him against England, or Greece and England combined, and to make large abatements in the stipulated indemnity, on condition of receiving in exchange the full command of the Turkish revenues. This statement, though as yet unconfirmed, contains nothing impossible or even improbable. The device of supporting on a foreign throne a vassal whose every movement is guided by herself has always been a favorite one with Russia. She employed it with success in Crim-Tartary three generations ago, and more recently in the Asiatic Principalities of Bokhara and Kokhand, and existing circumstances offer an admirable opportunity for its repetition.

Nor are these bold professions unsustained by corresponding deeds. The recall of the Russian Imperial Guard has been countermanded. Fresh bodies of troops are being moved toward the Black Sea coast, a movement greatly facilitated by the railway now in process of construction through Eastern Roumelia, from Yamboli to the Gulf of Bourgas. It is said that a Russian naval attaché, one of the first living experts in the management of torpedoes, has been ordered home from Berlin. On the other hand, another English iron-clad has just been commissioned for the Mediterranean, and the English Government has reiterated its determination to have every article of the San Stefano Treaty submitted to the congress for discussion, if, indeed, there is to be any congress at all. By a singular coincidence, the renowned defender of Plevna, "Ghazi" OSMAN, and his disgraced rival, SULEIMAN Pasha, are returning simultaneously to Constantinople. But the fate of the latter is still uncertain, though he appears to have but little chance of escape.

The credit of 60,000,000 florins asked for by Count ANDRASSY has been voted by the Austrian Delegation as unanimously as by that of Hungary, and the Chancellor's position appears to be as secure as ever, despite the rumored possibility of his displacement by his ancient rival of 1871, Count POTOCKI. The recent ordering home of all Austrian officers on duty along the Servian frontier has excited some comment; but in Servia itself all is quiet, the mutinous behavior of the troops holding Vranja having ended, as every one had foreseen, in a peaceful evacuation of the fortress. The Roumanian complication is much more serious, for a Prince of the house of Hohenzollern cannot be coerced without the interference of Germany, and Roumania's alleged refusal to permit the passage of Russian troops through her territory argues a spirit of resistance not easy to subdue. But Russia's most formidable enemy at present is the typhus, which continues to make fearful havoc both in the European and Asiatic provinces of the Empire, sweeping off thousands of veterans who had escaped all the perils of the war, and among them, according to one account, the Commander-in-Chief of the Armenian forces himself and two of his Brigadiers. Nor is Russia the only sufferer, the ravages of the epidemic in Bucharest and Constantinople—especially the latter—having been so destructive as to cause an absolute panic.

The recent fall of Russian bonds is doubtless to be ascribed to the warlike symptoms above mentioned, as well as to the present vigorous competition of England and Russia in the torpedo market, a circumstance which recalls one of the most characteristic episodes of the Paraguay-Brazilian war. On its first outbreak, an enterprising speculator offered his services to the Paraguayan Government—of course for a handsome consideration—in blocking the advance of the Brazilian fleet up the river by means of torpedoes. This done, he instantly sent word to his partner in New-York to come down at once, and offer *his* services to Brazil for the removal of the said torpedoes, whose whereabouts was to be indicated by a specified signal. In this way the one partner continued to plant them, and the other to pull them up, during the whole of the four years' war; after which, these exemplary men, having earned upward of $100,000 by their united exertions, wound up by selling the still unexploded torpedoes to the Government of Nicaragua.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Three important factors to be considered in treating of New-York real estate are, rapid transit, general business, and Municipal Government. It is safe to say that any wide-spread movement or solid and healthy revival of real estate awaits the solution of these problems. The crowding of our population within a limited area has given the land-owner within the restricted bounds an advantage over up-town property-holders. With rapid transit this advantage disappears. Cars on the New-York Elevated Road will be run to Sixty-first-street on the East Side by June 1, and, as is promised, to Yorkville before Nov. 1, bringing immediately into the market all East Side vacant lots south of Eighty-sixth-street. The accomplishment of rapid transit is likely to be radical and revolutionizing in its effects. When Yorkville is brought within thirty minutes of City Hall Park, the upper part of the City will be overflowed with population.

Many building enterprises are contemplated in the region between Sixty-sixth and Eighty-sixth streets, and Madison and Second avenues, predicated on the near solution of the problem of rapid transit. Those who believe the up-town movement will jump over vast tracts of vacant lots south of Harlem, and spread itself in Westchester County, are likely to be disappointed. The City will push its grand streets and its rows of substantial dwellings steadily northward, from Sixtieth-street up, leaving very few gaps behind. The whole East Side region south of Yorkville is already thickly studded with buildings—Third-avenue is almost compactly built up, while Madison-avenue and the streets adjacent thereto are lined with rows of brown-stone houses. In three years from the accomplishment of rapid transit, we may expect to see it as closely built over as are now the districts below the Park.

In the absence of rapid transit, New-York, though overcrowded below the Park, cannot advantageously utilize that portion of the City bordering on and contiguous to the Park, the most desirable of any on this island for dwelling-house purposes—how desirable is shown by the creation during the last five years of a new East Side city north of Sixtieth-street, in spite of all the inconveniences of horse-car transit. We look for a great accession of population in the immediate future. Those who fled to Brooklyn, Staten Island, Jersey City, or sought homes in suburban towns, to escape the trials of street-car travel, will on the accomplishment of rapid transit return to New-York and locate in the new up-town city, where small brown-stone houses, replete with every convenience, can be built and profitably rented at prices adapted to the most modest fortunes. Rapid transit will promote the growth of the City, equalize up-town values and rentals, by lowering those below, and slightly increasing those above, Sixtieth-street, while business centres will remain unchanged. But no real-estate speculation or investment outside the satisfying of immediate wants can be looked for during an unsettled or depressed mercantile condition. It must be borne in mind that New-York is pre-eminently a commercial City. Commerce has made her what she is, and on commerce must she depend in the future. Therefore, all other interests are secondary and subsidiary to commerce. We are inclined to believe the shrinkage of values in goods and securities, the melancholy record of losses, failures, assignments, and liquidations of the last four years, have weeded out four-fifths of the weak commercial houses at this centre and throughout the country. We think hard pan in all real values was reached more than a year ago. During the last eight months the revival in business has been slow but healthy and sure. The productive capacity of the country has been gauged to its consumptive demand, while an increased export trade shows that new markets are being opened for American manufactured goods. With reviving business, we may confidently look for more activity in the real estate market. Opportunities for advantageous investments in real estate, whether for speculation, building, or income purposes, are beginning once more to attract the attention of prudent capitalists. Many persons of modest means are selling their securities or drawing money from savings banks and buying small brown-stone houses, costing from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. These homes, it is noticed, are generally bought in the wife's name.

Such transactions indicate a very different state of feeling from that which existed a year ago, when the real estate market was as persistently avoided as the warerooms of dealers in costly and useless luxuries. New-York merchants are taking active measures to increase terminal facilities at this centre. If our City authorities, merchants, and railway managers unite together in putting New-York on an equality with her rivals, in the matter of the cheap handling of goods and through freights from the West to the seaboard, commerce and real estate will take a start which will gladden the hearts and increase the well-being of all dwellers in the City. An active real estate market is a natural consequence of successful commercial enterprise, and brings with it for the laboring man steady work, at remunerative prices. Were it not for the drawback of Tammany Hall and its system of organized plunder, mismamed Municipal Government, the outlook for New-York City real estate would be rosy, indeed. We believe, however, the time has come when our City rulers begin to understand that if they do not gracefully submit to forego a portion of their plunder, the people will band themselves together, irrespective of party, and make a clean sweep of the political bummers who have done so much to retard the growth and damage the prosperity of this City. That buyers of real estate are now in the market ready to purchase at hard-pan prices, was evidenced by the large attendance at the Executor's sale of the real estate of the late JOHN D. LEWIS, held by Messrs. A. H. MULLER & SON at the Exchange Sales-room on the 18th inst. The estate consisted of dwelling-house and store property located on Hudson, Horatio, Jane, Canal, Christopher, and Bleecker streets, and on Sixth, Ninth, and Third avenues, Eighth, Sixteenth, Twentieth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, and several plots of West Side vacant lots. This is all second-class property. The bidding on the improved property was spirited, and the prices brought were much better than those obtained at foreclosure sales, where the property is mostly bought in by the plaintiff. West Side lots show a greater depreciation than any other description of property; they are fully 70 per cent. off from prices current in flush times, and no buyers. East Side lots on the line of improvement in the building district show no such decline, the fall here being from about 33 1-3 to 50 per cent., with only weak holders as sellers.

Looking broadly at the activities of real estate as manifested in the sales, the rent, and the loan or mortgage market, we see in every direction a tendency toward a better state of things. Landlords are not willing to make concessions on last year's rates, and many tenants are holding off till the very latest moment. In some cases we hear of tenants who hope to gain a reduction by waiting over till after May 1; but it should be remembered that whoever vacates a house or a store must, with rare exceptions, move into and occupy another one. The values of improved property have been reconstructed to correspond with reduced rentals, and likewise to be more in accord with the price of vacant land. Money on mortgage is very plenty at 6 per cent. for three or five years.

PUT THE BEST FOOT FORWARD.

The singular verdict rendered by one of the morning papers, to the effect that engravers on wood cannot be classed as artists, has had one very good result. It has started a discussion and brought out opinions from members of the profession. There is no reason why a house-painter should not be an artist, or an artist turn his talents to house-painting. Many artists could not do a more sensible thing than to quit the higher ranks of art for the lower. On the other hand, perhaps, there are now young men working at the painting trade who have the stuff in them to become artists, and through industry allied to natural genius will succeed where the former have failed. The discussion began in connection with the objects of art presented to the committee appointed to select such exhibits for the Paris Exposition. This committee ruled out engravers. It cannot be that, after due deliberation, they will adhere to so narrow a view of the matter; it is pleasanter to believe that the hurry and pressure of work attending the reception of articles to be exhibited gave them no leisure to consider the question. For, quite aside from the fact that art is art, irrespective of the material in which it is embodied, there is a wholly practical side to the demand that American engravers should be recognized in the department allotted to art. If there is one thing more than another which strikes a person who compares American with European art, it is the skillfulness of Americans in processes which do not involve a feeling for color. In the engraver's work the mechanical dexterity for which we are famous makes itself felt, while the purely artistic fervor has undiminished sway owing to the absense of any demand for color. In this latter particular we are not alone. The Germans have always done incomparably their best work in processes that omit the hampering question of color. The English have also made a stronger mark in etching, engraving, and water-colors than in painting. It would, therefore, be a direct blow at that art in which America shows herself the strongest, should the committee, Commissioner MCCORMICK, or whoever may have the deciding of the question, persist in refusing an honorable place to etchers or engravers on wood. It is the only department of art in which at present the United States can hope to rival Europe. To rule out engravings from an exhibition of art is like objecting to translations of great poets because the work of a translator is not wholly original. Yet the translation of a great poet like HOMER, for instance, has always been looked upon as a task worthy of the greatest mental gifts. Let us trust that in arranging the American exhibits at Paris, Gov. MCCORMICK will see that justice is done to this promising branch of native art.

BOOK BINDING, FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN.

The late highly-esteemed publisher, Mr. WILLIAM PICKERING, did much for the advancement of the mechanical part of book-making. To him chiefly is due that great improvement in the printing, the design, and the general appearance of English books which took place in the second quarter of the present century. But we doubt much whether one of the most important changes made by him in the manufacture of books—muslin, or, as it is sometimes called, cloth binding—is to be reckoned among the benefits which he conferred upon the reading public. Before his day our books, on their publication, were bound "in boards," that is, in thick paste-board, which itself had taken the place of the thin wooden boards by which early books were protected, the boards being at first bare wood, but afterward covered with stamped pig-skin or other leather. The board, *i. e.*, pasteboard, binding which was in vogue for newly-published books before PICKERING'S day had some notable advantages. It was light; the books bound in it opened freely; it afforded a sufficient protection for ordinary use; it was simple and unpretending, and thus not offensive to good taste, and it was very cheap. The muslin binding substituted for it is heavy, hard, unpleasant to the touch, and costlier than the other; but it is more durable; it may be of various colors, and it takes gilding well, and so, at a little advance in cost, looks like "a binding." The board binding has, however, been lately revived to a certain degree to please those whose taste is such that if they cannot have, or do not wish, for a book a substantial and handsome binding in leather, they prefer the lightest, simplest, and most unpretending cover that will hold the leaves together in the hand and on the shelf. In France the publishers' dress for his book is, with few exceptions, even cheaper and lighter—mere colored paper. It is only after a French book has been read pretty thoroughly, and has passed through many hands, and been found worthy of preservation, that it receives the honor of a substantial and ornamental binding.

In our book-making we naturally follow British fashions, and we use the muslin binding. But there is a very marked difference between our muslin binding and that of London books. The latter is very loose and free. A new London book opens freely to the back, to the very stitching, and after a little use the leaves will "wobble" in the covers. A new American book is much tighter in the covers, does not open so freely, remains compact after long use, and, moreover, it almost always has its leaves cut and its margins shaved down, to the disgust of every true lover of books. The reason of these differences is that the London muslin binding is regarded as merely temporary, while the American is rarely changed for anything more substantial. Within the past twenty-five years, however, among other advances in luxury and taste, there has been a very great one in the demand for handsome and substantial book-binding; and it is worthy of remark that during that time a few of our binders have made such improvements that now the shelves of our leading book-sellers display work which is quite equal to the average of that found in the best London shops, and our book-lovers, who have their favorite volumes specially bound for them, can have, if they choose to pay for it and, not less important, to wait for it, binding as handsome and as substantial as can be procured in England. Mr. WILLIAM MATTHEWS, of Williamsburg, and formerly of this City, who is at the head of the APPLETONS' great binding establishment, was the pioneer in this improvement, and although there are a few others who worthily emulate his skill, he remains in the front rank here, both as an artist and a mechanic, a remark to which we are led by some recent strictures upon our book-binding, in which his name was mentioned, and which seem to be the eager display, on the writer's part, of recently-acquired knowledge of this subject. The writer in question made much of French book-binding, so much that he could find little or no merit in any other. French book-binding is certainly very pretty to look at; this we say after a long study of it, and with some specimens of the best work of PICART, PADELOUP, CAPE, NIEDREE, LOSTIE, SIMIER, and BAUZONNET-TRAUT within our reach. The best French binders rarely bind in anything but what is known as "crushed levant morocco." This in itself is a fault, for there are many books worthy of fine binding to which this style is inappropriate. Levant morocco, which is the richest and the coarsest-grained of its kind, is pared down on the inside, and then heavily calendered so as to crush its roughness into a smooth, highly-polished surface, in which the seams of the original grain are yet traceable. Upon this gilt tooling is put, with a sharpness which rivals that of the finest inlaid work in jewelry. The sheets of the book are subjected to a tremendous pressure, which is kept up for a long time; and the edges, after being trimmed and polished, and, in the fore edge curved, are so gilded and polished in the gilt that the book looks like a solid block of gold, with a brilliantly-adorned and richly-colored leather cover on three sides of it. The result, regarded as an exhibition of mechanical skill and decorative art, is very impressive.

The best English binding differs from the French in having what may be called a freer style on its artistic side, and a more practical purpose on its mechanical. It condescends to something less rich and expensive than levant morocco; and even when that material is used, it is not always crushed, but is often left in its original soft, rich roughness of surface. Consequently, although the lines are as true, and the mitring (*i. e.*, the unions of the lines in right angles at the corners) as exact, the tooling is not so sharp and fine, and the work has a less precise and pretentious appearance. Because of this, the exclusive devotees of the French school sneer at it as clumsy; but the good work of BEDFORD, WRIGHT & RIVIERE is not clumsy, but free; and it will live down a good deal of sneering. In one very important respect good English binding is incomparably superior to French—the books which it produces can be used. For these wonderful French-bound books cannot be opened, or can be only partly opened and peeped into. To produce their solidity of edge, they are pressed so hard and bound so tight that the covers will open only at a small angle, and to press them past this is to destroy them. It is the old story of the Frenchman inventing the ruffle, and the Englishman adding the shirt. This is a radical defect. For book-binding, like architecture and cabinet-making, is one of those arts the object of which is the union of the useful and beautiful. A house that is not comfortable, a chair or a table so faulty in design or so roughly finished that the one cannot be sat upon or the other used as a receptacle, or a book that cannot be easily opened and read, has a vicious and fatal defect. Nor is it necessary for even the beauty, the appropriate beauty of the binding of a book that its work should be so minutely exact that its mitring and other tooling, inside or out, should bear microscopic examination. Beauty of design and finish can be had without this. Neither should the binding of a book cost, or seem to have cost, so much as to make one afraid to use it freely with due care. This the finely-bound French books too often do. The cost of them is enormous, and the time and labor spent upon them is absurdly excessive. The matter has become a mania, and books are bound, not to be beautiful objects of use, but to be put into morocco boxes or cases, while themselves are put into other cases of coarser material; and the book is solemnly taken out and looked at as if it were a jewel, and handled as if it were a golden cob-web, and then solemnly returned to its casing again. In America we, in this respect as in some others, seem to be striving to unite, as far as possible, the merits of the English and the French styles. Some of Mr. MATTHEWS' work is so exact and in such good taste and keeping that it will compare favorably with fine French work, while at the same time the books can be opened and read, and their cost is within the bounds of reason. We have no doubt that if any one would give him the time and the price demanded by BAUZONNET-TRAUT, he could produce a book bound with equal splendor and uselessness. We trust that that fashion will not come into vogue among our real book-lovers.

THE "KITCHEN-GARDEN."

It is scarcely necessary to point out the numberless ills of what is pretty generally known as "servant-galism." Among housekeepers they are a subject of perennial sympathy and small-talk, and the few escapes from their endurance only prove the rule that they are as general and as unavoidable as the many other ills which an inscrutable Providence has inflicted on suffering humanity. Perhaps, too, it always must be in the future, as it always has been in the past. And yet a school in the neighborhood of Tompkins-square a few days ago gave a public illustration of a system of instruction which promises to do more than a little toward making this section of the world more comfortably inhabitable; and that, too, by the very rational and simple, though hitherto strangely neglected, means of considering the servant-girl, not as an adult, to be blamed for not knowing what she was never taught, but as a child, who may be taught almost anything, and who, having learned it, will ever after be almost unable to do wrongly what it is her intelligent habit to do rightly. In brief, there is in this City a school for training house-maids. It is true that it is called the "Wilson Industrial School for Young Girls," and that its declared object is charity among the children of the very poor. But nevertheless, one result of its "charity" is such as has been hinted at, and the means by which it works is the system to be known in the future as the "kitchen-garden." Of course, the name does not indicate a garden for raising kitchen herbs. It is a pardonable pun on the name of the "kinder-garten" system of teaching, from which it has borrowed the idea of object-teaching, and has diverted it, or, rather, has extended it, from the teaching of science in general to the teaching of house-service in particular.

It seems very strange that the idea should be a new one. It is obviously irrational to expect that a girl who has spent her early life in an Irish cabin, or a negro's, or in a shanty on the rocks of the upper part of this City, should be expected to be either gentle-spoken or deft-handed, or neat in dress and habits, or scarcely anything else that the house-servant of a respectable family should be. Servants differ from poets in many respects, but in none more noticeably than in being made, rather than born. And yet the raw material of the servants of nearly every house on this island is thought to need nothing more than a passage through an intelligence office to transform it from ignorance to knowledge. Of course, the system breaks down. How should she whose fortune it has been to eat from a tin platter, or none, know how to take care of fine china? How should she who has scarcely ever used a carpet know how to sweep one? Or how to be civil either in language or behavior, when her rude wit and coarse language has always been encouraged by the laughing approval, or perhaps the brutal treatment, of men ruder and coarser than she? She may be, and probably is, used to labor, and honestly anxious to do her best to earn her living; but that alone is not enough; she must first learn how. And so it comes about that the newspapers periodically print mutual recriminations between mistresses and maids who are hostile, although they have many interests in common. Thus, too, it happens that some housekeepers try "lady-helps," who may be ladies, but are doubtful helps; that others fly to boarding-houses; that still others, for the sake of a home for them and theirs, silently endure insolence, ill-service, and enormous crockery bills; and that each lady of them all sets up in her own house a training-school for servant-girls, to which the scholars (called servants) come with no knowledge, or a little, as it may happen, and from which they pass, with a little more learning, and the diploma of a "character" or a "recommend," to their next mistress, and so on, until, finally, having promised service, and having received wages and instruction, they more nearly equalize their pretensions and their capacities, and are at last, what they held themselves out to be at first, fit to be hired.

If he serves the public well who doubles the yield of grass, certainly those who have been quietly trying to fit house-servants to earn wages as well as to receive them, and thus to somewhat lessen the social evils which have been faintly indicated, are also public benefactors, and, as such, deserve so much encouragement as a recognition of their efforts. That is why we have noticed, somewhat at length, Miss HUNTINGTON'S exposition of her "kitchen-garden" on Tuesday evening last. On that occasion the audience were told how the system had grown from small beginnings, and had been improved by actual experience, until it was now in a shape fit to be put into book form, and had already attracted an unsought attention from those interested in practical charitable work in cities more than a thousand miles away, and on both sides of the ocean. Then some 30 scholars, who are as well children from the surrounding tenements as the servants of the future, showed both how they were taught and what they learned. The method, as has been implied, is familiar to all kinder-garteners. The lessons were mostly in doggerel verse, and the children recited and went in concert through the motions of various employments about a house. They had miniature beds to make, with clothes to fit, and they had wash-tubs, with assortments of clothes and clothes-lines, and little brooms, and dinner-sets; in short, it was a thorough application of object teaching to teaching house-service. They seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves, and the audience, considering that what was enforced as the rule of their play would unconsciously become the rule of their work, saw the promise of much profit in their play, to others as well as to themselves. For instance, no lady present who had had the nap and the lustre swept off the centre of her carpet while the corners had been left in a state of primeval dustiness, failed to approve what the children had been taught in that line. And every bachelor present who had endured the limitless misery of lodgings instantly hoped that his respective landlady would employ maids who had been taught to "tuck in the clothes, for fear of cold toes," and at night to "turn down the top that in their employers might hop." In their view, the nobility of the sentiment redeemed the triviality of the "poetry." Besides, the little girls told what they knew about the sorting of table-linen and body-linen when they were washed, and how dishes should be washed and silver cleaned, and their mistresses denied to unwelcome callers.—and much else that cannot be catalogued here. It can scarcely be objected that this is not "practical" charity, for it will inevitably serve to lessen roughnesses of life, whether the girls serve their parents at home in Mackerelville, or their employers on Murray Hill. The "Kitchen-Garden" is already in influential hands, and it now only needs the encouragement of the public to achieve success in this new direction.

THE QUESTION OF MANNERS.

Manners, in a mere social sense, are so apt to be overrated on one hand, and underrated on the other, that they are seldom apprehended at their true value. They are not all-important, as many seem to think, nor are they quite unimportant, as is often held. The truth in this, as in so many matters, lies between the two extremes. Manners are to be neither worshiped nor despised; but they should always be respected. Nobody can afford to neglect them, and the better sort of people seldom do, since they perceive their advantage in various ways, and are annoyed and made positively uncomfortable by their absence. Time has been, no doubt, when too much stress was laid upon manners, and too little upon morals; when there was studied effort to compensate for lack of these by insistance upon and cultivation of those. That time is not now. We do not live in an age of manners. In our passion for the practical and strictly truthful, we are likely to lightly esteem forms which we often say have neither worth nor significance.

This is a mistake. Forms have both worth and significance, since, in a majority of cases, they spring out of and represent spirit, and are scarcely separable therefrom. Forms may be considered modes of mind, indices of character, expressions of inner life, and when they fail to be such they are false, and, therefore, not strictly manners. It is no doubt the elaboration, the excess, the artificiality, the meretriciousness of manners, their study independent of, and apart from, what they should represent, that have created prejudice against them. The manners of mediæval Italy were at once ponderous and polished. Noblemen and ecclesiastics of high degree welcomed their guests to the flashing board with honeyed phrases and magnificent courtesy, and poisoned them with purple wine. They conducted them to the doors of their palaces, and bade them godspeed with grandiloquent words and lofty flourishes, while they had employed bravos to waylay and assassinate them on their journey. Manners have never been carried to such a point of pomposity, punctiliousness, and absurdity as during the reign of Louis XIV., and no age has been more corrupt. Such manners as those, as well as much that accompanied and belied them, are happily out of fashion. Manners now are simpler, not less than sincerer; designed to soften and please, not to deceive and betray. They are seldom treacherous or crafty; they are, in the main, direct, natural, and easy, intended for the comfort and amelioration of society, individually and collectively.

Manners are to-day, for the most part, a mild, refined form of benevolence which imparts and receives satisfaction, and for which every one is better from interchange of good wishes and kindly feelings. We do not distrust one another, practice *finesse*, and veneer selfish schemes with stilted make-believes, as was the custom generations ago. Many as are the faults that still cling to our society, they are far fewer and less heinous than they have been. The increased truth and the improvement of our manners is conveyed in their increased simplicity. We like best and approve most those manners of which there is the least. To be very good, they must grow out of, and belong to, the person; possess nothing distinctive; have no flavor nor finish of their own. Perfect manners are imperceptible, such as are never thought of, and seem wholly spontaneous. Manners that leave any impression separate from the man or woman in whom they reside, or ought to reside, are necessarily defective. They should convey the nature and character of their owners and users, as words convey thoughts, or symphonies the harmony of numbers.

Even they who affect to despise manners rarely do so. If they neglect them themselves, they are influenced and molded by the manners of others. Half at least of their good or bad opinion of their neighbors and associates arises, though unconsciously to them, from the quality of their manners. None of us, be our prejudice what it may, can help being influenced by them to a certain extent. While we may decry them, we are moved by them, depressed or elevated, made to feel ill or well, by the very trifles that we contemn. We may think that our like or dislike is founded solely on the character of the man or woman; but we should be surprised if we knew the extent to which it depends on his or her manners.

It must be remembered that our relation to the great majority of persons is simply and solely one of manners, and that by and through manners they are welcome or unwelcome, attractive or repellent, delightful or insufferable. Our intimacies, our friendships, are necessarily few. We can forget and forgive in our close associates, in our tried, true friends, any ordinary defect of manners; but we insist that these shall be good where the mass of our acquaintances is concerned. Not many of us but would prefer good manners, in mere social regard, to exalted virtues, if these be accompanied by rudeness, uncouthness, or vulgarity. Even where we know that manners are somewhat hollow, that they do not convey the truth, we cannot find it in our heart to condemn them, since they are agreeable and prompted by a certain spirit of benevolence. However it may have been in the past, we are inclined in the present to undervalue manners, which have always played a more active part in the creation of events and in the making of happiness than the great majority of us imagine.

PAYING THE SOUTH CAROLINA MILITIA.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of the 21st inst. says: "The causes which led to the request that the State purchase the guns of the Columbia Artillery are candidly given by the *Register*. They are that the company was organized at a critical time, did valuable service in Richland and other counties, the expenses being borne by the members, so that, at the end of the canvass, the organization was left in a crippled and embarrassed financial condition, from which it has never recovered. The State is only asked to purchase the guns it would otherwise furnish to the battery. We do not deny that the Columbia Artillery is a gallant and self-sacrificing command, nor do we think that the *Register* estimates its value too highly. Our position is that other companies rendered equal service, made equal sacrifices, are in equal need of help, and have an equal claim on the State. Our desire is not to exclude the Columbia Artillery, but to include in the resolution authority to purchase the arms and equipments of every company that was organized and under arms between August, 1876, and April, 1877. We want to make the legislation general instead of special."

ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY NEEDED.

The letter of Congressman Andrew Williams, of this State, to the editor of the Glen's Falls *Messenger*, contains this paragraph: "If the passage of this Silver bill will bring prosperity and restore confidence, no one will rejoice more than myself. I am opposed to the repeal of the Resumption act. Now that we are so near a specie basis (gold being but 101 in New-York to-day,) it seems to me we had better begin to build up on a solid foundation, so that when prosperity returns it may be permanent. I fear the repeal of the Resumption act now would only lead to a return of speculation and extravagance, which in my judgment is the cause of much of our present trouble. The enormous expansion of private and corporate credit brought on the panic of 1873, and we must not repeat that mistake. What we want now is economy in public and private expenditures. With the dollar of the fathers, let us also have a little of their economy and industry among the masses, and it will go far toward restoring prosperity to our whole country."

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

ITALIAN OPERA AT BOOTH'S.

The first week of the season of Italian opera at Booth's Theatre was brought to a close with a performance of "Aida," yesterday afternoon. An overflowing audience was assembled to witness Miss Kellogg's latest personation, and, although the artist was suddenly overcome by sickness and so completely prostrated that it appeared for a while doubtful if she could finish the representation, her strong will and complete command of her vocal resources finally enabled her to sing through the five acts of the work. Spite of the fact that the prima donna was evidently very ill, she quite carried away the spectators in the most striking phrases of the trying duets in the third act, the duo with Signor Frapolli awaking particular enthusiasm. Signor Frapolli was in excellent form, and his studied and effective portrayal of *Radames*, and fresh and fibrous tones were listened to with a pleasure which found expression, again and again, in hearty applause. After all that has been written in this place concerning the proceedings of the week, it is unnecessary to refer to them at present. Miss Kellogg, it will be remembered, has been heard thrice as *Aida* and once as *Elina*. Mme. Marie Röze has been listened to as *Leonora*, as *Marguerite*, and as *Mignon*, and, in each of these rôles, has made a distinct impression as an artist of positive gifts, and of refinement and skill. Between to-morrow and Saturday the two prime donne are to reveal themselves in new characters. Miss Kellogg is to represent *Gilda*, with Signor Frapolli as the *Duke*, on Tuesday, and *Lucia*, with the same tenor as *Edgardo*, on Friday. Mme. Röze will essay *Leonora*, in "Il Trovatore"—and the part is said to be one of the lady's happiest efforts—on Wednesday, and, with Signor Frapolli as *Ricardo*, *Amelia*, in "Un Ballo in Maschera," on Thursday. The week will also be enlivened by the début of an unknown contralto, Signora Guidotti by name, to whom *Azucena* is to be intrusted on Wednesday. To-morrow and Saturday afternoon, "Mignon" is announced as the attraction.

GENERAL MENTION.

The chimpanzee has resumed his levees at the New-York Aquarium.

"Our Bachelors" will be acted at the Park Theatre until further notice.

Miss Maggie Mitchell will appear in "Fanchon" at the Eagle Theatre this week.

Mr. Max Pinner will give a piano-forte recital at Steinway Hall, on Saturday afternoon next.

"The Craiga Dhoul" will be represented at Niblo's, to-morrow evening, and during the week.

A comedy-drama, called "Remorse," will be acted at the National Theatre to-morrow evening.

"The Exiles" will enter upon the fourth week of its run at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow.

Dr. Pearce will deliver his lecture called "The Irish Harp" at Steinway Hall, on Monday evening.

"Our Hash House" will be acted nightly at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house this week.

Mr. F. L. Ritter is to deliver a lecture on "Church Music" at Steinway Hall, on Thursday evening.

Mr. J. S. Clarke appears at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, to-morrow evening, in "The Heir at Law" and "Toodles."

The seventieth representation of "A Celebrated Case" occurs at the Union-Square Theatre on Saturday evening next.

Messrs. Ferdinand and Herman Carri will give their fifth soirée musicale this season on Thursday evening, at Steinway Hall.

Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox will give a concert—the first since her return from Europe—at Chickering Hall, on Saturday evening next.

An entertainment of music and readings will be given at Chickering Hall, on Tuesday evening, under the direction of Prof. Frobisher.

Mr. P. T. Barnum's "own and only greatest show on earth" is to take up its abode in the American Institute Building on and after Monday, April 8.

"The Great London Show" will enter upon its sojourn at Gilmore's Garden to-morrow evening. Commencing on Tuesday, matinée and evening performances will be given there daily.

"A Celebrated Hard Case," an extravaganza which has been received with much favor at the Theatre Comique during the week just ended, is announced for performance at the same house until further notice.

The programme which Mr. and Miss Heller have interpreted at Fifth-Avenue Hall for some months past is to have its last renderings this week. A performance of a totally different character is now preparing.

Mr. De Cordova will deliver the third and last lecture of his course—and the most popular of the three, into the bargain—at Chickering Hall, on Wednesday evening. His subject is "Amateur Theatricals."

The Arion Society will give a concert at their club-house on Saturday evening next, with the co-operation of Mr. Max Pinner, Mr. Remmertz, Mr. Himmer, Miss May Moss, and an orchestra under the direction of Dr. Damrosch.

"London Assurance" will be acted at Wallack's Theatre on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, and on Saturday afternoon of this week. On Tuesday and Friday "School" is to be performed, and "Money" will be the play on Wednesday. "Dora," or, to give the piece its proper title, "Diplomacy" will probably be in readiness for production Monday, April 1.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Moritz Neville's *Othello* has not produced a particularly favorable impression upon a London audience.

Mr. Irving has appeared at the Lyceum Theatre in Mr. Boucicault's version of Casimir Delavigne's "Louis XI."

A new oratorio by Mr. F. H. Cowen, called "The Deluge," has been performed with success at Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Musical Festival.

The title of the new operetta to be given shortly at the Bouffes Parisiens is changed from "Les Deux Maris de Manoela" to "Maitre Perronella."

Miss Blanche Tucker has been engaged to sing at the Vienna Opera, and had left Paris to fulfill her engagements, which were to last about two months.

An English version, or rather burlesque, of "La Belle Hélène," by Mr. C. Thirlwall, has been brought out at the Royalty Theatre, in London. It is called "Madcap." Miss Kate Santley and Mr. Lionel Brough fill the leading rôles.

Mlle. Céline Montaland asked the author of "Les Bourgeois de Pont-Arcy" some advice on her dresses. "I know," she said, "that you like to know how your characters are going to look." "Yes," replied M. Sardou, "the toilet is to a woman what the envelope is to a letter: the one always makes us guess the contents of the other."

At the Paris Opéra the study of "Polyeucte" is being marked by unusual activity. The sketches of the scenery and costumes have been submitted to M. Gounod, who has recently returned from Italy. There is some talk about a double ballet, the mixture of which would produce a most dazzling effect—a neo-Roman ballet and an Oriental ballet.

The "Police Noire," at the Cluny Theatre, in Paris, promises to be a success. It is an ordinary melodrama, the action of which moves in the darkest labyrinths of criminality. In the end the innocent are rewarded and the wicked brought to justice, and, after five well-arranged acts of murder, assassination, and robbery, the curtain falls upon a dénouement which thoroughly satisfies the requirements of poetical morality.

The new spectacular piece, "Le Ballon-Morel," at the Paris Théâtre Historique, is, we should judge, a success. It is one of those geographical and pseudo-scientific pieces which are now the fashion. The drama, which has a more or less interesting plot, is in eight tableaux, on the scenic effects of which the success of the piece of course depends. The tableaux are very ingeniously contrived, the scene, illustrating the voyage in the air being particularly remarkable. This picture has no less than 14 transformations, by means of which the illusion is produced of the balloon mounting and mounting through the various zones of the atmosphere, until it is whirled round in a storm of wind and snow, struck by the lightning, and falls a wreck, in the midst of the rumbling of the tempest.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RIOTS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The legislative committee inquiring into the cause of the July riots continued its sessions to-day. Among the witnesses was Col. Scott, who stated that the loss of the property of the company sums up $2,000,000, while the entire loss, including merchandise, &c., is estimated at $5,000,000. He said there had always been trouble with Pittsburg people, who say there is a discrimination in freights against them in favor of through freights. But he explained it to a committee of Pittsburg gentlemen, and he thought they were satisfied. The aim of the company, said Mr. Scott, has always been to make rates as low as possible, and it had frequently given drawbacks to them. He denied that he had made a requisition on the State authorities for troops. The trouble, he thought, originated from discontented men all over the country, and not on railroads alone. Gen. Matthews and Col. Snowden were also examined, but their testimony was corroborative of that of Gen. Brinton.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE QUESTION OF THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR—A FREE TALK ATTRIBUTED TO HON. GALUSHA A. GROW.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Telegraph* of Friday prints a freely-written report of a conversation with Hon. Galusha A. Grow in the office of United States Marshal Hall, in that city. It turned upon the subject of the Republican nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Grow is thus reported:

"You see, Hall, what is needed is a personal campaign. The party needs a candidate in this State who can combine the important elements in which the party, which are now prone to forsake us, and without which we will meet with defeat. I mean the dissatisfied voters, the Greenback-Labor men and the colored voters. The first class numbers probably 40,000 or 50,000, and the second many more, while the 15,000 votes of the latter are well worth attention."

Mr. Hall and the reporter admitted the correctness of the manner of candidates needed, and Mr. Grow proceeded:

"Now, we haven't polled our full vote since 1872. These dissatisfied voters have been either keeping aloof, or have struck hands with the Democrats for a 'change.' Tired of that policy, they are not yet with us, although three-fourths of their sympathy is. Now, the question simply is, shall the party go on without any regard for these 50,000 men, and largely risk defeat, or defer to them and insure victory. A personal campaign, Hall, is the only thing with which to start out hurrahing, and, I tell you, men will follow personal candidates when they can't track the logic of ideas."

Again his two interested listeners assented, and Mr. Grow, feeling he was making an impression, resumed:

"It wouldn't be the proper thing in me, understand gentlemen, to say I am that man," and here Mr. Grow toyed with his silk hat. "But if any other man is suggested who can better draw those elements than myself, let him be nominated, and I will assist him. He is the man to head the Republican ticket."

The lull which ensued was broken by the reporter thus: "I think, Mr. Grow, you have no personal enemies in the ranks of the working men; at least I have never heard anything but respectful mention of your name among them."

"Oh, yes, my record on the Homestead issue is all right. In that 10 years' fight I made many friends among the Germans, Welsh, and Irish, and they have hardly forgotten it."

"That is very good capital," said the newspaper representative. Mr. Grow was wrapt in thought for a moment. Starting suddenly, he remarked:

"Then I have never been mixed up in State politics, either in the Executive or Legislative departments," and the gentleman's look spoke the idea that this was one of his best feathers.

"What do you think of the rumor which circulates about here for political gospel—that the Mackey-Cameron scheme is to have Dill for Governor, and the Wallace forces in consideration of this, are to see that Don Cameron goes back to the United States Senate?"

This was a poser. It hit the bull's-eye of Mr. Grow's private impressions. Nevertheless he rallied in good order by saying:

"I don't think Mr. Cameron will take much interest in making the nomination. So I am informed by Gov. Hartranft and Mr. Mackey."

As the subject was not the most pleasant to Mr. Grow, the inquisitive reporter got off that track and inquired about the desires of the Philadelphians for a personal campaign rather than one rotated purely and simply by the "machine."

"Philadelphians, as a rule," cheerily responded the personal candidate, "run things by the machine. 'My man or a Democrat,' is the motto of too many of them, and the consequence is that in Philadelphia half the offices are filled by Democrats. All this too, mind you, for the reason that the Republican candidates are too often machine men."

FATAL QUARREL AT A DANCE.

A telegram from Mt. Vernon, Ill., 20th inst., to the St. Louis *Republican* says: "An affray occurred on Saturday last near Spring Garden, some miles south of this city, resulting probably in the death of Joseph Stringer, one of the parties involved therein. A number of the neighboring farmers had met together for a day's work, winding up with a dance at night, it being understood that nobody could enjoy the dance who had not lent a hand in the day's work. In violation of this condition, a young man named Jesse Pickett undertook to dance, but was prevented by Joseph Stringer. A wrangle occurred between Jesse Pickett and Stringer, when a brother of the former, William G. Pickett, took up the quarrel in behalf of Jesse, and finally agreed to settle the matter by a rough-and-tumble fight with Stringer. The parties proceeded a short distance from the house and faced each other, when Stringer, who seemed to have been unarmed, demanded that Pickett should be searched. The latter pulled a plug of tobacco from his pocket, declaring that was the only weapon he had about his person. Blows with fists were then exchanged, when the parties clinched, in the senile Pickett drew a knife and slashed away at Stringer's abdomen, inflicting a fearful and, as many suppose, mortal wound. Stringer also received an ugly cut in the back. Both of the brothers Pickett left the neighborhood after the difficulty, and are still at large."

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Of Gen. Ellis Spear, the Commissioner of Patents, the Detroit *Post* of Friday says: "Gen. Spear is a gentleman of liberal education, a college graduate, who enlisted as a private soldier and left the army of volunteers with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, well earned by brave and faithful service in the field. After the war he received an appointment as clerk in the Patent Office in class one, the lowest, and was promoted step by step for merit, after competitive examination under the civil service rules established in the Department of the Interior under Secretary J. D. Cox and Col. S. S. Fisher, formerly Commissioner of Patents. Under this system of strict and impartial rules he was promoted from a clerkship of the lowest class to a position on the Board of Examiners in Chief, and from that to Assistant Commissioner of Patents. No other man in the Patent Office ever had such a record of merited promotion. It is one of those isolated and remarkable instances of successful advancement from the lowest to the highest official position in a department by merit, instead of by political influence, and no man in the country is so thoroughly and practically acquainted with the details of that work as Gen. Spear, none having had so varied an experience. It may also be stated that he was appointed from the State of Maine, but his appointment was not due to any effort in his behalf on the part of Mr. Blaine; in fact, Mr. Blaine did not solicit his appointment, or know that it was in contemplation, before it was made."

A NEGRO MAN'S HOARD.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Republican* says: "On Saturday last a decripit old colored man came into the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, and surprised the officers by handing them a rusty old bag in which was about $1,100 in specie, $600 being in gold dollars chiefly and the balance in silver. The bag, of course, was heavy, and although the colored man who brought it was known as a regular depositor at the bank, of money in notes, from time to time, some surprise was manifested that he should have brought so much specie at one time. In answer to interrogations the colored man said he lived near the canal between Summit Bridge and Kirkwood, that he was now somewhere between 70 and 80 years old, and that he had worked on the canal ever since he was a young man, and that he had been saving up his money for a great number of years, he could not tell how many, and that the only place he had for its secretion was up an old chimney. Some of the silver gave evidence of the truth of what the old gentleman said, for it was black and smoked, and had evidently lain a long time in one position without ever having been disturbed. He was asked why he had not sold the gold when it was bringing such a high price during the war, but he expressed surprise to think it had ever been worth more than a dollar, and could not see why one dollar should be worth more than another. Under the instruction of Mr. Robinson, the Cashier, the colored man took his $600 in gold up to Robinson & Co., where he sold it for 1 per cent. premium, which it was bringing, after which he made a full deposit at the Farmers' Bank."

THE RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS.

The platform adopted by the Rhode Island Democratic State Convention in Providence on Friday reaffirmed the St. Louis platform of 1876, denounced the fraud of the Presidential election, and included, with others, these planks:

Fourth—That we are in favor of a stable currency, the honest payment of our national debt, and are opposed to all measures by which our national credit may be impaired.

Fifth—That we are opposed to all schemes for robbing the public Treasury and bestowing public lands in aid of private corporations and monopolies which have characterized the era of Republican misrule.

Sixth—That we are in favor of such legislation, national and State, as shall ameliorate the condition of our industrial classes, by finding profitable employment for honest labor and safe investment for hoarded capital.

Seventh—That we declare our abiding faith in the doctrine of the fathers that the United States is a Federal Republic of free and independent States, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence, united under a government of limited powers for mutual protection and advantage, and leaving to the States respectively, and to the people, the entire control, under the Constitution, of all matters pertaining to their civil government and social, moral, and educational interests.

Eighth—That we are in favor of such a thorough reform and revision of the Federal tariff as shall operate to stimulate, rather than restrict, our trade with foreign nations, and encourage American commerce, which has been disabled and well nigh destroyed by Republican misrule.

ARRESTS IN A GAMBLING-HOUSE.

A gambling-house at No. 40 Bowery was raided upon last night by Sergt. Woodruff and other officers of the Tombs Squad. Twenty-six persons were arrested, most of whom said they were newspaper reporters looking for information, and not gamblers. They were all locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house.

THE YOUNG BOND ROBBERY.

FOUR ADROIT THIEVES ARRESTED.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF THE ENTIRE GANG IN PETERSBURG YESTERDAY BY PINKERTON'S DETECTIVES—CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF THEIR GUILT FOUND ON THEM—MR. YOUNG'S MISSING SECURITIES RECOVERED—OTHER ROBBERIES OF WHICH THEY ARE SUSPECTED.

About 1:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 2, one of the boldest and most adroit robberies that ever occurred in this City was perpetrated on Mr. James H. Young, a stock-broker, doing business at No. 49 Nassau-street. Mr. Young's office is on the second floor of the building, at the head of the stairs leading from the street. Mr. Young left his office about the hour mentioned, leaving the place in charge of his clerk, who had been warned on several occasions never to leave the office during his employer's absence. While Mr. Young was out a fashionably-attired young man entered and informed the clerk that a lame gentleman, a client of his employer, was in a carriage in the street and desired to see him immediately on urgent business, but on account of his infirmity he was unable to ascend the stairs. The clerk hastily quit the office, locking the door behind him, but failing to lock and close the safe, in which were deposited a check for $7,000 and securities of great value. Mr. Young returned before his clerk, and when he reached the office found that the door had been forced open with a jimmy, and that the safe had been robbed of bonds, certificates of stock, &c., valued at between $70,000 and $80,000. The thieves had worked hurriedly and had overlooked a large quantity of other securities and the check, which, however, were not negotiable. The stolen bonds were described in a Police circular as 49 bonds State of Alabama, $1,000 each, from 407 to 455 inclusive, payable July 1, Class B, and seven of Class A, from 1,560 to 1,565, inclusive, and 4,335. The other securities, certificates of stock, &c., were not specified. The following description was given of the robbers: No. 1, aged 25, medium size, red complexion, wearing a high hat; No. 2, dressed in dark clothing, dark complexion, dark-brown beard, and also wearing a high hat. Mr. Young at once informed the Police and also placed the matter in the hands of Pinkerton's detectives, offering a large reward for the capture of the thieves and the recovery of the securities. Acting under Mr. Pinkerton's advice, Mr. Young was very reticent in regard to the robbery, and few particulars other than those above given could be obtained at the time. It was supposed, however, that the thieves were the same gang who, a few weeks previous, stole bonds valued at $11,000 from Admiral Walker, while he was in the Seamen's Savings Bank, by means of a similar adroit trick. They have also since been suspected of the robbery of the Lechemere National Bank of East Cambridge, Mass., by which they secured money, bonds, and negotiable paper, aggregating in value about $50,000. This time it was a well-dressed lady who enticed the President to the door on pretense of wishing to buy a draft, and held him in conversation while her confederates were working on the safe inside. A similar trick had been tried on the Cambridge Bank of Boston a few days previously, but the robbers did not have time to accomplish their object.

On Jan. 5 Detectives Fields and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, arrested Lawrence Francis, of No. 217 East Eleventh-street, on suspicion of complicity in the robbery of Mr. Young's office. He was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court on the 7th, but Mr. Young's clerk could not identify him. Justice Murray remanded him, for a day to enable the detectives to obtain further evidence. On the 7th Justice Bixby discharged him. This is, apparently, all that the authorities have done in the matter, but Pinkerton's officers have been on the track of the thieves ever since, and yesterday they were rewarded by the capture of the entire gang, the arrests were made in Petersburg, Va., in the afternoon on a warrant issued by the Mayor upon the oath and information of Thomas A. Gallagher, one of Pinkerton's men. Three men and a woman are in custody. Their names and aliases are as follows: George Carson, alias "Little George," alias J. H. Cornish; Rufus Minor, alias "Little Rufe," alias R. Andrews; Horace Abrams, alias Horace Horman, alias "Little Jordan," and C. Burton; Charlotte Doherty, alias Carrie Abrams, alias Mrs. C. Burton. For weeks past the footsteps of the parties have been shadowed by the detectives, but not since they fled from this city have they all been together.

One day last week Abrams, alias Burton, arrived in Petersburg from the South, and registered at Jarratt's Hotel under the latter name. He stated that his wife would join him on the following day, and he wanted a good room. One of the best rooms was given him, and on the next day Charlotte Doherty, alias Mrs. Burton, joined him. They remained quietly at the hotel, not, however, without exciting suspicion in the minds of the proprietors by their mysterious movements. On Friday the couple were joined by Carson and Minor, between whom it was noticed there was instant recognition and close intimacy. The detectives, assisted by the local Police, pounced upon the gang yesterday afternoon, finding them all in the same room at the hotel, engaged in social chat with a bottle of whisky and glasses by them. The surprise and confusion resulting from the unceremonious rush of the officers having subsided, the prisoners were placed in an omnibus and driven to jail where they were consigned to separate cells to await examination to-morrow. About $6,000 in money and four fine gold watches were taken from their persons, and other valuables were found in their trunks. A strong tin box, the key to which they refused to give up, was found in their room. It was believed to contain the stolen bonds and stocks, but it was thought best not to break it open until the arrival to-day of Superintendent Bangs, of the Detective Agency. Later investigation, however, resulted in the discovery of a large amount of securities answering in number and description to those stolen from Mr. Young. This leaves no room to doubt the guilt of the prisoners. They have engaged eminent counsel to defend them before the Mayor. Carson and Abrams are young men of florid complexion, light whiskers and hair, medium height, and enough alike to be brothers. They are both much over 30 years of age. Minor is middle aged, stoutly built, of determined facial expression, sandy hair, and is evidently the leader of the party. The woman is 45 or 50 years of age, quite coarse and homely, but spiritedand smart. She is 10 or 15 years the senior of the man who claims to be her husband. Burton is said to be her third husband. The Mayor of Petersburg yesterday advised Gov. Holliday of the arrests, and he has doubtless telegraphed to the Governor of this State that he may make the proper requisition for the prisoners, who are possessed of a splendid outfit of clothing, jewelry, and money. They have telegraphed to their friends in this City and a warm fight will be made for their release.

All four are pretty well known to some of the Central Office detectives, the report being that "bank sneaks," and the woman as an accomplished shoplifter, and the mistress of Horace Abrams. George Carson was known here as "Little George" and has been implicated in many of the most extensive bank robberies of late years. It is thought by Detective Von Gerichten, of this City, that Carson is now being sought for by the authorities of Maryland as an escaped convict. Rufus Minor is supposed to be the "Rufe," alias "Little Rufe," who is wanted by the Police here in connection with a "little job" committed in the early part of the present year down town. It is to say whether the affair in question was the Young bond robbery or not. Little is known of Horace Abrams, excepting that he has the reputation of being a smart bank thief, and the paramour of Charlotte Dogherty. The photographs of the prisoners are not in the Rogues' Gallery at the Central Office, owing to the fact that they have always managed to elude the Police authorities of this City.

MRS. WALKER'S DISHONEST SON.

It was ascertained yesterday that Walter Walker, who stole $2,600 worth of diamond jewelry from his mother, Mrs. F. R. Walker, left the City on Friday afternoon, on board the steamer City of San Antonio, in company with Ralph Mead, a youth of about his own age, and of very bad reputation, bound for Fernandina, Fla. After leaving the house with his mother's jewelry, Walker went to the Astor House. The two proceeded to the office of the line to which the City of San Antonio belongs and purchased tickets for Port Royal, S. C. Walker, who assumed the name of C. A. Fowler, paid for both tickets. Soon after Walker returned to the office and had his ticket exchanged for one for Fernandina. Dispatches were sent to the authorities at Port Royal and Fernandina yesterday to detain the young men on their arrival. Capt. Robbins, of the Twenty-third Precinct, having obtained permission from the Police Board, left last evening by rail for Port Royal, to bring the fugitives back.

A MOTHER'S SAD DREAM REALIZED.

A telegram from St. Thomas, Ontario, to the Toronto *Mail* says: "The family of Mrs. McConnell, of this town, have suffered in a heartrending manner during the past fortnight. Jessie McConnell, brakeman, was killed 10 days ago at Harwich, by falling between the cars, and was brought home terribly mangled. The mother took it to heart, and it was feared would lose her reason. After partially recovering, she dreamt she saw two coffins, in which were her two sons, and, fearing for the safety of the other, also a brakeman, she telegraphed to him, asking if he was all right, and wishing him to come home. He replied he was all right, and would be home in the morning, and intended to quit railroading. On his return trip he was crushed to death coupling cars at Belmore. The body was brought home the night before last, and buried yesterday. The two daughters are almost helpless, and it is not expected the mother will recover her reason. The deepest sympathy is felt for the family in their terrible calamity, and is being manifested in a tangible way by the citizens generally."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 23—1 A. M.—The barometer has rapidly fallen east of the Mississippi River. It is lowest in Nova Scotia and highest and rising rapidly in the North-west and upper lake region. Light rain has fallen in the lower lake region. Clear, partly cloudy weather elsewhere prevails. North-westerly winds prevail, with lower temperature, in the upper lake region and the North-west. Elsewhere they are south-westerly, with rising temperature. The Ohio River has fallen 18 inches at Cincinnati, the Mississippi 17 inches at Cairo, and has generally fallen above Vicksburg.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain, warm south-westerly, veering to colder north-west, winds, and falling, followed by rising, barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, south-westerly, possibly veering to north-westerly, winds, and falling, possibly followed by rising, barometer.

For the Gulf States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, and stationary or falling barometer, followed by winds veering to colder north-westerly, rising barometer, and in Texas by rain.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, preceded at north and East Stations by rain areas, warm, south-westerly, veering to colder north-westerly, winds, and rapidly rising barometer.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear, or partly cloudy weather, colder northerly winds and rising barometer, followed, at north and west stations, by falling barometer and winds, shifting to southerly.

For the lower lake region, cloudy and rainy followed by clearing weather, warm south-westerly veering to colder northerly winds and rapidly rising barometer.

The Lower Mississippi River will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Grand Haven, Ludington, Escanaba, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Marquette, Alpena, Detroit, Fort Huron, Chicago, Duluth, and cautionary off shore signals at Milwaukee and Section 1, and are ordered for Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, Long, New-York, New-Haven, New London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, and Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	41°	37°	3:30 P. M.	59°	60°
6 A. M.	41°	37°	6 P. M.	58°	56°
9 A. M.	45°	43°	9 P. M.	52°	50°
12 M.	53°	54°	12 P. M.	47°	48°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 48½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 49½°

	1877.	1878.
Weekly average	32 3-7°	42 6-7°

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SEWER-TRAPS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Without attempting to discuss the merits of rival inventions in sewer-traps, I would suggest to your correspondent who has discovered "grave defects" in the rubber valve traps that he thinks I have overlooked, to post himself on the subject of vulcanization. The rubber valve is vulcanized before it is used; in fact, it would be of no use whatever unless it were "vulcanized." This is a purely me hanical process, aided by heat of an intense degree. Neither sewer gas nor any other gas can produce vulcanization, and if it did it would only improve the valve, not injure it. It seems to "have escaped" your correspondent that the valve is a "stopper," and therefore prevents evaporation, and that it is on the top of the water, and therefore escapes the sediment at the bottom if there is any. Having no interest whatever in any form of trap, I am ready to welcome the best, even the one which your correspondent has so ingeniously, and, I may say, so ingenuously, advertised in his communication, if that is the best. EGBERT L. VIELE.

A GRAVE ACCUSATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If Mr. N. Dana Wells had written the truth to your paper, I should not have troubled you with this reply. There were two points in dispute: Mr. Wells tried to cheat Capt. Conway out of $12, which I would not let him do; Mr. Nash had nothing to do with the matter; the other was $65 I paid for secret service. I had reason to believe that Mr. Wells' friend was in collusion with the runners, and wished to detect him. On the 14th the account was paid.

GEOR E W. BLUNT.

THE CHICAGO LAKE FRONT.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The holders of Valentine scrip, which constitutes a valuable section of Chicago, and which has been decided to be valid by the Commissioner of the Land Office, have made a proposition to the Judiciary Committee that if they be allowed to perfect their title without opposition they will, as soon as possible, sell the lands and give two-thirds of the proceeds to the city, or that they will, when they shall have perfected their title, give half the lands to the city.

TEN-MILE TROTTING MATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—A 10-mile trotting match at the Bay District Park to-day between Controller and Jack Stewart for $1,000 a side was won by Controller in 27:30.

AN HONEST MAN'S ACT.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *American* relates the following, but fails to print the merchant's name: "A resident of this city, for years conducting a large business, found himself a year or more ago, from the failure of others, unable to meet his financial liabilities; after a struggle he was compelled to go into bankruptcy, and a composition of, we believe, 40 cents on the dollar was agreed upon and paid. Since that time he has been remarkably successful, and has devoted his entire proceeds to the payment of the balance of the old claims from which he had been fully released. Already he has paid $18,000, fully two-thirds of the amount left unpaid by his settlement, and hopes in another year to liquidate in full."

A DISUSED LIBRARY.

The following statement is taken from the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal*: "Many of our younger readers never knew, and many of our older readers have forgotten, that the first public library ever had in these parts for the last dozen years has been boxed up and packed away in a disused room at the Court-house. It is the old Harper Library, founded by the Harper Brothers, of New-York, and largely increased by the efforts of the old Harper Library Association, of which Judge Morrill is about the only officer now remaining. It would seem that some action should be taken by which this library, which once numbered 2,000 volumes, and of which about 1,200 volumes are now stowed away at the Court-house, might be utilized. It might be turned over to the Auburn High School to good advantage."

HUNTING FOXES IN DELAWARE.

The Dover (Del.) *Sentinel* of Saturday says: "Fox hunting by moonlight has been quite the rage during the past week. One evening quite a party of ladies went along, but several of the old huntsmen complained that they could not hear the hounds for the continual talk kept up by the fair ladies. However true this may be we have no doubt that the younger men of the party enjoyed the presence of the ladies. One young man is said to have fixed himself for life as soon as he can find the minister."

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 23.—A resolution removing the Customs duty on malt passed the House of Commons to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—By the falling of a scaffold to-day, Frank Petit, aged 25 years, a resident of Camden, N. J., was killed, and Neil McLaughlin, aged 60 years, of this city, was seriously injured.

A CAUTION TO OUR READERS.

The almost invariable fruit of a successful invention is a host of inferior imitations. The patent Linoleum floor cloth, is no exception to this rule. Its durability and beauty is proved beyond controversy. Be sure in purchasing the goods that you look on the back of the cloth for "Linoleum, Walton's patent;" none other is genuine. All carpet-dealers keep it.—*Exchange.*

A MIRACLE AND QUEEN OF GEMS.

A coating of diamond on a pure crystal base. These are Parisian Diamonds. For sale only at Humphrey's, jeweler, No. 819 Broadway, corner of Twelfth-street, New-York.

Send for the "Circlet of Gems." Mailed free.—*Sun.*

Protect your carpets by using the Moth Proof Carpet Lining. Use (cotton and paper) only that manufactured by the American Carpet Lining Company, New-York and Boston. For sale by all carpet dealers.—*Exchange.*

Secret of a Beautiful Face.

Every lady desires to be considered beautiful. The most important adjunct to beauty is clear, smooth, soft and beautiful skin. To remove all blemishes use LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH." It can be had at druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

Carriages.

Parties requiring their carriages repaired and put in order for Summer use will save money and vexation by getting a careful estimate made by RISLEY, IRVING & TUCKER, carriage builders, Broadway and 37th-st., who make this branch of their business a specialty.—*Advertisement.*

MALTBY'S NORFOLK OYSTERS.—Forty years recognized as best over half the United States. No. 41 Harrison-st. And never advertised in the New-York *Herald*.—*Advertisement.*

To the Public.

I have published the following two letters, which should be studied by the sick. The principle of purgation enforced with BRANDRETH'S PILLS certainly take from the blood those impurities which are the occasion of disease. Let then the sick act wisely and be cured.

B. BRANDRETH.

EARL, Whiteside County, Ill., Feb. 10, 1878.

DR. B. BRANDRETH: Your letter of the 16th of March, 1878, in answer to mine, came duly to hand with three boxes of BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

It is very seldom I am out of your pills. For the last 42 or 43 years I have always carried a box in my watch-pocket. They never fail to cure.

Now, Sir, I will endeavor to give MY experience of your valuable pills, extending over a period of 40 years. I was taken sick in 1834. I had a bad cough, and became very thin. My trouble lasted over two years. I tried the three doctors that were nearest me. I was then in Roxbury, Mass., now part of Boston. I got no help from any of them. I then tried old Dr. Thompson, and went through his course of steaming and cold baths, but without any benefit. I then was taken in hand by a German doctor, who was making great cures at Dunbury, about 30 miles below Boston. My brother took me there in a carriage, as I was so weak I could hardly sit up. This doctor steamed me with spirits of high wine, and then gave me $25 worth of medicine to take home and use, which I did, but only to grow worse and worse. Then I fell into the hands of an Indian doctor, but he nearly killed me. Then I was carried to see Dr. Jackson, considered at that time to be the best physician in Boston. He charged me $10 and only talked with me five minutes, but he helped me none. By this time I was so weak I could not walk or stand up, and was completely discouraged, considering myself in the last stages of consumption.

This was my condition in July, 1836, when some little printed pamphlets were left at my house recommending BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which were sold at your office in Washington-street, Boston. I got a box immediately and took them according to directions for about one month. I felt almost well after the first box, but took three more before I finally stopped. I got entirely well, cough ceased, and I rapidly gained flesh and strength. I have been perfectly well from that day, and know that your pills saved my life.

Some twenty-five years ago I came into this western part of the State of Illinois, and found almost every one down with fever and ague. I brought with me fifty boxes of your pills. I gave some to every person who would take them, and have often taken five or six when well, to inspire confidence in others who were afraid. All who took plenty got rid of their shakes, and I used to tell doctors, "Use plenty of BRANDRETH'S PILLS and your patients will soon be free from ague and chills. I never took it, and am not afraid of taking it while I have my shield in my pocket."

I presume I have given away one thousand boxes of Brandreth's pills, and consider I have done an immense amount of good. I am over 50 years of age and have yet to see the man that enjoys better health. I can run, walk, or work as well as I could 25 years ago. I sometimes now, in the warmest weather, work 12 or 14 hours a day, and do not know what it is to be tired. My eyesight is perfect. I give BRANDRETH'S PILLS credit for it all. I always take in March eight or ten good doses of pills, and also again in September, no matter how well I feel. I have done every year since 1837. I have always told my people if I should happen to be taken very sick or deprived of my senses, to give me BRANDRETH'S PILLS until I am well or dead, and the sicker I am the larger doses I want given me.

W. L. GREEN.

TREMONT, TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR: Your pills undoubtedly saved my life. Some time ago I had a fearful dysentery that rendered me so weak that I was reduced to skin and bone, and could hardly stand up. I had two doctors, but neither landanum nor opium, with which they dosed me, checked the disease or relieved my pain. Finally, not caring whether I lived or died, I got a box of BRANDRETH'S PILLS and swallowed 12. My wife declared I would kill myself, and hoped I would vomit them as I did everything I took in my stomach. But these pills staid down, and in three hours they acted fully and I was much better. After taking some gruel I swallowed the other 13, and they too purged again in four hours, and I felt well. I rested Sunday, had a good appetite, and went to my work Monday perfectly well, and have remained so ever since.

HUGH O'NEIL,
of the firm of C. D. Fredericks & Co.,
No. 770 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 294 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Isaac Smith's Superior Umbrellas.

GINGHAM, any size	$1 00
GUANACO, patented	2 00
SILK, paragon frame	2 50

FINE SILK UMBRELLAS in great variety.
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS to order and repairing.

Retail { 293 BROADWAY, corner 29th-st. / 104 BROADWAY, near Cortlandt. / 36 and 77 FULTON-ST., near Gold.

Wholesale—405 BROADWAY, near Canal. Established 1807.

Interesting to Consumptives.

OLLIFFE'S TASTELESS COD-LIVER-

MARCH 1878

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

Grand and Allen Sts., N. Y.,

EXTENSIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF PREMISES COMPLETED.

ENLARGED

DRESS SILK DEPARTMENT.

WE OFFER TO DAY 25 PIECES STRIPED SILKS, AT 48 CTS.

ALSO AT 55c., 60c., AND 65c.

25 PIECES HAIR-LINE STRIPES AND PLAIDS, EXTRA QUALITY AND WIDTHS, AT 79 CENTS.

BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.

50 PIECES AT 55c., 59c., 65c.

20 PIECES BLACK SILKS AT 95 CENTS.

SELLING ALL OVER AT $1 10 to $1 20.

50 PIECES BLACK SILKS AT $1 10.

THESE ARE SELLING AT $1 25.

COLORED SILKS.

WE HAVE A FINE LINE ALL DESIRABLE SHADES, AT 75 CENTS.

ADDITIONS TO OUR LINE OF COLORS AT $1 15, REGULAR $1 50 SILK.

FIGURED AND TWILLED SILKS, 18, 26, and 28 INCHES WIDE, AT 55c.

EXTENSIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF PREMISES COMPLETED.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST., 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

LADIES' SACQUES AND

DOLMANS.

200 SUMMER SERGE SACQUES, $3 50, WORTH $5.

100 NEW BASKET CLOTH SACQUES, $4 50, WORTH $7.

100 BLACK ENGLISH CASHMERE SACQUES, TRIMMED, SILK LINED, WITH FARMER'S SATIN, $5.

LITTLE MORE THAN HALF VALUE.

DRAP D'ETE SACQUES, ALL WOOL, $7 50, $9, $12 50.

LADIES' SUITS.

SUMMER SILK SUITS, NEW GOODS, $15 TO $30.

BLACK ALPACA AND BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, $3 to $15.

NEW BOURETTE SUITS from $15 to $65.

LARGE ASSORTMENT PLAIN COLORS and COMBINATION SUITS from $5 to $25.

CALICO WRAPPERS, 50 cents each.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

BLACK ALL-WOOL CASHMERES, PURCHASED 25 PER CENT. UNDER VALUE, at 50c., 75c., 90c. PER YARD.

VERY LARGE LOT OF BLACK (all wool) FRENCH CASHMERES—48 inches wide—REGULAR $1 25 QUALITY

NINETY-EIGHT CENTS PER YARD.

ALSO,

BLACK ALPACAS, BLACK BRILLIANTINES, BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTAS, BLACK CRAPE CLOTH.

FULL LINES OF BLACK GOODS, FANCY DRESS GOODS,

BRETON MIXED DRESS GOODS,

8 and 10 cents per yard.

ARCADIANS, 12½ cents per yard.

VERONAS, 12½ cents per yard.

EXTRA FINE ENGLISH MOHAIRS, 20 cents. Bargains.

ARBONNI SUITINGS MIXED WITH SILK, 40 cents per yard.

VERY LARGE LINES OTHER DRESS GOODS.

ALSO,

NEW FRENCH GOODS, COMPRISING IN PART SOIE MARENGO, GRENADINE BOUCLE TINT SOIE, GRENADINE DE LUX CRENILLE, DAMASSE DE PARIS SOIE BONGLE, DRAP BENGALE, DRAP D'AGRA.

PRICES RANGING FROM $1 25 to $5 per yard.

EXTENSION AND ALTERATIONS NOW COMPLETED.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st., 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.

LADIES' SUITS AND CLOAKS, also DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, removed to third floor, accessible by elevator.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

Boys' Clothing.

SPRING STYLES.

DEPARTMENT REMOVED TO THIRD FLOOR.

ACCESSIBLE BY ELEVATORS.

CHILDREN'S SPRING JOSEY SUITS, $2 50, $3, $3 50, up.

BOYS' KILT SUITS, $3 50, $4, $4 50.

BOYS' BLOUSE SUITS, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50, to $14.

BOYS' CASSIMERE SUITS, JACKET, VEST, AND PANTS, $3 50, $4, TO $14.

SUITABLE FOR BOYS from 4 to 10 years old.

BOYS' SACK SUITS, (9 to 15 years) $4 50, $5, $5 50, to $15.

BOYS' SACK SUITS, (16 to 20 years,) $7 to $15.

WE INVITE AN EARLY CALL.

Edw'd Ridley & Sons,

NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST. Nos. 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

MILLINERY GOODS.

SALE OF

RIBBONS,

BEING PART OF A

BROADWAY RETAILER'S STOCK,

ON VELVET COUNTER.

FIRST COUNTER—WESTERN SECTION.

EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.

58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

DRESS-MAKING.

A. McNAY, LATE WITH M. A. CONNELLY, is prepared to receive orders for dress-making; removed yesterday to 6 East 14th-st.

BY THE SHOULDER AND BREAST COMBINATION, French measuring system, we can please you in the fit of a garment, economize leather, time, &c. 25 cts.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

EXTENSION AND ALTERATIONS TO PREMISES COMPLETED.

FIRST SPRING DISPLAY OF FINE STRAW GOODS.

ROUND HATS AND BONNETS

For Ladies,

Misses,

Children and Boys,

MONDAY, March 25.

The Variety of New Shapes Bewilders this Season.

OURS IS THE ONLY STOCK

in this City of sufficient magnitude, in which a fair collection and representation of them can be seen.

IT ALREADY COMPRISES THE FINEST FRENCH CHIPS, ENGLISH CHIPS, ENGLISH DUNSTABLES, ENGLISH SPLIT STRAWS, AMERICAN CHIPS, LEGHORNS, TUSCANS, MILANS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY BRAID, &c.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

OUR STRAW ROOM

Has been considerably extended and improved, and is, undoubtedly, many times the largest in this City.

THERE IS NO STOCK

ANYWHERE TO COMPARE WITH IT, EITHER IN VALUE, VARIETY, OR EXTENT.

OUR PRICES (as always in the past) WILL BE FOUND LOWER FOR THE QUALITY THAN THE PRICES ELSEWHERE. FOR THIS ASSERTION WE HAVE GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL REASONS, AND KNOW IT TO BE A FACT.

NEW STRAW GOODS FROM EUROPE BY NEARLY EVERY STEAMER.

ALSO,

DAILY FROM DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS.

Extensions and Alterations to premises are now completed.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,

NOS. 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

EXTENSION AND ALTERATIONS OF PREMISES COMPLETED.

HOSIERY.

MANUFACTURERS' STOCK OF BALBRIGGAN HOSE, FINE GOODS, ONE-THIRD BELOW REGULAR PRICES,

18c., 25c., 35c., 38c.

SILK CLOCKED, 23c., 25c., 38c., 45c., 50c.

LADIES' FANCY HOSE, 10c., 12½c., 15c. STRIPED REGULAR MADE, 30c., 33c., 45c. SPRING SHADES, 18c., 20c., 25c., to $1 50.

SELECT STOCK.

CHILDREN'S FANCY HOSE, ALL GRADES, 8c., 10c. to $1 50 per pair.

BARGAINS IN LADIES' SUMMER MERINO UNDERWEAR.

VARIETY OF STYLES IN LADIES' VESTS, 35c., 45c., 50c., 65c., up.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 38c., 45c., 50c., 65c., up.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

FULL ASSORTMENT

WHITE SHIRTS, UNLAUNDRIED, 50c., 75c., 90c., each.

THE PEARL SHIRT.

BEST DOLLAR SHIRT IN AMERICA. MANUFACTURED FOR US.

WHITE SHIRTS, LAUNDERED, $1, $1 25, $1 50. COLORED CAMBRIC SHIRT, 50c., 75c., 90c., $1 25.

ALL BELOW MARKET VALUE.

COLLARS, CUFFS, BOWS, TIES, SCARFS, &c.

KAMMINE.

BALBRIGGAN HALF-HOSE.

FULL REGULAR MADE FINE GOODS, IN BOXES OF SIX PAIRS, $1 50 PER BOX.

KID GLOVES.

NEW SPRING SHADES.

1,000 DOZEN ALREADY RECEIVED IN STOCK.

OPERAS AND COLORS.

TWO BUTTONS, 39 CENTS THE PAIR.

3,000 DOZEN OPERAS, WHITES, BLACKS, AND COLORS, 45c.

3 BUTTONS, 59c. and 75c.

OUR MONOGRAM

CANNOT BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE IN THIS CITY.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST GLOVE IN THIS MARKET.

2, 3, 4, and 6 Buttons.

7 Buttons, 90c. pair.

SILK PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, Suitable for ladies, misses, and children, all colors, received daily.

CORSETS,

50c., 75c., AND $1, UP. FINER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

JEWELRY, ORNAMENTS, COMBS, FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, and TOILET ARTICLES IN ENDLESS VARIETY, LOWER THAN EVER.

LOWER THAN LAST WEEK.

BASEMENT FLOOR.

BARGAINS IN CROCKERY, HOUSE-FURNISHING FANCY GOODS, LOTS OF BRACELETS, CLEARING AT 25c. ON THE DOLLAR.

ALSO, INFANTS' CARRIAGES AT GREAT SACRIFICE.

EXTENSION AND ALTERATIONS COMPLETED.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st., NOS. 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

PATTERN HATS AND

BONNETS.

REAL FRENCH FLOWERS, FINE SPRAYS, RICHLY MOUNTED MONTURES,

IN NEWEST COMBINATION OR ARRANGED TO ORDER.

ALSO

ELEGANT OSTRICH AND MARABOUT POMPONS, PLUMES, &c., TO MATCH SILKS AND RIBBONS.

We both branch and manufacture very largely, and have our own designs, which are exclusively ours.

Extension and alterations now complete.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand,

58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

PERSONAL.

ELDERLY WIDOW LADY, FOR THE SAKE of pleasant company, wishes to take with her to the country this Summer a bright, pleasant little girl, between 9 and 14; strictly ethical surroundings in town. ADDRESS "SARATOGA," No. 241 Fifth-av.

W. H. LEVERICH WILL PLEASE CALL [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

GRAND DISPLAY

OF

SPRING & SUMMER

Dress Goods, Silks, &c.,

AT

Doyle & Adolphi's,

NOS. 267 AND 269 GRAND-ST., CORNER FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK.

ON MONDAY AND AFTER, WE SHALL OFFER THE FOLLOWING NOVELTIES:

1,500 Pieces VERONA SUITINGS at 20c. yard.
2,200 Pieces VENETIAN SUITINGS at 12½c. yard.
1,600 Pieces RUBAIX BOURETTE at 15c. yard.
1,400 Pieces NUPPE A SOI at 25c. yard.
850 Pieces BROCHE A SOI at 40c. yard.
425 Pieces POINTILLE CLOTH at 37½c. yard.
10 Cases of ENGLISH CASHMERES, in all the new shades, at 18c., 20c., and 25c.
420 Pieces ALL-WOOL FRENCH BEGE at 30c.
300 Pieces SILK and WOOL SINGAPORE CLOTH at 60c.
120 Pieces SILK and WOOL BOURETTE, 54 inches wide, $1 50 and $2.
200 Pieces CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH, 54 inches wide, for polonaises, at 50c. and 60c. yard.
500 Pieces DAMASSE CLOTH, very rich and beautiful designs, at 25c. and 30c.
20 Cases POPLINETTES at 25c.
10 Cases ALPACA LUSTERS, in all the new shades, at 25c. per yard.
125 Pieces COLORED CASHMERES, 39 inches wide, at 62½c. per yard.
20 Pieces CHENILLE POMPADOUR at $2 per yard; 54 inches wide.

Special Bargains IN Black All-wool French Cashmeres FROM AUCTION.

110 Pieces at 50c., 36 inches wide, worth 65c.
72 Pieces at 60c., 38 inches wide, worth 75c.
65 Pieces at 75c., 38 inches wide, worth 90c.
125 Pieces at $1, 36 inches wide, worth $1 20.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

SILKS.

BLACK SILKS at 50c. yard.
Rich GROS GRAIN SILKS at 70c., 80c. yard, worth 85c. and $1. Do. do., much heavier, $1, $1 25, worth $1 20 and $1 45.
400 Pieces rich SATIN FINISHED SILKS at $1 50 yard; real market value $1 85.
COLORED SILKS at 75c., 90c., $1, to $1 75, in all the fashionable colors.
Black and white striped, and Grisailles striped SILKS, very heavy, at 60c., 75c., and $1.
WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE INSPECTION.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

Nos. 267 and 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth-st., New-York.

P. S.—Just received, 800 dozen Children's French KID GLOVES at 35c. pair, worth 90c. 1,300 dozen Ladies' KID GLOVES at 39c. pair, worth 75c.

MEARES & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY

Extraordinary Inducements IN Dress Goods and Suitings,

In New Spring Styles, Just Received.

25,000 yards of Fancy Spring Bourette Novelties at 8, 9, 10, 12½, 15, 18 cents in all combinations and colorings.

20,000 yards of French Tufted Novelties in great variety of combinations, 20, 23, 25, 30, 38 cents.

18,000 yards of beautiful French and English Novelties, 40, 44, 50, 55 cents.

10,000 yards of Silk and Wool Novelties, at 50, 55, 60, 65, and 75 cents and a laundress.

500 pieces plain Sistora Suitings, 15 cents, worth 25 cents.

250 pieces Saxony Knickerbockers, 15 cents, worth 25 cents.

300 pieces French Camel's Hair Vigonnes in Navy Blue, Dark Green, Brown, &c., 25 cents, worth 40 cents.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

all silk and silk trimmed dresses. Costumes at $25, $35, $45; were $75 to $150.

RICHARD MEARES & CO.,

SIXTH-AVENUE AND 19TH-STREET.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th-st.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26,

GRAND SPRING OPENING

OF

IMPORTED COSTUMES AND FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Herman Trost & Co.,

NOS. 48, 50, 52, AND 54 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1835.

French and English China DINNER AND TEA SETS, Crystal Table and Fancy Glassware.

Japanese and Chinese Porcelain, art pottery, bronzes and curios, Sèvres, Dresden, Berlin and Worcester fine porcelain, Majolica and faïence articles in great variety.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

New articles received daily from our houses in Paris and Limoges, and from our collectors in Japan and China.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

DIAMOND HAMS,

S. DAVIS, JR.'S, BRAND, CINCINNATI.

37TH YEAR—The Centennial Commission in 1876 reported an award to these hams: "First, the excellent flavor of the meat. Second, its good keeping quality, demonstrated by the perfect freshness of hams served in 1873." Sold by

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, PARK & TILFORD,

Who have circulars "How to cook the 'Diamond' hams."

OPENING. HAPGOOD'S SPANISH ARCH BOOTS. OPENING.

NO. 826 BROADWAY.

RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSS OR BREAKAGE.

E. H. GURNEY,

(Formerly of Gurney Bros., late carmen at J. H. Morrill's storage warehouses,)

FURNITURE TRUCKMAN,

Office No. 207 Lexington-av., near 32d-st., New-York.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

MOTHS DESTROYED AND SOILED SPOTS removed from furniture, carpets, furs, clothing, mattresses, and bedding. Blankets finished like new. Furs and overcoats sealed for Summer. NAPHTHA RENOVATING WORKS, Office No. 30 East 14th-st.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TRAVELING, but not alone, desires the company of a family going to California soon. Address CULTIVATION, Box No. 166 Times Office.

AMERICAN STAR "MONOGRAM" SOFT CAPSULES in metallic boxes; best and cheapest; all druggists. Send for circular to 110 Reade-st., New-York.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.—FOR SALE, 6 Plots in one plot; surrounding first-class. Address OWNER, Box No. 198 Times Office.

TURKISH BATHS—50 CENTS; CORNER OF Bowery and Broome-st., under Johnston's Jewelry store.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

We would call special attention to our large variety of open Fire Places, with brass Frames, Andirons, and Fenders of antique designs, with Basket Grates for wood and coal. Also the largest assortment of Grates and Fenders in the market, with our patent Shaking and Dumping Grate.

Dolomite and [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS

63 PIECES DOUBLE WIDTH

French Cashmere Beiges,

WARRANTED EVERY FIBRE WOOL, AT 50 CENTS PER YARD.

A year ago these would have been considered a GREAT BARGAIN at 75 cents.

ALSO,

61 pieces ALL-WOOL FRENCH CASHMERE BEIGES, 48 inches wide, and in a CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING SHADES, at 75 CENTS per yard.

THESE ARE REGULAR $1 GOODS.

LUPIN'S STRIPED BEIGES.

30 pieces of these DESIRABLE GOODS, 48 inches wide, at 75 cents per yard. WORTH $1 25.

BLACK CASHMERES.

48-inch BLACK CASHMERES, ALL WOOL, OUR OWN IMPORTATION, IN MEDIUM AND DARK SHADES, AT 75 CENTS, WELL WORTH $1.

A large assortment of POPULAR DRESS GOODS, SPRING STYLES, from 6½ cents to 25 cents per yard. FAR BELOW VALUE.

FRENCH LAWNS

350 piece, our own importation, in ALL THE NEW PATTERNS, at 25 cents per yard.

JUST REDUCED FROM 30 CENTS.

FRENCH PERCALES.

A JOB LOT of 50 pieces French Percales at 18 cents per yard. THESE COST 28 CENTS TO IMPORT.

PRINTED CAMBRICS,

YARD WIDE, at 7½ cents.

FAST COLORS, EXTRA QUALITY, and in a very LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PATTERNS.

WOULD BE CHEAP AT 10 CENTS.

We are receiving by every steamer, and opening daily, NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, &c., &c.

Le Boutillier Bros.

48 East 14th-st., New-York.

MILLINERY.

MAISON GROS,

931 BROADWAY AND 53 EAST 13TH-ST.,

IMPORTERS OF THE LATEST MODES

are now exhibiting their Spring Styles of Bonnets, Hats, Coiffures, and nouveautés in a large and elegant line of importations received weekly.

FROM THEIR PARIS HOUSE

has been received their Spring novelty for 1878,

"LA COURONNE,"

which embodies a new elegance of design, for which their atelier has long been famous.

MME. HARTLEY, NO. 947 BROADWAY and No. 177 50th-st., will exhibit the ensuing week an elegant assortment of imported round hats and bonnets in all the new and elegant shades; will open on TUESDAY a cave of round hats designed in Paris especially for her trade. N. B.—Circulars for the opening sent to customers through the mail have not been delivered.

OPENING. HAPGOOD'S SPANISH ARCH BOOTS. OPENING.

NO. 826 BROADWAY.

MODES DE PARIS.

SPRING OPENING ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27. MME. GALOUPEAU, NO. 53 EAST 10TH-ST.

REMOVAL.—NO. 879 BROADWAY, WILL EXhibit on MONDAY and TUESDAY, March 25 and 26, a choice selection of Paris Bonnets and English Round Hats of the very latest styles.

CARPETS, &C.

BARGAINS IN BODY BRUSSELS

CARPETS

AT RETAIL.

A large stock of Body Brussels Carpets, new designs, at the low price of $1 50 per yard. Also the stock of last year's patterns from $1 25 to $1 35 per yard.

SMYRNA CARPETS AND RUGS.

Just received, an invoice of Smyrna Carpets, Rugs, and Mats; a fine assortment of patterns and sizes, which are to be sold at low prices.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,

No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st.

INSTRUCTION.

NORMAL SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.—AT Amherst College, under the direction of L. Sauveur, Ph. D., LL. D., opens July 9. Circular at No. 1,491 Broadway. See *The Nation*.

NO. 907 BROADWAY AND NO. 62 BOWERY. Paine's Colleges: book-keeping, arithmetic, all English branches; writing lessons, $3, monthly; ladies taught book-keeping and accounts; day and evening.

MR. AND MRS. J. H. MORSE WOULD TAKE into the country as boarding pupils the coming Summer four young ladies. No. 258 West 44th-st.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes; open during Summer; $60 per quarter; no extras; enter at any time. W. H. BANNISTER, Prin.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND CULTURE, understanding English, French, and music, would like a situation as resident teacher in a family to instruct young children; salary not so much an object as an agreeable home; no objection to leave the City. Address CULTURE, Box No. 245 Times Office.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' Agency, No. 23 Union-square, supplies schools and families with thoroughly competent teachers; families intending to visit the Paris Exposition can be accompanied by French ladies or gentlemen who will act as guides and interpreters. Apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG.

A PARISIAN LADY TEACHER DESIRES a board in exchange for French lessons and French literature; references. Address TROUVILLE, Box No. 257 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FRENCH LESSONS.—BY PARISIAN LADY, with pure pronunciation at my or pupils' residence; best references; terms moderate. Miss. GERY, No. 406 6th-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN NUGENT and GARRET BRADY, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John Nugent and Garret Brady, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esquire, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

LOUIS F. PAIN, Marshal—Messengers.

E. J. MARTIN & COMPANY, TRIBUNE BUILDING, "NEW-YORK CREDITORS' AGENCY."

For effecting settlements between insolvent debtors and their creditors, by a new plan recently investigated and approved by "The New-York Board of Trade and Transportation." No charge for information or service. Send for particulars.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

OPENING. HAPGOOD'S SPANISH ARCH BOOTS. OPENING.

NO. 826 BROADWAY.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BILLIARD TABLES, new and second hand, at reduced prices. Balls, Cloth, Tips, Chalk, Cues, &c. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., No. 46 Vesey-st.

COAL AND WOOD.

TRENTHAM COAL CHIA AND READING COMPANY'S LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.—Now and ever Premium Coal. Office, 5 Pine-st., corner Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11th-ST.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

GRAND SPRING OPENING OF IMPORTED COSTUMES.

NOVELTIES IN WRAPS FROM PARIS and BERLIN

HAVING GREATLY ENLARGED OUR ROOM FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THESE GOODS, WE SHALL BE ENABLED TO SHOW A LARGER VARIETY THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

MILLINERY.

PARIS PATTERN BONNETS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

ALL THE NEW SHADES OF RIBBON IN SATIN AND GROS GRAIN.

BUNOUT, FROM PARIS, LATE WITH Auguste Petit, No. 7 Rue de la Paix, has just received from him a large assortment of new style of Coiffures, hair 40 inches long. Also Parisian Hair Nets, superior to any made in America. No. 27 Union-square, near 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to obtain the services of an excellent waitress and chamber-maid: she is thorough, neat; a beautiful washer and ironer, and in every way capable and is thoroughly recommended by her present employer, with whom she has lived several years, but who is, from necessity, obliged to relinquish her services. Address Box No. 1,251 New-York Post Office.

A MIDDLE AGED LADY, IN REDUCED CIRcumstances, desires employment (not menial.) A home with small compensation. Address Misfortune, Box No. 261 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COMPANION AND LADY'S MAID.—A SPLENdid sewer and fancy worker; is with present employer; reference given and required. Address Companion, Box No. 524 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COMPANION.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GO AS traveling companion in a widow family. Apply at No. 61 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; would assist with the washing and ironing; City reference. Call Sunday and Monday at No. 329 East 36th-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Assist with Sewing Children.—A good sewer; City reference. Call at No. 163 East 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—AS first-class chamber-maid and laundress; the best City reference. Call at No. 143 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid in a private family. Can be seen on Monday at present employer's, 35 East 20th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN; THOROUGHly understands her business in a gentleman's place; good City reference. Address M. G., Box No. 286 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; will assist with washing and ironing; City reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 197 West 51st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; willing to assist with washing and ironing; five years' reference from last place. Seen at No. 252 West 15th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A SMART, tidy young woman as excellent cook and do washing &c., in small family; City or country; four years' reference. Call at No. 253 East 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED COOK IN a private family. Apply to Miss Annie Edwards, No. 142 West 55th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, a few engagements for the season; best City reference; terms, $3 per week. Address J. T. Box No. 253 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; also a thorough seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 38 West 15th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF REFINEment and large experience in all household duties; would like to make an engagement for the Summer for a good home with a gentleman: country preferred; best of reference. Address, for one week, L. M., Box No. 321 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL and family housekeeper; fond of children; would engage as nurse for an invalid; good reader and accountant; highest references. Address, for one week, Amanuensis, Box No. 268 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACtical New-England lady; experienced, capable; is a neat sewer and willing make herself useful: unexceptionable reference given and required. Address A. B., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan to do general house-work in a small private family. Call, for three days, at No. 84 Charlton-st., second floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; good plain cook and laundress; City or country; best City reference. Call, on Monday, at 454 West 52d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, highly educated, and pleasant, an engagement to go to Europe with a family; with a family will go in any capacity; good dress-maker; speaks languages; accustomed to traveling; references. Address L. A., Box No. 326 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; good hair-dresser and dress-maker; best City references. Call or address, on Monday, at No. 216 East 58th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing or dress-making; best City references. Call, on Monday, at No. 525 6th-av.

MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDdle-aged lady as matron or housekeeper for an institution or hotel. Address, for three days, H. M., Box No. 283 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—By a North German Protestant; speaks English and French; will take entire charge of one child or travel with a family going to Europe; excellent references. Address R. B., Box No. 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN; CAN take entire charge of baby from birth and bring it up on bottle; willing to do sewing and like herself useful; best City reference. Address R. S., Box No. 274 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl; sews on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would do chamber-work if required; best City reference. Call at No. 301 East 33d-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE charge of an infant or grown children: do embroidering and plain sewing; City reference. Call, two days, at No. 359 7th-av., one flight, back.

NURSERY GOVERNESS FOR SMALL CHILdren.—Would take entire charge of the children or position as companion to a lady. Address Willing, No. 913 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN TO TRAVEL with a family; has crossed the Atlantic seven times; is not seasick; good City reference. Address S. S., No. 120 West 19th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, CAN bring a baby up on the bottle. Call at No. 454 4th-av., second bell.

NURSE.—AN IMMEDIATE ENGAGEMENT AS LAdies' nurse; terms moderate. Address, for one week, Mrs. Reynolds, No. 246 West 33d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS wishes a few engagements by the day or week; good operator; understands dress-making; first-class reference. Address M. S., Box No. 253 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY Swedish girl; is an expert seamstress by hand and machine; good reference. Address Y., Box No. 319 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; UNderstands dress-making; the best of City reference. Call at No. 201 Lexington-av., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY; HAS HER OWN machine if wanted. Address L., Box No. 318 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; FIRST-class; will assist with chamber-work or sewing; operates Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Call at No. 314 [illegible]

DRY GOODS

SPRING OPENING

ON MONDAY, MARCH 25,

OF

Paris Costumes, Evening and Reception Dresses, Walking and Carriage Suits, Mantles, Wraps, &c.

ALSO

Of their own Manufacture.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

GRAND SPRING OPENING OF IMPORTED COSTUMES AND FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th-st.

BLACK THREAD LACE FLOUNCE, 24 inches wide, $75 cost $250; shawl, $50; round point handkerchief, $25; Parisian shawl, $65. LINDO BROS., No. 1,367 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes ladies' or families' washing by the week, month, or dozen: head laundress at Stewart's and Lord & Taylor's for eight years; terms reasonable. Call or address No. 217 West 32d-st.

WASHING.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, having two or three unengaged days during the week, permanent engagement for one or more of the days. Address Mrs. Rooney, No. 527 West 43d-st., or inquire at No. 235 West 51st-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentlemen's or families' washing: would go out first two days of week; best City reference. Call at No. 240 East 41st-st.

WASHING.—FAMILY OR GENTLEMEN'S WASHing by dozen or by the month at reasonable rates; first-class City reference. Call or address, on Monday, at No. 122 West 29th-st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; ladies', gentlemen's, and families' washing; finishing done in all branches; best reference. Call at No. 431 East 14th-st., Room No. 18.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; A first-class laundress; family or gentlemen's washing; good reference. Call at No. 803 6th-av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, fine or family washing in her house; best City reference. Call at No. 238 West 32d-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, at her home; polishing and fluting; 75 cents per dozen. Call at No. 138 West 49th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; ladies', gentlemen's, or families' washing at her home. Call, three days, at No. 156 West 41st-st.

WASHING.—BY A NORWEGIAN LAUNDRESS A few more gentlemen's or families' washing by the dozen. Call at No. 113 West 25th.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS gentlemen's or families' washing to do; terms reasonable. Call or address Mrs. D., No. 419 West 52d-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, SPEAKING English, wishes situation as Book-keeper, Cashier, or second person, to the Paris Exposition; highest references. Address A., Box No. 311 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man; understands both branches; likewise care of stock in all stages of sickness; willing and obliging; will make himself useful in anything his services may be required; can furnish the best of references for past six years. Address F. N., Box No. 251 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDish man and wife; man as coachman and gardener; wife to do plain cooking, or chamber-work, or will board themselves if his services only are required; they have no children; best of reference. Address J. Carlor, 41 Broadway, Brooklyn.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN man, young, but has had 15 years' experience as gardener and florist; understands the business in all its branches; first-class reference. Address A. B., Box No. 207 Times Office.

GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN, OF long experience; understands graperies, greenhouse, and the general management of a gentleman's place; best City reference. Address F. E. G., Box No. 223 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT young married man; understands the full care of a gentleman's place; two years with last employ

THE HOUSEHOLD.

SPRING SUPPLIES IN MARKET.

Florists are beginning to do a good business in the sale of flowers and plants in pots for windows and for City gardens. Thanks to the mild weather which has prevailed, the growth of many varieties is much further advanced than is usual at this season. Prices for all kinds, except the rarest, are lower than they have been for years, and the commoner sorts are very cheap. The markets are abundantly supplied with articles of every description. Fresh Southern vegetables are in large supply, and prices are falling so rapidly that a price-list of yesterday would be a poor guide for to-morrow. Florida green peas are high priced as yet, and will be, perhaps, for some time. They are selling at $1 50 per peck at retail. Bermuda tomatoes sell at 30 cents per quart; and five or six good heads of lettuce can be bought in Washington Market for 25 cents. Radishes, spinach, and kale are plentiful and cheap. New Irish potatoes from Florida have made their appearance, and are very dear. There is also a small quantity of asparagus arriving, which sells at high prices. Celery is rapidly disappearing, and what is offered for sale is rather poor. Fish and eggs are very plentiful and the latter are very cheap. "North River" shad are the newest things in the fish market. They sell at 50 cents to $1 each, the highest price being for the female with roe. Spring lamb is lower, choice selling at $6 for fore-quarters and $8 for hind-quarters, and poorer qualities at the rate of $3 to $4. Prices for other varieties of meat are unchanged. Capons are higher, selling at 28 to 30 cents per pound. Wild pigeons sell at $2 per dozen, and English snipe at $2 50 to $3. There are no changes in the rates for wild ducks. Strawberries from South Carolina are sold in the fruit stores for $1 25 to $1 50 per quart. Malaga grapes are higher, selling in the lower Broadway fruit stores at $1 per pound. Red bananas are now in good supply, the best selling at 75 cents to $1 per dozen. Apples can be bought at the prices current last week, but good "Greenings" are scarce, and there is a tendency to an advance in the rates for them. Maple syrup of the choicest quality is sold at $1 50 per gallon, but very good can be bought for less. Canned fruits and vegetables are very low-priced, selling in most places at nearly half the sum asked earlier in the year.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Some one inquires for bill of fare for four persons at $10 a week. I send a rough sketch of one; but last Summer I catered for four persons at a little more than $8, and we had plenty of everything. To avoid repetition I shall not repeat tea, coffee, bread, and butter, but merely give the chief items:

SUNDAY.—*Breakfast*—Bacon and eggs, boiled oatmeal. *Dinner*—Roast beef, potatoes, carrots, apple pie.

MONDAY.—*Breakfast*—Fried smelts, three pounds for 25 cents; boiled hominy. *Dinner*—Cold beef, vegetables, baked rice pudding.

TUESDAY.—*Breakfast*—Remains of cold beef hashed, potatoes, boiled oat-meal. *Dinner*—Roast mutton, vegetables, farina pudding.

WEDNESDAY.—*Breakfast*—Cod-fish steaks, fried potatoes, oat-meal. *Dinner*—Cold or warmed over mutton, pickles, vegetables, boiled bread pudding.

THURSDAY.—*Breakfast*—Ham and eggs, oat-meal. *Dinner*—Oysters on the half shell, (24 for four persons,) remains of mutton hashed, fig pudding.

FRIDAY.—*Breakfast*—Shred beef with eggs, hominy. *Dinner*—Boiled codfish with oyster sauce, currant pudding.

SATURDAY.—*Breakfast*—Codfish cakes, hominy. *Dinner*—Beefsteak, vegetables, pumpkin pie.

Beef, 8 pounds, 22c.	$1 75	Fruit	$ 50
Mutton, 8 pounds	1 00	Tea	25
12c.		Coffee	35
Two pounds butter	64	Vegetables, about	1 00
Milk, 7 quarts	70	Sausages and oys-	
Bread, 14 loaves, 8c.	1 50	ters	57
Fish, about	1 00	Oat-meal, hominy	25
Eggs	50		
Total			$10 01

This is paying the best price for everything. Many excellent parts of beef are 18 cents a pound, and shoulders of mutton are 6 cents, which makes a great difference in the total cost. Breast of veal makes a savory dish stuffed and roasted. If you live in or near New-York go to Washington Market. I live in Brooklyn, three miles from the ferry, but I always go there.—AMY.

Bill of fare for one week for family consisting of gentleman, wife, two children, and servant:

SUNDAY.—*Breakfast*—Small link sausages, (boiled for 20 minutes, which extracts the fatness, and makes them very palatable and wholesome,) baked potatoes, buckwheat cakes with syrup, bread, butter, and coffee. *Dinner*—Roast shoulder of mutton, stuffed; mashed potatoes, boiled onions, cottage pudding, custard sauce. *Tea*—Bread and butter, cake, oranges, tea.

MONDAY.—*Breakfast*—Sliced mutton, (from Sunday's dinner,) warmed with gravy; potato cakes, crushed wheat, bread, butter, and coffee. *Lunch*—Boiled eggs, bread, butter, and tea. *Tea*—Bread and butter, sliced oranges, cake, tea.

TUESDAY.—*Breakfast*—Broiled steak, fried potatoes, oat-meal, bread, butter, and coffee. *Lunch*—Beefsteak, bread, butter, and tea. *Tea*—Bread, butter, apple-sauce, cake, tea.

WEDNESDAY.—*Breakfast* — Scrambled eggs, stewed potatoes, buckwheat cakes, with syrup, bread, butter, coffee. *Lunch*—Soup, with vegetables, buttered toast, tea. *Tea*—Hot biscuits, apple-sauce, tea.

THURSDAY.—*Breakfast*—Mutton chops broiled, mashed potatoes, and oat-meal, bread, butter, coffee. *Lunch*—Noodle soup, bread, butter, tea. *Tea*—Bread, butter, cake, stewed cherries, tea.

FRIDAY.—*Breakfast*—Fish-balls, buckwheat cakes, with syrup, bread, butter, coffee. *Lunch*—Poached eggs on toast, bread, butter, tea. *Tea*—Stewed oysters, buttered toast, tea.

SATURDAY.—*Breakfast*—Stewed kidney, potato cakes, crushed wheat, bread, butter, coffee. *Lunch*—Fried oysters, bread, butter, tea. *Tea*—Hot biscuit, cake, stewed cherries, tea.

COST OF MATERIAL.

Five pounds mutton	$ 40	Apple-sauce	$ 25
Porter-house steak, 2 pounds	40	Sugar, four pounds	40
Sausage	36	Butter, three pounds	1 05
Two pounds mutton chops	12	Flour, &c.	1 00
Codfish	30	Two and a half dozen eggs	50
Kidney	10	Seven quarts milk	56
Oysters	20	One peck potatoes	20
Soup meat	14	Quart onions	8
Prepared buckwheat	18	Quart syrup	16
Crushed wheat	13	Half pound coffee	20
Oat-meal	10	Condensed milk	22
Oranges	25	One-quarter pound tea	25
Dried cherries	25		
Total			$7 50

I make my own bread and cake, using only the best of flour and first rate butter. The cooking, seasoning, and serving is done with great care, and absolutely nothing is wasted—yet we have enough.—ECONOMY.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

CALF'S HEAD.—Your butcher will clean the head; cut off the ears and dig out the eyes; boil head until it falls to pieces; separate the meat from the bones; lay the brains in a dish and return the remainder to the water in which the head was boiled, and let it cook four hours; do not allow the water to get too low; spice it highly with pepper, salt, allspice, cloves, mace; when done, thicken with a little butter and lump of butter; remove from the fire, and when the stew is warm add one pint of pint of wine; take up in a deep dish and garnish with sliced lemon and hard-boiled eggs.—MRS. BLANC.

TO BOIL ONIONS.—Peel medium-sized white onions and let them stand in cold water one hour; then put them into boiling water, and boil 15 minutes; pour out this water and put in more boiling water, and cook till soft; then pour off the water and put in a little milk; season with salt and pepper, and let them cook in the milk about five minutes; thicken the gravy with a little flour and water. This way of cooking will take away the strong taste of the onions, and make them tender outside as well as inside.—ADDISON ALDWELL.

OYSTER SAUCE FOR CODFISH.—One quart of oysters, (when buying them ask for a little extra liquor,) put over the fire, rub up piece of butter size of small egg with two even tablespoonfuls flour, stir this in the oysters till dissolved; pepper and salt to taste, and on no account let it boil but just one instant—the oysters must not be hard. This is enough to serve with cod of 8 pounds, for 12 persons, as first course before meat.—AMY.

SNOW PUDDING.—Soak one ounce of gelatine in one pint of cold water for 10 minutes; place the same over the fire; stir and remove as soon as dissolved, and when nearly cold beat to a stiff froth with an egg-beater; beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth and add to the gelatine froth, together with the juice of three lemons and pulverized sugar to suit the taste, and mix the whole well together; next pour into molds to cool; serve with a soft custard made of the yolks of the eggs.—LILLIE.

LEMON PIE.—One good-sized lemon, grate the rind and squeeze the juice; one and a half cups of cold water, three soda biscuits, yolks of three eggs, and one cup of sugar; mix all together, puree on to strain, and bake when done add the white of eggs well beaten with a little sugar, and brown.—QUEEN ANN.

LEMON PIE, II.—One lemon, one tablespoonful of corn-starch dissolved in cold water, one cup of sugar, one egg, piece of butter size of an egg, one cupful of hot water; boil a few minutes. Make a merringue of the whites of two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of pulverised sugar. Bake a shell first so as to have the crust dry.—LILLIE.

ROTHE GRUTTE.—This is a German receipt for this healthy dish: Take one quart of currants and mash them in a quart of water; then steam them; put on more than half to boil, and blend three tablespoonfuls of arrow-root with the remainder; mix it with the other, and add two tablespoonfuls of sugar; then put it on the fire and keep stirring until it boils; put into a form to cool.—SUMMER.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.—Scrape one-half cake of Baker's chocolate, and add to it one cup sugar, one cup molasses, one-half cup of milk, and a small piece of butter. Let it cook slowly till it hardens by dropping into cold water, and pour on buttered plates.—ADDISON ALDWELL.

GINGER NUTS.—Two and a half cups of molasses, one cup of butter or lard, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of alum dissolved in one-third of a cup of boiling water, two teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in hot water.—LILLIE.

SOFT GINGERBREAD, I.—Dip up, shake off lightly, six even cups of flour; put in a pan and add one tablespoonful saleratus, two of ginger, one cup butter, two cups molasses, and two of good buttermilk; let the butter be soft enough to mix easily with the other ingredients, but not melted; stir all together enough to mix, and bake immediately in two tins about 8 by 12 inches square. If the oven is right 20 minutes will bake them.—MRS. P.

SOFT GINGERBREAD, II.—Stir two teaspoonfuls of soda and one tablespoonful of ginger into one cup of good New-Orleans molasses, and let it stand until it foams up well; then add one third cup of butter and one cup warm water, in which one teaspoonful of cream-tartar has been dissolved; add two and one-half cups of flour, and bake.—B.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

YEAST CAKES.—Boil a handful of hops; pour on Indian meal sufficient to make stiff dough; when cool enough not to scald yeast put in a cupful; mix well. If the weather is warm make into cakes immediately; put meal on moulding board, set in shade in airy place to dry; turn every day till dry.—MRS. P.

TO MAKE YEAST.—Boil one handful hops in two quarts water till strength is exhausted; in the meantime grate three good-sized potatoes; pour on the hop water, boiling hot, which forms a starch; add one-third cup salt and two-thirds cup sugar, one tablespoonful ginger; when milk-warm stir in one cup or less good yeast; set in warm place to rise. This yeast will keep longer than any other I have ever used.—MRS. P.

TOILET SOAP.—Drippings, which accumulate in almost every household, can be used for the grease. They should first be boiled in water, and then left to cool; afterward they should be removed from the water and boiled alone until the water is expelled. The whiter the grease can be made the better the soap will be. The ingredients of the soap are six pounds of sal soda, seven pounds of grease, three pounds of unslacked lime, four gallons of soft water, and one-half pound of borax. Boil the soda and lime in the water until they are dissolved; let the mixture stand over night to settle; pour off the clear lye, to which add the grease and pulverized borax, and boil to the consistency of honey. Take the mixture from the stove, stir in one ounce of oil of sassafras or lavendar, and pour it into a tub, or what is still better, a tight, shallow box, to cool, and when cold cut into bars and put on boards to dry.—MRS. T.

HEALING BURNING SALVE.—To relieve burning feet, first discard tight boots; then take one pint of bran and one ounce of bi-carbonate of soda, put in a pail, and add one gallon of hot water; when cool enough, soak your feet in this mixture for 15 minutes. The relief is instantaneous. This must be repeated every night for a week, or perhaps more. The bran and bi-carbonate should be made fresh after a week's use. Bi-carbonate of soda can be purchased for about 10 cents a pound from wholesale druggists. The burning sensation is produced by the pores of the skin being closed, so that the feet do not perspire.—L.

TO MAKE BOOTS WATER-PROOF.—Four parts mutton tallow to one part resin—mutton tallow alone is excellent—put on the tallow after the boots are blackened with common blacking.

MUCILAGE.—This is generally made of water and gum arabic. An excellent mucilage can also be made with one tablespoonful of common dry starch boiled in a teacupful of water.—F.

A SLEEPING-CAR TRAGEDY.

A WOMAN JUMPS FROM AN EXPRESS CAR WHILE CARRYING THE REMAINS OF HER HUSBAND HOM...

From the Cincinnati Gazette, March 23.

On the train of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad that left this city on Friday night of last week, was a party on route from Florida to Akron. It would be hard to find a sadder story than that which the presence of this party on that train calls up. In brief, it was this: Only a short time ago Mr. Phillips, one of the leading citizens of Akron, Ohio, found himself losing his hitherto excellent health. Alarmed at this change from health to debility, he consulted a physician, who told him his only hope was to go to a warmer climate. His mother and sister were opposed to the journey, as they thought him unable to endure it, but he was convinced of the propriety of the step, and went a few weeks ago to Florida, accompanied by his wife. The journey prostrated him, and he telegraphed for the family physician to come to him. The physician went, and found Mr. Phillips apparently better, but deeply intent on going home to die. The old physician yielded to the sick man's earnest entreaties, and the three started homeward. Mr. Phillips was buoyant with hope at the start, and seemed better for a while, but on the second morning he was dead, and the journey was continued with the dead body on the train. His poor wife was almost crazed. She felt that she would be blamed for having taken him from home to die, and as she neared Cincinnati her grief and dread of the apprehended blame that would fall on her gave the physician alarm. When the train left Cincinnati she seemed to be more calm, and late at night she retired to her berth. The physician thought she would sleep after so much exhaustion, and he, worn out with watching and anxiety, went to sleep in a berth opposite.

When the train neared Akron early in the morning, the physician arose, and to his horror, when he went to awaken Mrs. Phillips, found her berth empty and the window open. Search was made through the train, but she was no where to be found, and when the train stopped at Akron, the poor physician was almost speechless. The telegraph was used to get tidings of the missing woman, but it was several hours before any response came, and then it was announced that the woman was lying at a house in a little village some distance off the railroad, not far from Mansfield. A train was chartered and friends hastened to bring her home. They found her in bed, conscious, but almost exhausted. The people said that she knocked at their door a little while before daylight, and when they opened the door they found her covered with mud, and unable to tell her name or anything about herself. They took her in and kindly cared for her, but it was some hours before she became conscious. She explained that after she went to her berth she could not sleep. She finally opened the window and looked out. It was raining, and the feeling that she was rapidly approaching her home brought an indefinable dread and a powerful impulse to escape it. With this feeling she threw herself out of the window while the train was in full motion. She fortunately struck upon a sandbank and was thus saved from immediate death as well as from severe injury. How she wandered so far from the railroad to the house where she was found she could not tell. It was late in the afternoon when the special train brought her to her home, where she still lies in a critical condition.

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MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Charles A. Williams has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company F, Fifth Regiment.

Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, drilled in mounted movements at its armory last Wednesday evening.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. David E. Austen commanding, will drill at its armory in fatigue uniform next Wednesday evening.

The George H. Thomas Rifle Club, of Chicago, has issued a challenge to the New-York Rifle Club, of this City, to shoot a match of 7 or 10 shots per man on any Saturday evening.

Major A. Hoelzle, commanding Battery K, Artillery, has issued orders directing his command to assemble at the State Arsenal, Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, next Thursday evening, for drill and instruction.

The sixth competition for the all-comers, gold badge will take place under the auspices of the Rahway Rifle Club, at Rahway, N. J., next Thursday afternoon. The conditions are: Distance, 200 yards; 10 shots; entrance fee, 50 cents.

Capt. J. Henry Story, Quartermaster on the staff of Brig.-Gen. James Jourdan, of the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, has been promoted Inspector, with the rank of Major. This is an excellent appointment, as Major Story is an efficient officer and a genial companion.

Daniel D. Anthony has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Forty-ninth Regiment, Auburn. He was a member of the Seventy-fifth Regiment during the war, first serving as a private, and subsequently as a Lieutenant. This command is always represented by a team at the annual prize meetings of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor.

Brig.-Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, has appointed Percival Knauth Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of First-Lieutenant, on his staff. Lieut. Knauth is a resident partner in the banking firm of Knauth, Nashod & Kuhne. He was born in this City in the year 1851. His father subsequently went to Leipsic, Prussia, as resident partner there, and when the great Franco-German war broke out young Knauth went into the service as Second Lieutenant in the Second Regiment Prussian Guard Dragoons at Berlin. He left Berlin after the war, and has since resided in this City.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. S. V. R. Cruger commanding, held two wing drills last week. On Thursday evening Companies A, B, G, and H drilled, and on Friday evening a drill was had by Companies E, F, I, and K. On both occasions the battalions were formed with an equalization of four companies of 16 files front, and a series of complicated marching movements was executed. During the drill the step was regular, and distances and alignments were perfect, while the movements were promptly executed. The books and records of this command will be examined by Major Herman Oelrichs, Brigade Inspector, to-morrow evening.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, is under orders to assemble at its armory for drill and instruction, as follows: Right wing, Friday, April 5; left wing, Friday, April 19. Assembly at 8 P. M. on each occasion. Commandants of companies will each detail a drummer at these drills. The rifles of the regiment will be inspected on Thursday evening next, at the armory. First Sergt. William M. Leggatt, of Company I, has been reduced to the ranks at his own request. Company G, Capt. James L. Wade commanding, had a fine reception at the Lexington-Avenue Opera-house, last Thursday evening. Many regiments were represented by uniformed officers and soldiers.

At First Division Head-quarters the acceptance has been received of the resignations of Second Lieut. Martin Lotz, Battery B, Artillery; Second Lieut. Henry Kraft, Fifth Regiment; First Lieuts. W. A. Thompson and Joseph P. Hertzler, Ninth Regiment; Capt. William Hansler and First Lieut. David Lurch, Eleventh Regiment; First Lieut. Charles E. Nelson, Sixty-ninth Regiment, and First Lieut. John A. Stucken, Seventy-first Regiment. Commissions have arrived for Lieut.-Col. Henry Gimpel, Fifth Regiment; Capt. Peter Bommer; First Lieuts. George C. Gunthrell and Franz Oeschli, and Second Lieuts. Henry Steuer, George Kreumm, Twelfth Regiment, and Capt. George S. Demarest, Company A, Twenty-second Regiment. Returns of election have been made of Major James H. Jones; First Lieuts. Charles H. Williams and Eugene G. Cruger, Twelfth Regiment.

Company K, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, attended the funeral of Private John G. Neidhardt, one of its members, last Sunday. This command will have its closing drill at the regimental armory next Thursday evening. The "Partridge" medal will be awarded on that occasion, and will be followed by a promenade concert and reception. Company D, Capt. Darius Ferry commanding, is under orders to assemble at the armory in full dress uniform to-morrow evening for company drill, and to witness the presentation of the badge offered by Capt. Ferry "for the best yearly record." The badge is the property of the company, and is held for a year by the non-commissioned officer or private who has the highest record during the preceding year. As a recent rifle contest by the members of Company B for the "Chartres" medal, Sergt. Willis S. Merriam was the successful competitor, upon the remarkable score of 24 out of a possible 25 points.

Gatling Battery, Brooklyn, Capt. John A. Edwards commanding, had a fine drill at the City Armory, in Henry-street, last Wednesday evening. The drill opened with a manipulation of the guns in two sections, and limbering and unlimbering the pieces. Loading and firing evolutions were well executed, and a series of street-firing movements were creditably performed. Battalion drill and marching next presented "marksmen's" badges to those entitled to them, of whom there were 21. Capt. Edwards and Sergt. W. H. Beebe received medals having a battle-axe in the centre cut out of the shoulder while the train was in full motion. She fortunately struck upon a sandbank and was thus saved from immediate death as well as from severe injury. How she wandered so far from the railroad to the house where she was found she could not tell. It was late in the afternoon when the special train brought her to her home, where she still lies in a critical condition.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$20,000 K. P. inc. No. 16	16	100 Lake Shore	63⅝
5,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv	83¼	800 do	63⅜
100 At. & Pac. Tel.	19	500 do	63⅝
400 West. Union	79	600 do	63¾
200 do	79	400 do	63⅝
200 do	79⅛	200 do	63½
25 Del. & H.	52	200 do	63⅝
100 do	51⅞	1000 D., L. & W.	53¼
100 do	51⅞	100 do	53⅜
100 do	52	700 do	53
50 do	51⅝	25 do	53
800 do	52	500 do	53⅛
200 do	52⅛	2400 do	53¼
200 do	52¼	2700 do	53⅜
200 do	52¾	1400 do	53⅝
50 Pittsburg	72	3300 do	53⅞
200 Pacific Mail	18⅝	300 do	53⅞
100 do	18⅝	500 do	53⅝
300 Mich. Cent.	88	200 do	53⅝
100 do	64½	900 Wabash	16
600 North-west	41½	100 do	16⅛
100 do	41⅝	300 do	16⅜
500 do	41¾	400 do	16⅜
600 North-west. pf	69⅝	600 do	16½
100 do	69¾	600 do	16⅝
1000 do	69¾	300 St. L., K. C. & N.	4¾
400 do	69¾	700 Mor. & Essex	75½
200 Pacific Mail	18⅝	100 do	75⅝
100 do	18⅝	500 do	75⅝
100 do	18⅝	200 do	75⅝
100 do	18¼	200 do	75⅝
100 do	18¼	700 do	76
27 St. Paul pf	72⅜		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	106¾	$10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	105
20,000 do	106¾	25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105
6,500 U. S. 6s, C. '81	106⅝		
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	104⅝	315,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C.	102¾
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	103.107	500 do	103
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	103.107	75,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R.	103.102¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	108¾		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

$70,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	106¾	$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	103.107
58,000 do	106¾	10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C.	103.102¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	108⅜	72,500 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	103.104¼
4,000 do	108⅜	14,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	106¾
6,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	102⅝	6,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, R.	100⅝
10,500 do	104¼		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, '78	101⅜	400 Pacific Mail	18¼
2,000 Mo. 6s, '89-'90	106	100 do	18⅜
15,000 C., B. & Q. 7s, con	110¼	300 do	18⅜
5,000 B., C. R. & N. 1st	68	400 do	17⅜
8,000 N. J. C. 1st, con.	117⅝	400 do	17⅜
21,000 do	65	1100 do	17⅜
2,000 N. J. C. conv.	64½	500 do	17⅜
1,000 do	64¾	100 do	17⅜
1,000 Mil. & St. P., c. & r. f.	95½	500 do	17⅜
10,000 do	95¼	100 do	16⅜
5,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, L. C. Div	106¾	500 do	16⅜
3,000 C. & N. W. 1st	108	10 Quicksilver	14
13,000 C. & N. W.	86½	100 Del. & Hud	52
500 C. & N. W. s. f.	110	200 do	51⅜
10,000 C., C., C. & I. con.	88	100 do	51⅜
1,000 Mor. & Es. 7s	71 95	100 do	51⅜
3,000 do	95½	5 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	106
1,000 M. & E. 1st, con.	83¾	200 do	105¾
2,000 M. & E. 1st	118½	200 Erie Rail	b. c. 10⅜
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, La C. & D.	106¾	100 do	10⅜
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, I. & D. Ext.	106¾	100 do	s3. 10⅜
3,000 D. & H. R. '84	94⅛	200 L. & S. & M. S.	b. c. s3. 63⅜
2,000 do	94¼	2400 do	63⅜
3,000 D. & H. C. '94	96	700 do	63⅜
2,000 B., N. Y. & E., 1st, 1916	108⅜	100 do	c. 63⅜
500 do	109	500 do	b3. 63⅜
3,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv.	83	700 do	63⅞
1,000 Mich. So. & I.	112	7510 do	64
1,000 do	117½	3500 do	64
1,000 Hud. R. 2d s. f.	112⅛	600 do	b3. 64⅛
15,000 Un. P. 1st	106⅝	300 do	64⅛
1,000 do, coupon	106⅝	600 do	64⅛
6,000 Ohio & M. con.	97⅛	900 do	64
10,000 Un. Pac. & f.	95½	600 do	b3. 63⅞
2,404,980 tons of freight, and to	2,956,580 tons. The handling of this freight in New-York must have cost at least $1,250,000 per annum more than it would to handle the same amount of freight in either Boston, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. The speaker admitted that Washington Market might suffer by the proposed use of the Belt Road, but he asked, would it not be better to pull down the shanties known as the market and erect one above Canal-street? A great deal had been said about the cartmen, in opposition to the measure, but he would say that the merchants and the cartmen must stand or fall, prosper or grew poor together.

Mr. John P. Townsend, who represented the Produce Exchange, next spoke. After referring to the commercial advantages enjoyed by other cities in regard to commercial facilities, he said that New-York still held its proud position as the first city on the Western Continent, because the banking capital of the country was centred there, and that continuity of long prevailing credit had thus far refused to move to new places. The commercial prosperity of the City, however, had to-day a more precarious footing than at any time since the Erie Canal was a proved success. The speaker then adverted to the fact that New-York merchants were obliged to establish branch houses in Philadelphia and Baltimore, which they were forced to maintain in order to have equal advantages with the merchants of those cities in executing orders for foreign account, and said there were two reasons why goods could be shipped cheaper from other sea-port cities than from New-York; the first being lower freights from the West to those cities, and the second being the cost of lighterage or cartage in New-York. In closing, Mr. Townsend said that the project to use the Belt Railroad for freight purposes would in a great degree obviate these evils, and contribute greatly to the commercial prosperity of this City.

Mr. F. B. Thurber said that the Board of Trade and Transportation, together with other bodies, had, by steadily agitating for reforms, educated public opinion, until at the present time all classes had joined hands, including our Municipal authorities, in demanding measures which would place New-York upon an equality with competing cities. The proposition to run freight cars along the water front was designed to bring our cars and ships together. It was only a temporary measure, however, designed to enable them to compete with other sea-board cities. New-York needed, and ultimately must have, a marginal railway, exclusively for freight. Mr. Thurber recapitulated the arguments made by the opponents of the measure, in the course of which he read a circular, which he said had been extensively circulated, and in which it is said that the only party to be benefited by the use of the Belt Line is the New-York Central Railroad Company. The speaker then said that they had been charged with advocating a monopoly in the interest of the New-York Central Road. This was not so, as the ordinance expressly provided that the same privileges should be extended to all roads terminating at the port of New-York. West-street had been pictured as being blocked up, and Broadway, it had been said, would be lined with carts and drays. The signers of all the petitions which had been presented by the advocates of the measure, represented capital estimated at more than $2,000,000,000, and they employed upward of 300,000 persons. Probably no such representative petitions ever came before the Common Council of the City of New-York, and only a measure which was palpably and absolutely necessary could command such varied and numerous signatures. In conclusion, Mr. Thurber said:

"The railroads ask for more liberal terminal privileges, and the merchants propose to give them what other cities have accorded their railroads, and then to demand that New-York roads shall protect New-York commerce. Abuses exist in the management of these great highways which must be remedied, and these will be pointed out at the proper time. For the present the merchants of New-York, in behalf of the thousands who are dependent upon the prosperity of our commerce for a livelihood, ask that all narrow views and partizan interests be set aside, and that there be unity of action among all classes and of citizens for the general good. New-York can be made the cheapest instead of

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ETERNAL HOPE: FIVE SERMONS PREACHED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1877. By Rev. FREDERIC W. FARRAR, D. D., F.R.S. New-York: E. P. DUTTON & Co. 16mo, pp. 285.

Canon Farrar has done in England what a Congregational minister in Massachusetts has done in this country in bringing about the discussion of the question of eternal punishment. It needed to be stirred up, and when a Canon of Westminster cleared the atmosphere by words of unmistakable plainness, the discussion at once became general. Dr. Farrar's sermons are not at all notable. They are simply popular statements of what he believes to be the truth, clothed in almost a superabundance of rhetoric, but when he made the famous assertion—"I say, unhesitatingly—I say, claiming the fullest rights to speak on this point—I say, with the calmest and most unflinching sense of responsibility—I say, standing here in the sight of God and of my Saviour—it may be of the angels and spirits of the dead—that not one of those three expressions [damnation, hell, and everlasting] ought to stand any longer in our English Bibles, and that, being in our present acceptation of them, in the notion (that is) which all uneducated persons attach to them—simply mistranslations, they most unquestionably will not stand unexplained in the revised version of the Bible, if the revisers have understood their duty"—he set all England by the ears. It was the most direct challenge that the religious teaching on this subject should be restated. It is well known that in the English Church, and in the Episcopal Church in this country, the vulgar doctrine of hell-punishment has never been pushed to extremes, and that its ablest men have held very different opinions from those attached to evangelical theology, but the time was ripe for the general clearing of the atmosphere, and Canon Farrar has quite effectually begun this work. President Porter, in the "Eternal Punishment Symposium" of the current *North American Review* has come out in a very manly way and shown the basis in reason and conscience for modifying the lurid teaching of Jonathan Edwards and others, and the *Salvator Mundi*, of Rev. Samuel Cox, appears timely in a second edition, and there is a good orthodox, pro and con, discussion in the March *New-Englander*. We are not to lack for reading on this subject, and while the debate is in able hands it will do great good to have it go on. The principles by which the Scriptures are interpreted in these days lead to more correct conclusions than formerly. People are not satisfied with garbled texts, but demand the united and unifying teaching of the whole of Scripture, and demand further that the truth shall be in harmony with right, reason, and the convictions of conscience before they give their intelligent assent to theological statements.

This is, therefore, a good time for the discussion of this subject, and, though Dr. Farrar found himself suddenly famous as a theologian, as Byron woke up one morning and found himself an accredited poet, he has done something in these sermons, and specially in his preface and appendix, to clear the discussion of rubbish. He says very justly that the Protestant teaching is worse than the Roman Catholic, and leaves no hope beyond the grave. It hides even the comforting truth of an intermediate state, as taught by the English Church. He is no Universalist, no advocate of conditional immortality, no believer in purgatory, but he holds clearly to the facts of the case, that the punishment of sin must be endless in its effect upon the individual, though we are not certain how far Christ's redemptive work will avail to restore the sinner to the position of future righteousness. He believes that life is a probation, but also thinks that an ameliorative work goes on in the other world. It is essentially the same view which Dr. John Service brings out in his essay on "The Spiritual Theory of Another Life" in *Salvation Here and, Hereafter*. In the appendix Prof. E. H. Plumptre comes to his aid, and shows that Bishop Butler held essentially the same opinions. His letter is one of the best things in Canon Farrar's book, and his quotation from Dr. Newman's *Dream of Grontius* sums up the teaching of both letter and sermons, and goes to the root of the matter:

> "And these two pains, so counter and so keen—
> The longing for Him when thou seest Him not,
> The shame of self at thought of seeing Him—
> Shall be thy keenest, sharpest purgatory."

The volume, in spite of its discursive and some what fragmentary character, is packed with all sorts of curious and important references, and contains, in one form or another, nearly all which can be said on the subject. If Dr. Farrar had set himself down to write a regular treatise he could hardly have done better in making a book which stimulates while it instructs, and which is tolerably free from what the Church calls heresy.

THE HONORABLE MISS FERRARD.—By the author of *Hogan, M. P.* New-York. HENRY HOLT & Co. 1878.

Although this is a novel not remarkable in any way for exciting incident, it is nevertheless very interesting. Written, it may be, to enlighten English people concerning the actual state of affairs in Ireland at the present moment, it also contains some very delicate and discriminating work in the drawing of character. It is written from an English standpoint, but not always blindly or unjustly. Colors are heightened and situations aggravated beyond the limits of the probable, but that is quite legitimately within the sphere of a novel. The Honorable Miss Ferrard is the young daughter of an Irish Lord, who has run through his own money and that of the English woman whom he married. She has been brought up in utter ignorance and savagery, with a parcel of savage brothers. When the Ferrards get a little money they spend it at once; when they have none, they live from hand to mouth like gypsies, decamping without paying their rent so soon as the petty tradesmen begin to lose patience and demand cash. Here she is, in wretched lodgings in Galway, where Lord Darraghmore is lying in hiding, and his three sons support the family by going out with the fishing-boats, or doing odd jobs in the way of poaching:

> "She was a slight, unformed creature, perhaps 16 years old. Her hair, thick and black, was plaited in one rough, loose tail that hung nearly to her waist. It grew low on her forehead, but her temples were wide and clear; the eyebrows black, straight, and very close; but her eyes were a long almond shape, and their color was the rarest, sweetest color in the world—violet blue. The lashes were long and thick, and turned up at the ends. For the rest, the profile was irregular, the nose the least bit *retroussé*, and the upper lip rather short; but the teeth were the most beautiful little pearls; when she smiled, which in flash that was like a surprise. Her skin was pale, naturally pale—perhaps olive would describe her complexion best; and the expression of her face, generally so vivid, was ill-tempered in the extreme. The straight, fine brows were almost always puckered in a frown, and the pout of her under lip, though in part natural, was also in great part acquired. It was a troubled, anxious little face altogether, and, though forbidding, a face with such a charm of its own that one who saw it once must remember it ever after. Her figure was unformed and angular. She had, like her father, fine hands and feet, but, truth to say, their unwashed condition detracted as much from the one as did the huge, coarse brogues and knitted stockings from the other. She wore a skirt of black wool—just what the peasants had—so coarse that it might be taken for bearskin; a hideously made tunic of cheap black material; no collar, no cuffs, no brooch, or attempt at girlish decoration of any kind. Such was the decoration of Lord Darraghmore's daughter."

The extract gives a good idea of the novel throughout. It is as wordy as the usual novel—as slow in getting over ground. But it is clever for all that. The Darraghmore family is only one of a number in and about Darraghtown whose daily life is quickly and easily described. There is Lawyer Fayle, with his timid wife and hoydenish daughter; Carlan, the grumbling old doctor; Really, the ex-butter merchant, who has married one of those peculiar English women who have lived everywhere and seen everything on the Continent. The character of Mrs. Really is excellent. It is she who says the cleverest and best things about her neighbors, about the Catholics and Protestants, and about English government and Home Rule. The great difficulty discovered in the neighborhood where the Lords of Darraghmore once lived their dissolute lives is, that no one is content with his lot or on amicable terms with his neighbor. The jealousies are incessant and complicated: every one wants to get away to Dublin, just as in Dublin every one wants to get to London. The young Englishman, Satterthwaite, who buys a place near Darraghstown with the intention of settling down, is regarded with pity and amusement by his neighbors. His discoveries in the working of local affairs, aided by the sharp tongue of Mrs. Really, give the novel its value as a treatise on Irish questions.

As to the plot: Helena is adopted by her orderly aunts at Bath, England, but, like the little savage she is, cannot stand civilized humdrum life and makes her escape back to Ireland. This is not a very new situation to readers of modern English novels. There are delightful accounts of her poaching expeditions with her brother, Isidor, and the interest culminates in her love for a young farmer who inhabits the old mansion of the Darraghmores. The transition from violent self-will to docility when engaged to young Devereux is rather abrupt, but still well managed. The Englishman, who is after the clean, handsome, and rather tiresome sort, does not get her; she departs for Canada with her lover. Passages, referring probably to America in complimentary terms, have been omitted in this edition, from what must be considered a mistaken policy. It is a clever, well-sustained novel, which can not fail to entertain, and may possibly instruct. The estimate of Irishmen as workmen, whether as laborers or artisans, is not favorable. It appears that unless they are watched they cannot be relied upon to continue their work.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

—The April number of this magazine contains a picture of the late astronomer and physicist of Rome. Father Secchi was a Jesuit who did great honor to the Church of Rome; his face is distinctively Italian in type. Prof. Samuel Lockwood tells an interesting story about the eucalyptus of Australia, its quick spread in Africa and the south of Europe, and the manifold virtues which reside in its timber and tissues. If it could be acclimated to the neighborhood of New-York, it ought to make short work of the malaria which exists at so many points on the seaboard and up the Hudson River, while settlements on the Mississippi might be made wholesome with but little acclimatization of the tree. Prof. Lockwood alludes to services of this kind only in a general way, applying to the whole world.

"But it is claimed for the eucalypts that their presence is hygienic, or sanatory, especially in malarial regions. That the *E. globulus* has earned by fair experiment its name of fever-tree, as a preventive, seems now to be settled. The rapid growth must make it a great drainer of wet soils, while its powerful terebinthine odor may have its influence, and it is highly probable that the liberation of this essence into the air stands connected with its generation of ozone. But, whatever the sanatory activities of the eucalypt may be, the fact is squarely settled that spots in Italy, uninhabitable because of malarial fever, have been rendered tolerable by the planting of *E. globulus*, and it is believed that a few thoughtful planting would nearly if not quite remove the difficulty. A military post is mentioned in Algeria, in which the garrison had to be changed every five days, such was the virulence of the malaria. A plantation of eucalypts cleared the miasma nearly away, and rendered unnecessary the frequent changes of the garrison." In this case 60,000 trees were planted.

He is more occupied with enumerating the uses to which extracts from varieties of the eucalyptus can be put as medicines, and the many ways in which the wood can be employed. Destructive insects and animals, land and marine, do not attack it. He considers the Australian "gum trees" destined to be the "cosmopolitan" tree, and quotes a German professor who says: "One tree of the future—one of hope, may be recognized in *Eucalyptus globulus*."

Prof. A. M. Mayer has a description, illustrated, of Edison's "Talking Machine," and the editor adds a few words on the same subject in his own department of the magazine. It seems that the telephone and phonograph, both recent American discoveries, are being rapidly discovered in Europe, or, at any rate, used without due acknowledgment of priority in discovery. The present installment of Herbert Spencer's "Evolution of Ceremonial Government" is more than usually interesting, since it treats of a ghastly subject—mutilations practiced by various nations, chiefly savage. Prof. O. C. Marsh's second part of "Introduction and Succession of Vertebrate Life in America" is here, and a fourth installment of "Illustrations of the Logic of Science," by C. S. Pierce. Dr. Austin Flint, Jr.'s late book gives rise to a paper on "The Source of Muscular Power." From the *Pall Mall Budget* there is a reprint of "The Wicked Weasel," and from the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a translation of a paper by Charles Richet. It is called "Poisons of the Intelligence—Chloroform."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Vennor's Almanac and Weather Record for* 1878. Montreal: John Dougall & Son.

—*The Romance Period.* By Eugene Lawrence. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. Half Hour Series.

—*David's Little Lad.* By L. T. Meade. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878, Half Hour Series.

—*Reflections of a Recluse.* By Rev. R. W. Memminger. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. 1878.

—*Mineralogy.* By J. H. Collins, F. G. S. Vol. I. The General Principles. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878.

—*By Proxy.* A Novel. By James Payn, author of *Won—Not Wooed.* New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. Paper.

—*The Buried Treasure; or Old Jordan's Haunt.* By Harry Castleman. Philadelphia. Porter & Coates, 1878. Boy Trapper Series.

—*The Complete Memoirs of Andrew Jackson, Seventh President of the United States.* Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. 1878.

—*Poems. Translated from the Spanish and German.* By Henry Phillips, Jr. Philadelphia: Printed for Private Circulation. 1878.

—*The Silas Letters. Complete Love and Business Correspondence of Silas Long and Maria Jane Wilson.* New-York: Silas Long. 1878.

—*Free Ships. The Restoration of the American Carrying Trade.* By John Codman. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878. Economic Monographs, No. VI. Pamphlet.

—*Language and Languages. Being "Chapters on Language" and "Families of Speech."* By Rev. Frederic W. Farrar, D. D., Canon of Westminster. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1878.

—*By Celia's Arbor.* A Tale of Portsmouth Town. By Walter Besant and James Rice. With illustrations. New-York: Harper & Brothers, 1878. Library of Select Novels. Paper.

—*Sayler's American Form Books, Containing the Most Improved Legal Forms, &c.* By J. R. Sayler. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. New-York: Baker, Voorhis & Co. 1878. 8vo. cloth. 367 pages.

—*The Conquest of New-Mexico and California. An Historical and Personal Narrative.* By P. St. George Cooke, Brigadier, Brevet Major-General United States Army. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878.

—*The Forces of Nature. A Popular Introduction to Physical Phenomena.* By Amédée Guillemin. Translated by Mrs. Norman Lockyer. Edited by J. Norman Lockyer, F. R. S. 500 Engravings. London: Macmillan & Co. 1877. Parts I.–III. IV. and V. Paper.

A TRAVELER IN THE EAST.

BRITISH INDIA.

AGRA AND ITS MONUMENTS—THE PEARL MOSQUE IN THE FORT AT AGRA—BEAUTIES OF THE SARACENIC ARCH—THE TAJ MAHAL—A POEM IN MARBLE—THE MOST COSTLY TOMB IN THE WORLD—MOSAICS RUN WILD—A LADY'S WISH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AGRA, Bengal Presidency, India, Friday, Feb. 1, 1878.

If one could be dropped from a balloon, or, rather, set down gently, so that Agra might be his first city in India, he would run a chance of being enraptured with the country. The region around the city is fairly fertile, and many of the spots are like gardens in their luxuriance; the city itself is not badly built, and the principal street—the one containing the bazaars—is wide and well paved. There is more variety and picturesqueness about the costumes than we find further south, and the natives are far better in physical appearance than those of Madras or Calcutta. The shops are well stocked, and prices, after the inevitable chaffering and lowerings, are not at all unreasonable. The situation is an improvement over that of Madras, Calcutta, or Benares, as the ground is undulating instead of being a dead level, and the European residents have sought to take every advantage of the undulations, so as to give a pleasing effect to their houses and surrounding grounds. Plenty of space has been taken as in the other cities, and every house stands in a compound or inclosure; the shops and stores, where they are kept by foreigners, follow the same rule, so that a promenade for buying purposes requires a great deal of walking in proportion to the number of places visited. In the native city the shops are crowded close together, as everywhere else in the East, and you stand in the street when bargaining with the merchant squatting in the centre of his establishment, which is altogether not more than six feet square. You generally buy for about half the price asked, and sometimes for less. In some instances I have obtained a reduction of two-thirds or even three-fourths, and I have known of a transaction where the dealer accepted a fifth of the "asking price," to the delight of his customer, until the latter ascertained that he had paid at least double what was necessary. But these are exceptional cases, and generally a reduction of 50 per cent. is the most you can expect.

Agra owes much of its fame—and very justly so—to the monuments left by the Moslem rulers in the days that are gone. Compared with the antiquities of Egypt and some other countries, their paint is hardly dry. None of them, I believe, can boast more than 400 years, or but little more at furthest. But even with this age they would be less attractive than we find them were it not for the watchful care of the Indian Government. The authorities have a careful eye over everything that is worth preserving, and spend large amounts annually to keep the mosques and tombs in repair. Rules for the management of these buildings are published, and, what is more, they are adhered to so that any violator may feel entirely confident that he will be promptly and properly punished. In this matter the Government is simply following the example of the East India Company before its extinction. The honorable company was very prompt to recognize the importance of these works of Saracenic and Hindoo art, and not only prevented further decay, but, in many instances, repaired the ravages already made. The two most notable monuments in Agra—the Pearl Mosque (Motee Musjid) and the Taj Mahal—are to-day as perfect as when their builders removed the last timbers of their stagings and ordered the floors swept in anticipation of the first visitors.

The railroad crosses the Jumna by a long bridge, which gains the western bank quite close to the walls of the ancient fort. I say ancient, though it has an age of only three hundred and odd years; but, for all practical purposes of modern warfare, it might have a dozen or a score of centuries as well as a trio. A well-appointed siege train of to-day would make short work of Agra fort, as the sand-stone walls are thin, and the position is dominated from several points. Nevertheless, it proved a sufficient shelter during the mutiny of 1857, and the rebels were unable to cause any serious harm to its garrison. There are marks of Sepoy shells in several places, particularly about the place where some of the marble screen-work was rudely perforated. The palace is now undergoing extensive repairs, but whether these marks of the mutiny are to be preserved I am unable to say. There is a feeling among some of the residents of India that all memorials of English sufferings at the hands of natives should be removed, for the reason that they keep the latter aware of their triumphs, even though they were temporary. It has even been proposed to remove the statue over the well at Cawnpore, the scene of one of the most revolting massacres in the world's history. Two hundred prisoners, most of them women and children, were butchered by order of Nena Sahib and their bodies flung into this well. Such a horrible work should, at least, be thoroughly done, but it was not; dead and dying were thrown there together, and hours afterward groans were distinctly heard from the depths. I have been told that thousands of natives go annually to Cawnpore to look at the scene of the massacre and, possibly, to make an oath to repeat the atrocity when opportunity offers. All the buildings having any relation to the massacre have been removed, the ground has been converted into a garden, with the well in the centre, over which there is a figure of an angel with folded wings. Gen. Wheeler's intrenchments have been completely leveled, and the site is marked by a memorial church.

But I have wandered from Agra; let us return. As I have before said, the two great sights in Agra are the Pearl Mosque and the Taj Mahal, and of the two the Taj, as it is ordinarily called, is of the greater importance. The Pearl Mosque stands inside the fort, and its three domes rise above the crenelated wall so as to be visible at considerable distances. They have been compared to bubbles, which had rested there for a moment and were liable to be blown away by the first breath of wind, and certainly the comparison is not inapt. Domes, roof, walls, pillars, floors, and all are of white marble, and the whole work is finished as carefully as if intended for observation under a microscope. It is not a difficult thing, like the mosques familiar to visitors to Constantinople. One side is quite open to a large quadrangle, and as you stand in the latter, with the sun of India beating down upon you, your eyes can penetrate to the depths of all the arches that support the domes and roof. Never before have I seen a more perfect specimen of the Saracenic arch, and as the arches cut each other at right angles the perspective from any given point is absolutely bewildering. There are 24 intersecting arches and groined vaults; the structure surprises you at first by its plainness, and then by the splendor of its effect. You cannot understand why it is so captivated you, and I think that many visitors to the Pearl Mosque have gone away with a higher appreciation of Saracenic architecture than ever before. There is nothing of decoration or ornament about it; nothing but the purest Saracenic art, whether in the mosque itself or in the cloisters surrounding the quadrangle. There is no trickery of many-colored stones or elaborate work in mosaic; you see only the pure marble beneath, around, and before you and the blue sky above. As a triumph of architecture it is complete, and you must climb to the roof and look down the Jumna to the Taj, glistening in the sunlight and pushing the globe-like dome far into the air, to realize fully that, after all, the Pearl Mosque is not the crowning work of the Mogul Emperors.

Shah Jehan had a lovely wife, at least the histories and traditions tell us, and when she died he was considerably grieved at the very natural occurrence. He determined to erect a monument to her memory that should surpass all other works of the kind, and to this end he summoned many of the best architects of the time, and told them to compete for the contract. All the designs were submitted, and he made choice of that of Eesa Mohumed Effendi, who had been sent here by the Sultan of Turkey. Several years were consumed in the preparations of the plans, more in the collection of the materials, and more in the work of construction, so that altogether upward of 20 years elapsed from the death of the lady to the completion of her monument. Various figures are given for the cost, and the majority of them are in the neighborhood of 25,000,000, or $15,000,000. It is said that 20,000 workmen were employed there for 22 years, and as nearly all the labor was forced there was great distress and mortality in the surrounding country. Doubtless the peasantry had little cause to revere the memory of the Queen whose death brought them so much calamity.

Though more than 300 years have passed since the completion of the Taj, one might be pardoned for believing that the workmen have but just left it. You look at a perfect building and not upon a ruin, and it is hard to realize that three centuries have passed since the lovely Moontaz-I-Mahal was laid here to rest. The situation contributed largely to the general effect of the works. The Taj stands on the banks of the Jumna and in the midst of a plain unbroken in every direction as far as the eye can reach, save by the Fort of Agra and a few low hillocks. From whatever direction you approach the Taj is visible miles away, and its dazzling whiteness is more impressive is in a distant than in a near view. It is at the end of a large garden where Moontaz loved to wander. You pass a massive gateway—itself a fine work of architecture—and look through an avenue of tall cypresses, and look upon the edifice of which you have heard so much. The view is somewhat spoiled by the garden, as you can see only the tops of the minarets and less than half of the building itself. The best view is from the other side of the river, as it is quite unobstructed, and no part of the grand spectacle is lost. The central building and all its surroundings are thus included, and it is quite possible that the architect made his plans from this stand-point.

First, there is a broad platform of red sandstone at the end of the garden and about four feet above it. On this is a marble platform 18 feet high and 313 feet square—white marble entirely, or, at least, externally. There is a tower or minaret 137 feet high at each corner of this platform, and the building in its centre is 186 feet square, except that the corners are cut off opposite each of the towers. The mausoleum thus takes an octagonal form, with four of its sides broader than the other four. Each of the broad sides has a grand entrance like a half dome, and, flanking the entrance, are three on each side of it there are two smaller arches, one above the other. Around this magnificent doorway there are Arabic inscriptions, consisting of carefully-inlaid black marble upon the pure white, and the spaces left by the carving of the arches are similarly ornamented with mosaic scroll-work. There is a dome at each of the four corners, while in the centre there is a large one that swells from its base so as to look at a distance like a ball suspended in the air. The architect's attempt in the construction of this great central sphere was as daring as it was successful. Of all the domes I have seen in other parts of the world none can compare in beauty with that of the Taj.

Now picture the above in your mind if you can, and then add a mosque of red sandstone on either side and one on the level of the lower platform. I say "on either side," for completing the idea, at the risk of incorrectness. The building to our left as we look from across the river is really a mosque, and was intended for purposes of worship, while that on the right is of no sanctity whatever. It was simply erected for the artistic completion of the picture, and is known as the *jawab*, or "answer." The architect had a love of proportions and effect, and evidently had no difficulty in persuading his Imperial Majesty to spend a few thousand pounds for the sake of art. Without these buildings the Taj appears too high for its breadth, but when they come in view the effect is perfect. Height and breadth are exactly proportioned, and he must be a bold critic who would suggest an alteration in the measurement. I could have wished that the mosque and its answer were of marble instead of red sandstone, as the latter has a bricky appearance, except when viewed from very near. But even were they veritable brick they could not take away the poetic beauty of the Taj, a beauty that grows more and more as you look upon it. Every day of my stay in Agra I have visited the Taj, and great as was my admiration at the first it has increased each time that I go there, and there are few pictures I would not more willingly keep in my memory than this.

The tombs of Shah Jehan and his wife are in a vault beneath the floor, while the monuments for show are on the floor itself, and surrounded with a marble screen. *Place aux dames toujours;* her tomb and monument are exactly under the centre of the dome, while the memorials of the disconsolate widower are at their side. And here again you see a marvel of the Taj workmanship; tombs, monuments, screen, walls, and pillars, are covered with mosaic work, chiefly of flowers and scrolls, with many passages from the Koran. The scriptural texts are in black marble, but the flowers and scrolls are of jasper, carnelian, agate, and other stones, with here and there an addition of mother-of-pearl. And in nearly every instance it is as carefully done as a Florentine brooch, and you no longer wonder that so much time and money were required for the work. Rather do you wonder that it was so speedily and cheaply executed. It is as though one could attempt to cover the New-York Post Office with frescoes as fine as the most delicate engraving on steel. A single flower was shown me containing more than 30 pieces of stone, and yet it was not more than an inch in diameter. There are hundreds upon hundreds of these flowers, and there is a liberal amount of stems and scroll-work and sacred writings, and as you look around you are fairly bewildered by the display. The wealth and elaboration of the interior of the Taj are in full keeping with its great external beauty and symmetry.

An English lady who visited the Taj some years ago said to her husband, as they walked away from the building, "If I could be assured of such a monument to my memory I would willingly die to-morrow." They were newly married, and the husband was in ordinary circumstances, consequently the assurance was not given and the lady lived on. I fear that the vanity of human nature is such that many of Eve's daughters (and sons too) would echo her words. Count me in for one. T. W. K.

THE HOTEL BUSINESS IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Herald* of the 6th inst. says:

"The Boston hotel business seems to have its share in the general adversity of the hard times, and to be exposed to peculiar drawbacks incident to the mutations of trade and business throughout the country. The most notable cause of the decline of hotel patronage seems to be the system, now almost universally adopted by our merchants and manufacturers, of employing commercial travelers or drummers to sell their goods. The houses on the European plan are numerous, and increasing in number, and those that are classed as second and third rate seem to be doing the largest and, perhaps, the most profitable business. They are, in fact, little less than lodging-houses on a large scale. Their patronage is quite largely of a local character. Merchants from the surrounding country and others who run into Boston to stay over night, and have only a few hours' business to transact, find it for their interest—that is, in the way of economy—to go to these low-priced hotels, get a room for $1, and obtain their meals at some cheap restaurant. Some merchants, however, cannot do this. If they have business which it will not do for them to go to second or third rate houses. In such case they go to some first-class hotel. Many, however, go outside to get their meals at a cheap restaurant, thus combining economy with a show of first-class living. At many hotels there is quite a number of permanent boarders, many of whom are retired professional or business men, and live, with their families, on their incomes. Many others have usually shared in the general shriveling-up of values, and such persons show that they are forced to economize by cutting down their wine and laundry bills, in many cases very much above what they are cheaper than they were five years ago, but not one-half as much is consumed. Shirts are worn a longer time, as are also other undergarments, and a general spirit of economy seems to have made everybody patronizing our hotels. The hotel-keepers are bearing their troubles with philosophical resignation, but when the subject is broached are not slow to complain. They say that the actual business has fallen off from one-third to one-half, while expenses have decreased only in a limited ratio. Rents are very little lower than formerly. Gas is about as high as it was. They have made a reduction of only 10 per cent. on servants' wages. Butter is little, if anything, lower, and the decline in the price of eggs is not material. The price of beef—and this is, of course, for the primest qualities—is no lower than it was five years ago. Poultry is cheaper, and so are flour and some kinds of vegetables slightly so; but, on the whole, the saving in the expenses of running a hotel is as nothing compared with the shrinkage of income. Some hotels have lowered their prices of rooms and board from 25 to 33 per cent., while others have retained their old rates.

AN EPISCOPAL DEFENSE OF THEATRES.

The Bishop of Melbourne writes a long letter to the Melbourne papers defending theatrical amusements. He says: "It is sometimes asked, for instance, whether St. Paul would have shown himself at a theatre. No, certainly not at heathen theatres, where the performances were usually connected with heathen worship. But if the question be whether he would have attended a well-conducted theatre in a Christian land, to witness a high-toned performance, then it might as well be asked whether St. Paul would have attended a cricket match, a chess tournament, or a spelling bee. In his circumstances it is very unlikely that he would; but it is equally certain that he would have called none of them unlawful. Amusement is necessary for young people and it would be equally unreasonable to forbid our boys to play at cricket and to require grave divines either to join their sport or condemn it." The Bishop concludes by saying that he desires "to do something to make the drama what it should be—the handmaid of religion and morality."

THE TURF SEASON OF 1878.

PIERRE LORILLARD'S STABLES.

HORSES IN TRAINING FOR THE COMING CAMPAIGN—FAMILIAR FACES WHICH WILL BE MISSED THIS SEASON—THE RANCOCUS STABLE—A STRING BEGINNING WITH PAROLE AND ENDING WITH NOMINATIONS FOR THE DERBY.

Preparations for the racing campaign of 1878 are, in consequence of the mild weather, in a forward state, and the trainers are getting their horses in good trim. Several new stables have been formed during the past Winter, and while the familiar names of McDaniel, Donahue, Smythe, and Carr & Co., may be missed from the list, the new combinations which have been formed will it is expected more than fill the gap. Mr. Perry Belmont will be in the field, together with the reconstructed establishment of Puryear & Co., Nelson & Co., Bissell, Conover, and others. The horses in training in the Eastern circuit are superior as a whole and will be able to hold their own against the Western division when it comes to Saratoga to gobble the big stakes. A review of the different stables will show this fact:

THE RANCOCUS STABLE.

The first establishment to receive consideration is that of Mr. Pierre Lorillard, for the reason that it is the largest and most prominent of all the racing stables. In fact, the Rancocus farm is fast attaining a high reputation for breeding, and will soon vie with the establishments in the famous blue-grass region of Kentucky in sending out the horse of the highest type. No less than 40 animals are in training under "Billy" Brown, acknowledged to be one of the best trainers of 2-year-olds on the continent. At the head of the string is the brown gelding Parole, now 5 years old, by imported Leamington. He is looking rough and vigorous, and will no doubt be able to play havoc with the expectations of his opponents, however great they may be. When Parole beat Ten Broeck and Tom Ochiltree in the famous two-and-a-half-mile sweepstakes at Baltimore last Fall his full performances were given in these columns, and it is unnecessary to repeat them at this time. It will be remembered that the result of the Baltimore race was the making of another match between Parole and Ten Broeck, which was to have taken place at Jerome Park on last election day, but in his trials the Kentucky favorite showed so poorly that his manager thought best to pay forfeit rather than to risk another defeat with the great gelding. Mr. Williams, however, threw down a challenge for Vera Cruz against Parole, but Mr. Lorillard refused to make another race, and Parole galloped over the course for the stakes. Thus he wound up the season with $15,580 to his credit, being the largest winner of the year. Having started in 11 races, he was first six times, second three times, third once, and walked over once. The other 5-year-old in the stable is Barricade, by imported Australian, out of Lavender, by Warmer, the brother to Helmbold. It was expected from his breeding that Barricade would prove a great race-horse, like his brother, and a large price was paid for him at the Woodburn sale of yearlings, but he only scored one victory in his 3-year-old form and that in very poor company. Last year he did not appear until late in the season. He started seven times, his first appearance being in the Manhattan Handicap, one mile and a quarter, at the Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club, and was unplaced, with 110 pounds up. At the same meeting he was again unplaced in a dash of two miles, but the next day won the Members' Cup, beating Australind and Freebooter. On the last day of the meeting he defeated Risk in a dash of a mile. It was at Baltimore, however, that Barricade loomed up as a "sticker," for on the first day of the meeting he made a good race of two-mile heats, which was lost through mismanagement. He was "laid up," and the race was won by Algerine, but in the second heat was allowed his head, and won in much faster time. Barricade's next essay was in the Bowie Stakes, four-mile heats, and he ran second in both to Ten Broeck, Algerine and Ambush being distanced in the latter heat. Barricade appeared for the last time in a mile and a half dash at Jerome Park on the extra day, and ran third to Vera Cruz. His later performances, it will be seen, place him in the front rank of long-distance horses.

The 4-year-old division of the stable promised to be very strong, but a series of accidents have made it much weaker than the followers of the stable imagined. Bad, by Melbourne, Jr., out of Nelly Gray, by Lexington, is a favorite with Mr. Lorillard. He started eight times last year, won four races, was second once, and unplaced three times. Mr. Lorillard intended to win the Withers Stake with Basil, but when the latter broke off his stride in the heat at the club-house bluff, where Leonard was cut down at the same time. Luckily, however, his stable companion won it from Cardinal Woolsey, who had a great lead from the start. In the Belmont Stakes he did not get a place, whereupon Mr. Lorillard challenged the owner of the winner, Cloverbrook, to run a mile and a quarter for $5,000 a side, which was taken up by Mr. B. Lee. Thereupon Baltimore and Church 18 to 37 match took place, and Basil won by 10 lengths in the easiest manner possible. His next appearance was in the Jersey Derby, when he ran second to Baden Baden. In the Travers Stakes, at Saratoga, he was unplaced, but he won the Kenner Stakes. The favorite, Baden Baden, broke down completely. The stake was worth $4,800. At the Jerome Park meeting last Autumn, he won the Jerome Stakes, two miles, worth $1,400, and in the Annual Stakes had but one competitor, Princeton, and won easily, the value of the stake being $4,250. It was in this race that Basil received the injury which prevented him from running in the Dixie and Breckinridge Stakes, at Baltimore, and from which he is still suffering. Although his lameness has disappeared, Basil's leg is still swollen, and requires much care in preparing him for the campaign. His winnings last year amounted to $13,650 without the match race, which placed him at the head of the 3-year olds, after the retirement of Baden Baden.

Abe Hay, gelding Bombast, by imported Bonnie Scotland, out of Benecia, by Jack Malone, has also been a serviceable horse, and did his share in making the Rancocus stable famous, but he is in a bad way for the present. His leg has a bad look, and it is doubtful about his being able to stand the work when the time comes for stiff galloping. He started 11 times last year. His first effort was in the Peaknesa Stake at Baltimore, when he ran second to Cloverbrook. At Jerome Park he won the Withers Stake. There were 16 starters, and the stake was worth $4,550. Unplaced in the Belmont Stakes, he won the Ocean Hotel Stakes at Long Branch, one mile and three-quarters, and four days later won the Stake, two miles. At Saratoga, July 28, he ran second to Cuba in the Doswell Stakes, and was second to Virginius in a dash of a mile on Aug. 4. He was second again to Major Barnwell in a dash of a mile and a quarter. On Aug. 20 he won a dash of a mile and a quarter, and five days later another race of the same distance. He ran third to his stable companion, Basil, in the Jerome Stake, which ended his career, and he went lame, and was unable to fill his engagements at Baltimore. His winnings for the season amounted to $9,905. Another noted animal in the 4-year-old list is the filly Zoo Zoo, by imported Australian, out of Maurika, by Lexington. She was regarded by her owner as the best 3-year old of either sex that appeared last yea. She was certainly a wonderful filly, and fulfilled all the expectations of her trainer. Unfortunately, however, she was attacked with inflammation of the bowels, and was only saved by the skillful treatment of Mr. Brown. Zoo Zoo has not wholly recovered from the attack, and it might take but little wind is affected, and she may not be seen on the track again. Zoo Zoo started seven times last year, winning the Maryland Stakes at Jerome Park, the Monmouth Oakley Stakes at Long Branch, and the Sequel and Harding Stakes at Saratoga. She lost the Ladies' Stakes to Idalia, and the Alabama Stakes to Susquehanna. Her winnings amounted to $12,300. Among the other two-year olds are the imported colt Moccasin, who has not yet started, and the filly Mineola, a sister to Parole, who last year belonged to Mr. Belmont, and, starting four times, was a winner.

The 3-year olds in training are 13 in number, and are a promising lot. They represent the choicest strains of blood, and will doubtless do credit to the colors they will carry. The doings of two of them, Spartan and Pendragon, have been fully detailed in a previous article, and six of them are yet to make their first appearance. These are: Carina, by imported Leamington; Heroine, by Helmbold; Matador, by imported Leamington; Bayard, by imported Bonnie Scotland; Rienzi, by imported Leamington, and Typhoon, by imported Australian. As there is a 4-year-old Typhoon in this country, Mr. Lorillard will be obliged to change the name of the colt. The five remaining of the list which have been shown to the public are: Pique, by imported Leamington, out of Lady Emmal, who started eight times last year and won five races. Her winnings amounted to $2,150. With the exception of Pride of the Village, Pique was the best filly shown last year. She is engaged in all the important filly stakes. Garrick is a bay colt by Lexington, out of imported Inverness, and started but once, and ran third, but gave the two that beat him, Maritana and Danicheff, 5 pounds in weight. Judith is a bay filly by imported Glenelg, out of Madam Dudley. She started twice at the Spring meeting at Jerome Park, and was unplaced. Bertha, a bay filly, also by Glenelg, out of Stamper, ran once without getting placed. The last of the list is the brown filly Hildegarde, by Lexington, out of Miss Carter. She started three times without success.

The 2-year-old string comprises 20 head, and among them are four youngsters by imported Saxon, the two colts Broadsword and Girasol, the winner of the Belmont Stakes in 1874, and there will, no doubt, be much interest manifested in their performances. They have been named respectively Cedric, (out of Fanny Ludlow,) Viken, (out of Closed and those engaged in them left at liberty to employ the evening as they please. The Chairman at the anniversary festival was Mr. A. Swanborough, of the Strand Theatre, on whose right was Mrs. Stirling, who for so long a time has so largely contributed to the success of similar gatherings. The dinner was also attended by several other ladies, as well as by Mr. Webster and Mr. Horace Wigan, who are veterans in the theatrical world, and several junior members of the profession. The outside public was very numerously represented. It was stated that the association had during the past year relieved sickness for a period extending over 515 days, that it had given aid in 108 cases of distress, and that it had advanced loans to 12 persons so as to enable them to fulfill their professional engagements. As usual, Mrs. Stirling responded to the toast of the evening.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

Two of Dr. Otis Gibson's Chinese converts on the Pacific coast have been licensed to preach.

Dr. Reichel, Archdeacon of Meath, Ireland, has been appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Trinity College.

Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, is being restored and re-endowed by Henry Roe, a well-known distiller. It will be reopened in April at the meeting of the General Synod.

The Lutheran General Synod, (South) will meet at Newberry, S. C., May 2, 1878. This is the smallest of the Lutheran general bodies. A fraternal delegate from the Lutheran General Council will be in attendance.

A revival interest is still kept up in Springfield, and meetings for boys, for girls, for young men, and for fellowship, are held in the various churches. At St. Paul's Universal

MARCH 1878

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—An entire wine four-story houses on a hundred-foot street, below the park and close to 5th-av. Built by owner for his own use; independent walls and brick partition walls to roof; all stairways, wainscoting, doors, &c., of cabinet work by the Messrs. Herter; frescoes throughout in oil, by Gendschene & Augiero. Carriage-way adjoining, and stable can extra lot, in the rear, in keeping with the character of the house. The establishment is one of the finest in the City, and at the price at which it can be bought is a bargain, and should recommend itself to any one desiring a property of its character.

For permits and further particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 310 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.) House four story, English basement, contains modern improvements, and in first rate order; vaults under sidewalk and in yard; lot 16.5¾ by 98.9. Can be seen from 9 to 4 o'clock by permit. Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

LEXINGTON-AV. AND 47TH-ST.—THREE houses, four story, high stoop, brown-stone fronts, 20x55 feet deep; on 47th-st., four houses, 20x55; four houses, 18x55; three houses, 17x55; lots 100 feet. The houses are new, well built, finished in hard wood; modern improvements; brick furnaces in cellars. Will be sold as a great bargain for one-half cash. Apply on the premises. DAVID DEVENNY.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FOR sale, an elegant full-size house, with large extension, dining room and all conveniences; also, finished in hard woods, well built, and arranged in the most attractive manner; back stairs to fourth story. Can be bought below, or with or without the new, handsome furniture. For permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A VERY ELEGANT BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, 25 feet wide, extra well built, in perfect order, with fine stable in rear; for sale at a great bargain to close an estate; 34th-st., near 6th-av. AUDLEY CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.—THE north-west corner 52d-st. and 3d-av., large house and vaults, and extra-sized lot, with building room, to close out an estate. Address ADMINISTRATOR, Box No. 115 Times Office.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HOUSE OF extra width for sale on Murray Hill, near Madison-av., over two full lots of ground. Can be bought for less than $70,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A PHYSICIAN.—The English basement brown-stone house No. 266 West 42d-st., has been occupied by the owner for 15 years; will be sold cheap. Apply to Dr. LITTLE, on premises.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THREE FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses; cabinet trim; 124th-st., west of 5th-av., facing Mount Morris Square; will be sold separate. OWNER, south-west corner 5th-av. and 125th-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 43 West 49th-st., in perfect order; furnished or unfurnished. M. BOGART, No. 3 Nassau-st.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.—HANDSOME Quincy granite vault for sale very cheap; beautifully located near the main entrance. Address, for interview, GREEN, 149 FAULT, Box No. 149 Times Office.

NEW, BEAUTIFUL, MEDIUM-SIZE, EXTENSION HOUSE, corner 5th-av., Murray Hill; very cheap; others, very desirable, $15,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE, AT A SACRIFICE.—A PLOT OF 16 full lots, 25 feet, between 124th and 125th sts.; ready for immediate improvement. OWNER, south-west corner 5th-av. and 125th-st.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—ELEGANT house, (extremely cheap,) exchange in part; others on 5th-av., all sizes; sale and rent. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—NO. 213 WEST 53D-ST., NEAR Broadway; full sized house; a bargain. WINANS & DAVIS, No. 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER. Will sell at auction THURSDAY, March 28, 1878, at 12 o'clock, Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Josiah Jex. Esq., owner, valuable improved choice Broadway real estate:

BROADWAY, TWENTIETH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE, NORTH-WEST CORNER—84 feet 9 inches on Broadway and embracing three fronts, with new substantial three stories and basement Philadelphia brick stores and complete apartment houses, with steam heat.

BROADWAY AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET, NORTH-EAST CORNER—An extra large superb plot of ground, with improvements thereon, 98 feet on Broadway, 140 feet deep on 28th-st.

BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND-STREET, NORTH-EAST CORNER—Now occupied by Acker, Merrall & Condit, and Standard Union. This magnificent business property is splendidly improved and sold subject to present unexpired lease; 104 feet 3 inches on Broadway.

BROADWAY AND FORTY-SIXTH-STREET, NORTH-WEST CORNER—125 feet 6¾ inches on Broadway, with buildings thereon; an extraordinary large plot. These four parcels will be sold separately.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, basement.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL at AUCTION NEXT, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
HUDSON RIVER VILLA,
at YONKERS, on Palisade-av. and Locust Hill, magnificent BRICK MANSION, situated in the heart of Yonkers, 10 minutes from depot; every modern improvement; water, gas, &c.; 30 rooms, large stables, conservatories, hot and cold grapery, tea-house, gardener's house, fruit, shade, lawn, &c.; elevation above Hudson River 250 feet; property is known as the "Singer Place;" has frontage 198 feet on Locust Hill, and same on Palisade-av., by 356 feet in depth, comprising 2⅜ full lots, being finest site in Yonkers.

SALE ABSOLUTE WITHOUT RESERVE.

Premises now open for inspection; immediate possession. Terms, half cash. For particulars, &c., apply at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, March 26,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of Executor of JANE DE ZEA, deceased,
No. 119 EAST FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—Superb four-story, French-roof high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, elegantly fresco'd; everything perfect.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, April 2,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale,
No. 7 EAST FIFTY-FIRST-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Elegant four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone dwelling, in perfect order; 21.11x98.8. Sale absolute.
DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, Esq., referee, 362 Broadway.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's, office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—SUITE OF NINE ROOMS; FIRST FLOOR and basement; in G. Fountain's French flat, No. 113 East 31st-st., near 4th-av.; splendid for doctor; rent $70. suite of six rooms, $10. JANITOR, between 11 and 3.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 32 West 30th-st.—Very desirable for small family; rent moderate to acceptable private family. Apply on premises, from 1 to 3 daily.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house near St. Thomas' Church; will take board for two persons in part payment of rent. Address A. A. C., Box No. 275 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,253 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, 35th-st.; near Madison-av.; beautifully frescoed and in good order; rent moderate to a responsible party; possession immediately. Address OWNER, Box No. 113 Times Office.

CHEAPEST RENTS IN HARLEM.—THREE superior four-story (20x35) brown-stone houses; all improvements; 123d-st., between 5th and 7th avs.; will be rented to desirable parties at $350. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

A LOW RENT—$600.—BEAUTIFUL, THREE-story brown-stone high stoop, 19x50; all improvements; gas-fixtures and furnaces. West 105th-st.; pleasant location and good drainage; accessible by 8th-av. cars.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., (STUYVESANT-SQUARE.)—Flats of 7 and 8 rooms; all the improvements; in good order; rents, $140 & $750.
L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 52 WEST 125TH-ST.; 12 rooms; modern improvements, stable, and five lots. Apply to PAGE & CRAWFORD, No. 2,298 3d-av., corner of 125th-st.

TO LET—NO. 213 WEST 53D-ST., NEAR BROADway, full-sized house, in good order; unfurnished, $1,200; partially furnished, $1,500.
WINANS & DAVIES, No. 1 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FLATS—90 FEET DEEP, EIGHT rooms, bath-room; in perfect order; possession at once; rents, $400 and $450; No. 1,233 3d-av., 71st and 72d sts. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEW, ELEgant, convenient, four-story, brown-stone; convenient to Elevated and Eighth-Avenue Railroads; rent, $120. No. 449 West 47th-st.

THE HIGH-STOOP, FOUR-STORY DWELLING-houses, Nos. 212 West 14th and 128 West 12th st., in perfect order, with all conveniences; mirrors, gas fixtures. Apply to THOMAS KING, No. 39 West 13th-st.

A CORNER APARTMENT ON SECOND FLOOR to let in "The Albany;" unfurnished; frescoed; rent, $90 per month. Apply to the JANITOR, 52d-st. and Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO RENT AT NO. 208 5TH-av., opposite Madison-square. Also single rooms for bachelors. Prices reduced. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

LIVINGSTON PLACE, OPPOSITE STUYVESANT PARK.—Four-story, English basement, and sub-cellar; rent moderate; in perfect order.
L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

TO LET.—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, FOUR stories and basement, high-stoop. No. 170 West 46th-st. Can be seen from 2 to 4. Inquire of AMOS WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 46th-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 123 West 53d-st., with or without furniture. For permits apply to CHARLES A. SCHERMERHORN, Jun., No. 273 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, A handsomely and fully furnished, in the thirties, near 5th-av. Address S. B., Box No. 295 Times Office, No. 1,253 Broadway.

NO. 196 EAST 75TH-ST.—FOR RENT—House, three stories, high stoop, brown stone, 18x42x100; rent $30 per month; in complete repair.
N. A. COWDREY, No. 28 William-st.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE AND RESPECTable private family; for $1,400. No. 49 East 19th-st. Apply to THOMAS PITTIS, Plainfield, N. J.

TO LET—NO. 138 WEST 11TH-ST. INQUIRE AT No. 2233 Broadway. L. McLEOD.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR THE ELEvated Road, three-story brown-stone.....$1,200
32d-st., near 8th-av., four-story brown-stone..... 1,000
60th-st., near 8th-av., three-story brown-stone..... 800
90th-st., near Boulevard, three-story brown-stone. 800
51st-st., near 8th-av., three-story brick..... 1,000
62d-st., near Boulevard, four-story brown-stone.. 1,300
43d-st., near 9th-av., three-story brick..... 900
49th-st., near 6th-av., three-story brick..... 600
51st-st., Beekman-place, three-story brick..... 650
53d-st., near 2d-av., high-stoop brown-stone..... 900
30th-st., near 3d-av., three-story brick..... 1,200
39th-st., near 3d-av., three-story brown-stone..... 1,000
33d-st., near 3d-av., three-story brown-stone..... 900
27th-st., near 4th-av., three-story high-stoop..... 1,000
SMYTHE & BARNES,
No. 355 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

TO LET.

House No. 98 Lexington-av.; rent.....$1,200
House No. 234 East 31st-st.; rent..... 1,000
House No. 589 Lexington-av.; rent..... 1,000
And also houses in Brooklyn, 30 minutes from ferry by cars rents from $400 to $500. Apply to
M. ECHEVERRIA & CO.,
No. 20 Beaver-st., or No. 370 DeKalb-av., Brooklyn.

THE ROCKINGHAM,
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Absolutely Fire-proof Building.
Two choice apartments of seven and eight light rooms, from May 1; heated by steam; plumbing and ventilation perfect; sewer gas impossible in the building; healthiest location in the City; elevator. Apply to J. G. BAMS, Superintendent, on premises.

$700 PER ANNUM WILL HIRE A CONvenient frame house, filled in with brick, containing 7 rooms and all conveniences; improvements, six lots of ground and stable; 152d-st., near Grand Boulevard and Hudson River Railway Station. High ground and healthful neighborhood. Address ATTORNEYS, Box No. 4,694 Post Office.

ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely furnished four-story house to let to private family only who will board physician, wife, child, and nurse; liberal arrangement made. Address MEDICUS, Box No. 285 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

AT MODERATE RENT.
FINE APARTMENT FLATS,
60th-st. and 10th-av., near terminus Elevated Railroad; can be seen daily. For terms apply to C. A. SEARS, No. 7 Warren-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO FAMILIES WISHING TO MAKE AR-rangements by the year a family of adults will lease one or two floors in their elegant full size house, Murray Hill, close to 5th-av. Address MORTON, Box No. 302 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,253 Broadway.

A PHYSICIAN DESIRES TO MEET WITH a responsible party willing to join him in renting a house, where the rent will be an equivalent for the board of himself and wife. Address DOCTOR, Box No. 327 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A PHYSICIAN DESIRING TO GIVE UP a housekeeping will let the greater part (eight rooms) of his furnished house; rent, $800, or board for three adults. Address Owner, Box No. 317 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 251 WEST 17TH-ST.—SMALL HOUSE; good location for a nice private family, or two families; also cottage house, No. 237 West 17th-st., and other houses and apartments. Apply at Smith's New-York Pale Ale Brewery, No. 240 West 18th-st.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS AND TWO children will give the rent of a fully-furnished three-story house and $150 per year, to a responsible party, for their board. Apply on premises, No. 42 7th-st., near 2d-av.

$1,600.—HANDSOME FOUR-STORY PRIvate dwelling, in one of the best streets leading to the Park; cabinet finish; west of 4th-av. Office open till 9 P. M. ZITTEL, No. 1,026 3d-av.

THE ALBANY—BROADWAY AND 51ST-ST.—Elegant apartments of 10 rooms; furnished and unfurnished. HALL & NIXON.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR, BEAUTIfully furnished, and third floor unfurnished. No. 410 Lexington-av.

HARLEM.—CHOICE SELECTION OF HOUSES; best locations, $300 up. PORTER & CO., 173 East 125th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN 38TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., in excellent order, at a moderate rent. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.
LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.
HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 51st-st.

TO LET—NO. 347 WEST 50TH-ST., MEDIUM-sized brown-stone-front, in good order; rent, $800.
WINANS & DAVIES, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 159 WEST 12TH-ST., MEDIUM-sized house, in good order; rent, $1,100.
WINANS & DAVIES, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 335 WEST 28TH-ST., MEDIUM-sized house, in good order; rent, $960.
WINANS & DAVIES, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET.—NO. 308 LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 38TH-st.; fully and handsomely furnished; rent low to careful tenant. WINANS & DAVIES, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY—HOUSE No. 55 West 47th-st.; four-story brown-stone-front; 22x55. Apply No. 144 East 27th-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 11 WASHINGTON-PLACE. Apply to T. W. THOMPSON, No. 20 Beaver-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT.—FURNITURE would be purchased if good, reasonably new, and moderate price. Address, stating street, price, &c., L. M. N., Box No. 276 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A FAMILY WOULD TAKE CHARGE OF the house of a party going away: first-class references. Address S., Box No. 316 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,253 Broadway.

WANTED.—A HOUSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF IN the Summer, by man and wife; no family; best City reference. Address S. W., Box No. 325 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A HOUSE TO take care of for the Summer; good references. Address R. HACKETT, No. 20 Cornelia-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

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GEORGE JONES,
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OFFICES TO LET,

Singly or in suites, in the new building of the

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.,

Nos. 37 and 39 Wall-st., New-York.

This building is PERFECTLY FIRE-PROOF, and has all the modern improvements.

Apply at the present offices of the company, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, Park Bank Building, to
WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED COAL-YARD,
No. 140 Waverley-place, to let. Inquire
W. C. VAN AULEN, Aberdeen,
corner 21st-st. and Broadway.
Inquire before 10 A. M. and after 4 P. M.

LAW OFFICE OR DESK-ROOM TO LET.—Occupation given immediately; use of library, boys, safe, &c. Apply to THOMAS S. MOORE, No. 102 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BANKING-ROOM OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, with fixtures complete, desks, fire and burglar proof vaults, &c.; also, a basement office, same building. Apply at the bank.

TO LET—VERY LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE TENant, three or four lofts of the marble store, No. 27 Great Jones-st., 25x100. Apply to GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

GOWANUS CANAL, BROOKLYN.—TO LET, the brick, lime, and lumber yard, situated on Smith and Grinnell sts. and Gowanus Canal, near Hamilton-avenue bridge; size of plot, 200x175 feet; office, sheds, and stables on the premises; possession 1st of May next. Inquire on the premises of
N. MURDOUGH.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, NO. 74 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, three-story brown-stone front, within five minutes of ferries; most delightfully located, overlooking the river and bay. Address F. A. YENNI, No. 125 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AT EAST ORANGE, N. J., on the ridge, two minutes from station; two-story and attic, with extension; in good repair; three-quarters purchase money on mortgage. Apply to M. B. WALLACE, House Agent, at Station, or to M. PORTER, No. 32 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence; 12 rooms; all improvements; half acre of ground (corner) laid out in fruit, ornamental trees, &c.; five minutes' walk from Upper Station at Hackensack, N. J. Address J. H., Box No. 3,690 New-York City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A two-story and French roof house, containing 12 rooms, at Woodside, N. J., 10 miles from New-York via either Erie or Montclair Railroad; desirable location; lot 50x200. Address J. E. R., Box No. 110 Times Office.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, a clean, large, fine house, with all improvements; stable, garden, fruit, shade, and pond of running water on premises. ARE, No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; $4,000; finely located residence; five acres; well drained; near Huguenot Station, Staten Island. B. V. MOISE, No. 188 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT Danbury, Conn., a fine country residence; price $15,000. For particulars address CHARLES H. MERRITT, Danbury, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ELEGANT COTTAGE, with half acre land, Rutherford Park, nine miles from Jersey City; fruit trees. Inquire of Dr. PRESSLER, No. 133 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

ORANGE.—HOUSE, 11 ROOMS; ALL IMPROVEments; five minutes from station; fine street; unexceptionable surroundings; $6,500; a great bargain. A. BALDWIN, No. 145 Broadway.

STONY POINT—MUST BE SOLD.—COMMODIOUS, Modern house, stable, five acres land; glorious view of Hudson; bathing, boating; near depot; healthy beyond doubt. A. BALDWIN, No. 145 Broadway.

AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY—A farm of 188 acres for sale cheap.
WARING, No. 261 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE, WITH WATER FRONT, on Staten Island Sound, near Totterville, Staten Island, one and a half hours from City; 4½ acres ground, high elevation, fruit of all kinds, and well cultivated; cottage contains eight rooms, range, water, &c., barn, hennery, bath-house, and splendid stable, all in complete order; will be sold cheap for cash. Address H. M. D., Box No. 165 Times Office.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A HANDSOME country residence in the Village of Farmington, Conn., nine miles from Hartford, consisting of large dwelling-house, grain, green-house, poultery and ice houses, with eight acres of land. Apply to WHITMORE & CO., No. 32 South-st., N. Y., or CHARLES WAGER HULL, Room No. 22, Cooper Union Building, 4th-av. and 8th-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT NORWALK, Conn.—A very desirable place; fine Gothic house, contains 13 rooms, in splendid condition; water, gas, &c.; about one acre of land; stable for two horses and carriages; will be sold very cheap, or exchanged for City property. Apply to No. 36 West 48th-st., or No. 620 Broadway, New-York City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT TARRYtown, splendid thoroughly modern Winter Home; house; hot and cold water; 12 acres of land; laundry, carriage-house, barn, hennery, ice-house, pond, fruit trees of various kinds; healthy, fine river views; free and clear. Address A. F. WEEKS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

STAMFORD, CONN.

A beautiful country seat of 16 acres on Strawberry Hill; large dwelling and stables; abundance of choice fruit; location and view particularly fine; complete home Summer or Winter. Will be sold at a great bargain. Mrs. RICHMOND FOX, Stamford, Conn.

ATTENTION—SEE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION, for auction sale of villa on the Hudson at Yonkers, to be sold TUESDAY next, March 26.

AT MAMARONECK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, a farm for sale cheap. H. HAIGHT, Mamaroneck, No. 24 1st-av.; G. R. HAIGHT, Mamaroneck, Executors.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE IN FLUSHING TO exchange for tenement property. Address A. B. C., Box No. 309 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR THE YEAR, from April 10, at Suffern, N. Y., on the Erie Railway, a fine residence, partially furnished, within five minutes' walk of the depot: the house is modern and contains 18 well-arranged rooms, and is admirably suited for the above company, bearing interest at Seven per Cent., and payable semi-annually on the first days of September and March of each year, will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the company, until Monday, the first day of April next at 12 o'clock noon, at which time they will be opened.

Bids will not be received at less than par, and the right to reject any bids is reserved.

All further information will be given at the office of the company, or at the office of A. B. Baylis, one of the Directors of the company, 54 Exchange-place, New-York.
JOHN A. LOTH, President.
CHAS. C. BETTS, Treasurer.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. HABRICH & CO., 119 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 19 Wall-st., New-York, issue LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 14, 1878.

NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 3 PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of April next at the office of Messrs. JESUP, PATON & CO., to stockholders registered as such at the closing of books.

Transfer-books will be closed on the 1st, and reopened on the 16th of April next.
J. B. DUMONT,
Treasurer.

STEAM-BOATS.

REDUCED FARE!
$3 TO BOSTON, First Class.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $5.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR ALL POINTS EAST.
NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)
Hereafter the STEAMBOAT EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only. Steamers leave Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
C. H. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro, Milton, Esopus, connecting at Rondout with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads, steam-boats James W. Baldwin and Thomas Cornell will leave daily from Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., commencing MONDAY, March 25, 1878.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY, connecting with morning trains for all points North, East, and West, leave Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M. Rooms heated with steam. Fare lower than any other route.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck,
Auctioneer,
Will sell at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., at
19 Union-square,
The magnificent collection of Japanese and Chinese fatence, Porcelain, Bronzes, Swords, and Curios; also, finest specimens of Dresden, Berlin, and Sèvres Porcelain and faiences d'art from France and Italy.

This collection is consigned to Messrs. HERMAN TROST & CO., of No. 50 Murray-st., and will be sold by their order without reserve, as the store is to be rebuilt.

This is the best opportunity yet offered to get these fine articles at low prices.

EXHIBITION MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

BY JOS. HEGEMAN & CO.—MONDAY, MARCH 25, at 10 A. M., at No. 142 Henry, near Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, late residence of Rev. D. Inglis, D. D., LL. D., deceased, EXECUTOR'S SALE of a large and general assortment of HANDSOME FURNITURE, Paintings, and engravings; Chickering grand piano, good as new; pier glass, with cornices and console; carpets, &c.

STEAMSHIPS.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....March 30
ALPS.....April 13
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....April 4
ATLAS.....April 25
First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FOREWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS, Sat., March 23, 3. P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new, 2,813 tons,)
Capt. THOMAS, Thursday, March 28, 10:30 A. M.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN SICK, Wed., April 3, 3 P. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS, sat., March 23, 3 P. M.
Steamer will leave New-Orleans March 31 and April 21 for Vera Cruz, Havana, New-York, and the above ports.
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
Sailing THURSDAYS from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis, Thursday, March 28
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Sundberg, 4th., April 4
JAMES E. WARD & Co., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail April 9, at 3 P. M. STEAMSHIP SAN JACINTO FROM SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, calling at St. Augustine, April 9.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st., or GUSTAVE LEVY, General Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

5374	6118	4798	4024	4962
5787	4847	4322	4363	4497
4096	6617	4792	4364	4130
6021	5429	4410	5789	4963
6102	3861	5839	5402	3746
5325	5282	5380	5336	

being one per cent. of twenty-five hundred bonds outstanding, (including those paid and held in Sinking Fund,) plus the interest that would have accrued on the bonds already redeemed, were this day designated, in our presence, to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., in London, on the first day of June, 1878, at which date interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 22, 1878.
THOMAS F. WAL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. S.] Attest:
DAVID W. PRICE, (77.) Notary Public N. Y. County.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.
CAPITAL, $6,200,000, PAID UP.
President, the Hon. JOHN HAMILTON.
General Manager, JOHN MOLENNAN, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager.
WM. J. INGRAM, Assistant General Manager.

BANKERS:
London, England—The Clydesdale Banking Company.
New-York—{The Bank of New-York N. B. A. National Bank of the Republic.

The New-York Agency buys and sells sterling exchange, cable transfers, and gold; issues credits available in all parts of the world; makes collections in Canada and elsewhere, and issues drafts payable at any of the offices of the bank in Canada.

Drafts and drafts issued payable in Scotland and Ireland, and every description of foreign banking business undertaken.

New-York Agency, No. 52 William-st.,
with Messrs. JESUP, PATON & CO.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILWAY CO., No. 195 MONTAGUE-ST.,
BROOKLYN, March 20, 1878.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE WHOLE or any part of two hundred and fifty First Mortgage Bonds of One Thousand Dollars each, authorized by the above company, bearing interest at Seven per Cent. and payable semi-annually on the first days of September and March of each year, will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the company, until Monday, the first day of April next at 12 o'clock noon, at which time they will be opened.

Bids will not be received at less than par, and the right to reject any bids is reserved.

All further information will be given at the office of the company, or at the office of A. B. Baylis, one of the Directors of the company, 54 Exchange-place, New-York.
JOHN A. LOTH, President.
CHAS. C. BETTS, Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday March 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, April 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 13, 2 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80, $90, $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, FRANCE.....Wednesday, April 3, 6 A. M.
PEREIRE, DAVRE.....Wednesday, April 17, 5 P. M.
VILLE DE PARIS, Dureau.....Wednesday, May 1, 4:30 P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA, NASSAU, HAVANA, AND
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, March 27, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, March 30, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steamboat Company.
C. D. OWENS,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,
No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, Steam-ship ACAPULCO.

A DISASTER ON THE HUDSON.

FATAL EXPLOSION ON A STEAM-BOAT.

THE HAVERSTRAW STEAMER MAGENTA EXPLODES HER STEAM CHIMNEY NEAR SING SING—TWO MEN INSTANTLY KILLED, THREE FATALLY WOUNDED, ONE MISSING, AND SEVERAL BADLY SCALDED—CARELESS MANAGEMENT OF THE ENGINE.

A disastrous explosion, which resulted in the immediate death of two men, the probable fatal injury of three others, and the severe scalding of ten or a dozen more, took place on the Hudson River, nearly opposite Scarborough, yesterday morning. The steam-boat Magenta, running from Haverstraw to this City, left the dock at Sing Sing at 7:10 o'clock, having on board about 70 persons. She had proceeded only a short distance, perhaps a mile and a half, and had reached a point nearly opposite the prison dock, and about half a mile out in the stream, when her steam chimney exploded with a tremendous report. At the time of the explosion about 20 persons were grouped around the stove in the forward cabin. Most of them were men, but there were several boys and one woman in the crowd. The explosion took place on the starboard side of the boat, and the force of the steam was principally expended on the port side. The joiner work on that side was blown out, carrying the bar-room and its contents overboard. A cloud of scalding steam immediately filled the forward cabin, enveloping its inmates. The sliding doors were closed against their exit, and it was not until they could be opened by those who could reach them that relief was afforded. In the after cabin there were between 30 and 40 ladies, who were thrown into a state of intense excitement by the report and the rush of steam that followed. When the doors were opened the steam rushed out in such a cloud as to envelop the boat almost completely. The engines were immediately stopped, and the first alarm having subsided, the Captain and deck-hands made their appearance, and gave their attention to the injured.

The cabin presented a fearful sight. On the floor lay the dead men, Alfred Reynolds and Stephen Wright, one old and silver-haired, and the other young and only a moment before in good health. The younger of the two was frightfully scalded on the face, and he had a deep gash over his right eye that had probably caused instant death. Several persons lay upon the deck screaming in agony and pleading for help. Among them was Richard Lowe, a man 72 years of age, who was scalded from head to foot. Many of those who were badly injured did not at first comprehend the extent of their own wounds, the excitement and the anxiety to escape from the boat keeping them up. The Captain, who had been in the pilot-house, beartered himself, and soon assured everybody that there was no further danger. The explosion was heard by the Captain of the steamer Alexis, which had just landed at Rockland Lake, nearly opposite, and the boat was quickly headed toward the Magenta. Arriving alongside, the condition of the injured boat was quickly ascertained. Two of the wounded persons and about 25 New-York passengers were taken from the Magenta, and the wounded were conveyed to Nyack. One of them, William Taylor, was afterward brought to this City by the Thomas P. Way, which came alongside the Magenta soon after the Alexis appeared. About half an hour after the explosion a fleet of small boats from all directions gathered about the Magenta, and her decks were overrun by a noisy and curious crowd.

The Magenta was taken in tow by the Thomas P. Way, and taken up stream about half a mile, when Capt. Smith, of the Magenta, decided to anchor his boat, and go ashore in the Thomas P. Way. The latter boat, carrying the dead and most of the wounded, proceeded to Sing Sing dock, and the dead were laid in the freight-house of the steam-boat line. Word was sent to Coroner Foshay, at Peekskill, and a force of physicians was summoned from the town. Two of the wounded, Ira Bailey and William Powers, both of Pleasantville Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and Catherine Powers, sister of William, were attended at the American Hotel, to which they were conveyed in carriages, by Dr. Fisher, and afterward by Dr. De Hart. Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Haviland, and Miss Fisher, who heard of the accident, hurried to the hotel and rendered valuable assistance to the injured, ably seconding the efforts of the physicians.

The announcement of the death of Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Wright, both of whom were well known in the place, created a profound sensation. In the homes of the two men the blow fell with crushing severity. Upon the Coroner's arrival the bodies were removed from the freight-house to their recent homes. Both were terribly disfigured, not only by steam but by cuts and bruises. It seems that Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Wright were sitting near each other, between the steam-chimney and the bar-room, when the explosion took place, and both encountered the full force of the rushing column of steam.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

About 9 o'clock Coroner Foshay impaneled a jury at Dally's Phenix Hotel, consisting of Casper C. Childs, Jr., B. G. Tompkins, W. F. Eagan, Levett Chapin, J. Holly Platt, James Brown, Eugene Hall, John Chadwyne, and George W. Cartwright. Mr. Platt was chosen foreman. Proceeding to the freight-house, they viewed the body of Stephen Wright, and afterward went to the late residence of Alfred Reynolds, where they saw his body. Returning to the river, a boat was procured, and they were taken out to the steamer Magenta, which then lay at anchor about a quarter of a mile above the scene of the disaster. It was found that the explosion had opened the steam chimney about three feet above the main deck, and that a piece of the iron, two feet in diameter, had been blown out, completely carrying away the stanchions and demolishing the bar-room. The spots where the two dead men were picked up were pointed out. It was also found that the upper deck of the boat was badly damaged, the roof being torn away, and all the windows were shattered. The Coroner and jury then returned to Dally's Hotel, where the officers and engineers of the boat were gathered, awaiting the call of the Coroner to testify. Each witness was examined out of the hearing of his companions.

Ephraim Hotaling testified that he was engineer of the Magenta, and had been an engineer since 1861; when a short distance below Scarborough, having left Sing Sing at 7:10, the shell of the right steam-chimney blew out, about midway between the lower and upper decks, and about amidships; the explosion resembled the noise of a cannon; he had just left the engine-room for breakfast, leaving William Flood, the fireman, who is also second engineer, in charge. The boat was under pressure of about 37 pounds of steam, but is registered at 50 pounds. The steam had not been increased at the time of his leaving the engine-room. The explosion took place about three minutes after he left. To his knowledge, no part of the chimney had blown out before. "The only reason I can give for the explosion," said he, "is on account of the iron of the chimney being too thin. The chimneys were about 4 years old." He saw the bodies of the two men; one lay close to the gangway door and the other about where the stove stood. Immediately in front of the chimney on the lower deck; they were going at the usual rate of speed; the boilers were examined last June by the Inspector of Steam. Boilers and pronounced all right; he had known the Magenta since she was built, and was engineer of her in 1865.

William Flood testified that he was fireman, and also second engineer of the Magenta; yesterday morning he was attending the engine, the engineer having gone to breakfast, leaving him in charge. "He had been gone," said Flood, "four minutes. After he left the bell of the pilot was rung to go ahead wide open. I opened the throttle and the explosion took place. I did not know what the pressure of steam was when I first went in. At about the time of the explosion the pressure was somewhere between 40 and 45 pounds." He could not see anything at the time of the explosion, the steam was so thick.

John P. Smith, Captain of the Magenta, testified that there were about 55 passengers on board at the time of the accident; he was in the pilot-house, to which he had gone to relieve the pilot; he had just taken hold of the wheel when he felt a concussion, a rumbling noise, and then saw the flying steam; he tried to get to the after part of the boat, but the steam prevented him from doing so; he reached the upper deck, and so got to the ladies' saloon and quieted the passengers. He afterward went forward and saw the two dead men and another apparently dying. He said he was employed by D. D. Smith, whom he presumed had chartered the Magenta, which is owned by the Stephens & Condit Company, of Newark. He had examined the piece of iron taken from the chimney, and declared it to be too thin, worn so by friction of water and steam. He thought the usual pressure of steam was between 35 and 40 pounds, and he had no hesitation in saying that the explosion occurred from the thinness of the iron, and not in consequence of an increase in the amount of steam.

Edward Carman, the pilot, testified to the same effect as the Captain. The iron shown in the inquest was badly corroded on the inside, and the edges were as thin as a wafer. The mark of the socket-bolt was distinctly shown, the corrosion of the iron being thorough. The inquest was adjourned until Wednesday next.

THE DEAD.

STEPHEN WRIGHT, one of the killed, lived at No. 72 State-street, Sing Sing, and was 39 years of age. He was a single man, and a carpenter by trade, and lived with his sister, Mrs. Purdy. He had been unable to obtain employment in his trade for some time, and for the last three months has been a conductor on the Sixth-Avenue Railroad. His health becoming impaired, he went to Sing Sing, and yesterday morning started for this City for the purpose of depositing $25 with the railroad company in order to secure his position, until he got well enough to resume work. When his body was found his gold watch and chain were missing, as was also some of the money which he took with him from home. His brother, Dr. Wright, of Yonkers, said he had no doubt that the property had been taken from him after the accident. He was well known in Sing Sing, and highly esteemed. His funeral will take place on Tuesday.

ALFRED REYNOLDS, the second man killed, lived on South Malcom-street, Sing Sing. He was 67 years of age, and a carpenter by trade. It was his custom to come to this City every Saturday, but yesterday his wife endeavored to prevail upon him to remain at home. He was at first inclined to yield to her request, but finally decided to come. He was well known in Sing Sing; was one of the oldest members of the Methodist Church, and was highly respected. He has two sons and a daughter, the latter named Mrs. Carmichael, of Williamsburg. She arrived at Sing Sing yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, having heard of the shocking accident about noon. All of his sons were in the Army during the rebellion, and two of them, Alfred and John, now named Cyrus Reynolds; the other son lived at Peekskill. Mr. Reynolds will be buried on Monday at 11 o'clock.

THE INJURED.

THOMAS BRUNDAGE, of No. 74 State-street, Sing Sing, was badly scalded on the face, hands, and knees. He had been sitting a moment before the accident in a seat which was afterward occupied by Mr. Reynolds, who was killed. He sat alongside the stove on the starboard side of the boat when she left Sing Sing. He heard the jingle-bell ring, and almost simultaneously he heard a cracking of timbers and a loud report like that of a cannon. He was immediately enveloped in a cloud of steam. In a stooping position, and covering his face with his hands, he ran toward the forward gangway doors, which he found closed. He threw them off their hinges. He had his overcoat on, and it was buttoned tightly about him, and to this he ascribes the absence of scalds from his body. He says that Mr. Reynolds lay near him on the floor, kicking and groaning, for several minutes. Brundage also saw a man, with nearly all his clothes blown off, lying on the deck, and he thought he was a deck-hand. It was his opinion that several persons were blown overboard.

RICHARD LOWE, aged 72, was very seriously injured. He lives on Broad-avenue, Sing Sing, near Mr. Wright. About 12 years ago he was severely scalded by a similar accident to the steam-boat Broadway. Mr. Lowe was employed as a book-keeper in a hardware house in this city, and had until recently traveled on the railroad. When found by a Mr. Baker he was able to recognize the man and ask for help, and seemed to be unconscious of the terrible injuries he had received. He was attended by Dr. W. H. Him, who did everything in his power to assist him. The Doctor said to a reporter of THE TIMES that there was every probability that Mr. Lowe would not live 24 hours. He was so badly scalded that about two-thirds of his body was denuded, and there is no hope of his recovery. He was still conscious at 4 o'clock last evening, but it was thought an hour later that he was dying.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, aged 20, the night watchman, a man employed by the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, was asleep in his bunk at the time of the explosion. He jumped out in his bare feet, and was almost immediately enveloped in scalding steam. He was so badly scalded on the feet that the skin peeled off, and he was also burned on the head, neck, and shoulders. He was taken to Nyack by the Alexis, brought to this City by the Thomas P. Way, and conveyed to the Chambers-Street Hospital. His injuries may prove fatal. Taylor lived in Newark.

IRA W. BAILEY, aged 22, of Pleasantville Station, was terribly scalded on the head, face, and hands, and his legs were also scalded, but not so badly as the upper part of his body. He has also an incision over his left eye, evidently produced by some flying object, and a scalp wound. His case is a bad one, though he may recover. He lies at the American Hotel, in Sing Sing.

WILLIAM POWERS, another of the wounded at the American Hotel, is 20 years of age, and lives in Pleasantville. He was severely scalded on the head, face, hands, body, and left leg. He had a convulsion after his arrival at the hotel, although both he and Bailey walked ashore from the steam-boat that took them from the Magenta.

JAMES KELSEY GANOUNG, of Croton Lake, had his face badly scalded, his lips being entirely denuded of skin, and his eyes were severely injured. He was taken home in a carriage. He walked from the landing up the hill to the American Hotel, where he first felt the pain of his wounds.

WILLIAM FLEMING, of Sing Sing, a young man, who was in the forward cabin when the explosion took place, was terribly scalded, and it was said last night that he was dying in Nyack, to which place he was conveyed by the steam-boat Alexis.

CATHERINE POWERS, a sister of William Powers, is 18 years of age. She was sitting in the forward cabin with her brother, Ira Bailey, and the young man Hammond, who is missing. She was scalded on the head.

Mr. BROWER, who was badly scalded on the head and shoulders, was taken to his home in Sing Sing.

A MISSING LAD.

WILLIAM HAMMOND, a boy of 15, was one of a party from Pleasantville. He sat with Powers and Bailey about the stove at the time of the explosion, and has not been heard of since. Inquiry was yesterday made for him at Nyack by his parents, but without success, and it was believed last night that he had been blown overboard and drowned.

THE LAST INSPECTION OF THE MAGENTA.

The United States Steam-boat Inspectors were not officially informed of the disaster yesterday. Their knowledge of the steam-boat is comprised in the following record: The Magenta was inspected by Mr. Andrew Craft, Assistant Inspector of Hulls, and John M. Blake, Assistant Inspector of Boilers, June 5 last. She was built at Albany in 1863, is 197 feet long, 30 feet broad, and 9 feet deep, and is of 431 tons burden. She had two boilers, return-flue in form, each 24½ feet, and 7 feet in diameter, built in 1873, by Fletcher, Harrison & Co., of New-York. The iron in them was 5-16 of an inch in thickness, and was stamped tensile strength of 50,000 pounds to the square inch. There were 24 flues in each boiler, 8 and 10 inches in diameter. Her engine was a condensing engine, 48 inches cylinder, and 8 feet stroke of piston; had four safety-valves, 52 inches area; was subjected to 75 pounds of hydrostatic pressure, and was allowed 50 pounds of steam. She was allowed to carry 537 passengers, and had all the life-saving and fire apparatus required by law. Upon her last inspection she fully complied with the law. Nelson Doane was her licensed engineer at the time of her last inspection.

As soon as information of the explosion was received by the officers of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, to which the Magenta belonged, they sent the tug-boat Quickstep up the river to the assistance of the damaged vessel. In the afternoon the tug-boat Pioneer was also dispatched, and Messrs. T. W. Dawson and S. H. F. Ayres, President and Superintendent of the Transportation Company, went with her. It was their intention to have the Magenta towed down as soon as possible.

MR. MORGAN'S SALARY.

While Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Pastor of the Tabernacle, in Schermerhorn-street, Brooklyn, was absent from home on a Western tour recently, the Trustees of the church addressed a letter to Mr. George Morgan, the organist of the Tabernacle, informing him that they had concluded to reduce his salary from $1,800 to $1,200. Mr. Morgan was requested to let the Trustees know by return mail whether he accepted their proposition. The salary had some time ago been reduced from $2,200 to $1,800. Mr. Morgan replied that he would like more time to consider the matter, and that he would like also to consult with Dr. Talmage before giving an answer. Thinking the matter over after his reply had been sent, Mr. Morgan concluded to accept the reduction, and so informed the Trustees by letter. In reply, he received a communication from the Trustees to the effect that after the 1st of May his services would not be required. When Dr. Talmage returned to Brooklyn and learned these facts he was very much annoyed. He claimed that the Session and the Pastor had the right, and not the Trustees, to appoint the organist. The Trustees, it is said, threaten that if Mr. Morgan is retained they will reduce the salary of organist to $600 a year. The dispute has led to much trouble in the church, the members taking sides, and it has even been hinted that Dr. Talmage would resign the Pastorate of the Tabernacle.

THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

The canvass of the City recently ordered by the Excise Commissioners, for the purpose of ascertaining how many persons are selling liquor with and without license, is nearly completed, and a report will be made during the latter part of the present week. The old Excise Commissioners have not yet transferred to the City Chamberlain the money paid into their hands for receipts for licenses, and Commissioner Markle said yesterday that the Commissioners were greatly embarrassed by the delay of ex-Commissioners Morton and Patterson. Persons who paid for licenses and are now prohibited from selling liquor are anxious to receive their money back. The sum in the hands of the old Commissioners amounts to $3,000, and until they turn it over to the City Chamberlain the dealers to whom the money belongs will have to wait.

O'DONOGHUE'S MILLINERY OPENING.

Messrs. T. O'Donoghue & Co., Union-square, have just held their Spring opening of millinery goods. Their hat and bonnet department contains some very novel and pretty styles. Among those manufactured by the firm is a white chip coronet, trimmed with a crown of violets and white feathers, and having white satin ends. A very attractive bonnet is made of white chip, with a shirred rim of white silk. It is trimmed with pearl-tipped plumes and sprays of tinted fern leaves and white poppies. Bows and ends are formed of narrow white satin and watered ribbon. Another white chip has the form of a double coronet, with trimming of pink crushed roses and white pearl-tipped plumes. Ends of white appliqué lace are fastened at the back with pearl beading. The "Bon Ton" is the name of a white chip for young ladies. It has a shirred front of white silk, caught up at the sides with sprays of grasses and small tea roses. White plumes droop over the front, and the ornaments are of pearl and silver. In the way of imported goods, there are several styles from well-known Paris houses. One of these is a close-fitting cottage-shaped pearl straw, with large face trimmings of pearl and cardinal colored satin. The front trimming is formed of cardinal buds and pale gray drooping flowers, and ends are attached of satin and watered ribbon. A *café au lait* colored chip, of the Marie Louise shape was much admired. The trimming is composed of silk of the same color, combined with seal-brown velvet, with plumes and satin trimming to match. A face trimming is formed of cardinal-colored roses. A large assortment of French flowers and feathers and lace goods are also employed.

A CIRCUS TORCHLIGHT PAGEANT.

The calcium-light parade of the London Show, including Sanger's Royal British Menagerie and Dockrill's Parisian Circus, was witnessed by vast multitudes of people, who congregated on the principal streets and avenues up town, last night. The procession formed on the streets surrounding Gilmore's Garden at 8 o'clock, and shortly afterward took up the line of march, from Madison-avenue to Twenty-third-street, up Fifth-avenue to and through Fifty-third-street, to Eighth-avenue; down that thoroughfare to Hudson-street; through Worth-street to Broadway; down Broadway, up Park-row, Chatham-street, the Bowery, and Fourth-avenue to the Hippodrome. No such imposing street display has ever been made before by any traveling combination in this City. There were 400 men, 250 horses, 50 dens of wild beasts, four grand chariots, three bands of music, and 1,000 flags and banners in line, besides five elephants and two open dens of tigers and hyenas, in each of which sat a man clad as a "living king." Twenty calcium lights and a profusion of Bengal fires served to illuminate the spectacle. All the chariots and wagons were new and resplendent with crimson and gold. A feature of the display consisted of 60 knights in crimson and white costumes, with plumed hats, and 50 horsemen clothed in coats of mail. On the wagons were clowns and living caricatures of men and women, and flights of rockets from pyrotechnic platforms helped to illuminate the streets as the procession moved along. The show will open at Gilmore's Garden to-morrow night.

DISTURBANCE AT BATES COLLEGE.

LEWISTON, Me., March 23.—A slight row occurred last evening between some members of the Freshman and Sophomore classes of Bates College, on account of one of the former carrying a cane. The police arrested several students, but the affair was afterward amicably arranged. The Faculty of this college suspended the students engaged in the affray.

FOUR PHYSICIANS

Of world-wide reputation constituted the medical jury at the Centennial who decided that the manufacturers of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER were entitled to the only award of merit given for porous plasters. For lame and weak back and rheumatism the above article is the best remedy ever invented or known. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Donau, from Bremen.—Justus Boker, Roland R. Dennis, Gust Frank, Mrs. M. Frank, Hugo Hammel, F. E. Triacca, Dr. V. F. Alexander, Joseph Dickmann, Charles Rotering, W. Albers, Mrs. Marie Albers and child, Mrs. C. Rehrenburg, Charles H. Rehrenburg, Diedr Alb Homfeld, Mrs. Meta Homfeld, William Debbe, Miss Bertha Hoffmann, L. Gumpenberg, Mrs. C. Day, H. Lorenz, L. Gilbert, Frank Warthorst, Gust. Esch.

In steam-ship Denmark, from London.—Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Bernstein, Miss Isabel Stanton, Thomas Morrison, A. Arbuthnot.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Macon, for Savannah.—H. Yonge, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Walsh, H. S. Kirkland, Mrs. G. A. Hearn, Jr., Miss Hearn, Miss Alice Hearn, Arthur H. Hearn, Miss Clara Styles, Miss Ella Styles, William Ferris, F. W. Styles, W. S. Johnston, J. T. Melnall, M. Boifeuilier, (2,) Miss Carrie M. Ferris, Mrs. W. C. Waring, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Billings, George H. Cotton, B. E. Prince, Emil A. Schwarz, J. T. Budd, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Santvoord, Misses C. and Annie Van Santvoord, F. Case, M. Van Buren, Mme. Desboaillion, M. Johnson, C. Hildreth, C. A. Dean, T. D. Fish, P. P. Hayden.

In steam-ship Rio Grande, for Galveston.—Col. F. L. Gunther, Miss E. M. Gunther, Mrs. H. H. Haynes and two children, H. C. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Hitchcock, C. C. Allen, W. L. Willard, F. W. Ruff, Michael Hester, J. A. Porter, Master Willie Dickenson, Mr. Orobio, Manuel Peres, Otto Witting, John Capron, R. Olmstead, Jr.

In steam-ship, City of San Antonio, for Fernandina.—Mrs. Inman, Gulsten Furtes, A. C. Fowler, H. B. Hutchinson, Ralph Monell, Jacob H. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Storch, John Scheid, Andrew Aken, Conrad Hoehl, Frederick Brickett, Mrs. Warren E. Miller.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sunrises.....5:57 | Sun sets.....6:16 | Moon rises.12:34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.		
	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook.	12:00	
Gov. Island.	12:49	
Hell Gate.		1:11

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

March 23.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped 1-10 second fast.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Gordon Castle, (Br.,) Kidd, London, Henderson Bros.; Anthracite, Grumley, Philadelphia, James Hand; Weser, (Ger.,) Barre, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; City of Merida, Reynolds, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Copernicus, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion steam-ship Co.; Algiers, Hawthorn, New-Orleans, Bogert & Morgan; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Rio Grande, Boiver, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; City of Macon, Nickerson, Savannah, George Yonge; E. G. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. L. Bowne & Co.; Daniel Steinman, (Belg.,) Lechere, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.

Ships Cavalier, (Br.,) Carney, Liverpool, Spencer & Woodward; Cleopatra, (Austr.,) Calanzich, Liverpool, Slocovich & Co.; Imperial, Crosby, San Francisco, Simonson & Howes; Honiden, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Anjier, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Eliza McNeil, Morton, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Addie McAdam, Merriman, Antwerp, Brett, Son & Co.; Unanima, (Br.,) Whitehouse, Dunkirk, James W. Elwell & Co.; Angela Accanas, (Ital.,) Bellando, Bristol, Slocovich & Co.; Bandesnar, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Philadelphia, Funch, Edye & Co.; William Cobb, Brady, Brunswick, Ga., Warren Bay; Carrie Heckle, Woodbury, Matanzas, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Hertha, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Amilia, (Ger.,) Berding, Aberdeen, Dill & Redman; Carolina, (Austr.,) Gerbaz, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Heermes, (Norw.,) Paulsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Agata, (Ital.,) Gargullo, Smyon, Turkey; San Raffaele, Cacace, St. George, Bermuda, Lauro, Storey & Scarpati; Italia, (Ital.,) Ruggiero, Naples, Lauro, Storey & Scarpati; Charles A. Hoard, (Br.,) Wallace, St. John, N. B., Lanman & Kemp.

Schrs. Sea Bird, Cook, New-Haven, Cartwright & Doyle; Nellie Potter, Howard, Washington, N. C., W. R. Hinman; Helen, Perry, Georgetown, D. C., William H. Van Brunt; Mary Tice, Wallace, Hartford, George C. Blair & Son; J. J. D. Pharo, Soper, Savannah, James A. Van Brunt; Virginia Rulon, Rulon, Maranham, Burdsit & Pond; Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Chester, Penn., H. W. Jackson; L. A. Lamoureux, Pezrick, Camden, N. J., James A. Van Brunt; Amelia G. Ireland, Townsend, Fernandina, Warren Ray; Charlotte Jameson, Jameson, Ponce, R. G. Rundle & Co.; Ada F. Whitney, Masters, Bridgetown, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Harry C. Shephard, Steelman, Vera Cruz, John A. Janssen; B. J. Hazard, Brewster, Georgetown and Bull Creek, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; J. J. Little, Gandy, Philadelphia, A. Dayton & Co.; W. H. Eard, Foss, Jeremie, Hayti, R. Murray, Jr.; Robert B. Smith, Sprague, Providence, Haviland & Pressy.

Sloop Ida E. Vail, Hartford, Cartwright & Doyle.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Berlin, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool March 14, via Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Harrisburg, Worth, Philadelphia, with coal to Central Railroad Company.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

United States steam frigate Wyoming, ——, Washington, D. C., to take goods to the Paris Exposition.

Bark Fiorella, Craig, Havre 40 da., in ballast to James Henry.

Bark Revello, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Reynolds, Bremen Jan. 16, in ballast to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Agantyr, (Norw.,) Ulmer, Rotterdam 44 da., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Primavera, (Ital.,) Cacace, Trieste 73 da., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Anstra, (Ital.,) Sieni, Trieste 116 da., in ballast to John C. Seager.

Bark Luzor, (of St. John, N. B.,) De Long, Dublin Jan. 31, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Arcadia, (of St. John, N. B.,) Andersod, Havre Feb. 12, in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Ocean Pearl, (of Portland,) Healy, Cardenas 9 da., with sugar to order—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Bark Gushen, (Fr.,) Buzon, Havre 51 da., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Giuseppe Capuro, (Ital.,) Capuro, Glasgow 69 da., in ballast to John C. Seager.

Bark Vavadis, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Gloucester 51 da., in ballast to order.

Bark Juno F. Rottman, Bay, Matanzas 12 da., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to John Zittlesen.

Bark Girolmina, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Castellamore 52 da., with fruit to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Vesuvius, (of Richmond, Me.,) Hall, Antwerp 63 da., in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Sleipner, (Norw.,) Marcasein, Ipswich Jan. 31, in ballast to master. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Brig Susie J. Strout, Fickett, Pensacola 20 da., with lumber to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Helen M. Rowley, (of Port Jefferson, Rowley, St. Thomas 24 da., in ballast to A. Abbott.

Brig Nellie Ware, Ashbury, Matanzas 12 da., with sugar to order—vessel to J. O. Ward & Co.

Brig Tuia, Morgan, Belize 21 da., with mdse. to Wm. Jex & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, fresh; W.; hazy; at City Island, fresh, S.W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Weser, for Bremen; Nederland and D. Stolzman, for Antwerp; Britannic and England, for Liverpool; Rhiopolis, for Glasgow; Schalenwig, for Southampton; City of Merida, for Havana; Rio Grande, for Galveston; Algiers and New-Orleans, for New-Orleans; City of Macon, for Savannah; City of Atlanta, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C; Old Dominion, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C; ships Malta, for London; Cavalier, for Liverpool; barks Alaska and Atlanta, for Marseilles; Stadt, for Hamburg; A. O. Vinare, for Rotterdam; Desesti Dubrovacki, for Havre; Europa, for London; Guna, for Cork; Emma Frances, for Buenos Ayres; brigs H. C. Sibley, for Java; Ida, for Liverpool, N. S.; schrs. Mary E. Webber, for Saracoa; J. A. Sheppard and J. J. Ward, for ——.

Also, via Long Island Sound. Steam-ship Neptune, for Boston; schrs. John W. Bray, for Gloucester; Trade Wind, Oregon, and W. Barnes, for Boston; R. S. Dean, for Taunton; L. S. Loveridge and J. C. Cottingham, for Fall River.

RETURNED.

Steam-ship Olaf, (Dan.,) Andreasen, hence 22d for Havre, having deranged some of her machinery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Williams, from London, which arr. 22d and anchored on the Bar, came up on the 23d.

The same vessel reports March 12, 1,300 miles from New-York, lost rudder during a heavy N.W. gale; March 11, lat. 45 31, lon. 42 32, passed a German steam-ship, bound W., showing signal letters Q C G K.; 14th, lat. 43 08, lon. 47 41, passed steam-ship Somerset, hence for Bristol; 17th, lat. 41 24, lon. 54 50, passed an American steam-ship bound E.; 21st, 300 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a Cunard, an Anchor, and an Inman steam-ship bound E.

Bark Brunswick, Hutchinson, from Ipswich, which arr. 19th and anchored at Sandy Hook, was towed to the City this forenoon.

The steam-tug Scandinavian, in attempting to back alongside the bark Pmilia T., (Austr.,) after towing her to sea, got foul under the bows and was capsized and sunk; the Captain and crew were taken off by the tug-boat Edgar Faxte and brought back to the City; the bark proceeded on her voyage.

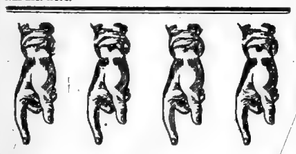
BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 23.—Sid 18th inst., Carolus, from Cadiz; 21st inst., Dagmal, Elizabeth, Capt. Von Hagen, latter for San Francisco; Harriet Hickman, Kong Carl, Capt. Henrickren; Duisberg, Credo; 22d inst., Onni, Capt. Dahlberg, Gemilo, Sir Charles Napier, Bessie, latter for New-York; 23d inst., Chiprewa, for Philadelphia, Gunhilda, for Hampton Roads; Lancaster, for New-York; Drowning Sophie, Berthe Richy.

Arr. 19th inst., Harzburg, off Seaford; Martin Luther; 22d inst., Priscilla, Capt. Bischoff; Sir Robert Peel, Revolute, Capt. Cunningas; Vasa; 23d inst., Constantine, Cuba, Atlantic, Capt. Wyman.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—The British steam-ships Ithuriel, Capt. Quinn, from New-Orleans Feb. 23, and Cordova, Capt. Lacy, from New-Orleans Feb. 28, have arrived here.

BREMEN, March 23.—The British steam-ship Joseph Ferens, Capt. Cartwright, from Philadelphia March 7, has arr. here.



61 CENTS.

LADY-READERS OF the "TIMES," WE BEGIN THIS ADVERTISEMENT BY FRANKLY ANNOUNCING OUR INTENTION TO SET YOU ALL CRAZY DURING THE COMING WEEK.

YOU HAVE OUR GUARANTEE, HOWEVER, THAT THE INSANITY WILL BE SHORT-LIVED, AND THAT YOU WILL FIND IT EXCEEDINGLY PROFITABLE WHILE IT LASTS.

TO-MORROW, MONDAY, AND THE BALANCE OF THE WEEK, WE OFFER A GREAT COMBINATION SALE OF OVER THREE THOUSAND DOZEN OF LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, INFANTS' DRESSES, AND LADIES' CORSETS, INCLUDING CHEMISES ELABORATELY TRIMMED WITH TUCKING, EMBROIDERIES, PUFFING, AND TORCHON LACE, NIGHT-DRESSES FINELY TUCKED AND TRIMMED, FINE TOILET SACQUES, SKIRTS OF THE FINEST MUSLIN, TRIMMED WITH RICH TUCKING, CAMBRIC RUFFLES, LACE AND EMBROIDERY, DRAWERS IN BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS AND RICHEST TRIMMINGS, PRETTY INFANTS' DRESSES TRIMMED WITH TUCKS, BOX PLAITS LINED WITH WHITE AND COLORED EMBROIDERY.

THOMPSON'S GENUINE GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS, AND OTHER DESIRABLE STYLES, CHOICE OF THE ENTIRE LOT FOR

61 CENTS.

WE NEED SAY NOTHING ABOUT THE CHARACTER OF OUR LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

OUR REPUTATION FOR FINE MATERIALS AND FINE WORKMANSHIP IS SUFFICIENTLY ESTABLISHED.

NOR NEED WE GIVE ANY ASSURANCE THAT THESE GOODS ARE REALLY, GENUINELY CHEAP.

LADIES MUST HAVE LEARNED OUR RULE, NEVER TO ADVERTISE ANYTHING AS A BARGAIN WHICH WILL NOT FAR SURPASS THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE EXPECTATIONS OF THE CUSTOMER.

THIS SALE CANNOT, AND WILL NOT, CONTINUE AFTER THIS WEEK. LET NO LADY, THEREFORE, WHO READS THIS, FAIL TO PAY AN IMMEDIATE VISIT OF EXAMINATION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

LADIES WHO ARE IN SEARCH OF THE VERY FINIST UNDERCLOTHING CAN FIND THE RICHEST AND LOVELIEST NOVELTIES AT OUR COUNTER.

THE FINEST AND THE CHEAPEST AWAITS ALL WHO PURCHASE THEIR UNDERCLOTHING AT

EHRICHS',

287, 289, 291, 293, 295

EIGHTH-AVENUE,

BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

DINNER SETS

For the Country.

DECORATED ENGLISH DINNER SETS,

144 PIECES, $25.

DECORATED TOILET SETS,

11 PIECES, $5.

GILMAN COLLAMORE & CO

No. 731 Broadway, New-York.

ONE DOOR ABOVE WAVERLEY-PLACE.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The oldest and most reliable brand, full weight, uniform, and wholesome. It goes further, and makes better rolls, biscuit, corn bread, muffins, cakes, &c., than any other preparation. Analyzed and indorsed by the Board of Health of New-York.

Sold by Grocers in Tins Only

REFRIGERATORS.—CHEST, UPRIGHTS, Reserve, cheapest and best. Refrigerators repaired. LESLEY. No. 379 6th-av., corner 23d-st.

OPENING!

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND, CHRYSTIE, AND FORSYTH STS.,

WILL ON

Wednesday and Thursday,

March 27 and 28,

Formally Inaugurate the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8278. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MARCH 1878

WASHINGTON.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

MINISTER FOSTER TO RETURN TO THE MEXICAN CAPITAL—THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR RECOGNIZING PRESIDENT DIAZ—CAUSES OF THE DELAY—AWAITING MR. SCHLEICHER'S REPORT ON BORDER AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Minister Foster left Washington to-night to return to Mexico. He will remain for a day or two in Indiana, and will then go to New-Orleans and sail from there a week from to-day. He will arrive at Mexico some time during the last of next month. Mr. Foster, during his stay in this country, has spent only a sufficient amount of his time in Washington to attend to the official business which brought him home. He has informed and advised the Government of the Mexican situation, and has given the most valuable information to the House Committee, though his statement does not, for obvious reasons, go into the *Record*. He returns to his post, having the full confidence and support of the Government. It has fallen to his lot to be connected with the most serious foreign complications of the Government during the present Administration, and it is conceded that he has discharged his part of the duties with ability and dignity. The delay in recognizing Diaz, it is pretty well known, has been for some weeks caused by the slowness of Mr. Schleicher's committee in making its report. There has been little or no division in opinion for two months on the question of recognition, but the manner in which the President's annual Message referred the border troubles to Congress seemed to require that the report of the House committee should be awaited. Mr. Schleicher expected to have his report ready two weeks ago, and states that he will present it this week. The report will probably be rather short, at least not so long as has been supposed; but it will be accompanied by a historical sketch, a classified collection of papers and correspondence on the border troubles and on the Zona Libra, and also by a map, and, perhaps, by some other matters. Whether the report will recommend recognition in terms is uncertain, and has yet to be determined by a vote of the full Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is not understood that Mr. Schleicher is himself in favor of immediate recognition, and very likely he will defend the State Department if attacked because of the delay. Concerning recognition, it is now, as for some time past, only a question of time and manner. What instructions Minister Foster may have received is not disclosed, but it is believed that recognition of the Diaz Government will certainly not be much later than the time of his arrival in Mexico. The committee's report will have been made by that time, and the last obstacle removed. It is very likely that after recognition it will be deemed proper to disclose things heretofore held secret, which will explain the course and purpose of the negotiations.

THE LATEST IRRUPTION OF VANDALS.

THE HORDE THAT FLOCKED TO WASHINGTON SEEKING OFFICE FROM THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE—FATE OF FITZHUGH AND POLK EXPLAINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Sunday *Capital*, a Democratic paper, is not pleased with the civil service methods of the Democracy, and expresses itself in the following strong language: "The distribution of patronage by the Democratic House has been simply shameful. There is not a thoughtful man in the country cognizant of the fact who does not shudder at the thought of such men having control of the civil service of the General Government. When the Democratic Congress first met, the army of applicants suggested the emptying of all the poor houses and penitentiaries of the country. There never had been seen in Washington before such a crowd of disreputable looking men, and each member of the House had a little company at his back, and every Senator had a brigade. They put up at hotels, passed from that to cheap boarding-houses, and wound up in alleys, station-houses, and cellars. From these the officers of the House had to make their selection. How they succeeded, Fitzhugh and Polk can answer." Of Polk's case it says: "This unhappy old gentleman fell a victim to the fierce greed of the members who elected him Doorkeeper. They crowded in on him people who stole; people who slept in members' chairs and snored so loud they disturbed the proceedings; fellows who were willing to take other men's pay for work they did not do, and poor devils who were willing to do the work for half the pay. He had more pages and door bangers palmed off on him than his payroll could carry, and each member promised him to make it all right in the coming appropriation. The poor old gentleman labored and perspired prayerfully at times, but mostly with much profanity, and all the while paying money out of his own pocket to cover deficits and continue the harmony."

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS AND FUNDING SCHEME AND THE PROSPECT FOR ITS PASSAGE—MODIFICATION OF THE PENSION LAWS—THE BANNING ARMY BILL LIKELY TO FAIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The fact that three prominent committees of the House have reported bills to establish postal savings banks may be regarded as an indication that some measure of this kind will be passed by the House during the present session. The bill reported last week by the Committee on Post Offices is intended as a substitute for the bills reported by the Committees on Ways and Means and Banking and Currency, and embraces the main features of the bills reported by those two committees. The bill of the Committee on Post Offices retains the refunding provisions of the bill of the Committee on Ways and Means, and provides a comprehensive system of savings deposits, using the machinery of the Post Office Department. For purposes of refunding under this bill depositors may deposit from 25 cents to $300, upon which interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. Certificates of deposit are made exchangeable for 4 per cent. bonds, and it is claimed this bill will accomplish all that is possible under the provisions of the bills reported by the Committees on Ways and Means and Banking and Currency, with much less expense.

The House Committee on Pensions have agreed to report a bill allowing soldiers $72 per month for the loss of both eyes, both hands, or both feet, and for the loss of either one of those members, $24 per month.

The Banning bill for the reorganization of the Army makes slow progress in committee, and may perhaps never be seriously brought before the House. A tremendous effort has been made in behalf of the bill to work up a Democratic party support, particularly in the House. Of course, in a bill of such extended personal interest, there has been a great deal of canvassing of the House, and the result is said to show that at least 20 Democratic members will vote against the bill. This report comes from those who oppose the bill, and may be exaggerated; but there seems to be no doubt of the general fact that it will not secure unanimous Democratic support, and that it will fail on that account. It could only succeed by securing such a certain and persistent majority in the House as to force it upon the Senate in order to carry the appropriations.

THE KEMPER COUNTY BUTCHERS.

AN EFFORT TO SECURE EXECUTIVE INTERPOSITION IN MISSISSIPPI IN BEHALF OF THE INDICTED MURDERERS OF JUDGE CHISOLM, HIS DAUGHTER, AND OTHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Private and trustworthy information received here demonstrates that a strong effort is being made to induce the Governor of Mississippi to interpose Executive clemency in behalf of those who have been indicted for the slaughter of Judge Chisolm and the other Republican victims of mob violence who were so mercilessly butchered a year ago in Kemper County. Sixteen of the Grand Jurors who presented the indictments have already signed a petition for the pardon of the murderers, only two of the number being found who refused to stultify themselves by such action. "Hon." Sandford and Henry Pickett, both strong Democrats, are the men who decline to assist in undoing the good work performed under the solemn obligation of an oath. It cannot be ascertained upon what ground the Governor of Mississippi will recommend the pardon of the chivalric gentlemen engaged in the De Kalb slaughter. It is probable, however, that the universal reconciliation and conciliation policy will be the excuse for the clemency of the Executive.

THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

MR. T. W. POWERS SPOKEN OF AS THE SUCCESSOR OF MR. JOHN ALLISON—A PROPER SELECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The name of T. W. Powers, at present Chief of the Division of Warrants and Appropriations, is mentioned to succeed John Allison as Register of the Treasury. Mr Powers was for several years Chief Clerk of the Register's office, and was promoted to his present position by Secretary Bristow, solely because of his merits. The Warrants and Appropriations Division is one of the most important divisions of the Treasury Department, and is charged with the classification of all appropriations made by Congress, and the signing of all warrants issued for payment. In its way it is of equal importance with the office of Register, and ranks next to it. Mr. Powers possesses all the technical knowledge, experience, and integrity necessary to an intelligent and conscientious discharge of the duties of the office of Register of the Treasury, and, if there is any meaning in civil service reform, should be promoted to the place.

THE TIMBER PROSECUTIONS.

SECRETARY SCHURZ ON THE ACTION OF THE SENATE—THE GOVERNMENT RENDERED UNABLE TO ENFORCE THE LAW BY THE REDUCTION OF THE APPROPRIATION.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Secretary Schurz said during an interview regarding the recent action of the Senate on the matter of timber depredation: "The appropriation for the discovery and prosecution of timber depredators, reduced to $5,000, as it has been by the Senate, under the present circumstances will not be sufficient to prepare necessary testimony for trial of the many cases now impending in the different States. There are many suits still pending in Mississippi, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Louisiana, and 17 indictments in Florida, and 15 in California. In many instances it will be necessary, in order to complete the testimony, to employ surveying parties to retrace the lines where depredations have been committed, so as to enable the Government to show authoritatively the particular sub-division of public land upon which the timber has been cut, and this costs money. As the preparation of this testimony is the most imperative thing to be done at present, we shall have to apply the money appropriated to that purpose, and we shall be obliged to abandon the investigation of depredations and their prosecution in all other localities. This is rather understating than overstating the case. I have considered it, and do now consider it my duty, as an officer of the Government, to execute the laws. By making an appropriation at all for the prosecution of timber depredations Congress recognized the principle that the laws in that respect should be executed. But if Congress makes that appropriation so small as to restrict me to a very limited sphere of action, such an act will be considered as virtually a proclamation to timber depredators in all the length and breadth of the country now to go in and make themselves comfortable, as they are assured that the Government will no longer have the means to interfere with them. The amendment to the bill prohibiting the use of the money appropriated for the seizure of any timber cut upon the public lands of the Territories which is not for exportation from the territory of the United States where the timber grew, will, in my opinion, have this effect. In the Territories of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Dakota the indiscriminate destruction of the forests will go on, as heretofore, without any interference or regulation upon the part of the Government unless further legislation be had; and I am confident that the time is not far distant when the people, especially of the mountainous regions, will look with great regret at their mountains stripped of their forest growth, which, when once destroyed, will never reproduce itself, and remember the effort made to save it from destruction, and the disastrous consequences which inevitably must follow, which effort has now been defeated.

"There is one Territory from which an extensive importation of timber taken from the public lands, especially ship-building timber, has been going on. That is the Territory of Washington. Even if this small appropriation now made for examination had been sufficient, it would be impossible to use it with any considerable effect to stop the exportation. The department would not be able to use the money for the purpose unless the intention to export in addition be conclusively shown. The difficulty of showing that intention is apparent if we are prohibited from using this appropriation in making seizures of timber cut upon the public lands on the spot where it is cut, or the logs in booms or in the timber-yards of dealers and speculators, and are restricted to seizures made where the intent to export is clear—that is to say, at the shipping-places. It is evident that, in a country with so many inlets and little harbors as Washington Territory, we can succeed only in very rare instances. Even with a larger appropriation, it would be impossible for us, under such restrictions, to prevent the bulk of that illegitimate trade from going on as before, and the stealing of public timber will, therefore, in all probability, be carried on upon a greater scale than before with this encouragement.

"It is noteworthy that the law prohibiting the taking of timber from the public lands is not repealed by this act. What the act really does is to render the Government unable to execute the law. By notice and validity of which has never been questioned until the present time. In my recent report to Congress, in relation to efforts made to suppress depredations upon the public lands in Montana, I stated that the United States went into court as any suitor to recover property wrongfully converted. The right to do so has been questioned, and in order to show that the statement then made is warranted by the authorities we have followed, I refer to the case of the United States against Cotton, in 11 Howard, page 229, where the Supreme Court of the United States says: 'Although as a sovereign the United States may not be sued, yet as a corporation or body politic they may bring suits to enforce their contracts and protect their property in the State courts or in their own tribunals administering the same laws. As an owner in almost every State in the Union, they have the same right to have it protected by the local laws that other persons have.' The manner of proceeding in the enforcement of this is clearly pointed out in sections Nos. 914 and 915 of the Revised Statutes. There can, therefore, be no question as to the legal authority under which the Government has acted in executing existing laws; and if henceforth the laws are not enforced for want of means, it will not be my fault. I am glad to see that the press of the country appreciate this question, and that it is, almost unanimously, on the side of the law."

Hon. Martin Maginnis, Delegate from Montana, has received the following dispatch from Helena, in that Territory, dated March 23:

United States Marshal Wheeler reports $5,000 cash collected from seized wood and lumber in Montana, mostly from wood in the hands of laborers who live by cutting and hauling wood to market. The tax has advanced lumber. Only consumers have suffered; not sawmill men, as erroneously stated by the Nowlan letter to the Secretary of the Interior. Timber has been used only for domestic purposes; not for speculation. The low price of wood now is attributable entirely to the remarkably mild Winter, which has been like Autumn weather since October.

H. M. PARCHEN,
President Helena Board of Trade.

THE STEPHENS COINAGE BILL.

MR. SPRINGER, OF ILLINOIS, WILLING TO SUPPORT IT INSTEAD OF HIS OWN—DR. LINDERMAN'S VIEWS—THE DEARER METAL SURE TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The bill which Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, last Friday reported from the House Committee on Coinage, to allow the holders of silver bullion to have it coined into standard dollars on payment of the cost of coinage; to authorize the issue of certificates on the deposit of silver bullion or coin, and to continue the coinage of trade dollars at the rate of 9,000,000 a year, will probably be the subject of legislative action on Monday, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, who failed last Monday in a like motion to pass a bill for the same general purpose, has examined the bill reported by Mr. Stephens, and it will have his support and that of those who voted for his bill. It is of interest, in this connection, to reproduce from the official report the views of Dr. Linderman, the Director of the Mint, before the committee on the 16th inst.:

Mr. Ryan—Does the free coinage system, so far as gold is concerned, prevail in foreign countries?

Dr. Linderman—Gold coinage is free in Great Britain. In France there is a small charge (which is called brassage) of about one-fifth of 1 per cent. on gold. In Germany they have got it so mixed up that it is difficult to tell. I think that there is a small coinage charge there. In the Scandinavian States I think the coinage is free. The real point of the case is this: Where gold or silver is a standard money, (a single standard, alone, by itself,) it would seem to be perfectly fair that the Government should coin it free of charge to the holder of the bullion, because it is to be a measure of value among the people and a circulating medium. Otherwise, the man who has a piece of bullion value turns over the coin next day to A, B, and C, and gets no consideration whatever for the coinage charge. I have always argued that the coinage of the standard money of a country is free, and for this because it is for the benefit of the whole people. But Congress has attempted to establish here a double standard, and the restriction placed upon the free coinage of silver is only that of 6 o'clock the second sitting of the Coroner's jury adjourned, and the men were left under a strong guard. John Wallace's request to see his wife were denied. He was told to make his peace with God, as he must die. George Wallace, the husband of the dead woman, prayed constantly, and declared his entire innocence of the crime with which he was charged by his brother.

On Friday evening John Wallace made a confession. He admitted that he murdered all three of the persons found dead. He had gone to his brother's house and told Mary Wallace that he was sick, and was that lady was sick. He asked for a hammer, and Mrs. Wallace gave him one. The two started out, and, having gone a short distance, while Mrs. Wallace was looking for John, he struck her twice on the head with the hammer. She fell dead against the fence. The child dropped from her arms, and Wallace seized it, dashed its brains out against the fence, and threw its body over that of its mother. Returning to the house he had just left, he asked Mary Church to get him something to eat. When she turned to go out he struck her with the hammer, repeated the blows until she was dead, then went home and slept until morning, when he gave the alarm in order to divert attention from himself. He also declared that a young man named Henry Villars had promised to assist him in the crime, but that he had not come as he promised. His reason for the horrible crime was that his brother and his brother's wife had talked about him and his wife, and he had made up his mind to kill the woman. Miss Church he had killed because he was afraid she would tell what he had done. In his confession he declared that his brother and Villars had at one time quarreled, and that George Wallace had offered $30 if some one would kill Villars.

The confession of John Wallace brought the work of the Coroner's jury to a close, for they straightway rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts related by him. Villars was arrested, and the charge against him was investigated, resulting in his discharge. On Saturday at 10 o'clock the victims were buried, and the excitement about the affair increased. The mob seemed to lack a leader, but it was full of the bitterest indignation, and cared naught for John Wallace's groans and prayers. The crowd about the house within the men were locked up increased until there were more than 1,000 rough fellows, who demanded that Wallace should be delivered up for punishment. This morning at 1:25 o'clock 25 men, masked and armed, entered the house where the two prisoners were confined. As they crept up the stairs they blew out the lights and knocked down the guard, having reached the room in which John Wallace was locked up, the door was forced open. At the door gave way Wallace started up from a seat, and, standing behind one of the guards, cowered and trembled, crying, "Oh, my God! save me!" His plea did not avail, however. The leader of the mob, who came provided with all the materials they proposed to use, tied a rope about Wallace's neck, and the 25 men then seized it. Down the stairs they led their victim, kicking and cuffing the guards as they went. The murderer was led into the street and then along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad a distance of a mile and a half. On the way out, in conversation with one of the men who had charge of him, Wallace said that Henry Villars was the one who broached the subject of murdering the Wallace family. He said he was willing to be hanged like a man, but he wanted Villars to be dealt with in the same manner.

The party stopped at an apple-tree just off the railroad track, and without much ceremony the life of the wretch who had admitted his guilt was soon taken. One end of the rope attached to his neck was thrown over a limb about 20 feet from the ground. Wallace pleaded pitifully, but his voice was disregarded. The leader gave a signal. The 25 men hoisted Wallace up, and in the instant he was dangling in the air with his toes three feet from the ground. He was soon dead. A Coroner's jury was immediately summoned, the body was cut down, and having hastily viewed it a verdict was rendered of death by hanging at the hands of persons unknown. An examination showed that the man's neck had been broken, and that his death was instantaneous. After the body was cut down for delivery to the family, a letter, addressed to his wife, Mrs. Mary E. Wallace, was found in his pocket. Its contents were as follows:

"*From a husband to his wife:*

"DEAR WIFE: I sent myself to write you a line or two, to let you know that I can't see you any more, unless you can come and see me. I am a prisoner now at Burton, but expect to be hung for murdering those I confessed to be the murders of. Dear Mary, I can't tell the reason I did it, only through the hatred that I had against George for the way he talked about you when we were staying at his house, and what they said about you after we went back to your father's. That is what Mary Thomas said that they said about you. I am sorry to say that I was persuaded by Henry Villars, more or less, and was drinking some. I was committed to jail for further examination. Dear wife, I would like to see you, but can't see you unless you get well and come to see me. Darling, if you can, come and see me. Come. Write me a line or two and send to me right away. If I live to get to jail I will write you and tell you all I have to say. Write soon. From your."

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BURGLARS FRUSTRATED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24.—About 7 o'clock this evening Joshua Gray, a dealer in watches, jewelry, and silverware on Westminster-street, went to his store and found his safe broken open and robbed. He gave the alarm, and investigation proved that the work was done by professionals, who had pushed up the plunder, which is valued at several thousand dollars, and deposited it in a private alley in the rear of and belonging to the store, where it was all found, with a new set of burglars' implements and a large lot of silver spoons, which were probably stolen from some private house. The theory of the detectives is that the burglars were watching for a chance to remove the plunder in time to take the night train for New-York, but were alarmed when Mr. Gray opened his store and discovered the robbery.

WEST VIRGINIA LYNCH LAW

A MURDERER HANGED WITHOUT TRIAL.

JOHN WALLACE SWUNG FROM AN APPLE-TREE FOR KILLING THREE PERSONS—THE STORY OF HIS CRIME—AN INEFFECTUAL APPEAL FOR MERCY—HIS LAST WORDS TO HIS WIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., March 24.—On Wednesday morning, 19th inst., the bodies of two women and a little child, 4 months old, were found in the neighborhood of this city at Long Drain Run, with their skulls crushed and their features horribly mutilated as if they had been pounded by a heavy blunt instrument. Two of the bodies were those of Mrs. George Wallace, the wife of George Wallace, alias Baker, and her baby. The woman lay in a field, a mile away from her home, and her child, with its brains dashed out, was lying across its mother's lap. At the Baker house, a cabin in a wood on the hillside, was found the dead body of Mary Church, 14 years of age. Her forehead was badly gashed, and she had evidently been struck with a bludgeon or other heavy weapon. An examination of the premises showed that Mrs. Wallace must have left her house in company with a man; that in some way she became alarmed and ran down a steep steep hill toward the house of her husband's brother, John Wallace. The footprints of the woman and the man were distinctly marked, showing the great strides she took in her efforts to escape. The man had worn boots with heavy nails, and every step he had taken was stamped plainly in the soil.

A jury was immediately impaneled, and an examination of the witnesses directed suspicion toward John Wallace, the brother of George Wallace, the husband of one of the victims. It was he who gave the first alarm of the murder. His boots corresponded exactly with the imprints in the soil, and blood was found upon his clothes. He had changed his shirt, but one of his was found, still wet with blood, and his efforts to prove an alibi failed utterly. A hammer was found near the spot where the murder was committed, and it was covered with blood. He did not return to his home until early on the morning of the 20th, when he took off his boots and greased them, an unusual proceeding. John Wallace and George Wallace were both arrested, the latter on complaint of his father-in-law. In John's pockets a pair of knuckles were found, and the blood-stains were detected on his carelessly washed clothing. Each declared that the other had committed the crime, and an indignant mob, impatient of delay, and fearful that the Coroner's jury, cautious about Burton's house, in which the two men were confined, and demanded that they should be surrendered. In order that summary punishment might be dealt out to them. On Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock the second sitting of the Coroner's jury adjourned, and the men were left under a strong guard. John Wallace's request to see his wife were denied. He was told to make his peace with God, as he must die. George Wallace, the husband of the dead woman, prayed constantly, and declared his entire innocence of the crime with which he was charged by his brother.

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SHOCKING MURDER NEAR SYRACUSE.

AN AGED WOMAN STABBED IN THE BACK BY HER DAUGHTER—UNNATURAL CRUELTY OF THE DAUGHTER TOWARD HER MOTHER—EXCITEMENT IN THE COMMUNITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, March 24.—In the town of Cicero, eight miles from this city, on Saturday evening, a woman named Lora L. Edden murdered her mother, aged 80 years, by stabbing her in the back with a jack-knife. They had lived together several years, but did not agree. They lived on a small farm, worked by the two sons of the murdered woman. The daughter had beaten her mother on several occasions, and on Saturday afternoon, while eating dinner, she picked a quarrel with her mother and abused her. Finding that she could not break the old woman's spirit, she seized a jack-knife and stabbed her in the back, under the shoulder blade, inflicting a mortal wound. The old woman fled from the house, and staggered out to the roadside and sat down at the foot of a tree. She was found there by some neighbors passing by, who assisted her into the house. As the door they were met by the daughter. Mrs. Edden, who exclaimed in a passion: "What did the —— old —— go out there to make a show of herself for?" The mother was taken into the house and placed on a bed, where she soon died. The murder was not discovered until the body was laid out for burial, when the stab in the back was found. The knife, still covered with blood, was found in a drawer of a bureau.

The murderess is wholly composed, and regards herself as a heroine. She does not confess the crime, but says that her mother fell down and killed herself. She is 46 years old, and is separated from her husband. She has many times threatened to get rid of her mother, and has abused her on every possible occasion. After the mother died she shut the house, stripped the body of the blood-stained clothes, tore them into strips, and burned them in the fire. She confessed this.

To-day Sheriff Meldrum went to Cicero and arrested the daughter and brought her to the jail here. The two sons of the murdered woman were not at home when the murder was committed. There is intense excitement in Cicero, where the murder was committed. The murderess is a large, masculine woman, with coarse features and an obstinate disposition. Her whole appearance is ugly. The sons of the murdered woman state that their sister often quarreled with their mother, and the neighbors had heard her boast that she was going to get rid of her in one way or another. They had lived together for many years. The daughter is said to have maltreated the mother persistently. At times she had beaten her with a club. She told her brothers that unless her mother was got out of the way she would not keep house for them. No cause is ascribed by the brothers or the neighbors for her feeling toward her mother. The old woman was helpless and patient under all her abuse.

THE CAPTURED BOND ROBBERS.

CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF THEIR GUILT IN THE YOUNG ROBBERY—ABOUT $50,000 IN BONDS, THE PROCEEDS OF OTHER ROBBERIES, FOUND IN THEIR TIN BOX.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 24.—The recovery of the bonds, stocks, securities, and certificates stolen from Mr. James H. Young, of No. 49 Nassau-street, on the 2d of January last, is complete. Compared with the schedule of Mr. Young's losses, not an important paper is missing. The robbers have been either unable to get them off, or have not tried to place them on the market. The strong tin box found in the trunk of Rufus Minor, alias Andrews, last night, after a partial examination was deposited in one of the bank vaults of the city to await the arrival of Mr. Robert Pinkerton, of New-York. He reached the city to-day. To-night Mr. Pinkerton, accompanied by his counsel, Major Stringfellow, has been closeted with the Mayor counting over the contents of the tin box. The examination was conducted in the presence of Capt. Pegram, counsel for the prisoners. A full list of the property stolen from Mr. Young was before them, and as each package of bonds, stocks, &c., was taken up and examined the corresponding numbers on the schedule were checked, and the result was found to be a full and complete recovery of Mr. Young's property, believed to amount to some $250,000. In some instances the number of stocks overran the number given by Mr. Young.

Evidences of another heavy robbery was discovered in the tin box. In a large envelope were found registered United States bonds to the amount of $51,000, consisting of four 5-20 bonds of $10,000 each, issued to William R. Randall, and numbered 203, 205, 275, and 276; also one bond of $5,000, issued to William R. Randall, and two $1,000 bonds; also four bonds of $1,000 each, issued to Franklin Hatch. It is not known where or from whom these bonds were stolen. The four prisoners are kept in solitary confinement, and have but little communication. They were visited this evening by the detectives, and, it is reported, made partial confession of their crime, after being informed of the overwhelming proof against them. They will be brought before the Mayor to-morrow, and will be committed to await the requisition of the Governor of New-York.

THE GREENBACK COMMUNISTS.

WHY THEIR MEETINGS ARE HELD IN SECRET—THE POWER OF THE WORKING MEN—MORE MONEY DEMANDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 24.—In an interview to-day with Mr. Moran, one of the leaders of the Nationalists, some of the points being made by the Greenback Communists here in their secret lodges were brought out. He said, in reply to questions: "We have our meetings secret for the sake of protection. We fear that we could not get accommodated at banks if it was known that we belonged to this party. We oppose banks, bankers, and bank-notes, and want only greenbacks. The bankers knowing this, of course would never accommodate us. That is good reasoning, isn't it? Then there are many of the employers of members of our party who would not keep these laborers in their hire if they knew they were Nationalists. For these reasons we hold it is better to keep it all secret, and in this way we are doing very much more than we otherwise could. The party is much stronger than anybody but ourselves know. Some who will not vote with us this Spring will still vote with us when an important election comes. I tell you we are bound to do as they have done in France. What Frenchmen can do going Yes and will do. There the people gain their rights by constantly insisting upon them. People have seen what power the working men have here several times of late, and will again. The business of making a money only for bankers and the rich must fall through sooner or later. The price of bonds and money is constantly going up, and wages $1,200 a year pays; also $28 money and a gold watch. He was unable to give any account of himself. It is thought that his wounds are not fatal; but his toe will have to be amputated.

THE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE COMPLETE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—In the case of Hunter, accused of murdering Armstrong, Graham's statement has been further confirmed to-day. Mrs. Spellisy, the lady from whom the felt hat was purchased, was taken to Camden to-day and identified Hunter. The lady attendant in the store also identified Graham as being with Hunter at the time. The prosecution say they have now the chain of evidence complete.

A LAD SHOT BY HIS YOUNG BROTHER.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 24.—William J. Baker, aged 16, was accidentally shot by a younger brother in New-Britain yesterday, while returning from a hunt, and died to-day. The boys are sons of Samuel Baker, one of the proprietors of the New-Britain *Record*.

STARBING AFFRAY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24.—In a midnight affray last night Peter Donlan was stabbed in the abdomen by Edward McBride, who is in custody. The injuries may not prove fatal.

AGROUND ON THE NEW-ORLEANS BAR.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 24.—The steamship Aga Sofia, bound out for Liverpool, drawing 20 feet of water forward and 22 feet aft, is aground on the bar. She lies across the channel, heading eastward, about a quarter of a mile from the sea end of the jetties.

THE ONLY HOPE OF PEACE.

SPEEDY MEETING OF THE CONGRESS.

WHAT THE BRITISH POLICY MAY FORCE RUSSIA TO—OCCUPATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE EXPULSION OF THE SULTAN FROM EUROPE — THE RUSSO-TURKISH TREATY IN ST. PETERSBURG AND BERLIN.

LONDON, March 25.—The *Times'* correspondent at St. Petersburg learns from a good source, that no formal representation will probably be made for the present about the presence of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora, but the Russian troops will not embark now as was intended. Influential and moderate politicians remark that fear of England's policy will force Russia to occupy Constantinople and drive the Sultan from Europe.

The correspondent adds: "The only hope of peace is in the speedy assembling of the congress. That hope, however, throughout Russia is fast fading. The bellicose excitement is intense, even in St. Petersburg.

The *Agence Russe* says the statement that Russia has requested England to withdraw her fleet from the Sea of Marmora is premature.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* declares that the treaty of peace falls short of the aspirations of the people.

The *North German Gazette* of Berlin says the treaty does not affect German interests.

A Constantinople dispatch of March 22, by way of Syra, says: "The Czar has not absolutely declined to grant the concessions asked for by Reouf Pasha, but made his assent dependent upon a condition which is believed to be a Russo-Turkish alliance. It is asserted that Reouf and Osman Pashas favor such an alliance. There is, however, a strong pro-English party, which opposes it."

Reuter's telegram Company has received the following dispatch from Constantinople, dated to-day: "Reouf Pasha, Osmar Pasha, and Gen. Tgnatieff arrived here this evening. They will make a formal and ceremonious entry into the city to-morrow and have an interview with the Sultan. It is not yet known in what capacity Gen. Ignatieff returns to Constantinople.

Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador, has postponed his intended departure on furlough because of the critical aspect of affairs.

An Athens dispatch says it is reported that the women and children massacred by the Turks in the sacking of the Thessalian villages of Olympas, Respans, Caria, and Litochori number many thousands. Admiral Hornby, at the request of the British representative at Athens, has dispatched a vessel to ascertain the truth of these reports.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Volo says the Turks are blockading the insurgent villages of Mt. Pelion by land and sea. Greece threatens to send ships to rescue the starving inhabitants if the powers do not interpose. Greek interference would certainly cause war.

The *Times*, in its leading article, says: "Lord Derby continues to insist that the whole of the treaty shall be submitted to the plenipotentiaries, but to guard against laying too much stress on the formal point he has asked whether the communication of the document to the several Powers is equivalent to the submission of it to the congress. Russia is understood to have replied that it is not. Thus she declines the only condition on which our Government will send a plenipotentiary to Berlin."

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* says England must yield her wishes to Europe and cease obstructing the definite conclusion of peace, or the congress must meet without England, or Russia must act alone.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY AS ALLIES.

THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO—DEATH OF A RUSSIAN PRINCE—AUSTRIAN AND ENGLISH PROTECTION—QUESTIONS TO BE SOLVED AT THE APPROACHING CONGRESS—AN ABSURD QUOTATION FRO

the opinion prevails that it would be far more rational to watch over and administer the "sick man's" property until the proper moment shall arrive to step into his shoes.

Extraordinary and illogical, then, as may at first appear a treaty of alliance and amity between the two late enemies, nothing in reality would be more in conformity with their traditions and, perhaps, with their respective interests. Present circumstances, indeed, are particularly favorable to such a solution. The Porte is disgusted with her former friends, who left her in the lurch, notwithstanding their promises. She has lost all confidence in Austrian and English protection. She needs help from some quarter—never, indeed, more so than now—and it is quite natural that she should throw herself into the arms of the victor who does not desire her immediate death, but is ready, on the contrary, to assist her against any new aggression from other quarters. The fatalism of the Orientals predisposes them to accept what has happened as their Kismet—as the will of Allah, and as such must be endured. They have an immense respect for force, such as Russia has so terribly exhibited, and strange rumors are reaching Constantinople from different quarters. The idea of the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire is still vague perhaps, and seeks a decent pretext for realization, but it gains ground every day. England is urged to seize upon Egypt, Austria to occupy some province, Italy to take some Pashalik, and when once the division of spoils begins there is no knowing how many jackals will come to quarrel over the carcass of the dead lion. Like the sick fox of the fable who refused the hedgehog's proposal to kill the flies who were sucking his blood, on the ground that these were already glutted and would only be replaced by fresh and more hungry swarms, Turkey feels that Russia is pretty nearly satisfied for herself, and is not at all disposed to let in other pests who would devour in their turn the remains of the Ottoman Empire, which she wishes to reserve for herself until her digestion be completed. Austria, Greece, Roumania, and Servia might become an obstacle to Russian appetite at some future day, if they were to get a foothold in Turkey—or what was Turkey—and an alliance between protecting Russia and the protected Porte, if original and absurd, is not only probable but may be perfectly sincere, and to the ultimate advantage of both the parties to the contest. The choice of Gen. Ignatieff as a plenipotentiary in the recent negotiations at San Stefano indicates, indeed, that something of the kind has been under consideration. It was always his hobby, and during his former long residence in Constantinople, he was by no means unsuccessful in obtaining partisans to his policy among English statesmen. The present Minister of Foreign Affairs, Safvet Pasha, was always accused of undue tenderness for the Russians, and the appearance of a detachment of 50,000 Persian troops by Abdul-Aziz was the immediate pretext of the *Fetvah*, by which the Sheik-ul-Islam authorized the deposition of that unfortunate monarch, who feared, and, as events proved, justly, for his personal safety.

The present situation, which is infinitely more grave, very probably inspires Abdul-Hamid with similar apprehensions, and Ignatieff is just the man to develop them in order to be able to offer a preservative. Serious causes of uneasiness exist. There are many pretenders to the tottering throne of the Sultan. The defunct Constitution has left behind it elements of opposition; the effervescence of the old Mussulman party is extreme, and in these circumstances there is a field of intrigue particularly suitable to the peculiar talents of the Russian diplomatist. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was his inseparable companion at San Stefano; the Minister of War is to accompany him to St. Petersburg, and so important a personage would scarcely be detached from his duties at the Seraskierate if the object of his mission were merely a simple visit of courtesy to the Czar. Its real signification cannot be absolutely understood until all the clauses of the treaty shall be known. Even the near future is obscure; perhaps the germs of later complications may be grinded before they can see the light, but it is well to signal them in case they should be developed, and that Turkey, threatened by a complete dismemberment, should appear at the congress under the protectorate of Russia. Already there are strong symptoms that the Osmanli intend to assert their rights in other directions. They have addressed a note to the powers, and demanding that Greece shall be prevented from the fomentation of the insurrection in Epirus, Thessaly, and Crete, and declaring formally that if this remonstrance remains without effect an army will be sent into the revolted provinces and that Hobart Pasha's iron-clads will support the expedition. Graver still is the intelligence communicated by the *National Zeitung* that Turkey will not suffer Austrian troops to occupy her Bosnian and Herzegovinian provinces, and that Russia is disposed to support her new ally's armed resistance to their invasion. But all of this is a mere political comedy, and will wind up in a Turkish edition of the partition of Poland to be sanctioned by the coming congress. Although Count Andrassy has pompously declared that, in his eyes, the treaty of San Stefano is only a convention between soldiers, preludging in no way the conditions of the definite peace. But the Hungarian statesman must be either particularly naive and ingenuous, or particularly insincere in affecting to take this view of the situation, as the document whose value he attacks will have been formally ratified by the Czar and the Sultan before it is submitted to the inspection of the Berlin congress, and, if we are ignorant still of all its articles, we at least have been informed that the Russians have carefully stipulated the points on which the great powers may deliberate, as well as those on which they will admit no discussion, the consent of the two parties most nearly interested being all sufficient to establish their validity.

The proceedings of the European areopagus promise to be lively, if in nothing else, on the establishment of the nature of the question to be solved, and France has only given in her adhesion on the express condition that everything not having a direct relation to the results of the Eastern war shall be excluded from the programme. Prince Bismarck has consented to preside over the Congress, notwithstanding his failing health and his well-known repugnance to similar diplomatic gatherings, but the date of its convocation is still undetermined. England and the Hungarians are in favor of the 1st of April, fearing, as they do, that every day's delay may strengthen the Russian position. But Russia will hardly be ready by that time, as it is scarcely probable that she will present herself before her would-be judges until fully prepared for every eventuality. The alliance of the three Emperors still exists, and the count party in Austria is most unwilling to plunge into a war whose consequences none can foresee. But the tone of the German press points to an entire breaking up of Turkey, and to her division among the Christian nations of Europe, in order to oppose a dyke to the encroachments of Russia, whose ambition may at some future day become a serious danger to Germany. Clever as is this scheme for the re-establishment of the balance of power on the Continent, it is as unwelcome at St. Petersburg as it is at Constantinople, and the first rumor of its possibility produced an immediate reconciliation between the Porte and the Czar, who has generously set at liberty 120,000 Turkish prisoners, including Osman Pasha, to be at once reorganized for the defense of Russo-Turkish interests against all comers. On the other hand, England is not satisfied, and her opposition is likely to be violent, to judge at least from the tone of the newspapers. By referring to a recent number of the Whitehall *Review*, my readers can form an idea of the daily increasing war-fever and of the absurdities to which an ignorance of military matters, of the character of the Turks, and even of geography, will conduct otherwise intelligent literary men. The article in question is too long for quotation in extenso, but the patriotic writer has worked out a most ingenious military coup d'état, wherein Midhat Pasha—whose name stinks in the nostrils of the Sultan—is to leave England *incognito* for some Italian port, whence a dispatch boat is to convey him to Kadikeui, Scutari, or Prinkipo. Here, protected by the guns of the British fleet, his arrival is to be announced by trustworthy agents to the people and to the Army, whose command is to be intrusted "to one of the greatest Generals of Europe," Baker Pasha, who will forthwith proceed to drive back the 50,000 Russians now concentrated near the capital, reoccupy the "formidable lines of Tchekmedji, and hold them until help can come from England." The *Review* states, always on the authority of Messrs. Midhat and Baker, that the Ottoman infantry is the finest in the world, and will rather turn its arms against the hosts of Osman than fight against the British lion. The results of this combination, of course, cannot be questioned, and within a few weeks the northern legions must be flying in disorder before an avenging Nemesis dressed in a scarlet uniform.

But England has hesitated too long when such a plan and the above was feasible, and her present position is too isolated to warrant anything more dangerous than a growl of discontent, or perhaps a suspension of diplomatic relations with Russia, for this year at least, and the chances of a pacific settlement have notably increased, although an uneasy feeling still prevails in all the continental money markets. That Prince Bismarck is reassured on this point and dreads no complication with France, may be argued from the authorization granted to German artists to take part in the coming exhibition. The success of his original refusal to participate were summed up in his own pithy remark: "That you could not accept an invitation to breakfast with a man who threw you out meant to cut in the afternoon;" but now his official decree appoints Mr. Werner, of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin, Director and organizer of Germany's contributions to the world's fair, and generously allots 75,000 marks for the expenses of their installation.

THE CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD RACE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL BOAT-RACE —THE CREWS OF BOTH UNIVERSITIES.

To-day the Cambridge boat crew will make their appearance on the River Thames, and will thus have three clear weeks' practice on the metropolitan water for their race with Oxford. The annual struggle between these two universities is to take place on Saturday, April 13, and already the British public are taking great interest in the doings of the rival blues. Last year the contest resulted in "a dead 'eat," as the cockneys called it; but that was owing more to bad arrangements than to speed or endurance on the part of either crew. This year a younger umpire will judge the race and decide at the finish which boat is actually ahead. Our latest advices from London show that the crews have been finally made up, subject, of course, to any alterations that may be rendered imperative by unforeseen circumstances, such as illness or the accidents incidental to a long and severe course of preparation. From the dozen selected men available the authorities have now made choice of the following eight to represent Oxford:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1. W. H. Ellison, University	164	6. G. F. Burgess, Keble	189
2. D.J. Cowles, St. John's	164	7. T. C. Edwards-Moss, Brasenose	176
3. H. B. Southwell, Pembroke	177	H. P. Marriott, Brasenose, (stroke)	174
4. W. H. Grenfell, Bal. Hol	180	F. H Beaumont, (coxswain)	104
5. H. Pelham, Magdalen	179		

Of the foregoing oarsmen no less than five took part in the last Easter match, viz.: Messrs. Cowles, Grenfell, Pelham, Edwards-Moss, and Marriott. The novices are Messrs. Ellison, Southwell, and Burgess. Of these three Burgess is said to be the best, being a tall man of good *physique*, with a healthy look, and apparently capable of doing his due share of work, as, indeed, he need, considering his heavy weight. It seems uncertain whether he will continue at No. 6 or be stationed at No. 4 seat, as he has changed about with Grenfell more than once. Ellison is next best, but he is not a big man. Still he rows fairly well, pulls his weight, and works neatly. Southwell, although a man of large size, seems below the average of the rest of the crew. Of the old hands, Cowles is rowing at No. 2 worse than at bow last year; Pelham, No. 5 instead of No. 3, while Grenfell, Edwards-Moss, and Marriott occupy the same places and are rowing as before. As a whole, says the London *Times*, the crew cannot at present be considered to be as good as in 1877, whatever they may turn out ultimately. The rowing of the men, looked as collectively, is long, but the work is not got home at the immediate beginning of the stroke, and there is not much "catch," as it is technically called, although the stroke is, as a general rule, pretty fairly rowed out to the end. The "time" throughout the boat is good, but the swing is by no means regular, and the same may be said of the sliding. However, everything will now depend not so much on what is noticeable at the commencement of preparation as on the progress made by the men during the trying work to which they will have to submit during the next three or four weeks, and on the ability and pains bestowed upon their "coaching" by those who are intrusted with this responsible duty.

The under-mentioned crew will do duty for Cambridge:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1. J. Watson-Taylor, Magdalen	163	6. T. E. Hockin, Jesus	181
2. C. T. Holmes, Clare	162	7. L. G. Pike, Caius	181
3. T. W. Barker, First Trinity	174	Z. H. Prest, Jesus, (stroke)	154
4. C. Gurdon, Jesus	189	G. L. Davis, Clare, (coxswain)	105
5. R. Nettlefold, Caius	175		

The stroke oar has been yielded up to Mr. Prest by Mr. Hockin, who has taken No. 6 seat, as against No. 7, which he occupied last year. Messrs. Gurdon and Pike, who were also in the crew of 1877, at Nos. 6 and 5 respectively, are now rowing Nos. 4 and 7. The five new men consist of Messrs. Prest, the late stroke oar, Nettlefold, at No. 5, and Taylor, Holmes, and Barker at the three forward places in the boat. Of the old oarsmen, Pike is rowing best at present, Gurdon next best, and Hockin, whose temporary occupation of the stroke thwart seems to have done him infinite harm, worst of the trio. Of the new hands, Watson-Taylor, who is a comparatively small, though very wiry, man, seems uncomfortable, as a bowman too often does. Holmes rows in fair form, but might, perhaps, do more work. Barker is strong, but rough and awkward. Nettlefold is capable of great improvement, but Prest is rowing neatly, sets a fairly long stroke, and gets his work on at the right moment. Viewed as a whole the rowing is very unsteady, but the recent radical changes in the boat no doubt account for this state of things, and a fortnight's work will bring increased steadiness. The swing of the crew is not regular, and the time is bad.

The Oxford men are having a new boat built for them by Winter, at Cambridge, while the sister university has ordered a new eight to be constructed for the race by J. H. Clasper, of Oxford, formerly of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A HARD-MONEY DEMOCRAT.

EX-GOV. JOHN M. PALMER, OF ILLINOIS, EXPRESSES HIS VIEW RESPECTING THE POWER OF CONGRESS OVER THE CURRENCY.

Ex-Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, has lately addressed the following letter to the editor of the Louisville (Ky.) *News*:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11, 1878.

George Baber, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have noticed the very kind references made to my name that have been so extensively copied from the *Daily Ecenomist*, and have appreciated your good opinion and good will, but at the same time, have felt some curiosity to know what the *News* would consider to be "soundness" on "the money question." Your letter of the 6th, for which I am obliged, relieves my curiosity on the point, but the requirement of an agreement with Senator Voorhees on "the money question," as a condition of soundness of faith, leaves me outside of the pale of "the church," for, alas! I am an old-fashioned hard-money man, so obdurate and fixed in my opinions that I deny the power of Congress, in time of peace, to make Treasury notes a legal tender for private debts; and if I could admit the power I would oppose its exercise, for, in my judgment, no system of finance or money is as vicious or dangerous to the interests of the country as that which makes the amount of its currency depend upon the action of politicians who compose the two houses of Congress, or that gives a partisan Secretary of the Treasury the control over the currency. Congress is an unsafe depository of the power to regulate the amount of the currency required by the business of the country in a boundless sea of change, by the test that what is known as the provision of the law "demonetizing silver" was passed by Congress and voted for by many members of both houses who now luditerously laugh at the simple idea of the inconsistency of their votes, insisting that, at the same time, they did not know that the bill contained the obnoxious provision. Conceding the honesty of all these apologizing gentlemen, as I cheerfully do, what can be said of their capacity or attention to business? Some of the members of Congress who are now the most clamorous for what they style "remonetization of silver," are among the number of those who sorrowfully confess that "they knew not what they did."

And as a further illustration of the utter unfitness and incapacity of Congress to regulate the currency, it will be remembered that prior to the session of Congress of 1874–5 the country, under the operation of existing financial legislation and natural laws, was steadily, but slowly and safely, moving in the direction of a return to the resumption of specie payment. The subject of resumption at that time was attracting the public attention, and was likely to emoarrass the political parties in the canvass of 1876. To avert this for the Republican Party, it then, by its majority in both branches of Congress, pledged the Federal Treasury to resume specie payment on the 1st day of January, 1879. The measure was adopted by the Republican members of Congress in caucus, and voted for by all of them, including those that are now most clamorous for its repeal. They yielded everything to supposed party necessity; and so it will ever be, as long as the finances of the country, and, in short, the well-being of the people, is treated as the stake to be played for at every election.

I regret that so many Democrats are now disposed to concede to the Federal Government the enormous and all-absorbing power of issuing and regulating the amount of currency required by the country. To say nothing of the incapacity and unfitness of Congress for the important duty, or the danger of intrusting the power to control the amount and consequent value of the currency to the Secretary of the Treasury, demagogues will, under such a system, keep the country excited by means of the crude and impracticable theories and their appeals to the necessities or cupidity of the people, so regularity and certainty of business will be impossible, and honest labor be discouraged and made discreditable.

My financial theories demand the free coinage of gold and silver by the United States, and the divorce of Congress and the Treasury from the control of the currency; and then, with an honest, economical, and orderly administration of public affairs, the proper adjustment of the tariff upon strict revenue principles, a system of free banking upon security for the redemption of its circulation in coin, and the concentration of local self-government in all the people of the States, we might expect a return of prosperity to the people.

I know I will not lose your friendship, which I have so long valued, but at the same time I am afraid you will not consider me convalescent on the money question. Respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER.

THE HIGHEST VILLAGE IN EUROPE.

The highest village in Europe is Cresta, in the Ferrera-Avers, a large valley of about 11 leagues in length, commencing on the side of the Splugen, near the Roffla, and extending in a south-westerly direction to the Burgell. Cresta is only accessible by mountain tracks. The population, which is widely scattered, consists of about 270 persons, those in the lower part of the village being of Latin origin, while their companions higher up are of German descent, and retain their ancient dialect and customs in all their purity. This little colony is intelligent and hospitable; the people are tall, slim, and of light complexion, and are thoroughly hardened to all the fatigues and severity of a Winter of eight months' duration.

CURRENT FRENCH TOPICS.

POLITICS AND THE PRINCE OF WALES

THE SPANISH STUDENTS IN PARIS—PAUL DE CASSAGNAC AND M. GERT—OUTLAWED AFTER 40 YEARS—VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE FIGARO OFFICE—LITERARY NOTES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 11, 1878.

The Spanish students did well, perhaps, to spend their carnival in Paris, but they would do well to go away now that the carnival is over. The public is beginning to weary of their masquerades. They have had a wonderful trip of it on the whole, and we have to go back many years to find another incident of the kind. Molière speaks of the Spanish masqueraders, or "masques bearing grin-grins and Basque drums," meaning small tambourines, but those were probably actors rather than students, or a mere band of strolling players so common in the sixteenth century. Some of these bands visited the Court of Queen Elizabeth, and it may be that they gave as much mirth, life, and gayety to London, as the *estudiantina* has just given to Paris. Let me say here that the word italicized means a band or union of students. They are very common in Madrid, where they form a part of the carnival, and the members are allowed the right of taking up collections in the streets, or of soliciting contributions from the wealthy persons before whose houses they play. In this case they were refused the right to ask for money in the streets, although they offered to do so for the benefit of the poor of the city. It was wise on the part of the Prefect of Police to refuse this request, for the Parisian bourgeois is a strange creature, fearfully and wonderfully made. So long as the *estudiantina* amused the crowds about the streets without asking for money, all went on well, but one day an item appeared in one of the minor journals stating that the students had demanded a sum of money for their concert. There was probably no truth in this statement, but it has turned the bourgeois against the students, and the insinuation is that Paris has been done by a band of players. This is why I said above that the students would do well to go away now. They have had their *quart d'heure* of popularity. It was Mme. De Girardin, Delphine Gay, who said that at Paris "nothing succeeds like success." But success is fleeting; it is for a moment only; and those who do succeed would do well to be satisfied with a little, and not try to push their success too far. The Spanish colony was very much irritated by the statement in question, which is indignantly denied, but it seems that certain sums of money have been contributed. The ex-Queen of Spain sent the students 1,000 francs, the Ambassador, Marquis de Molins, 500 francs, and Marquis Ponce de Leon an equal sum. They came with 1,000 francs each, or 64,000 francs. Their expenses are heavy, their carriages alone costing them 300 francs per diem. It would be a pity if the *estudiantina* was to remain long enough to wear out a very warm welcome, for we ought to feel grateful to the young men. They gave us the gayest carnival that we have had since the war. But they have received 4,000 invitations since their arrival, and a party of young men who came here to amuse themselves must naturally find it hard work getting away and getting back to their studies.

We have had no striking political incident since my last letter, but, as usual, a great deal of outside gossip respecting prominent politicians. The past career of every man is canvassed openly, and everything calculated to tarnish his reputation is made a subject of discussion. This is unfortunate, perhaps, but the same thing is seen during our electoral contests. We have had a great deal more about the affair of M. Crispi, who was forced to resign his place in the Italian Ministry, and several men now in France are more or less implicated. Crispi is the ex-chief of the Radical Party in Italy, and was put forward as a Republican of moderate views, in order that he might gain a position in the Ministry. As the chief of the Republicans, or rather of the Liberals, he claimed a large share of influence, and naturally roused a great deal of hostility. One day Lanzural insinuated that Crispi was guilty of the crime of bigamy. His excuse was that his first marriage was not legal, because the banns had been merely published by the Church, and without being followed by the civil ceremony required by law. Once started, the story grew amazingly. It was shown that Crispi had drawn his first wife's pension upon an authority given by her, swearing each year, or each quarter, in fact, that he was the husband of the lady. Now we have various complaints from persons who have been deceived. One, Francone, of Naples, one of the most esteemed citizens of that city, is a long-haired hard-money man, so obdurate and fixed in my opinions that I deny the power of Congress, in time of peace, to make Treasury notes a legal tender for private debts; and if I could admit the power I would oppose its exercise, for, in my judgment, no system of finance or money is as vicious or dangerous to the interests of the country as that which makes the amount of its currency depend upon the action of politicians who compose the two houses of Congress, or that gives a partisan Secretary of the Treasury the control over the currency. Congress is an unsafe depository of the power to regulate the amount of the currency required by the business of the country in a boundless sea of change, by the test that what is known as the provision of the law "demonetizing silver" was passed by Congress and voted for by many members of both houses who now ludicrously laugh at the simple idea of the inconsistency of their votes, insisting that, at the same time, they did not know that the bill contained the obnoxious provision. Conceding the honesty of all these apologizing gentlemen, as I cheerfully do, what can be said of their capacity or attention to business? Some of the members of Congress who are now the most clamorous for what they style "remonetization of silver," are among the number of those who sorrowfully confess that "they knew not what they did."

And as a further illustration of the utter unfitness and incapacity of Congress to regulate the currency, it will be remembered that prior to the session of Congress of 1874–5 the country, under the operation of existing financial legislation and natural laws, was steadily, but slowly and safely, moving in the direction of a return to the resumption of specie payment. The subject of resumption at that time was attracting the public attention, and was likely to emoarrass the political parties in the canvass of 1876. To avert this for the Republican Party, it then, by its majority in both branches of Congress, pledged the Federal Treasury to resume specie payment on the 1st day of January, 1879. The measure was adopted by the Republican members of Congress in caucus, and voted for by all of them, including those that are now most clamorous for its repeal. They yielded everything to supposed party necessity; and so it will ever be, as long as the finances of the country, and, in short, the well-being of the people, is treated as the stake to be played for at every election.

I regret that so many Democrats are now disposed to concede to the Federal Government the enormous and all-absorbing power of issuing and regulating the amount of currency required by the country. To say nothing of the incapacity and unfitness of Congress for the important duty, or the danger of intrusting the power to control the amount and consequent value of the currency to the Secretary of the Treasury, demagogues will, under such a system, keep the country excited by means of the crude and impracticable theories and their appeals to the necessities or cupidity of the people, so regularity and certainty of business will be impossible, and honest labor be discouraged and made discreditable.

My financial theories demand the free coinage of gold and silver by the United States, and the divorce of Congress and the Treasury from the control of the currency; and then, with an honest, economical, and orderly administration of public affairs, the proper adjustment of the tariff upon strict revenue principles, a system of free banking upon security for the redemption of its circulation in coin, and the concentration of local self-government in all the people of the States, we might expect a return of prosperity to the people.

I know I will not lose your friendship, which I have so long valued, but at the same time I am afraid you will not consider me convalescent on the money question. Respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER.

THE HIGHEST VILLAGE IN EUROPE.

The highest village in Europe is Cresta, in the Ferrera-Avers, a large valley of about 11 leagues in length, commencing on the side of the Splugen, near the Roffla, and extending in a south-westerly direction to the Burgell. Cresta is only accessible by mountain tracks. The population, which is widely scattered, consists of about 270 persons, those in the lower part of the village being of Latin origin, while their companions higher up are of German descent, and retain their ancient dialect and customs in all their purity. This little colony is intelligent and hospitable; the people are tall, slim, and of light complexion, and are thoroughly hardened to all the fatigues and severity of a Winter of eight months' duration.

MUSIC IN THERAPEUTICS.

ITS EFFECTS ON MANIACS.

THE RECENT EXPERIMENTS AT THE INSANE ASYLUMS ON WARD'S AND BLACKWELL'S ISLANDS—CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY THE DOCTORS—SOME PATIENTS GREATLY BENEFITED BY MUSIC AND OTHERS INJURED.

The experiments made recently upon insane persons in the asylums on Blackwell's and Ward's Islands, to determine the value of music as a therapeutic agent, have excited a great deal of interest not only among scientific men, but also among the general public, who have become acquainted with them through the reports printed from time to time in THE TIMES. The idea of treating the insane with music dates as far back certainly as the period of David, for, in the First Book of Samuel, chapter 16, verse 23, it is told how David, when the evil spirit was upon Saul, took his harp, and, playing upon it, refreshed the King and caused the evil spirit to depart from him. Since that time music has been often used for a like purpose, and a few monographs have been written upon its effects, but physicians have not looked upon it as anything else than a harmless means of diverting the demented. Months ago Mr. John N. Pattison, the pianist, brought forward the opinion that music could be made a potent therapeutic agent. He procured permission to experiment upon the patients in the City insane asylums, and made every preparation necessary to study and collect the results of the new medicine upon each type of insanity. He associated with him Dr. Milo A. Wilson, a young physician who has studied in this City and in Europe, has been connected with public institutions in Cincinnati, and is now an attaché of his Alma Mater, the Bellevue Medical College. Besides being a competent physician Dr. Wilson is a thorough musician. Mr. Pattison and Dr. Wilson conducted all the experiments, being assisted at different periods by Dr. W. W. Strew, Superintendent of the Blackwell's Island Asylum for the Insane; Dr. A. E. McDonald, of the Ward's Island Asylum, and Dr. O'Connor, of the Utica Asylum.

Every type of insanity was practiced upon by the experimenters. Some of the patients in the Blackwell's Island Asylum were carried raving into the room where Mr. Pattison and the physicians were. A few were so violent that they had to be restrained with "strait jackets." Two of the most vicious were overcome speedily by Mr. Pattison's music. They became docile, and shed tears. The physicians are of the opinion that such a result could only have been effected, otherwise, by the administration of narcotics or chloroform. Milder-mannered lunatics became good-natured and loquacious at times. At other times they fell completely under the influence of the music and sat still. One patient, when the experiment upon her began, had a pulse of 150 beats. As the music affected her the pulse fell, and when the experiment was over it was 80, but had more force and a greater volume. This beneficent result could not have been wrought in so short a time, the physicians say, by any drug. In the cases of other excited patients whose pulse was as slow as 80 or 90, the music caused it to increase variously, the limit being 110. The last mentioned rate is not particularly rapid, and the effect of the increase is to increase the rapidity of the blood-current, more fully to nourish the entire system. Patients suffering from melancholia have not been affected by the music so strikingly as the violents. Frequently, however, they become frightened, and they have become talkative, and have smiled while the pianist played spirited military music, brilliant polkas or waltzes, or rollicking galops. If their pulse was slow, it quickened, and if rapid it were decreased; if low, they were made to beat more rapidly, with greater force and fulness. This class of patients responded to the moods of the music. Religious melodies increased their despondency, and made their pulses slow. Upon the persons suffering from dementia music seems to have but little effect, as neither in word nor action was not at variance with it, but on the contrary. Dr. Wilson and the other physicians feel convinced that they may be benefited, physically, if not mentally, by it. Two persons were treated on Ward's Island who were afflicted with dementia combined with a cataleptoid condition. They would remain in any position in which they were placed, it mattered not how grotesque nor how uncomfortable. Their fingers might be made to point in almost any direction, their feet could be forced apart, and their eye-lid might be kept open and the other shut, and even their eyeballs were susceptible to outside influences. Music of a marked forcible and rythmic character, while for a time it seemed to them to have increased the pulse of these pseudo-living creatures, imparting greater force and volume to it, and also made their respiration fuller, deeper, and more rapid. The effect continued for hours. Cases of extreme depression of mind or spirits, hypochondriasis, or suicidal inclination, a beneficial effect would probably be produced by brilliant, jolly music. Any variation from these rules would probably be productive of bad effects upon the patient. In cases of insanity conclusively determined as being only of a temporary character, liberty, it is said, may be allowed in the selection of the music.

THE NEWARK M. E. CONFERENCE.

The annual session of the Newark M. E. Conference will begin in St. Paul's M. E. Church, Newark, on Wednesday next. Bishop Simpson will preside. To-morrow the examination of candidates for the ministry will take place. The order of business of the Conference will be as follows:

Wednesday, 9 A. M.—The conference will open with the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; 2 P. M., Conference Clerical Life Insurance Association; 7:45 P. M., anniversary of Conference Educational Society in St. Paul's M. E. Church. Speakers, Bishop Simpson and Rev. E. G. Jones.

Thursday, 3 P. M.—Missionary sermon by Rev. C. Larew in St. Paul's M. E. Church; 7:45 P. M., Church Extension, and Freedman's Aid Societies in St. Paul's M. E. Church. Speakers, J. A. Lippencott, B. W. Burr, C. C. McCabe.

Friday, 3 P. M.—Sunday-school and Tract Society in St. Paul's M. E. Church. Speakers, George Miller, J. H. Vincent; 7:45, grand Methodist reunion and reception of Conference by the laity of the City in New Institute Hall.

Saturday, 7:45 P. M.—Conference Temperance Society in Hedding M. E. Church. Speakers, John Crawford, D. C. Babcock.

Sunday, 9 A. M.—Conference love feast, in Chapel of St. Paul's M. E. Church, conducted by John S. Porter; 10:30 A. M., preaching by Bishop Simpson, fellowed by ordination of Deacons; 3 P. M., Halsey-Street M. E. Church, preaching, followed by ordination of Elders; 6:30 P. M.—Women's Foreign Missionary Society, in the Clinton-Street M. E. Church.

7:45 P. M., Missionary Anniversary in the Central M. E. Church. Speakers, C. H. Fowler, D. D., and R. S. Stanford, D. D.

THE MISSING TREASURY PACKAGES.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC FROM MR. FRANK R. NEW—HE IS EXONERATED FROM ANY COMPLICITY IN ITS DISAPPEARANCE.

From the Indianapolis Journal, March 21.

Recent publications in Washington, here, and elsewhere, have charged me with dishonest practices while an employe in the office of the United States Treasurer more than two years ago, and connect my name with the disappearance of certain packages of money. It seems strange this discovery was not made sooner. There is not the slightest ground for such a heinous charge, and I deem it due to myself and others that the malicious slanders of irresponsible scribblers shall not pass any longer in silence. I now offer the public certain communications, recently received, in connection with this matter, which explain themselves—the testimony of officers in charge of the United States Treasury and others who ought to know the truth in regard so those libelous charges. Mr. Guthrie, Cashier of the United States Treasury, was said by one paper to be authority for these charges. His letter says:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 13th inst., and beg to say that I am in no way responsible for the newspaper paragraph to which you refer. The name of Frank R. New was not mentioned in my presence while the examination before the committee was going on. Very respectfully,

S. GUTHRIE.

Mr. Wyman, who succeeded J. C. New as Treasurer, says:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, Feb. 14, 1878.

MY DEAR NEW: I have yours of the 12th inst. I have not seen any papers with the statements as you report, but have understood there have been such publications. As a matter of fact I know that Frank New had no connection with the loss of the $1,000 or $2,000 while you were Treasurer, but undoubtedly some one not friendly to you perhaps has taken the occasion to ring him into this matter, who I don't know. About the $1,830 50—it has been proved the money was there the day the count was made and transfer from you to me. Yours truly,

A. U. WYMAN.

To JOHN C. NEW, Indianapolis, Ind.

Hon. John Hanna, M. C., was written to thoroughly investigate and write, and says:

"Your two letters received. I this morning went to see Sherman, and had a talk with him, and then had a talk with the gentleman to whom Sherman gave me a note, who was one of the committee or board appointed to conduct the investigation, and who has prepared the report; the result of the conversation with both of them is that there is no pretense but that you turned over the $1,800 package; it was accepted and received, and passed from your custody, and you have credit for it. The member of the board further assured me that Frank New's name was not mentioned in the evidence taken."

Mr. John C. New, during a recent visit to Washington to investigate this matter, writes:

March 5.

It affords me great pleasure to say that Frank is fully and entirely exonerated from any connection with either of the named losses. Guthrie and Wyman say that it was impossible for him to have been implicated in them or either of them, and his name was not even mentioned in the testimony taken.

The first package referred to was lost before I was employed or even in the Treasury. The second package was taken from a room more than 100 feet distant from the place in which I was employed—a room which I never entered. I have other testimony not necessary now; but, before closing, permit me to say that I know all allusions in this matter to me or John C. New, then Treasurer of the United States, are villainously base fabrications without the slightest foundation in truth.

FRANK R. NEW.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 20.

TWO BROTHERS DIE ON THE SAME DAY.

The Baltimore *Sun* of the 19th inst. says: "Theron Barnum and Allen S. Barnum, brothers, who were largely identified with the hotel business in different parts of the country, died Sunday last, the former at the hotel in St. Louis which he founded, and the other at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. George Warner, Baltimore. Mr. Theron Barnum died in the morning, aged 75 years, the oldest hotel proprietor in the West. Mr. Allen S. Barnum died at 11 o'clock Sunday night, of heart affection, after only a few minutes' illness. They were sons of Elijah Barnum, of Pennsylvania, who was a brother of David Barnum, the founder, 51 years ago, of Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore. Theron, the eldest of the brothers, commenced his hotel career as an employe of his uncle David, in Baltimore, about 46 years ago. He afterward was proprietor of a hotel at Ellicott's Mills, Howard County, and then at Franklin, Baltimore County. In 1842 he removed to Terre Haute, Ind., where he kept the chief hotel. From there he removed to Chicago, and opened the house on Fourth-street which still bears the name of Barnum's Hotel. He conducted the business until after the war, when he associated with him Mr. Pratt, the present proprietor. Mr. Barnum retired a short time before his death, but continued to live at the hotel. His two sons, one of whom survives, opened Barnum's Hotel, New-York, six years ago, and associated with them in that enterprise Mr. Allen S. Barnum. The hotel is not now known by that name. Allen S. Barnum also commenced his hotel career at Barnum's, in Baltimore, when it was under the control of Messrs. Andrew McLaughlin and Zenus Barnum, his cousin, about 1842. He subsequently was proprietor of a hotel at Cumberland, Md., then at Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1852 took the Edward House, New-York, and was also engaged in other hotel enterprises. He a second time was connected with Barnum's, in Baltimore, and is well remembered by the guests at that house for his affability and social qualities. During the last two years he was not engaged in active business. Theron Barnum leaves a widow and one son. A widow, three daughters, and two sons survive Allen S. Barnum. The sons are in mercantile business in Baltimore."

THE WESTERN CROP REPORT.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Saturday prints a large number of telegrams from various localities in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, giving the condition of grain throughout those States. Summarizing the reports the *Enquirer* says: "Never before in the history of these three great grain-growing States have such cheering prospects in regard to the wheat crop been known. The average increase of acreage exceeds 30 per cent in the three States, while in condition the increase is fully 10 per cent. over any year since 1864. The weather since seeding-time has been exceedingly favorable, and but little of the crop was Winter-killed. What was thus damaged was in the extreme north, and on exposed and ill-fitted ground for the crop in the central and southern portions of Ohio and Indiana. The damage from the fly has been but slight, and what little there was occurred in the early-sown wheat last Fall. A remarkable fact in regard to this is that up to this time the fly has not reappeared in those fields operated on last Fall, as is usually the case. This is accounted for in many of our reports by the statement that the open Winter and early Spring have worked the crop so far forward as to render it invulnerable to the Spring attacks of the insect. The growth of the crop has been so strong, (in many places being as far advanced as in May, usually,) that in many counties the fields are reported as being grazed by many farmers in order to retard the rapid and rank growth. All that is asked for by farmers to insure an unprecedented yield is a continuation of favorable weather."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* gives the statistics of the week as follows: "The production of the Schuylkill region for the week ending March 16 was only 576 tons. The preceding week it was 125,447, and the corresponding week last year 84,305 tons. The total production of the region so far this year is 510,832 tons, a decrease of 240,664 tons from that of the same period in 1877, while the total production of all the anthracite fields for the season thus far is 2,275,360 tons, a decrease from the same period last year of 532,119 tons. The Schuylkill Coal Exchange has decided not to do any more work in this region during March, and the Board of Control has fixed the total production of all the regions for April at 1,125,000 tons. Of this amount the Schuylkill region, as represented by the Reading Company, is entitled to 28 625 per cent., or about 322,000 tons. The Reading's quota for 1878 is 5,725,000 tons. By the end of April, according to the programme, it will have shipped a total of less than 850,000 tons, leaving nearly 5,000,000 tons to be mined and shipped during eight months—an amount that ought to make work steady, though not driving, for the rest of the season. Schedule prices have been advanced 15 cents on stove and 25 cents on other sizes, but trade is very dull, and coal is sold much below these rates."

MR. OAKEY HALL'S LECTURE.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall delivered his lecture called "The Great Petersham Will Case" before a large audience at the Norfolk-Street Synagogue, under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Union, last evening. Petersham was described as a seaport in the vicinity of a metropolis. It had its opera-house, daily newspaper, and other modern improvements, and it also had its "millionaire." The vicissitudes of this worthy gentleman in his efforts to make his will in favor of a number of charitable institutions, his supposed death, the contest over his will by fraudulent heirs, and his reappearance, after the fashion in all well-regulated novels, just at the proper time, when his will is about to be set aside, I read the burden of the lecture. The features of the will case were not similar to any particular suit of recent date, as might be infer

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ORIGIN OF ENGLAND'S CONSTITUTION

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND IN ITS ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT. By William Stubbs, D. D., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. 1874. Three vols., 12mo.

It is quite well known that the life of the nation in the characteristic fact of modern history, and that the chief part of the interest of current thought and activity turns upon the efforts of the leading nations to organize their people and means, and to keep or to advance their position among their rivals. But it is not so well understood that this movement is part of an old process, and that before the breaking up of the Roman Catholic Church and of the old medieval empire the nations virtually existed, and from their deep roots they were sending up the branks and branches that now overshadow the earth. The learned and elaborate work of Prof. Stubbs will be quite new to the majority of readers in this respect, and it will do much to correct the not uncommon belief that old England, or England before the Reformation, was little more than a Roman province, and that the Latin civil and ecclesiastical code had formed its people and shaped its laws and institutions. The author makes it out that the English were not only German in their blood, but also in their political constitution, and that Latin usages were an imposition from abroad, not a growth from within.

These volumes trace the constitutional history of England from its origin, through its development, until the accession of the Tudors, and to the beginning of the sixteenth century, when the greatest of changes was at hand—the rupture with Rome, the revival of the monarchical principle, and the liberation of internal forces, political as well as religious, which followed that break of ecclesiastical unity which distinguishes modern from medieval history. The chapters are crowded with facts and illustrations that make the book a manual of reference as well as a history of affairs, and give it a place among the permanent treasures of literature. If some of the dates need to be corrected, and some of the statements call for modification, this is merely saying that the author is a fallible man, and allowing to him the opportunity of making a revised edition more perfect. It is not clear, however, that any of his leading positions need to be changed.

Readers will be interested more in the account of social and political influences at the close of the Middle Ages, and of the elements of constitutional order which England brought into the field at the opening of what we call modern times and the Protestant Reformation. He goes upon the principle that the great ship of state has its centre of gravity, as well as its rudder and sails, its armament and its cargo; and that it is upon the working of these factors that every great crisis of national life must turn. He regards the history of the National Constitution as the record of an actual growth of real forces, and not merely as a chronicle of great men, or as a statement of an abstract law of change and progress. The factors in the national problem are the King and the three estates, and he maintains that from the Roman Conquest to the Great Charter, or from 1066 to 1215, the crown, the clergy, and the Commons were banded together against the baronage; from the date of Magna Charta to the Revolution of 1399, at the accession of Henry IV. of Lancaster, the baronage and the people were banded together in resistance to the aggressive policy of the Crown, while the action of the clergy was disturbed by the attraction and repulsion of the Papacy. From the accession of Henry IV. to the accession of Henry VIII., the baronage, the people, and the royal house were divided, each within itself, and thus inward dissension was producing a kind of political suicide, which was stopped by the Tudors and by the consequent restoration of the national balance. It is worthy of note that in the struggles of the fifteenth century the clergy, alone of the three estates, appear to keep the unity which was proof against the disruptive influences of the quarrel of the houses of York and Lancaster, although their dependence upon a foreign power, the See of Rome, was an element of weakness, while the weakness of the crown and the people was owing to contingencies which could be corrected by a strong sovereign and a united people. The crown and the people were lasting powers independent of personal and party changes, whereas in the baronage the personal and the constitutional factors were so closely identified that if one went down the other was sure to follow. So it turned out that under Henry VIII. the Commons, while neglecting politics, grew rich and strong by other work, and the clergy clung to the King, but the baronage lost their power. The King overthrew the Monastic system, deprived the Church of at least a third of her resources, and threw out of Parliament nearly two-thirds of the spiritual baronage, left the English Church dependent on her own resources, and set up a new nobility in opposition to the old ecclesiastical peers. Thus the Tudor dynasty strengthened the Crown and prepared the way for its struggle with the nation which brought on the Puritan revolt, and then the Stuart Restoration, and ended in the Revolution of 1688 and the reconciliation of the throne with the nation.

The author's sketch of the Plantagenet Kings, who held the throne for 330 years, from the year 1154, and their influence, is instructive and interesting. Without having the rough, half Titan, half savage majesty of the Norman Kings, they are, with some exceptions, the strong and grand figures of the whole national history. Each of them has his own characteristics, and there is not a coward among them. They lived much among the people, and the later kings, from Edward I. onward, could speak the language of their people and all could understand it. Yet, much as they tried to conciliate favor, they were not popular, and the sentiment which grew up under their influence was rather the feeling of loyalty to the throne than love to the sovereign. This loyalty became the strong principle of the English nation, and however much it may have wavered under peculiar oppressions and provocations, it always rallied and recovered its old foothold. The author defines loyalty as a virtuous habit of a very composite character; a habit of strong and faithful attachment to a person, not so much by reason of his personal character as of his official position. Such loyalty gives more than it receives by being rooted in the people, not in the sovereign, who does not always deserve the devotion. The people look upon him as belonging to them: "he is no great hero, but he is our king." This feeling grew in spite of the feudal spirit, which claimed homage to the baronage, and the ecclesiastical spirit, which set up the Church as sovereign. Loyalty grew not only in attachment to the King as such or de facto, but also to the rightful hereditary monarch de jure, although the lawyers for a long time were more distinguished by their ability to defend the actual sovereign than to vindicate the rightful claimant when he was deposed or demanded his divine right to the throne.

There were other causes which upheld the throne besides this growing loyalty, and chief among these the author names the influence of the King as a great land-owner, a fact which scarcely came into notice before the reign of Richard II., but which afterward became so important as to make him, to a remarkable extent, the proprietor as well as the ruler of the realm. Next among these causes of the increase of the royal prerogative comes the devotion of the clergy, who in time looked to the sovereign as head of the Church as well as of the State. The pages given to the influence of the baronage are full of important facts and interesting reflections. While the liberties of England were threatened by the Crown, and the barons were full of the patriotic spirit, as in their claim of Magna Charta, and were more enlightened than the men around them, with a high sense of dignity and responsibility, they were, as a class, of great service to the nation. But, when wealth and pomp inflated their pride, and personal tyranny, with its attendant of obsequious servility, followed, the baronage became an element of danger to the nation. Their history is closely connected with that of the gentry, who stood between the barons and the commons, and who sometimes were constituted from the baronage and sometimes from the commons, when the barons declined in wealth and in power, or the sons of the people rose by war or by trade or marriage. The knights and squires of England played in a smaller scale the same part as their lords, and they carried the ancient sentiment of chivalry into the new life of society when the coat of arms was rather a social distinction than a military warrant, and the squire was as good as the knight, if he owned as much land. The author specifies three classes of gentry; those who were representatives of old land-owning families, probably of pure English origin, which had never been dispossessed, which owned but one manor and confined themselves to local work; secondly, those who had risen by the protection of the barons or by fortunate marriage from this class, or from the service of the great lords or of the King himself, and who without being very wealthy, possessed estates in more than one county, and went occasionally to court. A third class would consist of those who were of semi-baronial rank. The two latter classes in all cases, and the first class in later times would have heraldic honors. From the second came generally the Sheriffs and Justices, and all three classes occasionally contributed to the parliament knights of the shire.

The accounts of the expenses of the barons and gentry are quite interesting. It is evident that they lived chiefly upon their own produce, and lived well, even when £50 a year was called a fair amount for a squire to spend. It is odd reading for our time in the list of a squire's expenses, on page 548, and the items make us compare sadly what 20 pence would buy with what 40 cents a day—the same nominal sum—will now buy: "Every day are required 18 loaves of household bread, 8 gallons of mean ale, cyder without price; 5 pence a day is allowed for beef, 2 pence for mutton, 6 pence for an immense variety of things produced at home—ham, venison, veal, lamb, poultry, eggs, milk, cheese, vegetables, coals, salt, and oatmeal. In all, 20 pence a day."

Our people will take peculiar interest in the author's account of the growth of the commons, of the county shires and of the town boroughs. The yeomanry are traced back to the Middle Ages, when the freeholder got a good living, found laborers ready at hand to help him, and he had a well but plainly furnished house, money in his purse, and credit at the shop and the market. The growth of the towns is a difficult subject, but the author throws much light upon it as he traces out the development of the present corporate government of Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council which prevails in England and America. We have the first mention of the office of Mayor in 1191, in the case of Henry Fitz-Alwyn, of London, who held office for life, till 1212, and three years after his death King John granted to the citizens, or recognized, the right of electing their Mayor yearly. The influence of the guild of the merchants in establishing the order of Aldermen, and of the guilds of the trades in establishing the Common Council, will be new to most readers, and cannot but interest all students of the progress of municipal government.

We add, in conclusion, that Prof. Stubbs writes in a calm temper, without party spirit or sectarian rancor, convinced that the old factions turned upon questions of liberty or of law, which no longer rule public opinion, but which are to be considered in the light of the age in which the champions lived and struggled, while we must not forget that the best men on each side were bent on the same good end and aim, and their work has survived in the inheritance of liberty and law which their children enjoy.

LITERARY NOTES.

—A writer in the March *Cornhill* discusses the "Decay of Fine Manners."

—Friedrich Bodenstedt is engaged in translating the *Poems of Omar Khayyam*.

—Dean Stanley writes about "The English Law of Burial" in the March *Macmillan*.

—Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton's *Poems* have made a good impression on the English critics.

—*Lippincott's Magazine* is winning a distinct and high reputation for its department of "Our Monthly Gossip."

—*Verdant Green* has already reached a sale of 90,000 copies. G. W. Carleton & Co. have just published a 50-cent edition.

—A volume of the late Dr. Doran's descriptive sketches, contributed to the *Athenæum*, is to be published by Chatto & Windus, London.

—Robert Clarke & Co. will publish immediately *Morgan's Legal Maxims*, by James Appleton Morgan, author of *The Law of Literature*.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons will send out within a week the first volume of their *Current Discussions*. The sub-title will be *International Politics*.

—R. Worthington, No. 750 Broadway, will soon bring out a cheap edition of Charles Knight's *Popular History of England*, in eight volumes.

—Charles Dickens, Jr., has reproduced *The Dickens Dictionary*, an American book, now published by Houghton, Osgood & Co., in London.

—W. Davenport Adam's *Dictionary of English Literature*, published by Cassell, Petter & Galpin a few weeks ago, has already reached a second edition.

—Albert Cogswell, of this City, announces *Morality*, by James Platt. It is the work recently referred to as having an extraordinary run in England.

—Mr. George M. Towle is writing a series of books intended for young people, to be entitled *Heroes of History*. Lee & Shepard will be his publishers.

—The Library of Congress now numbers 330,000 volumes, more than one-fifth of which are piled upon the floor. The general catalogue is being printed.

—The *Publishers' Weekly* is asking for personal reminiscences of the book trade, which, if obtained from the right parties, are likely to prove of great value.

—"The Influence of Women" is the second paper of the new series on "French Home Life" in *Blackwood* for March. These papers are wonderfully instructive and suggestive.

—Rev. Silas Ketchum, of Pequonnock, Hartford County, Conn., President of the New-Hampshire Antiquarian Society, has undertaken to compile a *Dictionary of New-Hampshire Biography*.

—The author of *Behaving*, a trustworthy and excellent volume on children's etiquette, published by D. Lothrop & Co., is Mrs. S. D. Power, who made a very decided hit with her "Ugly Girl Papers."

—Prof. W. S. Tyler's able article in the March *New-Englander* on "The Teaching of Christ Respecting the Duration of Future Punishment" will be issued at once, in popular form, by A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

—D. Lothrop & Co.'s *Poets' Homes* is nearly ready. It will contain 15 papers about 15 American poets, giving their portraits, pictures of the interior of their homes, considerable gossip, and reliable biographical facts.

—W. H. Mallock, the author of *The New Republic*, after having answered the question, "Is Life Worth Living?" in the *Nineteenth Century*, attempts to show in the March *Contemporary Review* "The Future of Faith."

—Scribner, Armstrong & Co. will bring out Charles Gibbons' *Life of George Combe*, a new (the fourth) revised edition of Thomas Arnold's *Manual of English Literature*, and Dean Church's *Sketches of Ottoman History*, originally published in the London *Guardian*.

—Pott, Young & Co. are soon to bring out an edition of Rev. Samuel Cox's *Salvator Mundi*. It has just reached a second edition in England. Mr. Cox is the editor of the *Expositor*, and ranks as one of the best writers on exegesis among the evangelical school of divines.

—D. Appleton & Co. are pushing forward the publication of foreign novels of the better sort very rapidly. They announce *Remorse, (Un Remords,)* by F. H. Bentzon, and have several other stories in process of translation, or in the press. The series has proved a decided success.

—N. Tibbals & Son will shortly publish *Bits of Advice to Young Clergymen*, by Mr. Spurgeon, Dr. Scudder, Wayland Hoyt, Dr. William M. Taylor, Dr. E. F. Burr, Dr. Talmage, Dr. Cuyler, Dr. O. H. Tiffany, Dr. John Hall, and others, who have condensed their experience specially for this work.

—*Wide-Awake* for April has three articles which parents are always glad to see in a children's magazine. One is Miss Emma E. Brown's "Ash-Pickers;" another is Lucy Cecil White's "Story of English Literature," and the last is Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm's "Tom and Others." Miss Ella Farman shows much tact and skill as editor.

—What could be more severe than this? The *Athenæum* says: "We do not hesitate, though we regret, to express our opinion, that Lord Selborne's book on *The Liturgy of the English Church* (his own short title,) will not supply one atom of useful information or any argument of the slightest weight in a single question among the many which are involved in the existing disputes about either ritual or doctrine in the establishment."

Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, will shortly publish a lecture delivered by Col. Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce in that city, before the Women's Art Museum Association, on *The Manufactures of Cincinnati and Their Relation to the Future Progress of the City*. It indicates very briefly, from a business point of view, what its manufactures are, and what may be reasonably expected from them in connection with the future growth of the city.

—M. H. Mallony & Co., No. 47 Lafayette-place, have published the proceedings of the Episcopal General Convention of 1877 at Boston. It makes an ample octavo book of 447 pages, and contains verbatim reports of all which was said in the House of Deputies, and an outline sketch of what was done in the House of Bishops. This convention marked an essentially new departure in the Episcopal Church, and this volume will increase in value as the measures there initiated become part of the corporate life of this communion. Its price is $6.

—Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, have issued a new edition of their *Bibliotheca Americana*. This house makes a specialty of its catalogues in different departments of literature. Its catalogue of books and pamphlets relating to America is probably the largest ever issued in this country, and, what is more remarkable, its 7,000 separate items may all be obtained through Robert Clarke & Co. It makes an 8vo. of 326 pages, and costs 50 cents. Its value is greatly beyond that of an advertisement of this house, and will be sought for on its own account by all students of American history.

—Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, in the March *Contemporary Review*, says that the peculiarity of the author of *Philocrisius*, the new book of the *Ecce Homo* sort, which is attracting considerable attention in England, "is that while he goes thus far (to the extent of ignoring or rationalizing miracles,) with the naturalizing critics, he believes heartily and frankly in Christ as the Word and Son of the Father, and so parts company with all who regard him as a mere man." The author aims to give, through the descriptions of *Philochristus*, a living picture of the country and the age of Jesus, and to make Jesus himself, his nature and character and mode of working, more real to the modern Christian than the Gospels make them. It is a courageous book, and will probably answer many questions. Roberts Brothers will bring it out in about a month.

—The Catholic Publication Society, No. 9 Barclay-street, does not mind the hard times. It will have the following books ready for delivery in April: *Sir Thomas More*, a historical romance, translated from the French of Princess de Craon, by Mrs. M. C. Munroe; *Ida Sunny Months*, by M. A. T., author of *The House of York*; *Letters of a Young Irishwoman to Her Sister*, translated from the French; *Stray Leaves from a Passing Life*, and other stories; *Alba's Dream*, and other stories, original and translated; *Amanda Howard*; *The Trowel and the Cross*, by Bolandan; *Frederic Ozanam*, the first American edition of his life and writings; the people's edition of the *Life of Pope Pius IX.*; and Rev. Dr. J. P. O'Connell's *Hand-book of Instructions and Devotions for the Children of Mary*. They also have just ready new editions of the *Life of the Venerable Clement Hofbauer, of Genevieve*, and of the *Life and Sermons of Father Baker*.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Fantasy and Passion*. By Edgar Fawcett. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1878.

—*Margaret Chetwynd. A Novel*. By Susan Morley. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878.

—*Punch, Brothers, Punch!* and other sketches. By Mark Twain. New-York: Slote, Woodman & Co.

—*Between the Gates*. By Benjamin F. Taylor. With illustrations. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1878.

—*Concessions of "Liberalists" to Orthodoxy*. By Daniel Dorchester, D. D. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. 1878.

—*Ingersoll, Beecher, and Dogma*; or, A Few Simple Truths. By R. S. Dement. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1878.

—*New-York Produce Exchange*. Report from June, 1876, to Dec. 31, 1877. New-York: Jones Printing Company. 1878.

—*The Laws of Being*. Psychology; Re-Incarnation; Soul and its Relations. By Almira Kidd. Boston: Colby & Rich. 1878.

—*On Actors and the Art of Acting*. By George Henry Lewes, author of *The Story of Goethe's Life*. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 1878.

—*Semi-annual Trade Sale* of Books. New-York: George A. Leavitt & Co., Auctioneers, Clinton Hall. Spring, 1878. 8vo, paper, 384 pages.

—*Ariadne Florentina*. Six Lectures on Wood and Metal Engraving. By John Ruskin, LL.D. Plates. New-York: John Wiley & Sons. 1878.

—*The Ethics of the Dust*. Ten Lectures to Little Housewives. By John Ruskin, LL.D. Second Edition. New-York: John Wiley & Sons. 1878.

—*Coinage of Silver Dollars*. Speech of Hon. J. W. Dwight, of New-York, in the House of Representatives. Washington, D. C.: R. O. Polkinghorn. Pamphlet.

—*Cotton From Seed to Loom. A Hand book of Facts*. By William B. Dana, editor *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*. New-York: William B. Dana & Co. 1878.

—*Scribner's Monthly*. An Illustrated Magazine for the People. Conducted by J. G. Holland. Vol. XV. November, 1877, to April, 1878, inclusive. New-York: Scribner & Co. 1878.

—*Treaty Ports of China. Reports on Trade for the Year* 1876. Published by order of the Inspector-General of Customs. Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate-General of Customs. 4to, boards.

—*International Exhibition*, 1876. *Reports and Awards*. Edited by Francis A. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Awards. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877. 8vo., paper. Groups IV., IX., XII., XV., and XVII.

—*To the East by Way of the West*. By the late Bishop R. M. Marvin, D. D. With Biographical Sermon, by Bishop H. N. McTyeire, D. D., and Introduction by Rev. T. O. Summers, D. D. Illustrated. St. Louis: Bryan, Brand & Co. 1878.

PHYLLOXERA AMONG THE FRENCH VINES

A cure for the phylloxera is said to have been discovered in Switzerland by a M. Denis Monnier, who conceived the idea of killing the noxious insect which has ruined so many vine districts in France with a peculiar preparation of sulphuric acid. The gas is projected with great force into the ground, and penetrates quite deep enough to free the roots of the vine. Two applications appear to be necessary—the first to kill the adult insects, and a second to kill those hatched after the first application. This manner of dealing with the phylloxera is reported to have succeeded not only in Switzerland, where it was first tried, but in Italy, and the remedy does not seem to be the costly one which it would be if applied to the whole vineyard.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

THE PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

SOME SHARP CRITICISMS—OFFICERS' QUARTERS—HOW GEN. SHERMAN LIVES—ASSISTANTS AND INSTRUCTORS AT WEST POINT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of this date contains an article on the pay of Army officers. The writer starts out to correct the ignorance displayed in Congress in the debates on the Military Academy bill, and in a little over a column displays an amount of ignorance and prejudice that would make Mr. Banning or Mr. Bragg blush, and that is putting it as strong as I care to. Permit me a few words. The existing laws governing pay and allowances to officers of the Army, provide for fixed salaries for each grade, to which is added, in the cases of all officers below the rank of a Brigadier-General, 10 per centum on their yearly pay for each term of five years of service up to 20 years. In no case can the increase exceed 40 per centum on the yearly pay of the grade.

The act which fixed the pay (passed in 1870) forbade any and all commutations, but provided for certain things in kind, such as quarters, fuel to all officers, and forage to such as perform duties requiring them to be mounted. At all military posts, whether in the midst of civilization or on the wildest frontier, the Government aims to have public quarters, and sooner or later does have them. Some are permanent structures, where the post is of a permanent character, and at the cantonments, which are liable to be changed according to the exigencies of the service, the buildings are not deemed permanent, but are usually of light material, frame or such other as the country affords. Yet all the quarters built for officers' occupancy are comfortable dwellings, which are so assigned as to give each officer belonging to the post the allowance of rooms provided for in the regulations. It occasionally happens that during the construction of buildings at frontier posts officers have to occupy tents until the buildings are completed. Of course, officers on scouts and active campaigns also occupy tents during such times, but their families, if they have any, may occupy their allowance of quarters at the post during such temporary absence of the officers.

Now, in cities the Government does not own nor build such quarters; hence, when the necessities of the service require officers to be stationed in cities or places where the Government does not own buildings, they are entitled to the same shelter as when on the frontier or at other posts, and the Quartermaster hires their regulation allowance of rooms, no less and no more. To be entirely and strictly fair and just these rooms should be paid for at actual cost, and it is safe to assume it would exceed $18 per room, but for convenience that sum is fixed as the maximum to be paid for a room or rooms in any and all places, no matter what may be the current rates, and the officer must make up the difference out of his own pocket. The money is paid to the landlord, not to the officer—there is no such thing as commutation, except of rations to enlisted men when making journeys where they cannot carry subsistence.

Then take the contrast offered by your writer. At a post on the frontier, Second Lieut. A. has a little cottage, with two good, assignable rooms, kitchen and outhouses, if he have a family, or two assignable rooms as a crowded post, and lives at a general mess, if he be unmarried, and when he goes into the field he does not forfeit them, but has his share of canvass in addition, while Second Lieut. B., stationed in Washington, has two rooms paid for at $18 per month, being $36, but he must hire a house which costs him, at the very least, $50 per month, and the difference, $14, he pays out of his own pocket. Both have the same pay, the same fuel, and the same forage, if mounted, issued to them in kind. So where are the "extra allowances" which are so "unjust in the extreme!" In the fertile imagination of a head empty of brains.

Gen. Sherman lives at the Ebbitt House in Washington. By the regulations he is entitled to five rooms. What gentleman of equal position, responsibility, and social standing lives in a less number? If Gen. Sherman made his head-quarters at a military post he would have a house containing five rooms, with all the appurtenances of yard and comforts of a home; in lieu of which, because by law he is required to live in Washington, he takes these rooms at a hotel, because a house containing such room as he requires would cost him at least $100 per month in excess of what rent the Quartermaster would pay the landlord, that is $90; and I venture to say mine host, Willard, than whom there are none better or more gracious, receives for rent alone a monthly check for near the sum of $100 in addition to the Quartermaster pays him for Gen. Sherman's rooms. So, too, with all other officers stationed in Washington as enumerated in the article. Those who rent houses have only the allowance of rooms for their grade paid for by the Government, and make up the balance themselves, getting only the bare walls and incurring heavy outlay for furniture besides, which is always sacrificed every move they make in this changing station.

The stupidity of this writer finds special vent when he touches upon the Staff and West Point. Be it known now, once and forever, that at West Point officers detailed from the Army or assistants and not to Army officers get no allowance beyond or above any other officers of their respective grades at any other post or place in the country. West Point is a military post, where the laws and regulations govern the same as at all other posts. Mr. Banning once said officers there were housed in palatial residences furnished throughout by the Government, but Mr. Banning had to own up and take back his words. He was on the Board of Visitors last year and saw for himself the truth, and denied that he had ever made the statement, but when pinned down by the *Congressional Record*, he mildly craw-fished, but the New-York *Sun*, with its accustomed mendacity, repeats and reiterates the charge, with copious additions, as false as the original statement. Now comes this Gamaliel, who would instruct Congressmen, and asserts that if the houses are not furnished they are at least carpeted by Uncle Sam, and all the instructors get extra pay.

The truth is, officers live at West Point just as they do at all military posts; they get their allowances of quarters, so far as the Government has them. In some houses two families live. As many as three unmarried Lieutenants are occupying two rooms in the angle of Cadet Barracks. Three others occupy a house containing four rooms. Each one furnishes his quarters according to his means, and very few have anything outside of their pay, and if there is anything palatial about the place it is only the glorious mountain and river scenery, and altogether outside of any of the quarters, from the Superintendent's down to the Master of the Sword. The assistant Professors and a few others having like responsibilities do receive some extra pay, provided for by law and dictated by experience, (but Gen. Townsend's son is not one of these,) but the majority of officers there get no more pay than like grades elsewhere.

The cost of living at that post is excessive as contrasted with average stations in the service, and in this respect is exceeded by exceptional places only. The officers are in a sense always "on parade," and clothing is always an extra tax to them during their four years term of service there. The assistants and instructors are changed every four years, so that the whole line of the Army has a chance for the details, but they are made by selection upon the recommendation of the Professor in whose department they are to serve, and I fear if the writer of your article knows no more on any other subject belonging to the military service than he does about pay and allowances, West Point will never benefit by the presence of such an instructor and corrector of ignorance.

LINE OFFICER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 18, 1878.

SEWER VENTILATION.

A REPLY TO GEN. VIELE—A NEW SYSTEM OF IRON VENTILATING SHAFTS PROPOSED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly permit us to reply to a letter written by Mr. Egbert L. Viele, published in your issue of the 17th inst. While we admire his excellent analysis of sewer vapors, yet we must dissent from his conclusions.

We are glad that so able an authority has completely exploded the common theory that sewer gas, vapor, or germs is lighter than air, and we will seek any means of exit voluntarily. Yet we wish he had not satisfied himself with the simple statement "that it will not rise from the sewer in which it is generated unless under the influence of powerful currents of air," because, while the statement may cover the ground, it does it in so general a sense as to mislead many who are not thoroughly acquainted with the subject. These powerful currents are not created by a gale of wind blowing into the mouth of the sewers; although there is ever a strong current entering them when exposed, whether the wind is blowing or not, and, of course, the force is augmented under a fierce gale blowing directly into the sewers; but a current of air will rush into the sewers from the man-holes when the covers are off, or into an untrapped cess-pool. Why, then, is it that, with the specific gravity of the vaporous compound of the sewers lower than common air, it will pass through a dozen water-seal traps and enter a house where the temperature is above 55°, or out of a vent-tube, topping out above the roof of such a house, and will not flow out from the mouth of the sewers, or the man-holes of an untrapped cess-pool, exposed and shaded from the sun?

In the elucidation of the facts above stated, we think lies the vital secret of what is required to rid the fair homes in the cities of our land from the evil effects of the vile organic miasma. The specific gravity of sewer vapor is lower than that of common air only when the temperature of each is equal, which is never the case for nine months of the year. The temperature of the sewers, averaging above 50° in Winter, raises the specific gravity of the vapor, but it will not escape through exposed points, such as we have enumerated, because of condensation, and will flow through the house sewage, which is kept warmer generally than the sewers, and into the still warmer atmosphere of the dwelling. We therefore claim that house sewage is one vast lung, ever drawing to itself by force of attraction and congeniality the vile vapors and germs for both life and heat; this heat causes a vacuum, which nature abhors, and in this way is created the powerful current into the sewers; and the only reason a house vent-tube does not continually become a receiver of as strong a current as the main sewers is because it cannot combat the excess of the current from them into the house, but the vapors are condensed, more or less, in the part of the pipe exposed, and, under only a nominal pressure from the house sewage, become a complete seal. This, then, explains why vent-tubes sometimes are receivers of quite a strong downward current.

With the above facts in mind, it will be seen how utterly useless are traps, even of the very best, supposing them to be as perfect as any automatic mechanical contrivance can be, which are ever submerged in fluids and solids, and subjected to such acids as uric acid. The trap mentioned by Mr. Viele has many defects, among them, and the one I think most important, is that the rubber ball will become an object for the adhesion of the germs of disease from the sewers, and which will retain them under the most frequent use by day and night, becoming a conductor of the evil as much, if not altogether more than the water. The same objection will apply to any trap, of whatever construction or material.

We think the only system which will effectually make the sanitary plumbing safe in dwellings is one that will draw a continuous current of air from the houses through the waste-pipes and into the street mains, and thereby take with it, in its passage, all sewer gases that may be generated by the heat of the house from the impure coating of any part of the house or the street drainage, and then from the mains be consumed by the heat of the fire in the tempid valve of the sewerage, and greatly prevent the generation of the miasmatic vapor, and also prevent to a large degree the dangers arising from accidents and defective sewage. This system can be fully attained by a system invented by our firm, and offered some time since to the Brooklyn Board of Health. It consists simply of erecting at the head, and on the line of the street sewers, iron ventilating shafts, from 50 to 100 feet high, each connected with the sewers and supplied with burning gas-jets, behind a glass inclosure in the shaft, at a point about eight feet from the ground, the gas to burn continually, serving the purpose of street lamps at night. Its working will not only exhaust the mains and house-drainage of the death-dealing element, but completely consume the organic vapor, burn the inflammable gases and so highly generate the remainder of the elements, if any be left, as to pass them beyond the reach of harm, where they become chemically changed and fit for use again.

We should need neither traps nor vent-tubes in the house, as the supply of air to take the place of that exhausted had better enter and pass through the openings from the sewers in the dwelling.

The shafts would be very ornamental as well as useful adjuncts to any city, and the total cost for New-York would not exceed $100,000, which is less than a quarter of what it would cost for the supply of traps in every house in the City.

PARFITT BROTHERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If your Sunday paper of 17th March an article on sewer gases appears, which does not show where the real cause of the trouble is generated. The fault is in the mode of construction of our sewers, and the power to obviate this difficulty is in the Sanitary Commission. These causes have been known to that commission for the last twelve years, and appear in their own first report, made by Dr. E. D. Janes. The facts are as follows: By the mode of construction of the sewers all the foul gases are kept in them by the "trapped basins" at the corners of the streets, and are larger and deeper than the traps to the house-drains. Thus confined, foul sewer gas is forced out of the sewer when the rain-water occupies the space filled with this foul gas, and it is forced out at such place where it finds the least resistance, which is at the house-drain pipe joint, and will pass any of the house-drain traps, also the traps in the wash-basins, thereby forcing the foul and poisonous gases into our sleeping apartments. It is more deadly than the "midnight assassin," of whom we may be aware.

The Sewer Department and the Sanitary Commission are solely responsible, if any are so responsible, for the unwholesome effects claimed to be produced by the sewer gases passing into the dwellings of our citizens of all classes.

JAMES E. SERRELL,
City Surveyor and Civil Engineer.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 20, 1878.

AMERICAN JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not usual with me, nor do I think it becoming to take exception to a criticism made in reference to any work of mine, but a review of the first volume of *American Decisions*, in THE TIMES of Feb. 24, seems to call for some reply, which I should not attempt did not the criticism appear in a journal of the character of THE TIMES. Personally I have no fault to find with the writer of that review, who is evidently competent and experienced, and as far as my own share of the work is concerned, he has spoken approvingly; but I certainly take exception to the emphatic and unqualified judgment he has pronounced, and seriously disnute his reasons as to the value of such a series of reports. May I not assume so much, then, in justice to the vast enterprise of the publishers, as to request an opportunity to correct what I believe to be a grave misapprehension of the writer, as to the need and utility of such a series, and respectfully show how opposed his view is to that of the ablest members of our Judiciary and of the Bar?

Whether there is any utility in such an publication, or any need for it, has already been answered by the leading members of the Judiciary, and they, as well as many of the eminent members of the profession, have already spoken unqualifiedly as to its value, and indorse the plan in the highest terms; and, singularly, for the very reasons which the writer of the review adduces to show that such a series is not wanted. A circular, which is about being sent out to the profession, shows how generally the plan has been approved, and how eagerly the publication has been received. If authority is any value as a matter of opinion, surely a publication commended as to its plan, scope, and execution by the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, many of our eminent law writers and publicists, needs but little apology for its *raison d'être*.

Not to trespass too much, I will merely cite two or three opinions from sources to whose judgment the profession in this country will very readily defer. Chief-Justice Waite writes: "You have conceived a good idea in the compilation of the *American Decisions*. If carried into effect with judgment, it cannot but be of great service to the profession." Justice Miller says: "I know of nothing more desirable to the average lawyer of the United States than to be able to supply himself at a moderate cost with all the leading and important cases decided in the American courts since our independence." Justice Strong says: "If the cases shall be selected wisely and fully in accordance with the rules mentioned, the publication of the work will be the best possible substitute for the vast number of American reports now existing; so many that very few lawyers can buy them, and so cumbrous that it is often difficult to find room for them in an office." Justice Bradley says: "The idea is an excellent one, and, if judiciously carried out, as, from the known ability of the editor, I doubt not it will be, the projected series will be of great value to the American bar."

So Justice Hunt writes: "The plan is clearly set forth by Mr. Proffatt in the preface, and its advantages are manifest." And Judge Sawyer writes: "If the plan is executed with fidelity, ability, and proper discrimination the great work of the present generation will have been accomplished for the Bar of the United States." Judge Dillon, reviewing the work in the *Central Law Journal* of Feb. 22, says: "The scheme is an excellent one, and if faithfully carried out, it cannot fail to find favor with the Bar."

Now, I claim that, in view of the general indorsement given to such a publication, and the importance of the undertaking, the reviewer's opinion may well be disputed; and, did I not ask too much from your generosity, I might well contest the reasons he offers for the opinion expressed. I think that the very best reason that could be adduced is that offered by himself at the conclusion. He there claims that we need the same revision of our law as the Roman law did and received from Justinian. I am not so presumptuous or ambitious as to believe we can do the same; but, however, I cannot but claim our efforts are of a similar nature, and are in the same direction.

JOHN PROFFATT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 6, 1878.

THE CHARTER OAK REORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A law has recently been passed in the State of Connecticut authorizing the policy-holders of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company to reorganize the company on a mutual basis. A meeting of the policy-holders is called to be held in Hartford, April 18. The principal business of the meeting will be the election of 21 Directors, who will have the exclusive management of the company. There is great danger that bad men will gather proxies, and by the use of them vote themselves into the management of a company which has already suffered quite too much from bad men. In fact, it is already quite well understood that sharks and wreckers are securing proxies. There seems to be very great danger from this source. Every insurer in the company has now a chance to do something toward protecting himself and his interests in the company. He can only do so by attending the meeting himself or by sending his proxy to some man who will watch his interests by seeing that only the best of men are elected to the position of Directors. Of course, but few can attend in person, and it will be necessary to select some man to whom the proxy is sent. In this the very greatest care should be used. A well-known citizen of Hartford, and one who has known all of the companies' troubles, seems to be about the best selection that could be made. As such a man I recommend that proxies be sent to Mr. L. J. Hendee, President of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Hendee is one of the best-known citizens of Hartford, and he is also known throughout the entire country. There can be no doubt that he would do his utmost to place the company in the hands of good men. If a sufficient number will send their proxies to him the Charter Oak will not again be badly managed. The following is a sufficient form for a proxy:

Be it known, That I, the undersigned, have constituted and appointed, and do hereby constitute and appoint, (until revoked,) L. J. Hendee, of Hartford, Conn., to be my lawful substitute and proxy, and in my name to vote at any meeting of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company to be holden for the choice of Directors, and on any other question that may arise at such meeting, or at any special or adjourned meeting of the said company, as fully as I might or could do if personally present, with power of substitution.

Dated at ——, this —— day of ——, 18—.

[Signed]

These proxies should be signed by the full name of the person in whose favor the insurance is, or the person to whom the policy is assigned. If assigned, the word "assignee" should be written under the signature. The signature should also be witnessed, and care should be taken to sign all names in full, and to state the number of the policy, merely as a memorandum.

This matter should receive the attention of every insurer in the company, and the proxies mailed promptly. If any insurer has already carelessly given a proxy, he can revoke it by notifying the writer to whom it was given, and giving a new one.

W. W. BYINGTON.

No. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 23, 1878.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 23.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 L. S. W. B. con.	35¾	600	North-west		41¾
5,000 do.	35	50	do.		41½
1,000 K. P. inc. No. 1d.	17½	300	do.	b3.	41¾
100 Del. & H.	81¾	200	do.		41¾
500 Pacific Mail	17¾	300	North-w. pf.		69½
100 do.	s3. 17½	200	Rock Island		102
100 N. Y. C. & R.	105¾	200	St. Paul		40¾
100 Erie Rail	10¾	100	do.		40
200 Mich. Cen.	64¾	100	do.		40½

MARCH 25 1878

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—London Assurance—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Coghlan.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Monaco—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Mlle. Marie Rose, Miss A. L. Cary, Mr. Tom Karl.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Heir at Law—Toodles—Mr. J. S. Clarke.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—London Show, Parisian Circus, and Sanger's Menagerie.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Bachelors—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Exiles—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Pinchon—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Farce, Minstrelsy and Variety—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Broncho Horses—Educated Dogs. Day and Evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—Lecture, "The Architecture of the Old Roman World"—Rev. H. G. Spaulding.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Rescued—Mr. Wallace Grant.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS.—Exhibition of Paintings

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Craiga Droul.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, falling followed by stationary temperature, and rising barometer.

Our readers will find some interesting facts stated by our Washington correspondence this morning with reference to the Western Territories, and especially that of Utah and its annexation to the neighboring State of Nevada. The letter throws light on the character of the pocket boroughs west of the Rocky Mountains, and on the possible increase of these very undesirable political ventures. It is extremely unfortunate that a question so important as the incipient organization of a State should be controlled by so narrow views as those which have prevailed in connection with several of our Territories. It is not pleasant, moreover, that there should be a prospect that Utah may take its place in the Union with its hideous social system unabolished. But that that may very well happen under a Democratic Administration cannot be doubted.

The facts which we have recently published from time to time reveal a very curious and by no means pleasing condition of things in the local Government of Long Branch. In that beautiful place it happens that the owners of the larger part of the improved property are naturally in a minority, while the administration of the machinery for the protection of property and the punishment of offenders is in the hands of the majority, and this has brought about a degree of leniency and laxness toward the criminal classes not unknown in larger places, but peculiarly conspicuous in the present instance. Police Justice E. J. Pitcher is now on trial before the Long Branch Board of Commissioners, accused of aiding and abetting Kavanagh, the alleged leader of the band of incendiaries, whose deeds have been recently chronicled. He is charged, on the complaint of Mr. John Hoey, of the Adams Express Company, with shielding Kavanagh, visiting him in prison, and giving him the evidence received as magistrate to enable him to rebut it. Pitcher's predecessor, Justice Lane, is accused of similar friendship for criminals. The whole case is a striking illustration of the evils to which unlimited suffrage exposes the administration of property interests when the majority of voters are wholly or nearly without property or respect for the rights of property. It is the same cause, working on a small scale, in the same way, that gave us the Tammany Ring and its present successor.

The pride of Americans in the success of Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, in the pedestrian match in London for the "championship" of the world may be tempered by the fact that O'Leary is an Irishman, and that Weston, the pure-blooded Yankee, was unfortunately prevented from competing by illness. But the feat accomplished by O'Leary is the greatest on record, and one in which every lover of manly exercises may take satisfaction. He succeeded in going 520 miles, and two "laps" about the arena thrown in for good measure, in 5 days, 20 hours, and 10 minutes. This allows but 16 minutes and 3 6-10 seconds to each mile, and the actual average time taken per mile must necessarily have been considerably less than this to allow for the rests. To the ordinary New-Yorker who seeks relief in a crowded horse car rather than to occupy an hour in walking two or three miles from his home to his business or vice versa, this labor must seem nearly fabulous. It involves not only natural strength, but patient training, indomitable pluck and mental endurance, and long practice of temperance and energy. These are qualities which it is well to have developed, no matter by what means, and though the enormous betting indulged in on this occasion, both by the Englishmen, who are born and bred to that rather silly amusement, and by their American imitators, is not an admirable thing, O'Leary's feat is a praiseworthy one.

It is to be hoped that the bill for regulating the pay of letter-carriers, which is now before the House, will not be neglected in that body until it is too late to pass it this session. As reported by the committee, it is calculated to fairly compensate this class of officers, and to add to the efficiency of the very valuable system. When the bill becomes a law, the cities having free postal delivery will be divided into two classes. The first, employing nearly the entire force, embraces cities of over 75,000 inhabitants. In these the carriers are appointed to a salary of $800, and after a year of service, if their record is satisfactory, they are to receive $1,000. The latter is the maximum salary, and is small enough for the work that is required. In the smaller cities, employing only about one-ninth of the carriers, a round salary of $850 is paid. As the bill places the carrier system on a well-defined and proper basis, we trust that it will be taken up as soon as possible.

In this connection, a suggestion to the Postmaster of Brooklyn will not be out of place. The delivery by carriers in that city is not quite so prompt or full as it was under Mr. McLeer's predecessor, who made great improvements in it during his term. We do not assume to know exactly where the trouble lies, though it is presumable that the carriers deliver all the mail matter they receive on each round, and that the defect may be in the preparation and distribution of matter to them. In any case, as it is through the carriers that the office is most known and judged by the public, we are confident that Col. McLeer would do well to devote a little of his known energy in repairing the slight deterioration which is noticeable in this direction.

The position taken by the 2,000 operatives in the cotton trade who met at Blackburn, England, on Saturday, is not encouraging for the revival of business in that branch. In adopting two or three apparently moderate propositions the workmen only paved the way to the declaration that they would resist to the utmost any reduction in wages which was not accompanied by a corresponding reduction in working hours. This is of the essence of trades-unionism. It is not complained that the present hours of labor are excessive, and the contrary is the fact. But the restless spirit of monopoly which has been only too justly charged against employers now prevails among the trades unions, and these insist on the smallest amount of work being done with as much tenacity as on the maintenance of wages. It is a well-established fact that in England much of the disadvantage under which her manufacturers labor in competing with their rivals is due to the lessening value of labor—that is, to higher wages paid for poorer work. But this truth will naturally be ignored by the workmen until they learn it directly and unavoidably from their own experience.

SMYTH AND THE SENATE.

When the State Senate began the Smyth trial, it gave notice that judicial forms and restraints would be carefully observed. This was the essence of its answer to the application on the part of the counsel for the people for an enlargement of the scope of the case. The Governor had preferred specific charges, it was said; on these charges Smyth had been arraigned, and to these the testimony must be confined. The fact that the inquiry has been restricted, and that everything tending to expose the rottenness of the system which Smyth inaugurated has been suppressed, is therefore due to the decision of the Senate. The inquiry has been narrower than it should have been, and it has brought to light little besides that which the Controller had reported against Smyth and which that official admitted to be true, simply because the Senate, in its affectation of judicial impartiality, refused to travel beyond the original indictment. The rumor, for many days prevalent, that a majority of the Senators have made up their minds to acquit a man who in the first instance pleaded guilty, is a shameful commentary upon these pretensions. The shame is not diminished by the knowledge that a verdict in favor of the Superintendent will have no reference to the merits of the case—will be, in truth, in spite of conclusive proof of his guilt; and will be the result of partisan influences, in themselves corrupt and degrading to all concerned. It is mortifying to be obliged to acknowledge that the reasons assigned for partisan action of this nature reflect most injuriously upon the motives of Republican Senators. If Smyth is not removed it will be because there are Republican Senators no better than himself and equally unworthy of public confidence.

What are the charges on which Smyth is supposed to have been tried? The main one is that he has willfully and persistently violated the statute of 1873, which was enacted with the specific purpose of preventing abuses of power by the Insurance Superintendent, and which requires that all bills connected with the examination of companies by the department or persons whom it may employ, shall be approved by the Superintendent, and audited and approved by the Controller, before presentation to the companies. The other charges are a reiteration in detail of the points involved in this general accusation. As Smyth, in the published explanation he gave while his arraignment was yet only talked of, confessed that he has done precisely what the Controller imputes to him, the production of evidence would seem to have been necessary only so far as it might be required to satisfy the consciences of Senators as to their duty in the premises. A less impudent person in Smyth's place would have made his confession a prelude to resignation. Virtue of that sort is not in his composition, and evidence became necessary. What does it establish? Beyond all doubt, these points: (1) That Smyth presented, or caused to be presented, to companies on which he had got his grip, bills of attorneys and appraisers whom he had employed, which bills were not certified either by him or the Controller. (2) That he procured the payment of some of these bills by the personal exercise of this official influence with the officers of the companies. (3) That he presented, or caused to be presented, other bills of a like character, which he had approved, but which the Controller had not audited. (4) That the bills were excessive in amount. (5) That when objections were for this reason made to their payment, Smyth sustained the amounts, which under this pressure were paid. (6) That when objections were made to payment on account of the irregularity of bills not certified by the Controller, he exhibited a "confidential" opinion, justifying the violation of law, the opinion emanating from a man whose bill had been objected to, and who now actually sits among the judges in a case that is hardly less disgraceful to himself than to Smyth. (7) That the pretense that the examinations could not have proceeded without obtaining money in this way is false,—less than half of the appropriation made for the Insurance Department having been expended. (8) That while Smyth recognized the authority of the Controller when the proper bills of proper examiners were concerned, amounting in the aggregate to $9,000, he disregarded it when the enormous charges of his friends, favorites, and associates were in question, amounting altogether to $64,000, every dollar of which was unlawfully collected.

The corrupt personal or partisan use of portions of the bills which could not have been collected without Smyth's help is not positively proved, but the circumstances connected with some of the payments suggest this additional irregularity. Apart, however, from the suspicions awakened by the bill of Tobey & Co. and the manner in which its payment was managed, the eight propositions we have recited are conclusive as to Smyth's guilt. All that is material in them he has substantially admitted. To suppose that the Senate can refuse to recognize so striking an accumulation of proof as to his violation of the law, or can hesitate as to its duty when the violation of law is no longer open to dispute, is to assume that the trial has been a travesty of justice, and that the judges are prepared deliberately to trample upon the evidence. The necessity of vindicating the law is rendered more urgent by the lying excuses which have been put forward in Smyth's behalf. He cannot plead ignorance of the law: he insists that he had a right to violate it! The plea that he was sustained in his action by the "confidential" opinion of Mr. Harris, only makes matters worse for the illustrious pair. Mr. Harris' constituents may be left to deal with him. They cannot be supposed to be unmindful of the improprieties of his course, and the means he employed to facilitate the collection of his fees. It is certain that if Smyth go unpunished, there is not a functionary in the State who may not with impunity defy the very laws enacted to regulate the business of his office. If every man is to be judge of the law he is required to obey, there will soon be an end to all the formalities of justice.

Not less untenable is the ground of defense taken by those who extol Smyth's zeal as an investigator of companies. We have the testimony of Mr. Barnes as to the modest manner in which the inquiries of the department were conducted in his day, and we are sure that Smyth's namesake and immediate predecessor, who began the work which the department at intervals carried on during last year, never dreamed of the extortion, the trickery, the base perversion of influence to which the present Superintendent has resorted for the attainment of his ends. To speak the truth plainly, we must say that Smyth as an investigator has no claim to consideration. His conduct in relation to the Universal Company was fatal to confidence in him. Now that his methods are more fully known faith in any examination he conducted is impossible. The certificates he has given indorsing companies are not worth the paper they are written on. Throughout, he evidently cared more for profitable patronage than for the policy-holders, who were fleeced for the benefit of his chums. Let such a man be continued in office, and the obvious duty of every well-managed company, and of every policy-holder, will be to demand the abolition of the Insurance Department, and the transfer of all that is essential in life insurance supervision to some quarter more worthy of trust. In Smyth's hands the department is a scandal and examination a farce.

ARE BETTER TIMES AT HAND?

The London *Economist*, in its issue of March 9, has one of those clear and thorough studies which has made that journal so valuable, upon the "Commercial History of 1877." It shows that a period of commercial distress of unusual length—four years—has been experienced in the United States, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, and Great Britain, and for the last year and a half the same difficulties have been felt in France. In all these countries there are two great causes for this depression—(1) the lessening of the means of consumers, and (2) overproduction in certain branches. In Germany, France, and this country there was a prodigious destruction of the means of consumers by war—a result which did not show itself at once in Germany on account of the payment of the indemnity, and in the United States on account of the stimulating effects of an expanded currency. In both countries, railroads and other industries were extended beyond any legitimate demand; in other words, floating capital was applied to the working of coal and iron and the construction of railroads beyond the necessities of consumers. Both suffered under the same evils—diminished resources and overproduction. In Austria, Hungary, and Italy the depression arose from too speculative production and from the diminution of means produced by excessive taxation and war. The speculative industries of other countries, of course, stimulated demand in Great Britain, while the final collapse fell with tremendous weight on that country, where production has been carried to excess, but where the efficiency of labor has been diminishing for the past few years. The losses in all these countries were especially felt in London, the financial centre, and thus communicated to Great Britain the depression which covered the commercial world.

The *Economist* analyzes the causes which will stimulate anew the cash demand for commodities, or in other words, restore prosperity, into three classes: 1, Greater economy and industry; 2, unusual harvests, and 3, accumulation of savings. It is a consolatory thought for this country that all these causes are working steadily here toward producing better times. Never before were our people so saving or more industrious. There is not so great a diminution of the efficiency of labor, in reduced hours and poorer work, as has been experienced in England. Unlike the English experience, our harvests have been unexampled. Much, too, of our previous overproduction has been in the line of future development—of growth of population and cultivation of new land. The savings of the working classes, and of all classes, are speedily increasing. Our great obstacles to a speedy return to prosperity lie in what the English journal has but little touched upon—our vicious financial and revenue systems. The great ignorance of the masses in the West and South of the simplest laws of political economy is evidently about to plunge us into the mire from which we have been so long struggling, unless some peculiar wisdom or Providence intervene. Then we have weighing upon us, what the *Economist* has so well indicated, the heavy burden derived from our former extravagance and neglect of economical principles—the fearful load of taxation, both municipal and national. An impartial American must be obliged to confess that our experiment of universal suffrage, as controlling expenditure of public moneys, has broken down utterly in municipal Governments. Tables of statistics show that in six of our largest cities, from 1860 to 1875, the local taxation was quadrupled—from $15,000,000 to $65,000,000, and the debts nearly quadrupled—from $35,000,000 to $305,000,000. In 14 of our cities the population has increased 70 per cent.; the taxable value, 156 per cent.; but the debt, 270 per cent., and the actual taxation for State, City, and County purposes increased 363 per cent.

It is plain that if this continues, the residents of our cities will sacrifice the whole increase of their annual labor to taxation, both local and national. It is to be confessed, too, that but little prospect of improvement thus far appears in this matter. The only reform which might, in this State, lead to an intelligent control over municipal expenditures—the municipal amendment of the Constitution—is evidently to be defeated. Ignorance and demagogism are to be in control of the finances of this great City, as they have been in years past. Property here can hardly bear its burdens. The petty taxation in New-York resulting from merely stupid legislation, is said, in some branches of the importing trade, to eat away its profits. If the intelligent classes do not combine to govern our cities on sound principles, we see no remedy, but a gradual bankruptcy of our municipalities, the suffering and poverty of great numbers of persons, and the removal of many branches of production to rural districts, where intelligence and property control the taxation and the expenditure of public moneys. Better times are certainly not far away from our rural districts, but in the cities we have yet to wait for thorough reforms in taxation and our revenue system.

BONES AND CROSS-BONES.

The so-called Working Men's Party is no where so rampant, aggressive, and sharply defined as in the State of California. Nowhere else, so far as indications go, have the so-called working men made an organization so compact; and nowhere else have they gained substantial political victories. If we would discover just what would be the course of conduct, and what the probable management of a party organized in the working men's interest, we may properly look to the doings of the party bearing that name in California. Evidently, there is in that State, as elsewhere, a leadership of working men which is made up of men who do not work, and who will not work as long as they can avoid it. The leaders who are continually raising new issues of various kinds to excite the mass of laboring men, and who spend their time in organizing clubs, circles, grand centres, lodges, and so on, are generally demagogues who are able to make a good living by their wits. They, at least, thrive without labor, while their confiding followers pay from their earnings a tax for the support of the soft-handed gentlemen who neither toil nor spin. It is notorious that the five or six leaders of the California Working Men's Party whose names come to us most frequently over the wires are not working men.

Obviously, these men must always keep on hand at least one grievance, otherwise their occupation is gone. Not long since a vacancy occurred in the California State Legislature by the death of Senator Porter, of Alameda County. This county is largely a suburb of San Francisco, in which city the Working Men's Party flourishes. The agitators of the city swarmed into Alameda County and elected one Bones to fill this vacancy. Bones was chosen as an exponent of the most advanced views held by the agrarians and communists. The so-called working men of the region were delirious with joy over this victory. Accompanied by a band of music and an escort of orators, Bones' journey to the State Capital was a sort of triumphal progress. The millennial day had come at last. Installed in his seat, Senator Bones seems to have voted after the most independent fashion. It is proposed in California to call a constitutional convention to rearrange property rights so that no man can accumulate more than a given amount of property. It is intended, also, to readjust the industrial frame-work of society so that the principle of "forty acres and a mule," once popular in some sections of the South, shall displace the oppressive usages of the present system. Bones voted against the project for a constitutional convention. Another proposition before the present Legislature is to condemn the property of the Spring Valley Water Company—a corporation which supplies the City of San Francisco with water, at $15,000,000, payable in 30-year bonds, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, interest and principal payable in gold. Bones voted in favor of this scheme, which has passed the Senate.

In other respects, it is said, the Senator from Alameda has failed to meet the wishes of his constituents. Mr. Bones, who was escorted to Sacramento only the other day amid the plaudits and jubilation of the new Labor Party, is now denounced as a traitor and a charlatan by the very men who then threw up their caps for him. The fickle mob defile the idol which they raised yesterday. The medicine which they commend to the tyrants who are guilty of owning the roof which covers them they propose to administer to their own Icharbod. At a working men's meeting held in San Francisco, the other day, it was enthusiastically resolved that Senator Bones be repudiated as a representative of the party, and that the organization "suggest a dose of hemp as a most excellent and radical remedy to cure every symptom of that most contagious disease." Precisely what is meant by "that most contagious disease" is not made clear; but the meeting received the resolution with much cheering and cries of "Hemp! hemp! hemp!" The Chairman of the meeting, with grim dignity, announced that on the following Sunday, "at the sand lots, the honorable Senator would be hung in effigy as a warning to all candidates who should in the future break their promises." A few days afterward, Mr. Bones appealed to the Senate for protection, saying that he had received a letter signed with a skull and cross-bones, demanding his resignation, with terrifying threats. Bones seems to have run his brief legislative career. But he declares that he will stick.

The cry of "Hemp!" which is most frequent upon the lips of these labor reformers, is suggestive. At the beginning it is apparently alleged that those who have been wronged by the superior thrift or good fortune, of others have a right to readjust society by hanging the oppressors. This is called the unwritten plank in the platform of the Working Men's Party in California. When an enthusiastic assemblage is sufficiently fired by allusions to the rich people of San Francisco, the cry is raised of "Hemp!" And this suggestive word takes the place of the "vivas" of the Spanish and the "hochs" of the Germans. It is at once a cheer and a threat. The downfall of Bones is complete. The cross-bones and the hemp, to which he was wont to refer so eloquently, are now shaken over him. As it is written: "His mischief shall return upon his own head, and his violent dealing shall come down upon his own pate." There is a certain rude justice in this which will give complacency to the impartial observer. The labor reformers of the school of Bones deny the right of private judgment, just as they deny the right of private property. The only course for one intrusted with the dangerous duty of representing such men is to do as he is bid. Otherwise he is a traitor for whom "hemp" is instantly recommended. But it is certain that a man who rises above the angry level of the so-called Working Men's Party must prove a traitor. Give him property and he ceases to be an agrarian. Give him position and responsibility and he thinks for himself. Therefore, the party, should it ever succeed, must be betrayed by its leaders. So long as it agitates in some purposeless fashion, it lives. When it elects men to office, and becomes a real power, it crumbles at the touch of prosperity. Bones is only a type of all that may come after him. As a standard-bearer in the thick of a fight he is a hero. As a Senator with opinions, he is an aristocrat, a renegade threatened with skull and cross-bones.

THE AEROPHONE.

Something ought to be done to Mr. Edison, and there is a growing conviction that it had better be done with a hemp rope. Mr. Edison has invented too many things, and almost without exception they are things of the most deleterious character. He has been addicted to electricity for many years, and it is not very long ago that he became notorious for having discovered a new force, though he has since kept it carefully concealed, either upon his person or elsewhere. Recently he invented the phonograph, a machine that catches the lightest whisper of conversation and stores it up, so that at any future time it can be brought out, to the confusion of the original speaker. This machine will eventually destroy all confidence between man and man, and render more dangerous than ever woman's want of confidence in woman. No man can feel sure that wherever he may be there is not a concealed phonograph remorseless gathering up his remarks and ready to reproduce them at some future date. Who will be willing, even in the bosom of his family, to express any but most innocuous and colorless views? and what woman when calling on a female friend, and waiting for the latter to make her appearance in the drawing-room, will dare to express her opinion of the wretched taste displayed in the furniture, or the hideous appearance of the family photographs? In the days of persecution and espionage it was said, though with poetical exaggeration, that the walls had ears. Thanks to Mr. Edison's perverted ingenuity, this has not only become a literal truth, but every shelf, closet, or floor may now have its concealed phonographic ears. No young man will venture to carry on a private conversation with a young lady, lest he should be filling a secret phonograph with evidence that, in a breach of promise suit, would secure an immediate verdict against him, and our very small-boys will fear to express themselves with childish freedom, lest the phonograph should report them as having lightly used the name of "gosh," or as having threatened to "bust the snoot" of the long-suffering governess. The phonograph was, at the time of its invention, the most terrible example of depraved ingenuity which the world had seen; but Mr. Edison has since reached a still more conspicuous peak of scientific infamy by inventing the aerophone—an instrument far more devastating in its effects and fraught with the destruction of human society.

The aerophone is apparently a modification of the phonograph. In fact, it is a phonograph which converts whispers into roars. If, for example, you mention, within hearing of the aerophone, that you regard Mr. Hayes as the greatest and best man that America has yet produced, that atrocious instrument may overwhelm you with shame by repeating your remark in a tone that can be heard no less than four miles. Mr. Edison, with characteristic effrontery, represents this as a useful and beneficent invention. He says that an aerophone can be attached to a locomotive, and that with its aid the engineer can request persons to "look out for the locomotive" who are nearing a railway crossing four miles distant from the train. He also boasts that he will attach an aerophone to the gigantic statue of "Liberty," which France is to present to this country, provided we will raise money enough to pay for it, and that the statue will thus be able to welcome incoming vessels in the Lower Bay, and to warn them not to come up to the City in case Mr. Stanley Matthews is delivering an oration on the currency, or Mr. Cox is making a comic speech at Tammany Hall. Were the aerophone to be confined strictly to these uses, it might prove a comparatively unobjectionable instrument; but no man can loose a whirlwind and guarantee that its ravages shall be confined to Chicago, or to some other place where it may do positive good.

This country has long suffered from excessive talk. Had nine-tenths of our citizens who have been born during the last fifty years been absolutely dumb, the Republic would doubtless have preserved its pristine purity. It is the interminable talk of Congressmen and other leading citizens that is the source of all our public woes. Talk is likewise the bane of private life. With dumb wives there would be no need of divorce courts, and with dumb husbands home might become a blessed reality instead of a poetic dream. And yet, knowing full well that talk is a monster of such hideous meaning that to be hated needs only to be constantly heard, Mr. Edison has devised an instrument by which the range of conversation is extended from a few feet to four miles.

Our present vocal powers are always used to their full capacity. Everybody talks with about the same volume of voice, and when the aerophone comes into use, people will universally talk as loudly as the instrument will permit. When ninety-nine people out of a hundred converse with the aerophone, there will be such a roar of conversation that the hundredth person, who may speak in his natural voice, cannot be heard. We can only faintly imagine the horrible results of the general introduction of the aerophone. Wives residing in suburban Jersey villages will call to their husbands at their places of business in the City, and require information as to subjects of purely domestic interest. Mothers whose children have wandered out of sight will howl over a four-mile tract of country direful threats as to the flaying alive which awaits James Henry and Ann Eliza unless they instantly come home. From morning till midnight our ears will be tortured with the uproar of aerophonic talk, and deaf men will be looked upon as the favored few to whom nature has made life tolerable.

The result will be the complete disorganization of society. Men and women will flee from civilization and seek in the silence of the forest relief from the roar of countless aerophones. Business, marriage, and all social amusements will be thrown aside, except by totally deaf men, and America will retrograde to the Stone Age with frightful rapidity. Better is a dinner of raw turnips in a damp cave than a banquet at Delmonico's within hearing of ten thousand aerophones. Far better is it to starve in solitude than to possess all the luxuries of civilization at the price of hearing every remark that is made within a radius of four miles. It may be too late to suppress the aerophone now, but at least there is time to visit upon the head of its inventor the just indignation of his fellow-countrymen.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Legislature of Louisiana adjourned sine die on the 19th inst.

The Boston *Post* is now predicting Democratic success in Rhode Island.

Congressman Randall Gibson, of Louisiana, has been invited to deliver the address before the Yale Law School at the coming Commencement.

The late Hon. William Workman, of Montreal, left an estate valued at about half a million dollars, and bequeathed $27,500 to various benevolent societies.

A popular German resident of Sag Harbor, according to the *Corrector*, said to his friends a few days ago: "You won't see me again next week for nine months."

The Boston *Transcript* says that "an English writer in the *Nineteenth Century* was most impressed with the extreme gentleness of American manners." 'Twas different in the last century.

The Mobile *Register* says that Mr. L. M. Merritt, a merchant in Pensacola, Fla., has obtained a judgment for $4,000 against the Western Union Telegraph Company, as damages for non-delivery of a message.

The New-Orleans *Democrat* says that the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in the Anderson case has been generally commended by the Bar of the State. The *Democrat* itself is very unhappy over it.

A Post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Harrisburg, Penn., has adopted resolutions "heartily approving the conduct of Hon. J. W. Killinger, in his efforts, though futile, to withhold the national revenues from the men who did their utmost to destroy our country."

William Marshall, a boy 16 years old, picked up an old shell on the Antietam battle-field last week, and took it to his home. The next morning he fired the end of a stick and thrust it into the shell. There was a prompt explosion, and he has one hand and one eye less than before he began his investigations.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* is a bit sarcastic, saying: "The call for the Democratic State Convention of Illinois invites the participation of all who are opposed to the policy of the party in power. We could understand the meaning better if those who issued the call had told us (1) which party is in power, and (2) what 'policy' it has, if any."

There is one sentence in the Fast Day proclamation of Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont, which deserves reproduction. It reads: "Let us especially pray that He will graciously vouchsafe to make and keep us as individuals, and as a State and a nation, inflexibly honest, even in times of financial depression—so shall we fulfill our high destiny, and transmit to our children unimpaired the rich legacy received from our fathers."

The "Tombigbee Incident," which was recently described in the sixth column of The Times, is illustrated by a series of very striking pictures in the issue of *Puck* for the 20th inst. Its editor thus alludes to the artist and his work: "Wearied of spreading himself in double-paged magnificence upon the political topics of the day, and ceasing for the nonce to make faces for a living, he has this week, with erratic energy, taken an account written for The New-York Times by that earnestly veracious historian, Mr. Alden, and illustrated it with a precision and elaboration which we are sure even the historian aforesaid will appreciate."

Speaking of the crimes of the Democrats in Mississippi, the Jackson *Times* of the 20th inst. says: "Would to God that the pacification policy of President Hayes might have been received in good faith, and that the negro-killing scoundrels who have disgraced the fair name of Mississippi might have been brought to justice. So long as disguised and armed bands of bull-dozers are permitted to go at large and to intimidate and murder peaceful citizens of any county in the State, just so long will respectable, honest, and thrifty men shun our borders. It is utterly idle for his Excellency to say that he has not, as Chief Executive of the State, powers to preserve the peace, and to maintain the rights of every citizen which are supposed to be guaranteed by the law. If he had not this power it is the fault solely of a Democratic Legislature, a Legislature which voted itself about $10 50 a day."

A QUESTION FOR STATESMEN

A REVIEW OF SOME PROBLEMS OF THE GREAT WEST.

DANGERS OF THE FUTURE, AND AN ERROR OF THE PAST—FOUR SENATORS FROM CALIFORNIA—THE TERRITORY OF LINCOLN—THE ANNEXATION OF UTAH TO NEVADA PROPOSED AND DISCUSSED—TERRITORIES SHOULD BE ENLARGED INSTEAD OF REDUCED—LINCOLN A POCKET BOROUGH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 24, 1878.

The proposition to organize a new Territory out of the Black Hills country, under the name of Lincoln, brings up a question of statesmanship—a question requiring the broadest and most comprehensive treatment. It involves an inquiry as to the present and prospective population of the States and Territories west of the hundredth meridian. It compels consideration of the sectional political balance of the West in the Union of the States. There has already been abundance of unwise, ignorant legislation in the formation of States and Territories, and if better counsel does not prevail there will grow up conditions utterly repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution, and they will become intrenched behind the Constitution so that they cannot be changed without a revolution, peaceful or otherwise. The whole subject deserves immediate attention, and will need long and patient, and patriotic investigation. Action is pressing only in one case, and that is not for Lincoln Territory, which is contrived for the convenience of a few individuals who desire to combine office-holding and speculation.

Without making the organization of Lincoln Territory a special subject of consideration, I propose to raise some of the problems which the demand for new Territories and new States sets before Congress and the country. Perhaps it will be as well to illustrate the dangers of the future by an error of the past. Nevada was admitted as a State in 1861. It may have had a population of 12,000 or 15,000. According to the census of 1860, the population was 6,812. Its area is 112,090 square miles, which is greater than the combined area of Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey. In 1870 this vast State had increased in population to 42,491, and in 1875, by a census taken under its own laws, it had a population of 52,540. The nearest vote to the census of 1875 shows that of every 26 persons in the State 10 are voters. The ratio of the vote to the inhabitants is 2 6-10. The figures coincide with the fact well known that miners and a few stock herders comprise almost the entire population. Practically, there are no agricultural lands in the State. An emigrant from an Eastern State would not be able to find a quarter section of public land on which, as a farmer, he could produce any article whatever. There is not probably one acre of good agricultural land in Nevada that has not been "located," and yet six-sevenths of the whole area are not even surveyed, and, being almost entirely desert, never will be called for in the market. Nevada can have no population but the miners—the men who actually go down into the earth to bring up ores, and those who superintend their work and handle the product above ground. If the mining product of Nevada doubles, the population will nearly double. If the product decreases half, the population will fall off nearly as much. What is the result? Simply this: California is represented by four Senators, instead of two, and two of the four, by courtesy or arrangement, are elected by a corporation. It would require a most violent and crazy imagination to suggest that within the present century Nevada will have as large a population as Delaware. Now, when it is proposed to form the new Territory of Lincoln, would it not be well to ascertain whether there is preparing another pocket borough State?

A more pressing question is presented by Utah demanding admission as a State. The Republican Congresses have temporized with matters in this Territory, and have gained nothing but delay, and through delay much has been lost. During the last 10 years, polygamy, which is the corner-stone of Mormonism, might have been rooted up. Now it is almost impossible that anything will be done before the end of this Administration, for the Democrats will be able to defeat any legislation. What they may be in a position to do after the next Presidential election, anybody can guess for himself. But I can assert a most positive belief that whenever the Democratic Party controls both Houses of Congress and the Presidency Utah will be quickly admitted, and will send up a Democratic Representative and two Democratic Senators, and polygamy will not be annulled by its State Constitution. It has not been in the interest of the Republican Party to admit Utah, and the adherence of the people to their peculiar criminal institutions has been of itself a sufficient reason for refusing to make Utah a State. When polygamy and party interests are balanced against each other by the Democracy, the result will be different. Now the time seems to have come when the error of admitting Nevada may be corrected, and the best disposition possible be made of Utah by annexing the Territory to the State. Possibly the consent of Nevada could not be secured, but it might be tried. In the end the union would be equally beneficial to both.

Utah has an area of 84,476 square miles, which, added to Nevada, would amount to 196,566 square miles, and would make a State somewhat larger than California. The population of Utah in 1870 was 86,786. There is no means of making a trustworthy estimate of the population this year. The Mormons make great claims. They cannot be in the slightest depended upon. A good knowledge of the capacity of the Territory for settlement and increase, and the general tendency of emigration since 1870, leads to the belief that 125,000 is for the present year, and even for 1880, a large estimate. I judge that the full development of the agricultural resources of the Territory, by taking out for irrigation the Sevier River, and some other streams, for which considerable capital will be required, will afford permanent industries for 300,000 people. And then there are the mines, and that is all. So that Nevada and Utah would not after all be a large State, except in area of high mountain slopes and alkaline plains.

In annexing the Territory its boundaries should be somewhat changed. If the reader is sufficiently interested to look on a good map, he will see that Green River runs across the northeast corner of Utah, a little way into Colorado, and again back into Utah, afterward pursuing a generally southerly course till it joins the Grand and forms the Colorado, which turns westward through the northern part of Arizona. For nearly the whole distance these rivers run in the bottom of deep and impassable cañons. At not many places near either bank is the country inhabitable. A settler on the east bank of the Green might have to travel 500 miles to cross the river and get to an opposite place on the west bank. There are a few settlers on the north of the Colorado, but they belong practically to Utah. For about 300 miles there is no place where any living thing without wings can cross the chasm. The Green and Colorado Rivers thus form a natural boundary, and if adopted would give to Colorado a portion of Utah, and to Utah a small part of Arizona. The result would be to reduce the area of Utah slightly, and make it, in combination with Nevada, about equal in extent to California.

The effect of annexing Utah to Nevada is, of course, to be carefully considered. Politically the result would be a Democratic State, because the voters in Utah would hold the political power. But in regard to this point, it must be remembered that if the Democrats obtain Federal power they will secure the same end by admitting Utah alone. Besides, the politics of Nevada Senators may be changed at the next election in accordance with the Democratic victory in California. The Republican Party has, therefore, very little risk of loss by annexation. The next serious question is the fate of polygamy. If admitted under the Nevada Constitution, polygamy would be thereby prohibited. It is clear that some arrangement would have to be made to secure the Mormon population against unreasonable prosecutions and punishments for past offenses. If both parties in Congress would act together on the main proposition, all details could be speedily arranged.

Another question of great importance is the capacity of the State thus to be formed for supporting a population. No one will probably deny that agriculture is the only basis for a dense population in any country. There is no need of entering upon any discussion of this fact. The physical conditions of the Western country, particularly of what is known as the great interior basin, ought to be well enough understood to make it unnecessary to say that farming cannot be carried on except in a few localities in a very limited way. Of the 112,000 square miles of Nevada not 1,000 are equal to the same area in New-England States for productive capacity. The rest of the State is al-

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solutely valueless, except that large tracts in some localities afford grazing for comparatively small herds of cattle. It is impossible to cultivate anything without irrigation, and the last spring of water has already been occupied and put to use.

Utah has princely resources in comparison with Nevada. The snow-covered peaks of the Wasatch and Uintah Mountains afford numerous and abundant streams which flow out from the foot-hills at short intervals for 150 miles south of Salt Lake. There is considerable good water in the extreme south of the Territory, and the Sevier River is one of the finest streams west of the Rocky Mountains. It has been thus far but little utilized, but there are numerous and flourishing Mormon settlements along the whole valley. It is probable that there is water enough in Utah to irrigate nearly or quite 3 per cent. of her entire area. The arable lands may therefore be equal to the entire area of the State of Delaware, productive as they are vastly more productive. Utah and Nevada together might, in time, support a half million of people, and make a State that would rank fairly with Maine, Connecticut, New-Jersey, and Maryland. Nevada left alone, will always remain the least populous State of those now in the Union.

Instead of dividing the Western Territories the policy of Congress should be rather to unite and enlarge them. By way of illustrating this assertion a few facts about California will be of interest. California is destined to become and remain the greatest and most important State west of the Mississippi, except Texas, and perhaps Missouri, which States have enormous resources. California has an area equal to all the New-England and Middle States, leaving out Maryland. Its population in 1870 was 560,-247. The States named to which it is equivalent in area had about 13,500,000. Can California ever contain such a population as that? The answer is undoubtedly No, and it may be predicted that no person is yet born that will live till it has overtaken Pennsylvania or New-York. It may be useful to notice that California has not developed rapidly in population compared with some other States. In 1870 it had six times as many inhabitants as in 1850. So had Iowa. In the same period Minnesota increased from 6,077 to 439,706, or more than 72 times. Wisconsin, in 20 years, from 1840 to 1860, increased 13 times. Kansas from 1860 to 1870 tripled its population, but California did not double. These illustrations might be increased indefinitely. They all show what is the fact, that this great State on the Pacific is among the slowest in growth of the new States. Why? Simply because the farmer finds more attractions in Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Minnesota, Iowa, and elsewhere. California has not increased rapidly since 1870. The total vote in 1876 for President was 155,800. Multiplied by five, this would make the population about 779,400, which is undoubtedly a most liberal estimate even for to-day. In all the new States, and many of the old, the ratio of voters to inhabitants is less than one-fifth. In California in 1860 it was as one month over one-third. These statements it is easy to demonstrate, but too much space would be required at this time. I only wish to show that even California, the greatest of Western States—the El Dorado—will become only an equal member of the great Union.

It would be interesting to continue the consideration to the other Territories. It is admitted, however, that Utah is nearly as good as the best, and much better than some of the others, and California is by far the best of all. Now, all these facts do not seem to bear very particularly upon the proposition to form a new Territory of Lincoln; but they do, indeed, lie at the foundation of the entire discussion. Neither Dakota, Wyoming, nor Montana alone can support a sufficient population for an average State. At present neither of them has half the population of Nevada. The total vote of all three of them is but little greater than the vote of Nevada, and all of them have about half the population of an average Congress district. And yet it is proposed to take a mining camp in one of them and include with it some mountain ferns and mountain ranges from the others and make a new Territory, which will very soon thereafter be proposed as a State. Clearly this is not in accord with wise policy. When Territories are made, Congress should consider how they will appear as States, and nobody knows better than the projectors of the new scheme that Lincoln, rather than Territory or State, will always be under the control of a half-dozen persons—a mere national speculating and political bureau organized by law.

Texas will in time surpass every other State in the Union in population, and it would be well if she were judiciously divided. There is not another State or Territorial division, however, west of the Mississippi that Congress can safely reduce in area, at least until there shall have been some new and decided development of tendencies of immigration into fields which have thus far failed to attract them. J. E. C.

WORTHLESS ADVERTISING.

AN EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have done a good work in exposing the worthless system of advertising as pursued by Beals & Foster. I am prepared to add a fact or two arising from a personal interview with Mr. Beals. I found the *Wyoming County Democrat* advertised in his list, and called to know why. After kindly informing me that "without doubt my journal was the poorest in the whole locality not worthless, else I would not complain," he kindly said he would put the name of this journal "in his list whenever he pleased." His only claim at interview was that we folded his supplement (Christmas and New-York newspaper Union supplements,) through the edition of this paper, which is false, as we did nothing of the kind. Perhaps in the case of Brockport *Democrat* or Lyons *Republican*, who used the supplement, Beals is given his "shadow" for claiming them as "list papers," which they never have been. Beals was very abusive; said he was responsible for stuffing his list, and not the New-York Newspaper Union; but I understand he owns heavily in that company. Beals undoubtedly had an object in telling me he would place the name of our journals "in his list whenever he pleased." Advertisers can best solve the problem.

Now is this all? We mention no names nor make specific charges, but we do assert there is a patent outside concern which pads out a large list, and has done so on more than one occasion by adding a lot of fictitious headings and shipping off editions with every head of a paper to be found. If such advertising pays we have yet to learn. You have done a good work in THE DAILY TIMES for both printers and advertisers, but you have not yet unearthed half the chicanery there is in the business. It will bear more ventilation, and I hope will have it.

B. H. RANDOLPH,
Editor Wyoming County Democrat.

WARSAW, N. Y., Wednesday, March 20, 1878.

PRESS VIEWS OF THE HUMBUG.

From the Utica Herald, March 20.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is doing a good service to advertisers, in exposing the swindle that underlies the "patent-outside" business.

From the Morristown Jerseyman, March 16.

There are three of these "patent outside" concerns in this county. They are not New-Jersey newspapers, nor are they Morris County newspapers, as all the white paper and one side of the newspaper is printed in New-York, and they are published by parties who either conceal their circulation or else egregiously misrepresent it. Their circulation is very small indeed, and an advertisement in them is dear at any price. Merchants who encourage them are not wise, as they get scarcely anything for their money. There is no room for a paper unless it will pay to print it at home, and it ought not to be encouraged.

From the St. Louis Post, March 18.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which is seldom without some good work in hand, is now engaged in showing up the mild form of fraud which is practiced on advertisers by inducing them to advertise in 2,000 papers simultaneously, the papers being generally of the description known as "patent outsides," and their circulation being largely mythical. The present object of its researches is the "American Newspaper Union," an institution which gives a tremendous amount of advertising at a surprisingly low rate, the only reason for which is that it does not and cannot give all the advertising it promises, and that the advertising it gives is of no account. There are, of course, in these newspaper lists some journals which are worth advertising in, because they are really newspapers, just as there are some trade-journals which have subscribers and readers, but they are the insignificant minority. It may be laid down, as a rule, that a publication which is printed merely for the purpose of securing advertisments, is as worthless as an advertising medium as it is for all purposes of reading, and advertisers who desire to get any return for their money, would do well to give all such a wide berth.

From the Toronto Globe, March 14.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES points out one of the sources of that annoying loss which frequently befalls business men, especially inexperienced business men, from injudicious advertising. Publishers of the variety of newspaper known as "patent outsides" or "patent insides," it is said, get up lists of papers published on their system, and offer space to advertisers at terms which appear cheap when the number of journals in which the advertisements appear is considered, but which terms are in reality exorbitantly high, as it often takes some 200 of these "patent" papers to equal the circulation of one influential journal. To give these lists more importance it is said that the publishers have been in the habit of adding to them the names of reportable papers that never were printed in the "patent" system, of other papers that never existed at all, and of papers of which often only one issue—24 sheets—are published. In December of last year a more than usually outrageous list was published, and the consequence was that more of attention was drawn to it than the publishers intended. Many papers that never were "patents" were found to be on the list. The consequence was that another and much smaller list had to be sent forth, and it is to be hoped for the sake of advertisers at reduced rates.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.

BETWEEN 300 AND 400 LIVES LOST.

THE BRITISH NAVAL TRAINING-SHIP EURYDICE CAPSIZED BY A SUDDEN SQUALL OFF THE ISLE OF WIGHT—ONE BOY AND A SEAMAN SAVED—AID SENT BY THE ADMIRAL AT PORTSMOUTH—THE GALE FELT THROUGHOUT ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 24.—The announcement has just been made here that the British naval training-ship Eurydice, with nearly 400 men on board, capsized to-day on the south coast of the Isle of Wight.

The Admiral commanding at Portsmouth telegraphs the following particulars of the disaster, received from the coast guard at Ventnor:

"The Eurydice capsized of Dunnosehead at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon in a sudden squall. One boy and a seaman were saved."

Other advices indicate that between 300 and 400 lives were lost.

The Admiral, on receiving news of the disaster, immediately dispatched a steamer to the scene of the wreck.

The Eurydice was a training-ship for ordinary seamen, under the command of Capt. Marcus A. S. Hare. She was a sixth rate, of 921 tons burden, and carried four guns.

The gale was exceedingly violent and accompanied with snow, which extended throughout England. The storm was particularly severe at Liverpool.

A survivor of the Eurydice disaster gives the number on board as over 300. Five were picked up by a passing schooner after being in the water over an hour, but all have died except two. It is not probable that any others were saved, as a strong ebb tide was running. The Eurydice was under full sail when she was overtaken by a snow-storm, accompanied by heavy squalls. The sun shone again brilliantly shortly afterward, but nothing was then visible except a few boxes floating down the channel. The survivors say they saw the ship suck down many as she sank.

A METHODIST REBELLION.

THE BISHOP'S APPOINTMENT OF A PASTOR NOT RECOGNIZED—A LIVELY TIME IN TRENTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 24.—The greatest excitement still prevails in this city in relation to the Clinton-Avenue Methodist-Episcopal Church trouble. The congregation is determined to retain Rev. Mr. Hamilton, their present Pastor, whether the Conference Council consents or not, and it is said that the Council is as fully determined to install Rev. W. H. Pearne, the appointee of the Conference, as Pastor of that church. This morning hundreds of persons, a large majority of them members of the church, assembled about the church doors and in the vicinity long before the usual hour for divine service. Several of the Trustees and Stewards were present, and a policeman was also in attendance to keep the peace, if any attempt to break it or the church doors was made. The feeling of the crowd was pretty equally divided, some favoring the action of the church, and some that of the Conference. Rev. Mr. Pearne's friends were not few, and they openly declared that the church was acting against all precedent, and would be compelled to submit. Conjectures of every description were rife; that Mr. Pearne would break the doors and hold service in the church; that he would hold services outdoors, and that a compromise would be effected by the Trustees permitting him to conduct morning services as the Pastor was officiating at the State-Street Church. Half-past ten o'clock arrived, but the expected clergyman, Mr. Pearne, did not arrive, and it was not until a report that he had taken the train to Philadelphia had been circulated that the crowd dispersed. Rev. Mr. Pearne, on his arrival in this city Saturday afternoon, was ignorant of the feeling which existed, and showed the dispatch he received from the church officers to several of the Trustees. It read:

We have concluded, by joint resolution of the Board of Stewards and Trustees, that you can receive you as our Pastor. GEORGE WESPON,
Clinton-Avenue M. E. Church.

The dispatch sent from this city contained the word "cannot," but the latter half of the word was omitted in the message delivered, hence Mr. Pearne's reply thanking them for their unusual action in notifying him, and stating therein that he would take charge to-day. Mr. Pearne has gone to Philadelphia to lay the matter before Bishop Simpson. He considers himself the Pastor of the church, and will not yield his rights except relieved of the charge by the Bishop and Council. The Trustees are fully determined not to accept him, and will not open the church doors until their choice, Rev. Mr. Hamilton, is reappointed for the ensuing year. Should this not be done, the church will, in all probability, sever its connection with the New-Jersey Conference.

COLOMBIA AND NICARAGUA.

INSURANCE ON THE PANAMA FIRE—OPENING OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS—NICARAGUA THREATENED BY GERMANY.

PANAMA, March 16.—The loss to insurance companies by the fire of the 6th inst. amounts to $280,000 and is divided among the following companies: Scottish Imperial, Northern, and Standard, all British, companies, and the Lubeck, Magdeburg, and Transatlantic—German companies. The National Congress of Colombia was opened at Bogota on Feb. 1. Manuel Murillo, M. Amdor Fierro, and Jules E. Perez were elected respectively as President, Vice-President, and Secretary of the Senate; and José Maria Chapparro, Diduclo R. Delgado, and Enrique Gavna to the same offices in the House of Representatives. According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury the revenue of the nation for the past fiscal year amounted to $3,852,983, of which the principal items are: Customs, $2,160,000; income from salt works, $1,085,000, and the subvention from the Panama Railroad, $250,000. The Post-Office Department produced $35,020, and the Telegraph $12,694. The Custom-house revenues fell off considerably during the year on account of the civil war. Political matters are quiet throughout the Republic.

The German fleet, consisting of the Elizabeth, Ariadne, and Leipzig, left this port for Corinto on the 14th inst. The Medusa left Aspin-wall the same afternoon for Greytown. These vessels visit Nicaragua for the purpose of compelling the Government of that Republic to make due reparation to Germany for the outrage perpetrated upon her Consul, Mr. Eisenstuck, in the latter part of 1876, and for subsequent alleged insults to her Minister while endeavoring to make a satisfactory settlement of the trouble. Mr. John McKinley, manager of the Panama Gas Works, died, after a short illness, on the 12th inst.

A MAN BURNED TO DEATH IN A STABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., March 24.—This morning, at 4 o'clock, a fire occurred in a stable at the corner of Water and Twenty-third-streets. The building was consumed, and in it a man named John Myles was burned to death. Myles was drunk last night, and went into the stable to sleep on the hay, taking with him a lighted pipe or cigar, which caused the fire.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT HARVARD.

BOSTON, March 24.—The third and last Spring meeting of the Harvard Athletic Association took place at the gymnasium yesterday afternoon. The successful contestants were: Standing high jump—H. L. Morse, of the Scientific School; light-weight wrestling—W. A. Gaston, of Class of '80; light-weight sparring—V. W. Sharon, Class of '80; middle-weight sparring—W. Churchill, of Class of '78. The tug of war between the Juniors and Freshmen was won by the former.

A CHURCH DEBT PAID OFF.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 24.—The effort to pay off the debt of the Congregational Church, which was commenced by Mr. Kimball last Sunday, was concluded to-day, the last $300 being raised this evening.

A SCHOONER LOST AT SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The schooner General Miller, Capt. May, belonging to the Alaska Commercial Company, sailed from this port Feb. 16th for Alaska. Col. Woods, United States Collector of Customs for the Territory of Alaska, was a passenger on the vessel. A day or two since the schooner was discovered bottom up a few miles up the coast, and is now being towed into port. All on board undoubtedly perished. The vessel and cargo are valued at $50,000.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

REPORT OF THE STOCKHOLDERS' COMMITTEE—RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS—A MEETING TO BE HELD TO-DAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The committee of stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company appointed to inquire into the annual report and the expediency of adopting the funding scheme, concluded their report yesterday. The committee recommend that the funding scheme be adopted by the stockholders without modification and referred to the incoming Board of Directors to carry out. Mr. Potter will submit a minority report against the advisability of adopting the scheme at present, as he holds the company is not in condition to undertake this work just now, and that the matter should be deferred for one year at least. The majority report states that the figures $183,000,000, which comprises the debt to be funded, are materially reduced in actual amount on close scrutiny, and they include, in addition to the bonds of other roads which the company has, and taken the responsibility of paying the face value of, the bonds which they guarantee for interest. The report suggests that the stockholders confirm the resolutions of the Board of Directors adopted in 1874, which prohibits any official or employe of the company from holding stock or being otherwise interested in any company which has special transportation facilities over the line of the Pennsylvania Road. It is found that none of the officers of the company hold any stock in the Adams Express Company. The report is in no danger of passing into the hands of a Receiver. The report will be submitted to the meeting to-morrow, which promises to be an exciting one. There is some talk of two tickets being placed in the field on Tuesday for Board of Directors, as great opposition has been manifested to the ticket nominated by the committee appointed for that purpose.

THE WEATHER.

A REMARKABLE MARCH STORM.

The weather yesterday was remarkable for its variations. A blustering wind early in the morning was followed at 9 o'clock by a rain-fall that lasted fitfully until after noon. The temperature increased in warmth from dawn till noon, when the thermometer registered 50°. In the early part of the afternoon the sky was overcast, and rain was threatened, but a brisk wind sprang up, finally becoming a gale, and driving the rain clouds before it. At 6 o'clock P. M. the thermometer stood at 32°, and at 9 had fallen to 25°. The gale slackened slightly between 10:30 o'clock and midnight, and in that period snow fell, covering the entire surface of the ground. When the snow stopped falling the gale commenced with increased vigor. At 1 o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 20°, thus showing a fall of 30° from the previous noon, a period of 13 hours.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 25—1 A. M.—The storm last night developing in the lake region has moved with rapidly increasing energy over the Middle States and New-England, and is now central in Maine. Rain or snow has fallen in the lake region, Middle States, and New-England. High north-westerly winds, with lower temperature, prevail in the Northwest, lake region, and the North Atlantic States, and warmer, clear weather, with light variable winds, in the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

The Ohio River has fallen 17 inches at Cincinnati, and the Mississippi the same at Cairo.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, partly cloudy weather, occasional areas of light snow, north-westerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, falling, followed by stationary, temperature, and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States and East Gulf clear or partly cloudy weather, warm westerly shifting to colder northerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the West Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northerly winds in Texas to warmer south-easterly, winds, and rising followed by stationary or falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northerly winds and rising barometer, followed at west stations by winds veering to warmer south-easterly and falling barometer.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northerly veering to warmer southeasterly winds, and falling, preceded at the southeast stations, by stationary barometer.

For the lower lake region, partly cloudy weather, areas of light snow, north-westerly winds, and rising barometer, followed by rising temperature.

The Mississippi River will slowly fall at and below Memphis.

Cautionary signals continue at Rochester and Oswego, and cautionary off-shore signals at Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Baltimore, Cape May, Lewes, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-London, New-Haven, Newport, Woods' Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, Eastport, Wilmington, Smithville, Charleston, Savannah, and Key West.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 24.—About two inches of snow fell here last night and to-day, and it is still snowing at 3:30 P. M. No railroad delays are yet reported.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 24.—Eight inches of snow have fallen here to-day, and it is still storming. It is the heaviest storm since January.

MONTREAL, March 24.—A heavy snow-storm has been raging all day, which gives no appearance of ceasing. The temperature is below the freezing point.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 24.—A severe snow-storm set in at 8 o'clock this morning and still continues unabated. The snow is six inches deep. Trains are somewhat delayed.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	45°	48°	9:30 P. M.	60°	40°
6 A. M.	44°	45°	6 P. M.	55°	32°
9 A. M.	46°	50°	9 P. M.	48°	23°
12 M.	56°	50°	12 P. M.	44°	21°

Average temperature yesterday.....38½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....49½°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Keeseville, N. Y., yesterday morning, destroyed the Methodist church, Prescott & Weston's door, sash, blind, and furniture factory, a grist mill, a planter mill, and ten dwelling-houses. Aid was asked from Plattsburg, but before the Fire Department could be sent the fire was under control. The loss will be over $50,000. Prescott & Watson alone lose $30,000. A school-house, and store house with 4,000 bushels of corn, were also destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

At 8:40 P. M. yesterday a fire was caused by a window curtain coming into contact with a lighted lamp on the fourth story of the five-story brick tenement No. 21 Catherine-street, occupied by Harris Epstein, causing a loss on furniture of $100, and on the building, which is owned by Simon Epstein, of $500.

The large grist and planing mill of J. K. Gillett, at Norfolk, Va., was entirely destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is $15,000, which is covered by the insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

At 4:50 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred on the first floor of the four-story tenement at No. 491 Eighth-avenue, owned and occupied by Michael Baumgarten as a gentlemen's furnishing store, damaging the stock to the extent of $300.

At 8:50 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred on the fifth floor of the apartment-house No. 1,541 Broadway, occupied by Margaret Nugent, causing $300 loss on furniture. The fire was caused by a defect in the chimney.

MRS. VAN COTT, THE REVIVALIST.

BUFFALO, March 24.—Mrs. Maggie Van Cott, the revivalist, closed her three weeks' labor here today. Unusual excitement has prevailed, and over 600 have expressed conversion. Dr. Miller's church, one of the largest in the city, has been more than filled at the daily services, over 500 being daily unable to gain admittance. A public reception at the church by the new converts will be tendered the revivalist to-morrow. She goes hence to New-York City.

MONTREAL, March 24—Peter Seegan, who was scalded with boiling water by his paramour, Ann Kane, died to-day.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—The Church of the Mother of God (Roman Catholic) in Covington, Ky., was struck by lightning this morning and damaged to the extent of $600.

WHEELING, West Va., March 24.—John Milan, a driver for John Butterfield, while intoxicated, lost his life by the burning of a stable attached to Butterfield's mail-house, at an early hour this morning. He was sleeping in the hay-loft at the time.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—George P. Bowler, of this city, one of the principal owners of the Kentucky Central Railroad, died this morning in Paris, France, of gout at the heart. He was 70 years of age, and leaves a wife and young son, who were with him in Paris. He had recently returned to Paris from Egypt.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—A Victoria dispatch states that Admiral De Horsey's report as to the best terminus for the Canada Overland Railway is published in the *Colonist* to-day. It condemns Burrard Inlet and Skeena River as harbors, and strongly favors the adoption of the Bute Inlet route, with Esquimalt as the terminus.

THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.

VICTOR HUGO'S HISTORY OF A CRIME.

THE FRENCH NOVELIST'S DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT GERMAN VICTORY—A STRIKING PORTRAYAL OF NAPOLEON III.'S BLUNDERING AND THE EFFICIENT TACTICS OF THE GERMANS.

We have received from the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, advance sheets of the description of the battle of Sedan, from the second volume of Victor Hugo's *Histoire d'un Crime*, which will be published by that journal on the 30th of this month. We lay before the readers of THE TIMES a literal translation—the only one suited to a faithful reproduction of the characteristics of the author's style—of this powerful chapter of the book.

THE FALL OF THE SECOND EMPIRE.

I.

I was returning from my fourth term of exile—a Belgian exile, of slight account. It was at the close of September, 1871. I was re-entering France by the frontier of Luxembourg. I had fallen asleep in the car. Suddenly the jolt of a stoppage awoke me. I opened my eyes.

The train was drawn up in the midst of a lovely landscape.

I was in the half-light of a broken slumber; my ideas, indistinct and confused, floated about, still half-dreams, betwixt reality and myself; I experienced the vague dazzle of an awakening.

A river flowed on beside the track, a clear river, surrounding a green and cheerful isle. The growth about the isle was so thick that the water-fowl, when they landed, delved into it and disappeared. The river wandered away through a valley which looked like a deep garden. There were apple-trees which made one think of Eve and willows which made one dream of Galatea.

The time of the year, as I said, was one of those equinoctial months in which the charm of ending seasons is felt; if Winter departs, the song of Spring reaches one; if Summer dies away, a vague smile, Autumn, dawns upon the horizon.

The wind quieted and reduced to harmony all the happy noises which form the rumor of the plain; the tinkling of little bells appeared to cradle the murmur of the bees; the last butterflies met the first clusters of grapes; this hour of the year mingles the joy of actual life with the unconscious melancholy of approaching death; the gentleness of the sun was not to be expressed. Beautiful lands striped with furrows, and honest peasants' roofs; under the trees, grass covered with shade, the lowing of oxen, as in Virgil, and the smoke of hamlets, lighted by sunbeams; such was the picture. Distant anvils were ringing, the rhythm of labor in the harmony of nature. I listened and meditated in a confused manner; the valley was beautiful and tranquil, the blue heavens rested, as it were, upon a pleasant circle of hills; there were voices of birds far away, and children's voices near by, like two angels' chants commingled; the universal limpidity surrounded me; all this grace and all this greatness put down into my soul. * * *

Suddenly a traveler asked of me:

"What place is this?"

Another answered:

"Sedan."

I started.

The paradise was a sepulchre.

I looked about me. The valley was round and hollow as the bottom of a crater; the river, quite tortuous, bore a likeness to a serpent; the high hills, storied above each other, inclosed the mysterious spot as with a triple row of inexorable walls; once there, one had to remain. It made one think of the circuses of old. An indescribable and disquieting vegetation, which had the semblance of a prolongation of the Black-Forest invaded the heights and was lost on the horizon like an immense impenetrable snare; the sun shone, the birds warbled, the teamsters passed by whistling; there were sheep, lambs, and doves here and there, the foliage curled and whispered; the grass, the thick grass, was filled with flowers. It was terrible.

I fancied I beheld the flaming of the angel's sword trembling over the valley.

The word Sedan had been as a rent veil. The landscape had of a sudden become tragical. The vague eyes which the bark draws upon the trunks of trees gazed upon—what? Something terrible, and vanished.

Here it was, indeed! and at the date, 13 months less a few days had gone by, since the monstrous adventure of the 2d of December had ended here. A formidable stranding.

The sombre ways of fate cannot be studied without a deep oppression of the heart.

II.

On Aug. 31, 1870, an army found itself assembled and, as it were, massed, under the walls of Sedan, in a place called Fond de Givonne. This army was a French army; 29 brigades, 15 divisions, four army corps, 90,000 men. This army was at this place no one knew why, without order, without purpose, pell-mell, as a kind of a heap of men thrown there as though to be grasped by a giant hand.

This army did not experience or seem to experience, for the moment, any immediate uneasiness. It knew, or thought it knew, that the foe was pretty remote. Calculating the marches at the rate of four leagues a day, it was removed by a three days' march. Still, toward evening, the chiefs made some wise strategical arrangements; as the rear of the army rested upon Sedan and the Meuse River, they protected it by two lines of battle: one, consisting of the Seventh Corps, and extending from Floing to Givonne; the other, consisting of the Twelfth Corps, and extending from Givonne to Bazeilles, a triangle of which the Meuse formed the hypothenuse.

The Twelfth Corps, including the three divisions of Lacretelle, Lartigue, and Wolff, drawn up in a straight line, with the artillery between the brigades, constituted a real barrier, having at its extremities Bazeilles and Givonne and in its centre Daigny; the two divisions of Petit and Lhéritier abutted the barrier. Gen. Lebrun commanded the Twelfth Corps.

The Seventh Corps, commanded by Gen. Douay, included only two divisions, Dumont's division and Guilbert's, and formed the other line of battle covering the army from Givonne to Floing, toward Illy; this line was relatively weak—too open in the direction of Givonne, and only protected in the direction of the Meuse by the two cavalry divisions of Marguerite and Bonnemains, and by Guyomar's brigade resting in a square upon Floing. In this triangle were encamped the Fifth Corps, under Gen. Wimpfen, and the First Corps, under Gen. Ducrot. Michel's division of cavalry covered the First Corps toward Daigny; the Fifth leaned upon Sedan. Four divisions, each drawn up in two lines, Lhéritier's, Grandchamp's, Goze's, and Conseil-Dumesnil's, formed a sort of horse-shoe turned toward Sedan and connecting the first line of battle with the second. Ameil's division of cavalry, and Fontanges' brigade acted as a reserve for these four divisions. The whole artillery was in these two lines of battle. Two sections of the army were in mid-air, one to the right of Sedan, beyond Balan, and the other on the left, this side of Iges. Beyond Balan were Vassoigne's division and Reboul's brigade; this side of Iges were Marguerite's and Bonnemains' divisions of cavalry.

These arrangements indicated a sense of perfect security. First of all the Emperor Napoleon would not have come there had he not been quite easy in mind. The Fond de Givonne is what Napoleon I. was wont to call a wash-bowl, and what Admiral Tromp called a *pot de chambre*. No packing-box could be closer. An army on the spot is so thoroughly at home, as to be too much so; it runs the risk of not being able to leave the place. This gave preoccupation to a few valiant and prudent chiefs like Wimpfen, who were not listened to. If worse comes to worst, said the members of the imperial suite, we are always sure to reach Mezières, and happen what may, the Belgian frontier. But ought such extreme eventualities to be foreseen? In certain cases, to foresee is almost to offend. So all agreed for tranquillity's sake.

Had they been uneasy, they would have cut the bridges over the Meuse, but no one thought of doing so. To what end? The enemy was far away. The Emperor, evidently well informed, asserted it.

The army bivouacked rather pell-mell, as we mentioned above, and slept peacably through the night of Aug. 31, having, under all circumstances, or believing that it had, a retreat upon Mezières open to it. Even the most common measures of precaution were disdained; no cavalry reconnoissances were undertaken; they did not even send out grand guards; a German writer says so.

They were separated from the 'German Army by 14 leagues at least; they did not know precisely where that army was; they fancied it was scattered, holding ill together, ill advised, directed somewhat at hap-hazard upon several objective points simultaneously, unable to effect a converging movement upon a single spot, like Sedan; they thought they knew that the Prince of Saxony was marching upon Châlons, and the Prince of Prussia upon Metz; they were ignorant of everything concerning the German Army, its chiefs, its plans, its equipment, its numbers. Did it still practice the strategy of Gustavus-Adolphus? Was it still no further than the tactics of Frederick II.? No one knew. They were ready to fight an army which could be in Berlin. Fabaw! the Prussian Army! They spoke of the war as of a dream, and of the hostile army as of a phantom.

During this same night, while the French Army slumbered, this is what was being done:

III.

At 1:45 o'clock in the morning, at the head-quarters of Mouzon, Albert, Prince Royal of Saxony, moved with the Army of the Meuse; the Royal Guard took up its arms on an alarm, and two divisions advanced, one upon Villers-Cernay, by Escambre and Fours-aux-Bois, the other upon Francheval, by Suchy and Fours-Saint-Remy. The artillery of the guard followed at the same hour, the Twelfth Saxon Corps took up its arms on an alarm, and through the highway south of Douzy, proceeded toward Lamécourt and marched upon Moncelle; the First Bavarian Corps marched upon Bazeilles, supported at Remilly-sur-Meuse by a division of artillery of the Fourth Corps. The other division of the Fourth Corps crossed the Meuse at Mouzon, and was massed as a reserve at Mairy, on the right of the Bavarians. All columns kept connected with each other. Orders had been given the advance-guard not to commence any offensive movement before 5 o'clock, and to occupy Fours-aux-Bois, Francheval, and Le Douay. The knapsacks had been left with the baggage. The artillery trains did not stir. The Prince of Saxony was on horseback on the heights of Amblimont.

At the same hour, the head-quarters of Chémery, Blumenthal had the Wurtemberg Division build a bridge over the Meuse. The Eleventh Corps, moving before dawn, crossed the Meuse at Donchery and at Donchery, and reached Virgne-Sur-Bois. The artillery followed and commanded the road from Vi gne to Sedan. The Wurtemberg Division defended the bridge it built and commanded the road from Sedan to Mezières, 5 o'clock, the Second Bavarian Corps, headed by its artillery, moved one of its divisions and sent it by Bulson toward Frénois; the other division passed by Noyers and formed before Sedan, between Frénois and Wadimont. The reserve artillery was installed upon the heights on the left bank, opposite Donchery.

At that very moment the Sixth Division of Cavalry marched upon Bulson, the Fourth Bontaucourt and Bolsicourt, reached the Meuse at Flize; the Second Division of Cavalry left its quarters and took up its position south of Bontaucourt; the Fourth Division of Cavalry took up its position south of Frénois; the First Bavarian Corps stood at Remilly, the Fifth Division of cavalry and the Sixth Corps were in observation, and all, in line and in order, massed upon the heights, awaited the dawn. The Prince Royal of Prussia was on horseback on the hill of Frénois.

Simultaneously, on all the points of the horizon, similar movements were effected. The high hills were suddenly crowned by an immense black army. Not a cry of command was heard. Two hundred and fifty thousand men came, in dumbness, and formed a circle about Fond de Givonne.

The circle was composed as follows: The Bavarians, right wing, at Bazeilles, on the Meuse; near the Bavarians the Saxons, at La Moncelle and at Daigny; opposite Givonne, the Royal Guard; the Fifth Corps at Saint-Menges; the second at Flaigneux; on the bend of the Meuse, between Saint-Menges and Donchery, the Wurtemburgers; Count Stolberg and his cavalry at Donchery; in front, toward Sedan, the second Bavarian Army.

All this was achieved in spectral fashion, in order, without a breath, without a noise, through the forests, the ravines, and the valleys. A sinuous and sullen line along of reptiles.

Scarcely was a murmur audible beneath the thick foliage. The silent battle swarmed in the darkness while awaiting daybreak.

The French Army slept.

Suddenly it awoke.

It was a captive.

The sun rose, splendid as it shone toward God, terrible as it shone toward man.

IV.

Let us define the situation.

The Germans have numerical strength on their side; they are three to one, four, perhaps; they confess to having 250,000 men, but it is certain that their line of attack was 30 kilomètres in length; they hold the positions, crown the heights, fill the forests, they are covered by all the steeps, they are masked by all the shadows, they have matchless artillery. The French Army is in a hollow, almost without artillery and ammunition, naked under the grape-shot. The Germans have ambush on their side, the French have on theirs nothing but heroism. It is a fine thing to die, but a good thing to surprise.

This achievement at arms is a surprise.

Is it fair war? Yes, but if this be fair war, what is foul war? The same thing.

Thus much said, the battle of Sedan is recounted.

We would stop here. But we cannot. Great though the horror of the historian be, history is a duty, and duty must be fulfilled. There is no more imperious slope than this: to tell the truth; whoever ventures upon it rolls to the bottom. It must be so. The Judge is doomed to justice.

The battle of Sedan is more than a battle which is fought; it is a syllogism which finishes itself; dread premeditation of destiny. Fate never hurries, but always attains its goal. Its hour strikes and it is there. It lets years go by, then, when least thought of, it appears. Sedan is the fatal unexpected. From time to time, in history, divine logic makes scenes. Sedan is one of these scenes.

So, on the 1st of September, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the world awoke under the sun and the French Army under the thunderbolt.

V.

Bazeilles takes fire, Givonne takes fire, Floing takes fire; the thing begins by a volcano. The whole horizon is aflame. The French camp is in this crater, stupefied, scared, startled, in a funereal swarm. A ring of thunderbolts encircles the Army. Extermination bursts in.

This immense murder is carried on on all sides at once. The French resist, and they are terrible, for they have nothing left them but despair. Our guns, dragged off and left behind, are captured badly, are immediately dismounted by the terrible and precise aim of the Prussians. The density of the rain of shells upon the valley is such that "the earth is melted," says a witness, "as by a rake." How many guns? Eleven hundred, at least. Twelve German batteries on the Moncelle only; the third and fourth *abtheilung*, a battery of reserve, on the crests of Givonne, with the Second Horse Battery as a reserve; opposite Doigny, ten Saxon and two Wurtemberg batteries; the curtain of trees in the wood north of Villers-Cernay conceals the mounted *abtheilung* with the Third Heavy Artillery as a reserve, and from this gloomy thicket is poured a formidable fire; the 24 pieces of heavy artillery form a battery in the clearing near the road from La Moncelle to Sedan. Chapelle's battery of the Royal Guard sets fire to the wood De la Garenne; the bombs and bullets riddle Suchy, Francheval, Fours-Saint Remy, and the valley between Hebuse and Givonne; and the triple and quadruple row of guns extends, without a break, to the calvary of Illy, the most remote point of the horizon.

The German soldiers, seated or recumbent before the batteries, look upon the artillery doing its work. The French soldiers fall and die. Among the corpses which cover the plain is one, that of an officer, upon which they will find, after the battle, a sealed paper containing this order, signed by Napoleon: "*This September 1, rest for the whole army.*" The valiant Thirty-fifth Regiment of the Line disappears almost entirely under the crushing mass of shells; the brave marines hold the Saxons and Bavarians in check for an instant, but, being overflowed on all sides, fall back; the whole admirable cavalry of Marguerite's division, hurled against the German infantry, stops and breaks down when half way of its road, decimated, says the Prussian report, "by well directed and quiet fire." This field of carnage has three issues, all of which are clos

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, March 23, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Product arrived per last steamer are as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	3	Hides, bales.	1,066
Beef, tcs.	749	Hops, bales.	389
Cotton, bales.	2,647	Lead, pigs.	6,944
Cotton-seed oil, bbls.	1,200	Leather, sides.	18,911
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	125	Molasses, hhds.	289
Eggs, pkgs.	2,176	Oil-cake, pkgs.	2,329
Flour, barrels.	11,027	Pork, pkgs.	223
Corn-meal, bbls.	324	Rice, tierces.	1,000
Corn-meal, bags.	922	Oat-meals, pkgs.	2,320
Grain, bushels.	94,027	Lard, tcs.	1,536
Corn, bushels.	81,936	Lard, kegs.	2,118
Oats, bushels.	23,150	Butter, pkgs.	1,373
Rye, bushels.	9,650	Cheese, pkgs.	1,976
Malt, bushels.	3,628	Pressed Hops, No.	43
Barley, bushels.	10,242	Starch, pkgs.	2,050
Peas, bushels.	4,200	Stearine, pkgs.	50
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Tallow, pkgs.	177
Oat-meal, bags.	400	Tobacco, hhds.	217
Grease, pkgs.	329	Tobacco, pkgs.	385
Grease, bags.	397	Whisky, bbls.	851
Hemp, bales.	15	Wool, bales.	13

COFFEE—A fair inquiry and firm market noted. Sales, 9,016 bags Rio, by the Copernicus, and 1,660 mats Java, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been very dull for early delivery at former figures....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 351 bales, of which 40 bales were on last evening,) including 141 bales to spinners, 100 bales to exporters, and — bales in transit....And for forward delivery 1,000 bales, chiefly April, at 11.11c....No further sales have been reported since our last of 28,000 bales, (of which 8,500 bales were on last evening, and 19,500 bales to-day,) with 2,000 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, March closing at 10.93c.@10.94c.; April, 10.93c.; May, 10.99c.@11.00c.; June, 11.03c.@11.06c.; July, 11.16c.@11.17c.; August, 11.21c.@11.22c.; September, 11.01c.@11.02c.; October, 10.80c.@10.81c.; November, 10.69c.@10.71c.; December, 10.70c.@10.72c., showing a decline of 1@3 points, closing steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,435 bales, and at the shipping ports 9,800 bales, against 11,210 bales same day last week. The exports from all ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 2,536,569 bales, including 1,477,147 bales to Great Britain and 1,059,422 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 3-16	8 3-16
Strict Ordinary	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 3-16	8 5-16
Good Ordinary	9¼	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
Strict Good Ord	9¾	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
Low Middling	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Strict Low Mid	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Middling	10⅞	10⅞	11	11
Good Middling	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict Good Mid	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Middling Fair	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Fair	12 13-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16

Sanded.

Good Ordinary	8 1-16	Low Middling	9 5-16
Strict Good Ordinary	8 13-16	Middling	9 15-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A light business has been reported in State and Western Flour at generally unchanged quotations. Corn meal very dull. No. 3 Flour continued in exceptionally good demand....Sales have been reported since our last of 11,600 bbls., all grades, including about 4,000 bbls. for export, chiefly at our choices, at $2 35@$2 50; very inferior to fancy No. 2 at $2 50@$3 90, mainly at $3 20@$3 85 for fair ordinary to choice No. 2; (5,000 bbls. choice Western, at $3 80@$3 85, and $3 85, delivered free on board;) and $2 85@$3 75 for Spring; inferior to strictly choice Superfine State and Western, at $3 90@$4 10 for common to fancy; $4 15@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State, in odd lots and lines, at $4 85@$5 15, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; very good to choice do. at $5 15@$5 50; City Mills Extras, for shipping grades, for the West Indies, $3 90@$6 30 for fair to strictly fancy, mostly at $6@$6 15; do., for South America, $6 35@$7 25 for fair to fancy; and $7 50@$9 75 for English markets, quoted at $4 85@$5 ; do. Family Extras, $6 35@$7 50, the latter for very fancy; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $4 70@$5 15 for odd lots and lines, (chiefly at $4 85@$5 10;) very good to choice do. at $5 15@$5 50; and other grades at proportionate rates, proprietors' brands in the reported sales were 2,300 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, mostly at $4 85@$5 15; 1,250 bbls. City Mill Extras, and 1,000 bbls. Patent Holding, in the bbl. Minnesota Clear, (of which 950 bbls. for export at $5 10@$5 40;) 1,250 bbls. do. straight Extras; 875 bbls. Patent, (chiefly to the home trade and at from $5 75@$6 25;) 2,450 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 1,150 bbls. for export at $5 50@$6 ;) 300 bbls. Patent Extras, (these mainly at $6 50@$8 25;) 550 bbls. Superfine, (chiefly at $4 40@$4 75;) and 1,000 bbls. No. 2, and odd lots of sour and unsound Flour. In lots, at quoted rates....Southern Flour inactive and weak in price. Sales have been reported of 700 bbls., in lots, at $5 10@$6 75 for ordinary to strictly choice shipping Extras, and $6 50@$7 50 for about choice Baltimore Family Extras. Rye Flour steady. Fancy Patent Extras up to $7 50@$7 75 for fancy. Rye Flour more active, and held with more confidence within the range of $5 15@$5 90 for poor to fancy. Superfine State: $3@$3 65 for Superfine Western and Pennsylvania, and $2 25@$2 90 for poor to choice fine....Sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $3 40@$3 90 for Superfine State, and $3@$3 60 for do. Pennsylvania....Corn-meal very dull within range of from $2 50@$3 15 for ordinary to fancy Yellow Western: $2 50@$2 75 for Yellow Jersey, and $2 85@$3 15 for Brandywine, (as to brand.)....Sales reported of 550 bbls., in small lots, including Yellow Western at $2 50@$2 75, and 100 bbls. Brandywine at $3....Corn-meal in bags, slow of sale, within the range of 75c.@$1 10 for coarse to very fine Kiln-dried, in lots, with the main dealings reported in coarse lots on the basis of 92c.@$1 for City Mills, and 80c.@90c. for country product.....Oat-meal in moderate request at very full prices, within the last range of $4 25@$5 50 for about fair to fancy ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted at about 1c. ₱ bushel for early delivery, on a lighter offering, but has been comparatively quiet and closed weak. Export inquiry came. And in the option line business has been on a limited scale, opening at an improvement of 1@1¼c. ₱ bushel, but leaving off generally less firmly on more urgent offerings....Sales have been reported to-day of 193,000 bushels, (of which about 105,000 bushels for early delivery) including 7,000 bushels No. 3 Spring at $1 42; 800 bushels No. 1 White at $1 33; 4,000 bushels Extra White at $1 42@——; 3,000 bushels No. 2 Red, March option, at $1 32¾; 4,000 bushels No. 2 Red, April, at $1 32¼; 32,000 bushels Ungraded Red and Amber, Western at $1 30@$1 34; 24,000 bushels Milwaukee Spring at $1 30@$1 36; 26,000 bushels No. 1 North-west Spring at $1 23@$1 29; 800 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring at $1 24; 24,000 bushels New No. 2 Red, April, at $1 24; 12,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 22¾@$1 23¾; 48,000 bushels do., April, at $1 23@$1 23¾; 7,200 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 20@$1 26, (including some No. 3 Spring mixed sold, but without reliable particulars.)....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, March, at $1 32@$1 32¾; April, at $1 31@$1 32½, asked; May nominal.....And New-York No. 2 Spring, March option, at $1 23¾@$1 24¼; April, $1 23¾@$1 24¼; May, $1 24@$1 24¼; and No. 2 North-west Spring, March option, nominal; do., April, at $1 23@$1 26; do., May, $1 21@$1 25....Corn has been in less demand for early delivery, and the later grades have been quoted down again 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, closing weak, while prime ruled comparatively firm on reflected offerings. Option dealings moderate at generally easier prices. Sales have been reported of 235,000 bushels, (of which 138,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, new, in store and afloat, at 51¾c.@53½c. (20,000 bushels, in store, sold at 54½c.) New-York No. 2, old crop, strictly prime, in store, quoted at 60c.; New-York No. 2, March option, 8,000 bushels, at 56c.@56¼c.; April option, 16,000 bushels, at 51¾c.; New-York steamer Mixed at 52¾c.@53½c., chiefly at 53c., closing at 52¾c.@53c.; do., March option, 16,000 bushels, at 52¾c.@53c.; do., April, 37,000 bushels, at 52c.@52¼c.; do., May, 8,000 bushels, at 52c.; New-York No. 3 at 50c.@51c., closing at 50c.; Mixed Western, quoted at 49c.@52c., as to quality; Yellow Southern at 54½c.; Jersey Yellow, (about 18,000 bushels,) at 54½c.@55½c., chiefly at 55c.@55½c.....At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, March option, closed at 53¾c.@54c.; do., April, 52c.@52½c.; do., May, 51¾c.@52¾c.; June, 51¾c.@52¾c.; and New-York No. 2, March, at 54½c.@56c.; do., April, 54¾c.@56c.; do., May, 54¾c.@56c.; June at 54¾c.@55½c.....Rye offered from ready and again actively sought after on account, with values showing more firmness. Sales reported of 10,000 bushels prime Canada, in bond, at 77c.; 32,000 bushels prime State at 75½c.@77c., (of which a boat-load, to arrive, for first half of April, at 77c.) and about 54,000 bushels No. 2 Western, here and to arrive, at 71c.@72c., (of which about 40,000 bushels, deliverable within the first half of April, at 71¾c.@72c.....Barley quiet at about former rates: 13,000 bushels Canada, in bond, at 111c., at the Produce Exchange, no sales were reported; United quoted within the range of 61 57½@61 58¾, closing at $1 58¾@$1 59¾ asked.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in pretty fair demand for early delivery, and quoted firmer.....Sales reported at 1,550 bbls. within the range of $10 15@$10 37½ for mixed and unsorted and inspected lots. Other kinds dull; quoted at before.....And for forward delivery 1,000 bbls. Mess, April, at $10 15@$10 25; May at $10 35@$10 40; June at $10 55@$10 60; July at $10 75@$10 80, and 1,000 bbls. June at $10 85, (all the above nominal.) And at the Produce Exchange were reported of 250 bbls. Prime Mess at $9 50@$9 75; 1,000 bbls. June at $10 85, and 1,000 bbls. July at $10 75. Prime Mess Pork steady, with quoted lower, with City quoted at $8 25@$8 50 for country to light; Smoky Pigs at 5¾c.@6½c.; Western chiefly nominal. Sales have been in request at about previous rates. Sales have been in 60,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, 18 to 10 lb., at 5c.@5¼c., and sundry odd lots of other City cuts; also, 5 bbls. Western Mess, and 5 bbls. Prime Mess, at $8 ₱ bbl. Beef steady. Beef Hams dull; Shoulders quoted, in pickle, at 3½c.@3¾c. Western Dry-salted Shoulders quoted, in tierces, at 3½c.@3¾c., nominal.....Bacon dull to-day; quoted about as in our last. Western Steam Lard has been in good request for early delivery, chiefly for exporting purposes, at steady former prices. Of Western Steam the sales of the day reported are 1,000 tcs., of which 500 tcs. for prompt delivery, at 6¾c.; 500 tcs. for April, at $7 47½@$7 48, closing at $7 47½@$7 48 asked; and 500 tcs. for May, at $7 57½@$7 58, closing at $7 57½@$7 58 asked. And for forward delivery there is nothing reported since our last of 500 tcs. at $7 37½@$7 45, closing at $7 42½, and 100 tcs. off grade, at $7 37½@$7 50. And for forward delivery there is nothing reported since our last of 900

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange on Saturday, March 23, was one by Richard V. Harnett with unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) March 25.

By E. H. Ladlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house with lot 23 by 77 by 83 by 80. No. 17 South-st., north side, between Broad-st. and Coenties-slip; also, the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18 by 80.10, No. 30 South-st., north side, to northerly half of East 49th-st., 183 feet east of 1st-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Smith Lane, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 25 by 87.6 by 45.10 by 64.9 by 35.2, No. 145 Greenwich-st., south-east corner of Liberty-st.

By James M. Clarke & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick W. Low, Esq., Referee, of the four four-story brick dwelling-houses, with lots, each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 327 to 333 East 36th-st., north side, 285 feet east of 2d-av.

By Gerard Smith, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Louis M. Doscher, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick tenement-house and store, and three-story frame dwelling, with lot 32 by 100.5, No. 227 East 54th-st., north side, 232 feet west of 1st-av.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, James Knox, Esq., Referee, of ten plots of land, 75.9 by 121 by 82 by 133.7, on Broadway, north-east corner of 55th-st. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. N. Salomon, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 81 by 49, on 12th-av., east side, 105 feet north of 183d-st., running through to King's Bridge road; also, a plot of land, 81 by 49, on King's Bridge road, west side, between 155th-st. and Harlem River.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George T. Curtis, Esq., Referee, of all the real and personal property of the Erie Railroad Company.

Tuesday, March 26.

By E. H. Ladlow & Co., public auction sale of the three-story and basement marble-front dwelling-house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 241 West 54th-st., north side, between Broadway and 8th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, an Executor's sale, to clo-e the estate of Jane De Zea, deceased, of the four-story and basement French roof brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 16.10 by 100.5, No. 119 East 54th-st., north side, 230.4 feet west of Lexington-av.; also public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick villa, with 28 lots, together in size 198 feet front on Locust Hill-av., east side, running through to Palisade-av. south of Gansevoort-st., Yonkers, N. Y., known as the "Singer Place." Also foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Sidney H. Stuart, Esq., Referee, of the 16 four-story brown-stone-front buildings, with lots, each 17 by 100.5, on East 53d-st., south side, 100 feet west of 4th-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick and frame tenement-house and store, and two-story frame stable, with lot 25 by 75, No. 25 Brooms-st., south side, 75 feet west of Mangin-st.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 25 by 100, No. 200 Delancey-st., north side, 25 feet east of Cannon-st. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John T. Ward, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, on West 129th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 7th-av.; also, a similar house, with lot 16.8, by 99.11, on West 128th-st., north side, 133.4 feet east of 7th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Gilbert, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 92, No. 29 West 29th-st., north side, 520 feet west of 5th-av.

By Roe H. Smith & Co., on the premises, at 12 o'clock, Executor's sale to close the estate of Jacob Pulhamus, deceased, of the very desirable house and outbuildings, with three lots, on Remsen-st., Astoria, Long Island. For particulars apply to Judge R. Larremore, No. 32 East 60th-st.

Wednesday, March 27.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick W. Low, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 87.6, on Ludlow-st., west side, 100 feet south of Stanton-st. Also, similar sale, Richard R. Henry, Esq., Referee, of one lot 26.7 by 100, on Madison-av., north-east corner of 80th-st., and one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East 80th-st., north side, 100 feet east of Madison-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred E. Beach, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 25 by 87.6, No. 149 East Broadway, south side, between Pike and Rutgers-sts.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irvine Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 17.6 by 98.9, on West 23d-st., south side; 72 feet west of 9th-av.; also, the five-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 17.6 by 98.9, No. 54 West 24th-st., south side, 95 feet east of 6th-av.; also, two similar houses, with lots each 14 by 98.9, Nos. 48 and 50 West 24th-st., south side, 136 feet east of 5th-av.; also, similar house, with lot, 14 by 98.9, No. 44 West 24th-st., south side, 184 feet east of 6th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. M. Burghard, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 22 by 98.9, No. 218 East 28th-st., south side, 244 feet east of 3d-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. N. Salomon, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 54th-st., north side, 325 feet east of 7th-av.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Meyer Bansel, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on West 55th-st., south side, 400 feet west of 6th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of 1 lot, 25.6 by 98, on Avenue A, north-east corner of 75th-st.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Thomassen, Esq., Referee, of the three frame stables, with plot of land 92 by 100.11, Nos. 154 and 156 East 118th-st., south side, 235.2 feet west of 3d-av.

Thursday, March 28.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale, to close an estate, of the four-story English-basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 16.6 by 86.9, No. 210 West 34th-st., south side, near 7th-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. F. D. Solas, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25.6 by 100, on 9th-av., east side, 25.8 feet south of 74th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the following valuable City real estate: The four-story brick building, with plot of land 266.11 by 64.9 by — by 8.2, Nos. 45 to 59 West 30th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 4th-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick and frame tenement-house and store, and two-story frame stable, with lot 25 by 75, No. 25 Brooms-st., south side, 75 feet west of Mangin-st.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 18 by 80.10, No. 200 Delancey-st., north side, 25 feet east of Cannon-st. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John T. Ward, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, on West 129th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 7th-av.; also, a similar house, with lot 16.8, by 99.11, on West 128th-st., north side, 133.4 feet east of 7th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Gilbert, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 92, No. 29 West 29th-st., north side, 520 feet west of 5th-av.

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By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred E. Beach, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 25 by 87.6, No. 149 East Broadway, south side, between Pike and Rutgers-sts.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irvine Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 17.6 by 98.9, on West 23d-st., south side; 72 feet west of 9th-av.; also, the five-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 17.6 by 98.9, No. 54 West 24th-st., south side, 95 feet east of 6th-av.; also, two similar houses, with lots each 14 by 98.9, Nos. 48 and 50 West 24th-st., south side, 136 feet east of 5th-av.; also, similar house, with lot, 14 by 98.9, No. 44 West 24th-st., south side, 184 feet east of 6th-av.

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By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale

POLICE BOARD ECONOMY.

IDLE GOSSIP ABOUT GEN. W. F. SMITH

AN ABSURD STORY ABOUT HIS ATTEMPT TO "CONSTRAIN" THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD—WHY HIS USEFUL PATENTS WERE NOT ADOPTED BY MR. VANDERBILT—NO CONNECTION BETWEEN A REJECTED "SMOKE-CONSUMER" AND A RESOLUTION TO ABOLISH THE NINETEENTH SUB-PRECINCT POLICE.

Gen. William F. Smith, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, arrived in this City from Europe on Jan. 6, after an absence of two months. Having resumed his seat as President of the Police Board, Gen. Smith, on Jan. 26, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Nineteenth Sub-precinct be abolished, and the territory thereof be added to the Nineteenth Precinct, and the force thereof transferred to the precinct most requiring an increase of force.

This resolution was "referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline, to report on the same at an early day." The Nineteenth Sub-precinct includes the site of the Grand Central Depot, and the station-house is in that building. It is a spacious, well-lighted, properly-ventilated, and thoroughly-equipped office, maintained entirely at the expense of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. A force of 29 men is provided, whose duty it is to protect the property of the road, maintain order in the neighborhood, and extend such protection to the employes of the road as may be necessary in the ordinary business transactions. To the men whose property was protected the precinct was considered as important as any in the City, and if it had needed protection in the past it would need it in the future. Six millions of people go and come by way of the depot annually. The number is steadily increasing, and it is urged that the presence of the Police is of the utmost importance to keep away pickpockets, sneak-thieves, and the horde of loungers who would otherwise prowl about the waiting-rooms and cars in search of stray packages, overcoats, satchels, and other convenient articles that could be easily carried away. Should the depot lose its protectors and obtain a name for its insecurity, the business of the roads terminating there would, it was urged, be injured. Reflections like these were suggested to Mr. Toucey, the Superintendent, and to Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, the attorney of the Central Road, when they saw the resolution of Gen. Smith in the newspapers, and on the 27th both of these gentlemen, in a state of alarm, drove to the Central office. They met the Board of Police Commissioners in session. They stated their business. Mr. Depew made an elaborate argument in opposition to Gen. Smith's resolution, and pointed out the public interests it attacked. Upon the conclusion of his argument three of the Police Commissioners assured Mr. Depew and Mr. Toucey that they thought the precinct should be maintained. When Mr. Smith was asked to give his reason for introducing the resolution, he replied that the department was allowed to increase the force only 100 men a year; that they had found that the appropriation made for the year was insufficient for the increase already made, and that they were consequently forced to make a reduction. The reply, it is claimed, was considered unsatisfactory, and did not take into consideration the fact that the sub-precinct did not involve any expense to the City beyond a slight increase in force about the depot. Mr. Toucey was willing that the force should be reduced if necessary, but objected to the removal or abolition of the station. Commissioner Smith had his own views about the matter, and would accord no other explanation of his resolution than the one he had just given. The resolution remains with the Committee on Rules and Discipline, and it is said that the members of the committee are stubborn in their determination that Gen. Smith's economical proposition shall not be carried out, and that he is equally determined that it shall be.

In the meantime, there have been various rumors about the significance of the resolution offered, and talkative individuals who have not duly appreciated the services of the President of the Police Commissioners have hastened to impute motives that certainly could not have entered into the soul of that astute military genius and rigid Police disciplinarian. Along with other rumors comes one that the four distinguished gentlemen who compose the Police Board have quarrelled, and that in a hasty moment somebody has divulged a secret which ought to have been kept, and an attempt seems to have been made to place Gen. Smith in an equivocal position before the community. It has often been said that the President of the Police Board has attempted to "constrain" the New-York Central Railroad Company to comply with certain requests which he is said to have made to them, and thereby hangs a tale, which is given for what it is worth. Several years ago the Central Road had in use on its own line the Hall block signal. It did not work satisfactorily, and was found to be expensive. While the company were looking about for a better system of signals, an act was pressed upon the New-York Assembly, rendering it compulsory on all lines operating within the State to use some form of signal which would tend to prevent collisions and render travel safe. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, attorney for the Central Road, learned that the principal person interested in the patent right for this signal was William F. Smith, who, he was informed, was a large owner in a patent electric signal that would probably be forced into general use if the act were passed. Mr. Depew immediately went to Albany and appeared before the committee having the proposed bill in charge; he made a strong argument against it, showing the committee that it was introduced entirely in the interest of persons interested in the development of a patent owned by them. The measure was killed. The use of the unsatisfactory Hall signal was abandoned, and in its place was substituted the signal now in use, known as the Rossean & Smith signal. Gen. Smith, it is said, saw a great deal of merit in this signal, and purchased a large interest in it. This was probably not known to the company, but for some unexplained reason it seems that since this purchase has not the signal has not been extended with that rapidity which its proprietors, who best knew its great merits, had expected it would. A gentleman who ought to know said that Commissioner Smith's interest in the signal has not yielded him, from its use on Vanderbilt's road, $500 in a period extending over two years, and that this erratic policy on the part of the corporation has greatly annoyed him. Gen. Smith, it is further said, about this time became interested in another invention which was designed to render travel on steam railways more secure. This was an interlocking switch, which had been introduced on the Central Road, and seemed likely to be generally adopted on the entire line. Soon after he obtained his interest in this invention, strangely enough, its further introduction was interrupted on the Vanderbilt roads.

About seven years ago a patent smoke-consumer, designed to utilize the escaping smoke and coal-dust, save some 30 per cent. of fuel, and make travel behind engines profitable and much more agreeable, was put upon the market. The owners of the patent considered it a great point to have this consumer introduced on the engines of the Central Railroad. It was thought that if they were tried on the locomotives running through the tunnels on the Harlem branch and were found to be satisfactory, it would be an easy matter to secure their adoption on all the locomotives of the Central Road, and upon other lines. Application was accordingly made to Mr. Vanderbilt. After much solicitation an order was issued to have one of the consumers placed for trial on engine No. 26. This engine was especially equipped with a smoke-consumer during November, 1876. Commissioner Smith bought an interest in the smoke-consumer. Capt. Samuel Samuels, said to be a brother-in-law of the Commissioner, also became an owner in the patent. Mr. Vanderbilt, after placing the consumer on engine No. 26, is said to have paid no more attention to the matter, despite the most urgent solicitations. Things went on in this way for a year. Then Commissioner Smith took his trip to Europe. When he returned, in the early part of January, Mr. Vanderbilt had not ordered any more of the smoke-consumers. The next proposition heard of by the mechanical people who had contributed the stories about Gen. Smith, was that contained in the resolution, which has uncharitably been construed as an attempt at intimidation. Mr. Toucey denies that the resolution introduced by him, and supported by Mr. Smith has got himself troubled the company about patents or appeared in any unfair scheme for their introduction. This is just what Gen. Smith's friends have maintained all along. Mr. Depew comes to the rescue and declares that he has never known Mr. Smith to trouble the company in any way in regard to the introduction of his patents. The fact that the patents were neglected was not Gen. Smith's fault, but rather the doubtful utility of the inventions. Capt. Samuels alleges that it is absurd to impute to Mr. Smith, his partner in the patents, any intention or attempt to "constrain" the railroad company, and says that Smith could not afford to compromise himself in such small interests. The Captain says that Smith's interest in the three patents is not worth enough to prompt him to seek any underhanded method of his dealings with Mr. Vanderbilt. "Gen. Smith," said Samuels, "is a man with a reputation of being very high-toned—too high-toned, in fact, to attempt any such small jobs." But Capt. Samuels at the same time admitted that after Gen. Smith had introduced the resolution abolishing the Nineteenth Sub-precinct, the Central Railroad Company altered its conduct in regard to the smoke-consumer, and 18 days ago gave orders to have the consumers put immediately on engines Nos. 24 and 27 on the Harlem Road, and promised to put them on all the engines running through the tunnels on the rapid transit part of the road. The Captain further said that a contract had been entered into by the company to take the consumers and put them on their engines and pay $225 apiece for them, the first payment to be made being $100. Capt. Samuels thinks that the introduction of the patent on Vanderbilt's road will be the means of their introduction on other roads, but says "it is not true that Gen. Smith's resolution was the thing that brought the railroad company to time."

Besides all this, Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Toucey, of the railroad managers, are so sensitive about maintaining the security of the depot property that either of them, it is said, would rather pay out of his own pocket money enough to equip every engine on their roads with the smoke-consumer than risk the consequence of the abolition of the Nineteenth Sub-precinct.

BROOKLYN CHURCH DEBTS.

A FLOATING DEBT OF $13,000 ON THE SIMPSON M. E. CHURCH CLEARED OFF—THE DANGER WHICH THREATENS ST. ANN'S.

Fifteen months ago there was a floating debt on the Simpson M. E. Church, in Brooklyn, amounting to $13,000. Since that time, principally through the efforts of the ladies of the church, $6,000 has been raised, and the desire became general among the members that the remainder should be subscribed. A determined effort was therefore made, and the result was that $5,300 more was raised by subscriptions ranging from $5 to $500, leaving a balance of $1,700. Yesterday morning Bishop Simpson, after whom the church is named, preached a sermon from First Kings, vi., 17: "Lord, I pray thee, open his eyes that he may see me." The Bishop dwelt upon the analogy between the invisible in the natural and the spiritual world, as manifesting the wisdom, and the glory, and the power of God, and spoke of the power of the Gospel to restore sight to those spiritually blind. Notwithstanding the fact that banks were failing, factories closing, and railroads going into the hands of Receivers, churches were not only holding their own, but many of them were lifting the burden of accumulated debt from their shoulders, thus demonstrating the fact that Jesus was with them. After the close of the sermon, Rev. Dr. Sims, Pastor of the church, made a brief statement of the debt and the efforts which had been made to pay it off, and said that he proposed to make an effort to raise the balance—$1,700—then and there. The ushers were provided with cards, which they distributed among the congregation, and afterward collected them. While the tellers were footing up the amount subscribed, a hymn was sung, after which the Pastor announced that $1,500 had been subscribed. He said that several of the friends of the church had signified their willingness to increase the amount of their subscriptions, and as the rain had probably kept several away who would have subscribed he thought himself justified in announcing that the whole amount of the floating debt had been provided for. The original cost of the church was $115,000. There is still a mortgage debt of $40,000 on the church, and $8,000 on the parsonage.

The efforts which have been made recently to raise the debt on St. Ann's Episcopal Church on Brooklyn Heights have not been as successful as the necessities of the case demanded. The total amount of the debt at the outset was $138,000, and of this amount $38,000 only has been raised in the Church, and $2,000 from outside sources, leaving $98,000 yet to be provided for. At the last regular Friday evening lecture, Rev. Dr. Schenck referred briefly to the debt, and said that unless the amount was raised within six weeks the church would have to be sold. The popular idea that St. Ann's Church possessed fabulous wealth was a great injury to it, for the reason that people had the idea that the church was abundantly able to help itself. He said that there was no use in talking to such a small congregation as was then present, and that he would defer further remarks upon the subject until Sunday morning, when the whole congregation would be present. Either the threat or the rain had the effect of keeping the congregation away from the church yesterday morning, and the attendance was very small. Dr. Schenck therefore announced that he would defer what he had to say until next Sunday. He complained of the meagre attendance, and said that he was fearful the ladies were too fond of taking long naps on Sunday morning, or of remaining at home and reading the newspapers.

RESULTS OF UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.

TWO YOUNG WIVES COMMIT SUICIDE — A FELON'S WIFE POISONS HERSELF—AN UNKNOWN BODY IDENTIFIED.

Mrs. Ellen Higgins, 22 years of age, died yesterday at the Chambers-Street Hospital under peculiarly sad circumstances. Six years ago she married a peddler, who treated her so cruelly that she was compelled to leave him at the end of six months. She then found work in a White-street shirt factory, took board and lodgings at the house of Mrs. Mary Miller, No. 141 Hudson-street, and has supported herself ever since by hard work. She was devoted to her husband, and tried in every way to reform him. But he committed a burglary and was sentenced for it to five years in the State Prison. When he regained his liberty he came home only to annoy his young wife, and plunge again into crime. During the Fall he was arrested several times, and was at last convicted of burglary, and sentenced to a term in the Penitentiary, where he now is. His wife for a long time has been in daily and hourly dread of being tired of life. On Wednesday afternoon she went home earlier than usual. After being in the house a short time she told Mrs. Miller that she had a violent headache, and would go to a neighboring store for some medicine. When she returned she requested Mrs. Miller to procure some beer, as she had heard that beer would make her sleepy. Mrs. Miller procured the beer, and while she was in another room Mrs. Higgins put some poison she had bought into the beer and swallowed it. Mrs. Miller found her unconscious, and had her removed to the hospital, where she died yesterday.

The body of the woman found in the North River at the foot of Thirty-ninth-street was yesterday identified by her sister-in-law, Mary Hemmfield, as that of Mrs. Lizzie Prior, of No. 437 West Thirty-fourth-street. Mrs. Prior had been married only a week to a painter named Thomas Prior. She was a laundress before her marriage. Immediately after their marriage the young husband went to Long Branch, where he had a contract. On Friday he went to his wife's sister, but not to her. She learned of this and became despondent. On the same night the young wife slipped out of the house, went to the river, and jumped in.

RIFLE MATCH IN AN ARMORY RANGE.

The following is the record of a rifle match shot at the armory of the Twenty-third Regiment on Wednesday last, the distance being 40 yards, with a 200-yard target scaled to that distance. Teams of 12 men from Company K, under Sergt. H. A. V. Seon as Captain, and Company D, under Private J. W. Sweeney as Captain, were the competitors:

COMPANY K.

Private H. A. Butcher	4	3	4	3	4—18
Private W. B. Stone	2	4	4	4	3—17
Private T. L. Seymour	4	4	5	3	3—20
Private F. H. Stillman	4	4	4	5	4—21
Private C. D. Stone	2	4	3	3	3—15
Private F. W. Stone	3	4	3	3	4—17
Private W. Chapman	2	3	3	4	5—17
Private C. S. Butler	5	4	4	3	5—21
Private G. E. Winans	4	5	4	5	4—22
Private G. L. Musson	4	4	4	3	3—18
Sergt. H. A. V. Seon	3	5	4	4	4—20
Private H. P. Hillireth	4	3	4	5	3—19
Total					223

COMPANY D.

Private J. W. Sweeney	4	4	3	5	3—19
Sergt. E. Nexsen	4	4	4	4	3—19
Private G. H. Morris	4	4	4	4	4—20
Private W. C. Colton	3	3	4	4	3—17
Private C. L. Sherwood	4	5	4	4	3—20
Private E. J. Barber	3	4	5	4	4—20
Private W. G. Stack	4	4	2	3	4—17
Private F. W. Smith	3	3	3	4	3—16
Private F. A. Hand	5	4	4	4	4—21
Private A. C. Sanders	4	3	4	4	3—18
Private H. J. Winser	5	4	4	4	3—20
Co. Quartermaster-Sergt. W. Van Ingen	4	5	5	5	5—24
Total					231

Rifle, Remington military, with carbine cartridge, (manufactured in 1870.)

A NEW CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

The opening reception of the Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, at No. 204 East Broadway, took place yesterday, and was a complete success, notwithstanding the weather. The object of the protectory is to receive every morning the children, from 2 to 6 years of age, of indigent parents, who have to work during the day, and feed them well while the parents are at work, returning them to their parents in the evening. Mrs. P. J. Joachimsen is the leader of the movement. Yesterday the rooms of the protectory were crowded with ladies anxious to assist in the work, while 50 little children were received and well cared for. Among the ladies present were Mrs. P. J. Joachimsen, Mrs. Deborah Alexander, Mrs. Louisa Geist, Mrs. Isaac Hart, Mrs. Isaac Rosenwald, Mrs. Rosenstein, Mrs. Lichtenberg, Mrs. Fry, Mrs. William Bennett, Mrs. Feinberg, Mrs. I. J. Salomon, Mrs. Hirschberg, Mrs. I. Stein, Mrs. I. Harlem, Mrs. L. Jacobs, Mrs. E. Simon, Mrs. Dr. Adler, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Mendes, Mrs. Gotthelf, Mrs. S. M. Isaacs, Mrs. H. Aaronson, Mrs. Dr. Michaelis, Mrs. Jacobs, and Mrs. Lissberger. Among the gentlemen present were Judge Joachimsen, Mr. Alexander, Mr. M. Reimann, Rev. Dr. Lilienthal, Mr. Millenheim, Mr. Misstaippi; Mr. Harlem, Mr. Weinberg, and Mr. Lichtenberg. Mrs. Joachimsen presided, and made the opening address, in which she alluded to the many worthy objects of the protectory, and then she formally declared the building open.

MR. TALMAGE'S ORGANIST.

In his morning discourse yesterday Rev. Dr. Talmage said: "The time of the election of organist and precentor has arrived. I have no preference in the matter. I had, but I have not now. The Board of Trustees, without exception, are my warmest personal friends, and so are all the members of the Session. I trust the whole matter to them. What pleases them will please me. I say this because I hear there is a misapprehension abroad." Dr. Talmage further said that he had not made himself acquainted with the correspondence which had passed between the Trustees and Mr. Morgan; that there was really nothing behind the affair—nothing to cause any unpleasantness between him and his flock. "Of course," said he, "some like one style of music, some another kind." Then, Mr. Talmage," said a reporter, "there is nothing personal to you covered by this dismissal of Mr. Morgan?" "Nothing whatever," was the reply.

THE DISCORD IN THE OPERA

DISSENSIONS AMONG THE ARTISTES.

A RARE BATCH OF STORIES GOING TO SHOW THAT OPERA SINGERS ARE OFTEN ANGRY, AND SOMETIMES EVEN JEALOUS—THE TROUBLE IMPORTED TO NEW-YORK.

Even the beautiful songsters of Italian opera will quarrel, it seems. Mr. Max Strakosch's Kellogg-Röse-Cary Company has had its trials as well as its triumphs. One prima donna is said to worry a manager to death; two drive him to distraction; the third breaks the camel's back. Strakosch is the camel, and his back is cracking. If the lively reports in the lively Western newspapers are to be believed, the company must have left a broad trail of gore behind it in the West. But unfortunately, some Western newspapers have been known to exaggerate. There is, however, some foundation for the belligerent stories—and foundation enough, it is to be feared, to frighten coming foreign artistes away from our shores, unless they are distinctly given to understand that the quarrel is purely a personal one, and not a persecution of the latest arrival because she brings a charming voice from across the water.

This little family quarrel is a very plain one: There are three women in one house, and of course they fight. Miss Kellogg has the advantage of proprietorship, as she owns an equal interest in the venture with Strakosch, and her word is law. Miss Röze and Miss Cary are under contract to sing in certain operas, at such times and places as the management direct. The managers, of course, select the support for the prime donne, and can give Miss Röze and Miss Cary improper support, if they choose. It has repeatedly been charged that, through Miss Kellogg's influence the support given the other two has been wholly inadequate; that when Miss Kellogg appears she must have the best support possible, and have it exclusively. And many other accusations have been made against Miss Kellogg, all tending to show, if they are true, that jealousy is the cause of the trouble.

Mr. Hess, Miss Kellogg's late manager, is credited with starting the quarrel. Miss Kellogg, it is said, made such close terms with him, and demanded such extravagant prices, that it was with great difficulty he could make both ends meet. When, however, he got well under way, and on the eve of making up his tremendous outlay, Miss Kellogg, (so the story goes,) threw up her contracts with him, and associated herself with Strakosch, leaving Hess staring ruin in the face. Mr. Hess, to avenge his wrongs, wrote a letter to a dramatic newspaper published in New-York, saying that Miss Kellogg was not to be accredited with the success of the company, Miss Cary being really the drawing card. This, of course, stirred up some jealousy and animosity, but whether it was the real beginning of the unfortunate misunderstanding or not, only Miss Kellogg or Miss Cary can say. And they will not say.

In their late tour through the West Miss Kellogg and Miss Cary, and Madame Marie Röze and Mr. Mapleson, her husband, seem to have spent at least as much time in being interviewed by reporters as in the business of the opera. Many of the charges made against the members of the management of the concern are too ridiculous for serious mention. Such stories as Miss Cary refusing to ride in the same car with Miss Kellogg, and riding on the platform till she caught such a cold that she could not sing for several days are only mild samples. There are, however, some stories in circulation that, taking for granted that there is jealousy among the singers, are more probable. It is said that when the company were in St. Louis Miss Röze was indisposed on one of her nights on the stage, and her husband sent a note to the manager telling him of his wife's illness, and requesting that another artiste might be substituted. Mr. Strakosch replied that Miss Kellogg would take her place, but when that lady was consulted, she was decidedly averse to singing, and complained loudly at the request, saying that she, too, was ill and unable to sing. On learning of this, Mr. Mapleson at once sent a note to Miss Kellogg, saying that if she, too, was indisposed, his wife would not think of allowing her to take her place, but would sing herself. This note was afterward distorted into such a wording as to provoke an open quarrel between the two artistes.

It is also said that Miss Kellogg always insists upon having the best dressing-room in the theatre, leaving to Miss Röze and Miss Cary to take inferior and inconvenient rooms. That when the company were in Cleveland Mrs. Ellsler, of Ellsler's Academy of Music, gave Miss Röze the use of her own private dressing-room, and sent her word that when she left the latter went to the theatre on the first evening, she found that all her toilets had been dragged out and thrown upon the floor, and that Miss Kellogg was in possession inside, with the door locked. Mrs. Ellsler had the door opened, and restored Miss Röze's dresses to their former place, putting a notice upon the door:

THIS IS MISS ROZE'S
OWN
DRESSING-ROOM.
MRS. ELLSLER.

Another of the stories is, that when in St. Louis, during the first act of "Mignon," while Miss Röze and Tom Karl were singing, Miss Kellogg, who had just left the stage, instead of going to her own dressing-room, remained at the centre wing, talking with the baritone, Gottschalk and another member of the company, evidently to distract attention from Miss Röze, and that, not satisfied with merely talking, she stooped down several times and untied and retied one of her shoe-strings, the operation bringing a peal of laughter from her two companions that was heard over the front part of the house.

Both Miss Kellogg and Marie Röze have gentlemen with them to protect their interests, the former having her nephew, Mr. Crosby, and the latter her husband, Mr. Mapleson. It is said, too, that Max Strakosch has also been charging, for Miss Cary, one of the scene on the arrival of the company in a new city is described as a very funny one, the friend of each of the singers making a heading rush for the newspaper offices to secure the first chance for favorable notice, each for his favorite. In this race, however, Miss Kellogg had a great advantage, her nephew, Mr. Crosby, being the advertising agent of the company. As the ticket-sale prior to the advertisement controlled the criticism, and the notice was like to be according to the dictates of the dispenser of cash. Another of the innumerable charges is that the managers will not allow either Miss Röze or Miss Cary the support of the leading members of the company, but put them off with inferior or really incompetent ones.

The war of the canaries has been brought even to New-York. One of the latest accusations of injustice is that Miss Kellogg's nephew, seeing in the lobby of the theatre three large posters, each bearing his name in great black letters of one of the prime donne, tore down the one bearing Miss Cary's name, and put another of Miss Kellogg's in its place, changing the list to Kellogg, Röze, Kellogg. The lithographs of the artistes, too, are said to be very unequally distributed, half a dozen of Miss Kellogg being seen in the shop windows to every one of Miss Röze, or Miss Cary. It is perhaps fortunate for the latter names and likenesses that they are not more publicly displayed in the saloons and shops. Large numbers of claquers on the Kellogg nights are also laid to the account of Miss Kellogg, and many free tickets, if necessary, to have no empty seats when that lady sings.

The acknowledged opera nights, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, it is said, are invariably given to Miss Kellogg, compelling the artistes to sing on what are professionally known as the "off nights," when the audiences are almost certain to be smaller. Miss Röze's friends say that when she appeared as *Leonora* in "La Favorita," on Tuesday evening, the support given her was so inadequate that it nearly greatly feared she would not be able to carry it through. They also complain that when, on Thursday evening, Max Maretzek went behind the scenes to congratulate Miss Röze on her success, and to open negotiations with her for next season, he was surrounded by Miss Kellogg's friends, who spoke disparagingly of Miss Röze and lauded their favorite.

Another piece of complaint is the announcement, often repeated, that Miss Kellogg's répertoire embraces a greater number of operas than that of any other prima donna in America. This, they say, is untrue, Miss Kellogg having only 31, while Miss Röze has 48, her list embracing *Donna Anna, Elvira,* and *Zerlina* in "Don Giovanni," *The Countess, Susanna* and *Cherubino* in "Nozze de Figaro," and the leading characters in "Faust," "Trovatore," "Dame Blanche," "Fra Diavolo," "Pre aux Clercs," "Joseph," "Der Freischütz," "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur," "L'Ambassadrice," "Le Fils du Brigadier," "Paul et Virginie," "La Reine," "La Vid d'Andore," "Mireille," "Romeo et Juliette," "Hayden," "Le Macon," "Les Huguenots," "Flauto Magico," "Il Talismano," "The Bohemian Girl," "Zampa," "Les Deux Journees," "Robert le Diable," "Aida," "Lohengrin," "Ballo in Maschera," "Favorita," "Mignon," "Le Voyage en Chine," "Domino Noir," "La France," "L'Ombre," "Lalla Rookh," "La Reine de Cypre," "Fidelio," "Semiramide," "Norma," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur," "L'Eclair," "Maria di Gand," and "Flor d'Aliza," besides the different versions of several authors of three or four of the operas.

"Aida," it is said, was given to Miss Röze by Miss Kellogg in Chicago, the latter being tired of it; but when Miss Röze made a great success with it, after expending a good deal of money for dresses for it, Miss Kellogg took it back again, and is now playing it herself.

A SCHOOL-MASTER'S CONFESSION.

Leander Talmage, a mild-mannered, intelligent-looking man, about 40 years of age, was arrested Saturday afternoon in a Madison-avenue stage on a charge of attempting to pick a lady's pocket. The complainant is Mr. Zeba Carpenter, a resident at the Westchester House, on East Forty-second-street. This gentleman, with his wife and his sister-in law, Mrs. Mary F. Terwilliger, were in the stage, and as the vehicle passed up Wall-street in saw Talmage raise Mrs. Terwilliger's cloak and put his hand underneath it. He called an officer and had him arrested. Justice Bixby, sitting at the Tombs, committed Talmage in default of bail. The magistrate was not quick-footed than he was usually a judgment, and he called him up from the prison yesterday morning and questioned him closely. Talmage's lot was not a gilded one, but admitted that, actuated by an unaccountable frenzy, he put his hands under the lady's cloak for an indelicate purpose. While he and the magistrate were conversing a party of the prisoner's friends entered the court-room to inquire for him. They told Justice Bixby that Talmage was a reputable man, the Principal of a school in Elizabeth, N. J., and they accounted for his action on Saturday by surmising that he had become partially demented. The prisoner was released on $500 bail to appear for trial in the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Ethan Haynard, the book publisher, of No. 5 Barclay-street, became his surety.

TEMPERANCE IN TAMMANY HALL.

ADDRESSES BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, REV. W. B. AFFLECK, AND OTHERS—THE HALL CROWDED.

Tammany Hall was crowded yesterday afternoon by the members of the American Temperance Union and other persons interested in the cause of teetotalism. Many of those present were decorated with bits of blue ribbon, and a long streamer of ribbon, meant for the decoration of converts, was wound round a number of vases filled with flowers that were placed on a table on the platform. A large part of the auditors were drawn to the meeting to hear Mr. William Cullen Bryant, who was advertised to speak. Mr. Bryant was on the platform, and near him was Postmaster James. He was introduced to the assemblage by Mr. Ingersoll Lockwood, who spoke of him as America's noblest bard, a genial philosopher, and a patriarch of temperance." Mr. Bryant's remarks were brief, and, with the exception of one or two illustrations, were substantially that when a man begins to feel the thirst for liquor he should stop at once and reflect upon the miseries it will entail upon him if indulged. Not reflect it at once, and not let it gather strength any more than a man will allow a little flame to grow into a great fire and destroy his home. Mr. Bryant declared that a man should not allow himself to be led to drink by the example of others. If he allows himself to be induced thus he signs his own death-warrant—the death-warrant of his reputation, and the warrant, it may be, of his untimely and dishonored death.

At the close of Mr. Bryant's remarks the Treasurer of the Union announced that at the previous Sunday's meeting 300 persons signed the pledge, and were decorated with blue ribbons.

Rev. W. B. Affleck made a very original, humorous address, displaying great ability as an actor and story-teller. He paid a tribute to Mr. Bryant, and said that he loved him more than ever since he had heard him express temperance sentiments. As he was on his way to preach in the Thirty-seventh-Street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning, he said, he saw in a bar-room window a sign reading: "Let us Live by the Way. Will you Help us?" He had no objection to publicans living, unless it became apparent that the public must die to enable them to live. Between the public and the publicans, he had a very decided desire that the latter should die. Mr. Affleck wanted all temperance meetings to be free and open to the most impoverished; for, if it had been necessary for him to pay a penny, he could not have entered the meeting at which he signed the pledge, and thus he would have lost the 31 years of pleasure and usefulness through which he had since passed. He denounced the people who, having reached high places by means of teetotalism, do not stoop down and aid the poor and weak who are in the lowly places. He illustrated his meaning by a number of anecdotes, and took occasion to eulogize "that glorious specimen of humanity," the late Dr. Guthrie, of Scotland. The Doctor, he said, always stooped down to help those beneath him. There appeared to be a number of persons with so much starch in their systems that if they bent themselves they feared they would never be able to stand up straight again. Mr. Affleck next reviewed the progress of the temperance cause during the past 46 years, and declared that the publicans can no more stay its further advance than could Dame Partington mop up the sea as it rose to her cottage door. Dr. C. E. Lord, of Brooklyn, next addressed the meeting, and a number of persons signed the pledge.

NEW RAILROAD STABLES.

The new depot and stables of the Second-Avenue Railroad Company at Ninety-sixth-street are now completed, and horses and cars were yesterday moved thither from the old stables at Sixty-third-street. Cars will start from there this morning. The new building is 475 feet long and 200 wide. It is three stories high, and, architecturally considered, is a hybrid edifice. It is constructed of brick with Nova Scotia stone trimmings. Colored bricks have been used in the window arches and on the cornice of the façade to relieve its dullness, and horses' heads are plentifully placed over the columns between the wide entrances for horses and cars. The stalls are on the second floor, while the third floor is to be used as a storing place for feed and implements. The interior of the building is well lighted by a peaked sky-light running along its middle line from front to rear. The building stands on made ground, 7,000 spiles supporting it, and on these 18 inches of concrete were laid for a foundation. At the rear of the building an exercise ground for temporarily disabled horses is to be laid out. The railroad company owns a large plot of ground on the east side of Second-avenue, above Ninety-seventh-street, upon which it is intended to build tenements for the drivers, conductors, and stable laborers.

GAMBLERS HELD FOR TRIAL.

William M. Hazen, an unlucky citizen of Newark, N. J., visited a gambling saloon on the second floor of No. 40 Bowery twice in the latter part of last year. On Nov. 30 he lost $15 at faro, and on Dec. 8, $6. He smarted under these losses until Saturday afternoon last, when he appeared before Justice Bixby, in the Tombs Police Court, and made a complaint against the proprietors of the gaming-house. A warrant was issued, and, shortly before midnight, Sergt. Woodruff and the Tombs Squad executed it. The Police found 26 gamesters in the saloon, all of whom they arrested. They then cleared the place of all evidence of its use as a resort for gamblers. These evidences were two "layout boards," three gambling-tables, one cue-box, one pack of cards, 15 printed cards, and a paper sign marked, "Deals day and night; open at 9 A. M." The prisoners were taken before Justice Bixby, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, when five were discharged and 19 were fined $3 each. The alleged proprietors of the den, Thomas Walsh and James Graves, were each held in $1,000 bail for trial.

A STOLEN HORSE RECOVERED.

At an early hour on Sunday morning the stable of Mr. Edward de Cernes, No. 156 East Twenty-fourth-street, was broken into, and a horse valued at $300 stolen. The fact was reported to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, and a general alarm, giving a description of the animal, was telegraphed to the various station-houses. Officer Joseph F. Dalbec, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, while patrolling in First-avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, saw a man riding leisurely up the avenue. In view of the surrounding circumstances and the early hour the policeman suspected the horse was stolen. He took the rider into custody, and Mr. De Cernes afterward identified the animal as his property. The prisoner was recognized as an old thief, named Jeremiah Cummings, alias John Short. He said he was 24 years of age and resided at No. 220 First-avenue. Cummings, alias Short, was taken before Justice Otterbourg yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court, and pleaded not guilty to the charge. He was locked up in default of $3,000 bail.

BROKEN MARRIAGE VOWS.

Last Summer the clothing of Charles Bray, son of a well-known clothing dealer of Jersey City, was found on the beach at Coney Island. No trace of Bray could be found, and it was supposed that he had committed suicide. His wife subsequently ascertained that he had not been drowned, but that he had left the clothing on the beach to create the impression that he was. She sued out a warrant in Brooklyn, where she then lived, charging him with abandonment, but he could not be found, and the warrant has remained in the hands of the Brooklyn authorities. Mrs. Bray, with the consent of her husband, subsequently lived, it is said, with a man named Henry McCormack, while Bray enjoyed his freedom by seeking the society of other women. As a result of complaint to the authorities, on Saturday afternoon, while ex-County Clerk White was riding on the Boulevard, near Ravenall's Hotel, with his wife, son, and daughter, the horse became unmanageable, the carriage was upset, and all the occupants were thrown to the ground. Mrs. White was severely cut on the forehead, and otherwise injured, and Mr. White was dragged some distance by the horse and his face severely bruised. The children were slightly injured. They were all taken to Ravenall's, and properly cared for. The carriage, which was a new one, was completely wrecked. The horse was not seriously injured.

LONG ISLAND.

Terry & Wells, of Riverhead, who recently failed, have made an offer to compound with their creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, and some of the latter have signed an agreement to accept the offer. The deficiency of the firm is upward of $75,000.

There being a vacant cadetship for the First Congressional District in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Congressman Covert announces that the appointment will be given to the successful competitor in an examination, of which notice will soon be given. The vacancy is in consequence of the physical inability of the youth previously appointed.

The drowned man whose body was found on Friday last in the Narrows, at Fort Hamilton, was yesterday identified as Mr. John J. Hollins. The identification was by Mr. Howard Bunting and two other friends of the deceased. Mr. Hollins was an iron-broker, engaged in business in New-York. He resided in Hoboken, from where he disappeared on Dec. 11, 1877. He was an Englishman by birth.

The District Grand Committee, I. O. O. F., of Suffolk County, have made the following nominations for Grand Lodge officers: Grand Master, C. G. Farnham; Deputy Grand Master, P. E. Jobse; Grand Warden, A. W. Bingham; Grand Secretary, Charles V. Clark; Grand Treasurer, Edwin S. Bolster; Grand Representative, J. J. Van Nort. A candidate for District Deputy Grand Master will be nominated on the third Wednesday of April.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steamer Olaf, which left for Havre on the 22d inst., has returned to this port with her machinery disabled.

The steam-ship City of Berlin, of the Inman Line, which arrived from Liverpool late Saturday night, brought $250,000 in silver bullion.

Patrolman Charles Fredericks, of the First Precinct, died yesterday morning of consumption, at his residence, No. 54 East Forty-first-street.

Louis Klanen died yesterday morning at the Chambers-Street Hospital from injuries received on Friday night by being kicked in the side by his horse.

The American Association of Amateur Athletes will hold a meeting at the Sturtevant House this evening, for the purpose of acting upon the constitution and by-laws.

Leopold Edlinger, in stepping off of car No. 9 of the Grand and Forty-second-Street Line, slipped and fell, with one leg under the car, which ran over and broke it. He was sent to the New-York Hospital.

The fifth lecture of the "B'nai Jeshurun" course will be delivered by Rev. Abram S. Isaacs this evening at 8 P. M., at the Thirty-fourth-Street Synagogue. Subject, "A Hero of the Synagogue."

A prize contest in elocution will take place in Chickering Hall on April 14, the successful competitors to be decided upon by the vote of the audience. Professional elocutionists will not be allowed to participate in the contest.

Daniel O'Conner was arrested on Saturday for intoxication. Yesterday noon he died in his cell from sickness with which he was found to be suffering when examined at the time of his incarceration by Police Surgeon Matthews.

The first of the course of lectures at Association Hall, by Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, on "American Constitutional and Political History," will be delivered on to-morrow evening, and will embrace the close of the Revolutionary War.

A female infant was found by Officer John Eagan, of the Seventeenth Precinct, at an early hour yesterday morning lying in Ninth-street between Third and Fourth avenues. The child was placed under the care of Matron Webb at the Central Office.

Ralph M

MARCH 1878

The New-York Times.

Dec 25 1878

SUPLEMENTO HISPANO-AMERICANO.

COMERCIO É INDUSTRIA.

LA AMERICA ESPAÑOLA Y LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

El objeto de la presente publicacion es presentar á la comunidad comercial de la América Central y del Sur, las Antillas, y Méjico, ciertas noticias acerca de los recursos comerciales de los Estados Unidos, de los cuales nuestros vecinos hispano-Americanos, no están muy bien instruidos. El TIMES ha sido tal vez el periódico mas avanzado en este pais en llamar la atencion de los comerciantes y manufactureros americanos hácia las oportunidades que se han desatendido respecto al comercio que existe en los paises del Norte y del Sur de America donde se habla el Español.

Corresponde desde luego que seamos los primeros en esponer á dichas comunidades algunos informes necesarios acerca de las producciones de esta Union y los medios de utilizarlos en beneficio mútuo de los compradores y vendedores.

Despues de nuestro artículo de introduccion esplicando la bien establecida supremacía de la ciudad de Nueva York como un punto central para la recepcion de importaciones y distribucion de exportaciones; y el bosquejo estadístico de las industrias mas importantes de los Estados Unidos; el presente suplemento contiene una serie de artículos perfectamente preparados respecto á las producciones de primera clase de los talleres y manufacturas de la Union. Hemos omitido algunas de las mas comunes, como las de varios efectos textiles, pero con esta excepcion, el suplemento contiene valiosos informes que jamás se han presentado en conjunto, y en esta forma, sobre los distintos ramos de las manufacturas americanas, y acerca de las cuales, es muy importante que se informe á nuestros vecinos hispano-americanos.

Esta época es la mas oportuna para que se aumenten las relaciones comerciales entre las dos grandes razas en que se divide la principal posesion del continente americano. Toda clase de mercancias á las cuales se hace referencia á continuacion, pueden producirse por los Estados Unidos en mayor variedad y de mejor calidad que por cualquiera otra nacion Europea. Los precios de artículos fabricados en este pais, son tan ínfimos, que el hecho de la competencia, á menos precio, con los productos Europeos, ha empezado hasta en sus mismos recintos y sin duda será acelerado en los próximos años. Las comunidades de las cuales, geográficamente hablando, estamos mas cerca, tienen poco conocimiento de nuestros fabricantes, pero el espíritu de empresa se agita ya con el establecimiento de nuevas vias de comunicacion que están abasteciéndose rápidamente, y los productos americanos deberán ocupar muy pronto el lugar que les corresponde, en los mercados donde los productos Europeos habian obtenido una preeminencia que no estaba en armonia con las condiciones normales del comercio.

Si el suplemento al TIMES que aquí presentamos contribuye á apresurar ese resultado habrá realizado desde luego su propósito. Si estimula la necesidad y conveniencia de informes de igual carácter, se sucederán otros números, pues los publicadores están enteramente dispuestos á efectuar este medio de communicacion entre todos los centros del comercio, que estan al presente imperfectamente relacionados, por la carencia de organos para entenderse unos con otros respecto á sus necesidades y á la apreciacion de sus recursos mútuos.

VENTAJAS COMERCIALES DE NUEVA YORK.

La ciudad de Nueva York debe su supremacía como metrópoli comercial en gran manera á sus ventajas naturales. Su magnífico puerto, sin igual en el mundo por seguridad y accesibilidad, es una via por la que entra y sale un manantial de riquezas. Los valiosos cargamentos de los mejores productos naturales y manufacturados de paises estrangeros, entran en el puerto en los mas hermosos y grandes vapores, y estos buques retornan a las playas de donde salieron cargados con granos, productos lacteos, maquinarias, telas de algodon, petroleo, y otros productos que se necesitan en todas partes del mundo civilizado. Las condiciones del puerto de Nueva York, son muy conocidas para que necesiten describirse. Baste decir aqui, que aunque en un año, hasta siete mil buques han encontrado abrigo en él, nunca han estado amontonados, y podria fácilmente acomodar dos veces el mismo número de buques durante igual tiempo sin causar inconveniente á ninguno de ellos. Dentro de sus resguardados límites de tierra hay muchas millas de rada que tienen abundante profundidad de agua para los buques y vapores que cruzan la barra, y una vez, dentro de los estrechos, está tan favorecido el puerto, de ventajosas líneas de agua, que puede un capitan de buque escoger en cerca de sesenta millas, el lugar mas apropósito para dique ó muellage. Este es uno de los hechos mas importantes que hay que considerar al investigar las razones del rápido progreso de la ciudad de Nueva York. Ningun puerto del mundo puede acomodar tantos buques en un radio de seis millas. Desde luego el frente marítimo de la ciudad en sí mismo, se presta á mas diferentes fines, que el frente de otras ciudades vecinas. En el Rio del Norte hay una linea de muelles que se extienden hasta cinco millas, y aqui es donde las lineas principales de vapores Europeos atracan sus inmensos buques, y reciben sus cargamentos. En el lado Este de la ciudad hay otra linea de muelles estendiéndose á mayor distancia que la del lado Oeste, que proporciona mayor facilidad para cargar y descargar buques del mayor porte, y hay alli abundancia de diques donde pueden traerse los buques que necesiten carenarse. Las costas cercanas de Nueva Jersey y Long Island están provistas de escelentes diques, vanagloriándose la ciudad de Brooklyn de poseer algunas de las mejores represas ó reservas de dique del mundo, y unidos á los diques, comodos almacenes para depositar y guardar la carga. Una gran parte del frente marítimo de Nueva York, queda sun por utilizarse. Se han propuesto varios planes para el mejoramiento del frente marítimo, uno de los cuales, el de profundizar y hacer navegable el RIO HARLEM, es de gran importancia, pues promete abrir el camino para utilizar completamente los límites de la isla, sobre la cual está fundada la ciudad. Si se llevara á cabo este adelanto la ciudad tendria un provechoso frente marítimo, propio, de cerca de 25 millas, y con suficiente profundidad de agua, donde podrian navegar los mayores buques empleados actualmente en el comercio. No puede encontrarse puerto mas saludable en el mundo; y los buques que llegan de puertos extrangeros con casos de enfermedad ábordo sufren solamente una breve detencion, conveniente á la salud general de la ciudad, incurriendo en un pequeño gasto para fumigacion, cuando esta precaucion se juzga necesaria. La belleza de este puerto ha sido celebrada por los poétas, y los mas afamados escritores. Durante nueve meses del año es sumamente atractivo, sus verdes colinas salpicadas de hermosas quintas adornadas de jardines, pertenecientes a comerciantes acomodados, proporcionan alivio á la vista del viagero cansado de un largo viage de mar, agradándolo con la evidencia que por todos lados vé de la prosperidad y espiritu emprendedor de sus habitantes. El buque que acierta á llegar cuando el viento y la marea no le son favorables, encontrará muchos veloces, fuertes, y pequeños remolcadores á la entrada del puerto, por los que pueden ser remolcados sin pérdida de tiempo al lugar que deseen y con muy poco costo.

La configuracion de la isla es sumamente favorable para transacciones comerciales. La isla tiene como trece millas de largo, y sobre tres y media de ancho en la parte mas ancha. Espaciosas calles se estienden todo á lo largo del frente, en las que proyectan los muelles, y los carretones mas pesados pueden conducirse hasta el mismo portalon del buque que ha de cargarse. No hay dificultad alguna para llegar á los almacenes, y todas las probabilidades son, que ántes de algunos meses las facilidades de almacenage se estiendan considerablemente. Como á una distancia de diez millas todo á lo largo del frente marítimo, hay carriles para el uso exclusivo de carros de pasageros. Los emprendedores y activos commerciantes de la ciudad han estado tratando por algun tiempo, de obtener privilegio para correr carros de carga con máquinas de vapor, por estos carriles, que circundan la parte mas poblada de la ciudad; cuando consigan su objeto se economizará mucho trabajo y tiempo. Se construirán carriles en muchos de los muelles, uniéndose á la linea principal por chuchos; y los trenes de carros podrán entonces llegar junto á los vapores y buques de vela anclados en sus muelles, y las cargas trasportadas de uno á otro con gran economia de trabajo. Para demostrar la importancia del tráfico entre Nueva York y otros paises, presentarémos algunas cifras como evidencia de su supremacía, y como prueba de sus ventajas, superiores al comercio del mundo. Su posicion á la vanguardia de los negocios no ha sido accidental. Hace años que trata de crearse su posicion, y en la actualidad es el afan de sus hombres mas públicos y activos, el hacer todo lo posible para que el puerto y la ciudad sean lucrativos y atractivos á los comerciantes del mundo. Cualesquiera posicion que en la actualidad tenga, la ha establecido y mantenido por una activa y vigorosa competencia. Algunos hechos, probarán forzosamente las ventajas á que nos referimos, y demostrará la gran parte del tráfico estrangero del pais, que se ha atraido á Nueva York.

La exportacion de los Estados Unidos del año fiscal que concluyó en Junio, 1877, fué—

Mercancias	$632,980,854
Metálico	43,134,738
Total	$676,115,592

La exportacion de Nueva York en el mismo tiempo fué—

Mercancias	$274,120,814=43 por ciento.
Metálicos	26,847,747=62 " "
Total	$300,968,561=44½ " "

Esto representa poco mas de la mitad del tráfico de exportacion por los 89 distritos de Aduana de los Estados Unidos. La que le sigue en importancia á Nueva York, en el importe de su comercio de exportacion es Nueva Orleans que manda al estrangero $70,000,000 de mercancias, $64,000,000 de los cuales son de algodon. Pero los efectos que se importan en el pais, demuestran la supremacía de Nueva York de una manera mucho mas elocuente. La importacion de los Estados Unidos, del año fiscal que concluyó en Junio, 1877, fuéron:—

Mercancias	$492,097,540
Oro ó metalico	40,774,414
Total	$532,871,954

La importacion en el puerto de Nueva York en el mismo período fué—

	$330,031,959=67 por ciento.
Oro ó metalico.	31,770,581=78 " "
Total	$361,802,540=68 " "

El tráfico total de importacion y exportacion del mismo año, entre los Estados Unidos, Sur America, America Central, Indias Occidentales, y Méjico, fué $182,746,704; de esta cantidad $136,464,784, ó un 75 por ciento, se efectuó por el puerto de Nueva York; tocando á otros puertos solamente un 25 por ciento, ó sean $46,281,919. Los recibos de Aduana de las colectas de todo los distritos por importacion en 1877 fuéron $129,793,987, de esta cantidad $90,609,469 se recolectó en Nueva York; $12,700,000 en Boston; $7,365,602 en San Francisco, y $6,410,214 en Filadelfia. La inferencia inevitable es, que hubo mejor mercado en Nueva York, ó que las facilidades para manejar las mercancias ó efectos, embarcarlos para otras ciudades del interior ó reembarcarlas á puertos en lejanas costas eran mucho mas superiores. El total del comercio extrangero del puerto de Nueva York en el año que concluyó en Junio 30, 1877, fué $648,271,381, y el de todos los demas puertos de los Estados Unidos fué $558,826,144.

La exportacion de los Estados Unidos á Méjico en el periodo mencionado fué de $4,509,041; á la América Central de $1,304,348; á Cuba de $12,748,003; á Puerto Rico de $2,323,944; á Chile de $2,175,467; y al Perú $1,239.006: la mayor parte de este cúmulo de negocios salió de la ciudad de Nueva York.

Al calcular la importancia comercial de un pais tan vasto como los Estados Unidos, no deben desatenderse sus facilidades de navegacion interior y el gran número de sus ferro-carriles. Si no fuera por la abundancia, rapidez, y grandes medios de comunicacion entre Nueva York y el gran Oeste, que produce ricos productos, la maravillosa y rica capacidad de los Estados del Oeste, contribuiria muy poco á la prosperidad de la Metropolis. La energia y sagacidad han provisto abundantemente á las presentes necesidades de las diferentes secciones del pais, y ámplias facilidades para la conduccion de frutos producido hácia el Atlántico. Entre las vias mas importantes, pues ha sido uno de los principales medios de estender el comercio entre y Nueva York los Estados del interior, se cuenta el Rio Hudson. Es en la actualidad el canal por donde pasan muchas de las cosechas de granos del Oeste, que se envian de los Estados productivos, por medio de una cadena de comunicaciones, establecidas parte por la naturaleza, y parte, por el hombre. El rio Hudson es navegable por grandes vapores de Nueva York á Albany, una distancia de 140 millas. El canal Erie navegable por los mas grandes vapores termina aquí. Esta importante obra se proyectó en 1812, poco despues de la guerra con Inglaterra: se comenzó en 1817 y concluyó en 1826, y habia costado cerca de $100,000,000 en 1835, cuando se amplió. Atraviesa casi directamente el Estado de Este á Oeste, terminando al Oeste, en Buffalo. De Buffalo al Oeste, hay diferentes vías navegables, por las que puede llegarse con facilidad á las fertiles regiones del Oeste, y por las cuales los agricultores y fabricantes pueden enviar sus productos hacia el mar. Por medio de los lagos Huron, Michigan y Superior, el último conocido con el nombre de Mar Interior de América, se gana facilmente acceso á los paises mas productores de trigo en el mundo. Esta misma via conduce á los estados del Noroeste, que anualmente rinden su cosecha de granos para trasmitirla á las costas, á Europa, ó á cualquiera otro pais. Muchos millones de fanegas de maiz y trigo se conducen por vapor á Buffalo, y desde ahi, por vapores de canal, al canal Erie. El trafico del Erie y otros canales del Estado durante el año es de cerca de 4,000,000 toneladas de Oeste á Este y de 10,000,000 toneladas de Este á Oeste, y su valor de $200,000,000. El valor total del comercio interior del Estado probablemente escede á $2,000,000,000. Desde luego, queda aun por darse razon de una gran parte de este negocio. Los canales tienen muchos y poderosos rivales en las lineas de ferro-carriles que atraviesan el Estado. Durante la estacion del año que los canales están navegables es decir que no están cerrados por el hielo; llevan cargas á tan bajo precio, que obligan á los ferro-carriles á reducir sus precios, á ínfimas cifras. Las facilidades de comunicacion interior entre la Metropoli y el Oeste, facilitadas por el rio, canal y otras vias, están ayudadas por muchas de las mas importantes lineas de ferro-carril en el mundo. Nueva York es el fin de lo que se llama la linea del Tronco; teniendo conexion estas grandes vias, con las lineas que atraviesan el continente. En estas líneas del Tronco, debemos hacer mencion primeramente, de la Central de Nueva York, y la del Rio Hudson pues en una gran parte de la distancia de Nueva York á Buffalo, distancia de cerca de 300 millas, tiene este camino cuádruples carriles, para que puedan á la vez correr los carros de pasageros y de carga sin intervenir unos con otros. Esta linea de ferro-carril corre casi paralela con el canal Erie, y siente directamente mas que ninguna otra del Estado la competencia de la via navegable Sus operaciones son estensas, y las facilidades para el transporte de carga y pasageros, aumenta constantemente. En Nueva York, la administracion suministra diques y elevadores para recibir y transportar los granos, y los buques pueden cargarse sin demora de los carros, en el muelle de la Empresa. El camino de Harlem está bajo la misma administracion, pero va á diferentes partes del pais. El ferro-carril de Erie, que atraviesa la frontera sur del Estado, termina al Oeste en Buffalo; y tiene dobles carriles de 425 millas de longitud. Ambas lineas del Erie y Central de Nueva York tienen numerosas conecciones con otros ferro-carriles llegando hasta las lejanas haciendas del Oeste, y las grandes ciudades de Chicago, Cincinati y San Luis. El camino de Erie, término en Nueva Jersey directamente frente á la ciudad de Nueva York, pero virtualmente termina en esta última ciudad, pues constantemente se comunican ambas ciudades por medio de veloces vaporcitos de travesía que trasladan la carga. Este camino es notable por la belleza de las regiones que atraviesa, y son bien conocidas sus condiciones para negocios. El ferro-carril de Pensylvania, otra gran linea principal, lleva sus repletos carros de carga, de los almacenes de Nueva York á la ciudad de Jersey, y de allí corre á través de Nueva Jersey á Filadelfia. La estension de sus dobles carriles al traves de Pensylvania, por una region rica en minas y manufacturas, y hasta Pittsburg, es de 444 millas. Aquí entronca sin cambiar de carros con ferro-carriles que ván á los Estados del Oeste, y llega á la cima de una region rica en productos naturales. El camino está tan bien equipado como el mejor del mundo. Otras importantes vias que terminan en Nueva York son—el camino Central de Nueva Jersey, y el de Baltimore y Ohio. En el Estado de Nueva York, habia en 1875,—164 caminos de hierro, teniendo un total, de 11,019 millas de largo.

El costo de su construccion y equipo fue de $598,543,930, y trasportaron 33,555,595 toneladas de carga, el valor de las cuales se estimaba en $1,376.720,254. Además de esta carga, se trajo una inmensa cantidad de madera en balsas por el Rio Hudson, y una gran cantidad de carga, se trajo y llevó de los Estados del Este por caminos de hierro ó los vapores del Long Island Sound; esto ayudaria á aumentar la cantidad.

Por esto puede verse que la ciudad de Nueva York, es el punto céntrico de la linea principal de transportacion, y las lineas de Canales de este pais. Naturalmente la cantidad mayor de carga, los efectos que han de venderse y mandarse al estrangero afluyen á Nueva York, encontrando facilmente mas marchantes deseosos de comprar, de los que pudieran encontrar en otras ciudades, y mas oportunidades para enviarlos al extrangero, ó cualquier parte del mundo, que en ninguna otra ciudad de los Estados Unidos. El comerciante extrangero prefiere este puerto, porque en él encuentra marchantes prontos á comprar sus mercancias, las que se distribuyen en el ancha area del Atlántico al Pacifico. Los fabricantes prefieren establecerse en Nueva York, pues pueden estar constantemente al tanto de las demandas de sus productos, y como estos se aumentan, atraen á la ciudad hábiles mecánicos que al momento favorecen la riqueza industrial de la Metropolis.

Segun el ultimo censo habia en uso, en las 1624 fábricas establecidas en la ciudad 1261 máquinas de vapores; 129,577 obreros que reciben anualmente de salario $63,824,049: siendo el capital invertido $129,925,262, miéntras que el costo de los materiales empleados ascendia á $178,628,939 y el producido á $332,951,120. Con todas estas facilidades, y con casi una ilimitada suficiencia para transportar los materiales en su primitivo estado, y convertir las materias crudas en productos manufacturados i objetos útiles. La ciudad de Nueva York tiene ademas facilidades para el comercio con las naciones extrangeras con las cuales está en relaciones comerciales y con las que no las tenga se dispone prontamente á establecerlas para que no haya pais en el mundo que necesitando de sus producciones no las tenga.

Se establecerán lineas especiales para hacer si fuese posible, mas frecuente y regular la comunicacion con vecinos tan comparativamente cercanos como los de Méjico, Indias Occidentales, América Central y del Sur. En la actualidad hay 56 lineas de vapores que navegan entre Nueva York, y varios puertos de esos paises. Once lineas navegan con regularidad, y las otras envian sus buques ofreciéndolos para cargas. La Compañia de vapores correos del Pacifico, envia á Aspinwall un vapor dos veces al mes, y sus vapores, fuertes i veloces, sostienen con mas regularidad la comunicacion con la costa Oeste, por la via de Panamá de la que se tiene con la costa del Este de Sur América. Hay una linea que comunica irregularmente con el Brazil, pero piensa hacerse un notable adelanto en esta direccion proyectando establecer una linea veloz á Rio.

En 6 de Marzo fué botado al agua en Chester, Pennsylvania, un vapor llamado Rio de Janeiro construido por el célebre, constructor americano, Juan Roach, que será el primero de esta linea. Brazil ofrecio ayudar con $100,000, y esperamos que el gobierno de los Estados Unidos le estienda su proteccion á esta linea. Cuando el vapor fué botado al agua el Conde de Luca, consul general del Brazil, y un número considerable de personas prominentes presenciaron el acto. El vapor fué botado al agua ante un concurso de 10,000 personas, y fué bautizado por una hija del constructor. Es un hermoso vapor de tornillo de primera clase, que mide, 375 piés de largo, su manga es de 38 piés 4 pulgadas: tiene de profundidad desde su base á la regala de la borda del combes en medio del barco 30 piés 3½ pulgadas, y su bodega es de 28 piés ½ pulgada. Sus máquinas son compuestas, tienen cilindros de 74 pulgadas de diámetro i 5 piés de golpe: tiene 6 calderas de 13 piés de diámetro y el helice tambien de 13 piés de diámetro. Será aparejado—de bergantin, llevando sobre 16,000 piés cuadrados de velamen; todos los masteleros inferiores serán de hierro: El buque esta forrado de hierro, desde la popa hasta el castillo de proa, para hacerlo mas fuerte. Las carboneras tendrán capacidad para 700 toneladas de carbon, teniendo carboneras adicionales que podrán contener 700 toneladas mas.

El vapor Rio de Janeiro podrá acomodar 100 pasageros de primera clase y 500 de ante cámara, teniendo además cómodos aposentos para la oficialidad y tripulacion. Su bucosidad es de 3,500 toneladas. Están construyendo en la actualidad otro buque de iguales dimensiones que este, el que muy pronto botarán al agua y probablemente saldrá un mes despues que el Rio de Janeiro. Hay tres líneas regulares que van directamente á la Habana, mandando dos ó tres vapores por semana, facilitandose de este modo, las comunicaciones comerciales con aquel puerto. El vapor correo regular toca en la Isla de Haiti enlazando con los de Kingston, Jamaica. Una línea á Méjico tocando en Campeche, Progreso, Veracruz, Tuxpan, y Tampico, sale con regularidad, pero no tanto como debiera. Para Nueva Granada sale un vapor cada 15 dias, tocando en Sabanilla, Santa Marta, Cartagena y Aspinwall. Hay una línea que sale una vez al mes para Santiago de Cuba, y Cienfuegos en la Isla de Cuba, y una línea una vez al mes á Venezuela, tocando en La Guaira y Puerto Cabello. Los vapores de la nueva línea á Rio Janeiro se espera den un gran impulso al tráfico de la América del Sur proporcionando facilidades de comunicacion rápidas y con regularidad. Los vapores de la línea serán muy veleros y ligeros, haciendo el viaje en veinte dias, incluyendo las paradas en los puntos intermedios, efectuandose de este modo el viage en una semana ménos, del tiempo que se necesitaría para hacer un viage de Liverpool á Rio.

Con estos adelantos y abiertas ya las vías de comunicacion, no hay duda que se proporcionará abundancia de negocios para muchos mas vapores de construccion americana, y que se procurarán tan rápidamente como lo requiera el adelanto y progreso del tráfico. Al mismo tiempo Nueva York se propone aumentar sus facilidades para negocios los proporcionándole á los comerciantes todas las ventajas y conveniencias posibles. Los viageros encontrarán en los dueños de Hoteles afabilidad, y modicidad en los precios; y los traficantes de todas clases se prestan gustosos á tratar con los parroquianos. Todo esto se hace con la conviccion de que Nueva York es un mercado que seria examinado por los hombres de negocios de los paises Sur Americanos, si los medios de comunicacion entre ambos paises fueran mas convenientes. Los Estados Unidos tienen muchas cosas que necesitan los paises estrangeros; y Sur America tiene otras, que los Estados Unidos necesitan. Los fabricantes Americanos confian en su habilidad para competir con los productos y los productores de otras naciones, y no permitirán que ninguna otra nacion que esté en relaciones comerciales con ellos las aventaje en legalidad y buen proceder.

ESTADISTICA INDUSTRIAL.

Por el Censo de los Estados Unidos de 1870 la poblacion de personas mayores de 10 años de edad era de 28,228,945.

El número de las empleadas en alguna ocupacion ó trabajo era de 12,505,923.

El múmero de las empleadas en faenas de Agricultura era de 5,922.471; y en fábricas y tareas de minas, 2,707,421.

Con una region de terreno de Agricultura tan fértil como poseen los Estados Unidos y la energia del hombre tan estensamente reforzada por el uso de la maquinaria; seis millones de personas deben ser suficientes para producir una gran cantidad de alimento que surta el mercado propio, y aun suficientemente el estrangero. Esta suficiencia se ha demostrado palpablemente en las producciones de 1870, con casi 1,400,000,000 de fanegas de cereales; de las cuales 287,745,626, fanegas fueron de trigo. Contandose en aquella época una poblacion total de 38,558,571, es evidente un gran sobrante de productos agrícolas para exportar.

Despues de deducir lo que requiere, el consumo doméstico; solamente de trigo queda un sobrante que no baja de 75,000,000 de fanegas.

Para formar una idea del rápido progreso, capacidad productiva y eficiencia de los Estados Unidos, presentaremos un estado de los productos de seis de los principales cereales segun el censo de lo años 1850, 1860 y 1870.

ESTADO.

	1850. Fanegas.	1860. Fanegas.	1870. Fanegas.
Trigo	100,485,944	173,104,924	247,745,628
Maiz	592,071,104	838,792,742	760,944,549
Avena	146,584,179	172,643,185	282,107,157
Cebada	5,167,015	15,825,898	29,761,306
Centeno	14,188,813	21,101,380	16,918,795
Trigo negro.	8,956,912	17,571,818	9,821,721

El precedente estado es solamente una demostracion de las condiciones favorables de la agricultura en los Estados Unidos; no pudiendo estendernos mas en esta materia, por no esceder los límites de nuestro periodico.

NUESTRAS FABRICAS.

El desarrollo de fábricas en los Estados Unidos, es tan notable como el de su agricultura. En 1870 el número de fábricas de todas clases establecidas en el pais era de 252,148, y el número de obreros empleados en ellas de 2,053,996. El salario anual de sus obreros era $775,584,343 (pesos), y el valor del producto anual se avaluó en $4,232,325,442 (pesos). Estas fabricas abarcan una lista de cuatro cientas clases, de articulos diferentes, comprendiendo todas las necesidades humanas, ya de necesidad, utilidad, comodidad ó lujo. Mas abajo presentamos una lista incompleta, pero que demostrará la variedad de articulos fabricados. El número de máquinas de vapor empleadas en estas fábricas se calcula en 40,000 computando la fuerza de 1,250,000 caballos; las máquinas hidráulicas empleadas son 51,000 con un equivalente de fuerza de 1,130,000 caballos.

ARTICULOS MANUFACTURADOS.

Nombre.	Valor Anual de los Productos en 1870.
Herramientas de agricultura.	$52,000,000
Hachas y herramientas de filo.	5,482,000
Mesas de billar, &a.	1,693,000
Botas y zapatos.	181,650,000
Polvos de levadura	895,438
Brochas y Cepillos.	2,694,000
Efectos de bronce	1,849,000
Géneros de algodon.	168,000,000
Carros, Cariles, etc.,	31,000,000
Botones	1,779,000
Cordage ó hilo acarreto.	9,000,000
Ropa	160,000,000
Drogas y efectos quimicos.	19,417,000
Tintes, ácidos, y extractos	2,053,000
Sobres de cartas	2,277,000
Grabados y láminas	2,100,000
Jabones de fantasia y perfumeria.	2,029,000
Alimentos ó comidas preparadas	3,600,000
Aparatos para gas	4,000,000
Cristaleria	14,000,000
Polvora	4,000,000
Plumas y lápices de oro.	467,000
Ferreteria	22,237,000
Medias.	18,500,000
Tinta de imprimir.	600,000
Tinta de escribir	366,473
Efectos de guta percha.	14,500,000
Hierro forjado	128,000,000
Clavos largos y chicos.	25,000,000
Joyas	22,000,000
Cuero curtido.	140,000,000
Licores, cerveza, y vinos	92,000.000
Tubos de plomo, y municion.	14,000,000
Máderas (aserradas)	210,000,000
Espejos	488.000
Maquinaria	54,429,000
Objetos de metal	40,600,000
Instrumentos de música (pianos)	8,329,000
Otros instrumentos de musica	6,000,000
Pinturas	5,720,000
Papel de imprimir y escribir.	48,000,000
" " de envolver.	7,706,000
Materiales para fotografia.	822,000
Publicaciones	66,000,000
Bombas.	2,818,000
Aparatos de imprenta.	118,000
Materiales para techos	3,257,000
Aceite de linaza	8,882,000
Sierras	3,175,000
Estufas y calentadores.	23,390,000
Calderas ó pailas y maquinas	41,576,000
Ventanas corredizas y persianas	36,626,000
Velas de buques	2,255,000
Máquinas de coser	14,047,000
Almidon	5,994,000
Pesas y balanzas.	2,824,000
Jabon y velas	22,500,000
Materiales para la construccion de buques	18,000,000
Clavijas de zapatos	264,000
Palas y azadones	2,500,000
Alquitran y trementina	3,585.000
Baules maletas y bolsas	7,725,000
Fundicion de tipos ó letras	2,180,000
Barniz	5,000,000
Máquinas de lavar y esprimir	1,379,000
Relojes	2,819,000
Carretones	65,362,000
Carretillas	472,000
Objetos de mimbre.	500,000
Alambre y obras de alambre	8,000,000
Efectos de madera.	4,142,000
Telas de lana.	151,300,000
Efectos ú objetos de estambre	22,000,000
Plomo blanco y pintura de zinc	11,211,000

El anterior estado dá solamente una ligera idea de la infinita variedad y clase de las manufacturas americanas de los Estados Unidos. Para hacerlo completo, requeriria enumerar todas las cuatro cientas clases de articulos; y aun tendria la imajinacion que suplir la ingenuidad, talento, y buen gusto que se despliega en los dibujos, marca, calidad y variedad de los infinitos articulos de nuestras manufacturas.

RELOJES AMERICANOS.

Hasta el año de 1850 todos los relojes y cronómetros de bolsillo que se usaban en los Estados Unidos eran importados, en su mayor parte de Suiza ó Inglaterra. Creíase que solamente se podian construir estas delicadas máquinas en los paises donde la mano de obra era barata, y donde la practica y los secretos de una generacion de relojeros, trasmitidos á otra, harian posible algo parecido á la perfeccion en el arte. No es que no hubiera hábiles artifices en los Estados-Unidos, que poseyeran de sobra los principios de la ciencia horólogica; habia muchos; pero no era solamente el conocimiento de los principios lo que se necesitaba. Cuando se tanteaba el terreno de la produccion, y se tomaban en cuenta los gastos y el trabajo necesario para producir un reloj perfecto, no era nada halagüeña bajo un punto de vista comercial, la perspectiva que se presentaba

En el entretanto desarrollaba el pais una ingeniosidad en la construccion de máquinaria que asombraba al mundo: y cuando, por último se aplicó el fruto de la misma á la fabricacion de relojes, los que á ello se dedicaron lograron resultados tan notables que han efectuado casi una revolucion en las condiciones del negocio.

Con humildes principios se desarrolló la fabricacion ó máquina de relojes americanos. Concebió en 1852, un relojero de Boston, llamado Dennison la idea de agrupar en un mismo edificio todas las máquinas suizas para hacer relojes, de completar estas con invenciones americanas y el trabajo manual, de emplear la fuerza motriz de vapor ó agua, cuando fuese posible, y de hacer diez máquinas de reloj por dia. Se tuvo á Dennison por loco, y le fué muy difícil persuadir á otros tres relojeros á que se uniesen con él para levantar una fábrica de relojes en Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Los pusieron obstáculo los fabricantes suizos que trataron de impedir la exportacion de sus máquinas, modelos ó dibujos, y la emigracion de obreros de habilidad, y la recien fundada casa se vió en la necesidad de inventar y construir su propia maquinaria. El primer reloj de la compañia relojera americana (*American Watch Company*) quedó concluido en 1853. No era, ni con mucho, tan hermoso como los que hoy hace la misma casa, pero era entónces, y lo es hoy, un instrumento fiel para medir las horas.

El terreno de las cercanias de la fabrica era de una arcilla fina, y se vió que en el tiempo seco se levantaba un polvo ténue que perjudicaba á la delicada fabricacion que la compañia habia emprendido. Por esta razon se trasladaron á Waltham, donde se organizó una nueva compañia, y en esta localidad fuè rapido y firme el desarrollo de los negocios de la compañia, que tuvo principio tan pequeño, i ha llegado á tener un capital en su giro de $1,500,000, cubren sus fabricas 2 acres y emplea 900 personas, y cuando trabajan todas sus máquinas, puede producir 350 mecanismos de reloj al dia y 5,000 tapas de plata mensualmente. Produce al año en la actualidad de 60,000 á 100,000 relojes, y ha vendido desde que empezó la fabrica un millon y doscientos mil relojes, importando sus ventas anuales por término medio $1,500,000.

Estos relojes han sufrido las pruebas más rigorosas, en cuanto á exactitud y regularidad de los movimientos de dia en dia. Uno que se tomó al acaso de una caja puesta en las oficinas de una de las principales compañias, y que no habia sido sometido á las pruebas, fue puesto en hora por el que lo llevaba á su llegada á Paris, por un regulador del *Boulevart*. Era un reloj de la quinta clase, cuya máquina costaba 75 francos. Al sexto dia discrepaba 32 segundos. Mas severa fué la prueba aplicada á un grupo de relojes de primera clase en la exposicion del centenario en Filadelfia; y los mismos relojes fueron comprobados por espacio de once semanas, en otro lugar en diferentes posiciones y temperaturas que variaban desde 36° á 95 Farenheit y la variacion media en el último experimento, fué de 57 segundos á 4.34 segundos. Ha habido relojes americanos que han andado meses enteros con una variacion que no ha pasado de dos segundos al mes, y aunque un movimiento semejante es excepcional, el de diez á quince segundos es el más general en los mejores relojes americanos.

Hace ya tiempo que cesó la importacion de relojes ingleses en America, y la de los suizos ha disminuido hasta tal punto que los fabricantes suizos se quejan amargamente de la pérdida de los mercados en los Estados Unidos. No solamente han reemplazado los relojes americanos á los extranjeros en los Estados Unidos, sino que de los primeros se venden ahora 30,000 por año, solamente en Inglaterra, lanzando de aquel mercado las producciones del mismo pais y las de Suiza al mismo tiempo. Sir Edmund Beckett, presidente del Instituto horologico Britanico, hablando hace algunos años acerca de este asunto, decia: "No puede caber duda para nadie que entienda de maquinaria, que este sistema (el Americano) es el mejor y el más barato de hacer máquinas, que requieren precision y uniformidad; y aunque la mano de obra es más cara en América que en Inglaterra, esta maquinaria les permite vender, al mismo precio que los ingleses, relojes de iguales condiciones." La idea Americana fué que en una organizacion adecuada, podian hacerse 1,000 relojes mucho más baratos que una docena y que podrian construirse 1,000 relojes identicos en todas sus partes, con menos gastos que 1,000 de diversos tamaños de los cuales no hubiera dos precisamente iguales. La primera materia se obtiene en grandes cantidades á los precios más bajos, lo cual daba ya al fabricante Americano una gran ventaja. La idea, desde el principio, fué construir un buen reloj, en el que pudiera tenerse confianza, un año y otro año, respecto á medir bien el tiempo. Para conseguir la sencillez, se abolió el sistema ingles de trasmitir el movimiento desde el resorte principal á la serie de ruedas por medio de una cadena compuesta de algunos cientos de diminutas piezas, que se desenrolla lentamente de una rueda para enrollarse en en otra siempre con riesgo de romper uno de los diminutos eslabones. Se obtiene el mismo resultado por medio de un largo muelle maestro, graduado, encerrado en una rueda hueca, cuyos dientes engranan directamente con el sistema y la pone en movimiento al desenrollarse el muelle. Tan uniformes son todas las partes de cada reloj que cualquiera de ellas puede trasladarse de uno á otro de la misma clase ó grado, y ajusta perfectamente y desempeña las mismas funciones que en aquel donde estaba antes. Cualquier relojero puede en todo tiempo, en caso de romper una ó mas piezas de un reloj obtener un *fac-simile* perfecto de la misma y colocarla en su sitio. Naturalmente son estas ventajas tan grandes que las comprenden en seguida hasta los menos versados. Hay además otras ventajas. Los fabricantes Americanos, que están en primera linea, hacen las tapas ó cajas para sus relojes, y las construyen con tal perfeccion que un reloj de un grado dado ajustará siempre en la caja que al mismo grado y tamaño corresponde, pudiendo ponerse una buena máquina en unas tapas sencillas ó de lujo, segun el gusto del proprietario. Además, están todas tan admirablemente construidas que resisten á todos los climas, no se descomponen por grandes cambios de temperatura, y son bastante fuertes para pasar de una generacion á otra. El reloj, ya ajustado, es un medidor del tiempo tan perfecto que por pruebas palpables de millones de relojes usados diariamente, tiene el fabricante confianza para garantizar que cada uno de los que vende, está hecho con los mejores materiales, segun los principios más admitidos, que posee todos los requisitos de fidelidad, y contando con un buen trato, puede salir responsable de los defectos en cuanto á material, trabajo ó marcha.

No es maravilla pues que con las facilidades para fabricar que poseen los Americanos, y viendo que sus relojes están atrayendose la clientela y confianza de los mercados del mundo, que los fabricantes suizos hayan llegado á alarmarse. Pero despues de la Exposicion de 1875, M. Edouard Favre-Perret, miembro del jurado internacional de relojes en aquella exposicion, y uno de los comisionados de Suiza en los Estados Unidos, hizo un discurso al colegio principal de La Chaux de Fonds, en el cual relató la historia de la relojeria en los Estados Unidos, y daba á los suizos la voz de alerta sobre el peligro que se les presentaba, con tan formidables competidores. Habia visto fun

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LISTA DE ANUNCIOS.

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R. COLGATE & CO 8
JOHN JEWETT & SON 6
JOHNS, H. W 8

Almidon.
T. KINGSFORD & SONS 2

Aparatos Para Gas.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY GLOBE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY 7

Avios para Buques.
MCMILLAN, W. H. & BROTHER 3

Atahudes y Sarcofagos.
TAYLOR, H. E 2

Balanzas.
HOWE SCALE COMPANY 8

Bombas.
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Botas y Zapatos.
MAGOVERN & CO 7

Botones.
BLUMENTHAL & BLANCHARD 2

Brochas y Cepillos.
BRADLEY & SMITH 3
MCMURRAY, J. G., & CO 6

Cereales.
CEREALS MANUFACTURING COMPANY 3

Clavos.
JOHN W. QUINCY 6

Cola.
BAKER, ADAMS & CO 3

Comerciantes Comisionistas.
SHERIDAN, G. K., & CO 2
STUDWELL, SANGER & CO 2
WRIGHT, BLISS & FABYAN 7

Cordages é Hilo Acarreto.
DEMAREST & JORALEMON 7
LEES & KELLEY 7
TRAVERS, J. P., & SON 7
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WILLIAM WALL'S SONS 3
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Fusiles y Pistolas.
REMINGTON, E., & SONS 2

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COLLINS & CO 6

Hielo.
KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY 7

Muebles.
DEMAREST & JOYCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY .. 8

Importadores.
ARNSON & WILKINSKI 7

Impresores y Publicadores.
ORANGE JUDD COMPANY 2

Instrumentos de Agricultura.
ALLEN, R. H., & CO 3

Jabones y Perfumeria.
COLGATE & CO 7
OLDS, EDWARD A 3

Jamones.
FERRIS, F. A., & CO 2

Joyeros.
ALFORD, C. G., & CO 2

Lamparas y Aceites.
LOVELL, E. H., & CO 7

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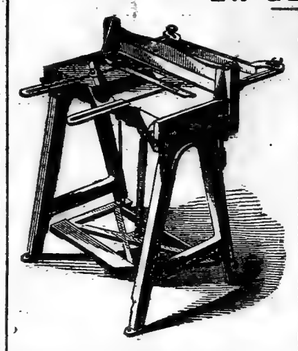

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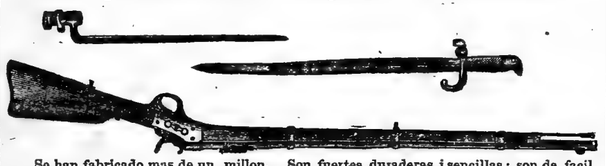

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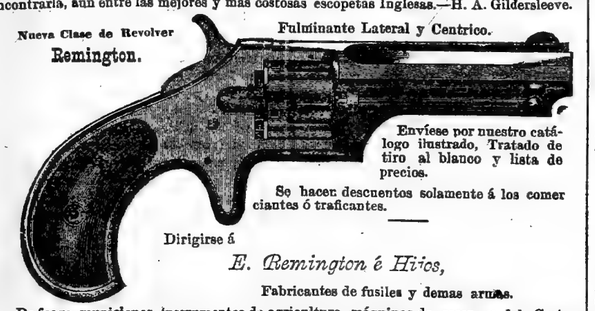

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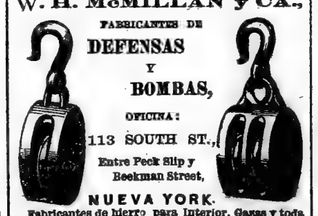

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Extracto del informe del Coronel Sandford Commission Britanica del Centenario. Reimpreso en "The IronAge," La edad de hierro de Agosto 9 de 1877.

La exposicion mas estensa y mas importante de la exhibicion, ha sdio la de las obras de Hierro de J. L. Mott de Nueva York.

La estrema elegancia de las figuras fue una suficiente muestra de las disposiciones artisticas de los modeladores, mientras que la delicadeza con que los varios bronces fueron aplicados a la superficie indica que los obreros Americanos no san bajo ningun concepto inferiores a los de Europa. Una gran fuente en el circulo central del Edificio Principal, era de la mayor perfeccion, y arrancaba elojis a todos los que la comtemplaban.

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CERTIFICADO:

Certificamos que los piano-fortes de los senores Steinway e hijos, que comprenden los Grand Pianos de Concierto y de Salon, y los Pianos de Mesa y Verticales, y que se han exhibidos por dichos senores en la Exposicion del Centenario en Filadelfia en 1876, presentaban por completo las mas escelentes cualidades y novedad en la construccion, y que en todos sus puertos de excelencia recibieron nuestra mas alta aprobacion; y por consuencia nuestra unanimie opinion concede a los senores Steinway e hijos, "El mas alto grado de excelencia en todos sus estilos." Fechado Julio 28, de 1877. Filmado:

William Thomson, E. Lavasseur, Ed. Favre Perret, J. Schiedmayer, J. E. Hilgard, Henry K. Oliver, Geo. F. Bristow, James C. Watson, Joseph Henry, F. A. P. Barnard.

Se llama la atencion del publico respetuosamente, contra los anuncios de varios fabricantes de piano-fortes, sin principos los cuanles no pueden ofrecer autoridad alguna, y que han sido contradecidos y declarados falsas y fraudulentas por los mismos jueces. La tasacion en los instrumentos de los diferentes expositores originaltmente hechos y copiadas de sus libros por los jueces, revelan el hecho significativo de que los Pianos-fortes de Steinway, en cada uno de sus estilos fueran tasados mucho mas alto que los otros instrumentos en competencia y alcanzaron una gran proporcion total de 95¾ por un 96 posible!!

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MARCH 1878

TIPOS, TINTAS DE IMPRENTA Y MATERIALES PARA IMPRESORES.

(Continuacion de la página primera.)

tener esta misma proporcion durante horas enteras. Los principales fundidores en Nueva York, por su larga experiencia en llenar las necesidades de una gran variedad de patrones, han llegado á estar familiarizados por completo con las necesidades peculiares de toda clase de marchantes. Han obtenido las mas animadoras recomendaciones de Europa, y aun han sido llamados para proporcionar sus mercancías al través del oceano. Su comercio con Méxieo y la América del Sur ha sido importante, habiendo establecido las mas cordiales relaciones comerciales con todas las personas con quienes han tenido negocios. Para poder llenar todas las órdenes de surtidos de tipos en todos los idiomas, han abastecido sus establecimientos con cuños y moldes para hacer letras acentuadas en caractéres romanos é itálicas, así como tambien letras acentuadas para acompañar una inmensa variedad de tipos de fantasía. Al recibo de una órden de un punto distante, se componen inmediatamente las fuentes ó alfabetos propiamente arreglados, atendiéndose además las órdenes especiales, siguiendo extrictamente los deseos de los marchantes, para hacer las figuras ú otros objetos ó para hacer los trabajos de fundicion económicamente en composiciones peculiares. Aunque el trabajo principal de los fundidores es hacer tipos, la fabricacion de rayas de bronce sencillas y con adornos, es tambien una parte importante de sus negocios. Con las combinaciones de las rayas y los ángulos, inventadas por algunos de los mejores fundidores, se hacen márgenes adornadas, de gran belleza, y aplicables á una variedad casi infinita de obras. Con el trabajo de hábiles impresores y con buenas prensas papel ó targetas pueden hacerse obras, en muchos conceptos iguales á los grabados ó litografías, á un precio comparablemente mas ínfimo. La prontitud con que las fundiciones producen grandes cantidades de tipos se ha probado en varias ocasiones. Hay de esto varios ejemplos: habiendo sido consumido por un incendio la oficina de un periódico, se reemplazaron los tipos, se arregló el periódico y se imprimió la edicion regular al dia siguiente del desastre. La calidad de los tipos que se fabrican es de la mejor. Es muy difícil conservar sus líneas delicadas en el constante uso, pero se hacen con tanto cuidado que siempre producen el mismo resultado bajo la presion. Es tan largo el surtido de grabados (*cuts*) electrotipos, esquinas ó ángulos enchapados con nickel y piezas de checks, que se usan en la infinita variedad de trabajos que se hacen en una imprenta, en negro ó en color ó en combinaciones de colores, que no hay ramo de comercio, ni profesion, ni órden que no pueda servirse por los ingeniosos impresores, que saben aprovechar las facilidades que se le ofrecen.

Con buenos tipos, rayas y *cuts*, los impresores necesitan buenas prensas y tintas, la antigua prensa Franklin, en uso al principio de este siglo, se asemeja tanto á la prensa americana perfeccionada de la época presente, como el arado americano de nuestros dias puede parecerse al toseo instrumento que usan las tribus semi-bárbaras de la India. El adelanto que se ha hecho recientemente en la fabricacion de las prensas para imprimir periódicos es tal, que admira hasta á los hombres que han estado por espacio de cincuenta años constantemente empleados en el ramo de publicaciones. Cuando se inventaron las grandes prensas de diez cilindros, éstas causaron la misma admiracion que las locomotoras cuando por primera vez confundieron á los incrédulos. El enorme espacio que requeria esta máquina monstruosa produjo quejas, se pidieron otras máquinas mas reducidas, y el ingenio americano respondió á las demandas. En varios talleres de Nueva York pueden verse en la actualidad máquinas de imprimir que no tienen el tamaño formidable de las anteriores máquinas de 10 cilindros, pero que demuestran mayor habilidad en la invencion. Estas máquinas se adaptan tan bien al trabajo á que se dedican que han hallado lugar en los talleres de Lóndres. Estas prensas estan abastecidas de un rollo de papel de mas de cuatro millas y media de largo; por un mecanismo se humedece el papel, se imprime, se corta, se dobla y se cuentan los pliegos. La máquina ocupa solo un espacio de 20 piés de largo, 6 de ancho y 1 de alto y dá de 12 á 15 mil pliegos perfectos en una hora. Los accesorios de estas máquinas rápidas son el doblador de patente y la guia que estan en uso en todas las grandes oficinas de periódicos. Para los talleres pequeños que necesitan prensas para varios trabajos, hay máquinas que pueden usarse para periódicos, libros y obras ligeras; hay muchas máquinas que funcionan con perfeccion, y que se calcula que pueden durar en buen uso por muchos años sin necesitar reparaciones. La mayor parte de estas prensas tienen el lecho plano con tirantes para volver con un cilindro giratorio. Las mejores de estas prensas de cilindros son notables por sus ajustes. En una de ellas la operacion se dirige por el pliego, que cuando está mal colocado sale fuera. El registro se opera por una pequeña válvula por el movimiento de los puntos, haciendo un circuito por los agujeros de los puntos en el pliego. Cuando la prensa deja de apuntar, el aparato se pone en accion haciendo obrar un pestillo unido á un diafragma que cierra la impresion. Esta prensa hace los trabajos mas finos en libros; y las pruebas de impresiones de color que se han obtenido con su uso, muestran con qué perfeccion puede hacerse el registro, y con qué delicadeza pueden sacarse con ella todas las bellezas de los grabados en madera. No son inferiores á todas las buenas prensas americanas las máquinas de mano que se conocen como prensas de trabajos ligeros. Unos pocos fabricantes guian a los demás en la calidad de sus máquinas. Su utilidad es bien conocida en el tráfico, para los impresores en las ciudades en que el comercio usa constantemente recibos con encabezamientos, notas impresas, checks, targetas y otras obras de impresion; los impresores encuentran en las buenas prensas para imprimir estos trabajos su mayor tesoro y la mas beneficiosa inversion de su dinero. Pueden embarcarse para cualquier parte del mundo con direcciones impresas que ponen en aptitud á cualquiera que entienda los principios de construccion para armarlas y ponerlas á funcionar sin pérdida de tiempo.

Un impresor puede tener los mejores tipos y prensas pero si no tiene tambien buena tinta sus esfuerzos serán vanos. Hay toda clase de tintas en el mercado y muchas de ellas se venden como buenas cuando en realidad no son lo que aparentan. Los mas antiguos fabricantes de tintas parece que poseian un secreto para la composicion de los ingredientes que las hacia durar extraordinariamente. Los libros impresos por los Aldims, Elgevirs, Castous y Graftaus están tan frescos y brillantes en el color, como en el momento en que se imprimieron. Imitar esta permanencia ha sido por mucho tiempo la mira de los fabricantes de tintas para imprenta. Largos años de estudio, una gran atencion al moler, y mezclar, y á la consistencia de la tinta despues de hecha, han dado á algunos fabricantes un conocimiento que, aunque no es un secreto, tiene valor, y con él algunas de las manufacturas principales de Nueva York han podido hacer tinta que no pueden mejorar ninguno de los fabricantes del resto del mundo. Antiguamente la buena tinta de imprimir era una produccion exclusivamente inglesa, pero la persistencia con que los americanos han tratado de adelantar sus manufacturas, procurándose escrupulosamente buena mano de obra y los mejores materiales, ha dado por resultado la exclusion del artículo extrangero en sus mercados. Las tintas americanas han logrado una alta reputacion por su uniforme calidad y excelencia. Estas tintas obran libremente, produciendo una impresion clara y brillante y conservan su brillo.

Una gran fábrica en Nueva York que hace las tintas para la mayor parte de los periódicos diarios, ocupa un gran trecho en la parte alta de la ciudad, y un inmenso número de operarios estan constantemente empleados en moler y mezclar los distintos ingredientes y en pesar, encajonar, poner en latas y embarcar las tintas para todas las partes de los Estados Unidos y los paises extrangeros. Para merecer la proteccion del comercio extrangero, los fabricantes de tintas han prestado una atencion especial en la preparacion de las tintas para que puedan resistir cualquier clima, sin perecer ninguna de sus buenas cualidades bajo el cambio de temperatura de las tintas de color, fabricadas en todas las formas, los fabricantes americanos tienen depósitos en donde pueden elegirse los mejores artículos que se pueden encontrar en cualquier mercado. En esta época en que se hacen tantos trabajos de imprenta para el comercio, las tintas de color se usan con mas frecuencia que anteriormente. En los grandes cartelones impresos, en que se usa tinta barata, la brillantez en el color es un requisito indispensable, y la libertad en la rendicion absolutamente necesaria para facilitar al impresor el que pueda usarla económicamente. La exhibicion de tintas en la Exposicicion del Centenario, dió una buena idea de la extencion con que la fabricacion se verifica, y la exposicion de las impresiones, salidas de prensas americanas y hechas con tinta americana, fueron suficientes para dar á los expositores la confianza de que pueden pedir competencia sin cuidado alguno, para sus máquinas y tintas de imprimir, con las de cualquiera nacion del mundo. El polvo fino de oro y bronce y la cola con que se usan, proporcionados por fabricantes americanos en Nueva York, son suficientes para producir los mejores resultados, y en todos conceptos merecen un lugar entre los materiales de cualquier impresor que tenga orgullo en su profesion y que aspire á que lleven un sello artístico sus trabajos. Se hace saber á los dueños de establecimientos, cuyos dueños deban separarse, y que necesiten mobiliario y el inmenso número de artículos pequeños pero indispensables que constantemente hacen falta en los trabajos de imprenta, que hay agencias en Nueva York, por las cuales se puede obtener todo lo que se necesite perteneciente á este ramo. Los encargados de estas agencias son personas de experiencia, y bien conocidas en los Estados Unidos, gozando de una merecida confianza. Todo lo que se necesite podrán conseguirlo, pues saben donde debe procurarse. Con instrucciones pueden elegir el mobiliario de un taller, necesitando solamente saber la cantidad de dinero de que se puede disponer, el trabajo especial para que se deseen los materiales, y la clase de obra que se trate de emprender. Si hubiere mucha prisa, estos agentes conocen el modo de apresurarse á otros propietarios desahogados de trabajo. Ellos siguen la corriente del gusto popular y saben diariamente la clase de tipo que obtiene mas favor, y que ofrecen mas probabilidades de ganancias y utilidad á los dueños de imprentas.

Por esto debe comprenderse que los fabricantes de Nueva York estan completamente preparados para abastecer al mundo entero con materiales de imprenta, desde los tipos hasta las prensas, y con todos los ingeniosos recursos que ahorran trabajo y producen buenos resultados. En donde quiera que han tenido proteccion para efectos de esta clase, han establecido ese favor que tanto conviene á los comerciantes. La bondad uniforme de sus artículos ha sido su constante orgullo, y su eficacia para corresponder á todos los deseos de sus protectores, ha hecho sus relaciones comerciales muy agradables. Si la pluma es mas poderosa que la espada, debe esa ventaja en nuestros dias á la prensa de imprimir; de modo que la prensa es realmente más poderosa que la pluma. Un ingenio fuerte, ese poder moral ó intelectual puede ser pequeño, pero debe ser bueno. Las prensas americanas son poderosas en bondad y sus obras hablan por ellas.

MAQUINAS DE PESAR, AMERICANAS.

El justo peso y medida son hoy, requisitos necesarios en todo el mundo, para el sostenimiento de las relaciones comerciales entre los hombres y las naciones. La construccion de maquinas de pesar perfectas ha encontrado en la practica con grandes dificultades en todos los paises, y un gran número de genios inventivos han fracasado en ellas. Segun los registros de la oficina de privilejios de los Estados Unidos, 119 máquinas diferentes de pesar habian obtenido privilejios hasta el año de 1875, y muchas de ellas no habian logrado su uso en general. Hasta entonces todos los problemas presentados á los inventores no habian sido resueltos por completo, pero se han hecho grandes adelantos y ya se construyen escelentes máquinas de pesar. Entre las dificultades que debian vencerse estaban la de evitar la friccion, la de reducir la construccion á la forma mas simple, de acuerdo con la mas perfecta utilidad, y la de adaptar las máquinas á los infinitos usos a que se aplican en las artes, en la industria, y en los esperimentos de la ciencia. La perseverancia americana, con la ayuda del capital, ha obtenido maravillosos resultados, tanto respecto á la perfeccion de los aparatos, como á la estension dada á las empresas por los fabricantes de balanzas, colocandose muy por encima de sus competidores. Sus fabricas son las mas grandes y completas del mundo, y segun aumenta el tráfico y las manufacturas en los Estados Unidos, se hacen mas imperiosas las demándas de balanzas, mayores que las que anteriormente bastaban á las necesidades. Con dificultad se encuentra una empresa de ferro-carril en que no haya balanzas con que pesar un carro con su carga, hasta de veinte toneladas, y estan hechas con tal perfeccion en el trabajo y ajuste, que el fiel se resentiría con el peso del grano mas pequeño. Las máquinas delicadas para químicos, joyeros y todos los que necesitan aparatos de pesar, muy exactos, se hacen con extraordinario esmero y habilidad. Para llenar todas las necesidades, los fabricantes necesitan hacer una infinita variedad de balanzas para los usos comunes, y todas estas las hacen los fabricantes americanos con arreglo á los principios mas admitidos, incluso todo lo que pueda usarse, desde la balanza comun para los usos domésticos, hasta las de inmensas plataformas para pesar carros cargados, ó embarcaciones de canal. Uno de los fabricantes americanos mas populares ha hecho balanzas notablemente simplificadas y de mas duracion que las que se habian usado antes de que se pusieran en practica sus modificaciones, suprimiendo las barras de resistencia, espuestas á desarreglos por la hinchazon del arco de madera ó por el moho, las cuales alteraban el fiel de la balanza. Entre las modificaciones de los aparatos para pesar que respondan á las distintas necesidades en los negocios, pueden mencionarse las balanzas portatiles para los comerciantes, fabricantes y hacendados, con peso de 400 á 2,500 libras; con ó sin ruedas. Tambien hay balanzas portatiles para almacenes con peso hasta de 5,000 libras, con ó sin armadura. Hay tambien balanzas colgantes para pesar cueros, que se adaptan especialmente para todas las mercancias saladas ó humedas que puedan enmohecer ó perjudicar la balanza. Están colocadas en alto, con la plataforma suspendida y separada del suelo, estando la armadura en relacion con la plataforma. Hay ingeniosas balanzas para resistir los movimientos bruscos y largas transportaciones, y estan colocadas en fuertes cajas, que pueden abrirse ó cerrarse compactamente en un instante; quedando enteramente protejido el aparato. Hay balanzas de suma utilidad para los fundidores y todos los que se dedican á operaciones análogas, hechas enteramente de hierro, y que pesan cuatro ó mas diferentes clases de minerales y fusibles, y producen una diferencia en la corriente de 800 libras, teniendo ademas un brazo para marcar la tara de la carretilla, hasta el peso de 400 libras. Hay tambien balanzas de plataformas de varios tamaños, é igualmente balanzas con sacos para pesar trigo, maiz, avena, cebada y otros cereales. Las balanzas para el despacho de víveres se hacen con ó sin platos, de bronce y de hoja de lata. Entre las clases pequeñas hay pesas para cartas, balanzas para paquetes y para el mercado y para otros varios usos. Entre las balanzas que han obtenido buena acojida en los paises estrangeros, y algunas de ellas en Sur America, hay grandes balanzas para heno, carbon y carretones para pesar de 3 á 20 toneladas, y balanzas para el ganado con peso de 10 á 50 toneladas. Las de ferro-carril con peso de 10 á 100 toneladas, estan construidas de tal modo que pueden servir para cualquier escala sin desarreglar la balanza ya formada. Las balanzas se marcan para cualquier sistema de medidas, y algunas de ellas marcan el peso por dos sistemas.

MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PORTATILES.

En donde quiera que se conducen los negocios con economia y rapidez, siempre se encuentran las máquinas de vapor. En las grandes ciudades se emplean en casi todos los ramos de la industria, y la demanda de máquinas para muchos fines ha traido á los mercados una inmensa variedad de ellas, de todas formas y tamaños, algunas de las cuales se hacen para funcionar y durar por muchos años, y otras simplemente para la venta. Estas últimas son generalmente las mas baratas, si es que una mala obra puede propiamente llamarse barata á cualquier precio. Aquellos que han empleado grandes sumas de dinero en levantar fabricas completas, y en asegurar escojidos surtidos de los mejores materiales, no pueden producir sino las mejores obras. Una buena reputacion en la fabricacion de maquinas de vapor, solo puede adquirirse gradualmente, segun el órden natural de las cosas. Una maquina de vapor de cualquiera fabrica debe probarse antes de considerarla digna de adopcion. Su duracion no puede esperimentarse en un mes ó en un año, sino por la cantidad de trabajo que pueda rendir sin desarreglarse ó ceder en ninguna de sus partes. El aumento de todos los negocios en los Estados Unidos, ha estimulado a los maquinistas en sus esfuerzos para elevar sus maquinas de vapor al mayor grado de perfeccion. En el ramo de maquinas portatiles ó estacionarias, se han hecho por las casas de Nueva-York, ó por las casas que tienen sus oficinas principales en esta ciudad, algunas de las mejores en uso. Los usos á que han sido aplicadas son infinitos, respondiendo á todas las necesidades conocidas de los agricultores, traficantes en maderas, cultivadores de algodon, contratantes y otros de identicas atenciones. Una buena máquina portatil para fincas de campos ú otros fines, y que pueda hacer lo que se espere de ella, es una bendicion. Hay muchos que hoy trabajan con desventajas y con grandes gastos y tal vez espuestos á la incertidumbre de la fuerza de sangre, del aguá ó del viento, los cuales si supieran que existen máquinas que son económicas en su primer costo y en sus gastos para funcionar, simples en su construccion y faciles de manejar, tomarian una sin dilacion. Estas máquinas se encuentran en el mercado de Nueva-York, si se sabe buscarlas, las cuales han adquirido en 20 ó 30 años un buen renombre. Las hay de todos tamaños, desde la pequeña máquina de tres caballos de fuerza con cilindro de 32 pulgadas de diametro, y seis pulgadas de golpe, hasta la máquina de 40 caballos de fuerza, con cilindro de 12 pulgadas de diametro y 18 de golpe. En donde los fabricantes han hecho por muchos años una especialidad de esta clase de trabajo, empleando todos sus capitales y atencion, las máquinarias y herramientas tienen que adoptarse á el perfectamente y los obreros adquieren, con la constante practica, la habilidad y precision que no se puede conseguir de otros hombres empleados en talleres en que se cambia constantemente de una á otra clase de trabajo. Haciendose todas las clases de las máquinas por patrones perfectos se podrá siempre proporcionar duplicados para reemplazar cualquiera de las partes que pueda romperse. Esta precaucion es de gran importancia puee las máquinas pueden componerse con poco costo, sin tener que recurrir á los mécanicos para hacer el trabajo. Algunas de estas máquinas están asentadas sobre ruedas y otras sobre marcos, pudiendose desarmarlas en piezas para transportarlas y empaquetarlas ocupando poco lugar. Si se siguen las direcciones que acompañan á cada máquina, estas pueden armarse por cualquiera persona de mediana inteligencia. Las máquinas con capacidad para grandes pailas se emplean con buen éxito para mover molinos de aserrar, y en otros lugares en donde se usa necesariamente la madera, el aserrin y el combustible ligero. Donde se desee asentar una máquina, ahorrando espacio, puede colocarse esta sobre la paila, ó separarla haciendo funcionar la máquina distante de la paila en coneccion con esta por medio de tubos. En donde quiera que se han enviado las mejores máquinas americanas, todos las celebran por sus cualidades superiores, y ha sido este un medio para establecer la reputacion de sus fabricantes como buenos máquinistas. Ellas no han sido sobrepujadas, en ninguna de sus exelentes cualidades, por las máquinas de los mejores fabricantes del mundo. Y no hay razon para que esto pudiera ser, pues los Estados Unidos tienen abundantes materiales, sus artesanos hacen el mejor hierro y acero, y hay en el pais millares de hábiles mécanicos que tienen orgullo en hacer sus trabajos para adquirir crédito.

PIANOS FORTES AMERICANOS.

No hay ningun instrumento, entre los muchos que encuentran lugar y admiracion en el hogar doméstico en todo el mundo civilizado, como el piano forte. Siendo naturalmente el mas popular de todos los instrumentos,—aunque todavia es nuevo, pues apénas cuenta doscientos años de existencia. Tampoco ningun otro instrumento del mismo tiempo ha adelantado tan maravillosamente. Christofore, de Florencia, á quien algunos historiadores atribuyen la invencion del piano forte, apenas podria reconocer su tosca invencion de 1711, si pudiera despertar de su sueño eterno y ver uno de los grandes pianos de concierto de la época actual. El armatoste de imperfectos sonidos que logró combinar fué sin embargo el progenitor de la especie que despues se ha desenvuelto en magníficas proporciones y con estraordinario poder musical. Se dice que los primeros instrumentos que se podian tocar "piano ó fortes" á voluntad del ejecutante, no fueron apreciados, y hasta que Silberman de Freiburg no consiguió agradar á Federico el Grande con algunos piano fortes que habia construido, el instrumento no fué digno de la popularidad; y todavia estos instrumentos que agradaron al gran monarca al estremo de que compró 15 de ellos de un solo golpe, eran imperfectos en estremo. Diez años despues, en 1765, Yschudi, de Londres, envió á Federico una clave mejorada, pero los instrumentos alemanes con un compas de $4\frac{1}{2}$ ó 5 octavas, fueron adoptados por Hayden, Gluck y otros compositores de la época. Los adelantos en el piano, desde el primero del cual nada se sabia, se han hecho en Lóndres, hasta nuestros dias, é incluyen casi todo el mecanismo delicado que hoy se emplea, siendo todas estas mejoras el resultado de estudios inconcebibles, de esperimentos científicos, de la paciencia, y de la perseverancia.

Hasta el principio de este siglo, no fueron los pianos fabricados en los Estados Unidos dignos de consideracion. En 1822 Jonas Chickering, un muebliста de Boston, empezó á fabricar pianos, y el primer instrumento hecho por él, se espuso á la venta en Boston en 1823. La escelencia de su trabajo, le hizo ganar no solo grandes elojios, sino tambien casi toda la proteccion del país. En la época de su muerte en 1853, sus negocios habian aumentado tanto que estaba haciendo 15 pianos por semana. En las manos de los hijos de Jonas Chickering los negocios tomaron aun mayor incremento. Gradualmente los piano-fortes de los principales fabricantes americanos se hicieron dignos de la estimacion de los profesores de música, y al presente apenas hay un pianista notable en el viejo ó el nuevo mundo que no rinda homenage á las varias cualidades superiores que poseen. Los dos rasgos mas prominentes en el reciente maravilloso desarrollo de la manufacturas de pianos en America, son la invencion y perfeccion gradual de la armadura de hierro y la introdúccion de la escala *overstrung*. En 1825 un fabricante de Filadelfia obtuvo patente para una armadura oblonga de hierro colocada, para aumentar el poder de resistencia á la tension de las cuerdas. En una esposicion ó feria en Filadelfia en 1833, se exhibió un piano con una armadura completa de hierro colado, semejante á las usadas en la actualidad por todos los constructores americanos. Por el año de 1840 se principió en Nueva York la construccion de los grandes pianos, basándose en todos conceptos estos nuevos instrumentos en el modelo de Erard. En 1845 los fabricantes de Boston, adoptaron la escala circular para los pianos cuadrados, y de este modo las cuerdas quedaron ménos unidas, y los instrumentos fortalecidos y mejorados. Muy pocos pianos verticales se habian hecho en los Estados Unidos en esta época. Los pianos verticales de madera, importados, no habian resistido al clíma, y cuando á los pocos meses empezaron á deshacerse en pedazos, se levantó una prevencion en contra de ellos; que fué creciendo y fortaleciéndose, y solo cesó cuando los instrumentos verticales—se empezaron á hacer por los fabricantes del pais, con tal fortaleza, que resistian, como los instrumentos cuadrados y de mesa, las duras pruebas del clíma. Hasta 1855 los pianos de armaduras de hierro se admitian con alguna repugnancia, por la tenuidad y aspereza del tono, quedando su fabricacion limitada casi esclusivamente á Boston. Cuando se deseó aumentar los instrumentos á siete octavas y mas, se comprendió que era necesario adoptar la armadura de hierro para aumentar la resistencia contra la tension de las cuerdas. En 1855 la firma de Steinway é hijos construyó un piano con una barra sólida al frente y armadura completa de hierro, esta última cubria la tabla acustica, cuyo puente era de madera. El primer instrumento de este sistema, segun sus detalles, obtuvo el premio en una exhibicion internacional en Nueva York, y el nuevo plan de construccion, llegó á ser el modelo para todas las manufacturas del pais. La fabricacion de grandes pianos principió en Nueva York en 1856, y pronto varios fabricantes en distintas partes del pais siguieron el ejemplo de los de la metropoli. Estos grandes pianos eran construidos bajo os mismos principios de los de Europa, pero con armaduras de hierro. En 1859 se hicieron grandes mejoras, con las cuales los pianos pudieron producir tonos mas poderosos y suaves al mismo tiempo. El sistema de ligar se ha hecho mas efectivo, y el poder de conservarlas en tono ha ido aumentando por grados. En 1868 se dió privilegio á una importante mejora, por la sustitucion de la accion de una armadura metálica tubular en lugar de las barras de madera que anteriormente sostenian la accion y que estaban espuestas á las influencias atmosféricas. Otras numerosas mejoras se han hecho por los fabricantes americanos, mientras que ningun adelanto esencial se ha visto en los fabricantes Europeos durante los últimos 30 años.

La fabricacion de pianos en los Estados Unidos ha alcanzado grandes proporciones. Está admitido que la industria hoy deja atrás á la de Europa, y el hecho de que un constructor americano recibió los mas altos honores en la exposicion de Paris de 1867, es una prueba evidente de la superioridad de los instrumentos americanos. Los Estados Unidos tienen las dos manufacturas mas grandes del mundo, y en 1869, segun los informes del gobierno de las contribuciones pagadas por los fabricantes, se vió que el valor de los pianos hechos ascendia á $5,248.577. Los establecimientos en que estos instrumentos se fabrican son inmensos por su tamaño y completos en todos conceptos. El negocio requiere inmenso capital, grandes almacenes para las maderas, talleres de metales y fundiciones, el servicio de hábiles operarios, la constante inspeccion los de trabajos por expertos cientícos que conozcan la acustica, y mucho tacto para reconocer y responder al constante cambio de gustos de los compradores, en materias de adornos. Cada pedazo de madera, cada cuerda ó martinete ó llave que entran en la construccion de cualquiera de estos instrumentos, aunque hechos por los mejores operarios, son escrupulosamente examinados y esperimentados antes de aceptarlos. Los instrumentos se hacen teniendo en cuenta espresamente la influencia del clima en que hayan de usarse. Cuando salen de los establecimientos van preparados por hombres que entienden bien el mecanismo, y tambien son recibidos en el esterior por agentes que los examinan de nuevo antes de entregados á los compradores. El tráfico de pianos americanos no solo tiene una gran reputacion en el país, si no que tambien ésta se ha estendido á Europa; una casa bien conocida que está vendiendo actualmente cincuenta instrumentos de primera clase por semana, acaba de establecer en Inglaterra un almacen con su propia firma, y ha entrado llena de confianza en competencia con los mas antiguos fabricantes ingleses, y con esperanza de obtener crédito y prosperidad. Miéntras que los instrumentos Europeos no pueden resistir al clima de America, los instrumentos americanos no esperimentan deterioro cuando se esponen á la temperatura que comunmente reciben los instrumentos Europeos. De las escelentes condiciones, musicales que los instrumentos americanos poseen, han dado cordiales testimonios; artistas ejecutantes y compositores tales como Abt, Auber, Buliog, De Meyer, David, Gounod, Prof. Helmholtz, Liezt, Moscheles, Rubinstein, Wagner y Wemosky. Ellos han aplaudido sus calidades armonicas, alabado su capacidad, la brillantez de sus prolongados tonos, su duracion bajo seneras pruebas, la fluidez poco comun de sus notas cantantes, su explendida sonoridad, su perfecta pureza, su encantadora riqueza, precision en la accion, y belleza y simpatia en el tono.

Los rasgos principales del sistema americano, como se vé en los pianos mas perfectos hechos en los Estados Unidos, son tan distinguidos y peculiares al sistema, que este pais tiene la supremacia para llegar á ser el centro donde se abastecerán todos los paises que necesiten instrumentos duraderos. Este sistema consta de cuatro estilos: grand-pianos para salones, pianos verticales y cuadrados dando por resultado grande resistencia. La adopcion de la escala *overstrung*, dá gran rolumen en el tono y mucha mas riqueza en las cualidades; se usa en los grand-pianos. El resonador de patente en los grand-pianos y en los verticales, sirve para comprimir los bordes de la tabla armonica, ademas regula la tension á cada momento, teniendo constantemente dominada á la tabla armonica. La armadura de accion metalica tubular en los grand-pianos y los pianos verticales es una combinacion de metal y de madera de una fuerza inmensa é inmutable en lo absoluto; está hecha por máquina y ajusta exactamente con la escala respectiva; cada una de estas acciones sirve á cualquier piano del mismo estilo, pudiendose ajustar una nueva accion por cualquera, en caso de que los martinetes de la vieja se descompongan ó gasten por el uso continuo. Una gran invencion para los grand-pianos, y los pianos pequeños y los verticales es el puente vibrante de patente de la tabla armónica con pasadores acusticos que se usan donde los puentes colgantes se han de poner en coneccion con la tabla armónica, y sirven para trasmitir las vibraciones de uno á otro. Tambien otra mejora con patente, es la pieza independiente (*pilot*) que quita la primera conecion empleada entre el teclado y la accion. Otra invencion importante o vital es la de la tabla armónica que es la causa principal del aumento de volúmen en el tono. La accion de repeticion de patente, con resorte de resistencia se usan en los piaños cuardados y permite la mas rápida repeticion de los toques. En los grandes-pianos y los pianos verticales se usa una cúpula de hierro y armadura de estribo para obtener un tono aun mayor, y dar á la tabla armónica un poder resistente contra la presion de las cuerdas. La gran escala doble (*duplex*), que se usa en los grand-pianos, y en los grand-piano fortes cuadrados, aumenta considerablemente la capacidad de las cuerdas, y hace el tono mas rico, puro y musical. Tambien es otra gran mejora el pedal para sostener el tono con el cual el ejecutante puede prolongar el sonido de cualquiera nota aislada ó de un grupo de estas; mientras que otras notas pueden tocarse, y ademas dominarse á voluntad, el pedal suave y el alto, quedan á la disposicion del ejecutante. El "capo d' astro agraffe" sirve para determinar el punto de límite entre la escala larga principal y la parcial ó escala doble (*duplex*). La construccion de la mera armadura metalica aumenta la fuerza, resistente en los grand-pianos.

Todas estas mejoras se emplean en los mejores pianos o muchas de ellas tienen derechos de uso esclusivo; pero siendo estimables se la han apropiado repetidas veces, otros que no las han poseido, sirviendo para levantar la reputacion de algunas compañías que no han tenido la facultad de sesarlas en virtud del pago de alguna consideracion. Aunque estos instrumentos son tan complicados y delicados, son tambien muy fuertes y duraderos. Estan tan firmemente contruidos que no se deshacen en pedazos en ciertos climas como sucede con los europeos. Son ademas bellos esteriormente, pues los fabricantes procuran que las cajas que encierran sus instrumentos lleven los adornos mas perfectos y de mas gusto. Estos adornos varian, como debe suponerse, segun los precios de los instrumentos. Esto, sin embargo, es mera cuestion de gusto, y de consideracion secundaria cuando se busca un buen instrumento, mas bien que un hermoso mueble para usarlo solo como adorno. Si el fabricante de un buen piano debe mirarse como un bien hechor público, los fabricantes americanos estan haciendo un beneficio á la humanidad. En donde quiera que sus trabajos se encuentran, estos estan honrando á los fabricantes, que no solo tratan de estender su reputacion, sino que tambien se esfuerzan por sostenerla en el grado de escelencia, al cual han aspirado por tantos años, y que han logrado alcanzar de un modo notable.

TEJIDOS DE ALAMBRES, HACHAS, SIERRAS Y EFECTOS DE FERRETERIA.

La riqueza de los Estados Unidos en minas de hierro no tiene límites, siendo tambien enorme la cantidad que de este metal, que por su utilidad puede considerarse el mas precioso, se elabora anualmente en los distintos Estados que lo producen. Han pasado ya los dias en que América dependia de Europa para sus obras de hierro y acero. Desde que él valor del trabajo disminuyó, y se descubrieron mas rápidos y económicos sistemas de construccion, las demandas por las producciones inglesas cesaron completamente. De hecho, no solo la importacion de la ferreteria y cuchilleria inglesa, pertenece á las cosas pasadas, sino que tambien se ha contemplado el sorprendente espectáculo de ver exportar hierro y acero americanos, elaborados para los mercados ingleses y europeos. Los carriles o *rieles* de acero para ferro-carriles se hacen al presente en Pensilvania, los cuales igualan á los mejores de Inglaterra, y son de una longitud mayor que la que se ha intentado darles en ese lugar. Tambien el hierro y el acero se han empleado en otro sentido, con gran beneficio y conveniencia para el mundo. Los fabricantes de tejidos de alambre han hecho una revolucion en los ramos sociales, de la industria productiva. Los usos de este trabajo son muchos y de gran utilidad. Una clase está empleada extensivamente en los molinos de papel, y otras se usan en las refinerías de azúcar, en los molinos de trigo, para cerner la resina y la trementina, por los droguistas y los tabaqueros; y en las manufactura de cedazos y tamices para varios usos domésticos. Los efectos rústicos, generalmente de alambre de hierro se usan para instrumentos de campo, cribes, jibes para carbon y arena, rejas, guarda-candelas, cercados, trabajo de enrejados, divisiones en los pesebres y otros innumerables usos. Hay varias fábricas importantes en Nueva York y sus cercanías, en las cuales se elaboran estos efectos. Los fabricantes de objetos de alambre, generalmente obtienen sus materiales en su estado primitivo y despues le dan el grado de firmeza que desean. Los tejidos de alambre se hacen en la misma forma que se fabrican la lana y el algodon, los cordones que constituyen el urdimbre se enrrollan en vigas ó cilindros y se sacan por la parte por donde se juntan los hilos. Todas las tentativas para aplicar la fuerza de vapor en los tejidos de efectos finos de alambre, no han tenido efecto hasta el presente. Estos tejidos se hacen de todos grados de finura, hasta cien hilos en pulgada, y de todos anchos hasta 92 pulgadas. Los tejidos de alambre para cortinas de ventanas y coladeras se hacen en telares, aunque no se necesita la misma absoluta perfeccion que requieren los tejidos de otra clase. Entre estos útiles efectos hay cortinas para ventanas, medallones ú orillas doradas, y acabadas de un modo tan artístico, que no solo son absolutamente indispensables para la comodidad en las habitaciones, sino tambien un adorno positivo.

Este trabajo tambien comprende las jaulas para pájaros; para las armaduras se emplean el nogal negro, y la madera blanca, haciendo las jaulas para toda clase de pájaros, y tambien para cotorras, ardillas y ratones blancos. Seria casi imposible en los límites racionales, mencionar ni aun la mitad de los usos á que los tejidos de alambre pueden aplicarse. El cuidado con que estos tejidos se hacen por los fabricantes americanos, ha hecho obtener para ellos un renombre, que pretenden conservar con asíduos esfuerzos para mantener la calidad de sus efectos. La reputacion ya adquirida se debe en parte, al gran cuidado empleado en la eleccion de los alambres de la mejor calidad, y en parte, á la experiencia de los fabricantes y á las mejoras introducidas por ellos en la fabricacion.

Puede considerarse un gran cumplimiento á los fabricantes americanos y de herramientas de filo, que en algunos años, desde que sus efectos se hicieron populares, algunos fabricantes alemanes é ingleses poco escrupulosos, han estampado deliberadamente los nombres americanos en sus producciones inferiores, y más adelante han falsificado sus bien conocidas marcas. No hace mucho tiempo que los agentes de una firma, celebrada por las finas hachas que fabrica, compró un machete estampado y marcado de una fábrica de Eberfield, Alemania, y expuso el engaño que se habia perpetrado. Esta práctica no solo se oponia á la venta de una casa de reputacion, sino sériamente ofendia vendiendo un artículo sin valor con el nombre de una firma honrosa sobre él, á una casa que habia asegurado proteccion en muchos paises por su atencion constante en el trabajo, y la extricta buena fé con que habia tratado con todas las personas con quienes habia tenido relaciones. La compañía trajo inmediatamente ante el juez á los falsificadores, y los confundió con la ley. pero los compradores deben tener cuidado en no ser engañados. Las hachas americanas aventajan sin disputa por su exelencia á todas las demás. Hasta hace cincuenta

(Continuacion en la página quinta.)

HECHOS IMPORTANTES DIGNOS DE MENCION.

Los siguientes datos están basado en nuestras investigaciones personales y serán de gran utilidad para el comercio y los compradores en general.

LOCALIDAD.—*Los almacenes* están situados en los Nos. 145 y 147 5ª Avenida, ocupando 16 mil pies de pisos, todos en un elegante edificio en este punto tan centrico del lugar mas de moda del comercio al por mayor y por menor. Las fabricas ocupan ámbas esquinas de la 2ª Avenida y calle 21, comprendiendo nueve numeros desde el 356 al 372 inclusivo. Tienen seis pisos cada una, en un area total de 105, 340 pies cúbicos. El depósito de maderas muy cerca de allí, ocupa 16 solares ó sea un acre, y el valor del terreno, y las fabricas es de $300,000.=EQUIPO. Las herramientas, maquinaria &c. son de las mas modernas, y poseen todos los adalantos de la época, se avaluan en $50,000.=ESPERIENCIA. Los Hermanos Haines tienen una esperiencia práctica de mas de 30 años, como fabricantes de piano; habiendo sido educados para dedicarse expresamente á este giro, en el que se establecieron el año 1851.=NUMERO DE OPERARIOS. Emplean durante el año sobre 275 expertos é inteligentes mecánicos no despidiendo á ninguno, en ninguna época del año. Esto demuestra el constante comercio de la casa.=MATERIALES E IMPORTANCIA DE LA FABRICA. Tienen constantemente sazonándose, cerca de un millon de piés de maderas, que pueden verse en s

MARCA 1878

TEJIDOS DE ALAMBRES, HACHAS, SIERRAS Y EFECTOS DE FERRETERIA.

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años los fabricantes de hachas en los Estados Unidos, dedicados á este ramo especial de industria, eran completamente desconocidos. Este artículo venia principalmente de Inglaterra, y las pocas hachas de produccion doméstica estaban forjadas toscamente, siendo los materiales generalmente de inferior calidad, y la mano de obra de un estilo muy comun. En 1823 se estableció una fábrica en Hartford, que ha llegado despues á hacerse famosa. Tiene en la actualidad un capital de un millon de pesos y emplea 400 hombres, consumiendo anualmente 7,000 toneladas de carbon bituminoso, sobre 30,000 toneladas de hierro, 600 toneladas de acero y 400 toneladas de piedras de amolar; consume además más de 350,000 piés de madera en encajonar los instrumentos fabricados para embarques. El hierro y el acero empleados se producen con el trabajo, y repetidos experimentos han demostrado que el acero que se hace es mejor para el efecto que el de las celebradas fábricas de Inglaterra En las varias operaciones de derretir, forjar, amoldar, endurecer y templar, los materiales pasan por tratamientos escrupulosos hasta que finalmente quedan convertidos en la forma de un hacha ú otro cualquier instrumento. Se hace una cuidadosa inspeccion de cada instrumento, y solo se estampa el nombre de la casa en las que están perfectas. Sigue despues la operacion de pintar, broncear, poner las etiquetas y envolver; los efectos destinados para los paises donde se habla español, llevan los nombres en este idioma. Su variedad de hachas es considerable, incluyendo las formas que se prefieren en el Brasil, el Ecuador, Venezuela, Chile, México y América Central: cada país tiene su capricho y peso para las hachas. El surtido de machetes comprende más de mil tamaños y formas distintas, en la longitud, anchura y forma de la hoja. Unos parecen un cuchillo de trinchar comun, otros son como espadas cortas, siendo todos considerados como extremadamente útiles para la agricultura, y formidables como arma de defensa. Las hojas de los machetes se forjan con acero derretido, bien á mano ó por máquina. Las máquinas hacen el trabajo de muchos hombres y se ajustan á todas las distintas formas de hojas. Al temple de los machetes se presta particular atencion. Cada hoja se prueba dando golpes con ella sobre un pedazo de hierro y ninguno pasa si no conserva su filo perfecto en esta severa prueba. Los cabos son generalmente de cuerno ó cuero, aunque por órdenes especiales se hacen de cuerno, madera, hueso, marfil ó metal. En las casas de los mejores fabricantes pueden encontrarse otros utensilios tales como arpones para pescar ó para cazar jabalíes y otros animales. Más de 500 artículos para los mercados extranjeros se incluyen en las listas. Entre ellos hachas de pico, arados de todas clases, azadas pesadas para el cultivo del maíz y la azúcar y otros muchos artículos.

Las ideas fundamentales que guian á los fabricantes americanos son las de que las mejores herramientas son las más baratas, y que la produccion invariable de efectos no puede dejar de obtener la aprobacion de los marchantes que más convienen; la completa verdad de esta opinion se demuestra más ámpliamente con el éxito sin igual y la elevacion de los fabricantes americanos á una eminencia que ha despertado el celo, al mismo tiempo que el respeto y la admiracion de los competidores extranjeros.

Un buen carpintero aprecia una buena sierra, y esta no siempre puede conseguirse en compras desatinadas. Hay en la actualidad en el mercado sierras americanas que merecen todas las alabanzas que han recibido, y que sin duda son acreedoras á que se las aclame iguales en todos conceptos á las herramientas inglesas de la misma clase. En la Exposicion del Centenario se exhibió una sierra que fué una verdadera novedad. Era una sierra construida de tal modo que al funcionar aserraba la madera en sus movimientos, hácia arriba y hácia abajo. En una prueba que se hizo, un trozo de fresno de once pulgadas de diámetro fué aserrado, con una sierra de cuatro piés y medio en seis segundos exactos. Esta rapidez fué considerada sin precedente. Los fabricantes de Nueva York han estado enviando fuera grandes cantidades de estas y otras sierras, y á donde quiera que han llegado se las ha encontrado de buena calidad en todos sentidos como las sierras de Sheffield que fueron consideradas por muchos años como las mejores del mercado.

En los paises en que abunda la madera dura la importancia de tener sierras rápidas y de duracion es muy grande, pues su uso aligera el trabajo en la madera de construccion y abarata su costo.

Las sierras americanas pueden tal vez clasificarse entre la gran variedad de efectos de ferretería fabricados en los Estados Unidos, que han ocupado el lugar de los efectos extrangeros en donde quiera que se han introducido. Es bien sabido que se han hecho grandes compras de estos efectos en los Estados Unidos para los mercados ingleses. Hay muchas razones para que los fabricantes americanos busquen un gran comercio con la América del Sur. El mercado está más cerca de los paises del Sur que los europeos, y las comunicaciones son más fáciles. Los fabricantes americanos tienen constantemente á mano grandes surtidos de efectos que pueden embarcar inmediatamente al recibir las ordenes. Los fabricantes ingleses que trabajan á mano, no pueden responder con tanta prontitud á las demandas. Entre los artículos que los fabricantes americanos han logrado adaptar á las necesidades del comercio Sur-americano, están las palas y azadones, que han adquirido tan excelente reputacion donde quiera que han ido, pues solo se oyen de ellas favorables elogios, en toda Europa, Africa y aun en la China. Entre las herramientas de trabajo para madera, de buena reputacion, hay toda clase de barrenas, algunas de las cuales se hacen expresamente para hacer en las maderas duras de la América del Sur, agujeros limpios y perfectos. Además hay toda clase de escoplos apropiados para toda clase de trabajos, todos superiores á los de los mercados extrangeros. Se hacen medidas con las marcas en español y en portugués, y se tiene siempre en depósito toda clase de limas y raspadores, proporcionándose tambien herramientas para herreros, hojalateros, toneleros y albañiles. El ramo de herramientas pertenecientes á los arquitectos incluye una extraordinaria variedad de artículos ingeniosos y necesarios; hay tambien cerraduras de todos tamaños y formas, algunas de las cuales burlan la habilidad de los ladrones para abrirlas. La fabricacion de tornillos de hierro y de madera se ha emprendido últimamente por los fabricantes americanos con la determinacion de producir un artículo mejor que el que los fabricantes ingleses puedan ofrecer, y venderla á los mismos bajos precios. Los mecánicos americanos no pueden por más tiempo estar obligados á usar los tornillos ingleses, pues la superioridad de los americanos se ha probado ser incontestable. Los fabricantes de tornillos esperan hoy con confianza, no solo en el dia en que abastecerán los mercados de la América del Sur, sino tambien el que obtendrán gran parte de la proteccion de las naciones europeas. Las facilidades de los americanos son abundantes para responder á las demandas domésticas, y á los grandes pedidos extrangeros, y como algunas de las bondades de sus efectos son conocidas, estos siemper encontrarán una pronta venta.

PIELES Y DESCUBRIMIENTOS AMERICANOS.

Grandes cambios se han efectuado durante los diez últimos años en el comercio de pieles de los Estados Unidos. Se supuso por muchos años que los curtidores franceses poseían el secreto de preparar las pieles finas para su uso y que este secreto nunca seria descubierto y traido á la luz por ninguna otra nacion. Por mucho tiempo America se satisfizo con importar sus becerros de Francia, pero mas adelante algunos curtidores ambiciosos que creian poder trabajar tan bien como cualquier otro se impusieron la tarea de descubrir el secreto frances. Hecho esto se halló que era cosa asaz sencilla y consistia en lo siguiente. Que los americanos se apresuraban demasiado para concluir su trabajo y no adobatan con bastante grasa "elbow grease" sus pieles.

Descubierto el secreto pronto se empezaron á disfrutar los beneficios de su conocimiento. Los curtidores americanos han producidos, los mas finos, becerros tan esquisitamente concluidos como los mejores cueros franceses, siendo su resultado tan satisfactorio para el comercio y los zapateros que de ellos habian hecho la prueba, que demostráron ser mas baratos, y con esa baratura que va unida siempre á la excelencia de calidad, hizo empezar á decaer la demanda por lo extranjero prefiriendo en su lugar lo de fabricacion nacional. Los curtidores de los Estados Unidos se han dirigido á los mercados europeos con el proposito de disponer de algunas de sus suelas, habiendo tenido en ello un éxito tan completo que la exportacion de suela curtida con cicuta montó proximamente tanto como á la mitad del recibo total en Nueva York de las tenerias habiendose destinados las tres cuartas partes de la remesa á Inglaterra. El comercio de pieles con aquel pais se ha hecho tan grande que ha inducido á las casas principales á rebajar los precios poniendo á los curtidores americanos en aptitud de anticiparse á los propositos de los fabricantes ingleses. Con el proposito de enseñar á los que visiten la próxima exposicion de Paris la capacidad de los americanos en la mano de obra, 27 de las mejores casas han preparado objetos que exhibir, poniendo de manifiesto todas clases de materiales, lo que representará cabalmente este ramo de la industria en los Estados Unidos. Para aquellos que aprecian la comodidad de gastar un par de zapatos hechos de los mejores materiales, seran buenas nuevas el saber que los comerciantes americanos pueden surtirlos de los mejores á precios mas bajos en realidad que lo que hasta el presente han pagado por articulos medianos ó sin valor. No hace muchos dias que un comerciante americano mostraba algunos calzados hechos en Europa para el mercado mejicano, este calzado era de la clase mas ordinaria de tafilete y su hechura bastante pobre. Se aseguró que en Nueva York pudiera haberse hecho calzado de infinitamente mejor calidad al costo de aquellas miserables muestras. Los industriales americanos fabrican ahora sus propios tejidos para botas y zapatos y la duracion de los forros, como asimismo la calidad de estas producciones es enteramente igual en todos respectos á las extranjeras. Las estaquillas americanas para el calzado se han exportado á Europa durante muchos años, estando en los Estados Unidos los mejores establecimientos del mundo para su fabricacion. Por lo que respecta á herramientas de zapatero la produccion americana iguala ahora, sino excede, a las un tiempo famosas de Sheffield, de tal modo que puede afirmarse sin temor de errar, que los Estados Unidos han enviado la *última* orden de cuchillas de Sheffield á Inglaterra. Inmensa cantidad de pieles de kangaró vienen ahora á la America, estas son de excesiva finura y de textura tan suave como la cabritilla de guante, con todo eso, son casi impenetrables al agua, dan de si mas que el becerro y son capaces de resistir una fuerte presion. De los corresponsales que las casas americanas han tenido en todas partes de la América del Sur con qué le han ligado relaciones comerciales, se han recibido los mejores informes de los géneros americanos. Cuando se sabe que en los Estados Unidos abundan los mejores materiales que aguardan las órdenes, una vez recibidas, serán satisfechas, con el espiritu de exactitud y empresa que al americano distingue, y hay toda razon para creér que este haga parroquianos á los que solo sean recientes compradores. Creémos de seguro que el mercado americano, es el mejor donde puede obtenerse la mercancia á pedir de boca, y que toda clase traficantes serán objeto de la mas alta consideracion y amable trato.

UTENSILIOS DE METAL PARA EL SERVICIO DOMESTICO.

Ninguna casa puede considerarse propiamente abastecida, si no tiene las alacenas ó entrepaños de su cocina bien surtidas con esos grandes y pequeños utensilios, de los cuales solo los que están al frente del manejo doméstico conocen el verdadero valor. Los efectos de loza han tenido por mucho tiempo la supremacia en las cocinas, y probablemente encontrarán el mismo favor por algunos años mas, pero muchas personas encuentran poderosas razones para que los efectos metalicos lleguen á suplantarlos. Con los criados, poco cuidadosos, las perdidas con la loza que se rompe son incalculables, y á idénticos accidentes están tambien espuestos los platos y los jarros aun en las cocinas mejor ordenadas. En los últimos años se han hecho esfuerzos para obtener efectos de metal que fueran mas aceptables á las familias que los usados hasta el presente, y aunque los efectos de hoja de lata encontraron muchas objecciones, su baratura fué un argumento favorable contribuyendo no poco, despues, las otras ventajas de ligereza, y de facilidad para conservarlos siempre limpios. Tambien los adelantos obtenidos en los utensilios mas comunes, han hecho desaparecer mas de un inconveniente y aumentar la popularidad. Estimulados los fabricantes Americanos por las quejas de que las vasijas metálicas de poco precio dan mal gusto á muchos alimentos, han buscado el modo de obviar esta dificultad; obteniendo un éxito satisfactorio. Los efectos que se hacen en la actualidad, por una ingeniosa combinacion de varias sustancias inocentes, sirven lo mismo que los de loza, y en muchos casos producen una ilusion completa de que el articulo es realmente de loza; ademas el sistema de fabricarlos ha adelantado tanto que los utensilios están mejor preparados para resistir el uso y desmejoramiento. Los jarros tienen una forma verdaderamente artistica, pues convenientemente amoldados y hechos de una sola pieza de metal, son casi indestructibles en el uso comun. Las enfriaderas para agua (*water coolers*), ofrecen las mismas ventajas, y son inapreciables porque no hay peligro de que goteen y de que el agua quede contaminada con el contacto del metal. El aspecto y adorno en las imitaciones de la loza es especialmente un adelanto en las varias vasijas y utensilios, que de otro modo serian inconvenientes á menos que no se fregaran y limpiaran constantemente. Químicos eminentes han justificado suficientemente lo saludable que son estos efectos, probando con sus análisis que el vidriado no contiene nada que pueda perjudicar á la salud; como plomo, arsénico ú otras sustancias venenosas. En el ramo de efectos pulidos hay una infinita variedad de articulos útiles hechos por fabricantes Americanos; en estos se incluyen, los jarros, cafeteras y teteras, soperas, moldes para jaleas y helados, efectos para el servicio privado, y otros muchos cuya lista no podria presentarse en este pequeño espacio. Las cucharas y tenedores, fuertes, de buena forma, y áproposito para el servicio comun, estan hechos con tal habilidad y limpieza que sorprenden al comprador por su reducido precio. La notable baratez y excelencia de los articulos de esta clase, que ofrecen los fabricantes de Nueva York, deben atribuirse al sistema empleado en la fabricacion. Pues son hechos en inmensas manufacturas con las máquinas mas perfeccionadas, y por obreros que han adquirido una gran práctica y habilidad con una larga experiencia. Todos los utensilios que salen de estas manufacturas son iguales en excelencia y calidad. Los fabricantes, tienen siempre presente la importancia de no variar la calidad de sus efectos, único medio de conservar la buena voluntad de los marchantes, nunca descuidan ni la mas insignificante de sus mercancias, pues confian en cualquiera de sus articulos, para estender su reputacion en los lugares en donde no sean conocidos. Los catálogos de estos articulos son interesantísimos, y una leve inspeccion de cualquiera de ellos, proporcionará siempre a los dueños de casas, alguna buena idea con tendencia á aliviar el trabajo de los criados y obtener mas rápidos y mejores resultados en los servicios domésticos. Los efectos comunes de una demanda constante, comprenden en las listas, centenares de articulos útiles, que pueden necesitarse á cada paso, siendo buenos y aceptables tanto los de materiales ligeros como los dobles y de mejor calidad. En estos efectos que parecen insignificantes á primera vista, pero que no son menos útiles que los de mas importancia, los fabricantes Americanos tratarán siempre de merecer una buena acojida en donde quiera que estos sean necesarios, probando á todos los que entren con ellos en negociaciones, de que ningun otro puede presentarles mayores ventajas.

MESAS DE BILLAR AMERICANAS.

El juego de billar, casi tan antiguo y noble como el agedrez, ha llegado a ser en los últimos años uno de los pasatiempos mas populares. Para el hombre cansado de los negocios, para el escolar, para los de clases profesionales y hasta para los teologos, ofrece un placer inocente, un alivio despues de la ansiedad de los negocios, los estudios prolongados, el trabajo, y las privaciones. Rara es la casa de buen tono que no tiene un salon de billar, en el cual la familia ó las visitas encuentran un oportuno ejercicio despues de la comida, ó en las noches en que las diversiones fuera del hogar no presentan todas las comodidades.

En América este juego ha sido protejido y muchos jugadores científicos han logrado multiplicarlo; tambien puede atribuirse, el aumento de su popularidad, a las facilidades que han ofrecido los fabricantes Americanos de mesas de billar, proporcionando el modo de poder jugar científicamente. Las mesas Americanas hace 25 años que son conocidas del publico, y en todo este tiempo se han empleado grandes cantidades de dinero, estudio y trabajo, para ponerlas en un grado de perfeccion casi absoluto.

La exactitud científica se ha asegurado con el uso de maquinas inventadas especialmente para usarlas en la construccion. Inmensas fabricas se han edificado con el mismo objeto, elijiendose con el mayor cuidado por jueces competentes, grandes cantidades de los mas esquisitos materiales necesarios para construirlas. Con este sistema los resultados obtenidos han sido de los mas satisfactorios. Ha logrado obtenerse el menor costo en la fabricacion de las mesas, con todos los requisitos necesarios de solidez y uniformidad en su construccion, esmero y belleza en la forma, perfectamente acabadas y de gran duracion, vendiéndose a los mas bajos precios, en relacion al mérito del trabajo. Todos los materiales son de la mejor calidad; los paños de las clases mas acreditadas; las bolas hechas del marfil mas esquisito, elejido por personas competentes; los tacos son fabricados de la madera del fresno en verdadera sazon, y las zapatillas ó suelas de estos son elejidas con el mayor cuidado. Al construirlas mesas se presta una atencion particular á las bandas, siendo celebradas las mesas Americanas en todo el mundo por su superioridad en este concepto. No hay en ellas mecanismo alguno sujeto á descomposicion, ni que necesite arreglo, ni cuerdas ó alambres que puedan fallar.

El principio segun el cual están construidas admite que las bolas corran con la velocidad y con toda la perfeccion posible. La parte esterior de las bandas es comparativamente solida, de modo que la bola no se duerme en ellas, por estar la parte elástica detrás. La duracion de estas mesas es tal, que no sufren alteraciones en ningun clima, ó cambio de temperatura, pudiendose usar en cualquiera parte del mundo, en la confianza de que permanecerán inalterables. Las almohadillas ó cojines, baratos y de mala calidad cuestan mas en reparaciones de lo que valen, causando al mismo tiempo molestias incalculables. Con bandas que no puedan descomponerse por la humedad, que sean igualmente elasticas en todos sus partes y que den uniformes resultados en una fuerza y angulo dado, el jugador obtiene un grado de satisfaccion que no es posible cuando se emplea el artificio para producir idénticos resultados.

La variedad en el estilo que ofrecen los mejores fabricantes Americanos es tan grande como la de los fabricantes europeos. Se construyen mesas de palo de rosa, nogal, meple, fresno y otras maderas, y tambien combinando distintas clases de madera, y para que hagan juego con cualquier estilo de muebles. Cuando se reciben órdenes para ellas, de puntos distantes, se empaquetan cuidadosamente, y se acompañan las instrucciones para armarlas y arreglarlas, si fuere necesario, sin la asistencia de personas expertas. Han sido ya probadas en distintas partes del mundo, con el mismo crédito para los inventores y fabricantes, y han dejado atrás sin gran trabajo á todas las producciones estrangeras de la misma clase. Los primeros jugadores han emitido espontaneamente su opinion de que son superiores á cualesquiera otras. Los fabricantes Americanos tambien han tenido siempre en cuenta el hecho de que el billar es un juego eminentemente científico, y que debe jugarse no solo con las manos sino tambien con la mente, para obtener el placer en el mas puro y alto grado. Los fabricantes con la esperanza de obtener aun mayor proteccion en lo futuro, de la que han recibido en el pasado, tratarán constantemente de mejorar la calidad de sus efectos, de modo que sus mesas continuen siendo, como lo son hoy, las mejores en los mercados del mundo.

MATERIALES PARA EDIFICIOS.

El uso de las máquinas que parece ser ilimitado, no se ha desarrollado en ningun ramo con tanta rapidez como en el de los trabajos para edificios. Hace algunos años que los arquitectos en Nueva York estaban predispuestos contra todo lo que no fueran obras de carpinteria hechas á mano para las casas. Se suponia que el trabajo de las maquinas, por necesidad duraba menos que el ejecutado á mano con la lentitud del sistema antiguo. Fué necesario una gran perseverancia para destruir esta preocupacion. Como todos los que deseaban edificar una casa, se veian precisados, en la época reciente de abátimiento comercial, á consultar sus bolsillos antes de entrar en ningun contrato, hacian estrechos ajustes. Los arquitectos á su vez trataban de hallar el modo de disminuir sus gastos. En cierto modo encontraron alivio con las puertas, marcos de ventanas y persianas, hechas por máquinas, asi como tambien con las repisas y cornizas, pero las aceptaron, al principio de mala voluntad. Las grandes casas que habian emprendido este negocio, habian hecho planes estensos, y lograron al fin un buen éxito. Un inmenso tráfico se desarrolló tan pronto como se comprendió que las obras hechas por maquinas eran no solo tan buenas como las mejores hechas á mano, sino tambien muy superiores á los trabajos hechos á manos por obreros comunes. Hay en la actualidad varias casas florecientes, que proporcionan á las personas que los necesitan, marcos de ventanas con vidrios ó sin ellos, puertas de vestibulos y fachadas de fantasia, puertas para establecimientos, y frontispicios para los mismos con puertas de correderas; persianas interiores y postigos; claraboyas de todas clases; marcos, puntales, repisas, escaleras y otros articulos. Estos son fabricados por maquinas perfectas, y se resulta que son tan duraderos y fuertes en todos conceptos como cualquier otro trabajo de carpinteria en uso. La descripcion de la casa sin acabar, con el tamaño de los huecos de las puertas y las ventanas, es todo lo que necesita el fabricante para proporcionar todo lo que sea necesario para concluir la casa y hacerla segura, confortable y habitable. Se usan el pino y las maderas duras entregandose los efectos pintados ó sin pintar, segun se desee. Los materiales de que se componen se compran en grandes cantidades á bajos precios: están hechos con la mayor economia, sin descuidar el buen trabajo; ademas hay una gran variedad para llenar cualquier pedido. Este sistema de fabricar, ahorrando como lo hace una gran cantidad de trabajo manual, reduce los costos de la obra á tan mínima cifra, que en este concepto ningun trabajo hecho á mano puede establecerle competencia. Los mismos fabricantes proporcionan una infinita variedad de molduras, balaustres, adornos de flores, y tambien preparan las ensambladuras de modo que puedan colocarse de momento. Todos estos articulos pueden empaquetarse ocupando muy poco lugar á bordo de los buques, y trasportarse con economia y ahorrando tiempo. Para los edificios de madera de construccion ligera, que necesiten lugar para el fuego se proporcionan repisas de madera para chimeneas, sencillas ó con adornos; tambien las hay de marmol ó pizarra para edificios de otra magnitud. Con objeto de poder responder á toda clase de pedidos hay igualmente depósitos de centros de yeso y otros adornos con diversidad de modelos, para los que necesiten decoraciones para los cielos rasos. Cuando se desea construir un edificio con prontitud, bien sea este barato ó costoso, es un asunto de la mayor importancia el poder obtener un gran número de articulos ya concluidos, en vez de esperar el trabajo de las pequeñas manufacturas. Esta clase de negocio se ha estendido maravillosamente en todos los Estados Unidos, y es mas que probable que la oportunidad y las facilidades que presentan las manufacturas americanas se aprovechará en donde quiera que estos se anuncien, pues secunda el interés de todas las personas que desean economizar su dinero.

PAPEL, LIBROS EN BLANCO Y SOBRES.

Cuando Plinio dijo que el recuerdo de los acontecimientos pasados dependió del empleo del papel, no podia haber tenido en su mente nada digno de este nombre mas que las hojas del *papirus* las cuales se preparaban para escribir en ellas con gran cuidado y trabajo, teniendo muy imperfecta semejanza con el papel de nuestra época. Su fabricacion no podia compararse con el articulo consistente y escrupulosamente acabado que hoy está en comun uso para todo el mundo y que se hace con tanta igualdad, rapidez y economia. En America, como en Inglaterra, las máquinas de papel hace tiempo que han vencido todos los obstaculos. Con el adelanto en las máquinas, se han podido introducir nuevas sustancias para la confeccion del papel, de modo que al presente no sale el lienzo sino tambien la paja y otras materias se convierten en pajas blancas y limpias que se usan para la impresion de periodicos, para envolver y para folletos y libros de poco precio. En todos los Estados Unidos se encuentran grandes fabricas que producen las mejores clases de papel, por medio de máquinas perfectas, y en las agencias de las principales manufacturas en Nueva York, pueden verse muestras de estas producciones las cuales demuestran el progreso immenso que se ha hecho en este ramo. Una cosa muy notable en las mejores manufacturas es la uniformidad con que se producen sucesivamente las mismas clases de papel; esto solo puede hacerse con buenas máquinas y un esmero constante. Las clases del papel mas delgado y mas grueso se producen en calidades que igualan completamente las de las mas celebradas fabricas Europeas. Las demandas por papel estremadamente delgado y de superficie suave y pulida, que en un tiempo solo podian proporcionar los estrangeros, obligaron á los fabricantes Americanos de papel á hacer supremos esfuerzos para igualar las producciones estrangeras, y estos esfuerzos han sido recompensados con un exito admirable. En todas las clases han hecho frente á sus competidores, y están al presente preparados para esperar confiados la opinion del mundo entero despues que se comparen sus trabajos con los de cualquier pais. La superioridad de su papel grueso de escribir está reconocida y los principales fabricantes de libros lo usan en los libros en blanco y registros de oficinas, por encontrarlo tan bueno para este objeto como el de los fabricantes Ingleses. El trabajo de estos fabricantes de libros en blanco tambien requiere el mayor esmero, para rayar, compaginar y encuadernar los pliegos, y hay varias casas en Nueva York ocupadas en este negocio, las cuales se considera que hacen este trabajo del mejor modo posible. Miéntras que una gran parte del papel que se fabrica, se emplea en libros impresos y en blanco, otra gran parte se consume por los fabricantes de sobres; y los papeleros, los cuales, tienen infinitos sistemas para cortarlos y empaquetarlos segun el estilo. Un gusto constante y bueno se requiere en este caso, y si los papeleros americanos tienen este buen gusto, puede inferirse del hecho de que han desanimado el comercio de los importadores de papel, y han presentado tantos atractivos en este ramo, que el tráfico del articulo estrangero ha disminuido considerablemente. Y no hay razon para que esto dejara de suceder. Los fabricantes americanos de papel poseen todas las maquinas que pueden tener otros fabricantes y cuentan ademas con los medios para asegurar el material y convertirlo en hojas de papel para imprimir, ó para escribir, y desde el momento en que las clases del papel americano se han conocido fuera de los Estados Unidos, han sido admirados, y las demandas para exportacion han aumentado constantemente. Se han recibido y llenado órdenes de paises distantes para clases especial de papel, para libros en blancos, y para efectos de papeleria, y al comercio de Nueva York se ha agregado la proteccion de los comerciantes de todas partes del mundo, los cuales estan convencidos que los Americanos son tan dignos de proteccion como los mas antiguos fabricantes. La introduccion de las maquinas en la fabricacion de los sobres ha reducido de tal modo el costo de la mano de obra y de la mercancia, que ningun pais del mundo puede ofrecer tales ventajas a los compradores como los Estados Unidos, respecto a este articulo y a sus precios.

DROGAS, PRODUCTOS QUIMICOS Y OBJETOS DE BOTICA.

Contra ninguna clase de comerciantes se han ejercitado quizás mas la lengua y la pluma en formular quejás que contra los fabricantes de drogas y medicinas. Ellos han sido una y otra vez el blanco de la sospecha y hasta se les ha acusado de adulterar sus artículos y encajar géneros sin valor á aquellos de sus parroquianos que no podian descubrir la impureza de los artículos cuando los compraban. Verdad es que ha habido esta clase de comerciantes; pero estos, como consecuencia lógica perdieron la posicion que en el comercio ocupaban pudiendo unicamente prosperar aquellos que hacen sus transacciones limpia y honradamente, durante el espacio de medio siglo, y guardan estricta integridad en la pureza de todos los artículos que venden. Nueva York puede jactarse de varias casas bien establecidas. Una de ellas hace mas de cien años que á estos negocios se dedica y está dirigida al presente, por los hijos del primitivo fundador de este establecimiento. Todas estas casas han crecido y ocupan ahora inmensos almacenes y laboratorios en los cuales, químicos de acreditada experiencia, y precios en estos géneros han consumido la mayor parte de sus vidas. El comercio de las drogas lo es de muchos artículos y para demostrar cuan plenamente las casas Americanas pudieran abastecerlos se necesitaria un volminoso catálogo. No hay mercado en el mundo de donde pueda uno surtirse, con mayor plenitud de aceites esenciales cuidadosamente preparados, tinturas, ungüentos, extractos, etc. Ellas han suministrado habilitaciones enteras de carácter infinitamente vario tales como se requieren para surtir droguerías, desde las esponjas y gamuzas hasta los instrumentos quirurjicos y dentísticos. Bien por medio de estos establecimientos ó directamente de los mismos fabricantes se puede obtener provision de artículos de vidrio y cristal de excelente calidad y mas baratos que se pudieran comprar en los mercados ingleses. La integridad de los principales establecimientos de drogas en Nueva York es intachable y bien conocida es en el exterior. Su comercio se ha extendido por todo el mundo y hoy tienen sucursales en el Canadá, las Antillas, la America Central, la del Sur, las islas de Sandwich, Inglaterra, Francia, Alemania, Turquía, Hungria, Rusia, China, Borneo, y las Indias Orientales. A estos lugares se han enviado preparaciones médicas en cajas de muestras, instrumentos de cirujía y de dentista, preparaciones anatómicas, píldoras en cajas de carton ú oja de lata, componentes químicos para ser usados en la manufactura, y otros de los millares de artículos que atañen á la profesion del drogista. Hasta hace poco tiempo la manufactura de preparaciones farmacéuticas oficinales se ha llevado á cabo como un ramo especial y distinto del comercio de drogas. Realizando el deseo de poder garantir la calidad y pureza de tales artículos, los cuales se han vendido en gran cantidad, una casa acreditada decidió, hace algunos años, establecer un laboratorio y sus disposiciones los ponen en aptitud de producir las preparaciones cuya demanda se hace, en su mayor parte, en grandes cantidades. Estas preparaciones incluyen estractos líquidos y sólidos, ceratos, emplastos y todas las principales preparaciones farmacéuticas. Durante los últimos años la demanda de píldoras preparada segun las fórmulas oficinales ha asumido grandes proporciones.

Merced á las máquinas y otras facilidades estremas se hacen píldoras solubles, y donde quiera que han sido introducidas se las ha reconocido superiores en solubilidad y trabajo mecánico á todo lo de su clase que en cualquiera parte del mundo se fabrique. Tienen ademas la incomparable cualidad de que se garantizan como preparadas segun estrictamente á las fórmulas mas magistrales, estando al mismo tiempo compuestas de las materias mas puras. Al ofrecer sus artículos á los compradores de todas ó cualquira de las partes del mundo, los comerciantes Americanos en drogas y sustancias químicas, confian en la ventaja que les da el poder suministrar lo mejor y mas puro al mas ínfimo precio posible. En aparatos químicos de cristal las casas principales hallan muchos compradores en Méjico y Cuba, conteniendo constantemente sus libros de órdenes, cartas en que se les suplican nuevo suministro. Particularmente en esto puede el comerciante Americano pretender la consideracion en el terreno de la baratura, siendo grande su facilidad para la fabricacion del cristal y susceptible de un extenso y rápido desarrollo

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Promocion del Trafico Estrangero.
Su proposito y sus Agencias.

Esperamos que los millares de personas en cuya manos caiga esta edicion especial del *Times* tienta suficiente interes para hacerse cargo, especial i generalmente, de los asuntos que afectan el tráfico, entre los Estados Unidos i sus vecinos del Continente. Para allanar cualquiera necesidad que dimane por este motivo i para proveer medios prácticos que faciliten el mútuo conocimiento de la gente i los paises, ya mencionados, i para obtener un especial i detallado conocimiento de los productos de cada uno, para el tráfico i exportacion, se ha organizado una asociacion llamada "Agencia de los Estados Unidos, para promover el tráfico estrangero," cuya oficina principal está en el No. 42 Broad St., New York. A esta agencia, debe dirigirse toda investigacion general ó especial sobre cualquiera materia de interés para aquellos con quienes deseamos establecer mas intimas relaciones comerciales, i recibirán la mas pronta i cortés atencion. Debe comprenderse que este servicio, será completamente gratuito, teniendo la agencia por único movil, establecer el tráfico que por este medio pueda promoverse *en lo futuro*. Solamente pedimos a aquellas personas que soliciten informaciones nuestras que á su vez nos comuniquen todo lo que tenga relacion con las condiciones y tráfico de sus respectivas i diversas localidades por lo que puedan convenirnos á ayudar nuestros esfuerzos para la promocion del tráfico. Estas informaciones abrazarán una relacion de interesantes articulos importados de los Estados Unidos por los cuales estaremos al corriente de las casas ó agencias de donde vengan las mercancias, los precios que demandan, i si estos no compiten favorablemente con aquellos importados de otros paises, como tambien las medidas necesarias para promover su introduccion mas estensamente. &c., &c., todos estos serán para nosotros importantes datos.

Mil otras sugestiones les ocurrirán á los inteligentes comerciantes, exportadores e importadores, a cuyas manos llegue este suplemento.

Agradecerémos infinito cualquier dato que tenga referencia al tráfico entre estos paises, i lo aprovecharemos, utilizándolo en beneficio del objeto general que nos proponemos.

El objeto de esta agencia no puede sin embargo llevarse á cabo por medio de correspondencias solamente, aunque estas sean estensas i completas; otros medios mas directos i efectivos deben emplearse que suplan estos. Ya hemos establecido, i estamos rapidamente organizando agencias propias, en todas las ciudades principales del Sur i Centro America, Méjico e Indias Occidentales: estas, nos comunicarán informaciones sobre los diferentes puntos que hemos indicado i recibirán informaciones de nosotros que trasmitirán liberalmente en las respectivas localidades que representan. Al mismo tiempo cuando sea conveniente les enviaremos muestras que ellos exhibirán; al principio serán solamente de sencillas manufacturas efectos i mercancias de los Estados Unidos. A su debido tiempo nos proponemos ensanchar este ramo de nuestras operaciones, hasta que establezcamos en todas las ciudades importantes de los paises mencionados un perpétuo bazar de productos de los Estados Unidos abierto á la libre inspeccion de sus habitantes.

Tambien recomendaremos á nuestros agentes que procuren i nos envien muestras de los productos de aquellos paises que deseen vender sus productos en nuestra plaza como asi mismo muestras de efectos i mercancias importadas de otros paises que no sean los Estados Unidos, con los precios que demandan, para que nuestros fabricantes puedan tener conocimientos de las demandas de sus mercados i puedan competir en estilo, calidad i precio con los de otros paises.

Uno de los importantes deberes de nuestros agentes será solicitar i recibir órdenes de los efectos i mercancias de todas descripciones i trasmitirnoslas para que sean llenadas por medio de nuestras estensas, prácticas é ilimitadas lineas que unen todos los Estados Unidos i el Canadá. Por medio de estas conecciones no limitadas á una sola linea, ni á un solo hombre, sino que abrazan cualquier punto que se quiera elegir entre todos; podemos ofrecer á nuestros vecinos del Continente igual puesto en el mercado de los Estados Unidos, que el que pudieran tener en cualesquiera otro lado. Reduciendo los gastos de almacenage i cargamentos a una minima cantidad y haciendo vastos i diversos negocios, podriamos asegurar valiosas concesiones sobre fletes i aseguros i establecer un grádo de comision para la transacion de los negocios que nos recomiende á la favorable consideracion de los comerciantes i traficantes de puertos estrangeros. Mientras promovemos a nuestro propio interés, el cual no es nuestro ánimo en ningun tiempo perder de vista, podemos de esta manera promover i estender mas las relaciones comerciales entre los Estados Unidos i los paises estrangeros, que por medio de cualquier otro plan de operaciones que se pudiera imaginar.

El curso i método en el tráfico, como saben mui bien los que están ocupados en él, se está altamente modificando con la introduccion de la transportacion por medio del vapor i el uso del telégrafo. No es ya necesario, para transaciones comerciales, que exista un grande depósito de efectos acumulados en manos de los agentes comisionistas. La manifestacions de la Camara de Comercio, [Chamber of Commerce] de Nueva York, *respecto* este cambio gradual en el sistema de negocios, i la correspondiente acumulacion de efectos en manos de los fabricantes esperando órdenes para el embarque directo á compradores estrangeros. Nos proponemos utilizar este cambio en el sistema de negocios, i estenderlo tanto como las circunstancias nos permitan en nuestro provecho, i en el de todos los que tengan tratos con nosotros.

No es nuestro plan de momento recibir órdenes de puertos estrangeros consignadas á nosotros; ni remitir mercancias á nuestros agentes del estrangero para venderlas por nuestra cuenta. Eso puede, é indudablemente convendrá á nuestros negocios en lo futuro; pero al presente, solo deseamos perfeccionar nuestro plan de operaciones como arriba indicamos en la creencia, que asi contribuiremos mas á estimular el tráfico, aumentar el número de consumidores de nuestros productos, i estender generalmente nuestras relaciones comerciales allí en cualquier otro modo.

Nuestras circulares en las que se esplica mas detalladamente nuestros planes i proyectos, i en las que damos referencias respecto á nuestro buen nombre i capacidad para cumplir todos nuestros ajustes i contratos, se enviarán al que las solicite, ó se obtendrán de las siguientes agencias ya establecidas:

W. E. GILLESPIE, Rio Janeiro, Brazil.
ADOLFO de LEMOS, Buenos Ayres, República Argentina.
SWINBURNE y Ca., Santiago, Chile.
W. B. COLVILLE y Ca., Lima y Callao, Perú.
KOPPEL y SCHLOSS, Bogotá, E. U. de Colombia.
HALLAM y Ca., Honda, É. U. de Col.
ALFRED B. WESTRUP, Mexico.
Sres JOHNSTON, PATER y Ca., Pernambuco.
PHILIP LIVINGSTON, San Salvador, C. A.
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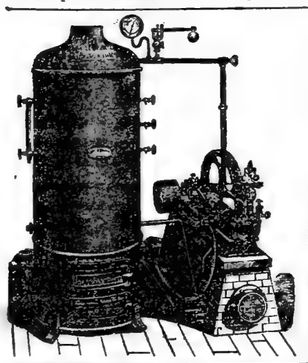

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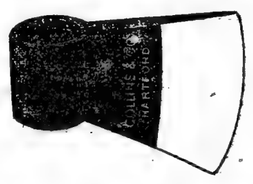

Mandamos Catalogos y precios a las personas que los pidan.

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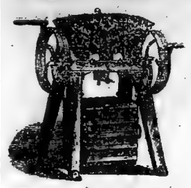

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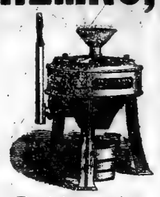

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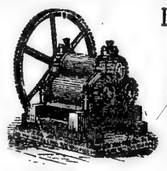

TRAPICHE.

LOS SRES. GEORGE L. SQUIRE y HEMNO

a quienes pertenecen las patentes de todas estas maquinas, son los unicos fabricantes de ellas en todo el mundo. Su reputacion en los paises Tropicales es tal, que su nombre en cualquier maquina, es suficiente garantia que la maquina es de lo mejor que pueda fabricarse. Miles de sus maquinas estan actualmente en uso en los Tropicos.

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Es un principio reconocido en la mecánica que el medio mas simple para producir un resultado es el mejor. Cuantas ménos piezas contenga una máquina tanto menor serán las ocasiones de descomponerse. Una gran multiplicidad de piezas para comunicar una fuerza motriz desde su origen hasta su última aplicacion es siempre causa abundante de desastres á toda la máquina. Una cadena no puede ser mas fuerte que lo es su mas débil anillo, si el frágil eslabon se quiebra ó desaregalla, toda la máquina se inutiliza.

La Compania Relojera Americana (de Waltham, Massachusetts), al aplicar este principio á la construccion de sus relojes, no pretende haber inventado nada nuevo. Se han fabricado relojes en este medio siglo que no han tenido mas complicacion que la indispensable para producir el resultado requerido, esto es: la medida del tiempo; pero jamas se han hecho en una escala sistemática y comprehensiva. Por consiguiente no han tenido uniformidad, esto es: no han sido igualmente buenos, y cuando se producian algunos buenos, estaban fuera del alcance de un bolsillo ordinario.

Lo que los Americanos pretenden (y á lo que sin duda alguna creen tener derecho) como cosa nueva, y que los distingue tanto, de los Ingleses como de los Suizos, es que han logrado combinar la mas sencilla construccion sin prejuicio de la exactitud del tiempo, con la produccion de relejes en tal escala que pone al alcance de casi todo el mundo el obtener un reloj verdaderamente exacto y sólido.

En primer lugar han omitido las muchas ó inutiles piezas que entran en la manufactura del reloj ingles, y que tan amenudo causan su decomposicion y la necesidad de repararlo. El reloj americano se hace sin caracol y cadena que son los rasgos distintivos del reloj ingles. La ausencia de estas partes causa una diminucion de cinco sextos de las piezas que constituyen un reloj ingles, y por consiguiente la diminucion de cinco sextos del riesgo de accidente. Tambien reduce considerablemente el costo de su construccion.

Para obtener detalles relativos á la fabricacion de los Relojes Americanos, su construccion, calidad y precios, los relojeros se servirán dirigirse á

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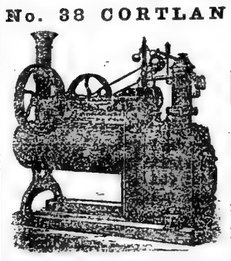

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3	31 x 46	2	800	1,000
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Los Fabricantes reclaman para esta Maquina:

1º.—Que es la mas sencilla de todas las prensas construidas hasta hoy; lo que se demuestra cuando se examinan sus partes movientes. Puede trabajar sin ayuda de un maquinista.

2º.—Que es la mas duradera de todas; lo que se conprueba con el testimonio de todos los que la han usado durante catorce anos.

3º.—Que es la mas perfecta en su egecucion sobresaliendo a todas las otras prensas por la precision del registro y la distribucion de la tinta; por lo cual se hace casi exclusivo uso de esta prensa para imprimir con colores los membretes y otras impresiones.

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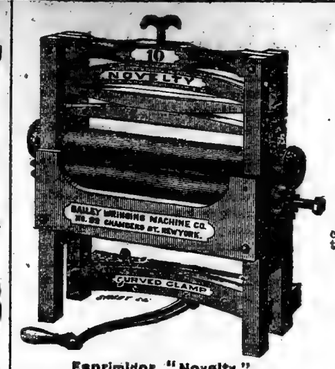

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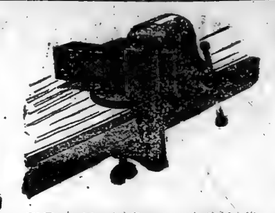

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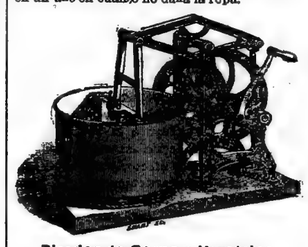

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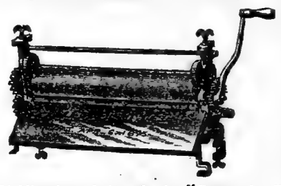

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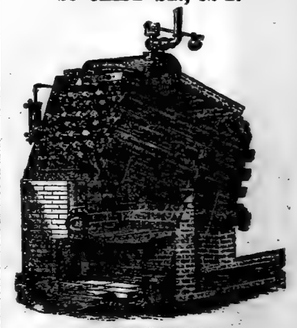

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Los fabricantes de pólvora de los Estados Unidos han descuidado enteramente el trafico con los estrangeros en lo relativo á buscar compradores, habiendo sido sus esfuerzos en este sentido paralizados durante la guerra de 1861 á 1865, que se decretó que no se exportase pólvora alguna bajo pena de la ley. Por su calidad la pólvora Americana ha adquirido extensa y excelente reputacion; y su calidad de uniformemente superior, mantendrá á buena altura donde quiera que su uso se introduzca, el envidiable nombre que en el pais ha conquistado. Una marca que dice la verdad es de tanto valor en una lata de pólvora como lo es en un barril de harina. La fabricacion de la municion es otro ramo importante del trafico en Nueva York, de cuyo centro se envian grandes remesas á los Estados circunvecinos. Es bien sabido que la municion de forma irregular seguirá una marcha irregular, y que en una descarga de municiones de diferentes calibres las mayores hienden el aire con mayor velocidad que las mas pequeñas y esto hace que se desparramen. Los fabricantes que han estudiado esto á fondo, tienen el mayor cuidado de mantener enhiesta la bandera por lo que hace á redondez, solidez, lisura y uniformidad de tamaño. Con todas estas condiciones es fácil ver que dispara mas cumplida y uniformemente, que tiene mayor alcance, efecto mas unido y mejor que la municion fabricada sin cuidado, y no dejará burlada una buena punteria siempre que se haga con buenas armas de fuego. La municion se fabrica de todos calibres desde el "polvo extrafino" en el cual la municion tiene un diámetro de una y media centésimas de pulgada y se necesitan 84 ó 21 granos para hacer una onza, hasta "el balote" ó perdigon de cuarenta y cinco centesimas de pulgada de los cuales 90 hacen una libra. Los mismos fabricantes moldean cañerias de plomo de todos diámetros y longitud para varios usos, especialmente servicio de agua en las casas, y los métodos mejorados de su fabricacion los ponen en aptitud de trabajarlas á la perfeccion y á los precios mas bajos. El plomo en barra es tambien una forma del metal, conveniente para los que lo trabajan, cuando puesto en barra por los fabricantes de Nueva York; pudiendo en este caso, garantir su pureza sin vacilar. Las minas de plomo de los Estados Unidos son ricas en sus depositos y campos y la facilidad y su facilidad en beneficiar el mineral y darle todas las formas conque lo requiere la industria está muy por encima de todos los pueblos del mundo.

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Vease el anuncio en la pagina 8

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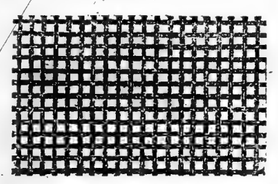

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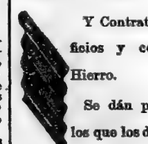

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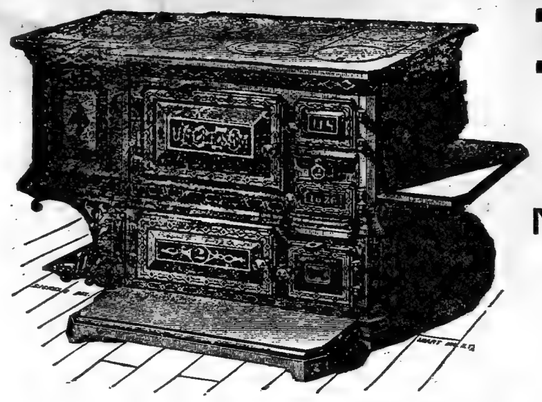

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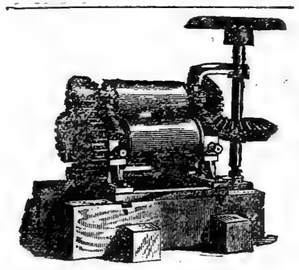

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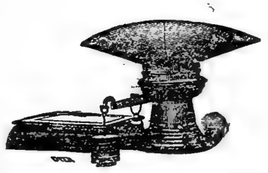

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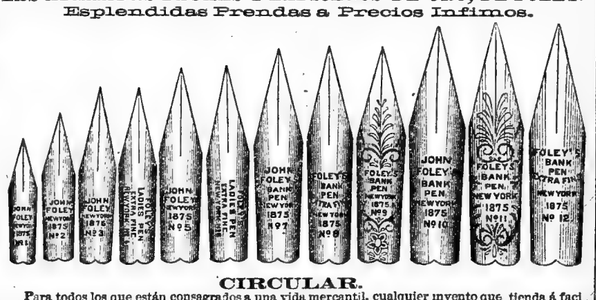

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El Emperador Don Pedro del Brazil, acompañado del Director General Osborn, del Superintendente Albert y otros varios, visitaron el Salon de la Maquinaria del Centenario en la tarde del 28 de Junio. Entre otras cosas inspeccionadas presenciaron a invitacion de E. M. Boynton, de Nueva York el ensayo de la *Nueva Sierra Relampago*, con privilegio del 28 de Marzo de 1876. Dos hombres con una de estas sierras dividieron en siete segundos un trozo de fresno con el diametro máximo de un pie, lo que equivale á serrar una cuerda de leña en cinco minutos. Los Srés. Corliss, Morell, Lynch, i otros miembros de la comision presenciaron la prueba y contaron el tiempo que invirtió el corte—*Philadelphia Press, Junio 30*, 1876.

Obtuvo la medalla y el primer premio en la Exposicion Universal del Centenario en 1876.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES,

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8279. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MARCH 1878

WASHINGTON.

DEFEAT OF THE HOUSE SILVER MEN.

FAILURE OF THREE DISTINCT EFFORTS TO FORCE FORWARD BILLS IN THE INTEREST OF THE SILVER SCHEME UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULE—NO SERIOUS FEAR OF FURTHER FINANCIAL TINKERING AT THIS SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Three separate efforts were made in the House to-day by the silver men to suspend the rules to pass financial measures. First, Mr. Springer got a vote upon his bill to issue certificates for silver bullion, which received a majority vote, but was very far short of the necessary two-thirds. Mr. Goode, of Virginia, next tried to have the rules suspended to pass a bill providing for the repeal of the law requiring a sufficient amount to be set apart annually for a sinking fund for the redemption of 1 per cent. of the national debt, which received only a bare majority, the vote standing 122 to 112. Mr. Durham, of Kentucky, followed this second failure by a resolution to suspend the rules and discharge the Committee on Coinage from the further consideration of Stephens' bill for issuing silver certificates based on silver bullion, and to make the consideration of the bill a special order for April 4. This resolution received the full silver vote, but for some reason only 96 votes were cast against it. The votes on these propositions prove conclusively what has been apparent to most persons for several weeks, that the extremists have lost their two-th irds, and there is no danger of any further financial legislation this session. A considerable number of men who voted for the Silver bill think they went as far as their constituents demanded, and they will now stop. It was most significant that two-thirds could not be had even to fix a day for the discussion of Mr. Stephens' bill for silver certificates. It is said in excuse that some members voted against Mr. Durham's motion because they thought it discourteous to discharge the committee; but Mr. Stephens and his committee favored the resolution, which, of course, would have the effect to put the bill in position to be passed by a majority. The bill may get through the House, but it will move slowly in the Senate, and, if by any means it should pass, it would be defeated by a veto; for the issue of certificates on silver bullion, it cannot be supposed, would be tolerated for a moment by Secretary Sherman or the President. The conclusion of the whole matter is that in all probability the worst of the financial tinkering is ended for the year.

MR. HOWE AND THE ADMINISTRATION

SCENES AND EFFECTS IN THE SENATE DURING THE ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT AND HIS POLICY—SECRETARY SCHURZ THE OBJECT OF BITTER PERSONALITIES—MR. HAYES' LOUISIANA POLICY A SELF-CONDEMNATION—"IF PACKARD WAS NOT ELECTED GOVERNOR, THEN WAS HAYES NOT CHOSEN PRESIDENT."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The one absorbing topic of conversation in Washington to-night is Senator's Howe's attack on the President and his Administration. That such an attack was to be made had been plainly announced for days in advance, and this fact, together with the general belief that the speech might lead to a warm and exciting debate, drew together one of the largest crowds seen in the Senate Chamber this Winter. The galleries were all filled and the floor was thronged by members of the House and other privileged persons. The Republican opponents of President Hayes were well represented. William E. Chandler sat in the press gallery, keen-eyed, sharp-eared, and evidently delighted with the proceedings. Ex-Senator Logan was another pleased spectator, as was also ex-Senator Clayton, and numerous lesser persons of the same political faith. Secretary Sherman was also present for a few moments, and noticeable among the Administration men was Gen. McCook, of New-York. Mr. Howe is not an attractive speaker, and upon ordinary occasions his high-pitched, harsh, and cutting voice has the effect of driving many of his associates from their places. To-day, however, nearly every Senator was in his seat, listening with marked attention to every word that came from the Speaker's lips. Senator Conkling, seated only a few feet from him, was particularly attentive, and evidently well pleased with what was said. Senator Hamlin was another deeply-interested listener, while through nearly all the day Senator Edmunds, the leader of the majority, sat with his bald head resting upon his hands, carefully watching and weighing the effect which the attack produced upon the audience in the galleries and on the floor.

The speech was evidently prepared with great care. It was not written in a hurry, but was obviously the result of much thought and calm and deliberate consideration. It was by long odds the most direct and outspoken assault that has yet been made upon the National Administration. Secretary Schurz was for a time made the special target against which the fire of his batteries was directed. That gentleman was alluded to as a person who had only been successful in his trade, the trade of politics, and who, as a General in the Army, a diplomat, and a lawyer, had been a signal failure. As a thrower of mud at the Republican Party, however, he had done much work. Indeed, he had accomplished more in that direction "than any machine not propelled by steam." In this connection it may not be amiss to note the fact that when Mr. Schurz was in the Senate, and in a position to defend himself, Mr. Howe had nothing to say regarding either his character or ability.

When he had finished with the Secretary of the Interior, the speaker took up the President and his policies, and for nearly two hours criticised and denounced them without qualification or stint. Referring to the action of the President in the Louisiana matter, he declared with much vehemence of manner that if Packard was not Governor Hayes was not President. This time-worn yet ever-fresh proposition was greeted with loud applause, which could only with difficulty be suppressed. When the presiding officer did succeed in quieting it, the speaker continued, declaring that if it was right for Packard to be driven out of New-Orleans it was not right for Hayes to be in the White House. If Hayes was not a usurper then Nicholls was. National harmony, he declared with much force, could never be preserved or obtained by deserting right for wrong, and then at considerable length and good effect he detailed the many unsuccessful attempts in the direction indicated which had already been made in this country. In reference to the civil service policy, he declared that no man could tell what that policy was, and in the same connection excited much merriment by referring to Senator Hoar as one of those who hoped to win Democrats by sprinkling them with patronage, very much as little boys bored in which birds by sprinkling salt on their tails. This remark, pointed though it was, was only a specimen of the many bitter and cutting expressions contained in the speech.

When the address was concluded Senator Edmunds at once moved to go into executive session, and so all further debate was for the time cut off. Whether it is to be continued or not cannot now be definitely stated. One theory is that his attack is only the commencement of a general assault upon the Administration, which is to be taken part in by Senators Blaine and Conkling, and, possibly, Sargent. Another (and perhaps the most correct) opinion is that Mr. Howe has acted from the first upon his own responsibility, and that he is not acting in concert with any other Senators. If no defense of the President is attempted, it is very probable that the matter will end where it commenced; but if any person replies to Howe, it is considered probable that some of the anti-Administration Senators will continue the attack made to-day. In that case, a long political debate will doubtless be the result.

THE CASE OF MAJOR RUNKLE.

ACTION OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE—TESTIMONY OF EX-SECRETARY BELKNAP AS TO THE PRACTICE OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN REVIEWING DECISIONS OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day considered the case of Major Runkle, who was dismissed from the Army several years ago upon the sentence of a court-martial, and restored by President Hayes upon the ground that the findings and sentence of the court had not been formally approved by the President, as required by the statute. Ex-Secretary of War Belknap, who issued the order approving the sentence of the court, was examined as a witness, and testified as to the practice of the department in cases where officers are dismissed by sentence of court-martial. He made a written statement showing that while he was Secretary of War about 60 cases of this kind came under his observation, and in every instance the record was submitted to the President, who made the review required by law, and indicated to the Secretary his judgment, who in turn issued the necessary orders by the President's direction. Gen. Belknap showed that during his term of office there was but one instance in which the President indicated his action in his own handwriting. Gen. Belknap further showed that prior to President Grant's term of office there was no uniform practice in this matter, former Presidents sometimes formally acting upon the record by certifying their action in their own hands, and at other times, after reviewing the findings and sentence, directing the Secretary of War to issue the final order. In the case of Major Runkle, Gen. Belknap testified that the record of the court-martial was submitted to President Grant, and that the order issued by him as Secretary of War, dismissing Runkle, was issued by direction of the President. Major Runkle was found guilty of embezzlement while acting as disbursing officer or the Freedman's Bureau, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000, to undergo a term of imprisonment, and to be dismissed the service. The order of the Secretary of War, by which the sentence of the court was carried out, shows that it was issued by direction of the President, as it explicitly states that by order of the President the fine and imprisonment were remitted, Runkle's long and honorable service in the Army being assigned as the cause for Executive clemency. The order of President Hayes restoring Major Runkle to the Army carried with it several years' back pay. This case is in its main features, similar to the case of Surgeon Draper, who was restored to the Navy by order of President Hayes, and allowed about 12 years' back pay. No action was taken on Runkle's case by the committee.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE TARIFF BILL READY TO BE REPORTED TO THE HOUSE—THE FREE SHIP CLAUSE OUT—THE GENEVA AWARD DISTRIBUTION—MR. BOYD'S HARMLESS LITTLE SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Committee on Ways and Means have finished the Tariff bill, and Mr. Wood will report it in the House to-morrow, and move to have it printed and recommitted. He may also ask the House to fix an early day to begin its consideration, but it is not believed the House will grant this request until after opportunity has had to examine the bill in print. Section 21 of the bill as originally drafted has been stricken out. This section provides that all materials for the construction, equipment, or repair of United States vessels may be imported free of duties, and that all vessels owned wholly by citizens of the United States shall be entitled to registry, enrollment, and license, and to all the benefits and privileges of American-built vessels. This was known as the free ship section.

The House Committee on the Judiciary will, to-morrow, take up the bill to provide for the distribution of the Geneva award fund, when the committee expect to decide finally upon the matter.

Mr. Boyd introduced a remarkable bill into the House to-day. It has eight whereases and six sections. The whereases are a condensed speech. The whole case is this: There are some lands in Chicago known as the lake-front grounds, which were given to the State of Illinois by Congress to aid the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The bill proposes that the grounds be sold and the proceeds be used, instead, on the Illinois River improvement, which is a modest designation for the great scheme of connecting Chicago with the Mississippi River by a ship canal and slack-water navigation. According to Mr. Boyd's whereases, this is the most benefecent proposition ever made to Congress, and will cost nothing at all.

THE NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

UNCERTAINTY AS TO THE NOMINEE—GOV. PACKARD'S CHANCES KILLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Who the Collector of Customs at New-Orleans is to be, is a question which is in as much doubt now as it was two months ago. It is generally conceded, however, that Gov. Packard is not to receive the place. Many of his best friends have given up all hope of his appointment, and it is to-night believed that any chance which he might have had was spoiled by Mr. Howe's speech in the Senate to-day. It is argued that the expressions contained in the address regarding his title to the Governorship will make it impossible for the President to appoint him without appearing to do so for the purpose of removing one of the chief thorns in his own side.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The new Board of Directors of the Pacific Railroads has been organized, and is announced to-day as follows: Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Massachusetts; Ralph P. Buckland, of Ohio; Daniel Chadwick, of Connecticut; W. Smythe, of Iowa, and C. C. Housel, of Nebraska. Except Mr. Housel, these are the names announced in THE TIMES dispatches 10 days ago.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY SCHURZ.

SUDDEN ATTACK OF NERVOUS AFFECTION OF THE HEART—HIS RECOVERY IN A FEW DAYS EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Secretary Schurz was taken suddenly ill at his office, this afternoon, with what was probably some nervous derangement affecting the action of the heart. He was taken home, and this evening is regarded as somewhat better. He will doubtless be able to resume his duties in a day or two.

THE ALABAMA DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

REJECTION OF THE NOMINATION OF PARSONS—HOT CONTEST IN THE SENATE—A VICTORY FOR SENATOR SPENCER—OTHER NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—To-day, in the executive session of the Senate, the long pending case of Parsons, nominated to be United States Attorney of the District of Alabama, was at last decided, the nomination being rejected by a vote of 23 to 17. Senators Spencer and Edmunds led the debate against him, and Morgan and Blaine spoke in his favor. In opposition to his confirmation it was argued that he was not competent to fill the place, and that he had been extensively engaged in cotton claims of a fraudulent character. Further than this, it was argued that Mr. Meyer, the present incumbent, had been suspended solely upon the recommendation of the Democratic Senator Morgan, and because he was believed to be a friend of Senator Spencer. The entire Judiciary Committee, including Senator Thurman, voted against the confirmation, and Senators Matthews, Blaine, and Burnside were the only Republicans who voted in its favor. The smallness of the vote was due to the fact that a large number of Senators were paired. Senator Hoar did not vote. The rejection of Parsons is generally regarded as a victory for Mr. Spencer.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: William G. Choate, to be District Judge for the Southern District of New-York, vice Samuel Blatchford, resigned; Robert P. Kennedy, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Ohio; David Porter, to be Surveyor of Customs at Savannah, Ga.

Naval.—Assistant Engineer William Rowbotham, to be Passed Assistant Engineer; Assistant Engineer Jabez Burchard, to be transferred from the furloughed to the retired-pay list; Passed Assistant Paymasters T. S. Thompson and William J. Thomson, to be Paymasters; Assistant Paymasters George A. Deering and William C. McGowan, to be Passed Assistant Paymasters.

Postmasters.—O. B. Warren, at Rochester, N. H.; George L. Leavitt, at Exeter, N. H.; Albert H. Tuttle, at Rutland, Vt.; E. V. Rockefeller, at Nassau, N. Y.; F. J. Wonser, at Tama City, Iowa; Dwight Satterlee, at Dunlap, Iowa; J. H. McDougall, at Salinas, Cal.; James Reilly, at Hamilton, Bev.; D. C. Mangum, at Durham, N. C.; Thomas M. Graham, at Chester, S. C.; Mrs. Elizabeth Moxon, at Lecsburg, Ga.; William H. Sanborn, at Greensboro, Ala.; William L. Roche, at Plaquemine, La.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: William H. Huse, to be Collector of Customs at Newburyport, Mass.; John P. Billingsley, to be Postmaster at Marion, Ala.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

AMENDMENTS TO THE HOUSE BILL BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS—SALARIES RESTORED TO THE EXISTING RATES AND CONSULATES DROPPED IN 1876 RE-ESTABLISHED.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was completed by the Senate Committee on Appropriations this morning, and it was subsequently reported to the Senate with important amendments. The effect of these amendments, generally stated, is to restore the salaries of all diplomatic and consular officers from the reduced amounts proposed in many cases by the House to the amounts provided by existing law. The committee concur in the House provisions extending the diplomatic service in South America and insert provisions for various diplomatic offices which the House omitted. In every case where the classification of Consuls has been changed by the House, the Senate Committee restore them to the existing grades and salaries; and the restoration of the following Consulships, which were dropped in the year 1876, is provided for, each case being fixed at $1,000 per annum, viz., Southampton, Steetin, Nantes, Valencia, Milan, Venice, Maranham, Santa Cruz, and Swatow.

The item of $50,000 for the relief and protection of American seamen is increased to $60,000, and the House appropriation of $20,000, to be expended in the discretion of the President for diplomatic and consular service, is stricken out, together with the clause requiring Consuls to make commercial reports quarterly. The committee take the ground that such reports are already sufficiently provided for. The committee insert provisions for continuing the maintenance of Charges des Affairs in Denmark and Switzerland, and a Secretary of Legation in Brazil. They concur in the House restoration of the United States Minister to Bolivia, and for the United States of Columbia. They also agree to the consolidation of our missions for the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, and Uruguay. The salaries of our Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia are provided for at $17,500 each; those to Spain, Austria, Italy, Brazil, Mexico, and Japan at $12,000 each, and those to Chili and Peru at $10,000 each, instead of $15,000, $10,000, and $8,000, respectively, as reduced by the House.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cents. to-day amounted to $175,000.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $442,640 36, and from Customs, $517,425 08.

The demand upon the Treasury for silver dollars is now very light. Less than $100 were paid out to-day.

The Committee of Ways and Means are still engaged in the revision of the new Tariff bill. It will probably be reported to the House during the present week.

Commander Joseph S. Skerrett is ordered to duty as equipment officer at the Navy-yard, Washington. Passed Assistant Paymaster Louis A. Yorke to the Navy-yard, Pensacola.

Owing to the death of Mr. Allison, there will be some delay in issuing silver certificates, as a new Register of the Treasury must first be appointed, the signature of such officer being required on the certificates.

The House Committee on Appropriations today agreed to report the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill without any material change of its provisions, as prepared and submitted by the sub-committee last Friday.

The Attorney-General, to whom was referred the question of the competency of the bond of Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. Price, the successful competitor for the mail route between Santa Fé and Mesilla, has decided that the bond is not sufficient, the wife not being a proper surety for her husband.

The House Post Office Committee examined but one witness this morning—Amos P. Curry, of Little Rock, Ark., who had a contract for carrying the mail twice a week on horseback between Little Rock and Fine Bluff, his compensation therefor being $900 a year. At the request of Mr. John D. Adams, a steam-boat mail contractor, and also at the suggestion of Senator Dorsey, he applied for a discontinuance of the contract, and thereupon a new contract between the same terminal points, but by a different route, was given to Mr. Adams for $2,000. Adams paying to Curry $50 a quarter as a consideration for his giving it up.

MONTREAL, March 25.—The Church of England clergy of this city to-day waited upon the Metropolitan and requested him to reconsider his resolution to resign his appointment. His lordship said he had made up his mind to retire, and regretted he could not alter it.

THE WAR CLOUD DEEPENING

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA MORE HOSTILE

BRITISH DEMANDS RESPECTING THE CONGRESS PERSISTED IN AND RUSSIAN INDISPOSITION TO CONCEDE MORE DECIDED—THE POSSIBILITY OF WAR OPENLY DISCUSSED BY JOURNALS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

LONDON, March 25.—The *Times'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The controversy between England and Russia is approaching that dangerous stage where the point of honor more and more engages the attention."

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Pera says: "Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, is the head of a party who would rather see England go to war with Russia on any ground, however trivial, than not at all. The present philo-English attitude of the Porte is due to the intimate friendship between Mr. Layard and Vefik Pasha, and the latter's temporary influence over the Sultan. But the Sultan is a man of capricious and arbitrary temper and of inferior capacity and resolution. A Court or Cabinet intrigue might destroy Vefik Pasha's ascendency and change the whole Turkish policy."

The *Agence Russe* of St. Petersburg says: "Russia having communicated the entire preliminaries to the powers, having declared that no secret treaty exists, and having recognized in each member of the congress a full right of discussing, proposing and determining, the London Cabinet's conduct in insisting on imposing its formula upon Russia can only be regarded as revealing an offensive intention."

The *North German Gazette* of Berlin says: "Considering to-day's news, the meeting of the congress at an early date can scarcely any longer be expected. War between Russia and England, however, need not yet be regarded as a necessary consequence of England's attitude. The Russian Army remains at present near Constantinople, and its conduct will, in the main, be regulated by that of the British fleet."

The Russian organ (in Brussels) *Le Nord* says there is but little probability that the congress will meet. It is, in consequence of English views, more to the advantage of Europe that it should not. The duty of Europe is to settle the crisis without England.

The *Temps* of Paris says the prevalent opinion in diplomatic circles is that England's persistence in her refusal to participate will cause the abandonment of the congress. If is probable that if England refuses to take part, France and Italy will follow her example.

The *Temps* does not consider that an Anglo-Russian war is a necessary consequence of England's abstention from the congress.

LONDON, March 26.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says if the Congress does not meet Germany will revert to her former position of a friendly looker-on, without positively approving Russia's doings.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Vienna says it is confirmed that Russia has not yet sent a final answer to England. The answer is delayed pending the efforts which Russia is making, with the approval of Germany, to wean Austria from her lastides of an English alliance. The *Montag's Revue* declares that if England does not attend the congress the Empress must come to an understanding on Russia's demands. If England then considers it necessary to secure her interests in the Mediterranean she will discover that the freedom of the seas is, as Prince Bismarck recently remarked, essentially a German interest. The correspondent is not entitled to assert that the foregoing express the views of Prince Bismarck.

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE TREATY.

ITS TRUE MEANING RUSSIAN RULE IN EUROPEAN TURKEY—THE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA EXCITING UNEASINESS IN ST. PETERSBURG—SERVIA TO OCCUPY HER CONQUERED TERRITORY.

LONDON, March 25.—The correspondents at Vienna of the *Times* and *Daily Telegraph* agree that the full text of the treaty of San Stefano has renewed the strong anti-Russian feeling there. The *Times* correspondent says: "There is no difference of opinion here about the real meaning of the treaty. It is not Russian preponderance, but Russian rule in European Turkey. and it is just because such an alteration as would entirely destroy this feature would remove the treaty that less confidence is felt in the efficacy of the congress since its publication here."

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says: "While Count Andrassy will demand the revision of the entire treaty, he will decline to do so in combination with England, because the interest is not identical."

A Reuter dispatch from Belgrade says the publication of the terms of peace has caused universal dissatisfaction in Servia. The Army will reoccupy all the positions it conquered from Turkey, and hold them until the congress decided as to the justice of Servia's claims. The Grand Duke Nicholas has made a pressing demand on Servia to remobilize her reserves and concentrate them on the northern frontier, but Servia has not complied.

LONDON, March 26.—The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* confirms the report that the Cabinet council has resolved to reoccupy all the territory captured from the Turks in Old Servia. Recruiting is going on throughout the country.

A Berlin special to the *Standard* says the Princes Battenberg have authorized a Hessian paper to deny that either of them was ever a candidate for the throne of Bulgaria.

The *Standard's* Constantinople dispatch says 200 refugees are dying there daily.

The *Times'* dispatch from St. Petersburg states that Gen. Ignatieff has gone to Vienna because some anxiety is felt about the attitude of Austria.

THE HERO OF PLEVNA RETURNED.

RECEPTION PREPARING FOR OSMAN PASHA AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, March 25.—Reuter's Telegram Company have the following dispatch from Constantinople, dated to-day: "The Sultan on Sunday summoned Osman Pasha to him and in the presence of the ministers expressed his warmest admiration and gratitude for his heroic defense of Plevna. Osman's public entrance into Constantinople is arranged for to-day, after which he will review the troops at the War Ministry."

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

DINNER TO GEN. GRANT IN ROME—THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES—PROSPECTS OF THE NEW CABINET—THE POPE AND THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT—THE JESUITS LOOKING FOR HEAD-QUARTERS IN ROME.

ROME, March 25.—Hon. George P. Marsh, the American Minister, gave a grand dinner and soirée to-night in honor of ex-President Grant. The foreign Ministers, some members of the Cabinet, and most of the American residents were present.

Vice-Admiral di Brocchetti, not Admiral Martini, as at first stated, is Minister of Marine in the new Cabinet. The Ministry is weak, and not likely to secure a majority in the Chamber of Deputies. The followers of Signori Crispi and Nicotera will oppose it strongly. It is believed that the new Cabinet will soon find it necessary to dissolve the Chamber, and appeal to the country.

It is stated that the Pope will select Cardinal Hohenlohe as intermediary with the German Government.

The Pontiff has invitations for the purchase of a palace, with the view of removing their head-quarters to Rome. The Pope holds aloof from the movement.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR ABOUT CLOSING—THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED.

CAPE TOWN, March 5.—There is every prospect of an early close of the war. The Kafirs say they are tired of it. Sandilli, the Chief of the Galkas, is reported to be asking for mercy. A combined movement has been made for his capture, and a decisive fight is daily expected.

LONDON, March 25.—A Reuter telegram from Berlin announces that Count Stolberg-Wernigerode has finally accepted the posts of Representative of the Imperial Chancellor and Vice-President of the Prussian Ministry.

LONDON, March 26.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent states that the co-operation of Germany in the art exhibition is becoming more and more cordial, and it is thought that all the German Princes, except Frederick Will am and Frederick Charles will visit the Exhibition.

DANIEL O'LEARY CHALLENGED.

THE PEDESTRIAN CHAMPIONSHIP—WILLIAM HOWES WANTS TO MAKE A MATCH FOR THE BELT.

LONDON, March 25.—William Howes, the pedestrian, has challenged O'Leary, the winner of the six days' contest that ended Saturday night last, to a match for the champion belt and $2,500.

[Howes is the man who won a silver belt and $500 in money at a competition in Agricultural Hall, London, a little over a fortnight ago. There were 45 entries in all, but as this number might have proved inconveniently large, 20 of the most celebrated were selected and started. The contest was to last 26 hours, the men who covered the longest distance to receive the champion belt. The start was made at 8:37 o'clock on Friday evening, and Howes, who was the last to leave the track, walked until 8:58 o'clock on Saturday evening. In these 24 hours and 21 minutes he covered 129 miles, which is the best on record. He covered 100 miles in 18 hours, 7 minutes, and 57 seconds, which is the fastest time yet accomplished. Howes was entered in the late international contest, but he failed to start for reasons not yet known in this country. It is doubtful if Mr. O'Leary will accept this challenge, at least on these terms. It is only fair for him to give the preference to those who are his competitors in the six days' struggle, should any of them feel anxious to once more test their powers of endurance against the plucky Irish-American. Quite satisfied that Vaughan and Brown and Corkey, and the others who pushed him hard last week, are afraid of him, Mr. O'Leary may pay some attention to the above challenge. In any event, it is to be hoped that whoever the competitor may be he will have to come to this country to secure the championship.]

THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

A BREACH BETWEEN HIS EXCELLENCY AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE—CHARGES OF LOG-ROLLING IN FAVOR OF RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Gov. Bishop is in trouble. When he was elected to his present office an attempt was made to induce him to resign the important and lucrative office of Trustee of the Southern Railroad, but he declined. The Trustees are now before the Legislature for authority to run the City of Cincinnati $2,200,000 further in debt to complete the road. It is charged by the Democratic members from this county that the Governor has caused the defeat of important legislation by trading votes and log-rolling in favor of the Southern Railroad bill. The breach between the Governor and the Democratic members of the Senate over the matter grew so wide that to-day he summoned the Hamilton delegation to the executive office and reproached them for their uncharitable treatment of a faithful public officer. He denied that he or his grocery firm had intrigued to advance the Southern Railroad bill by opposing the scheme of Hamilton County members. He had a scrap-book in which were pasted paragraphs from whatever source which reflected favorably or unfavorably upon himself, and read a number of them to his hearers. He ended by an appeal to them to take no action in opposition to the interests. The scene is said to have been very affecting, but the members went immediately back to the House and renewed their opposition to the bill. The *Enquirer* reads the Governor a severe lecture upon his course this morning. The article closes by saying that "the appearance of the Governor of Ohio bullying legislators, lobbying for and against legislation, especially in matters in which he has no personal interest, is an unprecedented spectacle in the history of this State."

A DEAD MISER'S MILLIONS.

THE STRUGGLE AT CINCINNATI OVER THE WILL—AN IGNORANT EXECUTOR QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRATOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—The fight over the estate of Tullis, the deceased miser-millionaire, is beginning in dead earnest at the threshold of the case. The attorneys for the heirs-at-law, Tullis' sisters, are doing everything in their power to prevent the estate getting into the hands of Floyd, the person mentioned in the will as Executor. Floyd, an ignorant potash peddler and hay-hauler, who lived on Tullis' farm, near the city, has qualified as Administrator, and unless the injunction asked for in court to-day is granted he will come into immediate possession of an estate worth not less than $2,500,000. The promptness with which his bond was filled up, and certain other circumstances connected with the case, creates the belief that it is merely a tool of designing lawyers in pursuit of the millions. The will in which he was named as Executor was subsequently revoked, but on the statement of Alexander Long, attorney, the revocation was not in Tullis' handwriting, the court set it aside and admitted the will to probate. A close estimate of the real estate involved gives it at over 3,000,000 acres, located in nearly all the States in the Union.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHTS.

MEETING OF WESTERN RAILROAD MANAGERS TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO TO-DAY—THE NEW-YORK AGREEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 25.—A meeting of Western railroad managers will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-morrow. The principal object of this gathering is to take up, together with the Trunk Line Commissioners, the question of distributing the east-bound business among the various Western roads in accordance with the New-York agreement. Both the Commissioners who are now in the city are confident that the agreement will be carried out faithfully, for three months at least, the time of probation decided upon by the New-York meeting. They think that by that time the feasibility of the plan will have become so apparent that there can be no further trouble in making a permanent agreement. The railroad managers, on the other hand, are not half so enthusiastic regarding the new agreement, and while they think it will be tried for three months they do not believe that it can be extended a day beyond that time. The meeting will have a difficult task before it. The trouble in regard to cutting of rates during the last week or two is claimed to have been occasioned by the fact that contracts had been made previous to the last advance in rates extending to the end of March, but the Commissioners are confident that no new engagements have been made extending beyond the present month.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 25.—James Bigler & Co., of this City, extensive dealers in timber, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are not yet known. The firm has had a suit pending for several years against the City of New-York for between $80,000 and $90,000 for timber furnished to the Department of Docks. The suit is not yet decided, and the long litigation and failure to recover the money finally caused the firm to succumb.

BOSTON, March 25.—The Home Savings Bank has asked and been granted a continuance of the injunction issued a few days since, as the Directors believe that within a few weeks the condition of its affairs will warrant the resumption of business under the provisions of the Business Bank [illegible]

Mechanics' Bank, North [illegible] made.

dence in the management of the Haydenville (Mass.) Savings Bank will probably render successful an attempt to secure control of the funds, and let interest accrue until the 12 per cent. deficiency in assets is made up. Some of the heaviest depositors have agreed to this plan.

FINDLAY, Ohio, March 25.—The Citizens' Savings Bank of this city suspended this morning for 60 days. The liabilities are about $200,000, and the assets estimated at $225,000.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Messrs. Howell Gano & Co., hardware dealers, who recently suspended, to-day filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, in order to facilitate the composition agreed upon by the creditors. The assets of the firm are $204,707, not including $27,000 believed to be worthless. Liabilities, $211,640.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS AT PHILADELPHIA—TWO REPORTS SUBMITTED—AN EXCITING SESSION—ANOTHER MEETING TO BE HELD TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held here to-day. The reports of the committees appointed as the previous meeting were received, and included the cardinal points mentioned in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day. The majority report of the committee suggests that the net profits be devoted to paying the floating debt, and that from the dividends to be declared an amount not exceeding 2 per cent. per annum on the capital stock be set apart for the trust fund having for its object the purchase from time to time of the bonds and shares of other companies which are guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and also of the bonded debt of the Pennsylvania Company, in such form as the Directors shall deem for the best interests of the stockholders and future prosperity of the company. This report recommended the adoption of the resolution presented in the annual report. Mr. Thomas Potter presented a minority report on the subject of the resolution to create a funding scheme. The reasons he defined are as follows:

First—Because sufficient time had not been afforded to the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to understand the details of this funding trust.

Second—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are themselves divided in opinion on the subject of said trust.

Third—The financial condition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is not such as to warrant any appropriation of the net earnings during the present year to such a fund.

Fourth—The first duty of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is to pay to the stockholders a dividend out of the net earnings of the company.

Fifth—The funding scheme is of too much importance, involves too many interests, and affects the savings of the industrious poor to such an extent that no hasty action upon it can be justified. The undersigned therefore respectfully submits the following resolution and recommends its adoption:

Resolved, That the creation of a trust having for its object the purchase, from time to time, of the bonds and shares of other companies which are guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, also of the bonded debt of the Pennsylvania Company, be and is hereby referred to the incoming Board of Directors to take such action, under the advice of counsel, as may be lawful and best adapted to create such trust, to perfect rules and regulations for its organization and government, and also to report the names of the Trust Company and the names of the Trustees, together with the probable annual cost of said trust, to the stockholders at their annual meeting in Philadelphia in 1879, for their approval or rejection by ballots deposited with the Judges of Election for Directors in the said year.

A vote was called on the resolution after a three hours' session, when it could not be decided whether it had been adopted or not, and the question was postponed until to-morrow. At that time the stockholders will vote upon the question whether or not the funding scheme shall be adopted. There is great opposition to voting the foreign proxies, as it is held they were sent over here to vote only at the annual election, and not for these schemes. If they are voted along with those of the friends of the management, it is believed that it will overbalance the vote of the shareholders here. An effort will be made to defeat John M. Kennedy and Col. Henry D. Welsh by substituting Thomas Potter and M. Shipley Newlin. Whether this will succeed or not cannot be foretold. The two latter are the candidates of the parties who are opposed to Col. Scott's management.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE LAW OF LIBEL—A GENERAL GERRYMANDER BILL—THE SINKING FUND MONEYS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Monday, March 25, 1878.

For the first time in at least five years the Assembly had a session this afternoon, beginning at 3:30 o'clock. The Senate did not get together till the usual hour of meeting, 8 o'clock this evening. Among the bills introduced to-day was one by Mr. Matthews, of Burlington—a general act redistricting the Assembly districts. The counties gerrymandered by the act are Burlington, Camden, Essex, Hudson, Mercer, Monmouth, Morris, and Passaic. The bill, of course, does not disturb the apportionment of Assemblymen from any county. It merely changes the lines so as to make the counties as far as possible Democratic. Mr. Sykes introduced a bill appropriating $10,000 for the erection of a chapel at the State Prison. Mr. Robinson, of Passaic, introduced one which very essentially changes the law of libel. As the law at present stands, the publisher of a libel can be indicted, tried, and punished in any county of the State. Mr. Robinson's bill permits the indictment to lie in any county, but provides that the defendant may, if he chooses, and upon filing an indemnity bond for the costs, have the trial removed to the county in which his paper may be published. Mr. Matthews to-day offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Banking and Insurance to report by bill, or otherwise, any further legislation required to protect policy-holders from loss by reason of want of proper notification of the expiration of their policies. Among the bills passed to-day was the one directing the Sinking Fund Commissioners to pay off the interest of the war bonds, to pay $10,000 per year of the accrued principal, the rest to be raised by State tax, and prohibiting them from investing their surplus hereafter in any mortgage securities, such surplus to be invested only in United States bonds.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 26—1 A. M.—High and colder north-westerly winds, with light rain or snow and rising barometer, have prevailed in the Middle States and New-England. The barometer is highest from the lower lake region to the East Gulf. It is falling, with warmer southerly winds and clear weather, in the upper lake region and North-west. Clear weather has prevailed in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with lower temperature and light, variable winds. The Ohio River has fallen 19 inches at Cincinnati and 13 inches at Pittsburg; the Mississippi 18 inches at Cairo and one foot at Memphis. It is at the danger line at Vicksburg.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, and rising followed by stationary barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, light, variable winds, and stationary or higher pressure.

For the East Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light, variable winds, mostly from the north, and nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

For the West Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, south-easterly winds, and stationary or falling barometer.

For the Lower Lake region warm

LATE ENGLISH DISASTERS.

MINING AND THEATRICAL HORRORS.

TWO COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS — NUMEROUS LIVES LOST—FEARFUL ACCIDENT AT WOOLWICH — KILLED AND WOUNDED WHILE PREPARING FOR WAR—SUFFOCATED AND SCALDED TO DEATH—THE NEGROPONTE LETTERS—THE LATEST SENSATION IN THE WAY OF LONDON PLAYS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, March 14, 1878.

This week, in the midst of reports of storms on sea and land, the columns of the newspapers are also occupied with two awful colliery explosions. The first occurred at Kilsyth, not far from Blantyre, in Scotland, where an explosion resulting in an almost unparalleled disaster took place a few months ago. At 9 o'clock on a stormy morning a dull report is heard and a rumble underground like an earthquake; a rush of black smoke comes up the mouth of No. 2 Barwood Pit, and the awful story soon spreads. A great many men are saved, but 16 are buried alive, and though this report reached us on the 9th of March, the bodies living or dead have not been recovered by the devoted bands of toilers who are laboring at the work of rescue. While we are speculating about the fate of the poor fellows the second calamity occurs, the double event "comes off," as it always does in my experience of pits and pitmen. On Tuesday afternoon a terrible explosion occurred at the Unity Brook Colliery, Kersly, near Bolton, belonging to Messrs. James Stott & Co. The mines were opened about 10 years ago, and, like the pits at Kilsyth, were not considered to be "fiery," and the men have, therefore, worked with naked lights. The colliery consisted of two mines—one, the Trenchborne Pit, about 600 yards deep; the other, the Cannel, about 660. In the Trenchborne Pit 25 men and boys were employed, and in the Cannel 40. Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon an inspector went through the workings with his safety-lamp and reported them quite free from gas or danger of any kind. At 1 the men resumed work, and the cage, containing the result of their labours, had not been drawn up twice when a fearful explosion occurred. It was heard for miles round the pit. The cage was hurled to pieces and fell back in fragments down the shaft. The iron and brattice work was blown into the air. Many of the men were got out of the Trenchborne shaft. The other way of egress from the Cannel, where the explosion had occurred, was blocked; but the discovery has been made that 44 men and boys are killed. The bodies present a hideous spectacle. The horrors of Bulgarian and Circassian atrocities on the top of an already murderous battle-field alone could equal it. Headless trunks, faces blackened beyond recognition, limbs torn from charred and mangled bodies—the mutilation is too frightful for description. The remains are being brought up to the bank, and agonizing scenes occur, in which mothers, wives, and sisters are puzzling out in their maddening sorrow the traces of the sons, husbands, and brothers who left them well and hearty to earn their daily bread on Tuesday.

A gloom has been cast over the war preparations at Woolwich by a strange and appalling accident, which is being rather glossed over by some of the journals, but of which we shall hear a great deal before the event becomes merely historical. A range of new sheds were being erected at the dockyard for the storage of campaigning materials. One hundred and sixty men were at work on the roof and underneath on Wednesday morning, when the entire building collapsed "like a pack of cards," says a looker-on. The men who were on the roof escaped comparatively unhurt, but those beneath were buried. Telegrams brought assistance to the scene of the calamity. Troops of soldiers and civilians under military direction soon rescued the sufferers. Thirty men were found to be seriously injured, five were thought to be dying, and two I hear have succumbed. The resources of Woolwich Arsenal in the way of ambulances were found to be of great use under the management of military surgeons whose precautions and the use of adjacent military hospitals will no doubt result in the saving of many lives, though some wooden legs, cork arms, and permanently invalided bodies will continue to keep green the memory of what appears to be a shocking act of negligence, or want of technical skill in the way of building at her Majesty's dock-yard. If omens were wanted against England going to war we are already several on record; but the work of preparation goes on, and the outlook bodes busy and bloody times for Europe after the congress, supposing that august assemblage takes place, or at some time not far distant.

Every trade has its dangers. It is almost sudden death to look into enormous whisky vats. A friend of mine while inspecting a Dublin distillery lingered for a moment to look into a vast storage tun of spirits. He was delirious for 24 hours. The other night at Boddington's brewery, Manchester, one of the laborers was missing. His friend went to look after him. He had last seen him enter a barn. The vessel contained only six inches of liquor. The second man looked in, thinking his friend might have fallen over the side. A few hours afterward they were both taken out dead. Yesterday morning as the work people at Crabtree's blanket manufactory, near Bradford, were returning to their looms after breakfast, they were admitted by a tremendous report, and they saw a 35-horse power boiler making its way through the air. It had been blown clean through the engine-room roof, and came down some 100 yards off. Two men were torn limb from limb by the explosion, and half a dozen others were seriously injured.

Two hundred and fifty thousand fugitives have arrived at Shumla, all suffering mentally and bodily, some dying of disease, others from want of food and exposure. A newspaper correspondent says the English Embassy has sent a formal note to the Porte stating that unless something is done immediately there will be an appalling loss of life. The Porte is helpless. What can it do? It has still a large body of troops to support. It has to live itself. Moneyless and powerless, it can only contemplate the misery around with folded hands and despair. It replies to the English Embassy that the utter exhaustion of the means hitherto at the disposal of the Ottoman Government quite precludes the possibility of its offering transport to the sufferers. The Bulgarian atrocities and the occupation of their towns by hostile people prevent the miserable Mussulmans from returning home, and, even if transport vessels were at hand for them, the Porte declares that it does not know where to send the fugitives. Accustomed to the climate of Bulgaria, it would be cruel and fatal to many of them if they were sent to Syria. They refuse to run the risk of Russian protection, and in this they are supported by Dr. Heath, an English surgeon, who gives an account of the treatment of the Turks there by the Russian soldiers. Meanwhile sickness and disease is spreading through the wretched population of Shumla.

Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, has been discussed and voted upon in the House of Commons. His offense consisted in his having given a piece of information to the correspondent of the *Telegraph* concerning Mr. Gladstone which Mr. Layard had received from a correspondent of the Times. The affair is known as that of the Negroponte letters. The correspondent of the *Telegraph* committed an indiscretion, though his answer is that he was deceived by the Greek merchant, who tried to make him believe that the ex-Premier of England was stirring up the Greeks to insurrection. Mr. Layard, who was smarting under the attacks of the Gladstone party, no doubt thought the Negroponte letters would be a severe blow to his opponent. It turned out otherwise, and when Mr. Layard found that he had been an agent in the promulgation of a calumny against Mr. Gladstone, he apologized, and his apology would have been as easy other time regarded as ample by the House of Commons. But Mr. Ashley, the member for Poole, and a politician who is "working his way to fame," thought the opportunity one not to be lost, and he made a motion in the Commons expressive of the House's censure on Mr. Layard. The Liberal Party rallied to the whip when the leader, Lord Hartington, gave his public sanction to a division. The Ministerial defense of the Ambassador amounted to this: Mr. Layard was placed in an exceptionally difficult position, in the midst of trying and difficult circumstances; he was indiscreet in holding communication with newspaper correspondents, the more so as the reputation of Mr. Gladstone was in question; but the matter is not vital; an Ambassador is not under the direction of Parliament, and, above all, Mr. Layard has made an apology, therefore we uphold him. On a division the members were, for Mr. Ashley's motion, 132; against it, 206—a majority for the Government of 74.

If you would like to have an illustration as to the depths of folly into which English dramatists, managers, and artists can sometimes fall, you should induce Miss Ada Cavendish to bring over to the United States, when she visits you, the new drama just produced at the St. James' Theatre. The work is by Mr. Palgrave Simpson (an author of reputation and experience) and is "Mr. Claude Temple," a young man who is evidently the *Verdant Green* of dramatic education. Mr. Simpson had for a collaborator a poet who, alas, has lost his wits. "Equally alas," Mr. Claude Temple has not found them. "The Scar on the Wrist" is a melodrama of the worst type. Bowery boys would laugh at its most appalling situations. Its blood-and-thunder tones would jar even on the sanguinary imaginations of a Saturday-night audience at the Surrey. It would have been "guyed" of the old "Vic." The fashionable frequenters at the St. James' Theatre simply stared at the stage and at each other in amazement. They might have regarded the whole thing as an excellent joke if such artists as Miss Ada Cavendish, Miss Fowler, Miss Kate Rivers, and Mr. Forrester had not been engaged in it. Let me give you an idea of the plot. It opens with a prologue in which an old man is "cutting off" his two nephews with the traditional shilling. He does not want them to know where it is, so he shows them where he puts his will. He gives the marriage certificate of his wife to his daughter (Miss Cavendish) in proof of her parents' honor. At night when she is going to bed Miss Cavendish sees a dagger on her father's table. She has a sudden desir to take it to bed with her. "It has a story," says the old man; "your grandmother guarded her honor with it!" Miss Cavendish goes to bed with the dagger. One of the wicked nephews comes in with Mr. Forrester, a drunkard. They murder the old man and get the will. Miss Cavendish appears in her night-dress. One of the villains, the wicked nephew, siezes her; she cuts a scar on his wrist with the dagger that defended her grandmother's honor, and he then throws her through a window into a lake. This is the prologue. Then there are three acts, during which Miss Cavendish is more or less mad. Four years elapse between the prologue and the general action of the play. Another old man and his daughter have taken the house where Miss Cavendish scarred the murderer's wrist. She appears at this familiar mansion half mad, half sane, and, being supposed to be a wandering lunatic, Miss Fowler insists upon her father (who is equal in intellectual power and senile wit to the dead father of Miss Cavendish) taking in the fugitive, who is allowed to do whatever she pleases in the house. In her lucid moments she thinks she knows the place, and then she breaks out into poetry about limpid waters, mourning willows, and pale, and moonbeams. The good nephew comes to the house. He has known the heroine well, but he has not seen her for four years. He is desperately in love with her, but forgets what she is like, though as Miss Fowler's guest she is just as pretty and charming as she was before. The virtuous nephew fancies he has seen her before, but he cannot tell where. However, he falls in love with her again. In another of her lucid intervals, Miss Cavendish remembers all about the murder, the lake, the scar on the wrist, and everything, including the good nephew. She knows him. But she keeps that a secret. She believes he is her father's murderer. She loves that villain. She loves him madly, and hates herself for doing so. But that fact she also "locks up in her own bosom." She tries to look at his wrist. He avoids her scrutiny. She looks at other men's wrists. No scar on the other men. "I will be alone with him and bare his wrist," she says. The audience is very rude. It laughs at a rare "aside" as however, meant to be alone with her. The wicked nephew has found her out. She will have the estates of the murdered old father in the prologue. He seeks to compromise her. He tries to get into her bedroom. She sits up. She expects "something is going to happen." It is not the wicked nephew. He is dead. She seizes it. There is a scar on his wrist. "Ah! ah! me father's murderer!" Whereupon, without a word of warning, in walks the good nephew. She denounces him as a villain, a murderer, an everything that is bad and wicked. He retires. Other people come in. The murdering nephew is home with them, and Mr. Forrester, the drunkard. Mr. Forrester, in a fit of remorse, tells the bad nephew he is going "to make a clean breast of it." The gentleman with the scar on the wrist takes out a vial of poison, and is about to pour it into Forrester's liquor, when Miss Cavendish darts out in a pretty white dressing gown, and the scar inflicted with the dagger that has defended her grandmother's honor, and "the murder is out." The naughty nephew takes the poison, the good one takes Miss Cavendish, who regains her reason, and suddenly remembers where she has put the certificate of her mother's honor. "So, so, so!" she exclaims, and draws the panel, which brings down the curtain, but not the house, which goes out yawning and wondering what the new management can be about. This sketch of "A Scar on the Wrist" is no exaggeration. It falls far short of the curiously maudlin complications and absurdities of the play, which is too ridiculous for criticism. Mr. Hayes is to be pitied. Miss Cavendish is not. She read the drama, and ought to know a play when she sees one. In her own line she is a powerful artist, and has won the respect of the critics for her conscientiousness and ability. Mr. Palgrave Simpson has done good work and knows what good work is. Mr. Hayes may be forgiven for thinking he could safely rely upon the judgment of Mr. Simpson and Miss Cavendish. Never was unfortunate manager more completely deceived.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DENTAL LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your last Sunday's issue appears an article on the above subject, which contains some statements that I desire to correct, in order that this question may stand in its true light before your readers. It is said that "a reporter of THE TIMES," in conversation with several of the opponents of the bills now before the Legislature, "learned that the movement was begun by members of the profession in Brooklyn, who had their own selfish reasons for demanding that no dentist should be permitted to practice without a diploma." Being perfectly familiar with this whole matter from its inception, I am prepared to speak positively.

"This movement" did not originate with Brooklyn dentists. It first came before the State Dental Society in July, 1876, in the shape of a resolution appended to a report from the Standing Committee on By-laws, providing for the creation of a committee, who should prepare such modification of the present Dental law as seemed to be required, and present it as a special meeting of the State Society, to be called at some time previous to the next session of the Legislature. The committee was appointed by the President—a Western New-York dentist—and consisted of three members—one from New-York, one from Brooklyn, and one from Buffalo. The first two having declined to serve, two others were substituted from the same cities, the one from New-York being the very gentlemen who offered the original resolution. The substituted names were put on the committee by the next President—the writer. The work of this committee was reviewed at the special meeting held in New-York City, was recommitted, with instructions to report at the regular annual session in the May following, and then presented, considered, discussed, and finally adopted, and a special committee appointed to carry it before the Legislature. This was done in May, 1877, the very time when your article states that "a law was framed" and "was referred to a committee which never reported progress." This report came from gentlemen representing no single part of the State. Brooklyn, New-York, and Buffalo each had equal voice. It was the action of the association the whole State, through its delegates, had an opportunity of knowing and participating in what was being done. "This thing was not done in a corner." Nor was it done for any sinister end, nor for the special benefit of any man or set of men. It would be difficult to say how the personal interests of any one or more dentists would be subserved by the passage of a stringent law. If they have a full practice now, how can they attend to more? If they have not, how will a law help them? It will not increase their proficiency, enlarge their popularity, nor make them more conscientious in their operations. The charge is absurd and indecent. Its framers cannot believe it themselves. Their own argument proves this when they say "legislation is unnecessary, because every dentist stands or falls by his own merits."

Now, as to the injury which the contemplated legislation will inflict upon degreedless dentists. The State Society had careful regard to this very thing. Its committee recommended the adoption of such an amendment in which provision was made for every dentist in practice at the time the act should be passed, giving those three years in which to secure the degree, and thereby avoiding any unnecessary hardship upon all new practitioners from its passage. And this is the bill which the State Society, assembled here in charge. The others were before the Legislative committee were introduced by gentlemen unappreciated and unknown to all impartial society, themselves, even, by the assumed of some legal restriction. This would indicate that the public were in ignorance of the real facts. What, if any, form will be reported in the Assembly remains to be seen.

One word as to the "humiliation" sentiment. If a dentist can perform delicate operations upon the teeth, he ought to be able to tell how he does it. If he can treat the diseases of the mouth, perform operations in oral surgery, cure alveolar abscess, reduce irregularities, restore to usefulness wrecked organs, substitute artificial for lost natural dentures, he ought to be able to tell it. And certainly there can be no humiliation in proving one's competency in these great things. All very fine words will do it. If he is not qualified in these respects, he ought at once to set about acquiring such qualifications, and the State Society generously allowed him three years to do it in. If he is not qualified, and upon examination shows it, I presume there will be for him, some humiliation. Perhaps the public will lose nothing, however, by such humiliation. The strenuous opposition to the present bill not only, but to all legislation affecting dental practice, appears to arise from one of two sources, false pride or conscious incompetency. The former is unbecoming in eminent men, the latter should be at once subjected to the curative process of study. C. A. MARVIN.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, March 12, 1878.

OPERATIC HARMONY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just been reading your article on "The Discord in the Opera," and its positive injustice leads me also to say a few words on the subject. Although not connected with the company in any way, I happen to be personally acquainted with the three prime donne, and know of what I write. Miss Kellogg, Miss Rose, and Miss Cary, are not only charming singers, but are women of unusual common sense, and too much good taste to indulge in the personalities which you describe. It is possible they may each have attaches who are over-zealous in their partisanship, but it is unfair to hold these ladies reponsible for the acts of others. I have never heard either speak an unkind word of the other—and they are invariably friendly and polite in their daily intercourse. The story of Miss Cary's ride on the outside of a car, has been most positively denied by that lady, and that should be sufficient for that. In regard to Miss Kellogg taking "the best dressing-room," if there is but one such, only one can occupy it, and on account of Miss Kellogg's position in the company, she is so evidently entitled to it that no other would think of claiming it. As to the affair at Cleveland, which you quote, and which story I doubt—you must be aware that the Academy of Music became the property of the lessee, Mr. Strakosch, during his engagement of it, and Mrs. Ellsler would have had no right to reserve a dressing-room for any one. In regard to Miss Kellogg's relation to Mr. Hess, the public certainly have nothing to do with that. If the lady saw fit to end her engagements with Mr. Hess, and afterward arrange with another manager, she certainly had the right to do so. And if Mr. Hess was in fact or sentiment his loss to lose her, we can only feel sorry for Mr. Hess, and regret he showed his weakness, by publishing so contemptible a letter. After all, an unsaying words for your own article answer itself. If after all the months these three great artistes have traveled and sung together, nothing worse has occurred than you narrate, certainly the "trail of gore" would require a microscope of unusual power to discover, and "foreign artists" need not to be "frightened from our shores." The "off nights" grievance is thoroughly disposed of by the announcements for this week. When Miss Cary sang Wednesday, and Miss Kellogg on Friday, and both with the same support. But this idea of enmity between artists of such different powers is simply absurd. There is, no doubt, a laudable desire for each one to do her best; but for this the public should be thankful, and we consider it a stroke of genius that Mr. Strakosch has added that element to the rest of his material. For Mr. Strakosch himself, we testify that his heart is not "cracked," and he has never been ill better spirits. He is perfectly satisfied with the success of his whole Winter season, and considers his company a most excellent one, and the prime donne! he has the greatest friendship and esteem; and their relations are of so pleasant a nature that they will gladly renew them at any time. I am sorry to spoil a romance, but there is absolutely no quarrel—not even enough to create this "tempest in a teapot."

VERITAS.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE SCHEDULES OF JOHN C. KOHLSAAT'S SONS —BANKRUPTCY OF A REAL ESTATE BROKER—AN EX-RAILROAD PRESIDENT'S BANKRUPTCY.

The schedules were filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday in the matter of the assignment of John W. Kohlsaat and Charles W. Kohlsaat, composing the firm of John C. Kohlsaat's Sons, dry goods dealers, of No. 478 Broadway, to John H. Draper. The recapitulations are as follows:

ASSETS.

	Nominal.	Actual.
Firm's	$390,393 77	$122,409 95
C. W. Kohlsaat's, individual	26,830 06	3,830 06
John W. Kohlsaat's, individual	26,444 73	3,444 73
Total	$343,368 56	$129,684 14

LIABILITIES.

	Contingent.	Direct.
Firm's	$7,842 90	$288,739 03
C. W. Kohlsaat's, individual	825 00	25,712 93
John W. Kohlsaat's, individual		25,493 44
Total	$8,667 90	$340,945 40

Among the more important creditors of the firm are: F. De Bary & Co., $8,372 94; Henry Rocholl, $4,000; Bernhardt Wendt, $11,868 72; Chemical National Bank, $10,000; A. & C. Sohman, Crefeld, Germany, $17,893 31; Von Beckerath Heilmann, Crefeld, Germany, $18,798 60; C. Mathesius, Buckholz, Germany, $7,356 34; Lehmus & Co., Berlin, Germany, $5,932 52; A. Bongleux & Co., Paris, $6,889 37; D. Kohlsaat, Altona, Germany, $55,792 88; William H. Milton, Boston, Mass., $20,482 50; Sarah Kohlsaat, $21,668 96; Anna H. Kohlsaat, $11,900 59, and Bertha M. Schafer, $8,233 76.

Register Little has adjudicated Howard W. Coates, real estate broker, at No. 5½ Pine-street, a voluntary bankrupt on his own petition. His liabilities, which are mainly the result of real estate transactions, amount to $172,000, and he has no assets. The schedules the following list of creditors: E. T. Bradhurst, $22,960; William Devlin, $13,200; Trustees of Leon Furniss, $10,500; Catharine Carrigan, $10,097; H. D. Chambers, $9,000; Lovell Lee, $8,726; Louisa Morris, $8,600; Newton Hoff, Trustee, $7,130; W. H. Payne, $3,200; W. D. Smith and May G. Waters, $3,640; estate of J. W. Chester, $3,000; Esther M. Seymour, $3,000; Thomas H. Seymour, $6,825; Executors of Richard F. Carman, $2,000. Among the unsecured creditors are George H. Peck, $12,351; Caleb D. Gildersleeve, $5,000; Thomas H. Walter, $7,297; George H. Dewett, Jr., $5,843; Caleb D. Gilderslaeve, $5,000; Elizabeth Saunders, $4,512; J. Romane Brown, $2,300; W. Devlin, $1,768.

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It has happened to me to be advertised quite beyond the pale of my own modesty seeking, as an opponent of the "President's policy." To the doctors of the inquisition it seems no longer a question of moment whether one be a Republican or a Democrat. The absorbing question is, does he support the "President's policy," or does he not. Sir, I have no wish to conceal any opinion of mine, which the public was interested to know. Nevertheless I have not hitherto answered to this accusation. I did not like to plead "guilty," for I hoped I was innocent, and I did not like to plead "not guilty," for I feared I might be guilty. I had withheld no honest effort to elect Mr. Hayes. It must of necessity pain me to be found not in accord with his views, and it must pain me still more to find he was not in accord with mine. My uncertainty arose not from the fact that I was doubtful of my own policy, but because I was not sure I understood his. My own policy is a very simple one, and may be briefly stated. I demand only that every legally qualified elector in every State, South or North, Democrat or Republican, black or white, shall be permitted, undisturbed by force and unawed by fear, to vote at all elections at the place prescribed by law, and nowhere else, just once and no more than once; that every vote so cast shall be honestly counted, and that every person chosen by such votes to any office shall be freely inducted into it. Test is my Southern policy and the whole of it. The very head and front of my offending against the South hath this extent, no more.

It was that same sentiment which, as I understand, animated the Cincinnati Convention when it declared in 1876 "it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the Government to put into immediate and rigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political, and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a Chief Executive, whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall." And it was this sentiment which, as I understand, led the right to declare that when in his letter of acceptance he said: "What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of the law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded."

Of course I did not like to believe that the President would abandon any part of this policy, so reasonable in itself, and so solemnly proclaimed both by himself and by the convention which placed him in nomination.

Concerning the civil service my policy is not a bit more complicated. I would have that service administered by the best men attainable, and I believe a Republican President should, as the Cincinnati Convention declared, select Republicans for all those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented." I believe, as the President declared in his inaugural address, that once commissioned the officer should be "secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remains untarnished, and the performances of his duty satisfactory." Such was the command of the Tenure of Office act. I struggled for that enactment under the administration of President Johnson, and I struggled just as hard against its repeal under the Administration of President Grant.

This is the whole of my civil service policy. Until I listened to the Message which the President sent to us upon the opening of this session of Congress, I was not quite sure "whether he was or was not in accord with those views. He was elected by a party 90 per cent. of which, I am confident, held precisely these views and do not propose to abandon them whoever may counsel such abandonments. Still, some things had happened since his inauguration not at all in harmony with the policies I have indicated. He had selected for his Cabinet one man who was not a Republican in the sense that the Republican Party was so well known to me, and I believed so implicitly in the moderation of his opinion, in the justness of his sentiments, and the integrity of his character, that if I could not have advised his selection I could not and did not complain of it. He had selected one other, who, although not a Democrat, was yet not a Republican; who was equally at home with all parties, and in all places. Before that he had been everywhere, and had espoused and deserted every party. He spoke like an oracle, and his facile speech could be fitted to the vicissitudes of parties as readily as a double-faced door can be turned to hide the accidents of society. For six years he traduced the Republican Party, probably throughout more States, with more rhetoric and in more vile language, than any one man. Upon that illustrious captain who, from the 4th of July, 1863, to the 4th of March, 1877, led the Republican Party; who always led his party to victory and always lifted his country to renown; at whose approach not recently the Eastern Continent stood up and uncovered—he threw more mud than any dredge not worked by steam ever threw in the same time.

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I supposed Packard ceased to be Governor of Louisiana because he could not help himself, and because the President felt unable to help him. I could not believe the President was guided by policy, but by necessity, either actual or seeming. True, the newspapers had reported that certain gentlemen had been sent to Louisiana, and it was said, by the President. The newspapers called them Commissioners, but it was not said to whom the gentlemen were commissioned, and there was no authority of law for sending such Commissioners to anybody in Louisiana. Morris, $8,600; Newton Hoff, Trustee, $7,130; W. H. Payne, $3,200; W. D. Smith and May G. Waters, $3,640; estate of J. W. Chester, $3,000; Esther M. Seymour, $3,000; Thomas H. Seymour, $6,825; Executors of Richard F. Carman, $2,000. Among the unsecured creditors are George H. Peck, $12,351; Joseph H. Godwin, $11,280; Thomas H. Walter, $7,297; George H. Dewett, Jr., $5,843; Caleb D. Gilderslaeve, $5,000; Elizabeth Saunders, $4,512; J. Romane Brown, $2,300; W. Devlin, $1,768.

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which he forfeits by an action begun by him against her for a limited divorce on account of such cruel conduct. In his affidavit he charged her with threatening to leave the State, after disposing of the property mentioned. He sought an injunction to restrain her from so doing, and Judge Larremore yesterday denied his application.

COURT NOTES.

George Wagner, Charles Davis, and George Atkins, proprietors of Egyptian Hall, and "Jake" Berry, proprietor of the Columbia Opera-house, in General Sessions yesterday, pleaded not guilty.

Judge Daniels in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday granted an order of publication of the summons in the suit of Henry Carter against John Bonner & Co. The action is to recover $7,824.10 for money and securities deposited with the defendants as margins.

The case of George Weyman, alias "Calidavin George," who is accused of having murdered William J. Gould, was called in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Ex-Judge Koch, the prisoner's counsel, moved to have the case go over until the next term in consequence of the absence of important witnesses for the defense. The motion was granted.

During the cross-examination of Mrs. Anna Nicholson, a witness in a suit before Judge Shea, in Part III., Marine Court, yesterday, Lyman Bindakopf, attorney for the defense, asked her a question which she considered impertinent. The lady smothered her anger until after the adjournment of the court, when, accompanied by her husband, she met Bindakopf in the vestibule, she slapped his face and walked away.

Caspar Paulus, an Albany druggist, who was indicted for obtaining liquors by falsely representing that he was doing a large business, and was worth $10,000 or $12,000, pleaded guilty in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Rollins moved that sentence be suspended, the prisoner having restored the greater portion of the property, and Recorder Hackett suspended sentence, after having administered a sharp rebuke.

The trial of the suit of Charles G. Waterbury against the Mayor, &c., was resumed before Judge Potter and a jury, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. Testimony was offered by the City to show that the plaintiff's Assistant, John L. Brown, had not properly performed his work in filling up part of First-avenue under the contract which forms the basis of the action. A number of witnesses sworn that the filling in contained street-sweepings mixed with ashes. Several engineers, including Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, testified that fillings of the character shown were improper for the roadway. The trial is still on.

While Charles Klinefelds, of No. 229 William-street, was walking through that thoroughfare on Saturday night last he was approached by Francis Van Rensselaer and an unknown confederate. The former seized hold of his arm suddenly and drew it behind his back, while the unknown man struck him several blows in the face with his clenched fist. In the meantime Van Rensselaer rifled the pockets of $6 in currency. The highway robbers were pursued by Officer Mulry, of the Fourth Precinct, who succeeded in capturing Van Rensselaer. At the Tombs Police Court yesterday the prisoner gave his residence as No. 456 Pearl-street, pleaded not guilty, and was committed to await trial in default of $1,000 bail.

In bankruptcy, in the matter of the Lucius Hart Manufacturing Company, Register Ketchum has decided, on the petition of John Schermerhorn, that the usual standard of compensating a landlord after the filing of a petition in bankruptcy, and until the bankrupt's premises are vacated by the Assignee, is at the rate of the fair and reasonable value of the premises for use and occupation. He awards the petitioner $1,500 for Six months' use of the store No. 22 Fulton-street, although Mr. J. V. B. Dodd, the Assignee, contended that he never had possession of the premises, and had only been willing to pay $100. The chief dispute was whether the above principle was to govern, or whether the compensation was to be according to the amount of benefit to the estate arising from the occupation, which in this case was nothing. Mr. Elliott B. Spears appeared for the landlord and James S. Stearns for the Assignee.

MISCHIEVOUS DRY GOODS CLERKS ON TRIAL.

Two dry goods clerks, named Thomas O'Shaughnessy and Michael O'Neill—both members of the Early Closing Association, were placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Bollins, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, charged with malicious mischief in having broken the large plate-glass show-window, 76 by 140 inches, in the retail dry goods store of John C. Kaughran, No. 763 Broadway. It appears that on the night of the 6th a crowd of about 130 dry goods salesmen were proceeding from Grand-street to a meeting on Third-avenue, and, being so passed the store of Mr. Kaughran, who had been waited upon by members of the Early Closing people, and requested to shut up at an earlier hour than was his custom, but had refused. As the salesmen passed the store of Mr. Kaughran they were observed by some of the window, shattering it to pieces. The accused denied that they had broken the windows, and produced a number of the fellow-members of the Early Closing Association, who corroborated their testimony. After Recorder Hackett's charge the jury retired. They returned after three hours' deliberation, and announced that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, although they stood 11 for conviction to 1 for acquittal. Recorder Hackett directed the discharge of the jury, and demanded the name of the stubborn juror who had caused the confinement of a jury all night on a trivial case a week ago. The juror's name—Miles Moran—was disclosed, and the Recorder excused him from further service.

THE APPEAL OF DR. LAMBERT.

The appeal of Dr. Thomas S. Lambert, the former President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company from his conviction for perjury, was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. Lambert's offense consisted in his having sworn to a false statement of the company's condition in the report for the year 1876. Lambert himself was present in court during part of the time yesterday, he having been brought from the Tombs by a Deputy Sheriff. His counsel, James M. Smith, contended that he had been convicted on an indictment which had been administered to Lambert, and that the Notary whose name was affixed to the affidavit was incompetently to administer an oath. He also claimed the court below had erred as regards the admission of certain evidence, and the exclusion of other testimony, as well as in refusing to charge the jury on certain requests. District Attorney Phelps argued in opposition. The court reserved its decision.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA EXONERATED.

While O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish agitator, was making his escape from Canada on Tuesday last the Grand Jury of this County were investigating the charge made against him in October last of selling ocean steam-ship passenger tickets at No. 263 Broadway, without authority. Among the papers was a communication from the lawyers for the combination, setting forth that the proper name of the accused was not O'Donovan Rossa, but Jeremiah O'Donovan, the agitator having, during the Fenian excitement of 1865, dropped his Christian name of Jeremiah, and assumed the alias of "Rossa," the name of the place in Ireland from whence he came. The Grand Jury dismissed the complaint.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 25.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, the following business was transacted: No. 67—Straple vs. Vanderbilt; argument resumed and concluded. No. 121—Calve vs. Davies; submitted. No. 125—Thayer vs. Manley; submitted. No. 129—Lee Mowray et al. vs. Harris; agreed by Robert D. Benedict for appellant and W. W. Goodrich for respondent. No. 139—The Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company vs. Lochstedt; argued by Michael H. Cardozo for appellant and Henry J. Bennett for respondent. No. 132—Duffield vs. Horton; argued by Ira Shafter for appellant and Sidney Harris for respondent.

To-morrow are the calendars for Tuesday, March 26: Motion Calendar—No. 382—Sickell vs. Fletcher; No. 392—In re Chapman; No. 394—People ex rel. The Royal Fire Commissioners; No. 392—People vs. Cox. Nos. 135, 142, 112, 127, 129, 78, 140, 141.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Presiding Judge Davis.

Shepard vs. Conrad.—Motion denied, on the ground that the proceedings to remove the causes are premature. Motion to vacate order of removal and order of removal of certain causes joined.

By Judge Donohue.

Thorne, Gallaher, &c., vs. Bridge et al.; In the matter of Thorne and Gallaher.—Motion granted.

Brainard vs. Pritchard.—Decree of dismissal granted.

Brown vs. Mott.—Same rule 83.

Brown vs. Mott.—Same rule 83, last clause.

By Judge Larremore.

Lundy vs. Simon.—Granted.

Ordway Grummell.—Pumpley vs. Swasey; Kellogg vs. The Oriental United; Simpson vs. The Long Island Rubber Company.—Motions denied.

Hoyt vs. Hoyt.—Motion to change place of trial to Orange County is granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Pumpley vs. The Long Island Rubber Company.—Give notice of examination.

In the matter of Bonsteel.—I wish to see counsel.

Ordway Grummell.—Motion for injunction denied and referred to a Referee.

Lundy vs. Simon.—In this case I do not see counsel as to the motion for restitution, and I wish to be informed by the undertaking was executed so long before the judgment was granted.

Ordway Grummell.—I think the plaintiff is entitled to an allowance of $250 in this case.

Pumpley et al. vs. Swasey.—Motion granted so far as to restrain the defendant from the sale of the property mentioned in the complaint, &c., as therein. The judgment to two reports by the Referee. Let one report, and that of a different form from that now before me, be presented to me for the purpose, I do not find the order confirming the report in the papers.

Ordway Grummell.—Motion granted to the Estate; Nos. 1 and 2 as to Simon.

Ordway Grummell.—Motion granted.

In the matter of the Second Free Baptist Church.—Order signed.

Field vs. Field.—In this case I decline, counsel to submit their views to me in writing, and I will then determine whether I will or will not grant the motion.

Lundy vs. Simon.—Motion granted.

Ordway Grummell.—Motion granted.

Pumpley vs. Swasey.—Motion granted.

Kellogg vs. The Oriental United.—Motion granted.

Simpson vs. The Long Island Rubber Company.—Motion granted.

Hoyt vs. Hoyt.—Motion to change place of trial to Orange County is granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

*Pumpley et al.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RIGOLETTO—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Miss Anna Louise Cary, Signor Frapolli.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SCHOOL.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE.—Mr. G. F. Coulson, Mr. Parselle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE HEIR AT LAW.—TOODLES.—Mr. J. S. Clarke.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW, PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BACHELORS.—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE EXILES.—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR.—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

STANDARD THEATRE.—FANCHON.—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE CRAIGS DHOUL.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND CONCALENTHE.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.—BRONCHO HORSES.—EDUCATED DOGS. Day and Evening.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

KURTZ GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LECTURE. "The Ottoman and the Muscovite"—Rev. Dr. E. S. Storrs.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE. "American Constitutional History"—Mr. G. T. Curtis.

CHICKERING HALL.—READINGS.—Miss Marion Lamar.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No.* 1,258 *Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, clear or partly cloudy, weather, westerly winds, and rising, followed by stationary, barometer.

There are at last signs that we have had an end of the tinkering the finances for this session. Three attempts were made in the House yesterday by the silver men to get the rules suspended to advance one or another of their pet schemes. The most important of these were two motions connected with the scheme for the issue of certificates for silver bullion, one by Mr. SPRINGER to pass his bill, and one to make Mr. STEPHENS' bill a special order for the 4th of April. Both failed for the want of a two-thirds vote. Mr. SPRINGER rallied 140 to his opponents' 102; the other vote was much lighter. Then Mr. GOODE tried to get his bill advanced for suspending, for five years, the operation of the sinking fund. This measure only got 123 votes, against 112 in the negative—a bare majority. It is an indication of returning sanity that of the majority only sixteen were Republicans. The experience of yesterday makes it practically certain that the Silver Party cannot at present command a two-thirds vote for any further attempt on the national credit. We may be thankful for this much, and use the breathing space which is given us to prepare for any renewal of the contest which they may contemplate.

We are not among the admirers of Mr. ALVORD, but we must bespeak for his manly and unanswerable protest against the "labor reform" demagogism that would condemn to enforced idleness the inmates of our State prisons the approval of all honest and right-thinking men. Mr. ALVORD has evidently come to the conclusion that whoever can afford to coquette with the "isms" of the new National Party, no representative of the Republican organization can, and that the sooner the party as a whole is placed in a position of well-defined opposition to these mischievous fanatics, the better it will be for its chances of continued vitality and power. We venture to say that no Democrat of equal political influence with Mr. ALVORD will dare to echo his outspoken defiance to the socialism which finds its apostles among persons like the Assemblyman from Chemung.

Mr. BROOKS has introduced in the Assembly a resolution to raise an inquiry concerning the expediency of introducing the bell-punch of Virginia into the dram-shops of New-York. There will be consternation in many quarters when the imminence of the bell-punch in dram-drinking is perceived. Mr. BROOKS interjects into the body of his resolution a cogent argument in favor of taxing a consumption of liquor which is declared to be equal to $60,000,000 in value each year, in the retail shops. That this enormous trade ought to pay a tax is admitted. The Moffett law in Virginia has been enforced, after a long contest over its constitutionality, and it has brought a considerable income to the State. A tax of two and a half cents a glass on spirits, and a half cent on each glass of malt liquor, would give the finances of this State or City a great lift; and Mr. BROOKS thinks that it would reduce the list of criminal offenses in some corresponding degree.

Since KEMPENFELDT went down in the *Royal George* "with thrice two hundred men," there has been no such striking disaster in the English Navy as the sinking of the *Eurydice*, capsized within hailing distance of the English shore. The *Captain*, which foundered off Finistere in September, 1870, was a vast battery of novel and faulty construction rather than a seaworthy vessel. Seamanship had, strictly speaking, little to do with her navigation. Her safety depended on the adaptation of engineering skill to the regulation of a highly complicated piece of naval mechanism, and her loss was due to the fact that the demands of the one exceeded the capabilities of the other. But the loss of the *Eurydice* and the three to four hundred souls who were on board was due to the recklessness that spread more sail in a calm than could be taken in on the first warning of a squall. The fate of the *Captain* illustrates one radical defect of naval training in Great Britain; that of the *Eurydice* brings to light another, but of a totally different kind. The skill employed in the construction of iron-clad batteries has made more rapid strides than the mechanical ingenuity required to navigate them; but on the other hand, the seamanlike qualities needed to provide for the safety of a cruiser of the old-fashioned variety appear to have deteriorated under the new conditions of a "reconstructed" navy.

Russia's confidence in her own strength seems to be fast rising into absolute defiance, the recent utterances of the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*—echoed by the *Agence Russe* and the *Nord*—being nothing less than a challenge to the British Government. "England," says the official organ, "must yield to the general wish of Europe, or the congress must meet without her, or Russia must act alone." This last phrase, the same which preceded the declaration of war last Spring, points unmistakably to a similar issue in the present case; and various accounts agree in stating that this spirit is fast becoming general throughout Russia. Equally significant are the instructions sent to the troops around Constantinople, to maintain their present position till further orders—a palpable evidence of Russia's intention to hold the Turkish capital in her grasp so long as a British iron-clad remains in the Sea of Marmora. The deplorable condition of the Thessalian insurgents, hemmed in by the Turks near Mount Pelion, has caused such excitement in Greece as to elicit a proclamation from the Government to the effect that, if the European powers do not interfere to save the blockaded force from starvation, the Greek Army must re-enter Thessaly—a step which would be tantamount to a declaration of war against the Porte. Gen. IGNATIEFF's return to Constantinople, in company with OSMAN and REOUF Pashas, gives some color to the prevalent rumor of the probability of a closer alliance between Russia and Turkey, the conditions of which have already been published. This compact, though still opposed by a strong faction, has the support of several leading Turkish statesmen, and appears to be a mere question of time, now that the war party has been crippled by the disgrace and imprisonment of its greatest champion, SULEIMAN Pasha. In a word, the European powers seem fast settling into a pro-Russian instead of an anti-Russian coalition; and England is now left to confront, single-handed, in defense of an ally who does not wish to be defended, the whole strength of Eastern Europe.

SENATOR HOWE ON THE SITUATION.

It is difficult to see what good Mr. HOWE expected to do by his long speech delivered in the Senate yesterday. No doubt it was a relief to him personally. But though grateful to the orator, the process cannot be counted profitable to the country or to the great party to which Mr. HOWE belongs, and, in whose name he assumes particularly to speak. Mr. HOWE's speech was that of a partisan, and of a very intense and sincere partisan; but partisanship is not the proper spirit for a leader. It is unavoidable in the mass of followers, and leaders may have to use it, and to encourage it in some sense. But, however natural and pardonable in the mass of the party, it is feeble, foolish, and wasteful in the public man, charged with the future interests of his party, with the triumph of its principles, and the application of its ideas. And of all forms of partisanship, that which is the most inexcusable in a leader is the spiteful and despairing form. No Republican can read Mr. HOWE's labored effort with any hopefulness. One may recognize the force and justice of much of his criticism of the President; one may take a certain interest and satisfaction in the severity of his condemnation and the vigor of his sarcasm. But when Mr. HOWE substantially concedes that the days of Republicanism are numbered; when he expresses his only hope of its future by an ironical appeal for Democratic forbearance; when he announces that he is awaiting the ruin of the old organization, he errs in sagacity and he errs in reading the actual facts of the time. Whether it is or is not the purpose of Mr. HAYES to betray the Republican Party, he will not accomplish its downfall. It has a vital force beyond the reach of either the error or the treachery of any President. If it is true to itself it can defy any such dangers. If it is to fail, it is from other causes than those to which Mr. HOWE attaches such exaggerated importance. In our judgment it is not to fail.

The Senator devoted a great deal of time to reciting the situation in Louisiana, and in describing Mr. HAYES' mode of dealing with it. Much of what he said was true. Few Republicans will deny that in presenting to the country as a "policy of conciliation" acts which were either a constitutional duty or a disagreeable political necessity, Mr. HAYES and his immediate friends have confused their case, and left themselves in a very uncomfortable and very untenable situation. But what has been done in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina is done once and for all. It cannot be undone. Mr. HAYES, if he wished to never so much, cannot retrace his steps. The Republican Party cannot compel or induce him to retrace them. It cannot adopt any measures which will restore the situation of a year ago. It cannot bring back the conditions of strength which it then held in the South, or hope to get again to a vantage ground like the one it then occupied. What, then, is the use of vain criticism, and still vainer regrets? What is the sense of repeating in three-hour speeches the despairing cry, "it might have been?"

The duty of Republicans is with the present and the future, and all their hopes, all their sources of strength lie there also. There is no occasion to abandon the principle which they have always upheld, that all the citizens of the country are equal in their rights, and that if these are violated in any State, the United States Government must use all its constitutional power to protect those who are wronged and to punish those who are guilty of the wrong. That is an enduring principle, and the time may come when its application will be very important, and when the Republican Party will feel the right and duty of appealing to the country to again grant the power to enforce it which was once possessed, and which would be possessed yet if it had been wisely and honestly used. But at the present moment, this principle is not a pertinent subject of extended discussion. Let it be maintained with dignity and sincerity, but do not let us make it ridiculous by unreasonably re- [illegible] all kinds of dilatori- reading it, as if we had nothing else to bring forward.

As to the civil service policy of the President, Mr. HOWE was entirely justified in condemning it as nondescript. No man knows in what it consists. It gives no indication of a guiding principle. It is not intelligible, and, though it may be honest, it is lamentably lacking in the evidences of honesty. But no party can be built up on criticism of a weak and shilly-shally course of dealing with a great question when it has no strong and well-defined course of its own to propose. Certainly, Mr. HOWE does poor service to the Republican Party in this regard. He assumes that there is nothing in the question. He is very gravely mistaken. To ignore, at this moment, the radical conflict which exists between the spoils principle and the principle of efficient administration by trained, independent, and responsible public servants, is to ignore one of the most radical elements in the actual political situation. The success of the Republican Party in the future depends, in great part, not on sharp criticism of the President's failures, but on proposing an effective system to repair and replace them.

Again, it was, perhaps, not to be looked for that Mr. HOWE's vision should extend to the finances, or that he would indicate a path of any great wisdom in that direction, if it did. But when he made a purely political speech, apropos of nothing unless it was the situation of his party, and especially when he took such a depressed and cheerless view of that situation, it is entirely pertinent to point out to him that there is a vast field in which the party ought to labor, and where it would be sure of honorable success, which is entirely unconnected with PACKARD and CHAMBERLAIN, or with Mr. HAYES' weakness for Democratic counsel. It is the field where the national honor and prosperity are to be defended and promoted. It is from these living issues of reform that Republicanism must be revived, if at all. The men in leading positions who shut their eyes to them, and pass their time in dreaming and scolding, are not true to the Republican Party or to the country. They will have to change their course, or they will have to yield their places and their authority to men of keener insight, greater courage, and more sympathy with the dominating tendencies of the time.

THE ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

It is difficult to record at any given moment the exact status of the Banning Army Organization bill, because whenever that measure is reported to the House, it is regularly recommitted for amendment; and in the Military Committee it is always undergoing pruning or grafting, in the desperate hope of rendering it endurable to a party majority. However, some definite changes from the first form of the bill have been made, and these are extremely significant.

In the first place, the extraordinary section of the original bill, providing that the Army shall forthwith be disbanded by the mere refusal or neglect of Congress to make the annual appropriation for it before the expiration of the fiscal year, has wholly disappeared. We are safe in ascribing this excision to the general cry of ridicule or of indignation which greeted the new discovery in legislation, whereby the entire military establishment of a great nation could be *inferred* out of existence. Messrs. BANNING and BRAGG evidently feared to allow their bill to go to a vote, loaded with a section that might sink the whole structure. Accordingly, they have stricken off this provision; and yet, that the loving labor expended on it might not be wholly wasted, a separate bill, introduced by Mr. BRAGG, has preserved this bit of statesmanship in its individual and unsupported glory.

We also find that the section prescribing that hereafter no appointment to the grade of Professor in the Military Academy shall be made, and that vacancies shall be filled by assigning Army officers thereto, has disappeared from the bill—it being judged advisable to allow West Point legislation to stand on its customary separate foundation. In the provision for a Department of Supplies, to absorb the present Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments, we find it now provided that the officers assigned to it from the two superseded departments shall retain the relative rank at present held by them in their respective grades. The first bill gave them "rank according to their respective dates of commission." As we explained at that time, under this rule one officer who ranks No. 33 in his present department would rank No. 5 in the new; one who ranks No. 22 would rank No. 13; one who ranks No. 77 would rank No. 47; while one who now ranks No. 25 would rank No. 43, and one who ranks No. 2 would be thrust down to No. 18.

Again, applications of officers for voluntary discharge were originally to be made prior to the 1st day of August next; the time is now extended to the 1st day of January, and there are half a dozen minor modifications regarding the pay and allowances to be given to such officers, all designed to coat the pill a little more thickly. The sections in regard to lineal promotion and assignment have been totally stricken out, as if this were treading on dangerous ground, not necessary to the committee's main purpose, for with them the essential thing seems to be Army reduction.

One feature of the original bill not altered is its repeal of the section of the Revised Statutes prohibiting the appointment of ex-Confederates to the Army. Of course, since ex-Confederate officers are present by dozens in Congress, and by scores in positions under Government appointment, it is hardly worth while to haggle about obliterating one more of the statutes discriminating against them. Still, it is rather odd to find that the medium chosen for affording a wider entrance of ex-Confederate officers into the Army should be a bill whose main purpose is to force many always loyal officers out. That the Southern people should have their fair share of Army representation in the future is beyond doubt; but, in view of the high standard of loyalty and obedience to orders necessary in an Army, that soldiers may perform with fidelity duties distasteful to their individual political theories, we hardly need be anxious to gather back into the Army those who "went out with their States." And granting that a due proportion of Southern-born officers should now, at length, be cordially received into the Army, the question is whether this proportion will not be through the regular channel of West Point, which is open equally to all parts of the country, and is every year pouring into the Army Southern-born as well as Northern-born cadets.

However, returning to the consideration of the changes that have been made in the Army bill, we may pass without comment some slight modifications in the retired-list provision, in the establishment of military head-quarters in Government buildings instead of rented ones, (a sensible and practical economy,) in the Indian Bureau section, and in the plan for abolishing the Bureau of Military Justice. It will be obvious, we think, first, that already a great many tinkerings have been done upon this bill, and, secondly, that its authors are trying hard to make it acceptable to a majority of Congress by pruning off some of the objectionable features which they can spare with the least pang of sacrifice.

But were there nothing else to condemn the amended bill, it would be enough that it retains the original first six sections, with their reduction of the number of enlisted men from 25,000 to 20,000, and the organization based thereon. It is known that the House Military Committee are engaged on still further alterations and concessions, in the hope of preventing their bill from becoming a dead failure; but so long as they persist in reducing the number of enlisted men to 20,000, they cannot count on a party vote for the bill. Possibly, before the vote is taken war may have broken out with the hostile Sioux now gathered in great force near the Canada line. In any event, the experience of the extra session should teach Mr. BANNING that he cannot rely on the Texas members, nor on all the Congressmen of his party from the West, nor on all from the Atlantic sea-board, to vote for Army reduction so soon after the disastrous Midsummer of 1877. We have before pointed out that there are not a few excellent provisions of Army origin, in the Banning Reorganization bill, but not one of them depends on a reduction of the effective force of the Army. Congressmen will probably remember that such measures, for example, as the compulsory retirement system and the encouragement of meritorious non-commissioned officers can be severed from the bill and considered apart. Even the consolidation and reduction of the staff departments of the Army—a project quite practicable—can be arranged under the supervision of a competent board, like the one named in the Banning bill for reporting a plan to reorganize the Ordnance Department. In fact, no provision, however good, should be allowed to buoy up the bill as a whole from the fate that, as it now stands, it certainly merits.

MR. SCHURZ AND HIS CRITICS.

Two or three Senators have attacked Secretary SCHURZ with a bitterness which has betrayed them into indecorous language. In every such instance, we believe, the assailant is willing that his assault shall be considered as directed upon the President through the Secretary of the Interior. But, for the most part, the criticism leveled at Mr. SCHURZ is too personal, too violent, for an indirect blow at his superior officer. What personal griefs these malignant critics may have, we know not. It is only necessary to note the manner, not the motive, of their attack. Senator BLAINE stands foremost in the rank of the assaulting column. He has informed the country through the columns of the *Congressional Record* that he has a very mean opinion of the Secretary of the Interior. He objects to him because he is a native of Germany, or, to be more exact, a native of Prussia. He thinks that the Secretary is disqualified from executing the Land laws of the United States in Montana, for example, because the Kingdom of Prussia is smaller in extent than the Territory of Montana. The same criticism, it will be observed, would be applicable to BISMARCK, who is also dwarfed by being born in Prussia. If that somewhat conspicuous man should happen to become a citizen of the United States, the gentleman from Maine (born in the great State of Pennsylvania) would object to his taking any part in public affairs involving the interests of an immense Territory like Montana. As Mr. SCHURZ has the misfortune of foreign birth entailed upon him, it follows that he cannot be trusted to execute the Land laws of the United States, even though we temporarily leave out of sight the smallness of the area of the Kingdom of Prussia. And Senator BLAINE has hastened to say that, like that wicked King spoken of in the Declaration of Independence, "he has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to eat out their substance." These officers Senator BLAINE calls "pimps and spies." Considering that the "new offices" referred to by the Senator have existed these fifteen years, this indignant burst of rhetoric is rather out of place.

It is said that Mr. CONKLING beamed and smiled while his ancient enemy and rival was thus freely criticising the Secretary of the Interior. He could afford to applaud. For, just as certain as there is another Presidential canvass coming, Mr. BLAINE's coarse bigotry will be recalled to mind. It is easy now to twit Mr. SCHURZ with his foreign birth; raillery of the naturalized Prussian runs glibly off the tongue of a ready debater like Mr. BLAINE. But politicians have long memories, and these utterances, as contemptible as they are indiscreet, will be recalled, some of these days, to the confusion of the speaker. In a country like ours, where the accident of a foreign birthplace is not recognized in the distribution of office, save in one particular, it is not statesmanlike to invent such an invidious distinction. And Mr. BLAINE's political enemies, if he has any, must have been mightily tickled when he did it. Senator HOWE, of Wisconsin, was more discreet, though less manly. The Wisconsin Senator has never been accused of so large an ambition as that which buzzes in the brain of the Senator from Maine. His objection to the Secretary of the Interior, however, is also personal. He thinks that Mr. SCHURZ is unfit to be Secretary of the Interior because he is an unsuccessful man. Mr. HOWE is a successful man because he has managed to keep in place fifteen or twenty years. He can afford to deride one who, as he says, "attempted to revolutionize the Government under which he was born and failed." This critic also derides the Secretary because "he was a Minister at Madrid, but did not reconstruct the diplomacy of the world." This is the line of criticism which extinguishes a man like Mr. HOWE with the heavy sarcasm—"He is not quite equal to DANIEL WEBSTER." There is no reason why the Wisconsin Senator should be equal to WEBSTER; none why Mr. SCHURZ should have reconstructed the diplomacy of the world.

The critics of the Secretary of the Interior must do better than this if they would make any serious impression on the American people. We have got so far beyond the Know-Nothingism of Mr. BLAINE's earlier manhood, that taunts of foreign birth injure him who utters them, rather than their object. We have none of us yet secured a patent right of nobility inherent in the soil. The flimsy pretext that the Secretary's course in the matter of protesting the public domain is novel has been so often demolished that none but a confirmed blunderer sets it up again. To sneer at a public officer because he was an unsuccessful revolutionist at home, a diplomatist who did not reconstruct the diplomacy of the world, (though he did not disgrace his adopted country,) and a soldier who fought no great battles, is to descend to the childishness of debate. It is to "make mouths" where argument is impossible. There was another amiable critic who was betrayed into defending the Indian Ring when an interested newspaper began its warfare on a Secretary who had refused to sanction one of the latest jobs of the Pacific Railroad Ring. Doubtless, Prof. SEELYE nurses in the scholastic retreats of Amherst the wounds which he received when he attempted to defend the convicted conspirators in the Indian Bureau. Impartial people, with no concern in the little intrigues of Senators who buzz their brief hour, are satisfied that Secretary SCHURZ is honestly trying to do his duty. Only some of his critics fancy that their grudges are of greater consequence than the good of the public service.

RIGHTEOUS RETRIBUTION.

Mrs. Col. Lewis, of Clinton, Ill., is universally respected by those who know her. It is certainly not her fault that she was constructed at a period when the "sugar and spice, and everything nice," which Dr. WATTS assures us are the chief ingredients of girls, were apparently exhausted, and there were no materials available except vinegar and mustard. In spite of her severe and acrid disposition, no one doubts that she is a sincere and earnest woman. She has a soul above frivolity and pleasure, and she is unsparing in her denunciations of the wicked. Of course, she is not the sort of woman with whom one would care to take long walks in the country, but her boldness and inflexible adherence to the path of duty compel public respect.

To this good woman her husband is a constant trial. Col. Lewis is a man of excellent moral character and sandy hair, but he has an undeniable fondness for innocent flirtation, which, in his wife's estimation, is the gravest of all crimes. Naturally, she throws all possible obstacles in her husband's objectionable path. But the world is full of girls, and, except when the Colonel is locked up in his bedroom by his determined wife, she can never be absolutely sure that he is not wrecking her domestic happiness by bowing to young ladies, or by saying good morning to wicked married women who have the audacity to be beautiful, and who aggravate that crime by assuming a pleasant and genial manner. Three weeks ago Clinton resolved to have its first masked ball. It is needless to say that Mrs. Lewis was shocked when she learned that this infamous scheme was advocated by several hitherto respectable people, and that it was reasonably certain to be successfully carried out. To her delight, Col. Lewis expressed to her his strong disapprobation of masked balls, and said that he was really glad that business interests would require his presence in Chicago on the night of the contemplated crime. A week before that date, however, she was horrified at discovering in the Colonel's desk a catalogue of fancy costumes which a Chicago tradesman offered to let upon very reasonable terms to persons about to attend masked balls. Among these costumes was one which was designed to enable the wearer to personate a horse. It consisted chiefly of a horse's head and silk tights. An unfinished letter in the handwriting of her treacherous husband showed that the wretched man intended to be present at the masquerade in this revolting costume, and that his pretense of business at Chicago was merely designed to deceive the wife of his bosom. It was a crushing blow, but that intrepid woman bore it nobly. Instead of acquainting Col. Lewis with her knowledge of his guilt, Mrs. Lewis instantly wrote to the costumer, ordering the dress of a jockey to be sent to her. When, twelve hours before the evening of the ball, her husband bade her good-bye and ostensibly started for Chicago, she never intimated that she knew his plans, but she took leave of him almost tenderly. That misguided man went no further than the next street, where he concealed himself in the house of a depraved friend, and chuckled over the way in which he "had sold the old woman."

It was not until 10 o'clock in the evening that Col. Lewis, beautifully arrayed in his equine costume, and exhibiting the faultless proportions of his manly legs, entered the ball-room. The beauty and fashion of Clinton were already assembled, and among them was a closely-masked lady wearing the dress of a horse-jockey and carrying a riding-whip. No one dreamed that she was the severe and earnest Mrs. Lewis, and a lavish use of the great staple of the Gulf States had wrought so marvelous a change in her dimensions that her husband mistook her for a blooming corn-fed beauty of Peoria. In fact she was the very first lady to whom he addressed himself, and when his first compliment was answered by a blow of the whip on his unprotected legs, he almost doubted whether he would not follow her even at the risk of a second blow.

Prudence, however, prevailed, and the gallant Colonel selected another lady as the object of his attentions. He was just beginning a promising flirtation when the avenging jockey smote his calves, and in a thoroughly professional tone ordered him to "g'lang now." His tights were very thin, and the blow wrung from him a hasty theological expression, which caused the object of his attentions to hurriedly leave him. Meanwhile, the cruel jockey had passed on and vanished in the crowd, and it was several minutes before Col. Lewis could bring himself to cease rubbing his suffering legs, and to resume the attempt to enjoy the ball. When next he accosted a fair masker, he looked anxiously around for the jockey, and not perceiving her, took courage and began a new flirtation. He was just about to request the honor of a waltz when two swift and cruel blows descended upon his already lacerated extremities, and the voice of the terrible jockey counseled him to "g'lang," and likewise to "gettup." The miserable man forgot his partner, and limping to a seat, sat down and indulged in language which, had he not spoken in a suppressed tone, would have cast a sulphurous glare over the assembly.

Twice more during the evening did the wretched Colonel try to mingle in the gayeties of the ball, but each time the awful jockey, inexorable as fate, lashed him with constantly increasing violence. When he was about to enter the supper room she followed him closely, and so emphasized her suggestion that he should descend to the stable in search of oats, that in mingled despair and rage he fled from the ball-room to return no more. The jockey lingered until the ball was over, and then, full of peace and triumphant joy sought her home.

For once Mrs. Lewis, although she was a woman, was magnanimous. When her unhappy husband returned from his pretended trip to Chicago, she never once mentioned the ball to him, but quietly handing him her jockey costume, told him to send it to the owner and pay the bill, adding that he would find a bottle of arnica in his room. The cotton was, it is believed, subsequently used in the manufacture of two "comfortables" of extra thickness, and the Colonel presented his wife with a new silk dress, a set of furs, and a costly bracelet. It is believed that he will never attend another masked ball, and that he will shoot any man who mentions the subject in his hearing.

GENERAL NOTES.

A child on exhibition in St. Louis is 13 months old and weighs 100 pounds.

Rome howls for a first-class hotel. This particular howling Rome is in Georgia.

An express train in Canada ran over and decapitated a large bear a few days ago.

A stroke of lightning took off a Georgia negro's boots without injuring the negro.

It is said that Robert Toombs is to deliver the address on Decoration Day in Columbus, Ga.

The Richmond *Whig* disapproves the Democratic war on Doorkeeper Polk, as "very small business," and, moreover, as "belittling and befouling."

Gov. Stone, of Mississippi, did not sign the stringent bill to regulate railroad freights in that State, not, it is said, because he disapproved of the measure, but because of the crudities and palpable defects of the bill.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* is expressing profound disgust for the appeals that are made to Northern people in behalf of Virginia institutions of learning, and the Richmond *Dispatch* terms its protest an evidence of "healthy sensitiveness."

A Wisconsin man took a fowling-piece to the village gunsmith for some repairs, informing him that it was loaded and he must discharge it. When the mechanic fired it off it burst, and he narrowly escaped death. And now the sportsman has sued the blacksmith for the value of the gun.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* says: "Among the heads that are to adorn the silver certificates is Charles Sumner's, which Mr. Sherman must have put in the list as a sort of emetic to Southern people. The list is also intensely Northern. Yet we can stand anything but Charles Sumner. He is abominable."

Mr. D. I. K. Rine, the temperance advocate, prints a card in the Toronto papers in which he announces that he will fill no more engagements until after his trial, and adds: "I hope that there will be no rash or premature action by any of the clubs or their individual members. The proper time will come for the consideration of a change of name or the alteration of the constitution in the contemplated convention to be holden in June or July. Task a suspension of judgment and the measure of charity toward myself that I have extended to others."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Saturday says: "The report has spread all over the country, through the press, that the wife of John B. Tytus, of Middletown, has declared she will leave him unless he gets a new trial in the breach of promise case. We can assure our readers that there is no truth in it. Mrs. Tytus is not that kind of a lady. She, like a true, faithful, loving wife, stands by her husband, and would not believe him guilty if 20 juries returned verdicts of damages against him. We saw a letter which she wrote to a gentleman in this city lately, full of kindness and love for him who is the father of her two children."

The Rochester *Union* refuses to join its Democratic brethren in the wild cry for a reduction of the pay of the officers of the Army. It says that their present salaries are small enough, and in the case of many of the minor officers too small; that the only ones receiving what may be a little above what it ought to be in these times are Gens. Sherman and Sheridan, and their pay, while they live, or while their rank is held by any veteran of the late war, it would not have reduced a cent. The *Union* closes by suggesting to these economical Congressmen that they could save more to the Government by reducing their own salaries to $3,000, than by the raid on the army officers' pay which the Banning bill proposes.

Ex-Gov. Seymour has sent to a friend in Omaha, Neb., young sprouts of black cherry, soft-shell walnuts, English mountain ash, Scotch larch, and hemlock. In a pleasant letter accompanying them he describes their characteristics and says: "They are but a few inches high, and it will be many years before you can sit under their shade; but they are from Oneida County, and they have the flavor of the Black River country about them. I once met a man who went from the banks of the Black River to the open prairies of the West, and who was sick and feeble, who told me with tears in his eyes that he could live if he could only see a hemlock tree again. I do not think you are in that stage of homesickness, but it may do you and others good to look upon these sprouts, from your old friend, which are going West to see if they can take root there as you have done."

OBITUARY.

REV. FREDERICK OGILBY, D. D.

Rev. Frederick Ogilby, D. D., assistant minister of Trinity Church, died yesterday afternoon, at his residence, No. 223 West Twenty-third-street. The disease which caused his death was inflammation of the bowels, the first symptoms of which manifested themselves about 10 days ago. Dr. Ogilby was at that time in deep affliction over the death of his son, Major Ogilby, of the United States Army, whose remains were brought here from Camp Apache, Arizona, on Feb. 15, and it is believed that the extreme mental depression caused by this sad bereavement accelerated his death. Dr. Ogilby was born in Ireland on Dec. 27, 1814, and coming here when a child, was educated at Rutgers College. Graduating from that institution he received his theological training in the General Theological Seminary, and after completing his studies was appointed to the position of deacon in Grace Church, which then stood at the corner of Broadway and Rector-street. He subsequently went to Burlington, N. J., where he officiated in the capacity of deacon under Bishop Doane, who, finding the young curate an invaluable assistant, gave him the honorary title of Archdeacon. Dr. Ogilby next transferred the scene of his ministerial labors to Philadelphia, filling the rectorship of the Church of the Ascension until 1855. He was also editor of a religious periodical published in that city, called the *Banner of the Cross*. Returning to this City in 1855, he became connected with Trinity Church, of which Rev. Dr. Berrian was then Rector. At that time charitable work was not one of the features of Trinity's organization, but it was made such shortly after Dr. Ogilby became the performers of its active assistant minister. His first movement was to establish a Sunday-school in the church, and an industrial school in an apartment known as the south reading-room of the church. The first pupils gathered into the latter institution were six street girls. The attendance increased rapidly, and the system of education, which included instruction in all useful trades, proved very successful. During his 23 years' connection with Trinity Church Dr. Ogilby performed a vast amount of charitable work in a quiet, unostentatious manner, and many poor women were indebted to him for rescuing them from lives of degradation and poverty. Few men, indeed, have done so much in a quiet way to elevate the poor, while at the same time relieving their physical wants. Among the children of Trinity parish, for whose benefit he instituted special services in the church on Sunday, he was exceedingly popular. As a theologian he displayed marked ability, and he was an able preacher. His brother, Rev. John Ogilby, who died in 1850, who was also a man of more than ordinary erudition. Dr. Ogilby leaves a widow and one child, a son. The funeral will take place on Friday from Trinity Church.

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

The death is announced, by telegraphic dispatch from Madrid, of Muley-Hassan, the Sultan of Morocco. Muley-Hassan was the eldest son of Sultan Sidi-Muley-Mohammed, was born in 1831, and ascended the throne at the death of his father, Sept. 25, 1873. He was known to his subjects under the title of "Emir-al-Mumenin," or "Absolute Ruler of True Believers." He was the fourteenth sovereign of the dynasty of the Alides, or Filali founded by Muley-Achmet, and the thirty-fifth lineal descendant of Ali, uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet Mohammed. Sultan Muley-Sidi-Mohammed was the most distinguished member of the dynasty, and during his reign, from 1767 to 1789, the country rose to a high degree of internal prosperity. At his death, in 1789, a struggle for the throne gave rise to five years' war and anarchy, ending in the accession of Muley-Soliman, great grandfather of Muley-Hassan. Muley-Abas will succeed him on the throne.

OBITUARY NOTES.

George C. Johnson, of Windham Centre, Conn., was found dead in his bed at that place on Sunday morning, and incidental circumstances gave rise to the report that he had committed suicide. The Norwich *Bulletin* says that this rumor, so widely circulated, has no reliable foundation in fact. He had been a speculator in Wall-street, New-York for years past, and in 1873 lost over $60,000. It was reported that recent losses there, together with difficulties in the Continental Life Insurance Company of Hartford, of which he was a Director and stockholder to the amount of about $50,000 at par value, had produced depression of spirits. On the statement of his family physician and those who had the best knowledge of the facts, the story that chloroform or other poison was used to hasten death can be positively denied. His decease is attributed to brain disorder.

William T. Clarke, aged 53, son of William Clarke, the pioneer of Jamestown, N. Y., left Washington a week ago for his home. On Tuesday night, muddy and wet, he knocked at a farm-house near Nunda, N. Y., unable to speak, became unconscious, and remained so until his death, which occurred yesterday. The case is wrapped in mystery.

Hon. Thomas Johnson, ex-Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, died at Little Rock yesterday.

William H. Strunk, for 62 years a prominent farmer, died at Jamestown, N. Y., yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA AT BOOTH'S.

The second representation of "Mignon" at Booth's Theatre, last evening, brought together as large an audience as the first. The performance passed off with perfect smoothness, and the demonstrations of pleasure on the part of the spectators were frequent and enthusiastic. Of these demonstrations, the most marked occurred, naturally, in the third act of the opera, after Miss Kellogg had sung with even more than wonted brilliancy of tone and with all her usual fluency and surety the elaborate polonaise. The applause at the close of this trying but effective number was loud and prolonged, and the last division of the piece had to be repeated. In the quaint and fascinating *styrienne* Mme. Marie Rôze, to whose delicate, thoughtful, and thoroughly consistent portrayal of *Mignon* attention has already been drawn in this place, produced the liveliest impression, and, to be brief, every known passage of the score had abundant appreciation. To-night "Rigoletto" is to be given, with Miss Kellogg as *Gilda*, Signor Frapolli as *The Duke*, and Mr. Verdi—we suppose—as *Rigoletto*.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. J. S. Clarke entered upon the last week of his successful engagement at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre yesterday evening. He appeared in "The Heir at Law" and in "Toodles," and elicited hearty laughter by two personations of real artistic worth and cheerful influence. Both Mr. Clarke's performances are well-known to Metropolitan audiences. The comedian has acted in "Toodles" nightly since his return to New-York, and his *Dr. Pangloss*, though not seen for some time, must be remembered as the most elaborate portrayal of the character now before the public. Mr. Clarke makes a variation in the personage's dress, by discarding the familiar black velvet and coming forth in a full suit of drab, but his conception of the eccentricities of the man, and his brisk, dry, and irresistibly-comical exhibition of the pedagogue's lore are unchanged. The comedy—in all that pertained to Mr. Clarke, at any rate—was listened to, as mentioned already, amid frequent outbursts of merriment, last evening. The general representation was quite satisfactory. Mr. Clarke is to perform in the same plays during the current week.

STANDARD THEATRE.

Miss Maggie Mitchell performed in "Fanchon" at the Standard Theatre last evening. There is as little need of referring in detail to the play as to the story of "Hamlet," and Miss Mitchell's vivacious and earnest, though somewhat spasmodic, representation of its heroine being as widely known as the piece itself, this can be dismissed with equal brevity. Mr. William Harris, who personates *Landry*, acted with abundant vigor, and the drama, which may be witnessed until the close of the week, is in the hands of a well-drilled company, and is supplied with a scenic attire of agreeable freshness and appropriateness.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

"The Craiga Dhoul," an Irish melodrama of the traditional type, adapted by Mr. N. Hart Jackson, was last night made known to a large audience at Niblo's Garden. The incidents of the play were not new, having recently been presented in this City in a play bearing another name. The characters of the later drama differ only in name from those of the earlier. The "Good Devil," or the "Craiga Dhoul," was personated by Mr. Samuel W. Piercy, who imparted to it a blended air of gallantry and mystery that at once suggested *

THE LABOR OF CONVICTS.

GOV. ALVORD DISPOSES OF THE QUESTION.

A LABOR REFORMER'S VIEWS—THE EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS A CURSE TO THE STATE—REPLY OF GOV. ALVORD—AN INFAMOUS PROPOSITION DENOUNCED—THE QUESTION EFFECTUALLY DISPOSED OF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—There was a short but most significant debate in the Assembly this evening on the bill authorizing the Superintendent of State Prisons to contract for the building of a narrow-gauge road from Clinton Prison down to Lake Champlain. The House was substantially unanimous in favor of the bill, for only by building a cheap and easy means of communication, such as it contemplates, can this prison ever be made self-sustaining. But there was a section of the bill which authorized the Superintendent to employ convict labor in building the road, and this was attacked by the Labor Reform member, Mr. Beard, of Chemung. From numerous indications which the Legislature has been favored with lately, it is clear that it will be called upon to take a positive position in respect to this question of convict labor. Mr. Beard declared himself in the most outspoken way that one of the curses of New-York was the employment of convicts in the prisons; that he was utterly opposed to this bill and to all others, and to existing laws which authorized this in any way or shape. He expressed his great disgust at the public approbation which had been given to Superintendent Pillsbury's work with the prisoners, said he had saved a few dollars, but had increased the poor rates four hundred-fold, and that it was better for the State to keep every one of its convicts in idleness than that they should be employed.

Gov. Alvord had said that he would meet this matter squarely the first time it came up, and he did. "Mr. Chairman," said he, "I had never thought to hear in the Legislature of the State of New-York the monstrous—yes, Sir, the inhuman—proposition that the wretched men confined in our prisons should be kept in forced idleness. I say, Sir, that a more outrageous or cruel scheme was never proposed against fellow-men by any civilized human beings. For what does it mean to hold a man in solitary confinement for long years, and deny him the means of employing his mind? It means the driving a man to driveling idiocy and to death. To man it was given to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Deprive him by force of the means of labor and you end by depriving him of that God-given intellect by which it was directed, and which he holds at the price of labor, and of labor alone. Once adopt this horrible plan and you will have nothing to fear from competition by the wretched men you have shut up in your prisons. Never fear that you will not kill them off as rapidly as they enter the gates. But I say better that they should die in the instant that the law lays its hand upon them than that they should enter these gates. Sir, I trust that we shall never, never hear this monstrous proposition repeated in these halls."

The Governor then passed on to discuss the particular merits of the bill before the committee, and when he had done there was no one to say a word against it. The first faint outcroppings of the communistic spirit in the Legislature received so stern a rebuke that it is more than probable not another word will be muttered this session. When one knows how exceedingly anxious and fearful so many members have been to have this convict-labor question kept out of the House, how others were thinking whether they could afford to stand on the right side, some preparing to cooquet with these communists—and there was applause in the gallery while one speaker was speaking—it was grand to see the old white-haired Governor come to the front, and, with such depth of earnestness and sincerity in his tone as sent a thrill through all, to arraign the propounder of this communistic doctrine before the bar of heaven, as one who preached to the people of his State a doctrine of cruelty and inhumanity abominable in the sight of God and man. Any friend of the Governor might be pardoned for experiencing a thrill of pride at that moment, for the old chief really looked noble. He kept his promise, and there won't be any communism in this Legislature.

Mr. Hayes offered a resolution to appoint a committee of five to investigate insane asylums, and report as soon as possible what legislation, if any, is necessary to improve their condition. He said he was induced to offer this resolution by the leading physicians of New-York, for the reason that complaints and charges against these asylums had been made through the newspapers. These physicians ask for the investigation for the purpose of getting at the truth of the matter. He [Mr. Hayes] had no feeling in the matter, but had offered his resolution because the request emanated from distinguished men who would like the public informed in the matter. The resolution was tabled, under the rule.

Mr. Brooks offered the following:

Whereas, It is stated by the President of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the City of New-York, that $60,000,000 are expended each year in the barrooms of the City of New-York, in some 9,000 inns, taverns, and saloons; and

Whereas, A direct tax upon this enormous consumption of spirituous and malt liquors would result in adding several hundred thousand dollars, if not some millions of dollars, to the City Treasury; and

Whereas, It is just and equitable that the consumption of alcoholic and other liquors should contribute largely and directly to the support of the Government; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Cities be requested to examine and report upon the expediency of substituting in the City of New-York what is known as "the Moffet law of Virginia" for the New-York law of 1857, and all other laws regulating the sale of liquors, said Moffet law imposing a tax of 2½ cents upon each glass of ale, beer, or porter, with a specific license to sell the same, and with the penalty of imprisonment or fine, or both, for evasion of the law, whether on the part of officials neglecting their duty, or on the part of persons licensed to register their sales; or the chief objects of this inquiry being to reduce both the taxes and debt of the City of New-York, and at the same time to promote the cause of temperance.

Laid on the table under the rule.

The Attorney-General, in answer to the resolution of the House as to the constitutionality of the law creating the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and its right to levy taxes, submitted a long reply, concluding as follows:

"In conclusion, I respectfully report that, under accepted principles of Government and judicial interpretations of legislative powers under constitutional provisions, I am of opinion that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New-York City does not possess the power to levy and collect taxes nor other legislative powers; that the powers conferred upon that board are restrictions upon the legislative body of the city, and not in conflict with the Constitution of this State, but within the purview of that instrument. The propriety of the creation of a city board with such powers was not referred to by your resolution, and no opinion requested on that point. That is purely a question of discretion for the wisdom of the Legislature, but this report is not intended to express any approval of the system."

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE STATE—HIS RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March 25.—The following opinion was given to-day by the Attorney-General of the State:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, }
ALBANY, March 25, 1878. }

To the Honorable Assembly:

In response to a resolution of your honorable body, adopted 21st of March inst., requesting the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the constitutionality of the law creating the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and its right to levy taxes, I respectfully report as follows: Section 9, article 8, of the Constitution provides that "it shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and corporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations."

Section 1 Chapter of the City of New-York, chapter 335, Laws of 1873, vests the legislative power in Corporation and Common Council. Section 17 confers certain general powers of legislation upon said body.

Section 19 is as follows: "The Common Council shall have no power to impose taxes or assessments, or borrow money, or contract debts, or loan the credit of the City, or to sell, dispose of, or lease any real estate or franchise, save at a reasonable rent, and for a period not exceeding five years, unless specially authorized to do so by act of Legislature."

Section 119 constitutes the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, President of the Board of Aldermen, and President of the Depa tment of Taxes and Assessments, who are required to meet annually, between Aug. 1, and Nov. 1, and by an affirmat ve vote of all the members of the board, make a provisional estimate of amounts required to pay the expenses of the public business of the City and County of New-York, in each department and branch thereof, for the then ensuing year, and for payment of interest on existing debts and the principal of debts falling due during the year, and the City's proportion of the State taxes. Such provisional estimate must be based on department estimates from various heads of departments and the Board of Education of the City, and is required to be submitted to the Board of Aldermen for their consideration and rectification. The estimate must be then returned to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who are authorized to overrule any objection or change made by the Board of Aldermen; and this action becomes final. It is then provided that the several sums so estimated "shall be and become appropriated to the several purposes and departments therein named." The aggregate amount so estimated must be certified by the Controller to the Supervisors of the County of New-York, and it is made the duty of said Supervisors, and they are empowered and directed annually to cause to be raised according to law and collected by tax, said amounts so estimated and certified. This is the substance of the powers and duties of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. No power to levy taxes is conferred upon that board. Its functions are to ascertain and fix the amount to be raised by taxation upon the City for specified purposes. Its power is limited to making an estimate of sums necessary for annual expenses of the City Government and for the payment of city debts and the quota of State taxes. The Common Council (which has the powers of the Board of Supervisors, chapter 304, Laws of 1874; Constitution, article 8, section 23) must levy taxes and cause their collection, but its taxing powers are restricted to the amount certified to by the Board of Estimate. The scheme of the charter is evidently a system of restrictions very stringent in their character upon the power of the corporation to levy taxes and assessments, to borrow money, contract debts, and loan its credit. The purposes are to restricted to sums necessary for specified objects, and the power of taxation is restricted to the estimate so authorized. The Constitution makes it the duty of the Legislature to restrict the taxing and debt-creating power of municipal corporations. The manner in which the duty shall be performed, and the character or method of restriction to be imposed are matters of legislative discretion. The restriction may be a direct legislative limitation upon the amount to be raised, as is usually the case in villages and smaller cities, or in large municipalities where an arbitrary limit, fixed by the Legislature, might lead to great embarrassment. It may be applied through such local agencies as the Legislature may designate. Both are equally within the power of the Legislature. The mode designated may not be the most judicious, but of that the Legislature is the sole judge. Municipal corporations are the creatures of the Legislature, and at all times under its control. They have only such powers as the Legislature may confer and their powers are to be exercised as the Legislature may direct. The Legislature may at any time repeal, call or modify the powers granted and may impose restrictions and conditions upon their exercise, either by veto on the part of the chief executive officer or by vote of some other kind. The power to limit the amount to be raised by taxation for specific local purposes, given to the Board of Estimate, is one form of restraint, and precedes the action of the Common Council. The veto power of the Mayor may be another, and would be subsequent, but both rest on the same principle of paramount legislative control and discretion in imposing restrictions. The power to impose taxes is a legislative power, resting upon necessity, and is attributive of sovereignty. It cannot be delegated to ministerial officers, nor to another department of Government. But while the Legislature must make the law under which taxes are imposed, effect may be given to through administrative officers. The rule having been prescribed by the Legislature, the details of action in respect to the sums to be raised and the particulars of expenditure may be left to subordinate officials. Courts of Claims and Boards of Audit for general or local purposes are established under this principle, and the amounts allowed by them directed to be included in tax levies. But it is not competent to leave to any tribunal, officer, or board power to determine whether tax shall be laid or not or at what rate or upon what property or how it shall be collected. (Cooley on Law of Taxation, 48-50.)

One clearly-defined exception to the rule referred to exists in the case of municipal corporations to the levy and collection of local taxes. Immemorial custom, which tacitly or expressly has been incorporated in the State Constitution, has made them part of the general machinery of the State Government and in their case the State does little beyond prescribing the rules of limitation within which, for local purposes, the power to tax is left to them, with authority subordinate to the State to make rules for its regulation and execution. (Ibid, 51.)

The delegated power to municipal corporations to levy and collect taxes for local purposes, and for such general purposes as the State may require, must undoubtedly be exercised by the department of a municipal government clothed with legislative powers. If the power to levy and enforce the collection of taxes to determine whether any tax shall be raised, and generally for what objects it may be raised, were given to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, it could not be sustained. But that board has no such power; its functions are not, therefore, legislative, nor beyond legislative delegation.

The question of the constitutionality of this board has not been passed upon by the courts of this State. In several other States provisions exist, of the same character and substantially identical with the one quoted from the Constitution of this State. Under such a clause in the Constitution of Ohio, the Supreme Court of that State held that, while a duty was imposed upon the legislative power, to determine the mode and manner of restriction was left to the discretion of the Legislature. (May versus the City of Marietta, 1 Ohio, 636.) The Constitution of Michigan contains a like provision under which the constitutionality of a law very similar to the New-York City statute in question was contested. The Legislature of that State, by "An act to establish a Police Government for the City of Detroit," enacted in 1865, made it the duty of the Board of Police to prepare and submit to the City Councilor on or before the 1st day of May, in each year, an estimate in detail of the cost and expenses of maintaining the Police Department, and the Common Council is required to raise the same by a general tax. These provisions were claimed to be in conflict with the Constitution, for the reason that no limit was fixed by them to the estimate that might be made. This point was passed on in the case of the People vs. Mahoney in 13 Mich., 482. Mr. Justice Cooley, with the concurrence of the whole court, delivered the opinion, which, upon this point, was expressed as follows: "Whether this provision of the Constitution can be regarded as mandatory in a sense that would make all charters of municipal corporations and acts affecting them which are wanting in the limitation invalid, we do not feel called upon to decide in this case, since it is clear that a limitation upon taxation is fixed by the act before us. The Constitution does not prescribe the character of the restriction which shall be imposed, and from the nature of the case it was impossible to do more than to make it the duty of the Legislature to set some bounds to power so liable to abuse. A provision which, like the one complained of, limits the power of taxation to the actual expenses as estimated by the Governing Board, after first limiting the power of the board to estimate within narrow limits, is as much a restriction as if it confined the power to certain percentage upon taxable property, or to a sum proportionate to the number of inhabitants in the City. Whether the restriction fixed upon would as effectually guard a citizen against abuse as any other which might have been established, was a question for the legislative department of the Government, and does not concern us. On inquiry, the case quoted from also decides that the act considered by the court was not in violation of the general principle underlying that free Governments that taxation and representation go together. The reason assigned is that the persons required to pay tax were all represented in the enactment of the law under which the tax must be imposed; that maxim is only true when understood in a territorial sense, which embraces the State at large, every person being represented in its legislative body, and that body determining taxation not only for the State at large, but also within certain limits for each division and municipality of the State, and that local right is subject to this general authority. (Cooley on taxation, 44, 45, 46.)

In conclusion, I respectfully report that under the accepted principles of government and judicial interpretation of legislative powers under constitutional provisions, I am of the opinion that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New-York City does not possess the power to levy and collect taxes nor other legislative powers; that powers conferred on that board are restrictions upon the legislative body of the City, and not in conflict with the Constitution of this State, but within the purview of that instrument. The propriety of the creation of a City board with such powers was not referred to by your resolution, and no opinion requested on that point. That is purely a question of discretion for the wisdom of the Legislature, but this report is not intended to express any approval of the system. Very respectfully,

A. SCHOONMAKER, Attorney-General.

WOODS ON FIRE IN THE SOUTH.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 25.—Large tracts of wooded land in this section were on fire yesterday. Several residences narrowly escaped burning, among them that of John P. King. Reports from South Carolina state that the woods are on fire in different sections of that State. Long-continued drought and high winds favor the spread of the fire.

THE LOUISIANA TIMBER SUITS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 25.—A special from Lake Charles, La., says: "Despairing of relief from the Federal courts, disheartened by the veto of the Mississippi bill, and not knowing the latest action in Congress promising the exposure of the unlawful and despotic action of the Government agents and their confederates, some of the defendants and two of the intervenors have

MOLLIE MAGUIRES HANGED.

THREE OF THEM DIE TOGETHER.

BESTER, M'HUGH, AND TULLY SUFFER THE PENALTY OF THE LAW AT BLOOMSBURG—A GREAT CROWD PRESENT—THE LAST HOURS OF THE DOOMED MEN—THE TRAGEDY QUICKLY ACCOMPLISHED—TULLY'S CONFESSION—A BOY KILLED BY THE FALLING OF A SHED NEAR THE GALLOWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BLOOMSBURG, March 21.—Three of the Mollie Maguires who murdered Mining Superintendent Rea for his money, nearly 10 years ago, were hanged at this place to-day. They were Patrick Hester, Peter McHugh, and Patrick Tully, all Irish Catholics, all middle-aged men, and all richly deserving of the halters that endircled their necks this morning.

The day was made a holiday in all the country round. The morning trains running into Bloomsburg were filled with crowds of laughing, joking countrymen, such as may be seen about Fourth of July times. The bar-rooms of the town were like bee-hives, and whisky ran freely from every faucet. It was many times said that every male citizen of Columbia County was here, but this was an exaggeration, for several were sick in bed, and couldn't come. There arrived before 9 o'clock this morning, in steam cars, stages, and every kind of farm vehicle known in Pennsylvania, not less than 3,000 persons, and the town looked like Long Branch on a race-day. The main street was lined on both sides with wagons and carriages, and the sidewalks were almost impassable.

The walled yard back of the jail is very small, not more than 40 feet square, and Sheriff Hoffman was compelled to limit the number of spectators. He had about 200 tickets printed, and the blanks were filled up by one of the County Commissioners in a dusky vault beneath the Court-house. The doors of this subterranean room were besieged by hundreds of persons, all anxious to see the death of the Mollies. There were not less than 500 applications for admission tickets, and 300 had to be refused. Every man whose uncle was a second cousin to the Sheriff's step-brother by marriage was on hand early for a pass, and every rural politician in the county was offended if he was refused one.

No one was admitted to the cells of the condemned men this morning except their immediate relatives. They very wisely declined to say anything to reporters, and spent much of the time between daylight and death in devotional exercises. At 6:30 o'clock a mass was begun in McHugh's cell, on the lower floor of the prison, the officiating clergymen being Fathers Koch, of Shamokin, and Schlutter, of Danville. There were present, besides the priests, the three condemned men, Hester's wife, three daughters, and two sons-in-law, a nephew of McHugh, and several of the Coal and Iron Police. The mass lasted from 6:30 till 8:30, and then each of the prisoners went to his cell and ate a light lunch. After this they were all shaved. At 10 o'clock Hester's wife and daughters bade him a last good-bye, and Tully and McHugh shook hands with their friends for the last time.

Ten o'clock was the hour fixed for the admission of spectators to the jail yard. About 30 of the Reading Railroad Company's Coal and Iron Police were stationed around the outside of the jail, to preserve order. It had been intended to have a military company, but yesterday the Sheriff decided that it would be injudicious, and the Millitiamen who attended were indignant at not being allowed to keep at bay a dangerous crowd of about 200 boys that sat on the neighboring fences. The jail is a very old building, and was once a dwelling-house. It will fall down in a few years, but not before the handsome new prison building here is completed. It is reached by a long and narrow lane leading from the main street, and is surrounded by rickety and unsightly sheds. The lane, in the upper part, was packed with ticket-holders early in the day, and the roofs of the sheds were black with boys and loungers. The spectators were permitted to crowd their way in, promptly at 10 o'clock. Nine-tenths of them were elderly farmers who helped elect the Democratic Sheriff, and must have a pass at all hazards. They thirsted for gore, and what they couldn't get out of the gallows they drew from brown bottles. After they had crowded through the low, narrow corridor of the Columbia County Jail, they reached the jail yard, which is surrounded by a yellow stone wall about 30 feet high, and, for the first time, saw the gallows.

This gallows is a sort of family machine. It was built by Carbon County, and strangled several Mollie Maguires there. It is to go back to Mauch Chunk to-morrow, to hang Thomas Fisher on Thursday. It is made to come to pieces, and goes gallivanting about the country, dropping off Mollies wherever it strikes. It was sent over here on Friday, and was stored in the jail cellar. On Saturday the ropes and straps came, and then the machine was put up in the middle of the jail-yard, every petty prisoner in the jail being transferred to the town lock-up, while the carpenters were working at it. It is a new style of scaffold, cross-beams run in every direction at the top, and the two trap-doors are held in place till the proper moment by a combination lever. It is large enough to hang five men at a time, not comfortably, perhaps, but thoroughly, and it resembles nothing so much as an old-fashioned hay-press. It is built entirely of oak, very solid, and does its work well, having a fall of between four and five feet.

With about 200 persons inside the jail-yard, and several hundred more on the outside making a great deal of noise, the prisoners were brought out to die. They had all partaken of the Catholic communion. Each was preceded by a priest, and each carried a crucifix, holding it with both hands.

Peter McHugh, the smallest of the three prisoners, was the first. He was accompanied by Rev. Father Koch, of Shamokin, who, several years ago, was instrumental in having Hester sent to prison for having a disturbance at a funeral. McHugh was dressed in a shabby suit of black, and looked careworn and anxious. He showed no signs of weakness, however, and carried his large wooden crucifix firmly in both hands.

Patrick Hester, the largest and most intelligent-looking of the men, was the next. He was accompanied by Rev. Father McGovern. He wore a handsome black suit, and was better dressed, in general, than either of his companions. The small white plaster crucifix in his hands he carried steadily, and walked up the gallows steps as if he had no concern as to his fate.

Patrick Tully was the last to mount the scaffold. He wore a blue coat and vest, and a pair of jeans pantaloons, and carried a large bronze crucifix. He was also a large man, but smaller than Hester. Rev. Father Schlutter, of Danville, walked by his side. All of the priests were dressed in long black robes, partially concealed by light white garments reaching below the waist.

As the doomed men stood for a moment on the platform listening to the last words of the priests, Tully began to tremble slightly, but he soon recovered his self-possession. The men were not pinioned in any way, and Hester reached up with his right hand and coolly rested part of his weight upon one of the upper beams of the gallows. As they raised their heads to listen to the priests, it was first noticeable that none of them wore collars.

They looked fit subjects for the gallows. Every one of them was a brutal and dangerous looking man. Hester, very large and powerful, was more refined in feature than either of the others, but he looked like a man to be avoided on a dark night. The expression on his face was solemn and troubled, but he bore up very bravely. His face was marked in many places with large blue scars—a wound with a piece of fresh coal invariably leaving a blue mark. His forehead, particularly, was spotted with blue. He looked much too large and heavy for the slender rope that dangled by the side of his head. Tully at the last looked stolid and indifferent. His face was devoid of expression. McHugh looked a little frightened, but stood up firm and brave.

Each of the prisoners bade good-bye to all the priests, who handed them the crucifixes for a last kiss. Then McHugh made a speech of about a minute's length, in a voice so low that even the Sheriff, who stood on the platform within a foot of the speaker, could not hear him, and his voice was utterly inaudible off the platform. Hester followed him with a few words in an equally low voice, declaring his innocence. Then Tully, also in a very low voice, said a few words on religion, and then shook hands with the Sheriff. Two Deputy Sheriffs handcuffed the prisoners' hands behind them, and put two heavy black straps around their legs, one above, and the other below, the knees. While the deputies were at this work, the faces of several women were seen peering eagerly out of one of the lower windows of the jail, and they retained this eligible position throughout the scene that made many hardy men shrink back in dismay.

Another deputy pulled a great white bag over the head of each prisoner, the ropes having been adjusted. Hester and Tully stood upon the eastern trap door, and McHugh, alone, upon the western. The scaffold was quickly cleared, and before anybody was expecting it there was a crash. The platform fell, and the three men were dangling in the air. Not one of them was instantly killed. Not one of their necks was broken, but all died by strangulation, and at very nearly the same time, in from 11 to 12 minutes after the falling of the drop. The exact time was in doubt, for, three doctors being the time-keepers, there were of course three opinions on the subject. Tully and McHugh died without a struggle, hanging limp and lifeless. Hester did not struggle, but breathed very hard for some minutes, his huge breast expanding many inches, and his shoulders heaving toward each other at the back, wrinkling his close-fitting coat.

The crash of the falling platform was distinctly heard outside the jail-yard, and the crowd beyond the walls set up a howl, that lasted throughout the dying moments of the prisoners. But the triple tragedy inside was soon to be followed by a violent death outside the jail walls. More than 50 persons had climbed to the roof of a large coal and wood shed, on the eastern side of the yard wall. The roof was not nearly high enough to enable them to see over the wall, and it brought them a little nearer the gallows, and in full view of its attractions. While the doctors were counting the pulse-beats of the rapidly-dying men, this shed gave way with a crash, and the crash was followed by a yell louder and more piercing than the yells of the men and boys on the roof all combined without serious injury, except a little fellow named Harry Williamson, who was so badly injured that he died a few minutes afterward.

It was 11:07 when the drop fell. The rope around Hester's neck kept its position, the knot being behind the left ear, but on both Tully and McHugh the knot slipped to the back of the neck. The undertaker brought in three coffins, and at about 11:30 McHugh was cut down and carried to his coffin. Tully was taken down next, and Hester last, his great weight making it necessary to carry the coffin directly under the rope. The thin but strong cord, about half an inch thick, left a livid mark and a deep indentation on all their throats. When the taking down of the bodies was begun the crowd in the jail-yard pressed up closely around the scaffold, hardly leaving the undertaker's men room to do their work. When all was over a side door in the yard was opened, and the public admitted to look at the scaffold and the bodies. Not less than 1,000 persons availed themselves of the opportunity. McHugh's and Hester's coffins were at once taken to the railroad depot for transportation to their old-time home, Scranton, Lackawanna County, in the hearse being followed by several hundred persons. A great crowd met the bodies, soon afterward, at the Kingston depot.

Last Friday, after the prisoners had abandened all hope, Patrick Tully gave the following confession to George E. Elwell, one of his counsel, stipulating that it should not be given to the public until after his death:

"I was born in Ireland on Dec. 17, 1830, County of Cavan, Parish of Drughn. I emigrated to Scotland in 1854, and came to this country in 1863. I lived in Reading a while, and in Glen Carbon, Schuylkill County. I went to Centralia, in this county, in the Fall of 1865. I moved about a good bit, and there are a good many things that I do not like to say anything about, but I know there are many people who will believe what I am going to say is true, and there are others who will say it is false; but I am done with this world now, and have to answer only to the Almighty, and I will tell nothing but the truth. Concerning this crime, I can't say that I am innocent. I cannot say that any of the party is innocent. You can make Patrick Hester innocent if you like, but he was there. He was there all the night at Tom Donohue's saloon, and he gave his pistol to Kelley, and he was at the toll-gate that morning. Kelly swore to some lies about the circumstances of the Rea murder, but most that he said was true. Neither Hester nor McHugh told me to do the deed. What I did was done of my own accord. But Hester was Bodymaster, and McHugh was County Delegate. They had said the thing shouldn't be done they could have stopped it. It was not so much the Ancient Order of Hibernians, as it was whisky that led me astray. If I had followed my early teachings I never would have got into this trouble. When the trial first began I would have pleaded guilty, but I had no lawyer, and no money to pay one, and I didn't know what to do. I could not plead guilty, as the others did, when I knew it was a lie. I would have made a statement long ago, but I was in a cell with the other two, and had no chance. I never had a chance to talk to you alone, or I would have told you this before; but I couldn't do it in the cell with the other two. On the trial some of the witnesses against us swore false, but most of what Kelly said was true. He could not help it. He swore a good deal more, but I guess he didn't mind it at the time. I do say that Tom Donohue is innocent of this crime. He knew nothing about it. Most of the evidence for our defense was false, and many of the witnesses were paid for their evidence. * * * I knew of a man who would swear that I sat up with him when he had a broken leg. the night before Rea was murdered. But when you asked me during the trial whether I had any witnesses, I would not tell you of this man, as I was two nights in his house before the murder that I sat up with him, and I was not going to bring him here to swear to a lie, even to save my neck. I do not make this statement out of spite toward any one, or to injure any one's memory, but simply because I truly repent of my crime, and will not die with a lie on my lips. This statement is given by me, of my own accord, to George E. Elwell, one of my counsel, and voluntarily given to him at my request this 19th day of March, 1878, to be published after my death.

PATRICK TULLY.

In the place indicated by stars is a clause implicating several other persons in the Rea murder, and this part of the confession is to be kept private for some time, in the hope that the guilty men may be arrested.

After the hanging, there was a scramble in the yard for pieces of the rope with which the men were strangled, and when the demand began to exceed the supply in large ratio the plaiting was opened and only pieces of a single strand were given. Many Columbia County homes are hung to night over the possession of these precious relics.

The scaffold was taken down immediately after the hanging, and will be sent back to Mauch Chunk to-morrow. Thomas Fisher is to be hanged on it there on Thursday.

A HINT TO THE TARIFF REVISERS.

The published schedule of the proposed new tariff on sugars provides for a tax of 3 1-10 cents per pound on all sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, and polarizing above 92°, and not above 97°. Here the polarization test stops, the Congressional Committee being evidently under the impression that sugars below No. 13 Dutch standard cannot polarize above 97°. The TIMES reporter was shown yesterday a vial of sugar crystals which had just been received from the chemist's hands by Col. Alexander, Special Treasury Agent in charge of this class of investigations, which were not above No. 10 Dutch standard, while they polarized at the highest possible point. The sugar had been manufactured by the English process. There was no artificial coloring matter, and débris of the manufacture had been left in it, giving it a very dark color. It is such as is imported every day. The coloring matter will wash out readily, and only the finest and whitest sugar will remain. The crystals were of a brown color, but on being placed in the mouth this instantly disappeared, leaving them as transparent as crystal. If this matter is not altered by the pending disputes between the importers and the Customs officers as to the grade in which this sugar should be placed, and a large loophole for fraud will be left in the law.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, F. B. Fisher, President, in the chair. A communication was received from Mayor Howell vetoing the minutes of a meeting held by a majority of the Aldermen March 11, at which a resolution was passed rescinding a resolution appointing to the minor positions in the gift of the board a number of men named by Boss McLaughlin. The Mayor vetoes the resolution rescinding the appointment of the McLaughlin nominees on the ground that it was not passed at a regular meeting of the Common Council, that it makes appointments which he does not approve, and that it creates new offices not necessary in the service. Mr. Howell declares that President Fisher's ruling that the board had adjourned, notwithstanding that a majority of the members protested against adjournment and called for the yeas and nays, is binding on the Mayor, and that the pantaloons, and carried a large bronze crucifix. He was also a large man, but smaller than Hester. Rev. Father Schlutter, of Danville, walked by his side. All of the priests were dressed in long black robes, partially concealed by light white garments reaching below the waist.

As the doomed men stood for a moment on the platform listening to the last words of the priests, Tully began to tremble slightly, but he soon recovered his self-possession. The men were not pinioned in any way, and Hester reached up with his right hand and coolly rested part of his weight upon one of the upper beams of the gallows. As they raised their heads to listen to the priests, it was first noticeable that none of them wore collars.

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GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

A LARGE NUMBER OF WAREHOUSES AND DWELLINGS DESTROYED — ASSISTANCE SENT FROM CAMDEN, N. J.—LOSS ABOUT ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—A fire broke out at 9:20 o'clock to-night in the third floor of the paint and drug warehouse of W. H. Wampole & Co., on Fourth-street above Arch. There was a strong wind blowing at the time and the fire rapidly spread in all directions, soon becoming one of the most disastrous conflagrations which has ever visited this city. A general alarm was sounded, but the flames rapidly spread north to No. 125 North Fourth-street, occupied by Lovegrove & Co., machinery; No. 127, by A. T. Zeising & Co., printers; T. P. & S. S. Smith, shoe manufacturers, and No. 129, by Christian Miller, wine-house. Southward, the flames reached No. 121, occupied by James Flynn, white lead and window glass; No. 119, C. B. Royal & Co., morocco boot and shoe findings; the upper stories by R. P. A. Harris & Co., ladies' and children's shoes; No. 117 by Cahill & McLaughlin; the upper stories by Colton Brothers, shoe-upper manufacturers; H. J. Tondy & Co., engravers, and Charles Kaufman, map printer. At 10 P. M. several explosions occurred in the paint-house of Wampole & Co., and a minute afterward the front wall fell with a terrific crash, causing the flames to communicate to the buildings on the west side of Fourth-street, first setting fire to No. 126, occupied by Mrs. Burns, by A. Geutsch, paper box manufactory; then to No. 124, occupied by the United States White Lead Company; to No. 122, occupied by the German-American Bottling Company, and then north to No. 128, occupied by Wm. Funks, saloon; No. 130, by Martin, paints; and No. 132, by James, iron show-cases. These buildings were soon enveloped in flames, and in the meantime the wall of No. 117, on the east side of Fourth-street, fell, carrying in the roofs of the two buildings below. Several firemen in the latter buildings were severely cut on the head and face, but it is not known that any fatal accident happened. The fire then communicated to No. 115 North Fourth-street, occupied by W. H. Grove, show-cases, and Charles A. Pugrin; No. 113, by Eric Hunt, blank book manufacturer, and No. 111, by H. A. Burton, wall papers; third and fourth floors by Charles Reuter, looking-glass and picture-frames, and the basement by Stephen D. Cole & Walter P. Mills, bricklayers and jobbers.

From 10:15 o'clock to 11 there were several explosions, and by the time the flames reached No. 115 all the iron front from Cherry-street to that number had fallen. Soon the flames carried eastward and first set on fire the houses on Cherry-street, burning the private dwellings Nos. 314 and 318, the saloon Chestnut Lees, No. 316, the commercial dwelling, formerly known as the Golden Fleece Hotel, Nos. 310 and 312, and the extensive hat factory of D. P. Cobberly & Co., No. 308. These are nearly all or quite a total loss. At about 11 P. M. the flames reached the south-east corner of Third and Cherry streets, the upper stories of which are occupied by Rodenberger & Co., paper-box-makers, and the first floor, by the large wholesale grocery of Kirk, Bott & Berwind. Spreading further to the east, the sparks set fire to the roof of the store of H. S. Steinberger, dealer in feathers, No. 115 North Second-street, and spread to No. 113, occupied by Thomas Hall, stoves and heaters; No. 117, by H. H. Hurlbut, lamps, and Nos. 119, 121, and 123 four-story stone-fronts, by Cooper, Hall & Co., furniture manufacturers. The Camden (N. J.) Fire Department arrived about 12 P. M., and gave all the assistance possible. The St. Elmo Hotel took fire from sparks in the rear portion, but beyond causing a panic among the boarders, but little damage was done. At midnight the fire is still burning fearfully, and continually spreading to fresh places, so that no estimate of probable loss can be made, though it is not expected to be less than $1,000,000.

One O'Clock A. M.—The fire at this hour is under control. The last building burned on the east side of Fourth-street was No. 109, a bird-cage factory and dwelling. On the west side of Fourth-street the structures from No. 122 to No. 132 were partly or entirely destroyed. On Cherry-street the only additional loss is the destruction of No. 323, a rag and paper warehouse. No. 325, the publishing establishment of the late Jacob Harding, and No. 327, the paint shop of Alexander Riehls. On Fourth-street, above Cherry, the only loss is that of C. Mullers, wine house. The only serious fire now burning is that in the paper-box manufactory of Isaiah Roggenburger, No. 130 North Third-street, the first floor of which is occupied by Kirk, Bott & Berwind, wholesale grocers. The fire on Second-street is extinguished.

Two Forty-five A. M.—Owing to the multiplicity of interests involved—there being in some instances four or five firms in the same building—it is utterly impossible to obtain even a partial list of the insurance on losses. The damage to the St. Elmo Hotel will not be over $10,000, with the loss of a like amount on furniture, all of which is covered by insurance. Buildings Nos. 121, and 123 North Fourth-street, owned by Henry Winner, &c., are insured for $10,000 each. Greenbaum's notion store, No. 140 North Second-street, is insured for $6,000 in the Liverpool and London and Globe, and the German-Brenner. The roof and walls of Reihl's paint shop have fallen in without injuring any one. About 30 houses have been burned, damaged by fire or water, and the total loss is still thought to be about $1,000,000. At this hour (2:45 A. M., the fire is still burning, but is so far under control that there is no possible chance of its further spreading.

OTHER FIRES.

The loss by the fire at Keeseville, N. Y., amounts to $50,000. Prescott and Weston lose $30,000, insured as follows: Fire Association, $3,000; Home, of Columbus, $1,500; Alliance, of New-York, $1,500; Manhattan, of New-York, $1,500; Lancashire, $1,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,000. Enfield Prescott's loss is $10,000, insured in the Commercial, of New-York, for $2,750; Franklin, $2,750. Richard Hoag and Hoag & Thompson's loss is $15

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 25.—Flour in fair demand; sales, 900 bbls, at the following quotations: Choice, Spring No. 1 Hard at $6 25@$6 50; No. 2 Spring, $5 50@$5 75. Amber, $6 50@$7; White Winter, $6 75@$7 25; Patent Process, $7 75@$8 25; Western, No. 2 Spring, $5 25@$5 50; No. 1 Spring, $5 75@$6; bakers', $5@$5 50; Amber, $6 25@$6 50; Rye, $3 75@$4; Corn meal, 2 cars high Mixed at $1 05. 5 cars damaged on private terms. Oats nominally quoted Western, 31c; State, 30c@32c. Barley in fair demand; sales of 2 cars choice Canada on track at 72c. Malt quiet; quoted State, 95c@$1; Canada, $1@$1 10. Seeds active; Timothy, $1 45@$1 60; Clover, nominal, at 7½c@8c. Hay, $8 50. High-wines dull; quoted, $1 07@$1 09 for City made. Other articles unchanged. Rail Freights steady; Wheat, 13c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 7c. Receipts by Railroads—Flour, 2,900 bbls; Wheat, 24,200 bushels; Corn, 50,800 bushels; Oats, 26,600 bushels; Barley, 10,800 bushels; Rye, 2,200 bushels. Shipments by Railroads—Flour, 1,750 bbls; Wheat, 34,200 bushels; Corn, 48,000 bushels; Oats, 26,600 bushels; Barley, 8,800 bushels; Rye, 2,200 bushels. In store at the close of navigation, 1,654,940 bushels; Corn, 143,708 bushels; Oats, 84,540 bushels; Barley, 114,536 bushels; Rye, 16,798 bushels; Malt, 120,004 bushels. Estimated Malt in houses, 270,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, spot generally higher and active; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 91c. bid; No. 3, regular, 81 06@; cash; 81 06@ April; $1 07@$1 07½ May; No. 2 do., $1 01@. Corn unsettled, but generally lower and irregular; 41c. cash and April; 42c. May; 41½c. June. Oats quiet but steady; 23½c. cash; 23½c. bid; 25½c. May. Rye in good demand, and a shade higher at 56½c. Barley steady, with a fair demand at 45½@ 47c. Pork in good demand and a shade higher; $9 30, cash; $9 27½@$9 30, April; $9 42½@$9 45, May. Lard in fair demand, and firm; $7 17½ cash and April; $7 25@$7 25, May. Bulk-meats steady, with a fair demand and firmer. Shoulders, 3½c.; Short Rib, 5½c.; Short Clear, 5½c. Whisky nominally unchanged at $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 78,000 bushels; Corn, 232,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels; Rye, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 96,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Rye, 2,500 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels. At the close—Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 91c. bid; $1 07@$1 07½ asked; No. 3, 81 06@. Corn easier and 1c. lower. Oats easier and 1c. lower. Pork easier and 5c. lower. Lard dull and lower; $7 12½@ $7 15, April; $7 20@$7 22½, May.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Flour strong and higher; Family, $5@$6 50. Wheat in fair demand and stronger; Red, $1 10@$1 15. Corn in fair demand and firm at 34c.@42c. Oats scarce and in good demand at 26c.@32c. Rye dull and lower at 53c.@60c. Barley in good demand; prime to choice, Fall, 41c.@45c. Pork quiet but firm; held at $10. Lard in good demand; current make, 7¾c.; Kettle, 7¾c.@7¾c. Bulk-meats inactive; Shoulders, $3 65@$3 75; Clear Rib, 5c.; Clear Sides, 5½c. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 4½c.; Clear Rib, $5 50; Clear Sides, $5 90. Whisky steady, with a fair demand at $1 02. Butter in good demand; prime to choice, 27c.@28c. Sugar firm and unchanged. Eggs active and lower; common, $3 20@$3 50; light, $3 55@$3 75; packing, $3 60@$3 80; butchers', $3 80@ $3 90; receipts, 2,927 head; shipments, 1,564 head.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—Flour nominally unchanged; buyers and sellers apart. Wheat quiet; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 11½@$1 11¾, cash; $1 12¾, April; $1 12¾, May; No. 2 Red, $1 17@$1 17½, cash. Corn steady; 34c. cash; 33½c. bid April; sold at 40¾c., May. Oats dull; 25½c. bid cash; 27c. asked April. Rye quiet at 59½c.@ 60½c., cash; 58c. bid, April. Whisky steady at $1 02. Pork quiet; $9 75, cash. Bulk-meats dull and nominal. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, &c.; Clear Rib, 5¾c.; Clear Sides, 5¾c.; Sobbing, last nominal; held at $7. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 90,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 12,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened 2c. higher, closing steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, and soft, 91 13¾; No. 2 do., soft, $1 09¾; March, $1 08½; April, $1 08½; May, 1 08¾; No. 3 do., $1 01; cash. Corn nominal; No. 2, 41c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 25c. Rye firm; No. 1, 56c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Spring, 56c. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork nominally steady at $9 50. Lard—Prime Steam, $7 15. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 46,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,500 bbls.; Wheat, 66,000 bushels.

DETROIT, March 25.—Flour firm but quiet. Wheat stronger; Extra White Michigan, $1 30½; No. 1 do., $1 27½. Corn very scarce at 45c. bid for No. 1. Oats strong at 24c. bid, for No. 1 White; sales of No. 1 Mixed on track, at 23½c. Clover-seed very dull at $4 20. Receipts—Flour, 2,700 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 3,200 bushels; Oats, 2,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 1,800 bushels; Oats, 1,600 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 25.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 29½c. Resin firm at $1 32½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 50 for Hard, $2 for Yellow Dip, and $2 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 40.

SAVANNAH, March 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¼c.; Low Middling, 9½c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; net receipts, 207 bales; gross, 1,207 bales; exports to France, 1,557 bales; coastwise, 354 bales; sales, 700 bales; Saturday evening, 400 bales; stock, 50,443 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 25.—Cotton easy, with a fair demand; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 8¼c.; net receipts, 4,772 bales; gross, 6,829 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 11,080 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 202,203 bales.

INSTRUCTION.

EUROPEAN EDUCATIONAL TOUR.

An American gentleman (professional) who now resides and has resided abroad for many years, solicits the care of six young gentlemen for a six months' educational grand tour of Europe, including the great Exposition. Those fond of history, art, architecture, and the language will find this an unusual opportunity. The round trip will cost about $1,200 each. Special terms for shorter periods or special services. Address ARCHITECT, care of J. H. Denison, New-York Tribune.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A boarding school for 100 boys under 14. Pleasant location. Send for circular. L. Wilson, A. M., Principal.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes; open during Summer; $60 per quarter; no extras; enter at any time. W. H. BANNISTER, Prin.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' Agency, No. 23 Union-square, supplies schools and families with thoroughly competent teachers; families intending to visit the Paris Exposition can be accompanied by French ladies or gentlemen who will act as guides and interpreters. Apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF English branches, a situation in either public or private school. Address TEACHER, No. 67 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—MALE TEACHER OF PENMANSHIP; first-class only; terms liberal. No. 70 West 39th-st.

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM

IS MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM. To churches, festivals, lunch rooms, and the trade, 25c. PER QUART.

To families, by the gallon, 30 cents per quart. Depots, No. 306 4th-av., No. 1,264 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham-st.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM.

Best in the City. To churches, $1 per gallon. To families, $1 20 per gallon.

Special attention to out of town orders.

NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE AND 623 6TH-AV.

ELECTIONS.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1878.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors, to be held on the 1st day of May next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 2d day of May next. E. WOODRUFF, Treasurer.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1878.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the next ensuing year will be held at their banking house, corner of Grand-st. and Bowery, MONDAY, April 8. Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M. By order. C. W. STARKEY, Cashier.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

We would call special attention to our large variety of open Fire Places, with brass Frames, Andirons, and Fenders of antique designs, with Basket Grates for wood and coal. Also the largest assortment of Grates and Fenders in the market, with our patent Shaking and Dumping Grate.

Wholesale and retail.

J. S. CONOVER & CO., No. 366 Canal-st., N. Y.

MILLINERY.

MODES DE PARIS.

SPRING OPENING

ON

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

MME. GALOUPEAU,

NO 53 EAST 10TH-ST.

DANCING.

C. DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING,

NO 581 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Classes and Private Lessons. Send for circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, with about $25,000, in a remunerative, well-established manufacturing business; a splendid opportunity to embark in trade; business connections first-class. Address W. R., Box No. 117 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

BURNS' PARLOR BED, ENTIRELY NEW Invention, in form of book-case, Desk, Bureau, and Sofa; unequaled for elegance; no irregularities from webbing and springs. For sale at 841 and 843 6th-av., cor. 44th-st. C. A. WARNER, Agent.

COAL AND WOOD.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COMPANY'S LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.—Nut, egg, and furnace, $6 25; stove, $6 50. Delivered; wood, $3 50 to $4 per load. THOMAS THEDFORD, 97th-st. and 9th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CHARLES DAVID HAMMOCK.—IN THE Chief Court of Chancery, Chancery Division, Vice-Chancellor Matlack.—In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM THOMAS BUDDING ASHLEY, deceased.—In the matter of the act to and 11th Victoria, cap. 96, instituted as matter of the act to and 11th Victoria, cap. 96, instituted as October, 1861, left England again for America, will, it now living, or if dead, his legal personal representatives will hear of something to his or their advantage by communicating with the undersigned, applicants for the appointment of the fund will be inquired on the 1st November, 1878, at the Vice-Chancellor Matlack Chambers, in Lincoln's-inn, London.

C. V. RADCLIFF and SON, Solicitors, 33 Nicholas-lane, Lombard-st., London, E. C.

DRY GOODS.

SHAW

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No. 61 WEST 14TH-ST., near Sixth-av., New-York.

HUMAN HAIR AND BEAUTIFYING BAZAAR.

The finest stock of HUMAN HAIR AND FABRICS ever exhibited, for which gold and silver medals were awarded to us.

THE LARGEST AND ONLY LEADING HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

THE MERCEDES COIFFURE,

formed by means of our newly-invented MARIE ANTOINETTE SWITCH, very fashionable and stylish, at $6, $8, $10, $12, $15, and upward.

The "HIGHNESS SCALPETTES" or COIFFURES DE COQUETERIE. Very stylish, self-adjustable, and will not rip or tear. Price, $3, $4, $5, and upward.

In our exquisite department of COIFFURES, THE MINON stands unrivaled for simplicity, elegance, and grace of form; self-adjustable, made of the finest quality, naturally curly, all long hair, at $6, $8, $10, &c.

INVISIBLE FRONTS, for young and old, improving the looks of all ladies instantly. THE MODESKA, the latest and very becoming style, colors ready, at $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, &c. A most magnificent variety of Switches, Curls, Fingerpuffs all at wholesale prices.

GRAY HAIR A SPECIALITY.

The finest quality, genuine colors, lower than any other house. INVISIBLE HUMAN HAIR NETS for the front hair, the largest and best imported, 20 cents each, $2 per dozen.

COMBINGS made up in the most approved manner; roots all one way. Hair taken in exchange. Advice given by a French artist how to arrange hair most becoming to shape of features.

Hair artistically arranged at the establishment, 50c.; or at ladies' residences, $1.

A complete assortment of the choicest beautifying cosmetics.

EUGENIE'S SECRET OF BEAUTY, the great magic beautifier for the complexion, a specialty. It imparts a brilliant transparency, removes tan, freckles, pimples, and all skin blemishes. Warranted to be harmless. $1 per box.

F. Coudray's Aurora or Golden Powder, for bleaching the hair a fine golden blonde, $1. 25 and $2 per bottle.

The latest sensation, ALBURINE, to bleach the hair the now so fashionable golden brown, $2 50 per bottle.

F. Coudray's celebrated Vegetable Velouline Face Powder, for blondes and brunettes, $1 per box.

Liquid Vegetable Paen and Lilt Bouges, $1 50 and $2 per bottle.

No more gray hair.

PERSIAN KHENNALINE, (Trade Mark.)

A marvelous instantaneous hair stainer; will change an undesirable color of hair from a handsome light to dark brown; warranted free from all poisonous substances; perfectly odorless; does not soil linen, and is not greasy; recommended by the best physicians; $1 50 per box.

LOVERS of TORTOISE SHELL JEWELRY, IVORY and JET GOODS can find their tastes gratified by inspecting our large, exquisite, and choice assortment of French, Italian, and American designs, always the latest fashions at lowest manufacturers' prices.

SPRING HOSIERY,

Underwear,

AND FURNISHING GOODS.

FULL LINES NOW OPEN,

Containing the LATEST STYLES,

At Moderate Prices.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, corner 19th-St.

FLANNELS,

An UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT in ALL the NEW SHADES for HOUSE and STREET WEAR.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

In STRIPE and PLAID FLANNELS; also, in GRAY and BLUE TWILLS.

EVERY GRADE of WHITE FLANNEL, SPRING and SUMMER WEIGHTS, and a LARGE VARIETY of EMBROIDERED FLANNELS, NEW DESIGNS, at

VERY LOW PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

AUCTION SALES.

ERIE RAILWAY—FORECLOSURE SALE.

In Chancery of New-Jersey.—Between THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, complainants, and THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, and others, defendants. Fi. fa., for the sale of mortgaged premises.

In pursuance and by virtue of the above-stated writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey on the seventh day of this month of December, A. D., 1877, and to me, the subscriber, directed and delivered, I, the subscriber, one of the Masters of said court specially designated in said writ by the Chancellor of said court and State, I shall expose to public sale or vendue on Monday, the twenty-first day of January next, in A. D. 1878, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New-York, at the hour of twelve (12) o'clock noon, of said day, or as soon thereafter as such sale can be made, being the same time and place appointed for said day by Chancellor Curtis, the Referee, designated in a certain judgment or decree obtained by complainants herein, as plaintiffs, in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, against the said the Erie Railway Company and others, as defendants, and I shall then and there sell under my said writ all those lands, premises, railroads, franchises, and franchises that are situated, existing, or exercisable, within the State of New-Jersey, and ordered by the final decree in said Court of Chancery to be sold, being the same described in a mortgage executed by the said The Erie Railway Company, party of the first part, to the complainants herein, dated September 1st, A. D. 1874, recorded in the several County's of Hudson, Passaic, and Bergen, in the State of New-Jersey, and in the office of the Secretary of said State, as follows, namely:

All and singular the railway of the party of the first part, from and including Piermont, on the Hudson River, to and including the final termini of the said railway on Lake Erie, and the railway known as the Newburg Branch, from Newburg to the main line; and also all that part of the railway designated as the Buffalo branch of the Erie Railway, extending from Hornellsville to Attica, in the State of New-York; and also all other railways belonging to the party of the first part in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, or any of them, together with all the lands, tracts, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers, wharves, structures, erections, fences, switches, fixtures, franchises, privileges, and rights of the said company; and also all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools, machinery, manufactures of any nature or description, timber, wood, and supplies of every kind belonging or appertaining to the party of the first part; and all the tolls, income, issues and profits arising out of the said property, and all right to receive the same; also, all the estate, right, title, and interest, terms, and remainder of terms, franchises, privileges, and rights of action, or whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company or unto the Erie Railway Company, by the Union Railroad Company, by the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company, by the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad Company, and by the Long Dock Company; together with all and singular the emoluments, income, advantages, tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.

The aforesaid sale, as directed under said writ issued out of said Court of Chancery, will be made as herein directed, and subject expressly to the lien of certain mortgages existing upon the property described as aforesaid, that is to say to the mortgage called the fifth mortgage and supplemental mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and to that of the complainants herein as the first consolidated mortgage of the Erie Railway Company, and also to the prior mortgages known as the first, second, third, and fourth mortgages, made by the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, to the extent of so much of said property as is contained respectively therein, and will take place at the time and on the day above mentioned, or any subsequent day and place to which the Referee shall adjourn said sale under the judgment obtained as afore said in the State of New-York, so that said sales may both be made together and for the one price and bid, and in all things in accordance with the direction of said execution.

Given under my hand at Newark this 13th day of December, A. D. 1877.

WILLIAM PATERSON,
Master in Chancery.

RICHARD WAYNE PARKER, Solicitor of complainants, Newark, N. J.

The above sale stands adjourned to take place on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1878, at the same hour and place.

WILLIAM PATERSON,
Master in Chancery.

The above sale stands adjourned to take place on the twenty-fourth day of April, 1878, at the same hour and place.

WILLIAM PATERSON,
Master in Chancery.

Mh26-law5w*Th

DRESDEN CHINA

Edward Schenck,

Auctioneer,

Will sell at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., at

19 Union-square,

The magnificent collection of Japanese and Chinese faïences, Porcelain, Bronzes, Swords, and Curios; also, finest specimens of Dresden, Berlin, and Sèvres Porcelains and Enamels of art from France and Italy.

This collection is consigned to Messrs. HERMAN TROST & CO., of No. 50 Murray-st., and will be sold by their order without reserve, as the store is to be retoilt.

This is the best opportunity yet offered to get these fine articles at low prices.

EXHIBITION MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 40,000 tons SCRANTON COAL, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JOSEPH HEARD WILL sell TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 66 Cortlandt-st., all the right, title, and interest of JOSEPH HEARD, ASSIGNEE OF

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK at the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the closed business March 4th, 1878.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,420,485 09
Overdrafts	303 32
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	70,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	170,450 10
Due from other national banks	57,958 23
Current expenses and taxes paid	3,353 56
Premiums paid	15,906 25
Checks and other cash items	17,904 75
Exchanges for Clearing-house	111,364 03
Bills of other banks	58,340 00
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates)	838,955 00
Legal-tender notes	83,384 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	85,000 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	13,500 00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	1,100 00
Total	$3,425,982 27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	60,000 00
Undivided profits	43,486 77
National bank notes outstanding	270,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,917,496 50
Demand certificates of deposit	5,570 40
Certified checks	23,550 56
Cashier's checks outstanding	60,000 00
United States deposits	54,454 19
Due to other national banks	295 29
Total	$2,695,982 27

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.:

I, Amos R. Throwbridge, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

AMOS R. THROWBRIDGE, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of March, 1878.

Correct—Attest:

HENRY A. HURLBUT,
A. H. THROWBRIDGE,
J. A. THROWBRIDGE,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK, at New-York City, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, March 15, 1878:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,356,881 35
Overdrafts	24 61
United States bonds to secure circulation	1,000,000 00
United States bonds on hand	1,000,000 00
Other stocks	123,400 00
Due from other national banks	255,817 88
Due from State banks and bankers	28,019 91
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	213,488 41
Current expenses and taxes paid	8,934 04
Premiums paid	119,000 00
Checks and other cash items	69,541 99
Exchanges for Clearing-house	394,615 24
Bills of other banks	16,479 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	100 57
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates)	525,892 57
Legal-tender notes	65,922 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	45,000 00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	6,700 00
Total	$6,118,967 50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	192,967 22
National bank notes outstanding	900,000 00
State bank notes outstanding	7,020 00
Dividends unpaid	160 00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,611,439 39
Demand certificates of deposit	13,553 35
Certified checks	11,333 57
Cashier's checks outstanding	33,993 56
Due to other national banks	249,202 93
Due to State banks and bankers	95,741 42
Total	$6,118,967 50

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of March, 1878.

SIDNEY E. BUSTEED,
Notary Public New-York County.

Correct—Attest:

G. VAN NOSTRAND,
H. HOAGLAND,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK of New-York, at the close of business, March 15, 1878:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$423,425 93
Overdrafts	1,110 8
United States bonds	117,500 00
Other bonds, stocks, and mortgages	28,500 00
Due from national banks	43,546 09
Real estate, (banking-house,)	113,810 94
Expenses and taxes paid	5,246 77
Premiums paid	1,875 00
Checks and cash items	3,340 00
Exchanges for Clearing-house	57,848 89
Bills of other banks	223,121 00
Specie, (including gold Treasury notes,)	120,098 35
Legal-tender notes	30,421 00
Due from Treasurer United States	6,675 00
Total	$976,153 95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$150,000 00
Surplus fund and profits	57,851 66
Bank notes outstanding	105,150 00
Dividends unpaid	295 00
Due depositors	638,707 29
Bills payable	24,000 00
Total	$976,153 95

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Thompson, Cashier of the Ninth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 20th day of March, 1878.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: WM. J. NICHOLS,
LAWRENCE KERR,
JAMES B. BREWSTER,
} Directors.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the trust deed, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

587	6118	4798	4024	4982
5787	4847	4322	4363	4487
4098	5617	4793	4364	4180
5021	5429	4410	5789	4063
6102	3361	5839	5402	3746
5325	5389	5390	5336	

being one per cent. of twenty-five hundred bonds outstanding, (including those paid and held in Sinking Fund,) plus the interest that would have accrued on the bonds already redeemed, were this day designated, in our presence, to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in London and in the first day of June, 1878, at which date interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 22, 1878.

HENRY D. WOOD,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
} Trustees.

[L. S.] Attest:
DAVID W. PRICE, (77.) Notary Public N. Y. County.

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—FLORENCE LEWIS Receiver of the NEW-YORK, CHICAGO AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., et al.—To holders of first mortgage bonds of the New-York West Shore and Chicago Railroad Co.—Take notice that, pursuant to the order made in this cause on the 5th day of February, 1878, you are hereby required to make proof of your ownership of any of the first mortgage bonds of the New-York West Shore and Chicago Railroad Co., and of the amount of the same held by you, before John A. Shields, Esq., Referee, at his office, No. 2 Nassau-st., second floor. U. S. Court and Post Office Building, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23rd day of March, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of fixing the rights of holders of outstanding bonds on the foreclosure and reorganization of said railroad.—New-York, Feb. 11, 1878. EMOTT, BURNETT & HAMMOND,
Solicitors for Complainant.

The time to prove bonds, as above, has been extended by an order made in this cause on the 23d of March, 1878, to the 30th inst., same hour and place.

EMOTT, BURNETT & HAMMOND,
Solicitors for Complainant.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 68 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, have been selected by the S. F. MASTER, together, No. 68 Broadway, corner Rector-st., as set forth and accepted interest, on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the Deed of Trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

256	909	1,965	2,446	3,270	4,928
307	977	2,183	2,696	3,457	3,991	5,046
393	1,129	2,261	2,833	3,501	4,056	5,054
468	1,141	2,278	2,862	3,613	4,116	5,072
509	1,466	2,289	2,911	3,649	4,365	5,604
563	1,610	2,420	3,058	3,725	4,527	5,702
569	1,688	2,422	3,240	3,909	4,702	4,741
722	1,818	2,878	3,324	3,953	4,797	

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1878. JULIUS WADSWORTH,
Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN, FRANKLIN AND CONEY ISLAND RAILWAY CO., No. 185 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, March 15, 1878.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE WHOLE Or any part of two hundred and fifty First Mortgage Bonds of One Thousand Dollars each, authorized by the above company, bearing interest at Seven per cent., and payable semi-annually on the first days of September and March of each year, will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the company, until Monday, the first day of April next as 12 o'clock noon, at which time they will be opened.

Bids will not be received at less than par, and the right to reject any bids is reserved.

All further information will be given at the office of the company, or at the office of A. B. Baylis, one of the Directors of the company, 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

JOHN A. LOTT, President.
CHAS. G. BETTS, Treasurer.

PEORIA CITY BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk until the 1st day of May next for $20,000 of School bonds, in bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York City or in Peoria, and running 20 years from the 1st day of June next.

These bonds were ordered issued by a vote of the people Nov. 6, 1877.

By order of the City Council.

H. H. FORSYTH, City Clerk.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.—DUE notice having been given of the Exchange, and certain all orders carefully himself. Stocks and bonds carried as long as desired on 5 per cent. margin. Banking in all branches. Interest allowed.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 New-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

SECOND DIVIDEND.—DEPOSITORS IN FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK must send books to S. S. HARRIS, banker, No. 456 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 14th-av.—Interest commencing from 1st of each month. Assets, $2,022,883 01. Surplus, $214,324 64.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.
G. W. ——, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 31st-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ATTENDANT.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, with years' reference, to attend upon an invalid lady; is a good seamstress; willing to read if required. Call, for three days, at No. 34 East 50th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—WAITRESS.—BY two Protestant girls; one as chamber-maid and laundress, the other as waitress; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 308 West 39th-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH chamber-maid in a private family; no objection to wash on children or do plain sewing; good references. Apply at No. 51 East 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING, or Fine Washing.—By a Protestant girl; best City reference. Address E. D., Box No. 234 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE and competent person as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or as nurse's assistant. Call at No. 21 Park-av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL (as chamber-maid and fine washing; excellent City references from her last employer. Address E. F., Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; is a good seamstress; has been in private families; best City reference. Call at No. 12 East 42d-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or take care of a child, or do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 339 East 47th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid in a private family, or as chamber-maid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 329 East 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and chamber-maid; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 33 Barrow-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and do plain sewing or take care of grown children. Call at No. 37 West 57th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and parlor-maid; understands her business thoroughly; 13 years' City reference. Call at No. 33 Barrow-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Can take full charge of ladies' wardrobe; dress hair; neat and fit; City references. Call at No. 1,384 Broadway, second floor.

CHAMBER-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamber-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 123 Chrystie-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL (as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 342 3d-av., near 23d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook; understands soups, meats, pastry, and jellies; excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 129 West 19th-st., two flights up.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands English and American cooking; desserts and jellies; good baker; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 488 6th-av., rear house.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. (A respectable Protestant woman; understands all kinds of cooking; good baker; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 319 East 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-Class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; good baker; best City references. Call at No. 740 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS competent cook, understanding the business; would assist with coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 612 2d-av., near 34th-st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING AND Ironing.—Understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; best reference. Call at No. 154 West 19th-st., three flights, front room.

COOK.—

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, March 25.

Hugh N. Camp, as an Executor's sale, disposed of the four-story brick building, with lot 24 by 85, No. 356 West 46th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 11th-av., for $5,200, to Sheppard Knapp.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, James P. Ellwith, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick warehouse, with lot 28 by 77 by 26 by 80, No. 17 South-st., north side, between Broad and Counties-slip, for $20,000, to Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action. Also, the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18 by 80.10, No. 10 Mitchell-place, north side, (northerly half of Rest 49th-st.,) 183 feet east of 1st-av., for $6,500, to same purchaser.

John T. Boyd, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Smith Lane, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick tenement-house and store, with plot of land 84.6 by 45.10 by 64.9 by 35.2, No. 145 Greenwich-st., south-east corner of Liberty-st., for $18,050, to Albert Melsheim.

James M. Oakley & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Frederick W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold the four four-story brick dwelling-houses, with lots, each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 327 to 333 East 36th-st., north side, 310 feet east of 2d-av., for $20,000, to New-York Savings Bank, plaintiff in the legal action.

Gerard Betts, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Louis M. Dosher, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick tenement-house and store, and three-story frame dwelling, with lot 22 by 100.5, No. 387 East 54th-st., north side, 325 feet west of 1st-av., for $8,625, to Hugh Cassidy, as Executor and plaintiff in the legal proceedings.

C. J. Lyon, also under a similar court order as above, Jacob Lorch, Esq., sold the two plots of land, 75.9 by 121.9 by 89 by 138.7, on Broadway, north-east corner of 55th-st., for $60,000, to August Belmont, plaintiff in the legal action. Also, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, S. N. Solomon, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land 81 by —, on 12th-av., east side, 105 feet north of 183d-st., running through to King's Bridge road; also, a plot of land, 81 by 40, on King's Bridge road, west side, known as lots No. 14 and 15 on a map of damage for widening of King's Bridge road from 155th-st. to Harlem River, $1,709, to Sophia A. Kinnas, as Executrix and plaintiff in the legal proceedings.

The foreclosure sale of the real and personal property of the Erie Railroad Company, by Bernard Smyth, was adjourned to April 22.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all but the last named taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Thomas F. Cox, public auction sale of the three-story and basement marble-front dwelling-house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 241 West 54th-st., north side, between Broadway and 8th-av.

By Samuel G. Harris, an Executor's sale, to close the estate of Jane De Zea, deceased, of the four-story and basement French roof brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 16.10 by 100.5, No. 129 East 54th-st., north side, 200.4 feet east of Lexington-av.; also public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick villa, with 28 lots, together in all 196 by 336, on Locust Hill-av., east side, running through Palisade-av., south of Garden-st., Yonkers, N. Y., known as the "Singer Place." Also foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Sidney H. Stuart, Esq., Referee, of the 19 four-story brown-stone-front buildings, with lots, each 17 by 100.5, on East 53d-st., south side, 100 feet west of 4th-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick and stone tenement-house andstore, and two-story frame stable, with lot 25 by 75, No. 25 Brooms-st., south side, 75 feet west of Mangin-st.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of the four-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 25 by 100, No. 290 Delancey-st., north side, 25 feet east of Cannon-st. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John H. Ward, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, on West 128th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 7th-av. Also, "Mitchell-place" house, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, on West 128th-st., north side, 133.4 feet east of 7th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James C. Gilbert, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 92, No. 29 West 20th-st., north side, 520 feet west of 5th-av.

By Eos. E. Smith & Co., on the premises, at 12 o'clock, Executor's sale to close the estate of Jacob Polhemus, deceased, of the very desirable house and outbuildings, with three lots, on Remsen-st., Astoria, Long Island. For particulars apply to Judge R. Lawrence, No. 32 East 60th-st.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, MARCH 25.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 four-story brick building, with lot, No. 556 West 46th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., lot 24x85..... $5,200

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 five-story brick warehouse, with lot, No. 17 South-st., n. s., between Broad-st. and Coenties-slip, lot 28x77x28x80..... $20,000

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house with lot, No. 10 Mitchell-place, n. s., (northerly half of East 49th-st.,) 183 ft. e. of 1st-av., lot 16x100..... 6,500

By John T. Boyd.

1 four-story brick tenement-house and store, with plot of land, No. 145 Greenwich-st., s. e. corner of Liberty-st., plot 24.6x84.9x35.2x——..... $18,050

By James M. Oakley & Co.

4 four-story brick dwelling-houses, with lots, No. 327 to 333 East 36th-st., n. s., 310 ft. e. of 2d-av., each lot 25x98.9..... $20,000

By Gerard Betts.

1 four-story brick tenement-house and store, and three-story frame dwelling-house, with lot, No. 387 East 54th-st., n. s., 222 ft. w. of 1st-av., lot 22x100.5..... $8,625

By C. J. Lyon.

1 plot of land, Broadway, n. e. corner of 55th-st., 75.9x121x92x138.7..... $60,000

1 plot of land, 12th-av., e. s., 106 ft. n. of 183d-st., running through to King's Bridge road; also, 1 plot of land, 1 plot of land, King's Bridge road, w. s., known as lots Nos. 14 and 15 on map of damage for widening of King's Bridge road from 155th-st. to Harlem River, 81x49..... 1,700

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 23.

9th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x98; Charles F. O'Donnell to Anna M. Ryan..... $10,750

83d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.8; Martin S. Fechsimer and wife to Jacob Bookman..... nom.

84th-av., w. s., 241 ft. s. of 22d-st., 24.11x63.3; Patrick McManus and wife to Mary E. Brady.. 18,600

Avenue A, n. w. corner 1st-st., 24th Ward; John F. Gibbons and wife to John L. Amer..... 1,650

Central-av., 84th Ward; Caroline Heinz to Conrad Schafer..... 1,100

Union-st., 23d Ward; Michael Varian to Elizabeth Rogers..... nom.

James-st., No. 26; George E. Hitching, Executor, to James D. Hitching..... nom.

Same property; George E. Hitchins' sale vote to James D. Hitching..... nom.

74th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.9; Gerhard Schmidt and husband to Gerin..... 3,950

197th-st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of 4th-av., 99.11x75; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to James H. Dennerst..... 14,000

Morton-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 25x100; Francis Jonstown and wife to Jacob Jonstown..... 18,500

166th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th-av., 92x24.11; William Jones to Benjamin Wallace..... 3,600

165th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; John Hersche and wife to Jacob Bechtole..... 800

85th-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5; Harriet A. Clarkson and husband to A. J. Bloomberg..... 22,125

84th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x98.9; A. B. Carpenter to Mary J. Silvester..... 32,500

114th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.10; Mary Warwick to Thomas H. S. Van Boden..... 4,000

Water-st., No. 604; Charles H. Lyons to Walter T. Lyons..... nom.

99th-st., n. s., 190 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; C. F. McLoon, Referee, to C. T. Slevin..... 9,000

86th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 3d-av.; 18x93; J. H. Desgallons to William Gardner..... ——

Union-st., 24th Ward; S. L. Hillier, Referee, to C. Mackay..... 800

LEASES RECORDED.

Grand-st., No. 337, store, 5 years; L. Naumann to Joseph Rosenblum..... $1,350

3d-av., No. 1,567, 2 years; William H. Neldig, to Mary C. Neldig..... 2,000

Chatham-st., No. 207; A. Flanagan to H. Schoenmer..... 1,050

3d-av., w. s., n. of 12th-st., 21 years; A. V. H. Stuyvesant to T. Rayner..... 143

Henry-st., s. s., 1st No. 881, 21 years; C. C. Stevens to W. A. Woodhull..... 237

East 4th-st., No. 291, 5 years; R. Schick to John East 4th-st., No. 293, 5 years; R. Schick to John H. Gross..... ——

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Ashrown, John E. to Joseph Cristadoro; No. 68 Malden-lane; 5 years..... $20,000

Briggs, Charles C. and wife, to Marie Briggs; Berrian-av., 24th Ward; 3 years..... 1,000

Demarest, James H., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; n. s. of 127th-st., s. of 4th-av.; 3 years..... 10,500

Grona, Charles, to Jacob M. Small; No. 604 Water-st.; 7 years..... 1,000

Lander, Andrew and wife, to William P. Woodcock; n. s. of 20th-st. w. of 8th-av.; 5 years.. 8,000

Neldig, William H., to M. C. Neldig; s. s. corner 2d-av. and 63d-st..... 5,000

Ingersoll, C. L. and wife, to A. M. Ingersoll; Grand-st., Nos. 404 and 404½..... ——

Post, Addie, and husband, to Edward C. Post, No. 19 Marion-st.; 5 years..... 10,000

Pumsmidt, J., and wife, to Rose Pumsmidt, No. 196 Church-st.; 3 years..... 7,500

Rogers, Elizabeth, to Michael Varian, s. s. Union-st., 24th Ward; 3 years..... 750

Reeves, H. De B., and husband, to John D. Leffingwell, n.e. corner North Moore and West-sts.; 3 years..... 5,000

Smith, Bertha, and wife, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, s. s., 129½-st., w. of 4th-av.; 1 year..... 18,000

Sandler, George G. to Bowery Savings Bank, w. s. Mercer, between John and Fulton; 1 year.. 10,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Coster, Washington A., to F. M. Schuyler..... nom.

Citizens' Savings Bank to G. Pell..... $4,500

Hitchcock, F. H., to George M. Miller..... 3,500

Hoffman, Susan C. to George M. Miller..... 3,500

Empire Fire Insurance Company to W. Schmidt 1,200

Bamberg, Emma, to H. Bloomingdale..... 1,000

Schuyler, F. N., to A. S. Cooley..... 4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LEXINGTON-AV. AND 47TH-ST.—THREE houses, four story, high stoop, brown-stone fronts, 20x35 feet each, on 47th-st., four houses, 20x55; four houses, 18x55; three houses, 17x55; lots 100 feet. The houses are new, well built, finished in hard wood; modern improvements; brick furnaces in cellars. Will be sold as a great bargain for one-half cash, or on like provisions.
DAVID DEVENNY.

SIXTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR LENOX LIBRARY.—Magnificent full-size modern brown-stone dwelling, superbly decorated, and in finest possible condition. This elegant establishment will be sold low, with or without the superb new furniture. Possession.
661 6th-av., 4 Pine, and 33 East 17th-st.

A MAGNIFICENT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE for sale on 57th-st., close to 5th-av., house has a superb two-story extension, and was built by one of the best builders in this City; it is perfect in design, drainage, ventilation, and interior finish. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, NO. 5 57TH-AV. Also, NO. 83 MARK-AV. Parmlin from HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction TUESDAY, March 26, 1878, at 12 o'clock, Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Josiah Jex, Esq., owner, valuable improved choice Broadway corner estate:

BROADWAY, THIRTIETH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE, NORTH-WEST CORNER—84 feet 9 inches on Broadway and embracing three fronts, with new substantial four stories and basement Philadelphia brick stores and complete apartment houses, with steam heat.

BROADWAY AND THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, NORTH-EAST CORNER—An extra large superb plot of ground, with improvements thereon, 58 feet on Broadway, 140 feet deep on 34th-st.

BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND-STREET, NORTH-EAST CORNER—Now occupied by Acker, Merrall & Condit, and Standard Club. This magnificent business property is splendidly improved and sold subject to present unexpired leases; 104 feet 3 inches on Broadway.

BROADWAY AND FORTY-NINTH-STREET, NORTH-WEST CORNER—125 feet 6¾ inches on Broadway, with buildings thereon; an extraordinary large plot. These four parcels will be sold separately.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, basement.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, WILL SELL at AUCTION THIS DAY, TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, HUDSON RIVER VILLA, at YONKERS, on Locust Hill and Locust Hill, magnificent BRICK MANSION, situated in the heart of Yonkers, 10 minutes from depot: every modern improvement; water, gas, &c.: 30 rooms, large stables, conservatories, hot and cold graperies, ice-house, gardener's house, fruit, shade, lawn, &c; elevation above Hudson River, 250 feet; property is known as the "Singer Place"; frontage 198 feet on Locust Hill, and same on Palisade-av., by 356 feet in depth, comprising 28 full lots, being finest site in Yonkers.

SALE ABSOLUTE WITHOUT RESERVE.

Premises now open for inspection; immediate possession.

Terms, half cash, balance bond and mortgage. Apply at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE HOUSE ON WEST 54TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 26, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The very desirable three-story and basement marble front house and lot No. 241 West 54th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; house is 20x80 feet; in perfect order and contains all the modern conveniences; lot 100.5.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF PART OF THE REAL ESTATE OF THE LATE JOSE MANZANEDO, Esq.

E. H. BLEECKER & SON will sell at the Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

ON THURSDAY, 4TH APRIL, AT 12 M.,

Two three-story dwellings and about two and one-half acres of land to each, at WEST BRIGHTON, (Castleton Heights,) adjoining the residence and grounds of Mrs. PRESIDENT JOHN TYLER. A very desirable property for either residence or investment. To be sold, without reserve, on favorable terms. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 189 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 210 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV., will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 28, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.) House four story, English basement, contains modern improvements, and in first rate order; vaults under sidewalk and in yard; lot 16.8 by 98.9. Can be seen from 9 to 5 o'clock. Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

EDWARD L. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

BY WOODROW & LEWIS—
Sales-room, No. 24 Pearl-st., near Hanover-square, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, at 12 o'clock, at Riverside Park, by order of the Commissioners of Public Parks, the south wing of the Claremont Hotel; and, at 1 o'clock, at East River Park, 84th-st. and Avenue B, the Roof of a large Platform.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

House No. 98 Lexington-av.; rent	$1,200
House No. 236 East 31st-st.; rent	1,000
House No. 688 Lexington-av.; rent	1,000

And also houses in Brooklyn, 30 minutes from ferry by cars rents from $400 to $500. Apply to M. ECHEVERRIA & CO., No. 20 Beaver-st., or No. 370 DeKalb-av., Brooklyn.

NO. 121 EAST 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—Finely-decorated, large, high-stoop 23-foot dwelling to let, partially furnished, to careful tenant, low. V. B. STEVENSON, 661 5th-av., 4 Pine-st., and 33 East 17th-st.

AT $1,000 RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEment house; 16 rooms; No. 444 West 20th-st., opposite Episcopal College Grounds. Apply to G. W. FASHING, No. 45 Rivington-st.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE for private family; four-story, brown-stone, hard wood, carved, plate glass windows, library, $1200; examine before hiring. No. 449 West 47th-st.

LOW RENT—$600.—BEAUTIFUL THREE-story brown stone high stoop, 19x50; all improvements; gas-fixtures and furnace; West 106th-st.; pleasant location and good drainage; accessible by 8th-av. cars.

TWO CHOICE APARTMENTS.—TENEMENT, No. 265 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., elegant; parquet floors, play-ground, Summer-house, janitor, oriel windows, elegant gas-fixtures and mantels.

TO LET.—A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, lately put in perfect order, in 51st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; real moderate. Address Post Office Box No. 4,330.

TO LET.—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, FOUR stories and basement, high-stoop, No. 19 West 45th-st. Can be seen from 2 to 4. Inquire of AMOS WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 46th-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, SECOND FLOOR OF house No. 219 West 33d-st., to a small family of adults only; separate meter; rent, $30. Apply to the owner, in the house.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.—FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick; 18 rooms. Rent, $2,500. L. J. & G. LEITER, No. 33 3d-av., Bible House.

HARLEM.—CHOICE SELECTION OF HOUSES; best locations, $500 up. FOSTER & CO., 173 East 125th-st.

NO. 68 MADISON-AV.—FLAT ON SECOND floor to rent unfurnished. Call between 12 and 4.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—AS A WHOLE OR IN PART, FOR OFfices, the ground floor of the New-York Savings Bank Building, on the north-west corner of Nassau and Pine-sts., 140ft.; heated by steam; granite vaults, &c.; lately occupied as a banking-room. Inquire in Saving Bank.

TO LET.—A PLOT OF GROUND ON MONROE-ST., between Scammel and Jackson-sts., 100 by 100 feet. Inquire at No. 26 Broad-st., Room No. 14, Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, 11 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—VERY LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE TENant, three or four lofts of the marble store, No. 27 Great Jones-st., 25x100. Apply to GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ANY PERSON PROPOSING TO VACATE, from July 1 to Sept. 20, a comfortably-furnished house in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, within an hour's ride of New-York, may hear of a responsible and careful tenant, at a reasonable rent, by addressing J. W. P., Post Office Box No. 5,488, New-York.

A PHYSICIAN WOULD MAKE ARRANGEments with another physician, or family, for their family, to let his house, furnished or unfurnished; location central, above 23d-st. Address B., Box No. 317 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—A LARGE, COMMODIOUS BUILDING for an old ladies' home; must be easy of access from Grand Central Depot. Address R., Station L.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

GOWANUS CANAL, BROOKLYN.—TO LET, the brick, Bleu and Amber yard, situated on Smith and Grinnell sts. and Gowanus Canal, near Hamilton-Avenue Bridge; size of plot, 200x175 feet; office, sheds, and stables on the premises; possession 1st of May next. Inquire on the premises of
N. MURDOUGH.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A HANDSOME and compact FARM in the Village of Farmington, Conn., nine miles from Hartford, consisting of large dwelling-house, stables, greenhouse, graperies, poultry and ice houses, with about 16 acres of land. Apply to WHITMORE & CO., No. 32 South-st., N. Y., or CHARLES WAGER HULL, Room No. 23, Cooper Union Building, 4th-av. and 8th-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence 1¾ miles all lengthwise of Farmington, Conn., nine miles from Hartford, consisting of large dwelling-house, stables, greenhouse, graperies, poultry and ice houses, with about 16 acres of land. Apply to WHITMORE & CO., No. 32 South-st., N. Y., or CHARLES WAGER HULL, Room No. 23, Cooper Union Building, 4th-av. and 8th-st., N. Y.

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT known as "Prospect," situated in the Borough of Princeton, N. J., adjoining the college grounds, consisting of 9 acres, with large stone mansion, two and one-half stories high, with ornamental grounds, and including about 40 acres of highly-cultivated land, formerly the residence of Mr. Thomas F. Potter, deceased. For terms apply to
HARKER SUMMERS,
Special Master in Chancery, Trenton, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP, rooms at Woodside, N. J., 10 miles from New-York via either Erie or Montclair Railroad; desirable location; lot 80x200. Address J. E. R., Box No. 110 Times Office.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, Cottage, large, first-class, with all improvements; stable, garden, fruit, shade, and pond of running water on premises. CLARK, No. 201 Broadway.

NOTICE.—SEE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION, for auction sale of Villa on the Hudson, at Yonkers, to be sold THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 26.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

BRUEN HOUSE.—AT PERTH AMBOY, TO Rent as a low rent; the host is in good order and convenient for sea bathing; the station of the Long Branch Railway is near the house. For further information apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 92 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—ONE of the most desirable residences in Newport, R. I., splendidly located, with fine view of the bay; 10 minutes' walk from depot. Apply on premises, or to A. R. MARSH, North-German Fire Insurance Company, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD-sized furnished house in Rutherford, N. J., a good barn, two acres, of ground, garden; plenty of fruit and shade; board for horse, if desired. Rent low. Will rent for cash. Address R. S., Box No. 277 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A COUNTRY SEAT, GENEVA—TO LET, FURnished, on Seneca Lake, the finest property in the village; house, billiard-room, boat-house; lease given for one or three years, while owner is in Europe. Apply to H. HARTMAN, No. 170 William-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT VILLA RESIDENCE, furnished, with six acres, all fruit; fronting on Passaic River; beautiful location; perfectly healthy; 10 miles from New-York; near depot. Apply to owner, Dr. VON DERSMITH, No. 28 East 21st-st.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND LEBANEIGHT COTTAGES TO RENT.—Particulars and catalogues from
F. C. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

MONMOUTH BEACH.—TO RENT, TWO OR three cottages on the ocean and inland, fully furnished.
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Denmark.....[Greece, Wed., April 3, 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:
The Queen, March 30, 2 P. M. | Egypt.....April 6, 7 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
GELLERT, Thur., March 28 | HOLSATIA, Thur., April 11
FRISIA.....Thur., April 4 | LESSING...Thur., April 18
Rates of Passage, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold: Second Cabin, $60, gold: Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.
General Agents, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
OLYMPIC.....Saturday, April 6, 7 A. M.
GERMANIC, Gladiz, Thursday, March 28, 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsell.....Saturday, April 13, noon
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $26.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO. NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.....Wed., March 27 | ROTHNIA, Wed., April 10
ABYSSINIA, Wed., April 3 | ALGERIA, Wed., April 17
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets at very low rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent,
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

PRINTING.

THE MODEL PRINTING-HOUSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOHN POLHEMUS,
No. 102 Nassau-st.,
Corner of Ann, NEW-YORK.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, of every variety,
At Shorter Notice,
At More Satisfactory Prices,
And in Better Style
Than by any other establishment in the country.

A practical experience of over thirty years enables the proprietor to make this statement with the utmost confidence, and to demonstrate its truth whenever occasion offers. ALL THE PRESSES, TYPE, AND MACHINERY ARE NEW, (the old office having been destroyed by fire Nov. 25, 1875,) and every invention and improvement that helps to make a PERFECT PRINTING OFFICE has been introduced.

The Largest Books,
Pamphlets, Newspapers, Magazines,
Law Cases, Law Blanks of all kinds,
Business Cards, Circulars, Bill-heads,
Posters, Handbills, Programmes, &c.,
Printed in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Samples of work and estimates furnished.
Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK-BOOK NO. 42,639, ISSUED BY THE Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same forbidden and stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the bank, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

LOST—PASS-BOOKS NOS. 66,876, 102,779 AND 102,780, issued by the Columbia Savings Bank, corner Broadway and 14th-st. Finder will please return to the bank.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, March 30
Connecting at Panama with Steamer for Callao.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 1
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship HEALANDIA.....Monday, April 15
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27, NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....March 27
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....March 30
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship GEO. W. CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 30
Steam-ship COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, April 10
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. R. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,
Trains leave New-York as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Express, 8:20 A. M., 4:30, 6:30, 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 8, 8:34, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains as Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive at Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:45 A. M., and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 6:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
J. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
J. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 31, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping car for Montreal, via Rutland, Burlington, and St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also sleeping cars for Geneva and Corning, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga and Pl

MARCH 1878

THE WORK OF BOLD THIEVES

ANOTHER DARING STREET ROBBERY

A PACKAGE CONTAINING $35,000 WORTH OF BONDS SNATCHED FROM AN OLD GENTLEMAN ON THIRTIETH-STREET — THE THIEF CAUGHT AND THE STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

One of the most daring robberies ever perpetrated in this City occurred about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the victim being Mr. John P. Moore, a retired merchant, residing at No. 124 Madison-avenue. About a week ago Mr. Moore purchased, as a permanent investment, 35 bonds of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, of a par value of $1,000 each, paying for them $17,500 in cash. Yesterday morning he went to the offices of the company in this City and had the bonds registered, after which he started for home. The bonds were wrapped in ordinary brown paper, and bound with rubber straps, making a package about 14 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 2 inches thick, which Mr. Moore held with his left hand under his arm. There was nothing about the package which would attract the attention of a thief, and Mr. Moore says he did not notice any one following him. He was passing through West Thirtieth-street, on his way from Fifth-avenue to Broadway, and was near the latter thoroughfare, when he felt a hand upon his arm, then a violent tug, and his bonds disappeared. He turned quickly and met the robber face to face. The latter at once turned and ran. Mr. Moore will be 79 years of age next December, and not being able to chase the thief he felt for his pistol, but was without that weapon owing to the recent Police ordinance prohibiting gentlemen from carrying pistols. He then started the cry of "stop thief," forgot his age and gave chase. The thief ran toward Fifth-avenue, and into the new apartment building in process of erection on West Thirtieth-street, near Fifth-avenue. This building runs through the block from Thirtieth-street to Twenty-ninth-street, being fenced in on the latter street by a very high board fence. Notwithstanding the great discrepancy between their ages, Mr. Moore gained rapidly upon the fleeing robber, and by the time the latter had entered the building his pursuer was close upon him. At that instant some one cried out: "He's thrown the package down the cellar!" Mr. Moore, suspecting that this was a ruse on the part of some confederate, paid no attention to it, but continued the chase. Going through the new building the thief's youth gave him a decided advantage in jumping over the benches and other obstructions, so that when he reached the high fence on Twenty-ninth-street he was far enough ahead to get over the fence without being caught. Mr. Moore did not delay a moment, but scaled the fence with an agility that must have astonished even the old gentleman himself.

While this chase was going on, Mr. Moore's cries of "Stop thief!" on Thirtieth-street had attracted the attention of a lady who was near the corner of Fifth-avenue. She saw Officer James T. King, of the Broadway Squad, standing near the corner, and told him there was trouble in the new building, and that an old man had chased a young man through the structure toward Twenty-ninth-street, crying for the Police. King ran down Fifth-avenue to the corner of Twenty-ninth-street. There he saw the old gentleman jump from the top of the high fence and run rapidly after a young man toward Broadway. King joined in the chase and with a great deal of difficulty gained on the elderly gentleman who was rapidly closing the gap between himself and the thief. The robber turned the corner of Broadway and ran up town. Mr. Moore followed and saw him jump aboard a down-ward-bound car. At this moment King came up and Mr. Moore pointed out the thief through the car window. The officer boarded the car at one end and Mr. Moore at the other and they in this opposite direction they secured the robber, who was sitting calmly inside with the package of stolen bonds still in his possession. He was taken before Superintendent Walling, at the Central office, and Sergt. Kealey and the Superintendent both recognized him as an old offender, and one not only well known to the Police of this City, but who not long ago left the Moyamensing Prison, in Philadelphia, in which he had spent a long term. The prisoner was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court. There he said his name was George Mercers, that, he was 29 years old, a woodcarver by occupation, and resided at No. 315 East Seventy-fourth-street. He had nothing to say in defense, was positively identified by Mr. Moore, and was committed for trial in default of $8,000 bail.

Mercers is a fine-looking, athletic young man, having nothing of the rogue in his appearance. He dresses well, stands about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 160 pounds, has black hair and eyes, a smooth face, and good features. Mr. Moore is about 5 feet 5 inches in height, with very white hair and beard, the latter cropped close, has blue eyes, and weighs about 150 pounds. He is remarkably well preserved, and showed no evidences of fatigue as a result of his exciting chase. When Mercers had been committed, Mr. Moore turned to him and said: "Young man, it's lucky for you that I didn't have my pistol with me, for I would have shot you dead."

In 1866 Mr. Moore was the victim of another robbery, amounting to $500,000 in cash and available securities—$75,000 being in Government bonds. The thieves, "Cue," alias "Red" Clark, and Charles Denis, forced an entrance to Mr. Moore's house and stole the money and securities. John A. Kennedy was then Superintendent of Police, and did everything in his power to capture the robbers and recover their plunder. Finally, after Mr. Moore had spent $40,000 in their pursuit, both Clark and Denis were arrested and convicted, and most of the stolen property was recovered. The thieves were sentenced to the State Prison and served their terms. When they were liberated they resumed their evil ways. A year ago last Fall, after a bold robbery, in which they were "given away" by confederates and hotly pursued, Clark committed suicide in a New-Haven boat. Subsequently Denis was killed while attempting to commit a burglary on Fiftieth-street, a coping-stone falling from the roof and striking him dead.

THE YOUNG BOND ROBBERY.

THE THIEVES WAIVE EXAMINATION AND ARE REMANDED—A LIST OF THE RECOVERED SECURITIES—A REMINISCENCE OF THE ROBBERY OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CORTLAND, N. Y.

A private dispatch to Pinkerton's Detective Agency in this City, yesterday, reported that the captured bond thieves waived examination before the Mayor of Petersburg, and were remanded to await a requisition from Gov. Robinson, which is expected to arrive in a few days. The dispatch also denied that any formal confession had been made, but said that Rufe Pine, in whose possession the stolen bonds were found, wilted when he saw how completely he was caught, and exclaimed that he guessed there was not much use in fighting after that. Mr. Robert Pinkerton has gone to Petersburg to see that his "quarry" do not escape him now that he has them in the toils. The Pinkertons suspected this gang from the first, and have been shadowing them ever since all over the country. Superintendent Bangs declines for business reasons to enter into details of the detective work which culminated on Saturday, or to describe the wanderings of the quartet for the present, but he says neither of them has been in New-York City since the Young robbery. He says, also, that the arrest on Saturday was unexpected, as he had hope to be able to secure conclusive proof of their guilt or to get them all together for some time yet. Following is a complete list, now published for the first time, of the securities stolen from James H. Young and recovered from the captured thieves:

Merchants' Bank of St. Louis stock, certificate No. 383, for $5,000, in liquidation, 35 per cent. unpaid; dated Feb. 26, 1866. Chicago Gas-light and Coke Company stock, certificate No. 1,452, 140 shares; No. 1,696, 14 shares; No. 1,711, 81 shares; No. 1,898, 47 shares; No. 1,995, 80 shares; total, 362 shares, $25 each. Chicago Gas-light and Coke Company scrip stock, (80 per cent. paid,) certificate No. 170, 362 shares, $25 each. Chicago Gas-light and Coke Company, four registered construction bonds, Nos. 212, 2,198, 812, $1,810; 1,009, $1,357; 1,243, $2,280; interest, 10 per cent. per annum. Mobile and Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, 13 bonds, eight No. 814 to 821, sinking fund, dated April 1, 1874, payable April 1, 1905. Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, 20 first mortgage bonds, Nos. 42, 123, 139, 201 to 216, and 534, for $500 each, interest 6 per cent.; Bridgeport Gas-light Company stock; certificate No. 192, 29 shares; No. 322, 15 shares; No. 277, 74 shares; No. 186, 24 shares; No. 133, 120 shares; No. 530, 65 shares; total, 327 shares, $25 each. St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, Arkansas Branch, 5 Bonds, Nos. 434 to 438, $1,000 each; interest, 7 per cent.; 5 certificates of interest, funded, of said bonds, $105 each. Chicago and North-western Railroad, 3 first mortgage sinking fund bonds, No. 1,278, $1,000; No. 387, $200; No. 227, $100. Hudson County, N. J., 3 bonds, Nos. 18, 19, 20, $1,000 each; dated Sept. 1, 1865; payable Sept. 1, 1885. Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company stock, 60 shares, $40 each; certificate No. 510, dated 16th September, 1863. Watertown and Rome Railroad; sinking fund mortgage bond, No. 481, $100; payable Sept. 1, 1886. Tredegar Company, of Richmond, Va., stock; 50 shares, $500 each; certificate No. 45. Tredegar Company, Richmond, Va., 2 bonds, Nos. 73, 98, $1,000 each; interest 8 per cent.; dated Oct. 7, 1873. Western Railroad of Alabama, 5 First Mortgage bonds, Nos. 176 to 180, $1,000 each; guaranteed by Central Railroad of Georgia; interest 8 per cent.; bonds payable Oct. 1, 1888. Western Railroad of Alabama, 5 second mortgage bonds, Nos. 454, 461, to 464, $1,000 each. Buffalo Gas-light Company stock, 166 shares, $50 each, reduced to $25 each; certificate No. 233. Buffalo Gas-light Company, registered bond, No. 114, $2,075; dated Oct. 1, 1874; interest 7 per cent. Morris and Essex Railroad, 3 bonds, Nos. 2,192, 2,193, 2,194, $1,000 each; payable Jan. 1, 1900; interest 7 per cent. Morris and Essex Railroad stock, 90 shares, $50 each; certificate, No. 7,776, dated Jan. 3, 1871; interest 7 per cent. United States Railroad Screw Spike Company stock, 395 shares, $50 each. Alabama State, 48 bonds, class 5, Nos. 407 to 424, and 426 to 455, $1,000 each; dated July 1, 1876; due July 1, 1906; interest coupons 5 per cent. Alabama State, 7 bonds, class A, Nos. 1,560 to 1,565, and 6,355, $1,000 each; dated July 1, 1876; funded under act Feb. 26, 1876; interest 3 per cent. per annum, to July 1, 1881. City of Mobile, 14 bonds, Nos. 3,215 to 3,228, $500 each, dated May 1, 1875; interest 6 per cent. Nassau Gas-light Company, registered certificate of indebtedness, No. 331, $1,600; interest 7 per cent. Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, fourth mortgage bonds, Nos. 226 to 228, $100 each; interest 7 per cent. Brooklyn Central Railroad stock, 51 shares, $50 each; Merchants' National Bank of St. Louis stock, 50 shares, $100 each; certificate No. 383, dated Feb. 26, 1866. Williamsburg Gas-light Company, 7 registered certificates, Nos. 771, 772, 775, 385, $1,000 each; 386, 774, $950 each; 1,388, $900, total, $6,800. Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad, 7 bonds, Nos. 124 to 130, $1,000 each; interest 7 per cent.; first mortgage convertible. Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock, 52 shares, $100 each, certificate No. 20,272, 13 shares; 13,177, 3 shares; 11,447, 3 shares; 3,850, 20 shares; also 13 shares first installment paid April 29, 1873. Piedmont Railroad Company, 10 bonds, Nos. 364 to 368 and 432 to 436, $1,000 each, interest 8 per cent.; first mortgage payable March 19, 1888. Chatham National Bank stock, certificate No. 477, 20 shares, $25 each; certificate No. 480, 50 shares, $25 each; Western Railroad of North Carolina, 10 bonds, Nos. 21 to 25 and 126 to 130, $1,000 each; dated May 1, 1875; payable May 1, 1890; interest coupons 7 per cent. City of Houston, Tex., 10 bonds, Nos. 625 to 630, 36, 37, 889, 890, $1,000 each, consolidated debt; dated July 1, 1873; interest 6 cent. United States Railroad Screw Spike Company, unpaid loans, viz.: Nov. 8, 1869, $7,375; June 1, 1870, $1,492 50; June 1, 1871, $250; Lamar Fire Insurance Company of New-York stock, 12 shares, $100 each; new certificate issued in place of old ones, No. 718, 5 shares; No. 720, 7 shares. Manhattan Gas-light Company stock; certificate No. 643, 100 shares, $50 each; No. 441, 20 shares, $50 each.

The $51,000 of registered United States bonds found in the tin box of which the thieves refused to give up the key, are part of the proceeds of the robbery of the First National Bank of Cortland, N. Y., last Fall. Sneak thieves entered the vault, and carried off $130,000 worth of bonds and securities. The robbery was not discovered until a long time after it was done, and the bank subsequently succeeded in recovering a portion of the property. Another portion was doubtless sold by the thieves. The bonds above mentioned being registered were not negotiable.

Horace Abrams, which is his correct name, is a native of Richmond, Va. He is one of the most expert sneak thieves in the country. About 12 years ago he was convicted of a sneak robbery in Pittsburg, Penn., and served his sentence. He was also arrested in Halifax last Summer, on a similar charge, but could not be identified and was discharged. George Carson has been a pal and companion of Abrams since previous to the Pittsburg affair. It is believed that he has had a hand in all the latter's misdeeds, but has always been lucky enough to escape arrest. The history of the other two has already been given in THE TIMES.

A dispatch from Petersburg says that Mr. Young was expected there to-day to identify his bonds. The prisoners say that when they arrive in this City they will be able to explain satisfactorily how they came into possession of the bonds.

THE BROOKLYN THIEVES CAPTURED.

THREE OF THE GANG ARRESTED IN NEW-YORK AND SENT TO BROOKLYN—HOW THEY WERE IDENTIFIED.

On Sunday, several persons who had witnessed the bold theft of $3,500 from Mr. Warren Lane, at President and Hoyt streets, Brooklyn, called at the Central Office in this City and examined the collection of photographs in the Rogue's Gallery. They selected the pictures of George Martin, alias Carter, and John Roberts, both professional thieves, as resembling two of the men who were engaged in the robbery. Sergt. Kealey at once gave orders for the arrest of these men, and a general alarm was sent to all the stations ordering the Police to look out for them. Yesterday morning, Detectives Dilks and Handy, of the Central Office, arrested George Martin, and soon after Detective O'Neil, of the Ninth Precinct, brought in John Roberts, the other suspected man. Superintendent Walling at once informed Chief Campbell, of Brooklyn, and Capt. Leavy and a number of officers were sent to this City to take charge of the prisoners. While in the detective office, Sergt. Kealey showed to Capt. Leavy the photograph of a man who had come to New-York recently from Philadelphia, and who was suspected of being connected with a gang of criminals. Capt. Leavy recognized the picture as that of the man who drove the wagon in which the thieves escaped. Detective Radford, of the Central Office, who had been "shadowing" this man for several weeks, was sent in search of him, and during the afternoon brought him to the Central Office. He gave his name as Charles H. Compton, but he is known as Bartlett, under which name he served a term of imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary at time. Bartlett and Martin, alias Carter, were positively identified, but Roberts was not. He will be subjected to another inspection, however, by other witnesses. The prisoners were hand-cuffed after they had been identified, and taken to the Third Precinct Station-house by Capt. Leavy and his officers. They will be arraigned before Justice Ferry this morning, plunder. Finally, after Mr. Moore had spent $40,000 in their pursuit, both Clark and Denis were arrested and convicted, and most of the stolen property was recovered. The thieves were sentenced to the State Prison and served their terms. When they were liberated they resumed their evil ways. A year ago last Fall, after a bold robbery, in which they were "given away" by confederates and hotly pursued, Clark committed suicide in a New-Haven boat. Subsequently Denis was killed while attempting to commit a burglary on Fiftieth-street, a coping-stone falling from the roof and striking him dead.

A SUPPOSED CASE OF INFANTICIDE.

Yesterday afternoon Officers McCarthy and Brockheim, of the First Precinct, noticed that a woman carried a bundle into the gentlemen's closet in the Battery Park and came out without it. They examined the place, and discovered therein the dead body of a newly-born female child wrapped in brown paper and a linen rag. They arrested the woman, and took her and the dead child before Coroner Woltman. There the woman gave her name as Mrs. Hester Hanlon, wife of Patrick Hanlon, a mason, of St. Mary's-avenue, Clifton Station, Staten Island. She said it was her daughter's illegitimate child; that it was born on Sunday, and that when she [Mrs. Hanlon] found it, it was dead. Margaret, the daughter, is 18 years of age, and is living very low at her house. Mrs. Hanlon said that she had brought the body to New-York, intending to drop it somewhere, so that it could be found by the Police and disposed of, in order to save her daughter the disgrace that would follow exposure. Mrs. Hanlon was placed under $250 bail, as Coroner Woltman had strong suspicions that the case was one of infanticide. He also notified the Staten Island authorities of the case, as the crime, if any, was committed in Richmond County.

JOHN P. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.

The creditors of John F. Henry, Curran & Co. met yesterday in Register Little's office to discuss the composition of 37½ cents on the dollar offered by the bankrupts. Ex-Judge Hull, representing Demas Barnes and others, opposed the acceptance of the compromise, on the ground that he had not yet been able to examine Mr. Curran, and he also desired to examine Mr. Bowen and Mr. Saunders; and other creditors representing $600,000 spoke in favor of accepting the compromise. The examination was then resumed before the Register. Mr. Curran said he put $100,000 capital into the concern in trade marks, and Mr. Bowen said he put in $100,000, $40,000 in cash, $50,000 in stock of the Brooklyn *Union*, and $10,000 in bonds and mortgages. The examination having concluded, 205 out of 224 creditors present came forward and signed a resolution agreeing to accept the proposed compromise. Those who signed in favor of the compromise represent $500,000, and those opposed only $10,000.

NEW-YORK'S NEW MILK SUPPLY.

The movement which was set on foot in the early part of the past Winter to transfer the base of the milk supply for New-York from Orange to Delaware County has met with more success than was at first anticipated, and the present indications are that, at no remote day, the great bulk of the milk used in this and adjoining cities will come from the new field of supply. Two more Brooklyn milkmen visited Delaware County last week for the purpose of investigation, and left for themselves. They are enthusiastic in their praise of that section of country as a milk-producing district, and say that the grade of cows is of the highest order, being mostly of the Alderney breed, with some of the Jersey and Channel Island breeds. The arrangements for the transportation of the milk to New-York are also nearly completed, and the milk trains and boats will be started next Monday.

AMATEUR ATHLETES' ASSOCIATION.

The American Association of Amateur Athletes held an adjourned meeting last evening at the Sturtevant House. Ten clubs were represented, Mr. Clark, of the Fanwood Athletic Club, presiding. The constitution and by-laws, which had been discussed and amended at three previous meetings, were finally adopted, after the insertion of a clause to the effect that boat clubs shall not be eligible for membership unless open athletic sports form a part of their regular exercises. The initiation fee was fixed at $10, and, with the view of covering the current expenses of meetings, it was decided to hold each club in the association responsible for an annual assessment not exceeding $50. The following officers were elected: President, E. M. Gilligan, of the Plainfield Athletic Club; Vice-President, John Gath, of the American Athletic Association; Secretary, William McEwin, of the Scottish-American Athletic Club; Treasurer, W. Z. K. Kendrick, of the Harlem Athletic Association.

A POLICE CAPTAIN ON TRIAL.

Capt. John McElwain, of the Seventh Precinct, was arraigned before Commissioners Smith and Nichols yesterday for trial on a charge of unbecoming conduct, preferred against him by Roundsman Hagan, of his command. The Roundsman alleged that at the midnight roll-call of the first platoon, on the 2d inst., the Captain made use of a filthy and insulting expression toward him. The accused denied the charge, and evidence having been taken, the case was referred to the board for decision.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The balance in the City Treasury is $1,520,412 04.

☞ "A reader of THE TIMES" has sent to this office $12 for Mrs. Ralff, the mother of the triplets, whose case has been reported heretofore.

A number of prominent German citizens will entertain Bayard Taylor at dinner previous to his departure, on the 11th of April, for Berlin.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will meet this afternoon for the purpose of authorizing the use of assessment bonds to pay for the improvement of Riverside-avenue.

Officer Michael White, of the Tenth Precinct, yesterday afternoon found the dead body of a male infant in the yard in the rear of No. 156 Ludlow-street. Coroner Woltman will investigate the case.

Dr. John James Fitzpatrick, who was connected with the literary department of the New-York *Herald* for the past 25 years, died on Sunday night, at his residence in this City. He was 65 years of age and a native of Ireland.

A number of persons calling themselves "The National Party" met yesterday at No. 318 Broadway, ex-Judge Joachimsen presiding, and appointed a general committee, who will meet this evening at Science Hall to organize.

Officer James Reilly, of the Twenty-third Precinct, found a male infant about a week old lying on the sidewalk on Avenue A, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, last evening, and took it to Matron Webb at the Central Office.

The launching-ways are being placed under the new pleasure steamer Grand Republic, at Englis & Sons' yard, at Greenpoint, Long Island. She is much larger than the Columbia, built by the same firm last year, and will probably be launched on Saturday next.

At a meeting of the Baptist preachers at the Mariners' Temple yesterday, a committee was appointed to wait upon Rev. Mr. Vosburg, of Jersey City, (who was recently accused of attempting to poison his wife,) and to express their sympathy with him in his present troubles and their belief in his innocence.

The new system of licensing warehouses and handlers of cotton, for the prevention of stealage, which was recently adopted by the Cotton Exchange, went into effect yesterday, and a number of licenses were issued. Hereafter no cotton will be a good delivery unless it passes through the hands of the licensees.

The opening of the ladies' fair in aid of the poor and orphans drew together a large number of persons yesterday in Kurtz's Hall. The fair is under the auspices of the ladies of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and of the French Benevolent Society. The hall is tastefully decorated and the tables are richly stocked with fancy goods.

In the suit for abandonment before Justice Otterburg, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, on Saturday last, the defendant stated that he had shown the decree of divorce from the court in Salt Lake City to Counselor Waite, of No. 24 Park-row, who said it was all right. Mr. Robert N. Waite, of No. 206 Broadway, says that he is not the lawyer referred to. He never saw or heard of the man.

Coroner Croker concluded the inquest yesterday in the case of Charles J. Connolly, the fireman of Engine Company No. 6, who was fatally injured at the fire at No. 174 Fulton-street, on the 12th inst., and who died from his injuries on the 14th. A verdict of accidental death was rendered, with a recommendation that an ordinance be passed directing that skylights placed on roofs in a horizontal position be furnished with iron bars.

Coroner Woltman was summoned yesterday afternoon to the Chambers-Street Hospital to take the ante-mortem statement of Patrick O'Hara, who was lying at the point of death. When the Coroner reached the hospital O'Hara was unconscious and unable to make a statement. He has been in the hospital since last Friday. Three weeks ago he was in Barry's liquor-saloon, No. 194 Worth-street, and was attacked by some unknown man, who struck him on the head with an axe.

A deputation of cartmen, consisting of Tobias Cady, John Kent, John McKinney, Nicholas Hedley, and Frank Carragher waited upon Mayor Ely yesterday and protested against the passage of the proposed ordinance of the Board of Aldermen authorizing the running of steam freight cars on Westchester Railroad, from the Belt Road. They stated that their business, and that of other cartmen, would be materially injured if the privilege were granted. Mayor Ely said he would give the matter due consideration.

A delegation of citizens residing in the Seventeenth Ward called upon Mayor Ely yesterday and complained of the present dilapidated condition of Tompkins-square. They were headed by Mr. E. H. Tatem, who urged the Mayor to have the square put in proper condition. Mayor Ely in reply said he would communicate with the Park Department on the subject. The deputation then withdrew. The Mayor has signed the resolution of the Board of Aldermen requesting the Legislature to authorize the Park Department to convert Tompkins-square into a park.

Mayor Ely, Controller Kelly, and Tax Commissioner Andrews met yesterday as the Armory Commission for the purpose of hearing testimony in regard to various claims for repairs and supplies to the buildings used by regiments of the National Guard. Corporation Counsel Whitney was present. The following bills were called up and evidence was taken in each case: Frederick Jocks, carpenter work, &c., on the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, $14,416 86; John C. Wessells, work on the Twelfth Regiment Armory, $1,342 94; J. Knapp, for furnishing, &c., the same armory, $13,329; A. P. Green, work on the Armory of the First Regiment of Cavalry, $235 64. All the claims were laid over for further consideration.

BROOKLYN.

John O'Neil, residing at No. 20 North Portland-avenue, dropped dead last evening in front of No. 8 Flushing-avenue.

An illicit whisky still, of 200 gallons capacity, a 1,000-gallons mash, and other property, were seized yesterday by United States Deputy Marshals on complaint of Collector Freeland.

In the case of Mrs. Ruth Ross, widow of the late Judge Ross, of Staten Island, who died alone in her cottage on Ivy-street, near Cypress-avenue, the Coroner's jury found yesterday that she had died of inanition.

Beauregard Fratiol was found in an exhausted condition indnced by starvation and exposure, on Hicks-street, last evening. He had not eaten food for two days. He was carried to the Long Island College Hospital.

John Conley, while smoking at his home, No. 206 Van Buren-street, on Sunday, playfully puffed a little smoke from his pipe in the face of his infant son, aged 14 months, who was sitting near in a high chair. The child at once showed signs of suffocation, and died before a doctor could be summoned. The case was referred yesterday to Coroner Nolan, who will hold an inquest.

In the matter of Andrew Zeiser against Moses Kessel, on a writ of quo warranto to test the right of the defendant to the office of Charity Commissioner of the Third District, counsel for the relator obtained from Judge Pratt yesterday leave to put in newly discovered evidence any time within 10 days of the trial of the cause. Mr. Zeiser was the Republican candidate against Kessel last Fall. The latter, whose alleged majority was very slender, was given the certificate of election. Zeiser claims that there was fraud.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

On Saturday the Controller of Currency appointed Orson Adams, of Baltimore, M. D., temporary Receiver of the Tarrytown First National Bank. Yesterday that gentleman appeared at the bank and formaly took charge of its affairs.

NEW-JERSEY.

The wife of ex-Mayor Harrison, of Jersey City, died Sunday.

A new yacht club, to be known as the "Centennial Yacht Club," has been organized in Jersey City.

During the absence of Mr. B. J. Edwards from his home in Roseville, Sunday night, his house was entered and robbed of clothing, jewelry, and silverware valued at $200.

The residence of Joseph H. Osborne, No. 24 New-street, Newark, was entered Sunday night, during the absence of the family, and robbed of $100 in money and some wearing apparel.

Charles Forrest, or a young man who gave that name, engaged a room at No. 153 Hudson-street, Hoboken, last Thursday. Yesterday he disappeared, with two gold watches and chains belonging to other lodgers.

St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Burlington, celebrated the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of its foundation yesterday, Bishop Scarborough, D. D., of Trenton, presiding. The City of Burlington was settled 200 years ago, and St. Mary's Church was founded 25 years after.

Several days ago a boy named Dominico was playing with a number of others near the West Hoboken Monastery, when one of the lads threw Dominico's hat into a tree. Stones were fired at it in the hope of bringing it down. One of the missiles struck Dominico on the head, injuring him so badly that he died yesterday.

Jacob Voltz, fresh from Germany, found his way to Irvington, Essex County, several months ago, and there met Mr. Frederick Metz, who had been his school-mate in the Fatherland. Metz gave him a home for several weeks, and finally secured employment for him in a Newark brewery. Soon after Voltz had gone away Metz's house was broken into, a safe blown open, and $110 in money and a lady's gold watch were stolen. Voltz, who had returned, pointed to Metz as the thief, and was arrested. Metz, however, established an alibi, and was exonerated. Voltz was committed for trial.

THE RECENT FATAL EXPLOSION

DEATH OF ANOTHER OF THE MAGENTA'S PASSENGERS — FUNERALS OF THE VICTIM.

Alfred Reynolds, a victim of the steamer Magenta disaster, was buried yesterday. The funeral services were held at his late residence, on South Malcolm-street, Sing Sing Village, at 1:30 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Gillette, of the Baptist Church, officiating. Interment was made at Unionville. To-day funerals of two other victims are to be held in Sing Sing. The funeral of Richard Lowe will take place first, at 11 o'clock, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Helm, conducting the services. Interment will be in Dale Cemetery, near Sing Sing. The other funeral, that of Stephen Wright, will take place at 2 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Phraner, Pastor. Interment will be in Dale Cemetery. Coroner Foshay, of Peekskill, reassembled the jury yesterday morning, at Sing Sing, except the foreman, and, in his absence, one of the remaining seven furnished a chosen foreman. They viewed the body of Richard Lowe and then adjourned till Wednesday. William Fleming, the wounded young man who was taken to Nyack, and who on Saturday was thought not to be very seriously injured, is now lying in a critical condition at his uncle's, a Mr. Wagner's, house, in North Sing Sing, having been brought over from Nyack on Saturday night. Ira W. Bailey, of Pleasantville, who was taken in a badly-scalded condition to the American Hotel at Sing Sing, cannot recover. The attending physician, Dr. George J. Fisher, says he will die within 24 hours. It is believed that Burch Conture, who is a resident of Sing Sing, is also among the victims of the disaster. He started for New-York on Saturday morning with the intention of returning on the same day, and has not since been heard from. William Fleming says Conture was near him on the Magenta, and lit a cigar just before the explosion. It is supposed that he was blown overboard. He had been married but a few months.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 25.—Henry Bailey, another victim of the Magenta disaster, died at Sing Sing this afternoon. Willie Hammond and a man named Burchard are still missing.

STEAM HEAT ON THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

A large party was yesterday taken by special train over the New-York Elevated Railroad in cars heated by a new apparatus which is to be introduced in all the cars on both the new elevated lines. The apparatus is a galvanized iron pipe, about 4 inches in diameter, extending beneath the seats the entire length of the car. As described by the constructor, this pipe surrounded a steam pipe 1¼ inches in diameter, and between the two was a packing of fine dry sand. At South Ferry the locomotive charged the inner pipes, the cars of the train being connected by flexible joints, with live steam. After the steam was cut off the heat radiated through the sand packing, gradually increasing the heat of the outer pipe and diffusing an agreeable warmth throughout the car, while the pipe never become hot enough to burn clothing. Once charged, the pipes retain heat for an hour or more. Two expansion valves beneath the car allow vent for the air when steam is turned on, and allow the water resulting from condensation to pass into a tight drum provided for the purpose. The engineer controls the heat in the cars, and can supply pipes, if necessary, on down grades or while stopping at stations. The system is considered more advantageous than that of simple steam pipes, in not requiring a constant circulation of steam, that could not always be spared from the locomotive.

WELL-DRESSED ROWDIES "ON A LARK."

While Frank Belloni, of No. 32 Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn, was walking in Broadway on Saturday night with his wife and Adolph Sambalno, residing at the corner of Union and Hamilton avenues, Brooklyn, he and his companions were followed by three well-dressed young men, one of whom deliberately insulted the lady. Instantly her husband turned upon him and demanded an explanation of the insult. He had scarcely done so when Edward Nunns, of No. 207 East Fifty-second-street, stepped up and aimed a blow at him with an umbrella, which Mr. Belloni warded off with his arm. Mr. Sambalno interfered at this point to protect his friend, when Nunns struck him upon the forehead, shattering the umbrella and inflicting an ugly gash. During the fracas Nunns' comrades ran away, leaving him to be captured by Officer Murphy. When arraigned in court, Nunns pleaded not guilty, and his counsel strove to obtain his release upon the excuse that his friends were "on a lark," and that he had struck at the complainants in self-defense. Justice Murray admitted him to $1,000 bail to appear in Special Sessions to answer. His bail was furnished by his uncle, William Clark, of No. 142 East Twenty-sixth-street.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN
If BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER is not the best plaster in the world. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship The Queen, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Milliken and child, C. B. Pratt, J. McCallum, John Williams, Mrs. A. E. Mitchell, R. J. Lanzair, Mr. Chapin, Mrs. Bolton, Mr. Hirsch, W. Griffiths, Mr. Burgess, Miss Kirkland, A. Kirkland, '24. M. J. Goodwin, Caster Oger de Lisle, Senre Oger de Lisle, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Graham, Robert Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh and son, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Marsland and child.

In steam-ship Canima, from Bermuda.—L. De Mory Gray, Capt. Ellis, F. W. Brown, G. A. Fasenberg, Miss A. B. Johnson, Mrs. C. Curtis and child, W. W. Chapman, Capt. Austin, J. J. Kliner, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Griffin, E. E. Norton, A. Jaciente, M. Ferrot, C. H. Spear.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:53 | Sun sets.....6:18 | Moon rises...2:26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook...2:07	2:36
Gov. Island...2:36	3:05
Hell Gate....4:18	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, MARCH 25.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Mayflower, Davidson, Philadelphia, James Hand; Casimi, (Br.,) Raines, Pernambuco, R. R. Borland; North America, Clancy, Boston, (in tow,) master; Cohanim, (Br.,) Berg, Havre, Punch, Edye & Co.

Barks Waaland, (Norw.,) Eriksen, Rotterdam, Punch, Edye & Co.; Triton, (Ger.,) Witt, Cape Town, C. G. H., Punch, Edye & Co.; Marco Polo, (Ital.,) Garaccio, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Astronom, (Ger.,) Wessels, London, Hermann Roop & Co.; H. D. Stover, Patten, Port Natal, Henry E. Sprague & Co.; Stanford, (Ital.,) Astarita, Naples, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Ohinaman, (Br.,) McKenzie, Shanghai, Salter & Livermore; Harry Buschman, (Br.,) Card, Buenos Ayres, Paul F. Gerhard; Antonietta Costa, (Ital.,) Costa, Queenstown, Falmouth, or Plymouth for orders, Benham & Boyenson.

Brigs Sophia Cook, (Br.,) Dann, Goole, Eng., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Brenda, (Br.,) Reeves, Cork, Benham & Boyeson.

Schrs. Harry White, Hopkins, Vignes, P. R., H. A. Vatable & Sons; B. F. Brainard, Hubbard, Hartford, Cartwright & Doyle; E. G. Sawyer, Lawson, Arroyo, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Victor Ping, Pinkham, Saracos, Isaac R. Staples; Francis Shubert, Cranmer, Philadelphia, Slacht, Bailey & Co.; Theresa McQuinn, Fort Brazil, G. Amalack & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Cyrest, (Br.,) Daring, Messina Feb. 25, Palermo 28th, Valencia March 5, and Gibraltar 7th, with fruit and passengers to Phelps, Bros. & Co.—vessel to J. S. Tucker & Co.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Bermuda, March 20, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship State of Louisiana, (Br.,) Johnstone, Glasgow March 8, and Larne 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool March 13, via Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., March 22, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Ashland, Howe, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Steam-boat John Hopkins, Hallett, Baltimore, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, ss Sandy Hook, a gale; N.N.W.; ss City Island, strong, N.W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Cassini, for Pernambuco; Ashland, for Philadelphia; Albemarle, for Lewes; ships Holdon, for Aspinwall; Clarence, for Buenos Ayres; Channing, for Dankirk; Arcadia, for ——; brig Charles A. Hoard, for St. Johns, P. R.; schrs. E. I. Hazard and Helen, for Georgetown, S. C.; Nelly Foster, for Wilmington, N. C.; Laura Bridgman, for Richmond; Hattie Perry and Kate Collins, for Philadelphia; Aisens, L. M. Cottingham, J. R. Van Dusen, R. T. Woods, and M. M. Merriman, for ——.

Also, bark Carrie Heckla, for Matanzas; schr. Ada F. Whitney, for Barbadoes.

Also, bark Trino, for Philadelphia; schrs. Emeline G. Sawyer, for Arroyo; J. H. Rapp, for Virginia; George Aery, for Baltimore.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Eleanora, for Portland; schr. George A. Prescott, for Boston.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, March 25, 1878.

A spar buoy, red and black horizontal stripes, has been placed to mark the wreck of the tug Scandinavian, sunk in Gedney's Channel.

A. C. RHIND, Commodore United States Navy, Light-house Inspector Third District.

SPOKEN.

By schr. Lemuel Fish, March 18, lat. 33 23, lon. 73 44, bark Sarah Robart, from Trapani, for Boston.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8280. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1878.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MARCH 27 1878

WASHINGTON.

THE ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT.

THE EFFECT OF SENATOR HOWE'S SPEECH RATHER FLAT—NO IMMEDIATE INDICATION OF FOLLOWING UP HIS LEAD—MR. CONKLING NOT YET READY—THE BENEFIT TO THE PARTY NOT APPARENT—DEMOCRATS ORDERING COPIES—DISAPPOINTED ASPIRATIONS AS AN ELEMENT IN THE CONTROVERSY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—There is a good deal of talk as to the probability of a continuance of the attack begun yesterday upon the President. A few people went to the Senate gallery to-day, expecting to hear Mr. Conkling speak, and in some instances this expectation was raised by reports traced to a Senator supposed to have information of Mr. Conkling's purpose. It is said that he will speak, but not for some time yet. The air was filled with rumors to-day of a continued and formidable list of speeches. Most likely, however, the Senate and the country will await another speech against the President for a long time. If the effect of Mr. Howe's speech and its reception are considered by others ambitious to follow in his footsteps, the encouragement is not great. There is a great deal of private enjoyment of his thrusts at the President, but the invariable opinion among Republicans in Congress is that such speeches are not calculated to help the Republican Party. Conceding that the President has failed to help the party—that he has weakened it, wherein is Mr. Howe's speech likely to repair the breach? Of course, the great effort is to attract the attention of the country to the Senate as the source of true Republican leadership. There yet are many Republicans here who are bitter against the President who think the Senate would better establish its right and fitness for leadership by devoting itself to useful and necessary legislation, of which there is a plentiful need. It is easier to discover the impression a speech has made after a day or two has passed away, and to-day, more than last night, it appears that Mr. Howe produced no effect here, whatever he may have done among the people. Therefore, the other speeches are likely to wait, as speeches waited after Mr. W. E. Chandler's letters failed. The *argumentum ad hominem* is applied by some persons to Mr. Howe, and it is suggested that a President esteemed by him good enough to make him, on his own application, a Justice of the Supreme Court or Minister to France, ought to be good enough to escape his attacks. This is not a reply to his speech, but it is the kind of thing people will say when there is a chance. Some of the Democrats are said to be subscribing largely for the speech, particularly Senator Wallace, who thinks Pennsylvania is sure for his party in the next election.

THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

NOMINATION OF GLENNI W. SCOFIELD—AN EXCEEDINGLY GOOD APPOINTMENT—REJECTION BY THE SENATE OF MR. DUNN FOR MARSHAL OF DELAWARE—OTHER NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, who was a prominent member of Congress from Northern Pennsylvania for several years during the reconstruction period of legislation, was to-day nominated to be Register of the Treasury. Mr. Scofield held an influential place in Congress till the time of his retirement, and acquired the reputation of being a very able and prudent legislator. With some other good statesmen, he was said to be unpleasantly connected with Credit Mobilier transactions, which were, of course, used against him with all possible violence by his political opponents. It has since been conceded, however, that he was unfairly dealt with, while others who were really implicated had their faults condoned. This fact is generally commented upon to-day, and it is almost universally conceded that the appointment is an exceedingly good one.

In the executive session of the Senate to-day the nomination of Mr. Dunn to be United States Marshal of Delaware was rejected. The nominee was opposed principally by Senator Bayard, who was against him, not upon political grounds, but because he was generally incompetent and unworthy of the place. The nomination was rejected upon Mr. Bayard's representation. The Senate confirmed the nomination of William P. Canday to be Collector of Customs at Wilmington, N. C.

The President sent the following nominations also to the Senate to-day:

To be Postmasters—Nathan C. Luther, at Attleboro, Mass.; Thomas D. Davis, at Beverly, Mass.; John Henry Eames, at Medford, Mass.; Francis P. Vinnent, at Oak Bluffs, Mass.; J. Hall Musser, at Huntington, Penn.; Lucius P. Kendall, at Kalamazoo, Mich; George H. McAdam, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Ethelbert Hubbs, at Newberne, N. C.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

FEATURES OF THE BILL AS REPORTED TO THE HOUSE—ABOLITION OF THE FOURTH AND FIFTH AUDITORS—INCREASED CLERICAL FORCE AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION—THE WHOLE APPROPRIATION ABOUT $15,000,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was reported to the House to-day. It is drawn in strict accordance with the law providing for this appropriation for the last fiscal year, and very little new legislation is incorporated in it. The Fourth and Fifth Auditors are abolished, the duties of the Fourth Auditor being imposed upon the Second, and those of the Fifth on the First Auditor. An increase is made in the clerical force of the Executive office, involving an expenditure of $11,900. This, however, is not an additional expenditure, but a mere transfer of that amount from other departments to the Executive office. The present clerical force at the Executive office is not sufficient to keep the work up, and it has been necessary to draw clerks from some of the departments to assist the regular force at the White House. The bill simply provides that these clerks shall in the future constitute part of the regular force of the Executive office. The additional force thus provided for consists of four clerks, one telegraph operator, and four messengers. The total amount appropriated for conducting the business of the Executive office is $38,664, and it is provided that this sum shall be in full for the expenses of the office, and that in future no details shall be made from other departments.

For temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, only $5,000 are appropriated, which is a large reduction upon the amount heretofore appropriated for this purpose. The payment from this fund of additional compensation to any officer or employe is prohibited. A large reduction in the expenses of the Territorial Governments is made, the Legislators of each being restricted to 27 members, 9 in the upper and 18 in the lower branch. The total amount appropriated by the bill is about $15,000,000, which is about $800,000 less than the sum appropriated for the present fiscal year.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE TARIFF BILL AND THE VOTE IN THE HOUSE—PROTECTION OF ACTING PLAYS AND DRAMATIC LITERATURE PURCHASED FROM FOREIGN AUTHORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Mr. Wood to-day reported the Tariff bill to the House, and succeeded in having it made a special order for April 4, by a vote of 137 to 114. During the progress of the roll-call Mr. Wood and other friends of the bill manifested considerable alarm, the closeness of the vote making it uncertain what the result would be when the roll-call was finished. The vote is regarded somewhat as a test of the feeling of the House on changing the tariff laws, and the opponents of Mr. Wood's bill, although unable to defeat the motion for its reconsideration, express gratification at the result. They say the vote of to-day is a certain indication that no tariff bill can be passed this session. The 114 negative votes, they say, will be against the passage of any Tariff bill, and many of those who to-day voted to fix a day for the consideration of Mr. Wood's bill did so as an act of courtesy to the Committee on Ways and Means, while others voted that way because they have prepared speeches against the bill which they desire to deliver to help themselves with their constituencies. The debate on the bill is likely to run for a couple of weeks.

A bill is now pending before the Joint Committee on the Library for the better protection of acting plays and dramatic literature. The bill provides that the law of copyright shall cover and protect managers, actors, and other citizens of the United States who shall procure, through purchase, the right to a play, be it farce, comedy, tragedy, drama, or spectacular representation, from a foreign author, for the purpose of playing or publishing the same in the United States.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES AWARD.

REFERENCE OF THE CORRESPONDENCE—SENTIMENT IN WASHINGTON AS TO THE PAYMENT OF THE AMOUNT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The correspondence in the Halifax fisheries award was, on motion of Mr. Blaine, to-day, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. This is a mere formality, of no significance, and the motion should properly have been made when the papers were first presented. Mr. Blaine indicated in his remarks on the resolution that the award must be paid by the United States. He undertook to show, what is undoubtedly true, that the privilege for which the United States is to pay is not worth more than $25,000 or $50,000 a year. The question of paying the award appears to be settled, almost affirmatively, in public sentiment here. It is doubtful whether, when the appropriation comes to be voted on, there will be any voices in the negative. The payment will be accompanied by an immense amount of grumbling, and there is no danger whatever that Great Britain will again be able to cheat the United States in like manner.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day amounted to $172,000.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $214,135 91; from Customs, $470,877 43.

The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department has several specimens of counterfeit half dollars and new silver dollars. They are close imitations of the genuine. The counterfeit weighs less than the genuine.

Bids or offers will be received at the Treasury Department for the delivery at the San Francisco Mint of silver in the form of either bars or foreign coin, to be paid for in coin in New-York or San Francisco, as desired.

The Cabinet to-day considered the question whether the brevet rank should or should not be conferred on Majors in the Army. The general understanding seemed to be that they should not be conferred except in extraordinary cases.

Isaac T. West was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Eighth District of Kentucky, William H. Johnston for the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, and Edward L. Moorhouse, Storekeeper for the same district.

A telegram received at the Interior Department to-day from Special Agent Carter, reports that Gill & Pleats and A. J. Perkins, who claimed over 314 of the 98,000 logs seized in Calcasieu Parish, La., and intervened for in the suit of the United States against Joseph Hampton et al., confessed judgment yesterday. He also reports the defendants have all, except one, confessed judgment.

The delay in the arrival of some of the trains yesterday is stated by some of the railroad men to have been caused by the high winds, a very unusual cause for retardation of trains in this locality. The Western train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, due here at 7:20 last evening, was two hours behind time owing to a snow blockade near Parkersburg, West Va.

Secretary Schurz was not able to go to his office to-day, but is much better this evening, being now out of bed, and resting on a sofa. His trouble yesterday afternoon was physical prostration, caused by overwork, his habit being to devote to business on an average 14 or 15 hours out of every 24. He will probably be again at the Interior Department within a few days.

The resolution introduced in the House to-day by Representative Muller, invites plans and specifications, together with correspondence from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a view to the erection of a barge office to facilitate the examination of Customs inspectors of the baggage of passengers arriving on European steam-ships on the ground deeded to the United States for that purpose on the Battery extension, New-York City.

The Secret Service division of the Treasury received information this afternoon that one of the operatives on the cars near Evansville, Ind., this morning recognized a counterfeiter, George Phillips, and arrested him, expecting to find counterfeit money in his possession. Instead he found a complete set of burglars' tools. Phillips was a confederate of the celebrated Miles Orpe, now undergoing a sentence in the Pennsylvania Penitentiary.

Commodore Robert H. Wyman, Superintendent of the Hydrographic Office, will, it is understood, relieve Rear-Admiral Preble of the command of the South Pacific Station. Rear-Admiral Preble is coming home in the Omaha, which is expected at Hampton Roads between the 1st and 15th of next month. Rear-Admiral Howell will remain in charge of the Bureau of Yards and Docks until the close of the present fiscal year, when he will assume command of the North Atlantic Fleet.

The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day had a general consultation concerning the counting or weighing of coin in the several Assistant Treasurers' offices and other depositories of the government. Representatives Ewing and Chittenden gave an account of how this was recently done in New-York, and after a free interchange of views it was thought a proper that a similar proceeding should take place at all points where the Government has large coin deposits. The Secretary of the Treasury will, by invitation, appear before the committee to give his views concerning resumption and other matters concerning finance.

Messrs. French, Lindermann, and Gilfillan, the commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to take charge of the purchase of silver bullion, announce that they have already on hand sufficient bullion to serve the purpose of dollar coinage for several weeks to come, and that they will not make any further negotiations for silver for some weeks, unless in the meantime the silver market should fall to such a figure as would make it particularly advantageous to the Government to purchase. They also announce that the Government arrangements are not completed in the Paine Argbis affair which will enable the Government to recover from during the next month 3,000,000 silver dollars, the minimum amount required to be coined in any month under the law.

Under a recent law of Congress, prisoners on trial in the District of Columbia are permitted to testify in their own defense. Within the last fortnight two persons who thus testified were convicted, the jury giving no weight to their statements. Yesterday a man was convicted of larceny, and when the Judge was about to sentence him the prisoner said he had desired to go on the stand and testify, but that his counsel would not allow him to do so. Judge Wylie responded that he ought to thank his counsel for preventing him from adding perjury to larceny, and proceeded to sentence him to three years' imprisonment in the Maryland Penitentiary.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE COMMITTEES.

THE BILL TO ANNUL AN ACT OF THE WYOMING LEGISLATURE—DISTRIBUTION OF THE GENEVA AWARD—ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY—MAIL MATTER CLASSIFICATION.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The House Judiciary Committee to-day agreed to report favorably on the Senate bill which proposes to annul the act of the Wyoming Legislature creating a new judicial district in that Territory and assigning Judge Peck thereto, the new district containing very few inhabitants and affording practically no business.

The same committee postponed the consideration of the conflicting reports of the majority and minority of the sub-committee in regard to the distribution of the balance of the Geneva Award until next Friday. The indications are that the contest in the committee between the war premium claimants on the one hand and the insurance companies on the other, will be very close, and the ultimate action of the House on the subject is also considered very uncertain.

The House Committee on Patents to-day adopted the Senate amendments to the first section of the bill revising the existing Patent laws. The second section will be considered on Friday next.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day agreed to report favorably Representative Kimmel's bill, amendatory of the Revised Statutes, relating to the Navy. It proposes that "the number of persons who may at one time be enlisted into the Navy of the United States including seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, mechanics, firemen, and coal-heavers, and including 750 apprentices and boys hereby authorized to be enlisted annually shall not exceed 8,250." It further provides that "boys between the ages of 15 and 17 years may be enlisted to serve in the Navy until they shall arrive at the age of 21 years. Other persons may be entitled to serve for a period not exceeding five years."

The House Post Office Committee to-day practically agreed to strike out of Mr. Waddell's bill, providing for the classification of mail matter, the clause which prohibits express companies carrying mail matter of the first and second class.

The Senate Committee on Finance to-day voted to report favorably upon the nomination of R. M. Reynolds, of Alabama, to be First Auditor of the Treasury.

THE BANKRUPT LAW REPEAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The bill reported by Mr. Christiancy, from the Senate Judiciary Committee, to-day, "to repeal the Bankruptcy law," is in its full text as follows:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Bankrupt law approved March 2d, 1867, and all acts in amendment or supplementary thereto or in explanation thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed, provided, however, that such repeal shall in no manner invalidate or affect any case in bankruptcy instituted and pending in any court prior to the day when this act shall take effect, but as to all such pending cases and all future proceedings therein, the acts hereby repealed shall continue in full force and effect until the same shall be fully disposed of, in the same manner as if said acts had not been repealed."

DEATH OF ALDERMAN SHANNON.

THE WELL-KNOWN BROOKLYN POLITICIAN DIES SUDDENLY—HOW HE CAUSED A REVOLUTION IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THAT CITY—THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN NOW EQUALLY DIVIDED IN POLITICS.

Alderman Patrick Shannon, of the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn, died at his residence, No. 25 Bridge-street, in that city, at 12:30 o'clock this morning. He had been ill for several days, but hopes were entertained of his recovery until a late hour last night. At 11 o'clock a dispatch was received at Police Head-quarters giving the information that he could not live many hours.

Mr. Shannon has played a prominent part in Brooklyn politics during the past 6 months. In November last, a few days before the election, he voted with the Republican members of the board to reorganize the commissions by which the city is governed. The result was a political revolution, the effects of which will be felt by the regular Democrats for many years. He was of a nervous temperament, and the period of intense political excitement following his vote in November, combined with the fierce attacks made on him by his enemies, had a terrible effect on his health. He was several times attacked by pneumonia, and it was that disease which finally caused his death.

Mr. Shannon was about 40 years of age. He leaves a wife and seven children. Deceased was a prominent member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and very popular with that organization. He was a native of Roscommon, Ireland, and was in this country about 25 years. He was elected Alderman of the Fifth Ward as an Independent Democrat over James Shevlin, "Boss" McLaughlin's nephew. His death makes a tie vote in the Common Council on political questions.

THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, March 26.—At a meeting of the Canal Board to-day, Mr. Gale, of Troy, urged the board to order paid $22,000 of the undisputed portion of the claim of J. B. Boomer, contractor for work at the side cut in West Troy. The claim amounts to $49,000, and only $10,000 of the remaining $27,000 of the claim was objected to. The money was in the Treasury to pay it, and would lapse back to the State in May. After discussion the matter was referred.

The proposition to make tolls on the Black River Canal conform with those on the Erie Canal was agreed to.

A resolution favoring the reduction of the toll on foreign salt to the same rate as that on domestic salt was adopted.

THE NEW CAPITOL CONTRACTS.

ALBANY, March 26.—Argument was had before Justice Westbrook to-day in the matter of awarding contracts for carpenter and cabinet work on the new Capitol, George Martin claiming to be the lowest bidder, and the Commissioners having awarded the contracts to Messrs. Brown and Mosnier, of Buffalo. Justice Westbrook took the papers, and said the question must be decided on the construction of the laws of 1875 and 1878 in relation to the new Capitol, and on the meaning of the word "responsible," and that he would render a decision next week.

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The committee to devise means to add $200,000 to the endowment fund of the Garrett Biblical Institute reported this afternoon to a meeting of the friends of the institution favoring the putting of an agent in the field, and providing for voluntary contributions.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 26.—The Assembly adjourned sine die to-day. The bill restoring capital punishment passed the Senate to-day and is a law.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The *Telegraph*, a morning penny paper published in the interests of the National Party, was issued here to-day for the first time.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 26.—The State Superintendent to-day shipped the educational exhibit of the State to Paris. It is complete and makes a good showing.

PORTLAND, Me., March 26.—Judge Cleaves, in the Cumberland Probate Court to-day, ruled that the Insolvent act, passed by the last Legislature, is void while the United States Bankrupt law continues in force.

BOSTON, March 26.—In the District Court at Quincy, Mass., this morning, John Collins, of Weymouth, charged with the murder of Patrick Cahill, of the same town, on the 19th inst., was discharged, the evidence being insufficient to warrant his detention.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 26.—The Legislative Committee on Insurance, after investigating the affairs of the Continental Life Insurance Company, reported to-day in detail. They gave the company a clear surplus of $368,568 40. The company claims a present surplus of about $100,000 more than the committee allows.

WILL THE CONGRESS MEET?

COLLAPSE REGARDED AS PROBABLE.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND FACE TO FACE IN SUCH AN EVENT—LITTLE HOPE OF A SOLUTION ENTERTAINED IN ST. PETERSBURG—POSITIONS OF FRANCE, GERMANY, AND AUSTRIA IN THE EVENT OF ENGLAND TAKING NO PART IN THE CONFERENCE—A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

PARIS, March 26.—The *Temps* believes that the congress has failed in consequence of England's refusal to partici pate. France stipulated from the outset that she would only take part in the congress if all the signatory powers were represented. The *Soir* states that the Council of Ministers has renewed this resolution.

LONDON, March 27.—The *Times* has the following from St. Petersburg: "Those having the direction of affairs here appear to have very little hope of a solution of the present deadlock. Although the holding of a congress without England would have the advantage of isolating her and consolidating the triple alliance, it is regarded more probable that the congress will not meet at all. The whole question seems to be sinking from the sphere of reason to that of passion."

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* declares that Russia will not endure a position obliging her to maintain her armaments indefinitely. The Berlin *Post* remarks that the collapse of the congress would enforce such an attitude on both Russia and England.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says the Austrian idea of a congress without England being discountenanced by France and Germany, it is possible that only the three Chancellors will meet in Berlin, but even this is as yet improbable. Germany is sure to take no proceedings against England.

The *Post* in its leading editorial says: "Another vain attempt has been made to induce Russia to acknowledge some responsibility toward Europe. Her reply is invariably, viz.: 'You have full liberty of appreciat on and action.'" The leader concludes: "Should the congress fail, some means may yet be sought for establishing a real or pretended agreement. It is not probable that it will be found, and unless Russia yields, the storm which is brewing will break out."

The *Standard's* correspondent at Berlin states that an apparently inspired article in the Berlin *Post* justifies England's demand, and declares that Russia should be wise enough to be moderate.

THE RUSSIAN BRIBE TO AUSTRIA.

GEN. IGNATIEFF'S MISSION TO VIENNA—A SCHEME OF PARALLEL ANNEXATION—AUSTRIA DEMANDING MORE THAN RUSSIA IS WILLING TO GRANT—GERMANY ADVISING RUSSIA TO CONCILIATE HER—RUSSIA PREPARING FOR WAR WITH ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 27.—The *Times'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows: "Whether Gen. Ignatieff comes here to interpret the treaty or negotiate an understanding, opinion here is not in favor of his success."

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna dispatch says: "Gen. Ignatieff's mission is to complete negotiations for a scheme of parallel annexation which has already found favor at head-quarters here. Austria demands Bosnia, Herzegovina, Northern Albania and a portion of Macedonia, including Salonica. Russia objects to the annexation of a portion of Macedonia, but this difficulty is by no means insurmountable. Gen. Ignatieff will go to Berlin on leaving here. Russia, by the advice of Germay, is conciliating Austria and disregarding England. It is believed that Russia is preparing for war with England. Two hundred thousand men of the Russian Landwehr were called out on Monday."

A Belgrade dispatch of March 26 says: "The report that the Servian troops had evacuated Wranja is confirmed, and the place has since been occupied by the Russians. The Turkish inhabitants of Wranja have sent an address to Prince Milan asking for annexation to Servia. If that is impossible, they beg for permission to migrate into Servia, because they are resolved not to remain in Bulgaria.

THE DIPLOMATIC SITUATION.

ENGLAND ANXIOUSLY AWAITING THE RUSSIAN REPLY—RUSSIA DELAYING HER ANSWER UNTIL THE AUSTRIAN POSITION IS DEFINED—RUSSIAN DIPLOMATISTS USING EVERY AGENCY TO PREVENT AN ANGLO-AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE—THE INTERESTS INVOLVED IN THE TREATY.

LONDON, March 26.—The final answer from St. Petersburg to England's question whether the entire treaty of San Stefano will be submitted to the congress is anxiously awaited. The *Times* of this morning, in its leading editorial article, expresses the opinion that the more prudent Russian statesmen, even the Czar himself, ought to be ready to smooth the way for the assemblying of the congress. "The contention of our Government," says the *Times*, "is justified in substance by Europe, and, though the remaining objection is not one which ought to be fatal, it is by Russia rather than us that the objection ought, in strict justice, to be removed."

The preponderating opinion at the capitals of the great powers seems to be that Russia will refuse, and that this will render the situation very critical, in consequence of the presence of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora and the position of the Russians about Constantinople, but that, if no unforeseen incident or complication arises from these circumstances, war may be avoided, and after a period of suspense damaging to all the powers, a fresh proposal for a conference or a Congress will be brought forward under different forms with hope of success. The position of Austria is a source of much anxious curiosity. Semi-official organs have declared the Treaty of San Stefano utterly unacceptable, but the fact is equally certain that Austria does not support England's demand concerning the form of its submission to the congress. Various explanations of the latter feature of Austria's policy are given.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent says flatly that a reconstitution of the triple alliance is preparing for the purpose of opposing the British policy. "To this end," says the correspondent, "Russia is offering Austria every concession, and he believes that the negotiation will undoubtedly succeed. From other advices this seems an exaggerated pro-Russian view. Austria's objections are to the whole treaty of San Stefano, so Russian concession on that head could hardly go far enough to satisfy her. The fact that Gen. Ignatieff is going to Vienna would indicate that the negotiation is not progressing as the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent believes, but would confirm his estimate of its importance.

The well-informed and usually impartial Vienna correspondent of the *Times* explains the situation, with more probability, as follows: "The greatest stress is here laid on the meeting of the congress as the first step toward restoring the European character of the Eastern question. The raising by England of the question of competence of the congress could not therefore be looked upon as opportune, however much the Vienna Cabinet agreed in principle that all the clauses of the treaty should be open to discussion. The settlement of this point, should it be contested, was, in the opinion of this Government, far more likely to succeed in the congress than out of it. Once the question was raised, however, Austria naturally became so much bound and interested in any other Government to see it settled with out prejudice to the powers of the congress; and, according to the view taken here, the communication of the treaty and the admission by Russia that every article of it may be made the subject of discussion at the conference, have settled the question as it required to be. The whole proceedings on the part of Russia might have, perhaps, been more considerate toward England, and the form in which the answers were given less studied, but this Government seems to be of the opinion that the differences remaining between England and Russia are those of form rather than of principle, and ought not to be a bar to the meeting of the Congress. Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador here, had a long interview with Count Andrassy on Sunday, by appointment, and, in all probability, for an exchange of ideas on this subject of paramount importance."

The foregoing is probably a frank explanation of the present situation, but there is no doubt that Russia is making a strong effort to avert the possibility of an Anglo-Austrian alliance before giving England a final answer.

VIENNA, March 26.—Gen. Ignatieff has arrived in this city.

THE GRAND DUKE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

HIS VISIT TO THE SULTAN ACCOMPANIED BY TWELVE RUSSIAN GENERALS—RECEPTION AT THE DOLMABAGHTCHE PALACE—RETURN VISIT OF THE SULTAN AT THE BEYLERBEY PALACE—WITHDRAWAL OF THE TURKS FROM BUYUKDERE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26.—The Grand Duke Nicholas, accompanied by 12 Russian Generals, proceeded to-day in the imperial yacht Livadio to the Dolmabaghtche Palace, where he was received by the Sultan, surrounded by his Ministers and Osman Pasha and other Generals. The Grand Duke conversed with the Sultan 20 minutes. He then went to the Beylerbey Palace, where he was visited by the Sultan 45 minutes later.

The Grand Duke and his suite next proceeded to the former Russian Embassy, in front of which the Russian eagles were displayed. The Grand Duke will sleep on board the Livadia to-night, and take luncheon with the Sultan to-morrow.

It is said that the Grand Duke, referring to the Porte's apprehensions of a possible Anglo-Russian conflict, expressed the hope that the congress would effect an arrangement.

LONDON, March 26.—A Reuter telegram from Constantinople says in consequence of friendly remonstrances from the Russian authorities, the Turkish forces have evacuated Buyukdere and will occupy Naslak.

LONDON, March 27.—A special to the *Times* from Pera reports that the Sultan received the Grand Duke Nicholas with the utmost courtesy and cordiality. Diplomatic relations between Turkey and Russia have been renewed, and Gen. Nelidoff has been appointed Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople.

ENGLISH WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

MILITARY STOREHOUSES OVERFLOWING WITH MATERIAL FURNISHED UNDER THE CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLIES.

LONDON, March 26.—The *Standard* says: "The Government storehouses are so crowded with warlike stores in consequence of rapid deliveries under recent contracts that it has been found necessary to engage storage in the warehouses at Victoria Dock and other wharves on the Thames."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 27—1 A. M.—A storm centre of considerable energy has developed in the North-west and lake region. The barometer is rising rapidly in the extreme North-west. Elsewhere it has fallen. Light rain has fallen in the lake region and Texas. There has been a general rise of temperature with southerly winds. The Missouri River has risen 15 inches at Yankton. The Ohio has fallen 17 inches at Cincinnati; the Mississippi 19 inches at Cairo and 15 at Memphis.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain areas, westerly, backing to warmer southerly, winds, and stationary, followed by falling, barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, increasing cloudiness and rain, warmer south-easterly winds, and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, mostly from the south, stationary or falling barometer.

For the Gulf States, warmer, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain areas, southerly winds, and falling barometer.

For the Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain areas, southerly winds and falling barometer, followed at West stations by rising barometer and colder north-west winds.

For the lower lake region, warmer, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with rain areas, south-easterly winds and falling barometer.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain areas, colder northerly winds, and rising barometer, preceded at South and East stations by warm southerly winds and falling barometer.

The Lower Mississippi River will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Chicago, Ludington, Grand Haven, Milwaukee, Section One, Duluth, Escanaba, Marquette, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Indianola, and Galveston, and are ordered for Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Lewes, and Sandy Hook.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	37°	29°	3:30 P. M.	44°	42°
6 A. M.	37°	29°	6 P. M.	44°	46°
9 A. M.	41°	35°	9 P. M.	44°	46°
12 M.	42°	41°	12 P. M.	43°	39°

Average temperature yesterday.....38½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....42½°

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 26.—Smith, Dodd & Co., one of the oldest and best known boot and shoe firms in the city, made an assignment to-day to F. E. Merchant. The liabilities and assets are unknown as yet. The crash was brought about by a levy, by Sheriff Wilcox, upon the firm for $16,000 on a cognovit note. It is hoped by the firm to compromise with creditors.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—J. M. Hocker, banker, of Lexington, Ky., suspended yesterday. His liabilities are $132,000 and assets $75,000 to $80,000. Logan Hocker has also failed, with liabilities of $60,000 and assets $20,000.

BOSTON, March 26.—Lockwood, Brooks & Co., book publishers at No. 381 Washington-street, have suspended. Their liabilities are $120,000.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 26.—George Congdon, maltster and brewer, has failed. Liabilities, $12,000; assets, $7,000. The failure grows out of the suspension of the Bank of Chemung.

THE ST. LOUIS BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—The game in the billiard tournament this afternoon was between Schafer and McCreery, and was won by the former by a score of 600 to 314. McCreery received 10 per cent. odds. Schafer's average, 19 11-31; McCreery's, 10 715. Schafer's highest runs, 135 and 184, and McCreery's, 42 and 62. The game to-night was between Slosson and Gallagher, and resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 540 to 375. Gallagher received 10 per cent. odds. The winner's average was 14 22-37, and his best runs, 87, 56, 48, 65, and 105; loser's average, 10 15-36; best runs, 85 and 51.

A MURDERER REPRIEVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 26.—McEvoy, who was to have been hanged next Friday at Aiken, S. C., was to-day respited until the 12th of April. The object is to allow time for resentencing.

JUDICIAL NOMINATION IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—Ex-Attorney-General Alphonso P. Taft was nominated to-day by the Republican Convention for Judge of the Superior Court.

LABOR REFORM MEETING.

BUFFALO, March 26.—An enthusiastic labor reform meeting was held here to-night. Hon. Andrew E. Foster, member of Assembly from Westchester, addressed the audience in opposition to convict labor in the State Prisons. He was followed by Dr. Makh, editor of the the *Freie Presse* of this city, in German. Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting were adopted with a view of presentation to the Legislature.

THE HARRISBURG INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY—NO ATTENTION PAID TO THEIR REPORT BY THE AUDITOR-GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, March 26.—The "big fee" investigation was continued to-night. William H. Barnes, the Secretary of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company, was examined. His testimony was, to some extent, a repetition of that of Mr. Thaw, the President of the company. It appears from Mr. Barnes' statement that the failure of the company to report to the Auditor-General was owing to the fact that no attention was paid to the report for 1875 by the Auditor-General's Department, and second, because the company had gone into liquidation and was declaring no dividend. He stated also in reply to questions that in his settlement of last November the Union Railroad and Transportation Company had paid about what they would have paid during the years since they began liquidation, if they had made reports and paid taxes during those years. The officers of the company held them and still hold that the profits of the company in excess of capital stock was disposed of not as "dividend," but as a "distribution," and the failure of the company to report the distributions of 1873, 1874, and 1875 was because the stock and money so distributed was not considered a dividend. Mr. Barnes was surprised that his report of 1875 to the Auditor-General was not taken notice of, but took no trouble to call the attention of the department to the omission. He denied emphatically that there was an intention on the part of the officers of the company to conceal anything, evade the payment of any claim, or deceive in any manner. There were about 140 stockholders, scattered over Pennsylvania, New-York, Maine, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska.

The committee adjourned without fixing a date of meeting. They will probably have a session to-morrow, and then adjourn over the recess of the Legislature.

A RESOLUTION OF EXPULSION.

THE CASE OF O. B. BULLARD, MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, March 26.—In the House of Representatives to-day the Committee on the Judiciary System General reported the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, O. B. Bullard, a member of the House, was lately arrested and detained in the jail of Delaware County to await a trial for the offense of embezzlement wherewith he stood charged; and

Whereas, This House did proceed to inquire whether in the said arrest and detention any breach of the privileges of the House had been committed; and

Whereas, The said Bullard was, by the order of the House and upon his own request, delivered from the custody of the Keeper of the jail of Delaware County, and produced before the Committee of the House of the Judiciary System General; and

Whereas, This House did, on the 29th of January, 1878, order and direct that the said Bullard be remanded to the custody of the Keeper of the jail of said Delaware County; and

Whereas, The said Bullard did afterward make his escape from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, to which custody he had been committed that the order last above mentioned might be carried into effect; therefore,

Resolved, That O. F. Bullard be and is hereby expelled from the seat in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The resolutions were laid over under the rules and will come up for action some time during the week, when it will undoubtedly be adopted. The House concurred in the Senate resolution providing that when the Legislature adjourns on March 28 it adjourn to meet April 9, 1878. After this recess it is expected the body will remain in session till the end of May.

ELECTION OF RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STOCKHOLDERS—450,000 SHARES OUT OF 1,300,000 POLLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The annual election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held here to-day, and resulted in the selection of the ticket chosen by the Committee of Stockholders last week, comprising Messrs. Thomas A. Scott, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, John M. Kennedy, Samuel M. Felton, Alexander Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, Henry M. Phillips, D. B. Cummins, and Henry D. Welsh. The total vote polled was over 450,000, being the largest ever received at any election. The opposition to the regular ticket was not organized, but polled some 50,000 votes for Mr. Thomas Potter and Mr. A. J. Derbyshire for Directors. There was considerable scratching of the ticket, and the tellers did not conclude the count until nearly midnight. The resolutions empowering the Board of Directors to create a funding scheme was adopted by a vote of about 250,000 for to 150,000 against it. There are about 1,300,000 shares of the stock, so it shows that the vote to-day registered but a minority of the whole number of shareholders. The vote last year was 125,000 shares.

LONG BRANCH'S MAGISTRATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, March 26.—Edward I. Pitcher, the Police Justice of Long Branch, who, through the instrumentality of Mr. John Hoey, has been brought before the Long Branch Board of Town Commissioners for malfeasance in office, was served last night with a copy of the charges. The substance of these charges has already been printed in THE TIM

MR. TILDEN'S INCOME TAX.

HIS TECHNICAL PLEAS OVERRULED.

AN EXHAUSTIVE DECISION BY JUDGE BLATCHFORD—THE GOVERNMENT ENTITLED TO RECOVER UNPAID TAXES OF INCOME—THE ASSESSMENT AND PENALTY NOT CONCLUSIVE—THE RIGHTS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OF THE CITIZEN CLEARLY SET FORTH.

A decision was rendered by Judge Blatchford yesterday, in the case of the United States against Samuel J. Tilden, an action for the recovery of taxes on income unpaid by the defendant, between 1861 and 1872, and which are claimed to aggregate $150,000. The opinion relates to the demurrer interposed by the defendant to the plaintiff's complaint, and to that made by the plaintiff against 10 special pleas in bar filed on behalf of Mr. Tilden. The court sustains the demurrer interposed by the defendant to the first count, and sustains also the plaintiff's demurrer to the defendant's special pleas in bar. The effect of the decision is to compel a trial of the issue as to the defendant on its merits, and to sustain the principle that the Government is not without remedy to collect unpaid taxes, even where assessments have been made, and the amounts assessed paid, with or without penalties, and where the omission to pay the full and true tax is the result of either unjust motive or error on the part of the tax-payer or the officers who make and collect the assessments.

THE OPINION.

Following is a synopsis of the opinion, which covers 45 pages of closely-written legal cap paper:

The complaint in this case contains 12 causes of action, and is framed to collect from the defendant, by an action at law, unpaid taxes or duties on income. The first count is based on sections 49, 50, and 51 of the act of Aug. 5, 1861, and claims to recover as due on the 30th of June, 1862, the sum of $9,000 as a tax of 3 per cent. on an income of $100,000 for the year next preceding the 1st of January, 1862. That statute imposed a tax on income for the year next preceding the 1st of January, 1862, and declared that it should be due and payable on or before the 30th of June, 1862, and that it should be assessed and collected under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury might prescribe. After considering the effect of modifications and re-enactments under the law of July 1, 1862, upon the act of Aug. 5, 1861, Judge Blatchford says: The act of 1862 contains no clause preserving the right to collect the tax for any time prior to Jan. 1, 1862, nor does it re-enact any part of the act of 1861 which relates to an income tax for any time prior to Jan. 1, 1862. On the contrary, it plainly excludes the right of collection of tax on income. The defendant's demurrer to this count is sustained.

The second count is based on sections 90 to 92 of the act of July 1, 1862, and claims to recover, as due on the 30th of June, 1863, the sum of $6,515, as a duty of 5 per cent. on an income of $130,300 for the year up to Jan. 1, 1863. The third count is based on the same sections of the act of 1862, and is for the recovery, as due on the 30th of June, 1864, of the sum of $6,250 as a duty of 5 per cent. on an income of $125,000 for the year next preceding the 1st of January, 1864. The defendant denies that he received for either of the years mentioned in the second and third counts any amount of income in excess of the amounts on which he paid a duty, and alleges that he paid the full duty for which he was liable. He further avers that he paid the amounts which were properly assessed against him, complying with all the requirements of law in relation thereto, and that it was not ascertained at any time within 15 months after the 13th of July, 1866, that any of the lists were defective.

The fourth count is based on the resolution of Congress of July 4, 1864, and claims to recover $6,250, due Oct. 1, 1864, as a 5 per cent. duty on an income of $125,000, for the year up to Dec. 31, 1863. To this the defendant makes an answer substantially the same as to the last two counts named, and that no defect in the lists was discovered within 15 months after the 13th of July, 1866.

The fifth count, based on sections 116 to 123 of the act of June 30, 1864, claims to recover, as due on June 30, 1865, $16,000 as a duty of 10 per cent. on an income of $160,000 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864. The sixth count is based on the first section of the act of March 3d, 1865, and claims the sum of $33,300, due as a 10 per cent. duty on an income of $333,000 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865. The defendant's answer in respect to them is, that through his name being left out of the lists sent to the Assistant Assessor that official made a list and added thereto 25 per cent. as a penalty in addition to the amount assessed.

The seventh count is based on the same section of the act of March 3, 1865, as amended in 1865 and 1866, to recover the sum of $5,350, due April 30, 1867, as a tax of 5 per cent. on $107,000 for the year 1866.

The eighth count is based on the same section of the act of 1864, and on the acts of March 3, 1865, and 1877, and is to recover $6,215, as due on April 30, 1868, as a duty of 5 per cent. on an income of $124,300 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867. The defenses to these counts are substantially the same as to the last preceding counts.

The ninth count is based on the same statutory provisions as the eighth count, and is for the recovery of $6,125 as the 5 per cent. duty on $122,500 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868. The defendant's answer to this count embraces the same defense as that in relation to the eighth count.

The tenth count is based on the same provisions of the statute, and is to recover, as due on April 30, 1870, the sum of $33,550 as a tax of 5 per cent. on $711,000 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1869. The specific allegation is the same as to assessing 25 per cent. addition of 50 per cent. was made by the Assessor on his list as a penalty.

The eleventh count is based on sections 6 to 17 of the act of July 14, 1870, to recover $2,500 as a tax of 2½ per cent. on $100,000 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871. The defense in reference to the eleventh and twelfth counts is like that in the tenth.

The plaintiffs demurred to each of the special defenses to the third, fourth, and fifth counts, which raises the question as to whether the matters of action embraced in those counts are barred by the fact that the defendant made a return, and that an amount of tax was assessed against the defendant, and paid by him, and that no fraud or omissions were discovered in the lists until after the 13th of July, 1866. The demurrer to the "further" defenses to the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth counts raises the question whether those causes of action are barred by the facts that the defendant made no return of income, and an amount of tax and a penalty were assessed against him, and he paid them. The demurrer to the further defense to the ninth count raises the question whether the cause of action in that count is barred by the fact that the defendant made no return, that an amount of tax was assessed against him, and he paid it."

The Judge then proceeds to review at great length the bearing of the laws governing the taxation of income, how they shall be levied, what deductions shall be made, the modes and forms of assessment and entry, the powers of officers to act in distraining property for the collection of taxes, and the imposition of penalties; how they may be sued for and recovered; the jurisdiction of courts in reference to taxes on income; the right of Assessors to search for property liable to taxation, and enumerates the objects of taxation; to summon and examine parties in cases of false or insufficient valuation or returns; to compel the production of books and papers; to act upon information received, and to make lists according to the best information obtainable and assess the tax and penalties. The form and scope of appeals by the persons so taxed and omitted in penalties; to whom appeals are made, and the powers of the Assessor, after the time in which appeals may be taken has lapsed, to make further assessments upon any property which he may thereafter discover to have been omitted. The powers of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, under the act of 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, are next considered, and the authority in "estimating" net incomes. After discussing the law as it stands and as it stood in its relation to the submit matter in the various counts on which the suit is brought, the Judge takes up the distinction between the systems of State and Federal taxation, and then recurs directly to a consideration of the question as to whether the United States is concluded by its assessment, when duly levied and paid. This is the vital question in the case. The decisions in the Hazard case, and in the case of Savings Bank against the United States, are reviewed exhaustively, and the court says: "If the tax-payer is not concluded by the collection and payment of the tax, is there any reason for holding that the assessment and payment of the taxes should conclude the United States, except as to the amount of taxes paid? Certainly there can be none. To so hold would be to say that assessment and payment on the part of the tax-payer, or neglect or collusion on the part of the Assessor, is to operate as a binding judicial decision, and not only deprive the Government of the taxes which the statute declares it to be entitled, but give to the tax-payers who do not make correct returns an advantage over those who do. It is contended for the defendant that the statutes contain no provisions, either in the act of 1862 or in that of 1864, for the collection or payment of any income tax which has not been assessed in the special manner prescribed by the statute; that the United States cannot maintain an action to recover a tax on the annual income of an individual, even if such an action can be maintained at all, until after the sum of such annual income shall have been estimated and assessed in the mode prescribed by the laws prescribing the tax, and the amount of the tax shall have been computed and ascertained by applying the rate of the tax to the sum of the income; and that then the action must be for the amount of the tax so computed and ascertained. The result of this view is that the statute has created a special tribunal of assessment for the determination of all questions arising in regard to the amount of an income tax, and that the [illegible] features of [illegible] shall [illegible] and [illegible] that if payment is made to the Collector of the amount assessed by the Assessors, no remedy exists to enforce, by action, the payment of any further sum. In regard to the ruling taken by the defendant as distinctly held to be reviewable by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Savings Bank against United States (19 Wallace, 227.) It is impossible not to regard the decision in Savings Bank against United States as completely covering the present case. The statutes there and here are substantially identical in their provisions. In each a tax is imposed by the statute. The tax is not imposed by any officer or by any of the machinery or methods organized by the statute. The case of the United States against Hazard. (23 Internal Revenue Records, 260,) decided by Mr. Justice Clifford and Judge Knowles in the Circuit Court of the District of Rhode Island, is in all respects like the present case. The United States brought an action of debt against Hazard to recover the taxes on his income for the year 1865, the action being founded upon the same statutory provisions upon which the rights of action claimed in the eighth, ninth, and tenth counts in the present case are founded. The defendant pleaded and joined issue, and three special pleas, each of which set up in substance, as a bar to the recovery, payment by the defendant of the tax on his income for the year 1865 on an assessment made by the proper Assistant Assessor, together with the penalty of 50 per centum on account of his failure to make a return. The United States demurred to the special pleas, and conceded that the principles of construction and decision established and promulgated in the Supreme Court in Savings Bank against United States, clearly recognized and affirmed the right of action in the case against Hazard, as against the bar set up in the special pleas. The defendant contended to the contrary. Judge Knowles delivered the opinion of the court, which consisted of Justice Clifford and himself, and in it says, speaking for and of the court: "Its conclusion is, that the case above cited is, as claimed by the plaintiff, a case directly in point, to be construed and respected as a precedent decisive of the point presented, controlling the action of this court, and compelling it sustaining of the plaintiff's demurrers, and this, too, even where the principle embodied in that precedent is unaccordant with the views of the Presiding Judge as were those of his associate of this term." The language thus quoted means that the views set forth in the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Mr. Justice Strong, are in accordance with the opinion of Mr. Justice Clifford as to the matters embraced in that opinion, and are not in accordance with the views of Judge Knowles as to those matters; but that both Mr. Justice Clifford and Judge Knowles regard the principle established and promulgated in that opinion as decisive of the question that an assessment of an income tax and penalty, and their payments, do not bar an action for the difference between the tax so paid and the true tax. Mr. Justice Clifford was one of the seven Judges who concurred in the opinion of the court delivered by Mr. Justice Strong. His statement, made in the opinion of the court delivered by Judge Knowles, that the principle established and promulgated in the savings bank case are decisive of the point presented in the Hazard case, is entitled to great weight, as he must be presumed to know the views of the Justice who concurred in such opinion as to the scope and extent and meaning of the principles established.

If an assessment may be questioned by the tax-payer, in a suit brought by him to recover back taxes, paid according to the assessment, and in a suit brought by the United States against him on the assessment, it is difficult to see why, in a case where the United States are claiming to recover taxes omitted from the assessment, the assessment should be regarded as conclusive against the United States. In the United States vs. Halloran, (22 Int. Rev. Record, 321,) the Circuit Court for this district, held by Judge Shipman, decided that an assessment was not final and conclusive against the United States in a case where the tax assessed had been collected by distraint, and the United States sued to recover, not any tax assessed, but the difference between the tax assessed and paid and the true tax. All the legal propositions contended for on the part of the defendant have thus been considered. The importance of the questions involved, and the earnestness and ability with which they have been discussed on both sides, demanded that they should receive full attention. As in the Hazard case, the stress of the argument on the part of the defendant has been to attack the decision of the Supreme Court in that case. Invented a judicial device to save the loss of a tax. It may safely be left to that court to vindicate, if necessary, its decision. It is the duty of this court faithfully to interpret that decision and apply it to other cases as they arise. The demurrer interposed by the plaintiffs is sustained.

The questions decided on this opinion were argued for the Government by United States District Attorney Woodford and Assistant District Attorney Sherman for the Government, the arguments on both sides occupying nearly 10 days. The latter District Attorney Sherman says that no immediate action can be taken in putting the case on trial on its merits, owing to the pressure of business in the courts, and the fact that other cases must precede it in order of hearing on the calendar. The defendant may avail himself of the right of appeal, which would prevent an early hearing. The chances are that it will not reach trial earlier than next Fall.

Mr. Aaron J. Vanderpool, Mr. Thomas Harland, and ex-Judge Emott were associated as counsel for Mr. Tilden. Neither of them had time yesterday afternoon to read the decision of Judge Blatchford. Mr. Vanderpool said last evening that he had only just heard of the decision, and did not know its points. He added that, as he had heard the decision, he was not surprised at the result. In addition, the case would certainly be carried to the United States Supreme Court. There are very many cases similar to that of Mr. Tilden which will be affected by the decision, and, in view of this fact, Mr. Vanderpool thought that the United States District Attorney Woodford would prepare the necessary papers as rapidly as possible, and in other ways assist the counsel for Mr. Tilden in bringing the case before the Supreme Court for final adjudication.

THE POST OFFICE BUILDING.

COMMUNICATION FROM SECRETARY SHERMAN TO MAYOR ELY—WHAT HE SAYS REGARDING THE TEMPORARY USE OF ROOMS NOT REQUIRED FOR POST OFFICE OR COURT PURPOSES.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday a communication was received from Mayor Ely inclosing one from Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the temporary use of the Post Office Building for purposes other than the Post Office and for United States Courts. The Secretary, in his communication, requests the City authorities to authorize the occupation, temporarily, by the United States Government of as many of the rooms in the building as are not needed in these respects, without prejudice to the validity of the title of the United States to the land. Secretary Sherman then says:

"Some question has arisen as to whether or not the United States may assign for the use of the Collector and other officers of the internal revenue service and inspectors, under the Steam-boat law, certain unoccupied rooms in the United States Post Office, over which Congress has no jurisdiction, the City of New-York." The communication, after reciting the terms of the conveyance of the ground on which the building stands, continues: "The Post Office of the City of New-York and the several courts of the United States are provided with suitable rooms in the building, leaving, not needed for their present use, several rooms, some of which have been temporarily occupied by the Supervisor of Elections, officers of the Secret Service, and the Steam-boat Inspector of Steam-boats. It is designed to assign temporarily other unoccupied rooms, or rooms heretofore used by the officers last named, for the use of the internal revenue officers of the United States employed in the City of New-York; and this assignment would result in saving to the Government of the United States a considerable sum of money, would secure the public records of such offices, and would be a great convenience to the citizens of New-York having business with this branch of the service. It has been assumed by this department that the use of these rooms for the purposes named would be entirely acceptable to the grantors of the deed, and that the conditions of the deed already quoted were intended only to secure to the City of New-York the use of this building for the Post Office and courts; not to prohibit the occupation of rooms not needed for these purposes for other similar public uses which could in no way detract from the dignity or ornament of this great building. It was in this view that subsequent to the adoption of the original plans, and while the work was in progress, the building was enlarged by the addition of another story. It has never been supposed that the conditions above quoted were intended to be so strictly construed as to prohibit the use by the Government of the United States of any rooms or offices in the building not required for the Post Office and the courts for such other necessary public purposes as the interests and convenience of the community might require. Nor could it be supposed that it would be possible to construct a building of the magnitude of the New-York Post Office which should contain just the number of rooms, and no more required for the convenience of any particular branch or branches of the public service, the needs of being enlarged from time to time, as the increase of population and business should make necessary. This building was wisely planned to provide ample accommodation for the Post Office and United States courts years hence, when prosperity will no doubt have largely increased all the material interests of the City of New-York, as well as those of the entire country, and as a necessary consequence there are portions of it which these departments do not need at the present time. As before said, it would seem to be foreign to the intentions of the grantors that the United States should not be permitted to use and occupy these rooms for such other purposes as could work no prejudice to the right or interests of the community. Yet the question has been raised, and is now attracting attention, and as opinions contrary to these have been expressed, the President desires me to request your sanction to the use and occupation temporarily by the Government of as many of the rooms as are not needed by the Post Office or courts, without prejudice to the validity or operation either of the title conveyed to the United States or the reservations made in the deed. I would respectfully request that this communication be submitted to the proper authorities of the City of New-York, and that an answer be given as soon as practicable, as much delay would create great public inconvenience."

The communication was referred to the Committee on Law.

THE WORK OF THE FLAMES.

GREAT FIRE IN CANAL-STREET.

THE REMAINING OF THE BLOCK SAVED BY THE EXERTIONS OF THE FIREMEN—THE TOTAL LOSS $433,500, AND THE INSURANCE $493,000—WHAT THE STRUCTURE CONTAINED AND BY WHOM OCCUPIED—DETAILS OF THE FIREMEN'S WORK.

The six-story marble-front building Nos. 261, 263, 265, and 267 Canal-street was partially destroyed by a fire which was discovered in the premises at 4.27 A. M. yesterday, involving a loss of over $400,000 to the owner of the structure and its occupants. The fire was discovered by a watchman in the employ of Hill Brothers, who occupy the lower portion of Nos. 263 and 265. The watchman, at the hour named above, heard the noise of what he believed to be an explosion in the upper portion of No. 261, and running to the street in the centre of the building saw the flames of the fire which were then bursting out of the rear windows on the third and fourth floors. He then ran out into the street and was met by a policeman who had been attracted to the scene by the light of the flames, and who had already sent out a summons to the Fire Department from the nearest alarm box. Chief King, with the five companies comprising the Third Battalion, was promptly on the spot, but by the time the first steamer had got to work the flames had spread throughout the building No. 261 and were rapidly spreading to the adjoining building. Chief King ordered second and third alarms to be sent out, and Chief Bates, Assistant Chief Shay, and Battalion Chiefs Bonner, Rowe, Miller, and Clequot soon arrived, bringing with them a large number of steamers and trucks, manned by a small army of firemen. The steamers were distributed to the best advantage, and very soon the flames were being fought from all sides by the determined firemen, but despite the great body of water thrown into the burning building, the fire swept unchecked into the structures Nos. 263, 265, and 267, destroying everything in its progress. Fearing that the entire block would fall a prey to the flames, Chief Bates ordered additional steamers to be telegraphed for, and before 5 o'clock 30 engines were in service at the fire. Lines of hose were carried up to the roofs of the adjoining buildings, and from these points of vantage great streams of water were thrown upon the burning buildings, and the safety of the surrounding property was secured.

The distillery and rectifying establishment of Ephraim Howe at Nos. 118 and 120 Elm-street was seriously threatened at one time, as the rear of the distillery adjoins the rear of the Canal-street buildings, but by the prompt action of the firemen the fire at this point was checked, and the building was only slightly damaged. The premises are filled with spirits in process of rectification, and had the flames gained a foothold in the building a terrible conflagration would have resulted. The firemen succeeded at about 6 o'clock in checking the further progress of the flames, and by 6:30 o'clock the fire was under control. The flames were not, however, finally extinguished until noon, and even after nightfall there were two steamers still in service throwing water into the smoldering ruins. The Fire Department deserves great credit for the manner in which the fire was so quickly extinguished. The following is a list of the companies who were engaged in extinguishing the fire: On first and second alarms, engines Nos. 31, 20, 13, 27, 7, 30, 12, 9, 33, 29, and 17, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 8, 1, 9, 10, and 6; on the third alarm, engines Nos. 14, 5, 18, 25, 16, 28, and 1, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 3, 12, 7, and 5 responded, and special calls were sent for engines Nos. 11, 4, 10, 15, 3, 19, 32, 8, 34, 40, 26, and 2. The Fire Insurance Patrol was also present in full force, and under the direction of Superintendent M. B. Wilson, did good service in removing and protecting, with their large tarpaulins, goods threatened with destruction. A large force of Police under the command of Inspector Murray and Capt. Tynan, was also present and preserved admirable order.

The edifice in which the fire occurred, although numbered Nos. 261, 263, 265, and 267 Canal-street, is really one building, with a frontage of 100 feet on the north side of Canal-street. The central portion of the building is connected with the buildings Nos. 21 and 23 Howard-street by bridges on the floor only. The height is 50 feet deep. It was erected in 1859 by Devitt & Co., the clothing manufacturers, and at the outbreak of the war it was vacant, and was occupied by the headquarters of the regiment of Fire Zouaves which was then being recruited out of the Volunteer Fire Department, under the command of Col. Elmer Ellsworth, afterward killed at Alexandria, Va. It was occupied by the firemen until left for the seat of war, and in this building the regiment was presented with a stand of colors by ex-Mayor Wickham, then President of the Fire Department. The building was originally intended for occupation by one tenant, but there were no division walls in the structure. Subsequently it was altered to suit the convenience of a number of tenants and lath and plaster partitions were erected. Henry Bogert & Co. and Nimbolt, $1,000; American, of Baltimore, $1,000; National, of Baltimore, $1,000.

Oldach & Bergenthal, printers and book-binders, occupied the upper floors of Nos. 117 to 127 North Fourth-street, on stock—Newtown, $2,500; Faneuil Hall, $2,500; Franklin, $2,500; Virginia Home, $1,500; Buffalo, of New-York, $2,500; St. Joseph, $2,500; Howard-street, New-York, $2,500; Hudson, $2,000; Gloucester, $1,000; Manufacturers, $2,000; Pennsylvania, $2,000; Franklin, $1,000; Trade, $1,500. Total, $25,000.

Adam Beits, No. 212 Cherry-street—Lancaster, $1,000; German, $600.

C. Mueller, Fourth and Chevry streets—German, $3,000; Fire Association, $2,000.

Phillip Milton, Fourth and Cherry—United Firemen's, $2,500; Fire Association, $2,000.

No. 134 North Fourth-street—Royal, $3,000; Buffalo German, $2,000.

Adam M. Bahn, No. 132 North Fourth-street—United Firemen's, $3,500.

Charles Phlanus, No. 314 Cherry-street—Jefferson, $2,250; Fire Association, $2,250.

James Irons, Nos. 132 and 134 North Fourth-street—Fire Association, $1,000; Westchester, $2,000.

Albert K. Sounekolb, No. 117 North Fourth-street—Pottsville Mutual, $1,000.

W. A. Ballard, No. 113 South Fourth-street—Westchester, $2,500.

Alexander Rieha, No. 372 Cherry-street—Westchester, $1,000.

Rowland Whittman, No. 126 North Fourth-street—Phenix, of New-Jersey, $2,000.

E. H. Ruthut & Co., No. 115 North Second-street—Westchester, $2,000; Rutgers, $1,000; Lancaster, $1,000; Union, of Philadelphia, $1,000; Farmers', of New-York, $1,000; Western, of Canada, $1,000.

Whittman, No. 126 North Fourth-street—Shawmut, Boston, $1,000; Maryland, $1,000; New-York City, $1,500; Phenix, of New-York, $2,000; Buffalo, $1,500; Lycoming, $1,500; German-American, $1,000; Phenix, $1,000; Gloucester, $1,500; Republic, $2,000; Commercial Union, $2,000; Maryland, $1,000.

L. H. Evarts & Co.—First National Insurance Company, Worcester, $2,000.

Bradley & Co., fully insured in Rochester, of Pennsylvania.

C. H. Read—Rochester, $1,000; Virginia Home, $3,000; Citizens', of Maryland, $2,000; Franklin, Boston, $2,000.

Hickory Hall Clothing Store, No. 140 North Second-street, damaged, $6,000; insured in Home, London and Liverpool and Globe.

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Andrew Reid, No. 106 North Front-street, dye-stuffs and chemicals; building damaged, $2,000; insured in American Insurance Company; damage to stock, $5,000; insured for $5,000 in Pennsylvania, Liverpool and London and Globe, Franklin, and Hartford.

James Flynn & Co., occupying No. 121 North Fourth-street—On stock—Spring Garden, $2,000; County of Philadelphia, $2,000; Jefferson, $2,000. Total, $6,000.

H. J. Teudy & Co., printers and lithographers, Nos. 119 and 123 North Fourth-street—On stock—Queen, $2,500; Atlantic, $2,500; Providence, of Washington, $2,500; Commercial, $2,500; Manufacturers', $2,500; Commonwealth, $1,250; Fairfield, of Connecticut, $1,250; Mobile Underwriters', $2,500; Mercantile, of Ohio, $2,500. Total, $20,000.

Henry K. Wampole & Co., wholesale druggists, Nos. 121 and 123 North Fourth-street—On stock—Reliance, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Ætna, $2,500; Authracite, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Home, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Buffalo German, $2,500; Rochester German, $2,500; Western Canada, $2,500; companies unknown, $7,000. Total, $27,000.

R. P. A. Harris & Co., No. 119 North Fourth-street, on stock—Commercial Union, $2,500; Ætnaria, $1,250; Adriatic, $1,250; Lancaster, $1,250; Farmers', of New-York, $2,500; Lycoming, $2,000; New-Hampshire, $2,000; Jefferson, $2,000; Ætna, $2,000; Allemania, $2,000; Germania, of Philadelphia, $2,000; Pennsylvania, $2,000; Citizen's, $2,000; City of Pittsburg, $3,000; Federal, $2,000; New-York Central, $2,000; Capital City, $1,500; Union Fire, of New-York, $1,500; Newtown, $2,000; Rutgers, $1,000; Humboldt, $1,000; American, of Baltimore, $1,000; National, of Baltimore, $1,000.

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L. H. Evarts & Co.—First National Insurance Company, Worcester, $2,000

REPORT ON SAVINGS BANKS.

REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS OF 1877.

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT LANE'S COMMUNICATION TO THE LEGISLATURE—A FALLING OFF OF DEPOSITS AND AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS—THE LOSSES BY FAILURES—SAVINGS BANKS EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. Henry L. Lane, Acting Superintendent of the Bank Department, yesterday submitted to the Legislature the annual report concerning savings banks. It opens with the announcement that no new savings institutions were organized, and no one has reopened to organize one. A large number of savings institutions retired from business during 1877 than in any former year. Some of them were comparatively old institutions that never had the fair prospect of useful existence, and others were among the experiments of recent years in savings bank organization which the course of business has made abortive. There are several other savings banks which had the amount of deposits and age sufficient to insure their continuance with benefit to their patrons, if managed with faithfulness and honesty. The failure of some can be traced directly to errors in investments, while the utter collapse of a few was caused entirely by the dishonesty of officers who embezzled the funds of the institutions, or collusively permitted other persons to borrow them without giving good security. The number of banks closed during the year was nine. These banks, according to the last report prior to failure, had an aggregate of 18,593 open accounts, and there was due depositors $1,844,797 68. The failures were as follows:

Bank and Location.	Due Depositors.	Date of Failure.
Long Island, Brooklyn	$258,109 00	September
Clairmont, New-York	102,203 02	September
Clinton, New-York	67,885 02	July
German, Morrisania	230,000 00	July
Oriental, New-York	192,278 34	December
Yorkville, New-York	20,022 13	July
Rockland, Nyack	37,868 02	June
Saratoga, Saratoga	43,635 15	October
New-Rochelle	59,168 65	December
Total	$1,601,719 34	

The following savings banks closed voluntarily, and paid depositors in full:

Bank and Location.	Due Depositors.	Open Accounts.
Cayuga, Oneida	$638 67	2
Corning, Corning	283 94	7
St. John's, Fordham	2,540 70	49
Total	$3,463 31	58
National Savings Institution, New-York	$497 09	2
Chenango County, Norwich	2,923 63	19
Total	$3,420 72	21

The whole number of savings institutions reported Jan. 1, 1877, was 150. The number reported Jan. 1, 1878, was 139; but of the latter, two were then virtually closed, and I have given their names above in the list of closed banks. The number of savings banks doing business is to-day 136.

The comparative resources and liabilities of the banks Jan. 1, 1877, and Jan. 1, 1878, is shown by the following summary of reports:

Resources.	Year ending Jan. 1, 1877.	Year ending Jan. 1, 1878.	Decrease.
Bonds and Mortgages	$116,154,434	$107,973,299	$8,181,135
Stock investments	186,378,127	182,213,697	*5,340,570
Amt. loaned on public stocks	2,845,549	3,700,677	*1,555,128
Amt. invested in Real estate	10,367,794	11,215,402	*847,608
Cash in the office or trust companies	14,314,936	12,915,208	1,399,728
Cash on hand	5,201,297	5,466,444	*265,147
All other assets, including loans	19,272,016	11,741,475	3,530,535
Total	$351,529,147	$346,726,202	
Liabilities.			
Amt. due depositors	$318,677,285	$312,823,058	$3,854,227
Other liabilities	975,599	1,852,894	*377,335
Surplus	34,176,263	32,050,550	2,126,053
Total	$351,229,147	$346,726,202	
Statistical.			
No. inst. reporting	*150	138	12
No. of open accounts	849,838	844,550	5,088
No. of accts opened	187,877	183,461	4,216
No. of accts closed	181,399	169,536	11,863
Am. deposited, inc. int credited	$146,132,529	$133,988,936	$12,542,593
Amt. with drawn	144,028,362	135,361,509	8,664,853
Amt. credited depositors	16,457,347	14,926,888	1,530,479
Average deposit or acct	372	370	2

*Increase.

The total deposits in the savings institutions have declined during the last year, as they did in the preceding one; the aggregate number of depositors is also slightly less. The depression in business, the inability of labor to find remunerative employment, and the consequent shrinking of income, or perhaps the entire failure to realize any income, have had the effect of checking deposits, and have compelled drafts to be made upon deposits by a large number of people for their subsistence. Causes which were set in motion by the panic, the inactivity of commerce, and the glut of capital unemployed, have operated to maintain the aggregate deposits in the savings institutions, and to give to their transactions in some years an illusive appearance of legitimate growth. During 1877, the operation of the last-mentioned influences was partly removed by legislation that was wise and timely, and the reports of the savings banks of last year's business show that (1.) The deposits fell off nearly $4,000,000. (2.) The transactions were smaller in volume than in other recent years. (3.) More accounts were opened than were closed. (4.) The average amount of each deposit declined. (5.) The surplus of the institutions, reckoned on market values of investments in securities, shrunk. The Superintendent finds in these facts proofs only that the savings banks are coming back to sound rules in administration; that they comprehend the reasonable caution of depositors, and, in spite of the great shrinkage in values, are still substantially and encouragingly sound.

Since 1873 the wages-earning class have not been able generally to make such deposits as they did for five years preceding 1873. Yet the deposits in savings banks have increased. On Jan. 1, 1874, the total deposits in the savings institutions in the State were $281,220,265; on Jan. 1, 1878, they were $312,823,058. The increase was $33,000,000 in three years. Jan. 1, 1874, the average deposit was $340 12; Jan. 1, 1877, the average account was $372 72; the average Jan. 1, 1878, was $370 00, a decrease in nearly 10 per cent. The average deposit had increased in a larger ratio than the sum of the deposits. It is a demonstration of one fact, that for four years a certain class have been placing funds in savings banks as the securest and most profitable investment they could make. This is the reason why deposits have largely increased since 1873, and why the average amount had advanced more than $30. The act limiting the maximum rate of interest to 5 per cent. led to the withdrawal of capitalists' accounts, and the falling off in deposits is attributed by the Superintendent largely to deposits made by them.

Both shrink together, just as they advanced together. It is, therefore, obvious that the decline in deposits is only a healthy sign of the return of our people back to the kind of business for which they were created.

The reduction in the total surplus was to be expected on account of the large decline in the value of securities, particularly in United States bonds, which the savings banks hold. During the year, more than 13,000 more accounts were opened than were closed by the institutions which reported both years. The small volume of business tends, the Superintendent thinks, to corroborate the view that legitimate business in the kind toward which savings banks are now moving. The deposits are more permanent in their nature; and they are savings, put by to keep, and are not of an active commercial character to such an extent as they have been for a few years past. The present outlook is considered as encouraging one. There may be further loss, to be sure, yet the savings banks the State collectively have gone through a great crisis with safety, and today present a condition of soundness financially, and a tendency in the administration of the responsible power which they hold, that justify both hope and faith.

In one respect the financial condition of the savings banks has changed. Their resources have been largely invested, in new securities, in the bonds that I reported as one of the evidences of the vigilance and prudence of Trustees. The prime consideration in savings-bank investments is safety; the next is productiveness. The lesson of the past is a severe one. Losses, in late years, when failures have been frequent and discount common, Trustees of savings banks have been compelled to study the problem of availability. Thus, in 1877, the Mortgage loans of the banks were reduced over $2,000,000, while the stock investments have risen more than five and one-third millions. The same feature marked the previous year, to the visibility of the investment. Mortgages have been exchanged for deeds, but only moderately. The loans on public stocks have also increased, which is an element of availability. The Superintendent reports upon stock loans since the financial act of 1875 was passed, and among the best securities which the reporting officers, for the law establishing them limits, and engages the direction, are the obligations of the United States Government, which have increased almost $22,000,000 since Jan. 1, 1875. On Jan. 1, 1875, the loans on collaterals, nearly all of which could not be invested in under the financial act of 1875, were $2,560,000. On Jan. 1, 1876, the amount was $2,845,549, and $3,845,000; on Jan. 1, 1878, $3,700,677. Of these loans [illegible] were secured by [illegible] of the United States, and [illegible] by bonds of the State of New-York.

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[illegible] banks failed in [illegible] to be over $3,000,000. If the probable loss in the savings banks which closed in 1877 be added to the loss of those which failed before, the total sum may reach $3,400,000. This is a great sum, but it is the bulk of the total loss by savings banks. In relation to the volume of business which these institutions have done, or in relation to the aggregate sum of money now in them, the loss is small.

The Superintendent exhorts Trustees of savings banks to be faithful in duties and to be loyal to depositors. The duty of a Trustee is not doubtful or difficult to find. The law is plain in every essential thing. Conformity with the mandate of the law is all that is required to protect the Trustee of a savings bank; this responsibility is not hard to meet.

The Superintendent has found reason in former reports to criticise the prodigality shown in the expenses of many savings banks. During the last year there was a reduction in the total expenses of all the savings banks in the State of $107,667. In a few cases he has made the suggestion directly to the Boards of Trustees of such institutions. In only one instance was any reluctance shown to entertain the proposition, and to take steps to comply with such advice. In all these cases, finally, there was compliance with the hint, and salaries were materially reduced.

The Superintendent alludes at length to the circumstances that led to the decision by Attorney-General Schoonmaker that savings banks cannot lawfully invest, hereafter, in the State's redeemed bonds. This opinion will be accepted as the guide of the department in all future investments by saving banks in those bonds.

Experience demonstrates that the surest test of the financial condition and the official conduct of a savings institution is to be found in a careful, thorough, and searching examination. It is useful for remedial purposes, where defects or abuses in respect to resources, but inattention, indolence, or cupidity in administration; or, perhaps, the perversion of the institution to personal ends by Trustees or officers is found. It is also useful in detecting unsoundness in financial conditions, which may be concealed in reports. The examinations have shown, during the past year, the insolvency of several savings banks which seemed to be solvent, judging by their reports. The examinations during the past year have also shown a situation in several savings banks which required corrective measures that were applied by the Superintendent of the bad tendencies in administration. When the department detects improper or dishonest acts or unsoundness in a savings bank, and public attention is directed to the facts, it is often said that the department is useless, because such acts were not prevented. The department should be rightfully held to strict accountability for the manner in which its work is done. But just men will always remember that the Superintendent can use only the agencies granted by law, and can act only in the modes fixed by law.

Some misconception has been entertained in regard to the cost of the examinations. When the examinations of savings banks were begun, each institution paid the examiners, and very rarely was the sum reported to the department. It was impossible, therefore, to disprove an assertion that the examinations have cost tens of thousands of dollars a year. In order to ascertain the actual fact, a circular of inquiry was sent to each savings bank in the State, and to the Receiver of every failed one, asking how much had been paid for each examination. The replies to these circulars have been tabulated, so that the exact cost of regular examinations for each year, since the work was begun, can be stated. Briefly, this is the result:

1872	$14,437 50	1875	$4,015 18
1873	10,455 00	1876	4,500 00
1874	10,975 00	1877	4,225 00

The first examinations had to be made with great care, patience, and industry. The time spent and the service done were greater than were required at the subsequent examinations, and the larger sum paid then was not more than fairly earned. It is a practical question whether the examinations can be done so well as they should be for the amount paid in late years. The prime consideration should be thoroughness in the work; the second should be the utmost economy in expense consistent with the first requisite. Hitherto the examining corps has been something like an auxiliary branch of the department. The greatest efficiency and the best service will be attained by changing this and bringing the examiners into the office staff.

The Superintendent does not think that the proposed postal bonds will, if they should be introduced, effect a diminution of deposits in savings banks. He considers the savings banks of the State stronger today than they were in 1873. The act of 1875 is commended as good in its operation, and sufficient, if observed, to protect depositors. He suggests that the present method of making reports to the Legislature is not as useful as it might be if an earlier day were set for their return to the department, and that an earlier day should be named if the report is desired for the information of the Legislature.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANKS.

THE CONDITION OF SIXTEEN INSTITUTIONS —THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK— SECURITIES OF THE OTHER BANKS— INVESTMENTS IN STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.

From a Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 26, 1878.

Following are the reports of the savings banks of Kings County as made to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, showing their condition on the morning of Jan. 1, 1878, together with a comparison as to three of the most important items, viz., deposits, surplus, and open accounts, as reported by the same banks, Jan. 1, 1877. At the date of these reports there were 16 savings banks in operation in the county, being a falling off in number of one during the year, viz., the Long Island Savings Bank. A run having been started on this bank during the Summer, the Trustees there compelled to avail themselves of the 60-day clause, which they did Aug. 16. A Receiver was appointed Sept. 14, but, by an order of the Supreme Court, the appointment was vacated 60 days later and the bank [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$145 00
Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1878, 18.	
Amount deposited during the year not including interest credited	$160
Amount withdrawn during the year	$15
Interest credited and paid for the year	$10.
The bank reported Jan. 1, 1877: Due depositors [illegible]	

EAST BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$295,800 00
Stock investments, viz.:	

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.
United States	$43,058	$42,968
Cities in this State	127,565	127,360
Counties in this State	16,740	16,854
Towns in this State	43,580	44,000
Villages in this State	14,650	15,000
Total	$245,596	$257,456
Banking house and lot at cost		12,474 97
Other real estate at cost		2,500 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies		16,709 48
Cash on hand		7,119 46
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost		14,856 00
Interest due and accrued		10,880 49
Total resources		$679,195 57

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$618,904 07
Surplus	58,189 50
Total liabilities	$672,193 57

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1878, 4,478.	
Amount deposited during the year 1877, not including interest credited	$236,564 92.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1877	$337,375 90.
Interest credited and paid for the year 1877	$20,- 157 55.
Expenses of the institution for the last 6 months, including salaries	$8,569 36.
Rate per cent. of interest paid depositors, 6.	
Present appraised value of real estate	$23,700.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877: Due depositors, $290,- 277 60; surplus, $48,114 64; open accounts, 4,645.	

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, BROOKLYN.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$594,900 00
Stock investments, viz.:	

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.
United States	$117,541 21	$106,500
Cities in this State	213,463 75	241,160
Towns in this State	54,437 50	57,500
Villages in this State	1,900 00	2,000
Total	$387,142 56	$406,160
Banking-house and lot at cost		27,142 56
Other real estate at cost		97,001 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies		6,132 62
Cash on hand		56,000 00
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost		12,948 56
Interest due and accrued		22,017 44
Accrued interest		13,453 43
Rent accrued		87 50
Total resources		$1,119,083 11

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$1,006,248 46
Interest accrued on deposits to Jan. 1, 1878	11,312 50
Surplus	101,522 15
Total liabilities	$1,119,083 11

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1878, 4,891.	
Amount deposited during the year 1877, not including interest credited	$560,134 27.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1877	$384,- 123 88.
Interest credited and paid for the last six months, including salaries	$6,765 72.
Expenses of the institution for the last six months, including salaries	$6,765 72.
Rate per cent. of interest paid depositors, 5 and 6.	
Present appraised value of real estate	$99,000.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877: Due depositors, $1,270,963 42; surplus, $98,142 97; open accounts, 5,454.	

BUSHWICK SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$27,200 00
Stock investments, viz.:	

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.
United States	$5,875 00	$6,125
Cities in this State	10,162 50	10,250
Towns in this State	15,000 00	15,000
Total	$31,037 50	$30,375
Cash on deposits in banks or trust companies		31,037 50
Banking-houses and lots at cost		3,534 49
Other real estate at cost		1,863 98
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies		1,714 98
Other assets not included above		275,923 00
Total resources		$365,350 93

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$62,323 33
Other liabilities	1,008 88
Surplus	2,018 77
Total liabilities	$65,350 93

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1878, 890.	
Amount deposited during the year 1877, not including interest credited	$89,762 29.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1877	$39,557 21.
Interest credited and paid for the year 1877	$2,813 53.
Expenses of the institution for the last six months, including salaries	$764 29.
Rate per cent. of interest paid depositors, 5.	
Present appraised value of real estate	$1,800.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877: Due depositors, $163,809 33; surplus, $3,400 80; open accounts 960.	

KINGS COUNTY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$319,850 00
Stock investments, viz.:	

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.
United States	$222,979 06	$193,763 75
Kansas State	9,500 00	10,000 00
Cities in this State	1,021,893 00	1,025,625 00
Counties in this State	229,031 25	241,750 00
Towns in this State	58,590 00	63,860 00
Total	$1,541,295 31	$1,534,998 75
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by Laws of 1875		1,541,295 31
Banking-house and lot, at cost		77,200 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies		142,637 00
Cash on hand		40,018 84
Bonds of Hudson County, N. J., cost $98,- 750, par value $100,000, market value		6,961 50
Accrued interest		103,000 00
Other assets not included above		$2,928 09
Total resources		601 61
		$2,372,890 65

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$2,626,830 65
Excess of cost of stock investments over market value	6,296 55
Surplus	145,363 44
Total liabilities	$2,772,890 65

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1878, 7,811.	
Amount deposited during the year 1877, not including interest credited	$857,471 12.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1877	$1,089,- 308 13.
Interest credited and paid for the year 1877	$154,- 536 57.
Expenses of the institution for the last 6 months, including salaries	$6,799 90.
Rate per cent. of interest paid depositors, 5 and 6.	
Present appraised value of real estate	$142,637.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877: Due depositors, $2,715,130 80; surplus, $158,216 97; open accounts, 7,680.	

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$5,174,350 00
Stock investments, viz.:	

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.
United States	$6,000,000	$6,325,500
New-Hampshire	92,000	104,940
Rhode Island	93,000	106,020
Ohio	99,000	105,000
Missouri	187,955	205,000
Indiana	200,000	209,200
Tennessee	51,000	56,000
Cities in this State	5,124,000	5,366,215
Counties in this State	595,730	660,998
Total	$12,438,005	$13,130,450
Banking-house and lot at cost		12,438,005 00
Other real estate at cost		189,000 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies		124,196 36
Cash on hand		56,471 92
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost		692,445 00
Accrued interest		101,916 75
Total resources		300,086 66
		$19,907,975 33

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$14,926,694 65
Surplus	1,980,880 68
Total liabilities	$16,907,575 33

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1878, 29,137.	
Amount deposited during the year 1877, not including interest credited	$4,340,190 35.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1877	$4,032,- 886 23.
Interest credited and paid for the year 1877	$703,- 886 23.
Expenses of the institution for the last six months, including salaries	$764 29.
Rate per cent. of interest paid depositors, 5, and 6.	
Present appraised value of real estate, $1,800.	
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877: Due depositors, $13,905,730 52; surplus, $2,105,154 97; open accounts, 27,232.	

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$303,175 00
Stock investments, viz.:	

	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.
Cities in this State	$75,490 00	$80,070
Counties in this State	45,000 00	43,150
Towns in this State	167,533 50	186,770
Total	$288,013 50	$314,900
Amount loaned on stocks, as authorized by Laws of 1875		288,013 50
Banking-house and lot at cost		72,000 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies		68,922 43
Cash on hand		63,799 91
Bonds of Manhattan Co., cost $5,- 000, par value $5,000, market value		5,155 00
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost		5,456 75
Other assets not included above		26,276 50
Total resources		1,145 00
		$990,271 67

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$835,643 17
Surplus	56,628 50
Total liabilities	$890,271 67

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1878, 6,681.	
Amount deposited during the year 1877, not including interest credited	$382,537 51.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1877	$716,633 27.
Interest credited and paid for the year 1877	$24,- 974 91.
Expenses of the institution for the last six months, including salaries	$4,279 81.
Rate per cent. of interest paid depositors, 5 per cent., and 6 per cent. on deposits of $300 and upward.	
Present appraised value of real estate	$74,000.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877: Due depositors, $1,151,681 65; surplus, $54,104 16; open accounts, 6,632.	

REDFORD SAVINGS BANK, BROOKLYN.

Resources.

Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies	$161 99
Cash on hand	41 25
Total resources	$203 24

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$200 24
Surplus	3 00
Total liabilities	$203 24

Statistical.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1878, 137,633.	
Number of accounts opened during 1877, 26,465.	
Number of accounts closed during 1877, 23,388.	
Amount deposited during 1877, $17,755,853.	
Amount withdrawn during 1877, $16,364,851.	
Interest credited and paid for 1877, $2,505,012.	
Present appraised value of real estate, $1,310,282.	

THE VANDERBILT WILL CASE.

ANOTHER DAY OF PROCRASTINATION—TRYING TO HURRY THE CASE ALONG—WHAT WAS DONE YESTERDAY.

Dr. Ellsworth Smith Elliot was the first witness in the Vanderbilt will case yesterday. He testified as follows: "The Commodore only smiled on the occasion when I read to him a newspaper paragraph, saying that he was worth $115,000,000; I never heard any member of the family ask the Commodore to direct that Cornelius J. Vanderbilt should not attend his funeral." The question was then asked the witness, whether he considered that a man was in perfect possession of his faculties who ordered that the son should not enter his house while he was living or after he was dead, and who directed that the son should not attend his funeral; and desired that he should be made to feel that he might fall blue tho to his face. The witness replied, "Yes, until proved to the contrary."

Mr. Le Grand Lockwood, of No. 234 West Forty-fourth-street, a broker doing business at No. 2 New-street, was next examined, but his testimony as to indirect business transactions with Commodore Vanderbilt was not allowed.

Mrs. Charlotte E. Crocker was the next witness. She testified that she lived at Richfield Park, N. J.; in 1875 and 1876 lived in Madison and Fifth avenues; she knew William H. Vanderbilt, by sight, and knew Judge Rapello; "Judge Rapello," said the witness, "lived with me; I kept a boarding-house, and he lived with me from the middle of March until July, 1876; he then went to Europe, and returned in September; he was about two weeks before the court opened in Albany; he remained with us one night, and then went to the country, coming back and staying one week, and then going to Albany; after that he moved to Madison-avenue, in the last of April, 1876, he was frequently visited by"

At this point she was stopped by an objection, and Mr. Lord explained that he proposed to show, by the witness, that Judge Rapello had been cause to the City without being visited by William H. Vanderbilt. The evidence was excluded.

The names of 15 prospective witnesses were then called by the crier, but none of them responded. They were James W. Pepper, Joshua Smith, James M. Cross, Edwin D. Worster, Harry Allen, James Grant, John Bloodgood, Jacob Hayes, C. P. Carrie, Conde Smith, Alfred B. Mullett, Jas. Martin, John Taylor, Nicholas, and Lambert Wardell.

Mr. Lord offered in evidence a deed given by Cornelius Vanderbilt to William H. Vanderbilt, dated Dec. 9, 1868, conveying all the real estate on Staten Island owned by Commodore Vanderbilt. This was objected to by Mr. Clinton, and excluded.

After a long recess, James Grant was called. He testified that he has lived in New-York for 25 years; has been a plumber since 1843, and worked at the same trade in 1854; at that time he knew Mr. Torrence, a son-in-law of the Commodore; witness was sent to the Commodore's residence, the Bowling Green, to do some work; he worked there for several days—perhaps a couple of weeks. Testimony as to the Commodore's violence on this occasion was excluded.

Mr. Lord here asked for an adjournment till this morning, saying that many of the witnesses he had expected were absent, and that, therefore, he was not prepared to go on.

Mr. Choate, for the defense, said that unless the case went on more expeditiously he would move that the evidence on the part of the contestants be declared closed.

Surrogate Calvin, in ordering an adjournment till this morning, said that the case must go on with more celerity, unless there was good reason for making no progress.

HORSES TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

One of the largest auction sales of horses which has ever been made in this City, will commence at 11 o'clock this morning, at the American Institute Building, Third-avenue, near Sixty-third-street. The project, which is a novel one, was conceived by Mr. P. G. Kellogg, who has collected animals with an undoubted record, so that it will not be merely a combination sale of old nags and badly-broken colts, but will bring high prices. About 95 animals will be disposed of, as follows: Fifteen stallions, 3 years and over, 20 brood mares and 60 trotters, roadsters, and young stock. Among the stallions are C. M. Pond's Lambert, foaled in 1871, by Mambrino Patchen, (brother to Lady Thorne,) and dam thoroughbred Lena; C. E. Lindsey's King Philip, foaled in 1870, sire Jay Gould, and dam Lady Rogers, (dam of Girl,) with a record of 2:21; Bonn Fide, sire Ryadyk's Hambletonian, dam Kate, owned by Messrs. Baker & Harrigan, and Kearsarge, sire Volunteer, dam the mother of Dexter. The list of brood mares includes C. E. Dudley's Lady Anna, foaled in 1869, sire Woodford Mambrino, dam Victoria; C. M. Pond's Jody Currie, foaled in 1860, sire Ryadyk's Hambletonian, dam Lady Jane (Girl,) with a yearly Bartholomew Almack, foaled in 1864, sire Kinnan's Young Abdallah, dam Lucy Almack—[a horse of Laura Almack sold in 1874, for over $30,000]—and C. W. Griswold's Lady Miller, foaled in 1861, sire Iron Duke, dam by Long Island Black Hawk. Under the classification of trotters and roadsters are Geraldine, a chestnut filly, owned by Mr. C. E. Dudley, of Fall River, Mass.; Lucy Lee, a bay filly, by Hambletonian, dam Lucy, and Lady Blackburn, brown filly, owned by A. B. Darling, of Darlington, N. J. The terms of the sale are 10 per cent. at the time which may be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 27, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—IL TROVATORE—Mlle. Marie Rôze, Mlle. F. Ghidotte, Mr. Graff.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. G. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE HEIR AT LAW—Toodles—Mr. J. S. Clarke.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW, PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BACHELORS—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE EXILES—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

STANDARD THEATRE.—FANCHON—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE CRAIGA DROUL.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND CONCEALTUDE.

THEATRE COMIQUE—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—BRONCHO HORSES—EDUCATED DOGS. Day and Evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—LECTURE, "AMATEUR THEATRICALS"—Mr. R. J. De Cordova.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Spanish-American Supplement of THE TIMES *can be had at the publication office; price 5 cents a copy or $5 per 100.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, increasing cloudiness and rain, warmer southerly winds and falling barometer.

Senators who have prepared speeches "arraigning" the policy of the Administration are not likely to be encouraged by the reception given to the labored oration of Mr. HOWE. The country has had of late more than enough rhetoric from its representatives; it wants some evidence of practical statesmanship. The party has had more than enough bickering over lost opportunities and neglected duties; it needs the formulation of a policy which shall prove its fitness to keep pace with the demands of the most pressing issues of the time. Abuse of the President is not precisely the most neglected duty of our legislators at the present juncture. If it were intended as the prelude to the enunciation of positive ideas in place of the President's vague resolves of a resolute dealing with the political necessities of the day, in place of his shifty and incoherent substitutes for administrative vigor, such abuse would be defensible. If it be adopted as a mere safety valve for personal pique and baffled political ambition, it cannot fail to be contemptible. A Senator, for example, who could not muster courage enough to devote a speech to the exposition of his views on the Silver bill, would not gain much credit from men of any shade of political faith by indulging in denunciation of the President.

During the last five years the real obstacle to all reform legislation for New-York City has been the alliance between certain trafficking Republicans and Tammany Hall. Among the fruits of that alliance were the nomination of "straight" Republican candidates for Mayor, put up merely for the purpose of being bowled down. The complaisance of one of these candidates—Mr. WALES—was rewarded by his nomination as Dock Commissioner, and the double dealing of the men who ran the Republican machine in the interests of Tammany Hall found recognition in nominations like those of "JAKE" PATTERSON for the Excise Board, and WHEELER and EBHARDT as Police Commissioners. The Republicans who were parties to the nefarious bargain paid their part of the joint capital by slaughtering their own ticket at the polls, and by employing partisan pressure at Albany to defeat all bills designed to interfere with the power and patronage of Tammany Hall. Tammany fulfilled its part of the contract by sharing with Republicans the spoils of the plundered City. To-day's vote on the case of Superintendent SMYTH will probably give another illustration of the readiness of certain Republicans to continue, for mutual protection, the offensive and defensive league between the jobbers of their party and the thieves of the other.

In the Assembly, the Tammany-Republican compact is again showing its vitality. Party ornaments like "BARNEY" BIGLIN and "JAKE" PATTERSON have been heard from by prominent Republicans in the Assembly, indignantly protesting against any attempt to cut down the salary list of the City employes of New-York, and a combined effort will be made by the tricksters of both parties to emasculate the bill reported the other day from the Committee on Cities. The limit of public patience with tactics like these must be reached some time, and the gentlemen who misrepresent the people in the Legislature will probably find themselves mistaken if they imagine that it has not been reached already. Every vote on every amendment to this bill will be so narrowly scanned as to leave no loop-hole for any member to escape from being ranked squarely on the issue between the official extravagance which is working the ruin of New-York and the policy of radical retrenchment, which is one of the most essential requisites of its commercial recovery.

TWEED has again been placed in a position to renew his old defiance, "What are you going to do about it?" and this time by the aid and countenance of his legitimate successor, JOHN KELLY. That eminent person announces that he made a bargain with TWEED's counsel whereby his release was to be effected through the agency of the late Attorney-General. Mr. FAIRCHILD repudiated his share of the bargain, in fact, alleged that he never consented to it, and KELLY now urges on Attorney-General SCHOONMAKER the duty of correcting a "breach of faith" which at once "dishonors the State" and hurts the feelings of him [KELLY] both as a citizen and a public officer. The impudence of KELLY's appeal is fairly matched by the contempt for personal and official decency which dictates it. It must be refreshing to the Attorney-General to have so frank a display of the arrogance of the vulgar and ignorant dictator, who is becoming as much of a burden to New-York as TWEED ever was. To the people at large, KELLY's letter simply shows that the new Tammany autocracy differ in no essential particular from the old. The interests, the agents, and the methods of KELLY have been fairly identified with those of TWEED.

Gen. IGNATIEFF's mission to Vienna, following so immediately upon his return to Constantinople, shows Russia's intention to give the final blow to any hopes which may have been aroused in England by the sudden but momentary gust of anti-Russian feeling that has just agitated the Austrian capital. The German *Montags Review*, which is believed to express with tolerable accuracy the private sentiments of Prince BISMARCK himself, has just announced that if England persists in her present course "the three Empires must agree upon the demands of Russia without her; and that should England then attempt to assert her rights in the Mediterranean, she will find the freedom of the seas to be an essentially German question." The implied menace in the last words, which are a direct quotation from the utterances of the German Chancellor, is too plain to require comment, and the rumored probability of France and Italy absenting themselves from the congress in imitation of England, reduces the chances of its meeting to a minimum. Meanwhile, the British preparations for war go forward unabated. Cavalry horses are being purchased in various quarters, vast stores of war material accumulated, iron-clads built or repaired, and these vigorous measures are fully kept in countenance by Russia's recent order for 100 new torpedo-boats. So far, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's scheme of separating Austria from England, and then throwing upon the latter the blame of the whole difficulty, has been perfectly successful; but Gen. IGNATIEFF's mission to the Austrian capital, and the Grand Duke's visit to the Sultan, show that Russia is beginning to feel the necessity of bringing this hazardous game to a conclusion.

THE AMERICAN CASE AGAINST THE HALIFAX COMMISSION.

Mr. BLAINE contributes two interesting items to the discussion of the fisheries award. The stress he laid in his previous speech upon the question of unanimity as essential to the validity of the award was noticeable only because he fortified the position taken at Halifax by the American Commissioners with citations from English legal authorities. The point itself has been again and again urged since the discussion began in the newspapers, and in view of the wording of the treaty, it is obviously reasonable, despite the ponderous protestations of Prof. WOOLSEY and Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Its presentation in the columns of THE TIMES and other journals as an objection to the legality of the award, and the support acceded to it by the Maine Senator, have, however, called forth many remonstrances from England and from Canada. From both quarters we have been assured that this country cannot without dishonor refuse to be bound by the majority rule in determining the amount to be paid. The criticism comes with an ill grace from Canada because it has been well understood that the leader of its Conservative Party—himself a member of the Joint High Commission—made no secret, during the progress of the business at Halifax, of the guarantee which the Dominion had in the reserved right to object to an award not concurred in by its own Commissioner. Mr. BLAINE is enabled to show that the opinion known to have been held by Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD was shared by Mr. BLAKE, the most brilliant of the Liberal leaders, an equity lawyer of high repute, and until recently a member of the Ottawa Cabinet. Mr. BLAKE's declaration, in 1875, was that "the amount of compensation we [the Canadians] shall receive must be an amount unanimously agreed upon by the Commissioners." Surely the understanding arrived at by both political parties in Canada while there was a chance of an adverse award, might without impropriety be maintained by our Government as against an award at variance with facts and common sense. But the rule requiring unanimity has a still more influential supporter. The London *Times*, commenting on the point argued here, read us a lecture upon the indifference to national dishonor which a refusal to recognize a decision of the majority would imply. It is scarcely credible that the great London newspaper which now shrinks from the contemplation of this action as a possibility on the part of the United States, actually justified it a few short months ago. Speaking of the powers of the Commission, it used this emphatic language—as quoted by Mr. BLAINE—on the 6th of July, 1877: "On every point that comes before the Fishery Commission for decision, the unanimous consent of all of its members is by the terms of the treaty necessary before an authoritative verdict can be given." And the London journalist goes on to uphold this rendering of the treaty by referring to the difference in the terms employed in defining the powers of the Geneva and the Halifax Commission respectively. If, therefore, advantage were taken by Congress of the requirement of unanimity where a majority-decision is not explicitly authorized, it is plain that neither the London *Times* nor the Canadian politicians could consistently complain.

Further installments of the Diplomatic correspondence which has been laid before the Senate show, moreover, how much reason the British Government has for being ashamed of the proceedings that ended in the appointment of Mr. DELFOSSE as the third arbitrator. We search in vain in Sir EDWARD THORNTON's communications for the manly directness which was once supposed to be one of John Bull's national characteristics. The Minister at Washington must be regarded as simply the mouthpiece of his superior in Downing-street, and the inexcusable delays, the disingenuousness amounting almost to trickery, and the sharp practice by which at last Mr. DELFOSSE was secured, must all be placed to the account of Lord Granville. The correspondence now published admits of only one construction, and that not favorable to the candor, the motives, or the practice of the British Government. From the first there was an evident disposition to frustrate the intent of the Treaty, to deprive our Government of its right to concurrent action in regard to the third Commissioner, and to secure control of the Commission in the interest of Canada. Time was wasted, proposals submitted by the State Department were unheeded, and while objections offered by Mr. FISH were disregarded, any unwillingness to acquiesce in the British propositions called forth querulous remark. It was bad enough that Lord Ripon's just exclusion of Belgium and Portugal—not Denmark as was originally alleged—from the list of available sources of selection, should be practically discarded at the critical moment; bad enough, too, that the very names he enumerated as those of desirable representatives should be sullenly passed by when Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, at the instance of Mr. FISH, submitted them to Sir E. THORNTON. But worse than all is the tone apparent throughout the notes of the latter Minister; a perusal of them leaves the impression that Great Britain assumed an air of superiority little short of arrogance, totally at variance with the purposes to be served by the Treaty. Her Minister felt at liberty to interpose fifty days' delay, to violate the understanding arrived at in the Joint High Commission on the suggestion of his own representative, to propose a deviation from the terms of the Treaty, and then to reject a counter-proposition because not covered by the letter of that instrument, and having himself made a concurrent appointment impossible actually availed himself of a technicality to cause to be done that which our Government had asked him not to do. The entire correspondence is as discreditable to the British Government as it is honorable to Mr. FISH, and we regret that that gentleman, with the views he entertained as to the British policy, yielded at last without the indignant protest which the circumstances would have warranted.

MR. TILDEN'S INCOME TAX.

The decision in the TILDEN income tax suit, rendered yesterday by Judge BLATCHFORD, of the Southern District, is one of no ordinary importance. The political and personal interest which the case possesses, on account of the conspicuous public position of the defendant, is naturally great. It will not be forgotten that the Democratic press, during the campaign of 1876, teemed with denunciation of the legal officers of the Government for having brought the suit in bad faith, for political effect, on untenable legal grounds, with misrepresentation of facts and without any intention of carrying it through its legitimate course in the courts. Every one of these insinuations and allegations is falsified and defeated by the decision of yesterday. That fact is not without its significance and value, and at a time when it is fashionable to deny to the United States Government any character for sincerity and efficiency, it is only right that the fact should be brought to the attention of the public. It is now obvious that the suit had substantial grounds, that in bringing it the officers of the Government only fulfilled a plain duty in a proper manner, and that it has been pressed, not only with as much zeal as was consistent with fair dealing, but with a degree of skill and ability which may fairly be measured by the high standing of the counsel employed by the defendant. The Democratic papers were not content with abusing the Government, but within a few weeks a paragraph has been going the rounds of the Western press, with a regularity suggestive of the impulse of the late Liberty-street Bureau, stating that the case had been thrown out of court by Judge BLATCHFORD as frivolous and malicious. This paragraph has naturally been accompanied by comments which it would be too much to hope that the Democratic editors will now find time to retract and correct. The political view of the matter may now be dismissed with the simple observation that the present decision does not leave the Democracy any special reason to be proud of their candidate or of their or his newspapers.

The case is also interesting on account of the large amount of money involved in it. Setting aside the first count, which called for a tax of $3,000 on an income of $100,000 for the year 1861, and which was set aside by the court, we have eleven other counts, the defense to which is not sustained by the court. These counts claimed for the Government taxes for the years on the income and for the amounts below recited.

For year 1862 on $130,000 at 5 p. ct...	$6,515 00
For year 1863 on $125,000 at 5 p. ct...	6,250 00
For year 1863 on $125,000 at 5 p. ct...	6,250 00
For year 1864 on $160,000 at 10 p. ct.	16,000 00
For year 1865 on $333,000 at 10 p. ct.	33,000 00
For year 1866 on $107,000 at 5 p. ct...	5,350 00
For year 1867 on $124,300 at 5 p. ct...	6,215 00
For year 1868 on $132,500 at 5 p. ct...	6,625 00
For year 1869 on $711,000 at 5 p. ct...	35,550 00
For year 1870 on $555,500 at 2½ p. ct.	13,887 50
For year 1871 on $100,000 at 2½ p. ct.	2,500 00
Total.....$2,603,600	$138,142 50

It will thus be seen that the tax for which the Government sues is $138,142 50, and that the income on which it is claimed to be due is $2,603,600, covering a period of ten years.

The principles to which plaintiff and defendant in this case appeal are of the highest interest. The defense of Mr. TILDEN, as stated by the court, raised three questions. That to the claims for the years 1862 and 1863, raised the question whether it was a bar to action by the Government that the tax-payer had made a return, had been assessed, had paid the tax, and that no imperfections were discovered until after the 13th of July, 1866. That to the claims for the year 1868, raises the question whether action is barred by the fact that the defendant, having made no return, was assessed and paid the amount. That to the claims for the years 1864–1867, and the years 1869–1871, raises the question whether the action is barred by the fact that the defendant, having made no return, was assessed for both tax and penalty and paid the amounts assessed. The vital point in all these defenses is very clearly presented by Judge BLATCHFORD in the following language:

"If the tax-payer is not concluded by the collection and payment of his tax, is there any reason for holding that the assessment and payment of the taxes should conclude the United States, except as to the amount of taxes paid? Certainly there can be none. To so hold would be to say that concealment or mistake on the part of the tax-payer, or neglect or collusion on the part of the assessor, is to operate as a binding judicial decision, and not only deprive the Government of the taxes for which the statute declares it is to be assessed, but gives to that tax-payer who by such means makes correct returns an advantage over those who do."

And again:

"The theory of this view [that of the defendant] is that the statute has created a special tribunal of assessment for the determination of all questions arising in regard to the amount of an income tax, and that the decisions of such tribunal are final and conclusive as to both the Government and the individual, and that if payment is made to the Collector of the amount of income tax certified by the Assessor, no remedy exists to enforce by action the payment of any further sum. I regard the positions thus taken by the defendant as distinctly held to be untenable by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Savings Banks against United States, (19 Wallace, 277.)"

There is something almost amusing in the theory that the action of the Assessors in the matter of a tax of the nature of the income tax must, either in law or in equity, be conclusive on either party to the transaction. In law, the Assessor lacked all the characteristics of a judicial officer. His jurisdiction was very narrow. His powers were only called in play to enable the Government to overcome the neglect or the resistance of the tax-payer. He was in all essentials an administrative officer, not hearing counsel or examining witnesses, or adjudicating disputed points, but proceeding by ex parte examination to make an "estimate" of the tax-payer's liability, and furnishing the Government with a tentative basis of action. And in point of fact, these functionaries would not be described by a discriminating observer as judicial officers in any sense. They neither possessed nor claimed the attribute of such an office, and they did their work in the most crude, experimental, and even rude fashion.

It is stated by the counsel for Mr. TILDEN that an appeal will be taken by their client to the Supreme Court. This was to have been expected, and the public importance of the case, as well as the interest of the defendant, justifies such a course. We need hardly suggest, in connection with their proposed action, that pending the appeal, any further trial of the case in the Democratic journals will be neither proper nor profitable.

THE INSURANCE COMMITTEE'S BILL.

Life insurance policy-holders may well pray for deliverance from the protection which the Assembly Committee proposes to extend to them. We cannot believe that the bill reported from the committee, and more than once under discussion in the Assembly, has any chance of becoming law. If it had, more than protestation on the part of policy-holders would be necessary. For, however excellent the motives in which it originated, we cannot conceive of any measure that would more completely deprive policy-holders of their rights, strip them of control over their own property, and hand them over to the tender mercies of the Superintendent and the lawyers. No bill quite so mischievous has ever received the sanction of the Insurance Committee. It is prolix, not practical; it is inferior to the Graham bill of last session; and its proper title would be "An act to enlarge the powers of the Superintendent, to take from the policy-holders the little power they have left, and to consign them, bound hand and foot, to the law courts."

The Smyth trial, whatever be its result to the person accused, should serve at least one useful purpose. It directs attention in the most emphatic way to the general subject of State supervision, the abuses to which it is liable, the defects that impair its value, and the conditions essential to its efficacy. We suspect that few who have carefully watched the proceedings in the Senate will be inclined to enlarge the authority or to trust more extensively the discretion of the Superintendent. If a man were created especially for the office, qualified by Providence for the discharge of its duties, and guarded by the same higher power from the temptations of companies and the wiles of politicians, the more absolute his jurisdiction the better. Since these conditions are unattainable, and since SMYTH, with all his faults, is but a type of the class from whom, under our present system, a Superintendent is not unlikely to be selected, we cannot too precisely define his functions or too jealously restrain his right to interfere. The general effect of the supervision to which New-York is accustomed does not stimulate the desire for more of the same sort. It may be, indeed, that in sheer self-defense the policy-holders will be compelled by and by to cry aloud against the whole business of State supervision as a snare and a fraud. They may prefer to be their own protectors rather than to be exposed to the ravages of the wolves whom the department may at will let loose upon them. Certain it is that meanwhile they want a curtailment, not an increase, of the Superintendent's authority. Their interests require a full recognition of their rights, as regards information, management, action in cases of insolvency, and generally all that concerns their own affairs. The companies do not seek legislation: they are, unfortunately, satisfied with the existing system, bad as it is. The policy-holders, however, are differently situated. They do need protection. And as the only legislation called for is in their behalf, we may fairly insist that any proposed measure shall evince an intelligent conception of the weaknesses and wrongs of life insurance as now conducted, and a frank acknowledgment of their right and ability to administer their own affairs.

The bill sanctioned by the Assembly Committee has neither of these recommendations. It betrays throughout ignorance of the weak points in the present system, and instead of enlarging the self-protective power of the policy-holders, it deprives them of what they have. The Superintendent, with his wide discretion and control of patronage, is a much too formidable functionary already; if this bill became law, his latitude would be wider and his pretensions intolerable. Let us particularize briefly. If he find that a company is insolvent "he may report the facts to the Attorney-General." In other words, he may allow an insolvent company to continue business. Interference is imperative only when the assets are less than three-fourths of the liabilities. Again, on this question of solvency, in the case of a company organized under the laws of another State, he "may accept the official certificate" of the department of that State without verification of any kind. If, after all, he chooses to interfere, the policy-holders are not to have any voice in the selection of a Receiver. The court is to appoint that official, who, with the help of an Actuary, "approved by the Superintendent," is to determine what assets are available for the reinsurance of outstanding risks, "and upon what terms it would be equitable for any solvent life insurance company to reinsure these risks, for the whole or for any proportion of the amount assured by each policy respectively." The policy-holders, therefore, are to be puppets in the hands of the Receiver and the nominee of the Superintendent, without influence in the disposition of their own funds. Their policies are to be "sealed" without the poor ceremony of asking their consent, and the assets which they might desire to divide are to be transferred to another company, in whose management they may have no confidence, provided only its proposals are satisfactory to the Superintendent and the court. As the court cannot be expected to have the means of judging independently of the company making the bid, or of the bid itself, the Superintendent really determines. Can anything more outrageous be imagined? Moreover, the provision is to be retroactive, applying "to every company whose assets shall be in the hands of a Receiver at the time of the passage of this act." We have not yet got to the end of the Superintendent's powers, as they are to be if the Legislature adopt this bill. He is to judge of the fitness and competency of the officers, Trustees, and Directors of a company as well as of its solvency; he may require the Attorney-General to move for their suspension and removal; and the successors of the persons thus disposed of are to be approved—not by the policy-holders, but—by the court. He may order the appraisal of property when he pleases, appointing the appraiser, who is to be paid $7 "for each of such appraisements." If we did not know that Mr. HEPBURN is the author of the bill, we might have attributed it to J. F. SMYTH, so adapted is it to serve his purposes, and to perpetuate the style of supervision which he has made infamous.

On the supposition that the Insurance Department is to be continued, the reform it requires is something totally unlike these verbose extensions of a dangerous discretionary power. Its head should be required to perform certain simple, specific, and essential duties in the matter of examination and in exacting explicit statements. His duty, when insolvency or mismanagement is detected, should be imperative. And as regards all else the policy-holders—save in a strictly stock company—should be absolute masters. They should elect or remove officers, appoint a Receiver when necessary, and determine for themselves what shall be done with the assets of a company that is found to be insolvent. All the intermeddling and superintending which the Assembly Committee's bill elaborately prescribes is worse than folly and impertinence, and the result of its enactment would be agreeable only to the race of Smyths and to the lawyers. The policy-holders would be worse off than now.

We have not referred to other ill-informed features of the bill, such as that which presupposes the necessity for stock capital in life insurance,—nor to the crude device for preventing litigation by delivering to a policy-holder a copy of his application. There is need for ridding companies of a share capital which is valueless for protective purposes, and while operating as an incumbrance upon profits is used as an excuse for denying policy-holders a share in the management. There is need, too, of an equitable provision that shall render policies indisputable after a certain time, and so end the scandals which are now unpleasantly frequent. But our objections to Mr. HEPBURN's bill do not turn upon its omissions. Its evil tendencies are positive, and so pervade the whole measure as to render amendment all but impossible. Its passage would be a great misfortune.

A TERRITORIAL JOB.

If there were not offices and patronage attached to Territorial Governments, we should not see so frequent applications to Congress for organic acts for new Territories. The setting up of a new Territorial Government gives an opportunity for the exportation of a large detachment of the place-hunters who infest Washington. There are a few honorable exceptions, it is true, but a majority of the men appointed to govern and administer the laws in the Territories are political adventurers, or, at best, political office-seekers, who are temporarily got rid of. These appointments are not only in themselves bad, but they disappoint the Administration making them. Although there is a rule forbidding a Territorial officer from leaving his jurisdiction without formal permission from the President, the Territorial Governor usually spends the greater part of his time in Washington, lobbying for more favors. The Territorial official is not used to the discomforts and dullness of a frontier town; he knows New-York and Washington, and he gravitates to these cities as naturally as a small boy gravitates to the circus or the minstrel show. Nevertheless, the men who are hungry for a pitiful Territorial appointment are even more numerous than those who want to be Consuls.

It is certain that the Senate bill to organize the Territory of Lincoln is intended to provide for some of these clamorous office-seekers. Of course, there is some local demand for the proposed organization, aside from the demand which may be inspired by those who hope to reap personal gain from the concession. It does not follow that Senator SPENCER, whose term of office expires next March, and who does not look for a re-election to the Senate, hopes to see the bill pass in season to make him Governor of the Black Hills. But it may be set down as a fixed fact that the main pressure in favor of this particular scheme comes from those who want to make places for themselves or their friends. A Territory requires a Governor, Secretary, Marshal, three United States Judges, a Collector of Internal Revenue, a District Attorney, a Territorial Legislature, and about a dozen minor officials who draw pay under various pretexts. The Governorship is usually filled by a Congressman who has failed to be returned by his constituents, but who is thought "good enough for a Territory." Without intending any disparagement to Territorial Governors, past, present, or to come, it may be safely said that a majority of them are of that unhappy class of Congressmen out of business, once denominated by LINCOLN as "lame ducks, to be provided for somehow."

The proposition to carve a new Territory from Montana, Dakota, and Wyoming, under the name of Lincoln, was reported in the Senate without the approval of a minority of the Committee on Territories. It contemplates organizing a Territory by taking from Montana and Wyoming one degree each in longitude, and four degrees from Dakota. The slice from the last-named Territory equals one-half of its entire area, and the part to be taken is wholly uninhabited except that portion known as the Black Hills country. The arguments adduced in favor of this scheme are familiar. The gold product is said to have been over $2,000,000 in 1876; and the total industrial yield of the region for 1877 is put at twice that sum. In process of time, it is confidently asserted, the new Territory will annually add $10,000,000 to the material wealth of the country. It is to be inferred that this magnificent prospect is based upon the immediate organization of a Territorial Government. Unless the Black Hills country has a Governor, Secretary, Marshal, District Attorney, Supreme Court, and other officials, industry will languish, no more gold will be found in the grass-roots, and the moral population of Deadwood will remove to a land where the institutions of the country are more permanent.

At the last election for Congressional Delegates, the three Territories of Wyoming, Dakota, and Montana cast a combined vote of less than 22,000, Dakota having cast the largest vote—8,612. As the voting population in the Territories is larger in proportion to the whole population, as compared with older communities, it follows that the total number of actual inhabitants of these three Territories is very small. This may be safely estimated at less than 45,000, yet it is proposed to take from this meagre population, scattered over three Territories, enough to form one new constituency. For this handful of people, who are there to-day, and who may be gone to-morrow, Congress is asked to provide the expensive machinery of a Territorial Government. By and by, unless the Black Hills should be depopulated, the same assurance that now demands an organic act will be importuning Congress to admit the pocket borough as a State. A new and "thoroughly reliable" private census will demonstrate that the Territory of Lincoln has a population of 150,000, and is suffering for a State Government; and next we shall see three thrifty local politicians coming to Congress to represent the new State in the Senate and House. Two or three existing Territories might be judiciously consolidated into one. But the subdivision of these sparsely populated wildernesses into new Territories would be a costly folly.

A RECENT REFORMER.

There has recently been a rather lively controversy between Rev. Dr. PRIME, the editor of the New-York *Observer*, and M. LOYSON, formerly known as Père HYACINTHE. Dr. PRIME had attended service at M. LOYSON's church in Geneva, and, finding that the service consisted of a celebration of the Mass, followed by a sermon on the duties of husbands and wives, he expressed in the columns of his paper the conviction that M. LOYSON was still a "papist," and a rather unusually undesirable one at that. This hurt the ex-priest's feelings, and accordingly he wrote a letter to the effect that Dr. PRIME was a liar and a slanderer, who had wantonly tried to injure a Christian brother. Whereupon Dr. PRIME not only demonstrated the truth of his original statement, but added that M. LOYSON's sermon on matrimonial duties was simply disgusting. Time has since been called, but M. LOYSON has failed to resume the controversy, feeling, doubtless, that it is safer to forgive his antagonist than to provoke him to further remarks.

The career of M. LOYSON has been a remarkable one, not in itself considered, but in its success in awakening the interests and sympathies of Protestants. Père HYACINTHE was at one time the most popular preacher in Paris, and his sermons were regarded as masterpieces of eloquence by the ladies who constituted nine-tenths of his hearers. One day he suddenly renounced his monastic vows, and soon after married an American widow lady, and, removing to Geneva, set up an independent church of his own. Of course, the Roman Catholic Church promptly excommunicated him, and, equally of course, ardent Protestants were ready to look upon his defection from the Roman Church as a triumph of Protestantism.

The impression both among European and American Protestants that on leaving the Roman Church M. LOYSON thereby became a Protestant, and, as such, was entitled to the utmost sympathy and admiration, was very general. Everywhere the Protestant press spoke of him as a noble reformer; an improved variety of LUTHER, and a modern CALVIN, who was too gentle and merciful to even scorch a steak. Nevertheless, M. LOYSON showed no disposition to connect himself with any recognized Church or sect. He complacently received the praises of Protestants, but he never accepted any of their distinctive doctrines. Even the Old Catholics, who recognized the leadership of Dr. DOLLINGER, failed to gain M. LOYSON; or, rather, he refused to adopt their creed and practice. When he finally took possession of a church edifice at Geneva, and gathered a small congregation about him, he still maintained his independence, and thus added to the religious bodies of the world an entirely new Church, of which he was the sole hierarchy.

The new Church was founded upon the great and precious doctrine that it was the right and duty of M. LOYSON to become a married man. To this leading doctrine was added, as a minor article of faith, a denial of Papal infallibility. These two articles constituted the only doctrinal difference between the Church of M. LOYSON and the Church of Rome. M. LOYSON believed and still believes in the intercession of the saints, the duty of confession, the power of the priest to forgive sins, the doctrine of purgatory, and every one of the distinctive doctrines of the Roman Church with the two exceptions of the celibacy of the clergy and the infallibility of the Pope.

Why this man should have been called a reformer and looked upon as virtually a Protestant, when he was simply a Roman Catholic who had been excommunicated for breaking his monastic vow, is a mystery. Nevertheless, until Dr. PRIME had the frankness to speak the truth concerning M. LOYSON, American Protestants regarded him as an evangelical Protestant, as a pillar of Protestant faith, and an ornament to the City of Calvin. It was full time that this error should be pointed out, and M. LOYSON's true position as a religious teacher defined, and Dr. PRIME has really done a public service in exploding the popular LOYSON myth.

Of course, M. LOYSON, or any other man, has a legal right to establish a new sect upon any dogma that is not at variance with public decency. To establish a Church upon the great central truth that M. LOYSON has a right to a wife and baby is, however, not a secure way of building up a permanent sect. So long as M. LOYSON lives he can probably always gather together a few people who will listen to sermons illustrative of matrimonial duties, and of his familiarity with them. That he has a wife and a real baby are facts which he can conclusively demonstrate, and there is thus no danger of any conflict between science and the cardinal doctrine of the new Church. That Church will, therefore, doubtless maintain its existence until M. LOYSON's death, but after that melancholy event it must necessarily soon fall to pieces. A few enthusiastic church members may have a new minister and instruct him to preach two weekly sermons in defense of M. LOYSON's marriage, but the doctrine will soon lose its hold upon believers. Its vitality is virtually bound up with the life of M. LOYSON himself, and those who now accept it will soon grow to look upon it as an out-worn creed, and will gladly return to the bosom of the Roman Church.

The career of M. LOYSON will convey a valuable lesson to Protestants. They will learn from it that because a Roman Catholic priest abandons his Church he is not necessarily a great religious reformer, and when next a Roman Catholic monk repudiates his vows, they will wait to see if he has any higher motive than a desire to marry a fascinating widow. The beginning and end of M. LOYSON's reform movement was his marriage, and though a marriage is an admirable foundation for the building of a family, it is not quite sufficient for the building of a new Church.

The reports which we publish to-day in regard to the condition of New-York and Brooklyn savings banks are, on the whole, of an encouraging character. They show, it is true, a general decline both in the amount of deposits, and the number of depositors, and they show also a shrinkage of the market values of investments in securities. But all of these leading facts are simply the inevitable results of the present commercial and industrial condition of the country, and are quite compatible with the opinion of the Superintendent that the savings banks of the State are stronger to-day than they were before the panic. We indorse that opinion, while not only admitting the correctness of the Superintendent's cautious statement that "there may be further loss," but in full knowledge of the fact that further loss is imminent. The table showing the cost of examinations is as creditable to the present management of the Banking Department as a similar table would be discreditable to that twin branch of State supervision, the Department of Insurance.

GENERAL NOTES.

Collector Simmons, of Boston, says that he will go into the practice of the law.

Cold comfort—Reports come from the Kennebec that over 700,000 tons of ice have been stored.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* cries: "Good by, Mr. Tilden. T. A. H.! T. A. H.!" And Mr. Hendricks responds: "Ah! Ha!"

Sixteen members of the Kentucky Legislature are accused of drawing more mileage than was due them, 13 of them being Democrats.

A proposed endowment of $30,000 to the Ohio Wesleyan University has been rejected by the Trustees because of the conditions imposed.

They are already picking out candidates in New-Hampshire for Governor at the next election, although Gov. Prescott will not be renaugurated until June.

Maryland papers say that the growing wheat is reported from all sections of the State to be in splendid condition. In several places it is now 19 inches high.

Western papers tell the story of a man who sold his gun for whisky, drank the whisky, started for home and sat down on the railroad track, where subsequently seven trains "ran over him and cut his body into small pieces."

A telegram from Dover, Del., of the 25th, says that reports from Crisfield, Salisbury, Delmar, Bridgeville, Chestertown, and other important points in the peach-growing region, agree that the wind Sunday afternoon dried the buds, and the cold has not materially damaged the crop.

"Perley" telegraphs to the Boston *Journal* that it is rumored in Washington that Col. Vance, the missing Democratic ex-Congressman, had been notified that some private transactions of his might be investigated in a court of justice, and that he will find it convenient to be out of the way for a while.

The Baltimore *Gazette* is not so Democratic but that it can say that the Kemper County riot was an outbreak of the most brutal passion, and every person concerned in it should be promptly tried, and, if convicted, duly punished. But the Democratic papers that imitate it can be counted upon the fingers.

Three members of the Military Committee of the Ohio Legislature have resigned because, as they allege, its Chairman was a deserter and a bounty-jumper during the rebellion, and has used falsehood on the floor of the House. The three are Republicans; the one is a—but it "goes without the telling."

Major Walsh, of the Canadian North-west Mounted Police, says that he does not credit any of the rumors relative to the alleged warlike intentions of Sitting Bull and the tribes said to have joined him. He says, further, that Sitting Bull is a man of his word, and, when that chief has given his pledge that he will remain peaceable, he will believe him perhaps a little more readily than he would credit the statements of many white men.

The Boston *Advertiser*, which the other day conveyed into its columns from THE TIMES a large portion of a book review as an "editorial" article, without allusion to the source from which it was derived, yesterday transferred bodily to its second page THE TIMES' graphic and special translation of Victor Hugo's account of the Battle of Sedan. The *Advertiser* does not seem to be desirous of retaining that good repute for fair dealing which has until lately been accorded it.

The work-shops connected with the department of mechanical engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were patterned after the shops of the Imperial Technical School of Moscow, and the Boston *Advertiser* says that, in return for this recognition of the excellence of its system of instruction, Mr. Victor Della-Vos, Director of the school at Moscow, by authority of the Russian Government has presented to the Massachusetts school a duplicate of its exhibit at Philadelphia. The collection contains about 300 specimens, and includes samples for successive learning of turning in wood and metal, of joinery and pattern-making, of blacksmiths' manipulations, and the fitters' trade; patterns for iron castings, models of drills and counter sinks, the cutting parts of files, collections of rivets, joints and iron weldings, and such other things as come within the practical scope of such a school.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A BUSY DAY IN BOTH HOUSES.

THE COST OF THE OCEAN PARKWAY—AN AMUSING ANTI-TEMPERANCE SPEECH.—A BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE OVER THE GOVERNOR'S VETO.—WORKING AGAINST THE SALARY REDUCTION BILL.—THE SMYTH IMPEACHMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—The sitting of the House in Committee of the Whole this morning promised to be a very busy and equally dull one, when there sprang up the very liveliest kind of a controversy over Mr. Bergen's bill to assess the cost of the Ocean Parkway on the City of Brooklyn, instead of on the owners of property along that avenue. The sum involved is about $400,000, but it is known that if this bill got through, several bills of like character would probably make their speedy appearance at Albany for the benefit of other property-owners in Brooklyn, who want to get rid of paying the cost of improvements which have been made at their request. Eight of the nine members of the Kings County delegation were bitterly opposed to the bill; Mr. Bergen was its sole advocate, but he had made a personal canvass of the House and obtained many promises of support. The consequence was that, to speak classically, there was a circus in the Chamber when it came up. Every Kings County member was up in arms. The great Clancy made a roaring speech against it, but he was outroared by Jacob Worth, who poured out his denunciations of the bill in tones loud enough to deafen one, and threw his arms and legs about with even more than usual recklessness. Mr. Waring fought the bill with argument, figures, and history; Mr. Henry made his maiden speech against it; and even the quiet Mr. Flynn prepared to deliver a speech on the same side, when Gov. Alvord cut him off and brought the long debate to a close with a motion to progress. In the House, Mr. Worth endeavored to prevent leave being given to sit again on the bill, but this was defeated by a vote of 42 to 29. Mr. Bergen, mildly remarking that he was not the sort of a man who scared at "chin music," moved to discharge the committee and order the bill to a third reading. Mr. Meyenborg moved to lay the motion on the table, which was carried. Mr. Bergen is disposed to regard his morning's work as a success, but he has no more chance of getting 65 votes for the bill than he has of getting 600.

Mr. Keegan's bill to reduce the fare on the ferry to Long Island City from 4 cents to 2 cents was ordered to a third reading. John Galvin and Jacob Worth tried to amend the bill by making the fare 3 cents, but they were defeated. Mr. Worth said if the fare was reduced to 2 cents, the company would shut up and stop their boats, to which Mr. Keegan replied that if they did, he would answer for it that the people of Long Island City would be content to swim across till they could have a ferry of their own.

We had a passage between two of the "characters" of the House this morning on a bill to amend the civil damage sections of the Excise law. It was introduced by one character, Winch, of Ontario, and the other character, Jones, of Oneida, opposed it. Winch comes from a prohibition district, and evidently that part of it which lies in the most remote backwoods. His rustic picturesqueness was the pride and wonder of the last Legislature, but he has made some approaches to a degenerate civilization this session, has had his hair cut, and sometimes brushes it; trimmed his bramble-bush beard; appears in a black coat on rare occasions, and is suspected of occasionally indulging in the luxury of a wash. His opponent, Jones, is a silver-haired, fresh-faced old Welshman, and he objected to Winch's bill because it had the word "intoxicating" in the title. Winch could not understand why there should be any objection, and Jones thus stated his reasons:

"Mr. Speaker, I do not believe there is such a thing as intoxicating liquors. [Laughter.] I do not think there is any more intoxication in a barrel of whisky than in a barrel of water. And why? I want to know for information why the word 'intoxication' is used in connection with liquor any more than with wine, ale, or beer? I want to know this! [rapping his desk sharply, and glaring at the guilty Winch.] I know that wines, ale, and beer, will intoxicate a man if he drinks too much, and I know as well that a man may drink wines, whisky, or any other liquor without being intoxicated if he doesn't drink too much. And every other man knows it just as well as I do. Now, [Sir, I have thought somewhat on this question, and I am in earnest about it. I do not talk for the sake of talking. Everybody knows there is such a thing as gluttonness. But does any man ever use the word gluttonness in connection with roast turkey—does any do it? [Winch shook his head solemnly.] The poor fowl might be a glutton before he was killed and alive, but after his head is cut off and he is roasted there is no gluttonness in roast turkey at all. It is in the man who eats too much of it. [Winch nodded and the House roared.] There is another thing I want to say. The words whisky and rum have always been used in talking about this matter. Nothing is said about brandy at all. And why? Because it is "Monsieur"—comes from France, and is adapted to the American nobility. If they are dissatisfied, let them go to France and drink their brandy as long as they please. I am satisfied with mountain dew and old Kentucky Bourbon."

The whole House went off into inextinguishable laughter, except the reported and rustic Winch, who was apparently stricken in his conscience at the accusation of being one of the brandy-drinking "American nobility." He looked guilty, and remained silent; but Gov. Alvord came to his assistance with a point of order on the belligerent Jones, and crushed him.

For the first time during his term of office the Governor was subjected to the mortification this morning of seeing the Senate pass a bill over his veto. Considering the number of silly veto Messages that Lucius Robinson has written, he has been in the Gubernatorial chair, he is lucky in escaping a snubbing so long as he has. He has hardly ever succeeded in giving the strongest reasons against the passage of a bill that would occur to most men, while, as a general thing, he has presented reasons that were without any force whatever, and in some cases were even contemptible, as, for instance, his veto last Winter of Senator Emerson's bill to allow women to hold school offices. But there is a limit to the forbearance even of Democratic Senators, anxious as they may be to sustain the Governor of their choice, and only 5 out of the 13 could be persuaded to back up the Governor in his last veto of the bill permitting courts of record to use the writ of habeas corpus to bring prisoners into court as witnesses. In moving to take the veto Message from the table this morning Judge Robertson called the attention of the Senate to a law passed 50 years ago authorizing all courts of record to bring into court any prisoner except one convicted of felony. For half a century, he said, these prisoners had been competent witnesses, and could be brought into court to testify. But in 1876 the Legislature passed a law doing away with that exception and making all prisoners, of whatever grade, competent witnesses, and leaving it to the jury to judge of their credibility. The law, now vetoed by the Governor, simply provided for reducing to practice the principle established by the law of 1876. The propriety of that law was not open to discussion, either by the Governor or the Senate, in considering this bill. He trusted, therefore, that the Senate would pass the bill notwithstanding the objections of the Governor.

Mr. Raines tried to get a vote on the veto postponed till Thursday, but did not succeed, and the yeas and the nays being called, the bill was passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote, as follows: [Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *italics*.]

YEAS—Messrs. Davenport, *Eselevine*, Goebel, Harris, Hicks, *Hogan*, Hopkins, *Hughes*, Lippitt, Lyonsis, Lynch, Marvin, McGarty, *Pierce*, E. V. Pierce, Pomeroy, Ramsperger, Rockwell, Teller, Wagner, *Wagstaff*, Winslow—22.

NAYS—Messrs. *Genet*, *Jacobs*, *Jones*, Oakley, Saxton, Sessions, *St. John*—9.

ABSENT—Messrs. Edick, *Morrissey*, *J. F. Pierce*.

The bill exempting from assessment and taxation the amount of the mortgages of real property, or the amount of any debt incurred and still existing for the purchase money, was discussed at great length and progressed without taking a vote. Mr. Pomeroy said the effect of it would be to exempt from taxation every railroad in the State, with the possible exception of the Central.

The bill to authorize the incorporation of pipe-line companies, under substantially the same conditions as railroad companies are now incorporated, was also discussed without reaching a vote. The Central and Erie Railroads are understood to be fighting this bill, and its passage over their combined opposition is not considered probable, judging from past legislation. Mr. Wagstaff introduced a bill providing that no tax shall hereafter be assessed on the capital or property of banking institutions, except that shareholders may be taxed on shares held by them in the same manner as on other personal property. The total taxation of such shall not, however, exceed the actual value of the property of the bank exclusive of the property now exempt from taxation, and in estimating this value all real estate owned by the bank in this State shall be excluded. Senator J. F. Pierce introduced a bill providing that when the term of office of the present keeper of the Kings County Morgue shall expire the Board of Supervisors of the county shall elect a keeper, whose term shall be three years. Mr. Eselevine introduced a bill authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works, in the City of New-York, to erect new gate-houses for the Croton Aqueduct on Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, and between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets; also, to construct a new water weir at the junction of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second-street.

Unmistakable signs are appearing in certain quarters that there will be a determined effort made to prevent the passage of the General Salary Reduction bill or, failing that, to cripple and destroy it by amendments. These efforts are likely to be the more dangerous, because they will come from all parties and factions in New-York. The trading politicians, who go by the name of Republicans, Tammany Democrats, and Anti-Tammany Democrats, as best suit their purposes, have united in opposition to the bill. Each class gives its own reasons for doing so, but one reason common to all is that the measure really threatens to make a radical reduction in the City salary list. The plan which they favor to defeat the bill is to procure the insertion of amendments which will exempt from the control of the local authorities certain departments of the City Government, such as the Police, Fire, and others, which make up over one-half of the salary list, and to put in others which will forbid any interference with the existing order of things in respect to the courts. If these exceptions in favor of particular departments and individuals are embodied in the bill, it is destroyed for all practical purposes. Some members of the Committee on Cities, which reported the bill, have already been informed that no one in New-York wants the bill, and that the Republicans on the committee had no right to report it without first "consulting" certain parties in that City. Mr. Jacob Patterson is expected here in a few days to work in opposition to the bill.

Speculation is rife here this evening as to the probable vote in the Senate to-morrow on the Smyth case. There is a manifest chance in sentiment since the adjournment last week. Several Senators who would undoubtedly have voted to acquit him then will now vote for his removal. A visit to their constituents has opened their eyes. Smyth's intimate friends have ceased their bluff game of last week, and their confidence in his acquital grows less every hour. Senator Conkling's henchmen, who were summoned here from all parts of the State in Smyth's interest, are beginning to hedge on behalf of their leader, and instead of working for Smyth they devote their energies now to the task of trying to convince people that Mr. Conkling never took any interest in the matter. It is the old play of Fairchild's confirmation over again. After the verdict is rendered they will probably deny that they were in Albany at all. If they can't do that, they will get the Conkling-Smyth organ here to swear that they came here to oppose Smyth rather than to protect him.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA AT BOOTH'S.

Miss Kellogg's *Gilda*, in "Rigoletto"—which character, by the way, was her original *rôle de début*—is one of her best personations. It is thoroughly sympathetic, brilliant, and finished, both as a lyric and dramatic effort, and whether the task imposed upon the artist taxes her skill as a songstress or her talent as an actress, its requirements are met with a perfect ease and grace which, in themselves, are almost sufficient to make sure of the performer's success. Having once more recorded the fact, then, that the prima donna's *Gilda* is conspicuously good as a whole, it is only necessary to add that its impressiveness, when listened to yesterday evening, was most distinct at the familiar stages of Verdi's work. After Miss Kellogg's share of the duet in the first act—"E il sol dell' anima"—had been sung with feeling and charm, and the final allegro rendered with genuine passion, the lady interpreted with infinite sentiment and purity of tone the soprano's principal number, that is to say "Caro nome." The crystalline clearness of Miss Kellogg's upper notes, her faultless trills, and the rather unusual expression with which she rendered this happily-inspired aria, wrought their wonted effect, and elicited loud and prolonged applause. In the third act of the opera the same admirable qualities of voice and style were apparent in "Tutte le feste," and saved that exquisite duo from the consequences of Mr. Verdi's chronic illness or chronic inefficiency; and, in the fourth act, the soprano's tones rang out in the quartet with fine vibratory power and accuracy of intonation, and imparted all needed brightness to that superb composition. Signor Frapolli, who represented *Il Duca*, divided with Miss Kellogg the honors of the evening. His opening ballad—the well-remembered "Questa o quella"—his share of the melodious and sentimental duet in the second act, his singing of "La donna è mobile," and his excellent phrasing and vigorous notes in the quartet had abundant appreciation, the aria last mentioned being redemanded with so much emphasis that it had to be repeated, and the quartet securing, of course, the same proof of its hold upon the favor of the audience of the period. Mr. Verdi's labors never suggest the dramatist's *Rigoletto*, and the baritone only managed to keep in the vicinity of his notes until the third act, when he got out of tune in good earnest and sang false until the opera came to a close. Miss Cary was an efficient *Maddalena*, and Signor Barili, in *Sparafucile's* duo with *Rigoletto*, adroited the luckless jester, and the public into the bargain, convincing evidence of his trustworthiness as a general murderer. To-night, "Il Trovatore" is to be the attraction.

MR. THOMAS' CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas' sixth extra public rehearsal occurs at Steinway Hall to-morrow afternoon. The programme to be interpreted includes Rheinberger's new "Fantasie," Graedner's pretty "Capriccio," Liszt's E flat concerto, with Mr. Pinner as the pianist, and the Fifth Symphony.

A YOUNG HIGHWAY ROBBER.

On Friday last, while Mrs. Ellen B. Rutter, of No. 809 Madison-avenue, was passing through Sixty-fourth-street, near Fifth-avenue, in company with her sister and another lady, a young thief snatched her pocket-book, containing $106, and fled with it. A man who was in the neighborhood was called upon by Mrs. Rutter to aid her in capturing the young thief, but instead of doing so he assisted the boy to scale the wall of the Central Park, and the lad was thus enabled to make his escape into the park, whither he was followed by his accomplice. Last evening a boy named John Hartner of No. 68 Ninth-avenue, was arrested on suspicion of having stolen the pocket-book. He was identified by Mrs. Rutter and confessed his guilt. He also gave information to the Police which led to the arrest of Otto Oswald, of No. 19 Stanton-street, the man who, as alleged by the lad, was his accomplice in the theft, and afterward aided him to escape. Oswald and the boy were both locked up at the East Fifty-ninth-Street Police Station, and will be taken to court to-day. Oswald has served a term of imprisonment of two and a half years for a burglary committed in Yorkville.

THE WEST CHESTER TOWN ELECTIONS.

The following is the result of the election held yesterday in the City of Yonkers:

Mayor—Joseph Masten, Democrat, 514 majority. Supervisor—James V. Lawrence, Democrat. Aldermen—First Ward—Thomas Eagan and Bernard Cullan, Democrats; Second Ward—Edward Underhill, Republican; Third Ward—Isaac D. Cole, Republican; Fourth Ward—Henry R. Hicks.

Edward G. Sutherland has been elected on the Greenback ticket Supervisor of White Plains by 118 majority.

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Ten new and important pictures have just been hung in the Kurtz Gallery—one by Inness, four by Twachtmann, of Munich, and five by Duveneck, also of Munich. One of the Duveneck is a portrait of this well-known young artist himself. Three of the Twachtmanns are Venetian scenes. A number of the pictures have been recung. This is the last week of the society's exhibition: Saturday will be the last day.

THE NEXT GREAT DOG SHOW

PREPARING TO ECLIPSE LAST YEAR.

THE PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS PERFECTED—OVER FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH PRIZES OFFERED.—THE NUMBER OF CLASSES DOUBLED, BUT THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES LIMITED.—SYNOPSIS OF THE RULES AND REGULATIONS.—HOW THE PRIZES ARE CLASSIFIED.—APPLICATIONS FOR STALLS ALREADY RECEIVED FROM EUROPE.

The Westminster Kennel Club have already advanced so far in their preparations for the second annual New-York Dog Show that, great as was the success of last year's exhibition, it may be safely predicted the coming event will surpass it. Gilmore's Garden has been engaged for the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th of May, and the interior arrangements have all been planned and provided for. These will include every improvement suggested by the experience not only of last year, but of the many other shows of the kind that have taken place in various portions of this country in the interval. Mr. Charles Lincoln, who had the management of last year's show and of the recent St. Louis show, and who is now superintending the Boston show, will be in charge. Mr. William Lort, the great "all round" judge of England, who acts in that capacity at all the leading shows of Great Britain, has accepted the invitation of the club to visit this country and take the position so acceptably filled by Rev. Mr. Macdona last year. The other judges will be Mr. John Davidson and Dr. L. H. Twaddell. Advertisements have been forwarded to the leading sporting papers of the world announcing where and how the prize-lists and rules and regulations may be obtained, and several applications have been received for copies, notably from Mr. Macdona and Mr. Eneas F. Nuttalls, of Newtown Mount Kennedy, County Wicklow, Ireland, both of whom propose to be exhibitors. The prizes offered, exclusive of the special classes which have not yet been completed, aggregate over $5,000 in gold coin. Last year they were less than $500. It is expected that this alone will attract the best dogs from every portion of the civilized globe, and that a collection of valuable animals such as was never before congregated in one spot will be the result. Assurances have already been given which make it certain that the exhibit of St. Bernard mastiffs, toy and pet, and other non-sporting dogs will astonish those who have attended shows hitherto held. The managers have decided to close the entries when 940 dogs have been entered, as that is the full number that can be comfortably provided for without overcrowding the Garden. Applications for stalls will have precedence in the order in which they are sent to the managers, subject to a series of rules and regulations, which may be summarized as follows:

The dog's name, age, sire, and dam, with his old name, if it has been changed, must be properly given, under penalty of forfeiture of prizes, entrance fees, and subscriptions. Dogs belonging to persons who have misconducted themselves in any way in connection with dogs, dog shows, or field trials, are disqualified, as are dogs suffering from mange or other contagious diseases. A dog that has won a prize in a class for puppies under 12 months old is not excluded from a class where previous prize-winners are not allowed to compete. The judges are to be guided by a scale of points in the recent edition of Stonehenge's *Dogs of the British Islands*. A docked tail is no demerit. Prizes will be withheld or awarded at the judges' discretion where there is no competition, or where the dogs do not contain a proper standard of merit. Pedigrees are not required, but where two dogs are equal in merits, the one with an authenticated pedigree will be placed first. The decision of the judges will be final except where misrepresentation or collusion can be shown, when the managers will decide. The term "dog" or "bitch" implies that the animal is 1 year old or over, computing from the day of birth to the day of the opening of the show. The managers will not be responsible for loss or damage to any dog exhibited. Each entry must state the price at which the owner is willing to sell; penitentiary prisoners excepted. The entry fee is $2 for each animal, and includes care and feed. An additional fee of $2 will be charged for entrance to a special class, a prerequisite of which is entrance in a regular class. The fee must in all cases accompany the entry. Entries must be made on blanks furnished by the club, and may be had from the Superintendent at his office, No. 33 Murray-street (or Post Office box No. 3,013). He will also furnish certificates which will entitle the exhibitor to special railroad rates, to be hereafter announced. The entries close on April 30, or as soon as 940 dogs have been entered, and as soon thereafter as practicable each exhibitor will receive a ticket of identification and a numbered tag corresponding with the stall number of his dog. When the dog is brought to the exhibition hall the tag must be attached to his collar, and his owner must show his ticket of identification before the animal will be received. In case of dogs coming by express, their tags must be firmly nailed to the crates. Exhibitors will be permitted to take home their dogs every evening after 10 o'clock upon leaving a deposit of $5 with the check clerk and surrendering their tickets, both of which will be returned on the reproducing of the dog in the morning before 9 o'clock. If prize winners should be taken out and not returned the prizes will be forfeited. All dogs must be removed and returned by the Twenty-seventh-street entrance. Exhibitors need not accompany their dogs. They can be sent direct to the exhibition hall, and direction cards, printed for this purpose, will be furnished by the Superintendent. All dogs will be promptly returned to their owners at the close of the exhibition, or otherwise disposed of as they may direct. A dog to compete in a champion class must have won a first prize at Springfield, Baltimore, New-York, Boston 1876, or St. Louis, and no dog having won first at the above places can compete in the regular classes. A commission of 10 per cent. will be charged on all dogs sold during the show. The prizes can be had on application at the manager's office on Friday evening, May 17, by presenting entry receipt and signing receipt for the same. Especial attention will be given to the care of pet dogs, commodious boxes with wire netting being provided. Each of these boxes will have a hasp and staple attached, so that owners may, if they see fit, keep their dogs under padlock and key. The managers will meet every morning and afternoon to receive complaints and decide any disputes that may arise; all communications must be made in writing and deposited in a box at the manager's office. No dog will be received unless supplied with a suitable collar and chain, with pup, and small pups weaned, will be provided with suitable pens, if application is made at time of entry. No dogs will be received before 7 A. M. Monday, the 13th, or after 8 A. M. Tuesday, the 14th. Dogs will be received at the Madison-avenue entrance. No animal can leave the building on Friday evening, the 17th, before 10 o'clock, exhibitors having all day Saturday to remove their dogs. The show will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. each day. The judging will commence promptly each morning at 10 o'clock and continue until 1 o'clock, and also from 2 P. M. until 5 P. M., during these hours no dog must be taken out of his stall, nor even by his owner; and if any dog is not found in his stall when called by the judges, the judging will proceed without him. Owners are entitled to bear their dogs, and when the class is called to bring their animals into the judging ring. Owners who cannot be present should notify the Superintendent, that their dogs may be taken in time for them. Rubbers will be attached to the stalls of the prize winners as soon as practicable after the awards have been made.

There are many and important differences in the classification and arrangement this year from last. The mastiffs head the list and are followed in order by St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, Siberians, bloodhounds, greyhounds, deer-hounds, pointers, setters, spaniels, hounds of the smaller varieties, harriers, collies, coach dogs, bull-dogs, and pets. There are 90 classes this year, exclusive of the special classes, where last year there were only 45. Last year the champion setter dogs and bitches were placed in one class for each variety. This year each sex will have its own class. No distinction is made between imported and native setters, but the number of classes in each variety remains the same as last year, divided, however, as follows: Champion setter dogs, champion setter bitches, setter dogs, setter bitches, setter puppies over 6 months—dogs, setter puppies under 6 months—bitches. The titles by which the three varieties will be known will be: "English setters," "black and tan setters," and "red or red and white setters." The terms "Gordon" and "Irish" are ignored. White markings will not debar dogs from being entered in the black and tan classes. Last year a dog entered in the champion pointer class might have been of any weight; this year classes are provided for animals over and under 50 pounds. This distinction in weight, which in the other pointer classes held good also last year, will, under the new classification, give 12 classes this year against 6 last. Last year the male and female of Chesapeake Bay dogs, Irish water spaniels, otherwise than sporting spaniels, cocker spaniels, field spaniels, daschhunds, Skye terriers, pugs, and mastiffs were placed in the same class. This year they are divided into separate classes. A third class is added for cocker spaniel puppies and also for pug puppies. The St. Bernard dogs had only one class last year. This year they are divided into four—for rough and smooth coated dogs and bitches. Fox terriers will also have four classes—for dogs, bitches, dog puppies and bitch puppies. Last year there were two classes. Collies will have three classes instead of two as last year—for dogs, bitches, and puppies. Bloodhound, King Charles, and Japanese spaniels will each have their own class. Last year they were grouped together in one class. Foxhounds, harriers, coach dogs, beagles, bulls, Scotch terriers, black and tan terriers, Italian greyhounds, Dandie Dinmonds, toy dogs, Maltese dogs, Siberian dogs, deerhounds and greyhounds are classified the same as last year. Bull terriers and their puppies will have two classes. Weight will be no consideration in the black and tan class. New classes have been formed for "Clumber spaniels," "Yorkshire terriers, blue and tan, over" and "under five pounds," and "pugdogs." The classes entitled last year "mastiffs, bloodhounds," "poodles," and "miscellaneous or trick dogs" have been dropped.

The prize rates will be as follows: Champion pointer and setter class—One prize of $60. Other pointer and setter classes, except puppies—First prize, $50; second prize, $25; third prize, $10; third prize, a silver medal. Couple of foxhounds—First prize, $25; second prize, $10; third prize, a silver medal. Beagles—First prize, $20; second prize, $15; third prize, a silver medal. Newfoundlands, Siberian dogs, bloodhounds, greyhounds, deerhounds, Chesapeake Bay dogs, Irish water spaniels, Clumber spaniels, cocker spaniels, (except puppies,) dachshunds, fox terriers, (except puppies,) bull dogs, bull terriers, (except puppies,) pugs, and Yorkshire terriers—First prize, $20; second prize, $10; third prize, a silver medal. Harriers—First prize, $20; second prize, $10. Retrieving spaniels, field spaniels, and Skye terriers—First prize, $20; second prize, a silver medal. Collies—First prize, $15; second prize, $10; third prize, a silver medal. Pointer and setter puppies over six months, Dalmatians, Scotch terriers, black and tan terriers, Dandie Dinmonts, toy terriers, Blenheim spaniels, King Charles spaniels, and Italian greyhounds—First prize, $15; second prize, a silver medal. Pointer and setter puppies under six months, cocker spaniel puppies, fox terrier puppies, Skye puppies, bull terrier puppies, pug puppies, and Japanese spaniels—First prize, $10; second prize, a silver medal.

MASSACHUSETTS KENNEL CLUB.

FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF BLOODED ANIMALS—POINTERS AND SETTERS CHAINED UP AND KENNELED—POODLES AND PUGS FOR CULTURED PEOPLE TO TALK ABOUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 26.—The first annual bench show of dogs under the auspices of the Massachusetts Kennel Club opened here to-day. About 800 dogs are in the exhibition, representing every variety, and many of them have already name and fame. There is a splendid couple from the Westminster Kennel Club, under the charge of Mr. W. M. Tileston, of New-York, editor of the *Country*. Mr. Edmund Orgille, of Memphis, is here with what are said to be the best couple of pointers in the country. The best couple of English setters is exhibited by Mr. L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Canada. Mr. T. H. Scott, of Yorkshire, England, is here with a number of fine dogs, including "Pound." Mr. G. A. Stone, of West Meriden, Conn., shows an elegant pair of black pointers. Among the English setter dogs are some fine specimens shown by P. H. Morris, of New-York City, two of which, by the way, to-day were awarded prizes by the judges, "Lark" receiving V. H. C., (very highly commended) and "Czar" receiving H. C., (highly commended.) The dogs sent on by the Baltimore Kennel Club, 11 in all, include English, Irish, and Gordon setters, Chesapeake Bay dogs, and pointers Mr. W. J. Farrar, of Toledo, Ohio, brings six Gordon setters. Dr. William Jarvis, of Claremont, N. H., shows his famous dog "Elcho," and also an English setter and mastiff. While the dog-fanciers cluster about the stalls where the sporting dogs are shown, and exchange comments on their points, the great crowd are naturally attracted to the more showy ornamique exhibits. The immense St. Bernards, Newfoundlanders, and Siberian blood-hounds, especially one of the latter owned and shown by Al. Watts, are constantly surrounded by admirers, while the little dogs, the diminutive terriers, daintily displayed in silk-lined baskets, and the choice Yorkshire terriers, exhibited in glass cases, astonish and delight throngs of beholders. The trick dogs also prove very attractive to the ordinary visitor, and the room wherein their talents are exhibited is always crowded.

The judges began their work early this morning, going at it systematically, and by night a long list of prizes was prepared, and the stalls of the lucky dogs properly marked or ticketed. Mr. John Davidson, of Monroe, Mich., is the judge for setters and pointers; Dr. L. H. Twaddell, of Philadelphia, for fox-terriers, spaniels, Chesapeake Bay dogs, hounds, and part of the non-sporting divisions; and T. H. Scott, of Yorkshire, England, for classes 30 to 40, including bulldogs, bull terriers, and pugs. The following were the awards agreed upon to-day:

Champion English Setter Bitches.—First prize, Rose; 21 months old; owned by D. T. Charles, Albany, N. Y. Her mother was her only competitor.

Champion Irish Setter Dogs.—But two entries. The better of the two belong to the St. Louis Kennel Club, a dog named Berkeley, valued at $5,000, but a small and weedy animal. The other dog is Elko, owned by Dr. Jarvis, of Claremont, N. H. Berkeley was awarded the first prize and Elko the second.

Champion Irish Setter Bitches.—First prize to Biddy, belonging to the St. Louis Kennel Club; Fanna, belonging to E. D. Brainard, of Albany, was highly commended. The second prize went to Moya, owned by John G. Devlin, of New-York.

Third Class.—Champion Gordon Setters—The exhibit was bad. The best dog was exhibited by A. F. Copeland, of Boston, a member of the club, and there fore not a competitor.

Fourth Class.—Champion Pointer Dogs—In this class the best dog, in the opinion of many, was Flake, a lemon and white dog owned by Edmund Orgill, of Memphis, Tenn.; but the first prize was awarded to Sensation, belonging to the Westminster Kennel Club, of New-York.

Champion Pointer Bitches.—First prize to Mr Orgills' Rose, lemon and white, while high commendation was given to Gypsy, owned by Joseph S. Fay, of Boston.

Imported English Setter Dogs.—This class contained the best dog in the show—Lelops—a black, white, and tan, belonging to Franklin Sumner, of Milton, Mass. Lelops took the first prize, and the commercial prize was given to Pound, a light, small bitch belonging to T. H. Scott, of Kilvington, Yorkshire, England.

Imported English Setters, Bitches.—First prize to Franklin Sumner's Diana.

The Champion English setter dogs were five in number, and the only one above mediocrity was a dog named Gladstone, belonging to P. Bayton, of Memphis, Tenn., a truly meritorious animal. The judges will continue their labors to-morrow. A large number of sportsmen are here from New-York, and the general verdict is that the show for a first venture is remarkably fine. At the same time it is claimed that there are few dogs in the show which would be admitted to English bench shows, but this is doubtful. The attendance has been very large, and there have been many ladies present who have been particularly ecstatic over the little terriers and fancy pets.

CANADIAN REPORTS ABOUT SITTING BULL.

A telegram from Ottawa, 23d inst., to the Montreal papers says: "The Secretary of State received information on Friday that the Indian scare in the North-west was got up by half-breeds, in consequence of having been prohibited from killing buffalo, which they were slaughtering in great numbers, merely for the sake of their hides. It is stated that the Blackfeet express themselves perfectly satisfied with the treaty recently made with them, and it is considered unlikely that they have formed any alliance with the Sioux; in fact, it is reported on good authority that they asked permission, when Sitting Bull and his band crossed the border, to attack them, as they owed them an old grudge, and would gladly keep them off Canadian territory. The Secretary of State has received dispatches from all parts of the country inquiring as to the rumored trouble."

THE CAMPAIGN IN RHODE ISLAND.

The Providence *Journal* of March 26 says:

"It is announced that the Democratic candidate for Governor, and his father, Hon. William Beach Lawrence, propose to make an active campaign, and under these circumstances Mr. Davis accepts the second place on the ticket. If there is any thing that our Democratic fellow-citizens like, it is an active campaign, made by gentlemen who have the means to stimulate activity at hand, and are willing to use such means freely. Distinguished gentlemen are to come up from Boston to aid in the work, and it is not unlikely that the canvass will take on a character that will enable Republicans to exert their full strength again, and show that Rhode Island stands as firmly by the Union to-day as she did when traitors abroad and disloyalists at home sought the Government's overthrow. By all means, let us have an active campaign all around."

A PROFESSOR EJECTED FROM A SEAT.

The New-Haven *Palladium* of Monday says:

"A prominent member of a college Faculty paid 75 cents at the Opera-house Saturday evening, and took an unoccupied seat. After the first act an usher asked him to vacate it. He told him he would as soon as its owner—if it had one—called for it. The usher insisted that he must go at once, and he refused. The manager was sent for, and the Professor wanted to know his authority. A special constable's badge was displayed, and thereupon the Professor vacated the seat. Inasmuch as he had paid the sum required for admission, and as the seat was unoccupied and no one claimed it, the Professor and his friends were not quite satisfied with the treatment he received."

SUICIDES IN DENMARK.

From an official report lately published at Copenhagen it appears that, out of a population of something less than 2,000,000, no fewer than 16,111 suicides have occurred during the last 30 years in Denmark. The highest number was reached in 1871, when 805 persons committed suicide, being about 48 out of every 100,000 inhabitants. The peasants seem more given to the crime than the inhabitants of the towns, and those guilty of it are generally people of about 50 years of age. About one-fifth of the number are women, mostly unmarried, while the number of married men who commit suicide is greater than that of the bachelors. The months of April, May, and June are the most fatal, nearly half the number of suicides being committed during these three months. The favorite mode of self-destruction appears to be hanging, especially among the men, in whose case about 50 per cent. of all the suicides were effected in this way. Among women about 60 per cent. of the suicides are by drowning. Poisoning and death by fire-arms are very rare, barely some 4 or 5 per cent. Drunkenness is in nearly two-fifths of the suicides considered to have been the cause. It may be worth remarking that suicides among sailors and fishermen are nearly unknown.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

THE BILL REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

MATERIAL CHANGES MADE BY THE FULL COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS FROM THE BILL AS AGREED TO BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE—LEADING FEATURES OF THE NEW BILL AS REPORTED—DEBATE TO BEGIN ON THURSDAY.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Tariff bill, as originally reported by the sub-committee, has been materially changed in some parts by the full committee. The average reduction on some of the schedules of the present tariff is 4, 20, and 25 per cent., and on metals only 4 per cent. It is Representative Wood's intention to address the House next Thursday when the bill comes up for consideration. He will then fully explain the effect of the bill on the revenue should it become a law.

SCHEDULE A.

Cotton and cotton goods are, according to quality and description, to pay a duty of 3, 4½, 5, and 5½ cents per square yard, and cotton threads 45 cents per pound; thread 7 cents per dozen spools; and the cottons not otherwise provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE B.

Earths and Earthenware.—The duties on all unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window-glass, from 1 to 1¼ cents per pound according to size, and above 24 by 30 inches square, 2½ cents per pound. Cylinder and crown glass polished, from 2 to 30 cents per square foot, according to size. Fluted, rolled, or rough plate glass, not including crown, cylinder, or common, from 75 cents per 100 feet to ¾ of a cent per square foot. Cast polished plate glass, unsilvered, from 2½ to 25 cents per square foot, and all above 24 by 60 inches square, 40 cents per square foot. Silvered plate glass, unsilvered, or looking-glass plates, from 4 to 60 cents per square foot, according to size. All other articles of glass, 35 per centum ad valorem, except that bottles of glass or earthenware, not exceeding in size 5 cents each, containing any liquid or substance which pays a duty, shall be admitted free. Unwrought clay, pipe-clay, fire-clay, $4, and fullers' earth, $8 per ton. Ochres and ochery earths, when dry, 50 cents per 100 pounds; when ground in oil, $1 50 per 100 pounds. Spanish brown, 25 per centum ad valorem. China, porcelain, and parian ware, ornamented or not, of every description, composed of earthy or mineral substances, 45 per centum ad valorem. On all earthern, stone, or crockery-ware, white, glazed, cream-colored or painted, 35, and on all earthenware and common stoneware, gas retorts, and stoneware not ornamented, 25 per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE C.

Hemp, Jute, &c.—Flax not dressed, $15; dressed, $30 per ton; manilla $20 per ton; tow of flax or hemp, $15 per ton; jute, sunn, and Sisal grass and other vegetable substances not enumerated, used for cordage, $12 per ton; bagging for cotton 25 per centum, and jute yarns, 25 per centum ad valorem; hemp or jute carpeting, 6 cents per square yard; jute butts, 85 per ton; all manufactures of vegetable fibre, except cotton, 30 per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE D.

Liquors.—On all still wines imported in casks, from 40 cents to $1 50 per gallon, according to value, and when imported in bottles an additional duty of 30 per cent. Any wines imported containing more than 22 per cent. of alcohol shall be forfeited to the United States. Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, $6 a dozen; not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, $3 per dozen; containing one-half pint or less, $1 50 per dozen bottles, and in bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay in addition to $6 per dozen bottles, at the rate of $1 per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle. Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other matterials, $2 per proof gallon. On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits form part of chief value, the duty is to be not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits. Cordials, liquors, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages or bitters containing spirits, and not otherwise provided for, $2 per proof gallon. Ale, porter, and beer in bottles, 35 cents per gallon; otherwise than in bottles. 20 cents per gallon. Vermuth, the same duty as wines; sacramento wine, 30 cents. Fusel-oil or amylic alcohol, $2 per gallon.

SCHEDULE E.

Metals.—Iron in pigs, $5 per ton; iron ore, 50 cents per ton; scrap iron, cast, $4; wrought, $6, and scrap steel, $6 per ton; bar-iron, rolled or hammered, from ⅞ of a cent to 1¾ cents per pound; but all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig-iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars, and pay duty accordingly, and none of the above named iron shall pay a less rate of duty than 35 per centum. All other descriptions of iron not otherwise provided for, 1 cent per pound.

The bill contains other provisions in relation to iron, among which are the following: Wood screws from 5 to 12 cents per pound, according to size; steel railway bass, ¾ cent per pound; steel made by the crucible, Bessemer, open hearth, or by any process without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, or of whatever form or description, 2½ cents per pound. All manufactures of steel, or of which steel is the component part of chief value, 35 per centum ad valorem. Lead ore, 1½ cents; in sheets, pipes, or shot, 2¾ cents per pound. Lead, in pigs and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be manufactured, 2 cents per pound. Tin, in plates

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

HARMONY IN THE OPERA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday I read an article, "The Discord in the Opera," which contains a number of statements which are entirely incorrect; if they were against me alone I should not take the trouble of replying to them, but as they try to injure the good name and repute of an American lady, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, who is a member of my opera company, I must most emphatically do so. In the first place I beg to state that my business is excellent, and that all the members of my company do their duty, in particular, my three prime donne who do everything in their power to make the performances a success. I find one good prima donna very agreeable, two prime donne more so, and three a perfect delight—just the contrary of what you state.

Some of the Western newspapers, in particular those who try to manufacture quarrels among my prime donne which never existed, are simply blatherskites, they having nothing else to put in their papers, and try to invent sensation stories at my expense.

Miss Kellogg has no advantage in my business (which is exclusively and independently managed by myself) except by her extraordinary merit and her superior attractive powers.

Miss Kellogg does not cast the operas, and if there is any one to blame, I have to take the blame on my own shoulders. I cast the operas as well as I can, have an experience of 20 years, and do not intend taking lessons from any other manager, no matter where he might hail from, "*Quod licet jovi, non licet Bovi.*" I manage opera in America, as it is, according to my best knowledge and belief suitable for America; in any other country I might do differently, and shall be thankful for any information foreign managers, even younger than I am, might be able to give me.

I saw Mr. Hess in April, 1877, before he went to California with the English Opera Company, without Miss Kellogg, and he told me himself that his associations with Miss Kellogg had ceased, and he would not have the slightest objection to my making arrangements with her—this was three months before I signed an agreement with Miss Kellogg.

When Mlle. Rôse was indisposed in St. Louis and I sent word to Miss Kellogg to hold herself in readiness to sing, I received an assenting note, stating that she would sing in order to save me from loss, and to prevent me from closing the house Mlle. Rôse then sang, and it was her duty to sing as she was announced.

I have divided the repertoire to the great advantage of Mlle. Rôse, with the kind consent of Miss Kellogg, whose contract gives her the exclusive right of nearly all the operas that Mlle. Rôse sings, and who has proved herself most generous toward her sister artist.

Miss Kellogg is entitled by her contract to the best dressing-room of each theatre in which she performs. I rented Mlle. Rôse's theatre, including all dressing-rooms, and they were consequently under my direction. The story about the dressing-room in Cleveland is a falsehood from beginning to end, with the exception that Mr. Mapleson, whose sporting subtitles him to an excitable temper, for some cause unknown to me threw all his wife's dresses out of her dressing-room, and, I suppose, afterward thought it would be best to have Mlle. Rôse appear in the opera, "Mignon" story in St. Louis is a pure invention of the same mold.

It is said I have a liking "managerially" for Miss Cary. Perfectly true; but I am weak enough to boast the same managerial liking for all the artists of my company.

Mr. Crosby is not Miss Kellogg's nephew, nor the advertising agent of my company. Mr. Alfred Joel holds that position with me, Mr. Crosby being my Treasurer.

No one has any right to interfere with my posters and pictures, and the number that is put out, is the same number for each prima donna, without preference to any of them. I tried in different places to open my season with Mlle. Rôse, and the houses were poor, and I found it to my interest to open with Miss Kellogg, who always draws a large house. The last time I gave the opening night to Mlle. Rôse, when in Cincinnati, the receipts were only $699; not half of my actual expenses, and I prudently made Miss Kellogg open in all places there after.

Mlle. Rôse also objects to singing Friday evening and Saturday matinée, the performances being for her too near together. Miss Kellogg does not object in the least. She sang last week Friday evening *Vilina* in "Mignon," and Saturday morning the difficult rôle of *Aïda*, though laboring under an indisposition, but determined to do her best. But, should there be any fault, it is my doing and not Miss Kellogg's, who always sings whatever day I announce her.

If Max Maretzek was on the stage to congratulate Mlle. Rôse on her success in "Faust," he is not the sort of man to be interfered with by Miss Kellogg's friends, who, by the way, are only there when she sings. Miss Kellogg was never tired of "Aïda;" she loves this opera more than any other; she was too tired to sing it and do herself justice. To-day, only in Chicago, the opera for one night and one matinée to Mlle. Rôse, and intend her to sing it also in New-York before the season terminates here.

Your informer, Mr. Henry Mapleson, knows exceedingly well that I have done everything in my power for the success of his present wife, Mlle. Marie Rôse. She has had on every occasion the greatest possible attention, and has been most kindly treated by me. Would it not be well that he should in return confine himself exclusively to the management of Mlle. Rôse's affairs, and leave Miss Kellogg, who is a true artist and most respected lady, to attend to hers.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I see in many papers articles which accuse me of having gotten up this controversy as an advertising dodge. I much resent the accusation, and hope you will kindly publish the above.

MAX STRAKOSCH.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 26, 1878.

SPUN SILK YARNS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the items affected by the new tariff, spun silk, for filling in skeins or cops, has been reduced only 5 per cent., viz., from 35 per cent. to 30 per cent. The vast importance of this material is not generally appreciated by the American people; hence but little prominence is given to it by the Revision Committee in their labors upon the new bill. Spun silk is essentially the silk for the million, and in Europe it enters largely into the manufacture of velvets, poplins, Japanese silks, foulards, bandannas, &c. Spun silk yarns make cheap goods, if such yarns are not rendered dear by high duties; whereas raw silk, being of a more expensive character, is an article for the more well-to-do people. This argument should attract the attention of the Revision Committee. If the proposed duty of 10 per cent. were put upon raw silk, it would affect the mass of American people less than the present high tariff of 35 per cent. upon spun silk yarns, because the poorer people cannot under any circumstances wear much real silk goods; but if cheap, they would wear plenty of goods made from spun silk yarns such as those enumerated above.

The Silk Association of America opposes the reduction of duty on spun silk yarns, why? Because that organization is headed by a powerful American manufacturer who imports his waste from which spun silk yarns are made, free of duty, spins it into yarns, weaves these yarns into dress goods, ribbons, &c., which are placed on the market at a price approximating very closely to the price of goods made by other manufacturers from high cost raw silk. The monopoly which this manufacturer enjoys enables him to regulate the price upon all American silks made by other manufacturers. In the single article of spun silk ribbons he fixes his price nearly equal to the price charged by other manufacturers for ribbons made from raw silk, and his prices are often higher than importers charge for spun silk ribbons made abroad, which have paid at this port 60 per cent. duty. It will be seen, therefore, that the people are compelled to pay dearly to enrich one firm. Why should this be so? If foreign spun silk yarns were admitted at a low rate of duty, say 10 per cent. ad valorem, they would be employed very extensively here, and the revenue accruing to the Government from this source would be largely augmented. The present duty, as a matter of fact, is almost prohibitory, but with a reasonable duty on these yarns, good serviceable American spun silk dress goods could be made from which would be cheap and popular among the masses. Handsome and serviceable gros grain silks of good color and pure dye can be made from spun silk yarns at 91 to 95 per yard, if 10 per cent. duty on yarns are admitted at 10 per cent. duty. One argument used by the opponents of a reduction of duty upon spun silk yarns is that they are so far advanced in process of manufacture from raw silk and organzine made from pure silk, and, therefore, should be taxed the same, viz., 30 or 35 per cent. This, however, is not the case, and even if it were, every one knows that the present duty of 35 per cent. imposed on finely made trams and organzine shuts it out completely from our market, some being imported. It is estimated by our manufacturers here that if spun silk yarns, singles, and two-folds were admitted at a reasonable duty, say 10 per cent., they would enter very largely into goods made partly of cotton and wool. The people would not be obliged, as they are now, to pay dearly for cotton goods in order to get a few threads of silk in them, and as for a revenue derived from a tariff of 10 per cent., it would exceed in the aggregate that collected at present at least tenfold.

W.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 21, 1878.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK-BOOK NO. 12,632, ISSUED BY THE Dime Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by leaving the same in the bank, No. 644 Broadway.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, MARCH 23, BETWEEN 4 and 5 P. M., A GOLD WATCH, WITH INITIALS "E. M. C." on the inside of the case, between Fifth-ave. and Broadway, 14th and 23d sts. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to 1,238

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,350 K.P.Imp.No.11. 18 | 800 North-west. 43¾
1,000 do. 19
3,000 do. 19⅛
1,000 K.P.Imp.No.12. 18
1,000 do. 18⅜
6,000 U. J.C.1st.con. 87
4,000 do. 86¾
5,000 do. 86¾
5,000 N. J. C. conv. 87
500 Del. & Hud. 81½
1,000 do. 81⅝
400 do. 81⅞
1,000 Pacific Mail. 17¾
100 do. 17⅞
100 do. 18
100 do. 18⅛
400 do. 18¼
1,000 Lake Shore. 64⅝
400 do. 64¾
100 do. 64⅞
100 do. 65
1,000 do. 65⅛
100 do. 65¼
100 Ontario Silver. 35
200 West. Un. Tel. 78⅞
100 do. 78¾
300 do. 78⅝
300 Am. Dis. Tel. 15
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. 103¾
200 New Jersey Cent. 57½
200 Mich. Cent. 86
100 do. 85
100 do. 85⅛
25 do. 85
100 do. 85⅛
100 do. 85¼
100 do. 85⅜
100 do. 85½
100 do. 85⅝
100 do. 85¾
100 do. 85⅞
100 do. 86
100 do. 86⅛
100 do. 86¼
200 C. & P. pref. 71½
700 do. 71¾
50 do. 72
50 do. 72⅛
100 do. 72¼
50 Ill. Central. 75½
100 C. & R. I. 102
32 do. 102⅛
100 do. 102⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$21,000 Le. con. 73
30,000 do. 73⅛
4,000 C. & M. c. & f. 98
10,000 T. & W. con. 52
10,000 T. & W. con. 52⅛
9,000 U. P. 1st. 106⅝
1,000 Can. Pac. guar. 106½
1,000 Del. Lack. 2d. 3d. 10
100 Pacific Mail. 18⅝
100 Mich. Cen. 83
100 Chi. & Rock Isl. 103
100 Lake Shore. 63⅞
200 do. 63⅝
100 do. 63¾
100 do. 63⅞
100 H. & St. Jo. pf. 30
100 H. & St. Jo. 24
100 North-west. 43⅛
100 do. 43¼
300 do. 43⅜
100 do. 43⅝
100 do. 43¾
100 do. 43⅞
100 St. L. & K. C. pf. 22½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, C. '81. 106⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 104½
25,000 U. S. 6-20 C. 105
50,000 U. S. 4½, '91. 102⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

$6,650 U. S. 6s, C. '81. 106⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 104½
50,000 U. S. 4½, '91. 102⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Ga. 7s, new. 109
7,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 36
5,000 D. C. 3.65s. 75⅛
65 N. J. C. 104½
$5,000 U. S. 6-20 C. 107⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R. 105⅝
65 N. J. C. 104½
$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 104½
65 N. 104½
1,000 U. S. 1-20 C. 101⅝
'67 107⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$23,000 D.C.3.65s. 75
10,000 E. J.C.1st,con. 67
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 99
5,000 M. & St. Paul. 90
1,000 Le. 95½
1,000 do. 96⅜
5,000 C. C. C. & Ind. 98
2,000 C. & A. R. R. 97
4,000 R., N. Y. & E. 104
1,000 Del. & Hud. 81½
1,000 do. 81⅝
1,000 do. 81¾
1,000 do. 81⅞
1,000 do. 82
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1,000 do. 83⅞
1,000 do. 84
1,000 do. 84⅛
1,000 do. 84¼
1,000 do. 84⅜
1,000 do.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MAGAZINES.

Scribner's Monthly.

—The short story by Bret Harte, which was announced for the April number of *Scribner's*, for once sustains the old reputation of the writer. It is not equal to his best efforts in the line first struck out by him, but is worthy to take a place among the better. "Two Saints of the Foot Hills" is its title. All through the jollsome title there is that vein of dry humor which made the "Heathen Chinee" so popular, and as the denouement we have been puzzled just enough to join in the laugh against the confiding settlers of Rough and Ready. Another good short story is by Constance Fenimore Woolson. It describes the attempt of a narrow, earnest, prayerful Yankee to better the condition of Southern negroes. It has more repose and strength than anything as yet printed by this favorite contributor to the magazines. The April *Scribner* has its usual quota of illustrated papers. Laffan's "Deer-Hunting on the Au Sable" will rejoice the nerves of the sportsman, and Howard Pyle's "Among the Thousand Isles" will please those who can not go so far from home, or who like to live over a former Summer's tour. Then there is the taste for "facts" catered to by Julius Wilcox in "How Lead-pencils are Made," while the many who are curious to know more definite things about the new wonderful contrivances, the telephone and phonograph, may read George B. Prescott's illustrated article on those glories of American inventive talent. C. B. Warring has an essay on "The Mosaic Creation and Modern Science," wherein he draws attention to the parallel between the statements of the first chapter in Genesis and the latest conclusions from astronomy and geology. He quotes frequently from Dana. Clarence Cook has a paper on "Macramé Lace," a subject which the recent lace show must have rendered popular in this City. A very interesting contribution is that given under the initials H. C. D. A fellow-pupil of the present Queen of Spain describes that charming person as a school-girl in a Parisian convent. One learns not a little of the daily life at such schools while reading about the little Princess. It is written in a spirited, unaffected style. Monsignor Capel is one of the visitors who makes a sensation at the school. "He is a tall, square-built, handsome man, with a strong face and a very impressive manner in preaching—dignified, but full of zeal. I expected to be carried away by his sermons, but they struck me as being more forcible and sensible than brilliant. He is very fascinating in private." Edward Eggleston's Western story, "Roxy," is still on hand as a serial. Walter Shirlaw has a striking illustration for the sixth installment.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—The April number of *St. Nicholas* has the usual mixture of short prose and short verse pieces, of pretty illustrations, large and small, of Jack-in-the-Pulpit, letter-boxes and riddle-boxes, and of large-type pages "for very little folks." That feature of the number which aims at seasonableness is a paper called "Easter in Germany," by F. E. Corne. Sara Keables Hunt describes prettily how a little American girl at Cairo ran away from her sister and was lost in the bazaar. A frontispiece represents Kitty before the shop of a rug merchant. The editors of *St. Nicholas* are bound to be strictly impartial; they give room for this Turkish story, but also allow a Russian tale to find entrance to their pages. The latter is by Paul Fort and is called "Old Nicolai." Clarence Cook has a paper called "The Professor," and C. P. Cranch, four charades in verse. The "Capturing of a Mustang" affords Charles Barnard occasion for a few pages, and Howard Pyle tells a humorous fairy story about "Wise Catherine and the Kabontermannekeu." There is an additional paper on animals and the greatest favorite among pets, by Laura Skeel Pomeroy. It describes a visit to a London dog show, and contains illustrations of dogs of various breeds. The serials are still Edwin Hodder's "Drifted into Port," and Louisa M. Alcott's "Under the Lilacs." Nathan Haskell Dole contributes some pretty verses on the swallow, which have the merit of simplicity and sweetness, if they cannot be called highly original. Here is the first stanza:

> "Of all the birds that swim the air
> I'd rather be the swallow
> And, Summer days, when days were fair,
> I'd follow, follow, follow
> The hurrying clouds across the sky
> And with the singing winds I'd fly."

David Kerr has a good story to tell about Marshal Saxe, of France, a son of the King of Saxony. It is called "The Three Horse-shoes; or, Marshal de Saxe and the Dutch Blacksmith." The feats of strength related of Maurice de Saxe are much the same as those recorded of his father, August the Strong, of Saxony.

COTTON FROM SEED TO LOOM. A Hand-book of Facts for the Daily Use of Producer, Merchant, and Consumer. By WILLIAM B. DANA, Editor Commercial and Financial Chronicle. 8vo, pp. 300. Price $3. New-York: WILLIAM B. DANA & Co., Publishers. 1878.

In this handsomely-printed monograph an attempt is made to supply a long-existing comfal want, no other treatise on the subject existing except the *History of Cotton*, by E. J. Donnell, issued in 1872, which is scarcely more than an inadequately digested compilation of statistics. In India, we are told, cotton is of such early origin that the date of its first appearance is undiscoverable. Herodotus, the historian—or, as some consider him, the romancer, although he would hardly have imagined this—says that the inhabitants "possess a kind of plant which, instead of fruit, produces wool of a finer and better quality than that of sheep; of this the Indians make their clothes." A writer of the second century says that Arab traders were then in the business of bringing India cottons to a port of the Red Sea, and that there was a considerable export trade in them with ports further distant; he mentions the superior excellence of the Bengal muslins, and, later, Marco Polo says that he found the manufacture going on in all parts of India. Favernier, about 1660, says that he saw some "muslins or "calicuts" which were "so fine you could scarcely feel them in your hand, and the thread, when open, was scarcely discernible." Of one sort he says it was so delicate that "when a man puts it on his skin appears as plainly through it as if he was quite naked," on which account it was all reserved for the Great Mogul's seraglio. Rev. William Ward, who was an English missionary at Serampore early in the present century, describes a kind of muslin made there which was so "exceedingly fine that when laid on the grass and the dew has fallen upon it it is no longer discernible." This perfection of finish is the more remarkable because the implements in use were of the rudest description, but Mill, in his *History of British India*, mentions, as coupled with the Hindoo delicacy of frame, a great acuteness of the senses, particularly of touch, and a wonderful flexibility of finger, so that the hand of the Hindoo "constitutes an organ adapted to the finest operations of the loom, in a degree which is almost or altogether peculiar to himself."

The first India cottons which reached England instantly were felt upon the home market, and the result was an act prohibiting their importation. A 10 per cent. duty on Indian manufactured cottons remained in the statutes of England as late as 1853. As a measure of industrial development, the Indian Government, a few years ago, imposed a duty on Indian goods, which pressed most severely upon the cheaper fabrics, and was the last considerable financial enactment, March 15, 1877. In 1860 two Indian provinces contained all the factories, comprising 3,952 looms and 326,500 spindles, in 17 mills; in 1877 there were, in seven provinces, 52 mills, with 9,459 looms and 1,133,048 spindles. The consumption of these mills rose from 25,350,000 pounds in 1861 to 92,395,000 in 1877. Yet under all the stimulus applied during our late war, India did not succeed in taking firm possession of the cotton supply. The reasons for supposing that her maximum productive power is prescribed within certain rigid limits already closely approached are suggested in the following, which is accompanied by an excellent original map of the country, showing the cotton districts:

"About every conceivable force was applied to push India into a position for furnishing a large permanent supply of cotton to the world. But evidently the effort has failed. India, of course, has been vastly benefited through the civilizing agencies England has so lavishly planted there; still, not as a cotton-producing State will she repay the debt. She has an ample supply of suitable soil, but not the climate. Of two-thirds of India it may, with too much truth be said, that hot winds, drought, short crops, and famine, are certainties; plentiful rains and prosperous harvests are accidents. Irrigation possibly in time might cure these defects—though as yet it is a disputed question whether it is any benefit to cotton—could it be attained and used without adding too largely to the cost. But that is not likely, except in special instances, since the same labor can produce what will pay better, and for the very reason that other commodities India raises are in quality equal to the best the world affords. That is to say, labor in Bengal applied to wheat, linseed, or indigo, yet is a disputed question whether it is any benefit to cotton—could it be attained and used without adding too largely to the cost. But that is not likely, except in special instances, since the same labor can produce what will pay better, and for the very reason that other commodities India raises are in quality equal to the best the world affords. That is to say, labor in Bengal applied to wheat, linseed, or indigo, put applied to cotton produces a staple only about two-thirds the value of other cotton. This is the explanation of the failure hitherto to respond to the stimulus applied, and is in truth a barrier which must ever check production except in sections where the soil is better suited for this staple than for other crops, or when an unnatural relation exists between the prices for cotton and for her other productions."

If cotton is king, therefore, America is the home of the king, and one chapter only of the work before us is devoted to India. With regard to the cotton supply, we read that "every year we pass through just the same round of confusion, uncertainty, and suspense," arising from unnecessary ignorance, which is mainly the omission hitherto to keep a perfect record of facts about each annual crop; that the error of noting deliveries to spinners, but not the spinners' stocks, the deliveries having until recently been understood to be the measure of consumption, "was the prime factor in most of the disasters to the cotton trade for many years;" that no degree of experience will enable any man to estimate correctly the extent of a cotton crop from its appearance in the field during any Fall or Summer month; and that the fault with crop estimates hitherto, abundant in detail as they have been from month to month, has been that they were all "simply a reflex of the outward appearance at the moment," without study of what past experience might have taught the observers. Assuming that, when the imperfect observation which "is almost wholly the result of unnecessary ignorance" is avoided, the growth and fruitage of a plant is an assured process, and with fixed conditions, is as calculable in advance as are planetary phenomena, the aim of the writer has been to aid all interests concerned with this great staple in substituting certainty for guess-work and knowledge for unnecessary ignorance. His chapters are: "Introductory;" "Cotton Crops of the United States, 1621 to 1877;" "India Cotton Supply, Past and Future;" "Acreage in the United States, 1869 to 1877;" "Planting, Cultivation, Stand, January to June; "Summer and Fall Growth, July to December;" "Picking and Marketing;" "Spot and Future Markets and Prices;" "Consumption in Europe and America." The need of enlightening whatever ignorance on the subject exists is the greater by reason of the widely-changed conditions, not only in commercial habits during the past 20 years, but in the cultivation of the soil in the South; one change, for example, being that the planter is becoming more independent of advances upon his cotton, so that he does not get "into the hands of this factor," as he did under slave labor. Anything which promises to tell about cotton something useful not now known, and to instruct in his drawing of inferences more substantial than speculative, should be welcome; and while Mr. Dana's treatise is designed especially for the use of the classes whose business is in cotton, proposing to be to them of commercial advantage, the reader for information's sake will find it worth his while. It is only just to say that the author is not only a painstaking investigator, but has for many years enjoyed the reputation of being the first American authority on the subject.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. W. R. Ralston lies dangerously ill at Paris.

—William Winter's lyrics, styled *Thistledown*, are out in London.

The London *Examiner* ascribes *Marmorne* to Philip Gilbert Hamerton.

—Major Whyte-Melville has just issued through Chapman & Hall a new work entitled *Riding Recollections*.

—It is possible that some of the lost works of Shelley may be recovered among the late Richard Bentley's pamphlets.

—Albert D. Vandam is the author of two large volumes, just issued by Tinsley Brothers, on the *Amours of Great Men*.

—The author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*, has written and edited the *Life and Remains of John Martin, School-master and Poet*.

—Lieut. Conder's new book, *Tent Work in Palestine*, will be out in a few weeks, dedicated, by permission, to the Prince of Wales.

—Roberts Brothers, of Boston, have nearly ready a volume of collected poems by Edgar Fawcett. They are called *Fantasy and Passion*.

—The chief literary event of the week ending March 9, in Paris, was the publication of the second volume of M. Taine's *French Revolution*.

—The author of *Thorncroft's Model* has in press a story of Yorkshire life in the beginning of the century, entitled *The Hazard of the Die*.

Rowland Hamilton has in press a work on *Money and Value*, in which he explains the uses of money and of credit in the industrial system.

—By order of the Italian Senate, the royal addresses and speeches, as made by the late Victor Emmanuel during his reign, are to be collected and published in a book.

—The title of the Bobleu Lectures for 1878, of which Bishop Huntington is the author, is *The Sufficiency of the Gospel to Man*. T. Whittaker will issue the book immediately.

—Henry Phillips, Jr., A. B., A. M., Ph. D., has published in 100 copies, exclusively for private circulation, a number of translations of poems, Spanish and German. The volume is printed in Philadelphia.

—The third part of Luby's *Lives and Times of Illustrious Irishmen* has appeared. Thomas Kelly, of No. 17 Barclay-street, is the publisher. The present installment contains a steel engraving of Major Gen. Patrick Sarsfield.

—Mr. Alexander S. Murray, of the British Museum, is understood to be engaged upon an article for the *Nineteenth Century* on Dr. Schliemann's *Mycenæ*, which is expected to make havoc of the Doctor's theories.

—The new number of the *Portfolio* contains a fac-simile of Rembrandt's "Portrait of Ephraim Bonus," an etching which goes by the name of "*Le Fait à la Rampe*." Hamerton continues his biography and criticism of Turner in the same number.

—John Wiley & Son issue a second edition, with preface and added note, of Mr. Ruskin's *Ethics of the Dust*. They have also on hand *Ariadne Florentina*, being lectures delivered at Oxford in 1872 on the history and practice of engraving on wood.

—A light-weight weekly journal is shortly to be published in London. Its articles are to be signed, and among the contributors are named Anthony Trollope, Charles Reade, R. D. Blackmore, G. Barnett Smith, Thomas Hardy, and H. Jenkins, M. P.

—C. St. George Cooke, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General, publishing with G. P. Putnam's Sons a history of the Mexican War, so far as it relates to the military operations.

—Andrew Guillaume's popular introduction to the study of physical phenomena is being published in numbers by Macmillan & Co., under the title of *Forces of Nature*. The translation is by Mrs. Norman Lockyer, and the editing, with additions and notes, by J. Norman Lockyer, F. R. S.

—A singular work to come from the husband of George Eliot, the author of *The Story of Goethe's Life*, and of *Problems of Life and Mind*, is that just published by Henry Holt & Co. It is George Henry Lewes' book *On Actors and the Art of Acting*, and belongs to the Amateur Series, 12mo, blue cloth, issued by Holt & Co.

—The novel which the circulating libraries find most called for, is *Lena, the Silent Woman*. Mr. A. K. Loring, the Boston publisher, was induced to bring it out by Miss Anne Tickuor, who regards it as one of the purest and best novels of the day. In one circulating library 150 copies are hardly equal to supplying the demand for it.

—The *American Naturalist* for April is the model of what a journal of this class should be. It has all the fresh information which meets the wants of specialists, and a good number of papers which are as interesting to boys and girls as to their seniors. Articles of this sort in the current number are S. W. Williston's paper on "The Prairie Dog, Owl, and Rattlesnake" and Edwin A. Barber's "Traces of Solar Worship in North America."

—The first number of *Social Notes* is out in London. It is edited by S. C. Hall, who contributes an article on "The Cost of Funerals." Among the other contributors are Canon Farrar on "Total Abstinence," F. R. Conder, C. E., on "Strikes and their Results," and Rev. Prebendary Irons on "Bare Walls in Churches." It bids fair to fill a gap in current literature. Hardwicke & Bogue, No. 192 Piccadilly, London, are the publishers.

—Canon Farrar has reprinted his *Chapters on Language* and *Families of Speech*, in one volume. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co. During the 11 years which have elapsed since their first publication he has not found it necessary to alter a single material fact. The former advocated his theory that natural sounds (Onomatopœia) are the only discoverable basis of language; the latter consisted of lectures delivered before the Royal Institution.

—A book which every collector of important monographs should by no means allow to pass by is Mr. F. B. Sanborn's *Memoirs of John Brown*. It was originally written to supply a chapter in Rev. Samuel Orcutt's *History of Torrington, Connecticut*, but 200 copies have been struck off for persons who want to know what Mr. Sanborn has to say about John Brown. This is probably the best sketch of the hero of Harper's Ferry which has ever been written. Mr. Sanborn was himself one of the actors in that tragedy, and is a bright and attractive writer. The work may be had through A. Williams & Co., Boston, or through the author at Concord, Mass.

—The new edition of the poetry and prose writings of Sir Henry Taylor is now completed, and has furnished the occasion for calling attention anew to the substantial character of his claim to a high position in English literature. His *Philip Van Artevelde* is a dramatic classic, and all that he has done is more popular to-day than it was a generation ago, when most of his literary work first appeared. What is eagerly looked forward to by those who knowhis familiar acquaintance with the best men of his age is his *Memoirs of My Own Time*. He is almost the only man now living who was young in the days of Scott and Southey and Coleridge, and stands in English where the elder Dana, our nonogenarian, stands in American literature.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN ROME.

The Rome correspondent of the London newspaper writes, Feb. 22, as follows: "An important discovery, both from an archæological and an artistic point of view, was made yesterday in the middle of the Piazza di Pietro, which, it will be remembered, is situated close to the Corso and the Piazza Colonna, and is adorned on one side by the 11 grand Corinthian columns with the cornice intact above them, which are supposed by some to be the remains of the Temple of Neptune, and by others of the Basilica of Antoninus Pius. In digging the course of a new drain the workmen, at a depth of about 8 feet, came upon a large block of marble, which, on being turned over, proved to be the front of a pedestal, measuring about 2 mètres square, and having upon the face of the dado the figure, in alto-relief, of a Dacian Prince. The figure is a mètre and a half in height, the feet resting on the upper molding of the plinth, the head rising to the cornice. Unfortunately, the face has been destroyed, but the drapery, which is very fine, is perfect in its size, form, and every other particular. This pedestal agrees exactly with others found within the area of this piazza during the Pontificates of Paul III., in 1540, Clement VIII., in 1594, Innocent X., in 1650, while making the conduit for the supply of Bernine's grand fountain, and also in the Piazza Navona, and of Alexander, VII., in 1660, in demolishing the old Church of San Stefano del Irullo, to increase the size of the Piazza. That now brought to light is the fourth among the foundations of the church, into which it must have been worked as solid building material. Of those discovered in past times, two are in the Capitoline Museum, one is in the Museum Palace, and the three found in the time of Paul III. were removed nearly a century ago, with other gems of the Farnese collection of sculpture, to the Museum at Naples. The pedestals are supposed to have belonged to the Portico of the Argonauts, which stood in this locality. A gigantic fragmnnt of cornice and an inscription relating to Germanicus, regarding whom inscriptions are very rare, have been found. Crowds of people have gathered round the spot looking at the sculpture and watching the operations. The end of another large mass of marble has just been uncovered, and may prove to be another, the eighth of these pedestals."

LETTER FROM JOHN O'CONNOR POWER.

Mr. John O'Connor Power, a Home Rule member of the British House of Commons, sent the following reply to an invitation to attend the dinner of the Knights of St. Patrick in St. Louis:

HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY, Feb. 13, 1878.

MY DEAR MR. KENNEDY: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter inviting me to the twelfth annual banquet of the Knights of St. Patrick, St. Louis, for which I beg to offer to yourself and all the members of your honorable society my warmest thanks. Macaulay tells you that the steam-engine has annihilated space. Don't believe it. The steam-engine has no more annihilated the space that separates me from my dear friends in St. Louis than the glowing, patriotic rhetoric in which we indulged last year has annihilated the Saxon oppressor or the Saxon House of Commons. You know it have been accused of a desire to obstruct the progress of legislation and throw the parliamentary steam-engine off the rails, but really, all that Parnell, Biggar, and O'Donnell and a few others of us have done, so far, has been to put on the brake occasionally, just to prevent accidents. And now that accidents are impending every day, owing to the storm in the East, I am sure that your gallant company will acknowledge that, much as I should like to join them, I am bound, as an Irish Nationalist, to stand firm at the post of duty. I wish you every success, and I know you will have a joyous, happy time. I shall be with you in the spirit and drink a flowing goblet to the dual sentiment—Long live the United States and Erin-go-Bragh.

I remain, my dear Mr. Kennedy, yours, ever sincerely, JOHN O'CONNOR POWER.

ARMY MANŒUVRES IN GERMANY.

Detailed instructions have been issued by the Ministry of War at Berlin for the exercising of the reserves of the German Army during the present year. The period for which the men are to be recalled to the colors is fixed at 12 days; but Generals commanding an army corps may order men to be retained for any additional number of days which it may be considered are required for the completion of their training, provided that the men are not kept for more than 20 days altogether. Eighty-nine thousand reservists belonging to the infantry are to be called in this year, of which total number 6,400 belong to the Guard, 9,700 to the First Corps, 6,800 to the Second Corps, 8,200 to the Third Corps, 6,900 to the Fourth Corps, 5,000 to the Fifth Corps, 6,400 to the Sixth Corps, 5,100 to the Seventh Corps, 7,000 to the Eighth Corps, 6,100 to the Ninth Corps, 5,700 to the Tenth Corps, 9,400 to the Eleventh Corps, including the Hessian division; 5,000 to the Fourteenth Corps, and 1,300 to the Fifteenth Corps. Of these numbers, 8 per cent. are to be non-commissioned officers and hospital attendants. In addition, 2,400 reservists belonging to the rifles, 5,000 belonging to the field artillery, 2,600 foot artillerymen, 2,500 pioneers, and 550 men belonging to the railway regiments are also to be called in the numbers again including in each case 8 per cent. of non-commissioned officers and hospital attendants.

AN OLD STORY IN A NEW DRESS.

A not undramatic incident in Parisian pocket-picking is reported. A well-dressed gentleman, wearing a lustrous diamond ring, enters an omnibus. The lady sitting beside him thinks him impertinent, but leaves the vehicle to avoid a scandal. She subsequently feels for her purse, but it is gone, and in its place she finds the obtrusive gem. It has slipped from the thief's finger as he was securing the portemonnaie. The lady hastens to the Police office to tell of her loss and the exchange, and there she finds the well-dressed gentleman arrested by a jeweler, who has lent a diamond ring. He is about to be released, to the chagrin of proofs on the plea that the accuser has made a false charge, when the ring so strangely obtained by his enemy victim is produced and confounds him. The moral is that ladies should wear rubber purses.

LAW REPORTS.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN A. GROW.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE—GROW'S VERSION OF THE SLATERY AFFAIR—RICHARDSON'S STATEMENTS IMPEACHED.

The trial of John A. Grow on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government was resumed yesterday before Judge Benedict, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court. Several persons were examined in the morning by the defense with the view of proving the bad character of Charles O. Richardson. Mr. Paine, the expert in handwriting, was called to compare letters written by Richardson to Grow, and to say whether they were not written by the same person. He answered in the affirmative, and also expressed the opinion that the handwriting in the document in which the bogus Slatery [Gildersleeve] gave a power of attorney to Grow, was Richardson's. Grow was called by his counsel, Mr. Post, to give his version of his dealings with Richardson. He testified that after leaving the Army in 1864 he resumed the practice of the law in Washington; he first met Richardson in 1875, that individual calling at his office and presenting testimonials from S. S. Cox and some New-York lawyers. he told Grow that he was then expecting an appointment as clerk to a committee organized by the Democrats to investigate the Custom-house; witness saw him again in 1876, and a third time at the Metropolitan Hotel in this City, late in October, 1877; prior to that Grow had received from Douglas, the Treasury Clerk, the list of persons to whom back interest was due, and arrived here on Oct. 13 for the purpose of looking up some of the parties; Richardson representing himself as an old resident of the City. Grow read him a portion of the list, and entered into an agreement with him to pay him 10 per cent. for his services in hunting up the bondholders and making contracts with them for the collection of their interest. This portion of the defendant's testimony was corroborated by a letter written the following day by Grow to Douglas which was read and marked for identification. One of the names included in the list furnished to Richardson was that of John Slatery; Richardson subsequently informed Grow that he had made a contract with Slatery for the collection of his interest; Slatery, Richardson said, dabbled in mining stocks, and could be seen at the rooms of the Mining Board in this City. Richardson took him to that place and there introduced a man as Slatery, who signed the power of attorney and contracted to pay 40 per cent. for the collection of his interest. The trial will be continued to-day. Grow is the first defendant before the Federal court who has availed himself of the privilege accorded by the act of March 16, to testify in his own behalf.

THE ASSAULT ON CAPT. M'CULLAGH.

MRS. DELL STEWART'S TRIAL—THE JURY DISAGREE—ANOTHER INSTANCE OF OBSTINACY ON THE PART OF ONE JUROR.

Mrs. Dell Stewart, who attempted to stab Capt. John H. McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in Part I. of the General Sessions, yesterday. The accused, who is about 35 years of age, and of good appearance, was handsomely attired in black silk and seal-skin, and wore cluster diamond earrings. On the night of Jan. 18, the Captain, accompanied by Detective Robertson and some other officers, visited the establishment of Mrs. Stewart, to execute a warrant issued by Justice Morgan, on complaint of a citizen, charging her with keeping a disorderly house. The proprietress requested permission to change her clothing, and was accompanied to the door of her bedroom by the Captain and detective. While pretending to arrange her clothing she asked Capt. McCullagh whether she would have to spend the night in the station-house. "Undoubtedly you will," replied the Captain, whereupon Mrs. Stewart, after declaring that she would never go to the station-house, went to a closet, seized a murderous-looking dagger, and turned toward the Captain with a swift movement, holding the weapon in her uplifted hand. Detective Robertson saw the gleam of the dagger, and seized Mrs. Stewart's hand, taking possession of the weapon. He told the woman she had acted foolishly, to which she replied that she did not intend to harm him, thereby admitting, as claimed by the prosecution, that the blow was meant for the Captain. On the trial yesterday the foregoing facts were proved. Mrs. Stewart swore that she did not intend to strike Capt. McCullagh, and had seized the dagger with intent to take her own life rather than go to the station-house—a theory which was rendered supremely ridiculous under the sarcastic cross-examination of Mr. Rollins. After an absence of over two hours, the jury failed to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged by Recorder Hackett. The jury stood 11 for conviction to 1 for acquittal, this being the sixth or seventh instance during the present term in which one obstinate juror held out against the opinion of his 11 associates on important points.

LARGE CLAIMS BY MRS. A. T. STEWART.

The suit of Mrs. A. T. Stewart against James H. Breslin and others was before Judge Larremore, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The defendants were the lessees of the Metropolitan Hotel in this City, and are now sued by Mrs. Stewart, who seeks to recover $52,472 56 for unpaid rent, and $97,898 76 on account of damage done to furniture and carpets, and for the value of articles which are missing. The defendants asked for a bill of particulars of the claims and received one containing over 350 items. According to this bill the claims for damages are set forth opposite the number of each room, and such claims vary in amount from $37 70 to $2,214 per room. Among the list of deficiencies, on account of missing articles, are such items as the following: Deficiency, linen-room, $7,596 80; restaurant silver-room, $1,408 19; dining-room, $1,377 73; billiard-room, $1,757 44; breakfast-room, $5,317; grand dining-room, $5,191 24; stoneware, $1,690 36; silverware, $1,007 85, &c. Waldo Hutchins, who appears for the defendants, recently obtained an order from Judge Larremore requiring the plaintiff to show cause why a further bill of particulars should not be furnished. The hearing on the return of the order was had yesterday. Henry H. Rice, the counsel for the plaintiff, insisted that the bill furnished was sufficient to show the defendants what the claims against them are, and to enable them to put in their defense. This was denied by Mr. Hutchins, who insisted that the defendants are entitled to have the claims specified with greater minuteness and particularity. Judge Larremore reserved his decision.

TARRYTOWN HEIGHTS LAND COMPANY.

Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday rendered a decision in the suit of Joseph Seligman and Andrew V. Stout against William H. Guion. The plaintiffs sued to recover $30,000 and interest, which defendant had agreed to pay to the Tarrytown Heights Land Company in consideration of a conveyance to him of about 15 acres of land at Tarrytown, made by the company in October, 1872. The corporation assigned the debt to the plaintiffs with other property by way of a mortgage in trust to raise money on bonds to be issued to the amount of $250,000, "for the purpose of discharging the various liens and incumbrances upon its property, and for providing for the payment of other indebtedness contracted by it." The defendant, having become the owner of 500 shares of the company's stock, put in as defenses to the action that the conveyance to the plaintiffs was invalid because it was not assented to by all the stockholders, and, also, that the intent of the company in executing the mortgage and issuing bonds thereunder "was to raise more money than the actual indebtedness, either for the improvements of its lands or to create a surplus to meet future accruing indebtedness, or for other or less worthy purposes." Judge Robinson gave judgment for the plaintiffs yesterday, holding that the plaintiffs had proved their ownership of the claim, and that the defense interposed could not be used in the case, though it might be in a suit brought by the stockholders against the corporation.

A NICE POINT IN CRIMINAL LAW.

An important case of receiving stolen goods was brought to trial by Assistant District Attorney Bell, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The prisoner was an elderly man, named David Marsh, a peddler, living in West Eleventh-street, and he is charged with receiving large quantities of spool-cotton and needles stolen from the house of H. B. Claflin & Co. during the past six years. The case for the prosecution, as stated by Mr. Bell, is that Claflin & Co. had in their employment a porter, named James Belton, who, up to a recent date, had stolen almost daily large quantities of spool-cotton and needles, which he sold at less than one-third of their value to David J. Hall, who kept a small store in Pearl-street. Hall died, and Belton continued to sell the stolen goods to his wife, and after her death to her son, a lad of 15. The goods were missed, and Claflin & Co. consulted Inspector Murray, who arrested Belton and traced the property to young Hall, whom he also arrested. The latter confessed that the greater portion of the stolen property had been sold by the Halls to Marsh, in whose possession the Inspector found large quantities of the stolen goods. When Belton was arrested he admitted his guilt, and handed over to Claflin & Co. the sum of $12,000, which he had amassed, although his salary was only $12 a week. Mr. Peter Mitchell, counsel for Marsh, raised the point, before any evidence was taken, that the indictment could not be sustained, inasmuch as it charged the accused with receiving from a receiver of stolen goods. Judge Sutherland reserved his decision until to-day.

WAS IT A CONSPIRACY?

A respectable-looking and well-dressed young man named Joseph S. Rown was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday to answer a charge of embezzlement. The complainant was Joseph Stiner, the tea merchant, who claimed that Rown had wrongfully appropriated $1 50. It was shown for the defense by numerous witnesses, that Rown's character had always been unimpeachable, and that he had served his employer faithfully during a term exceeding over 20 years. Previous to the alleged embezzlement, however, he had been making plans, it was charged, with a number of others, to start a business of his own, and had purchased a quantity of goods on credit. The prisoner's counsel construed the prosecution a contemptible attempt to ruin his client's character, and intimated that it was the outgrowth of a conspiracy. The Justice also expressed the conviction that "it resembled a put-up job," and discharged the prisoner, their action being greeted with hearty applause from the spectators who crowded the court.

COURT NOTES.

Three small boys, named Thomas Fanning, John McNulty, and John Steele, were held, in default of $1,000 bail each, yesterday, at the Essex Market Police Court, in charge of highway robbery. The complainant, Mrs. Fredericka Hofmeyr, charged the prisoners with having stolen from her little daughter a pair of gold ear-rings, which were found in their possession when arrested.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday August Voelkel charged Michael and Mary Nathanson with highway robbery. It appeared that Voelkel had been induced by Mary, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, to accompany her to her residence, where he had been beaten and robbed of $75 50 by her husband. The prisoners were committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail each, and the complainant was sent to the House of Detention in default of $300 bail.

George Hine, Jonathan Minor, and David Hall, the Commissioners of Highways of the Town of South-east, Putnam County, applied to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for an injunction to restrain the City from flooding the dam for the new reservoir on the middle branch of the Croton River. The plaintiffs say such flooding will overflow the only road between the villages of Brewsters and Carmel. The City says it has built a better road between the two villages. Decision was reserved.

The man who "couldn't stand back talk" was in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. His name was Jacob Fistow, and he was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, the complainant being Agnes, his wife. She said in reply to the court's inquiry as to whether Jacob often beat her: "Yes, he's got used to it." The defendant put in the singular plea that though his wife knew he was sick she kept talking him to death. He has the consumption and couldn't stand so much things." He was sent to the City Prison to cool down.

Michael Sheridan, a contractor, and George Smith, a blaster in his employ, were put on trial for manslaughter before Judge Daniels, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. The accused were engaged on Sept. 14, 1877, in blasting rock at Fifty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue. Some stones blown out by the powder were thrown into the store of Terence Smyth, on Seventh-avenue, and killed the proprietor. The accused showed they had taken all precautions, and they were acquitted by the jury. Assistant District Attorney Herring appeared for the people and William F. Kinsley for the accused.

Commissioners in Lunacy sat yesterday, under appointment by the Court of Common Pleas, and found Patrick Reilly, Ann Gaskins, and Bridget Keefe insane. These people are all pensioners.

This proceeding was necessary to enable a committee to be appointed, so that the pension-money could be collected. Reilly was a soldier and was wounded in the war, and the others are the widows of soldiers who were killed. The Commissioners, ex-Judge N. Quackenbos, Drs. Edwards, Hall, and F. V. White, and Messrs. Bernard Smith and Marvin Briggs acted gratuitously, as did the jury. Sheriff Reilly also treated the cases as charity ones. E. P. Brook acted as counsel for petitioners.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 16.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed down: Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs—In re Ryers, to vacate assessment. Motion denied without costs, unless appellant consent to a dismissal of the appeal—Harris vs. Burdett. Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with costs of appeal up to time of motion, and $10 costs of motion—Slight vs. City of Kingston. Judgment affirmed, with costs—Fabbri vs. Morgan; Hoyt vs. Westchester Fire Insurance Company; National Bank of Chenango vs. Morgan; Weston vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company; Hazeltine vs. Weld; Hevner vs. Bliss; Fallas vs. New-York Central & C. Railroad; May vs. National Bank of Malone. Order granting new trial affirmed, and judgment absolute for defendant on stipulation with costs—Royce vs. Watrous. Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event—Morris vs. Van Vechten. Appeal dismissed, with costs—Lawrence vs. Farley. Order reversed and proceedings remitted for rehearing, with costs to appellant—Ulster County Savings Institution vs. McCool—seven cases; New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Westervelt; New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Green.

Hammond vs. Whitton.—Bond approved.

Crawbuck vs. Hetsmer.—Dismissal of appeal granted conditionally.

Applegate Granted.—Lndlow vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Freeman vs. Cranston; Russell vs. Martin; Masters vs. The Eclectic Life Insurance Company; in the matter, &c., of Tag, &c.

Boyce vs. Burnet.—Bond insufficient.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Journeaux vs. Kohn.—Opinion filed.

Von Bremen vs. Fischer.—Witness fined $10 for contempt.

Kornemann vs. Hermann.—Motion granted on payment of $15 costs within six days.

Kohn vs. Jenkins.—Motion denied without costs.

Complaint Dismissed.—Brown vs. Sens; Pfeiffer vs. Gardner.

Vernam vs. Gavin.—A. Blackwell appointed Receiver.

Beach vs. Lee.—Both motions denied without costs.

Motions Granted.—Corbin vs. Foran; Elliott vs. O'Donnell; Bell vs. Hazard.

Brief Judge.—Proceedings dismissed.

Schlesinsky vs. Canald.—Speedy trial ordered.

See Indorsement on Papers.—Campbell vs. Coar; Brandt vs. Forrest.

New-York Rooting Company vs. Flack & Mott.—Motion granted on payment within five days of $10 costs to the attorney of each defendant. (Marine Court Appendix, p. 44. Marine Court Pr. Second Ed., 139.)

Pakes vs. Meyer.—Motion denied.

See Indorsement on Papers.—Beverly vs. Lichtenstein; Garde vs. Seller; Treft vs. Friedman.

Webster vs. Cohen.—Motion denied. No costs.

Rooney vs. Reddington.—Speedy trial ordered.

By Judge Sinnott.

Tessars vs. Postlier.—T. V. B. Kennedy appointed Receiver.

Norris vs. Stiesacke.—Motion for re-settlement denied. See indorsement on papers.

Barth vs. Bull, Jr.—Motion denied.

Secor vs. Partington.—Decision filed.

Antrell vs. Tallman.—Motion granted for April 8, 1878.

Teague vs. Post.—Bond approved.

Sweitzer vs. Baxter.—A new bond must be given.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 18, 59, 66, 67, 68, 97, 125, 162, 172, 185, 186, 194, 197, 198, 206, 228, 232, 238, 243, 249, 264, 268, 284, 272, 274, 276, 277, 276.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Friday next.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 346, 215, 40, 293.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned until Friday next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Potter, J.

Nos. 1381, 953, 1363, 1353, 1417, 5081, 17081, 969, 1344, 1328, 1364, 1381, 1452, 1454, 1379, 1438, 1493, 1355, 1498, 1043, 1421, 1384, 1494, 1381.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 2144, 23, 375, 506, 507, 512

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attractions offered on the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, March 26, were disposed of as follows:

Richard V. Harnett, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Sidney H. Stuart, Esq., Referee, sold the 10 four-story brown-stone-front buildings, with lots, each 17 by 100.5, on East 53d-st., south side, 100 feet west of 4th-av., for $96,000, to Edward Sallost. The same auctioneer offered at public auction the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house and outbuildings, with 38 lots, together in size 198 by 356, on Locust Hill-av., east side, running through to Palisade-av. south of Garden-st., Yonkers, N. Y., known as the "Singer Place;" knocked down to Charles Forrester, jr., for $20,000. Mr. Harnett, as an Executor's sale, to close the estate of Jane De Zea, deceased, offered the four-story and basement French roof brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 19.10 by 100.5, No. 119 East 54th-st., north side, 230.4 feet west of Lexington-av., which was knocked down to Daniel Millar for $11,900.

William Kassally, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Henry Donnelly, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick and frame tenement-house and store, and two-story frame stable, with lot 25 by 75, No. 23 Broom-st., south side, 75 feet west of Mangin-st., for $9,000 to Fanny Thompson, plaintiff in the legal action.

Bernard Smyth, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 25 by 100, No. 290 Delancey-st., n. s., 25 feet east of Cannon-st., for $14,600 to James Mackin, plaintiff's attorney. The same auctioneer, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin R. Wyatt, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, on West 128th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 7th-av., for $6,620, to Charles Mott; also, similar house, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, on West 128th-st., north side, 133.4 feet east of 7th-av., for $6,620, to same purchaser.

The property announced by Scott & Myers, Supreme Court referees, E. M. Burghard, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 22 by 98.9, No. 213 East 28th-st., south side, 244 feet east of 3d-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. N. Solomon, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 54th-st., north side, 325 feet east of 7th-av.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Meyer Butzel, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on West 55th-st., south side, 400 feet west of 6th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of 1 lot, 25.6 by 98, on Avenue A, north-east corner of 75th-st.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of the three frame stables, with plot of land 92 by 100.11, Nos. 154 and 156 East 118th-st., south side, 235.2 feet west of 3d-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

10 four-story brown-stone-front buildings, with lots, East 53d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., each lot 17x100.5.....$98,000

By William Kassally.

1 three-story brick and frame tenement-house and store and two-story frame stable, with lot, No. 23 Broom-st., e. s., 75 ft. w. of Mangin-st., lot 25x75.....$5,000

By Bernard Smyth.

1 five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot, No. 290 Delancey-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Cannon-st., lot 25x100.....$14,600
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, West 128th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., lot 16.8x99.11.....6,620
1 similar house, with lot, West 129th-st., n. s., 133.4 ft. e. of 7th-av., lot 16.8x99.11.....6,620

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 25.

7th-av., s. w. corner 121st-st., 250x100.11x irregular: Peter C. Cornen and wife to Susan R. Kendall. nom.
28th-st., n. s., 142.10 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.5x98.9: Thomas Cochrane and wife to Elsbeth Berge.....$10,500
97th-st., s. s., Bloomingdale Road to 98th-st; John B. Cotte and wife to William J. Bell.....600
153d-st., n. s., 153.4 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.10x100.5: Edward Lauterbach and wife to Nancy Stokes. 24,240
2d-av., s. e. corner 30th-st., 20x75.9: Mary E. Solomon and husband to Richard Cocks. 15,500
126th-st., n. s., 212.6½ ft. e. of 5th-av., 17.5x98.11; Wellington B. Scarless and wife to David R. De Long.....14,000
34th-st., s. s., 119 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19x98.9; Emanuel Velleman to Jacob Bernheim.....15,000
Boston Post Road, 24th Ward; William Foose and wife to Daniel Mapes, Sr.....1,675
111th-av., e. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 126th-st., 25.2?5; James Long to Dime Savings Bank.....2,000
Henry-st., s. s., 175.4 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 25x94.3, No. 326, Mark Rinaldo and wife to George Koll. nom.
92d-st., n. s., 325.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.8½; C. A. Schuster and wife to C. Hackemeister.....10,500
Concord Road, 24th Ward; 138th-av., 23d Ward; Robert L. Harron and wife to Mary E. Tooker. nom.
Madison-av., 24th Ward; William H. Meader and wife to Annie Meader.....1,500
42d-st., n. s., 98 ft. s. of 2d-av., 17x100.5; same to same.....9,000
93d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 250x?23 s.; Annie Livermore and husband to Frederick A. Post. nom.
Riverside-av., w. s., between 120th and 127th sts.; Annie Livermore and husband to Edward C. Post. nom.
44th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Elizabeth Betzer and husband to Mayor, Aldermen, &c.....4,500
1st-av., e. s., 68 ft. s. of 17th-st., 23.9x4.?; F. G. Campbell to Smith Harriott.....3,750
75th-st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Alexander Gordon and wife to Peter Grosbayne. 3,750
East Broadway, No. 961; William Japha to Lina Sylvester.....7,500
67th-st. and Hudson River, by part of; Sally A. Lombard and others to Josiah Lombard. nom.
110th-st., n. s., 266.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100, on West 109th-st., n. s., 16.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100; Wm. V. Satterlee and husband to S. A. Sandham.....4,300
113th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; James Wood and wife to Alonzo Evans.....3,400
Pitt-st., s. s., 66.1 ft. n. of Broome-st., 21.5x55; John Markham and wife to Henry McNulty.....6,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 106.5 ft. s. of 53th-st., 37.8?x100; J. L. Miller, Referee, to Scudder Hall.....2,000
134th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Willis-av., 50x100; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to Caroline M. Lichtenfels. 6,100
Delancey-st., n. s., 25 ft. s. of Essex-st., 50.11x95.1; James F. Culwell, Referee, to R. W. Floyd.....10,000
59th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x100.5; T. F. Hascall, Referee, to S. V. Hoffman.....30,000
125th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.11; also 124th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x160.11; C. E. Lydecker, Referee, to A. N. Pappendorf.....10,000
117th-st., s. s., 433.7 ft. e. of Avenue A, 16.7x100.10; same to same.....5,700
29th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th-av., 75x98.9; W. P. Dixon, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company.....56,000
59th-st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.4; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Lydia M. Greene.....3,000
113th-st., s. s., 192.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 42.8x100.11; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Meriett Trumble. 2,500
West 30th-st., No. 217, assignment of mortgage; Emily Reilly to Mariett Trumble.....1,000
East Broadway, w. s., lot No. 132, 25x?5, leasehold; T. Gamble to H. Vogel.....4,700
Chittenango Place, s. s., 180 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x93, leasehold; David B. De Long to Wellington B. Scarles.....14,000

LEASE RECORDED.

8th-av., No. 508, 6 years; Elizabeth Kelly to William M. Thomas.....$1,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bailey, Elizabeth M., to Alfred Roe, s. s. of 24th-st., e. of 10th-av., 5 years.....$1,000
Cashin, Patrick, and wife to Andrew J. Rogers, Uptown.....2?4 ?Bst.....300
Caccia, Richard and wife to Mary E. Solomon, s. e. corner of 2d-av. and 30th-st., 5 years.....9,000
Bacher, Louis, to Jacob Grauer, s. s. of Hudson-st., s. of Charles, 3 years.....2,000
Herman, Minnie, Executrix, to Betty Robsenheber, s. s. of 156th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 years.....7,000
Same to same, s. w. corner of Lexington-av. and 50th-st., 3 years.....14,000
Same to same, s. s. of 124th-st., between 2d and 3d-av., No. 239, 3 years.....7,500
Harrigal Smith to Franklin G., s. s. of 1st-av., s. of 17th-st., 3 years.....1,?5?
Hall, Scudder, and wife to John Vanderbilt, s. s. of 11th-av., s. of 55th-st., 3 years.....1,600
Keon, Adams, and Mrs. McMartin, s. s. of 118th-st., s. of 3d-av., 3 years.....1,000
McGowan, James, to Henry Eagen, s. s. of 115th-st., w. of 4th-av., 1 year.....1,?00
McGowan, James, to Elias A. Smith, s. s. of 115th-st., w. of 4th-av., 1 year.....400
Same to same, s. s. of 116th-st., w. of 4th-av., 1 year.....400
McNulty, Henry, to John Markham; c. s. Pitt-st., n. of Broome-st., 3 years.....2,500
O'Reilly, James, to William M. Pritchard; s. s. 18th-st., s. of Broadway, 1 year.....1,500
Oliver, William, and wife, and wife, Sarah T. Oliver, w. of 72d-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 years.....500
Preiser, William, and wife, to George Gieler, s. s. 10th-st., between Avenues B and C, No. 504, 5 years.....4,000
Smith, Thomas, and wife, to William McShane; w. s. 4th-av., n. of 53d-st., 1 month.....3,800
Van Henry, to Thomas Cogan, s. s. 84th-st., e. East Broadway, lot No. 132.....3,300

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Cook, Hannah B., to Sarah H. Powell.....$2,000
Crane, Henry A., Trustee, to Henry Rogers.....1,500
Degenhardt, Samuel, to George W. Brown.....500
Halsted, Jacob, to Charles H. Russel.....12,500
Same to same.....10,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LEXINGTON-AV. AND 49TH-ST.—THREE Houses, four story, high stoop, brown-stone fronts, 20x55 feet deep; on 49th-st., four houses, 20x55; four houses, 18x55; three houses, 17x55; lots 100 feet. The houses are new, well built, finished in hard wood; modern improvements; brick furnaces in cellars. Will be sold on great bargain for one-half cash. Apply on premises. DAVID DEVEREUX.

A MAGNIFICENT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE for sale on 57th-st., close to 6th-av.; house has a superb two-story extension, and was built by one of the best builders in this City; it is perfect in design, drainage, ventilation, and interior finish. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, NO. 5 57TH-AV. Also, NO. 63 PARK-AV. Permits from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 38TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV., a full-size four-story English basement house, 70 feet deep, in perfect order, and well arranged; very desirable for a physician. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A MEDIUM-SIZED BROWN-STONE HOUSE adjacent to Madison-square; exceedingly low price; owner going abroad.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

A SUPERIOR-BUILT AND ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED full-size house, near 5th-av., above 42d-st., for sale (with or without beautiful furniture) far below present values. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction THIS DAY, March 28, 1878, at 12 o'clock, Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Josiah Jez, Esq., owner, valuable improved property on West 54th-st., west side.

BROADWAY, TWENTIETH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE, NORTH-WEST CORNER.—54 feet 9 inches on Broadway and embracing three fronts, with new 3-story and cellar store and basement Philadelphia brick stores and complete apartment houses, with steam heat.

BROADWAY AND THIRTY-THIRD-STREET, NORTH-EAST CORNER.—An extra large superb plot of ground, with improvements thereon, 58 feet on Broadway, 140 feet deep on 33th-st.

BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND-STREET, NORTH-EAST CORNER.—Now occupied by Acker, Merrall & Condit, and Standard Club. This magnificent business property is splendidly improved and sold subject to present unexpired leases; 104 feet 3 inches on Broadway.

BROADWAY AND FORTY-NINTH-STREET, NORTH-WEST CORNER.—125 feet 8½ inches on Broadway, with buildings thereon; an extraordinary large plot. These four parcels will be sold separately.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, basement.

HOWARD W. COATES, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

By order of Executor to close an estate.

HOWARD W. COATES will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 2, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Three-story English basement brick house and lot, No. 313, between 1st and 2d-avs.

EAST THIRTIETH-STREET.—Three-story high-stoop Philadelphia-brick house and lot, No. 239, between 2d and 3d-avs.

Seventy per cent. of purchase money may remain on mortgage. Permits and maps of FIELD & MINOR, Attorneys, No. 24 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 210 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV., will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, MARCH 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. (TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.) House four story, English basement, contains modern improvements, and in first rate order; vaults under sidewalks and in front; lot 20 by 98.9. Can be seen from 9 to 5 o'clock. Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

NO. 121 EAST 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—Finely-decorated large high-stoop 23-foot dwelling to let, partially furnished, to careful tenant, low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 5th-av., 4 Pine, and 33 East 17th-st.

A—ELEGANT CORNER FLATS, 90 FEET deep; 8 rooms and bath-rooms; all the other improvements; in 201 East 71st-st; corner 3d-av.; rent $600 and $660; possession of one at once. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

A PHYSICIAN WOULD MAKE ARRANGEments with modest physician, or a strictly private family, to let his house, furnished or unfurnished; location central, above 23d-st. Address B., Box No. 317 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE.—APARTMENTS TO rent in the building No. 208 5th-av. and Nos. 1,128 and 1,130 Broadway, no kitchens; single rooms at low prices. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMily only, a three-story high-stoop brick house in East 16th-st., near Broadway; size, 25x60; half block. Apply to H. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d-st.

AT $1,000 RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEment house; 16 rooms; No. 444 West 20th-st., opposite Episcopal College Grounds. Apply to G. W. FARNING, No. 45 Rivington-st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, handsomely and fully furnished, in the thirties, near 5th-av. Address B. B., Box No. 295 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

TWO CHOICE APARTMENTS.—TENTERDEN, No. 265 West 125th-st.; new, refined, elegant; parquet floors, play-ground, Summer-house, janitor, oriel windows, elegant gas-fixtures and mantels.

A THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—FULLY furnished; in perfect order. Apply at No. 239 West 23d-st.

HARLEM.—CHOICE SELECTION OF HOUSES; best locations, $500 up. PORTER & CO., 173 East 125th-st.

"THE HANOVER."—NO. 2 EAST 15TH-ST., corner 5th-av.; apartments, two to eight rooms; table d'hôte; "bachelor apartments." W. E. ALLIS.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—Full lists and particulars can be had at my office. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS SUITE IN THE RENSSELAER, No. 1,271 Broadway. Inquire in Bank.

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OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT WEST MORRISANIA, on favorable terms:

A large double brick house, with extra-size stable to correspond, suitable for two carriage-houses, &c., grounds comprising about half an acre. House contains all modern improvements, hot and cold water in each story, and is heated on Waltenspurgh's hot-air system; is in high order, and about five minutes' walk from Morrisania Station, and eight minutes from 8th-av. cars and Macomb's Dam.

J. R. GREENMAN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

STAMFORD, CONN.

A beautiful country seat of 16 acres on Strawberry Hill; large dwelling and stables; abundance of choice fruit; location and view particularly fine; complete home Summer or Winter. Will be sold at a great bargain. Mrs. RICHMOND FOX, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A two-story and French roof house, containing 12 rooms, at Woodside, N. J., 10 miles from New-York via either Erie or Morris and Essex Railroads; desirable location; lot 50x200. Address J. E. R., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A HANDSOME COUNtry residence, with all modern improvements, consisting of 8 acres of ground, including good kitchen, garden, fruit, &c., for city dwelling, in the City. Address REAL ESTATE, station G New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A DESIRABLE RESidence on Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn. Apply at Room 34, No. 19 Nassau-st., or to HUBBARD, Town Hall, Stamford.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED.—THE RESIDENCE OF Lewis Morris, at Fordham Heights, four miles from Central Park, three-quarters of a mile from the most Station on Harlem Railroad, and five minutes' walk from Morris' Dock; location, on Hudson River Railroad; stabling, carriage and horses if desired; garden, greenhouse and grapery; coachman's and gardener's house; gas in mansion and stable; stationary bathing, &c., and a never-failing supply of water without pumping; the place is calculated for a Winter as well as Summer residence; the owner is going to Europe. For information and possession apply to

H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, FOR A RESIDENCE or boarding-house, the elegant place called

"LINWOOD,"

near Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, containing mansion-house, two cottages, ice-house, &c., and two farms, with some 80 acres of lawn and shade trees. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Apply to

WILLIAM H. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON, TO a private family only, a beautiful house on the North Shrewsbury River, opposite to, and one mile distant from, Red Bank, and eight miles from Long Branch, and contains 16 large rooms, including billiard room; gas throughout; has a fine stable and coach-house, and also a large kitchen garden attached to same. For further particulars apply to owner, L. B. LAWRENCE, Red Bank, N. J.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD-sized furnished house in Rutherford, N. J., a good horse, three acres; plenty of fruit and shade; board for three as equivalent for rent, or will rent for cash. Address R. S., Box No. 277 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

TO LET—SEA-SHORE RESIDENCES, NAHANT, MASS.—Two new half-furnished houses, 15 rooms; modern improvements. Address

E. W. JOHNSON, Nahant, Mass.

NEWPORT, R. I.—FOR RENT, FURNISHED house on Washington-st., location very fine, overlooking nearly the entire Bay. Apply to SAMUEL C. TATUM, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SHIPPING.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, Saturday.....March 30 | Saturday, April 6, 6 A. M.
PERIERE, Dawes.....Wednesday, April 17, 5 P. M.
VILLE DE PARIS, Dolard.....Wednesday, May 1, 4:30 P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BISSET, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO HOTCHKISS, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND ED N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Denmark.....|Greece, Wed., April 3, 3 P. M.
.....FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN (Cobh Harbor):
The Queen, March 30, 2 P. M. | Erin...Sat., April 6, 7 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT, Thur., March 28 | HOLSATIA, Thur., April 11
GELSIA, Thur., April 4 | LESSING, Thur., April 18
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passage.
CELTIC, Capt. Gleadell.....Thursday, March 28, 1:30 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, April 6, 7 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARKER.....Thursday, April 11, noon
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion is least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Cabin passage, $80, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO. NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.....WED., March 27 | BOTHNIA, WED., April 10
ASSYRIA, WED., April 3 | ALGERIA, WED., April 17
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the CUNARD Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at noon on WEDNESDAY, 27th March, 1878. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, April 4
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 11
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, April 18
First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, March 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, April 4, 6 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 13, 2 P. M.
Rates of passage reduced to
CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, cor. of New-st.
Philadelphia Office, No. 108 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
DONAU.....Sat., March 30 | HERMANN, Sat., April 13
GEN. WEBDER, Sat., April 6 | MOSEL.....Sat., April 20
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria...March 30 | 3 P. M. | Anchoria...April 13, 2 P. M.
Devonia.....April 6 | 7 A. M. | California, April 20, 8 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Anglia...March 29 | 1 P. M. | Utopia.....April 6, 6 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $20.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of Beach-st., as follows:
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, April 2, 4 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, April 9, 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 16, 4 P. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to size of room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave from Pier No. 3 North River.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, March 26
Thursday, March 28 | 10:30 A. M.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN SICKLEN.....Wednesday, April 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DRAKE.....Tuesday, April 16

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPECHY, FRONTERA, TUXPAN, AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, April 13.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS, Tuesday, April 30.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 31 and April 24 for Vera Cruz, Mexico, Frontera, and Tampico, making close connection with steamers for New-York and all the above ports.
FALKENBURG & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship GEO. W. CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 30
Steam-ship COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, April 10
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LOLLING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
Sailing THURSDAYS from Pier No. 11 N. R., at 3 P. M.
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,961 tons, Curtis, Thursday, March 28
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,295 tons, Sundberg, Thursday, April 4
J. AMES S. WARD & CO., No. 117 Wall-st.
For freight or passage apply on board.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail April 9, at 3 P. M. STEAM-SHIP SAN JACINTO FROM SAVANNAH, GA., FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, office 56 St. Augustine, April 9.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 69 Broadway, or foot of Barclay-st.

SHIPPING.

SAVANNAH.
FLORIDA, NASSAU, HAVANA, AND ROUTE AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHADWICK, WEDNESDAY, March 27, Pier 19 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 69 South-st.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, March 30, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
OHAS. TOZER, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Regular steamships for passengers through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE, Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent G. S. & F. R. R. Co., No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA; CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For JAPAN and CHINA: via YOKOHAMA: Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, March 30
Connecting for Central and South America.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 1
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, April 15
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37, NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....March 27
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....March 30
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY B. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL LINE.

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall,)
ANDES.....March 30
ALPS.....April 13
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....April 6
ATLAS.....April 25
First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, 3:35 P. M., except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and Mail, 2 A. M. Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, North Jersey, Long Branch, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:40, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Bastery place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER.
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, Commencing Dec. 31, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping car for Montreal, via Rutland, Burlington, and St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also sleeping cars for Geneva and Corning, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Lond Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga and Plattsburg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, to Watertown, exc

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

TWEED REFUSES TO TESTIFY.

THE REGULAR STATEMENT READ BY HIM WHEN CALLED AS A WITNESS—HIS RELIANCE ON A PROMISE OF RELEASE—HOW JOHN KELLY URGED HIS LIBERATION.

Tweed was brought from Ludlow-Street Jail yesterday to be a witness in behalf of the City in the suit brought by Charles G. Waterbury as the Assignee of the late John L. Brown against the Municipality. The details of the action have been reported in THE TIMES within the past week. By Tweed's testimony the City's counsel expected to show that there was fraud in the obtaining and carrying out of the contract in suit. After Judge Potter opened Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday morning Tweed was called to the witness-stand and sworn. As soon as the first question was propounded to him he read the following statement:

Your Honor! Before a question is put to me in this case, with all respect to the court, I must be permitted to make an explanation. Under promises made to me by the officials of the State and of the City I was induced to give evidence before the Common Council of this City, to give other information to State and City officials as to what are called "Ring frauds." The promises so made to me were that if I gave this evidence and this information I would certainly be liberated from the imprisonment under which I have been suffering for several years past. That I am stating what is true when I so assert that I was promised my liberation is placed in a position that it cannot be controverted by a letter addressed by John Kelly, Esq., Controller of this City, to the Attorney-General, dated March 21, a copy of which I now hold in my hand. As that letter states, and states truly, I am advised by my counsel not to answer a single question put to me in this case, or in any other case in which this City or the State is a party, until the promises made to me as expressed in the Controller's letter are fulfilled and I am liberated. And in making this statement I wish to add that I do not wish your Honor or the jury in this particular case to infer that I have anything to communicate or to conceal which has any bearing whatsoever upon this question now being tried.

The reading of this document, which was done in a very deliberate manner, created a slight sensation in court. Judge Potter looked at the City's counsel, Messrs. Whitney, F. L. Stetson, and E. Henry Lacombe, to see what course they would pursue. After consultation Mr. Stetson passed up to Tweed a document, and asked him whether he recognized the signature as his. Tweed declined to answer. A similar response followed in regard to other queries put to him. He was then allowed to step down from the witness-stand. Other testimony was then put in. The trial of the case will be resumed to-day. The following is the text of the letter referred to by Tweed in his statement:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, FINANCE DEPARTMENT, } CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 21, 1878.

To Hon. Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., Attorney-General of the State of New-York:

SIR: I feel it to be my duty, both as an individual and as a public officer, to urge upon you the discharge of William M. Tweed, who is now confined in the debtors' prison in this City. My protest as an individual against his further detention arises from the fact that I learn that Mr. Tweed's counsel, [Mr. J. D. Townsend,] that the late Attorney-General would fulfill his promise to discharge his client, should he make a full confession of his misdeeds and surrender his property, more than anything else, induced the confession thereafter made by Tweed and his proffer of surrender of property. Mr. Fairchild did s ate to me that he would decline to let Mr. Tweed off if he made a full confession and surrendered his property, and I did say to Mr. Townsend that he might rely upon Mr. Fairchild's statement, which he [Mr. Townsend] then said had been made also to him. As a citizen, I feel that the State is being dishonored by t is breach of faith. As a public officer I urge his di charge, because I believe his further detention in a debtors' prison is neither beneficial to the State as an example to evil-doers nor in any sense serviceable to this City.

There are several actions now pending against this City in which millions of dollars are involved, and it is conceded that in some of these, if not in all, Tweed's testimony will be very important. I am informed by Mr. Townsend that Tweed will decline to testify as a witness unless the promise of his discharge, heretofore made to him, be carried out, and no one can fairly blame him if he adheres to that determination.

Had Mr. Tweed and his associates been convicted and sent to the State Prison, as I believe should have been the course pursued at first against them, I would be among the last to advocate the discharge of any of them, but I conceive that neither justice nor good policy, now that such opposite course has been adopted toward the others, dictates the present treatment of Tweed. I am respectfully your obedient servant, JOHN KELLY.

A NOTABLE SPRING OPENING.

A SUNSHINY DAY AT M'CREERY'S—NEW MATERIALS FOR WOMAN'S WARDROBE—SUITS AND BONNETS.

Yesterday James McCreery & Co. held their first day's opening of Spring suits, bonnets, and imported articles in general. This well-known firm has always on hand a large and beautiful assortment of all the novelties of the season. They have greatly enlarged their store this year, thus giving increased facilities for a fine display. In the suit department one may admire many very elaborate walking, reception, and evening toilets. The combinations are much like those of the past season, such as grenadine and silk, faille and brocaded silk, and suiting de l'Inde and faille. Among the most showy suits is a light blue faille and brocaded evening dress. The brocaded fabric has a small light green figure. The skirt is trimmed around with a gold-colored plaited flounce, surmounted by a trimming of the blue and brocé silk. Up the front are rows of lace and leaves embroidered in two kinds of beads. A long brocaded train falls over the skirt. The habit waist is trimmed with ribbon loops and leaves, and the blue sleeves have the same trimmings, with the addition of lace ruffles. A very novel style is a navy blue plaited skirt, trimmed with straw color, the remainder of the suit consisting of brocaded goods in various colors in imitation of peacock's feathers. The front of the waist forms a straw-colored vest. Another noticeable suit is of pearl-colored faille and satin. Among the black suits is a faille trimmed with jet beads and fringe, and a black faille and Mexican grenadine with shirrs on either side of the back, forming a puffing. Up the side are scarfs trimmed with fringe. In front are black satin plaited scarfs, terminating in loops lined with straw-colored satin. Similar loops are up the front of the grenadine waist. The faille sleeves are also trimmed with loops. The confections vary in cut; they are mostly in the new mantilla shape. One of them is trimmed with lace and golden fringe; it crosses in the back and forms a kind of cape. Another is of sicilienne, trimmed with three rows of very full lace and beads. Then the usual assortment of light camels'-hair wraps and capes invites attention. On the lower floor may be visited the bonnet department, where a number of very beautiful models are on view. The bonnets this year are in very pretty shapes, being mostly close fitting, with Marie Stuart fronts, and are much more tastefully trimmed than those of last year. Among those deserving special notice is a white French chip with the brim trimmed simply with very narrow rows of golden braid. In front are plain ostrich tips, and around the crown is a band of broad black ribbon velvet. This shape is large, having a broad brim, and is particularly suitable for a very young lady. A black chip Marie Stuart is trimmed with satin ribbon and a wreath of fine pink flowers with foliage. The long strings in the same shade are of satin on one side and watered silk on the other. Another bonnet in the same style has a row of fine pearl beads on the brim, and yellow and pink buds. A beautiful white satin and illusion bonnet, with a transparent crown, is trimmed with ostrich tips, and has long white illusion strings bordered with small pearl beads. On the second floor may be inspected the silk department, where the visitor may examine a great variety of new brocaded silks in light shades in all fancy designs, and a department devoted exclusively to Americaella, called the Chenery Bro. silks, of which this firm are the sole agents, and to cachemire rublime de Novi. The other departments have their usual supply of novelties.

ANOTHER WALL-STREET DEFAULTER.

George H. Stetson, late manager of the New-York office of the Boston Marine Insurance Company, at No. 67 Wall-street, was arrested by the Sheriff's officers on Monday evening in a civil suit instituted against him by the company for the alleged wrongful conversion of $5,070, belonging to the company, in his hands. Stetson's successor says that he [Stetson] is a native of Maine, and of good family. After holding various positions of trust in Bangor companies, he was appointed manager of the Boston company's branch here about four years ago. Everything went along to the satisfaction of his employers until about three months ago, when certain suspicions arose in his accounts caused them to make an investigation. They discovered that he had become infatuated with a fast woman, and was using their money to satisfy her demands. On the 25th inst. they discharged him, but were reluctant to prosecute him, in the hope that he would settle. He referred all their overtures, however; hence the present action.

THE NEW-YORK BAY REGATTA.

A regular meeting of the committee having in charge the arrangements for the new union regatta for open boats, to be given in New-York Bay on June 27, was held last evening at the Hoffman House, Commodore Noble in the chair. It was decided to send a circular to all rowing clubs in the world inviting entries. [illegible] of interest are to be restricted to 5th and [illegible] and the number of entries to be limited to [illegible] number of each to be carried in the race. "Rooming out" or picking up a boat between heats during the race is not to be allowed, and no man will be allowed to have a pacer during the race. The start will be a [illegible]

[illegible] was the pacific evening the Ben Franklin was given the King of the Sea[illegible] gun, since the Sydney Duck [illegible] Sydney has crossed at that time. The Regatta Committee was appointed as follows: Joseph Noble, William Bishop, C. M. Sawyer, A. L. Kreymeyer, H. C. Coleman, and John H. Robbins. A communication was received from Major W. T. Powell offering a champion milk pennant as one of the prizes, and another from Frederick Hughes asking that a class be made for catamarans, stating that there were several owners of that class of boats who desired to participate in the regatta. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Savage, Brassington, and Kreymeyer, was appointed to confer with the owners of catamarans, and report at some future meeting. The Committee on Subscriptions reported that funds were coming in rapidly.

A LECTURE BY HENRY BERGH.

HE TELLS THE FARMERS' CLUB WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT MILK AND SWILL MILK.

Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, delivered a lecture yesterday afternoon before the New-York Farmers' Club on "What I Know About Milk and Swill Milk." The first thing we do, said Mr. Bergh, on arriving in this troublesome world is to cry for milk, and although we may afterward cease to cry for it we nevertheless continue to yearn for it until long after second childhood. The lecturer referred to the different kinds of milk in use in different countries, including that of the camel in Africa and China, of the mare in Tartary and Siberia, of the buffalo in India, of the reindeer in Lapland, and of the goat in Italy, Spain, and other European countries. Milk is the best and most palatable aliment for the young, is suited to nearly every variety of constitution, and adapted to the nourishment of the body in every age and condition. It should, therefore, be the study of the guardians of health, and especially that of infancy, to guard it with the most vigilant inspection possible, for the physical and intellectual vigor of our race may be said to depend upon it. Milk, fresh from the cow, should be a beautiful white color, slightly tinged with yellow. That from cows fed on distillery slops, brewers' grains, and the refuse of kitchens, is generally of a pale, bluish color, and comparatively innutritious. Good milk is slightly alkaline, while that of inferior quality is insipid, and sometimes acid and bitter. Good new milk has a very pleasant animalized flavor, but its taste is always affected by the food on which the cow is fed, such as rank grass, noxious weeds, sour apples, sorrel, cabbages, garlic, and impure water, and also by the impure atmosphere of filthy stables or pens. The lecturer then proceeded to refer to the article known as "swill milk," and to illustrate this part of his subject there was suspended, at the rear of the platform, enlarged copies of the disgusting pictures printed by Frank Leslie during his warfare on the swill milk dealers years ago. Through the surprising apathy of the people of Brooklyn, said Mr. Bergh, one of the most audacious and disgusting swindles has been permitted to identify itself with one of the most wholesome of beverages, and so the slaughter of the innocents goes on. The lecturer described the effect of the food on which the cow is obliged to subsist from one year's end to another, in breeding the most disgusting of diseases in the cows, which diseases are absorbed by the blood, and at last concentrate in the milk, to be finally distributed wholesale among those who partake of it. The cows are deprived of all nourishment except hot distillery slops, and starved at first into the choice between that and death. They are kept in filthy pens without light, air, or exercise, and when at last they succumb to such outrageous treatment they are consigned to the shambles, and their flesh is sold by butchers for food. Eight or ten million gallons of this pestiferous fluid is sold annually in New-York and Brooklyn, and to this alone Mr. Bergh ascribes the fact that in this City more than one-half the total deaths occur under the age of 5 years, and that the infant mortality is greater than in Paris, where many causes exist which tend to destroy early life which are unknown to us, while the death-rate here is 13 per cent. above that of London. In conclusion, Mr. Bergh said: "You send a man to prison for uttering a spurious coin or bank-note, which cannot damage the receiver beyond its pretended value; but here, by basely counterfeiting an indispensable article of food and imposing it on the unsuspecting for what it is not, health is destroyed, lingering pain and disease ensue, life is reduced, and life itself destroyed with impunity. to say nothing of the torments inflicted on dumb animals."

REPORTED INJURY TO THE PEACH CROP.

It is too early to obtain definite information in regard to the effects of the prevailing cold weather upon the fruit crop of the country for the coming season, but it is the opinion of those familiar with the subject that it has suffered severely. A gentleman in this City, who is interested in the raising of peaches in Maryland, told a TIMES reporter yesterday that, from his knowledge of the country, and the information he had received from persons residing there, he was pretty sure that the peach crop of the lower peninsula would be very light, if not altogether a failure. He had received, he said, a letter from a correspondent at Berlin, Worcester County, Md., written last Saturday, stating that it was growing cold, after a thunder-storm, and that the peach-trees were already in bloom. He said he had not heard from there since, but he thought it safe to say that the crop of peaches throughout Delaware and Maryland was in danger of being seriously damaged. Besides, according to his correspondent, the blossoms were fully three weeks ahead of what they were a year ago, and when the blossoms were out early the crop was sure to be a failure; and, in addition to that, in the section mentioned his correspondent, there was a large crop of peaches last year, and a large crop one year is almost invariably followed by a light crop or none at all the following year. In other sections of the country, however, such as New-Jersey, where the buds are not so far advanced, they might escape serious injury. In Southern Illinois, where they are at least three weeks ahead of Maryland, the chances are still more dubious, provided the cold weather had extended into that region.

THE ARMORY SITE QUESTION.

The statement that negotiations are pending with Mr. Vanderbilt looking to the purchase of the block bounded by Fourth and Lexington avenues and Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets for the purpose of having a brigade armory erected thereon is denied by those who have the matter in charge. Gen. Shaler, the Chairman of the Committee of Officers of the First Division, who were appointed to select a site for an armory, informed a TIMES reporter last evening that the committee had not seen Mr. Vanderbilt on the subject. He added that the property referred to was mentioned in connection with other land, not available for armory purposes, at a conference between the committee and the Mayor and Controller on Feb. 4, but that no action had been taken upon the matter since that time. On the occasion referred to, Col. Wilson, the Secretary of the committee, reported that Mr. Vanderbilt, when applied to, had said the block in question was not for sale, but that if an offer of $400,000 was made for it it would be entertained. Gen. Shaler said he had been told that no one waited upon Mr. Vanderbilt last Sunday, as had been reported, and that the committee had not taken any further action in regard to a site for an armory since a portion of the Washington-square had been selected by the City authorities for the purpose.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Temperance Society, held at No. 58 Reade-street on Tuesday afternoon, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily rejoice in the recent passage by the United States Senate of a bill to provide for a national commission of inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic, and we hereby earnestly request the concurrence of the House of Representatives, at the earliest practicable date, in this important measure.

Resolved, That we hail with much satisfaction the signal defeat of the Daly bill to extend licensed liquor-selling in this City, and we call upon the Legislature to reject all other propositions and measures having for their object increased facilities for the traffic in beer, wine, or other intoxicating beverages, a traffic fraught with great injury to the public welfare, and which ought to be made illegal throughout the State.

A resolution was also adopted to invite the ministers of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Newark to preach temperance anniversary sermons, under the auspices of the National Temperance Society, on Sunday, May 5, preceding the society's thirteenth anniversary, which is to be held in the Broadway Tabernacle May 7.

A SON ASSAULTS HIS AGED MOTHER.

Jacob De Temple was arraigned yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court on complaint of his sister, Anne De Temple, who alleged that on Monday night Jacob affected an entrance to her house, and broke into his mother's room. The old lady, who is 65 years of age, was reclining on a lounge, and the unnatural son demanded certain articles and some money. Mrs. De Temple refused to accede to his demands. He then beat her with his fists on the face and head, dragged her to the floor, and kicked her about the room. Anne ran for an officer and had the ruffian arrested. The mother and daughter both appeared in court yesterday and pleaded for the prisoner's release. Justice Duffy refused to discharge De Temple, and required him to give a bond of $900 for his good behavior for a year, in default of which he was committed to the Island for that time.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERING CHINAMEN.

Mr. A. A. Low acknowledges the receipt since the 23d inst. of the following additional contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in China: A. A. Low, $5; George B. Lothrop, $5; B. G. Cutler, $10; Mark Cross, $100; Alex. S. Cox, $25; Cash, $100; J. H. Worcester, $10; total, $255; previously acknowledged, $585 20; grand total, $840 20.

MEDICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

MEETING AT THE HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE—THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MOVEMENT SET FORTH BY HON. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, DR. EMILY BLACKWELL, AND OTHERS.

A very large audience assembled last evening in the Union League lecture-room in response to a call for a public meeting in support of the newly-formed Association for the Advancement of the Medical Education of Women. Mr. William B. Dodge, Jr., presided, and introduced the exercises with a brief address, in which he called attention to the great work accomplished by a few noble ladies during the war, and prefaced the remarks of the other speakers with a brief statement of the general objects and aims of the organization, introducing, in conclusion, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, who observed, in commencing his address, that it had been remarked by an eminent medical authority that a large number of women suffered during their whole lives from diseases that were perfectly curable. An eloquent clergyman had said that it was a crime for a man to be sick. This was an extreme view, but it contained the germ of the great truth that it was criminal for one to suffer from diseases that might be readily avoided. This feebleness of women did not end with them; it reacted upon those about them, produced discord between husband and wife, and was a large factor in domestic infelicity. The reason why women were not so often sought as physicians was the general impression of a lack of thorough medical education. This was a false basis for this impression, and it was the purpose of the society in behalf of which he spoke to obviate this deficiency. Women were in their proper places as physicians to women. He was convinced that the deplorable health of women was owing to a want of proper medical advice. The sympathy of women for one another enabled the female physician to penetrate to the very source of the disease. Nothing was hidden from her through motives of delicacy. Mountains of headgear, thin-soled shoes, glove-fitting and shape-destroying corsets no doubt have conside.able influence in producing general ill-health among women; but he was persuaded that the lack of medical advisers of their own sex had been the leading cause.

Dr. Emily Blackwell gave a short résumé of the history of the movement. It had commenced when, in 1849, her sister, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, applied for admission at the Medical College at Geneva. In 1852 Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell applied at one of the dispensaries for admission as a woman physician, and was denied. But the refusal was coupled with advice regarding the only way to get over the difficulty; and the result was the establishment of the small woman's hospital and dispensary on a single floor in Bleecker-street, now familiar as the New-York Infirmary. The hospital had only 12 beds. Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell and herself were among the attending physicians. Although there were at that time two or three small medical colleges for women, there were no adequate facilities for clinical study. The New-York Infirmary was really founded to meet the want thus arising. The three largest hospitals since established for women in this country were established by graduates of that little dispensary. Two of them were the Woman's Hospital in Philadelphia, and the New-England Hospital in Boston. In 1865 the College of the New-York Infirmary was opened under the laws of the State of New-York. In 1870 the first class was graduated, and it numbered 46. The college was started by a staff of professors who did not propose to limit their instruction for want of pecuniary support, and had been the first to establish a professorship of hygiene, and to maintain a college year of eight and a half months instead of the usual four months' session. Of the 46 graduates above designated six were now the wives of physicians, and were practicing medicine with their husbands. Four were daughters of physicians, and were in practice with their fathers. Five had gone as missionaries, and one had succeeded in establishing a hospital for women in Eastern Asia. Seven were now abroad studying at European universities. Two had passed with credit the examination for hospital engagements, and one was at Mount Sinai Hospital as a member of the medical staff. The work of these women in medicine had been of the class styled general practice, and surgical cases had been freely and successfully attempted by them, particularly surgical cases in diseases of women. Most of them had remained in the profession, and many of them were now earning large incomes by professional effort.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton addressed the assembly on the state of female medical education in Europe. He believed that this was the first public meeting to urge the cause of higher medical education for women. He thought that the struggle was pretty nearly over in the City of New-York. At first, on the reception of the programme of exercises, he was a little impressed by the fact that the name of no prominent physician of his own sex appeared upon the list of speakers; but when he came to read the list of Vice-Presidents he was most agreeably undeceived. He believed that the first society for medical education of females was founded in Boston in 1848. A similar society was founded in Philadelphia in 1850. In 1870 there were 720 women physicians in the United States; now there must be more than 1,000. Fifteen or twenty years had elapsed since the woman question had been one of careful discussion in Sweden. In 1873 that grand old institution, the University of Upsal, opened its doors to women. In Denmark, a country not very dissimilar to Sweden, the same process had been gone through with; and in 1873 the University of Copenhagen opened its doors to women to take all degrees, saving law and divinity. Somewhat the same process had been gone through with in Holland. There was something a little peculiar about the manner in which the question arose there. The medical schools were first opened by women wishing to become apothecaries, but finally all the degrees were thrown open to them. Before 1874 the question came to the surface in conservative Germany, and the ancient University of Leipsic took the lead there in this great movement for the medical education of women. In Russia, where the peculiar struggle had been recently going on, colleges were first established under Catherine, years ago, for the education of nurses, and 40 years ago nearly every Russian village had its educated nurse. In 1864 the universities of Russia were opened to women, but three or four years later the privilege was withdrawn, only to be renewed again a year ago. In 1870 the Italian universities removed the barrier. In 1871 the University of Paris commenced to admit women for degrees. In Great Britain the universities of London and Dublin had at last given way.

Dr. Mary Putnam-Jacobi was the next speaker, and, limiting herself to the ethical aspects of the subject, she appealed to the public to support the purposes for which the association had been established, and gave a short account of the struggles of the college of the New-York Infirmary. She stated the aims of the association as having reference purely to the best method of putting the medical education of women on an equality with that of male students.

Col. Thomas N. Higginson then delivered a brief address, and the meeting adjourned.

HOWARD & CO.'S OPENING.

Messrs. Howard & Co. opened their new store, at Fifth-avenue and West Twenty-ninth-street, last evening. Their stock, which is composed of gold and silver watches, jewelry, and bric-à-brac, made a glittering display. The walls were hung with rugs and table-spreads of Persian, Chinese, and Syrian manufacture, and plaques of bronze, chinaware, and brass. Among the bric-à-brac was a handsome cabinet which once belonged to Charles Jacques, the artist. Upon an antique cushion was a large silver helmet and visor, which was made in the sixteenth century by Giocami Cellini for Francis I. Over the back of a costly bronze hung a handsome lace curtain, heavily embroidered with silver in designs of wine-work. A wealth of bronzes, statuettes, clocks, and vases was displayed upon tables running down the centre of the room. Among the articles of modern workmanship was a show-case full of tortoise shell, ivory, and sandal-wood fans, richly ornate with landscapes and figures, according to the prevailing styles, and a large assortment of Waltham watches, back combs, and jewelry completed the stock.

A LADY MARRIES HER FATHER'S COACHMAN.

Hackensack is in commotion over the sudden marriage of Miss Sarah Herring, daughter of Hackensack's wealthy Sheriff, to Charles Fournyer, a coachman in the employ of her father. The ceremony was performed yesterday by Dominie Duran, minister of the Protestant Church. After the marriage the groom became somewhat frightened, and fearing the consequences of his rash act, determined to run away. Constable Harris allayed his fears by informing him of Mr. Herring's determination to inflict any injury upon him. This had the desired effect, and the bride retired to her father's house, the groom returning to his. Sheriff Herring left for Trenton on business some time yesterday, and had not returned up to last evening. Charles Fourayer is about 21 years of age, and a native of France. He came to this country with his mother about five years ago and settled at Hackensack. He found employment at P. Thomas' farm, where he remained four years. He then applied for and secured the situation of coachman to Mr. Herring, where he remained until the beginning of February last, when some trouble arose and he was discharged.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE WITH THIEVES.

A gang of six young thieves broke into the cellar beneath the lager-beer saloon of Charles F. Schultz, at No. 154 East Houston-street, last evening, and stole a keg of beer. They carried the keg into the cellar of the adjoining house, where they tapped it. While regaling themselves with the stolen beverage they were surprised by Patrolman Blasert and James S. Dyer, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who endeavored to arrest them, and a fight ensued. Four of the thieves escaped, but Blasert succeeded in securing Robert Gensch, and Dyer captured Frank Buhler. The latter made a desperate resistance, and Dyer drew his revolver to intimidate his prisoner. Buhler seized the pistol, and a struggle for the weapon ensued. During the scuffle the pistol was discharged, and the bullet lodged in Buhler's left shoulder, inflicting a severe wound. The prisoners were both taken to the Seventeenth Precinct Police Station, and Buhler was subsequently conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The complaint of "H" has been forwarded to the Directors of the bank.

James E. Welch, the Appraiser on the White Star wharf, who was accessory to passing Mme. Ballings' goods, has been suspended.

The debt of the Water-Street Mission has been reduced from $8,000 to $6,000, and efforts are being made to pay it off entirely.

Hon. John Morrissey was expected to arrive in this City yesterday on the steam-ship City of Savannah, but he was not among the passengers of that vessel.

The first of a series of three lectures on topics selected from American constitutional and political history was delivered last night by Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, in Association Hall.

Dr. A. J. Steele, President of the Electrical Medical College, will lecture in the college parlors to-morrow evening on "Electrical Science, its Moral and Physical Effects Upon Man."

A large and valuable collection of porcelain and art pottery has been consigned to Herman Trost & Co., Nos. 48 to 54 Murray-street, and will be sold by their orders without reserve at an early date.

Joseph Howe was found insensible yesterday morning in front of No. 193 West-street by the Police of the Fifth Precinct, and removed to the Chambers-street Hospital, where he died soon after admittance.

James Rodgers was arrested last evening by Detective King, of the Central Office, at the request of the Police authorities of Boston, by whom he is charged with grand larceny. He was locked up to await the arrival of an officer from Boston.

Past Grand Master, recently Eminent Commander, of Palestine Commandery, No. 18, of New-York City, has just been appointed representative of the Grand Commanderies of Knights Templar of Louisiana and Alabama to the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar in this State.

The officers of the Police Athletic Club waited yesterday on the Police Commissioners, laying before them a voluminous statement of the affairs of the club, together with a copy of its constitution, and asked that the board would rescind its resolution of Saturday last abolishing the club.

Yesterday the resignation of Patrolman Frederick Mink, of the First Precinct, was accepted by the Board of Police. Detectives John D. McCarthy and Thomas Hughes, of the Twenty-third Precinct, were remanded to post duty, and Patrolmen James Crowley and Joseph Sawyer were detailed in their places for special duty.

Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, last night delivered the first of his series of lectures on "The Ottoman and Muscovite—Their Long Duel," at the Academy of Music, in this City, before a large audience. Rev. Dr. William Adams presided. Among those upon the platform were ex-Gov. Morgan, Rev. Dr. John Hall, and Rev. Dr. Armitage.

B. T. Babbitt, the soap manufacturer, sent a communication to the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday requesting permission to present $2,500 to Detective Tim Golden as a reward for his services in arresting in England Beckwith and Lewis, who had swindled him while in his employ of $250,000. The request was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline.

Officer Devine, af the Fifteenth Precinct, yesterday afternoon found an unknown man lying insensible in a fit at the corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street, and removed him to the New-York Hospital. He was apparently 28 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, of dark complexion, and wore dark beard, cut close, and was dressed in dark coat and gray pantaloons.

Mr. Alexander Isaacs, the well-known Custom-house broker, of No. 59 Pine-street, states that he has never testified before Capt. Brackett in reference to any charges that may be pending against Col. Austen, and that he has never paid any money to the latter for passing entries at the Custom-house. He has no disclosures whatever to make in regard to Col. Austen, and desires to correct previous erroneous statements which have been given publicity.

The Pilot Commissioners yesterday unanimously re-elected Capt. Snow President for the coming year. Complaints were received that large quantities of ashes and garbage have been dumped off Pamrapo, N. J., near the Bay Ridge, to certain oyster fishermen planting their shad-poles so as to obstruct navigation. The board was in doubt as to their jurisdiction over that side of the North River. Both matters were ordered to be investigated.

A New-Haven paper published a paragraph yesterday announcing that the Inman Steam-ship Line thought "seriously of changing their terminus from New-York to New-London, on account of the heavy wharfage dues at New-York." Mr. Kerr, of the Inman Company, laughed when the paragraph was shown to him yesterday, and said that the idea was absurd; the Inman Company had never thought of such a thing, neither did they contemplate establishing a branch line to New-London.

The annual report of the National Rifle Association for the year 1877 was issued to the members yesterday, and is the most complete record of the organization ever issued by that body. The results of rifle matches are given in tabulated form. The correspondence between the officers of the association and the associations of foreign countries in relation to the international match is published in full, and the variety of information contained in the book makes it valuable for reference.

Five hundred and sixty-seven deaths were reported to have occurred in this City during the week ending last Saturday. This is an increase of 84 as compared with the preceding week, and 69 more than were reported during the corresponding week of 1877. The actual mortality for the week ending March 16 was 520, which is 38.2 below the average for the corresponding weeks of the past five years, and represents an annual death-rate of 25.05 per 1,000 inhabitants, the population estimated at 1,079,221.

The funeral services over the body of Mrs. Augusta J. Robinson, wife of Mr. Edward R. Robinson, and daughter of Hon. John Jay, who died on Saturday, were held yesterday in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street. Rev. Dr. Cotton Smith, Rev. Dr. Hobart, of New-York; Rev. Mr. McVickar, of Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Partridge, of Brooklyn; Rev. Mr. Luquer, of Bedford, and Rev. G. C. Tiffany, of New-York, officiated. Many representatives of old New-York families were present. The body was taken to Bedford, Westchester County, for interment.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $1,988,501 75.

The Forty-seventh Regiment will be reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Ira L. Beebe, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, at its armory, North Second and Fourth streets, next Friday evening. Badges will be presented to the marksmen of the regiment on that occasion.

William Paul, a well-to-do cabinet-maker, 47 years of age, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head, at No. 527 Fifth-avenue, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. The deceased owned the house in which he lived, and was in comfortable circumstances.

Water Purveyor Milne, who was recently appointed by the Board of City Works, has discovered that two large mills and four gas companies have been using water for manufacturing purposes without paying for it. The revenue lost to the city by the failure of these companies to pay water tax amounts to about $8,000 per annum.

Contractor Frank Swift appeared before the Board of City Works yesterday to answer the charges preferred by the Board of Health that he had grossly violated the terms of the offal contract. He at first denied the charges, and then on being pressed admitted them. He was informed that he must fulfill his contract or suffer the consequences, and left promising to do better.

William H. Bartlett, alias "Combo," George W. Martin, alias James Carter, and John A. Roberts, alias Stanton, arrested on suspicion of assaulting and robbing W. H. Lane of $3,500, on Hoyt-street, near the Planet Mills, in which Lane is employed, were committed for examination by Justice Ferry yesterday. Ex-Judge Troy, who appeared for the prisoners, demanded an examination, earnestly declaring that the men arrested were not guilty of the crime charged against them, and that the Police had made a great mistake. The Police think differently. Justice Ferry set down the examination for Thursday at 10 o'clock. All the prisoners were photographed and their pictures placed in the Rogues' Gallery.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

William Fleming, who was scalded by the Magenta explosion last Saturday, died in Sing Sing late on Monday night, making five known deaths of persons by that disaster. Yesterday the Hudson River, in the vicinity of the locality of the explosion, was being dragged, in the hope of recovering the bodies of William Hammond and Burchard Constant, missing passengers. Ira W. Bailey's death, reported yesterday, occurred but a few hours before Fleming's. Coroner Foshay said his jury received the two bodies yesterday morning, and then adjourned till to-day. Bailey's body was removed to Pleasantville, where the funeral services will be held.

William C. Byrnes, of New-Rochelle, sued his wife to obtain title to a piece of property in that village, now valued at $15,000, which was deeded to her in 1864, for a consideration of $2,700, by Oliver B. Kingsbury, President of the American Bible Society. Byrnes alleged that he paid the money when he was drunk, under the impression that the deed was to himself. The grantee, Mr. Kingsbury, testified that the plaintiff was rational and apparently sober at the time of the transfer, and executed

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-JERSEY.

Bishop Corrigan, in St. Peter's Church, Jersey City, last evening confirmed 250 persons.

E. T. Bell, Receiver of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, of Paterson, has announced a dividend of 40 per cent., to be paid to-morrow.

Justice Jessup, of Newark, has decided that milk-dealers come within the provisions of an ordinance requiring hawkers and peddlers to pay license fees.

The claim of J. B. Cleveland on account of Reservoir No. 3 was paid by the Jersey City authorities yesterday, and the necessary release was executed.

George Taylor, a well-known resident of Jersey City Heights, disappeared from home several days ago. He had $500 in his possession at the time he left.

The Baptist City Mission of Newark have appointed a committee of nine to raise money by subscription to pay off the debt of the city churches, which aggregates about $65,000.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Works yesterday morning, a resolution was adopted asking the Legislature to pass a bill authorizing the board to expend $100,000 to complete the lower half of Reservoir No. 3.

James M. Braun, the defaulting clerk of Hudson County, who disappeared from his home in Jersey City a few weeks ago, has returned. He is said to have been since his disappearance in a New-York hospital, under treatment for disease of the brain.

A sneak thief yesterday presented himself at the residence of E. Van Houten, Congress-street, Jersey City Heights, and asked for Van Houten's son. Having learned from Mrs. Van Houten that the young man was absent, he asked for pen and ink with which to write a note. While the lady was absent from the room procuring writing material the fellow disappeared with a watch and jewelry valued at $400.

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL RATES.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company have established the following prices for coal for the month of April, delivered on board of vessels at Perth Amboy, N. J.:

	Lump	Br'k't	Egg	Stove	Chest.
Spring Mo'nt'n.	$4 00	....	$3 75	$3 75	$3 90	$3 25
Spring Brook..	4 00	....	3 75	3 75	3 90	3 25
Jeddo.....	4 00	....	3 75	3 75	3 90	3 25
Highland.....	4 00	....	3 75	3 75	3 90	3 25
Phila. Coal Co's	4 00	$3 50	3 75	3 75	3 90	3 25
Wyoming.....	3 75	3 50	3 50	3 60	3 90	3 25
Frankin, Wilk's	....	....	3 50	3 60	3 90	3 25

The company reserve the right to change these prices at any time, except on sales made prior to such change.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The Nevada, of the Williams & Guion Line, sailed for Liverpool yesterday, and 12 more steamers are to follow for European ports during the week. To-day the Anglia, of the Anchor Line, and the China, of the Cunard Line, will leave, the former for London and the latter for Liverpool. To-morrow's outgoing fleet will consist of four steamers—the Celtic, of the White Star Line, for Liverpool; the Amsterdam, of the Rotterdam-American Line, for Hamburg; the State of Louisiana, of the State Line, for Glasgow, and the Maas, of the Netherlands-American Line, for Rotterdam. Six steamers are to sail on Saturday. The only passenger list yet received is as follows:

In steam-ship Anglia, for London.—J. Mendes, Miss M. C. Bishop, Robert Paterson Ritchie, Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Bowdoin, Miss Ellen Bowdoin, E. L. Abbott, Miss Marguerite Abbott, Mrs. Fenollosa and three sons, H. G. Hussey, John Gallagher, Mrs. Gallagher.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. R. H. Alexander, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Chief Engineer J. W. King, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House.

Houstoun Clinch, of Savannah, is at the New-York Hotel.

Judge Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Capt. Kennedy, of the steam-ship City of Berlin, is at the Rossmore Hotel.

Ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Francisco Soliveres, of the Spanish Legation at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

William Bliss, General Manager of the Boston and Albany Railroad, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Congressman Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, and ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Otis Norcross, of Boston; Neil Gilmour, New-York State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y.; Gen. S. D. Hungerford, of Jefferson County, N. Y., and Gen. J. S. Casement, of Ohio, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Savannah, from Savannah.—Miss E

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8281. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MARCH 1878

WASHINGTON.

THE DEANE-FIELD CONTESTED CASE.

SHARP STRUGGLE IN THE HOUSE ON THE RIGHT OF MR. FIELD TO HIS SEAT—DEMOCRATS VOTING WITH THE REPUBLICANS—GEN. BUTLER'S ARGUMENT FOR THE DEMOCRAT DEMOLISHED BY MR. FRYE—INTENSE PARTISANSHIP OF SPEAKER RANDALL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The most remarkable and exciting contest that has ever occurred in the House over an election case was witnessed to-day in the Field-Deane contest for the seat from the Third District of Massachusetts. Mr. Field, Republican, the sitting member, was returned as elected upon a recount by a majority of five votes. Mr. Deane, the contestant, received the count of the election officers upon the day of election, but upon satisfactory evidence being brought to his attention that a mistake was made in the original count, Mr. Field had the ballots recounted by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. Under the laws of Massachusetts, the ballots cast upon election day are counted hourly, and the result of each hour's voting announced. Upon the close of the polls the ballot-boxes are sealed and delivered to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. If 10 citizens make affidavit that they have knowledge that fraud was committed in the counting of the ballots, or that mistake occurred in the computation, and make application for a new count, it is the duty of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen to direct a recount of the ballots to be made, and to certify the result of such count, which shall stand as the true return of the election. In this case, no irregularity in the conduct of the election or fraud in the counting of the ballots was alleged on either side. On the contrary, both parties agree that the election was fair. But Mr. Field alleged that clerical errors were made in counting the ballots during the day, and that these errors changed the result of the election. Accordingly a recount was made by the Mayor and Aldermen, as directed by law, and the result of this recount verified the allegations of Mr. Field, and disclosed clerical mistakes which showed that he had a majority of all the votes cast. These are the main facts in the case, and they are not disputed by the parties to the controversy.

The preliminary examination of the case was committed to a sub-committee of the Committee on Elections, consisting of Messrs. Candler, of Georgia; Williams, of Alabama, Democrats, and Hiscock, of New-York, Republican. Messrs. Candler and Hiscock united in a report that Mr. Field was legally elected, while Mr. Williams reported in favor of Mr. Deane. The case was presented to the House by the committee through two reports the majority contending for the election of Deane, and the minority, with which Mr. Chandler united, contending for the election of Field. Some of the most remarkable features in the consideration of the case in the House were the advocacy of Deane by Gen. Butler, and the remarkable position assumed by the majority of the committee in resting their case on the potentiality of the original count, under the United States Supervisors' law, which the Democrats have always heretofore contended is unconstitutional. Gen. Butler made a very ingenious argument in support of Deane's claim, but Mr. Frye followed him with such an exposition of the facts and the law as to completely demolish Butler and leave no excuse for any Republican following the lead of that gentleman. The first proposition voted upon was the resolution of the minority of the Committee on Elections, which declared that Field was elected and entitled to a seat, and that Deane was not elected and is not entitled to a seat in the House. As the roll-call progressed the greatest interest was manifested, it being plainly apparent that the result would be decided by a very few votes. Butler, when he was called, voted against the resolution. Cutler, of New-Jersey, was the first Democrat who voted for the resolution. He was followed by Hartridge of Georgia and Herbert of Alabama. The votes of these three Democrats and the fact that there were no indications that any Republican would follow Butler, encouraged the Republicans and depressed the Democrats, and the latter, when Jones of New-Hampshire, Potter of New-York, and Stenger of Pennsylvania, all Democrats, voted with the Republicans, the Democrats had no expectation of success. Mr. Walsh, of Maryland, and Mr. Williams, of Delaware, also gave their votes for the resolution, which made eight Democrats who voted to retain Mr. Field in the seat. Before the result was announced Mr. Springer, believing the resolution was carried by three or four majority, changed his vote in order to be in position to move a reconsideration. The Speaker, however, upon being informed by the Clerk that the vote stood 120 to 119, sent word to Springer to again change his vote, which he did, when the Speaker directed the Clerk to call his name, and he recorded himself against the resolution, thus making the vote a tie.

This unusual and partisan action of the Speaker created great excitement, and before Republicans could recover from the surprise and indignation it justly occasioned, a motion was made to adjourn and promptly declared carried. The matter is now left with the majority resolution, declaring Mr. Deane elected and entitled to the seat, pending as the unfinished business, and the House will be required to vote directly upon it immediately after the reading of the journal to-morrow. This is the first instance in which a resolution in a contested election case was lost by a tie vote, and the only instance where the Speaker of the House ever recorded himself as a narrow partisan in order to defeat a majority vote. The fact that his own party was divided upon the question should have induced the Speaker to follow the rule of decency and refrain from voting. It should be stated that Mr. Candler, of Georgia, who sustained Mr. Field's claims, is in the committee, and who made a speech for him in the House, was paired on the resolution. Several Republican members were absent without being paired. Had these absentees been present, as they should have been, the Speaker's partisanship would not have been able to prevent the passage of the resolution. A bitter and determined struggle will take place over the majority resolution to-morrow. The Democrats are, to-night, striving to whip in the members who voted with the Republicans, and have issued orders for all their followers to be on hand to-morrow. It is not certain that they can pass the majority resolution, and should it fail, the tie vote of to-day can be reconsidered, and the resolution seating Field carried.

THE NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Charles Howard, the principal Director in the Louisiana Lottery Company, and one of the best known and most influential men in the State, arrived here this morning, and to-day had interviews with the President and with Secretary Sherman. It is understood that he is pressing the name of John A. Morris to be Collector of Customs at New-Orleans. Mr. Morris is a Democrat, but is known to be a man of wealth, and exceedingly conservative in politics. Ex-Gov. Hahn, of Louisiana, is also here regarding the appointment of a Collector. He has had an extended interview with the President, and warmly advocates the appointment of Gov. Packard.

THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

FATE OF THE CONGRESSMEN WHO WANTED TO NAME MR. ALLISON'S SUCCESSOR—TRUE ACCOUNT OF THEIR MEETINGS WITH THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The tale of two Congressmen from Pennsylvania, and their adventures at the Treasury and White House, while seeking the appointment of a Register, as told in several papers this morning, is authoritatively denied. The true story is quite different. Register Allison died on Saturday. There was need of filling the office speedily. Several names were proposed in one way or another, and on Monday Secretary Sherman and the President decided to offer the position to Mr. Scofield. Mr. Sherman telegraphed him on Monday, but no answer was received till Tuesday; meanwhile, it being uncertain whether the offer would be accepted, other names continued to be discussed, in view of a possible need of choosing again. During this time Congressmen White and Thompson were engaged in presenting the case of their man. Mr. Sherman was apparently uninterested. They went to the President. He listened to their statement, put down on a piece of paper names to which they referred, mentioned the various gentlemen who had been considered, including Scofield, and let them go away without committing himself. They were encouraged because he had received them pleasantly. This was Monday afternoon. Tuesday Messrs. White and Thompson went to see Mr. Sherman again, and he at once showed them the telegram from Scofield which was just received. They were disappointed and complained because the President had not told them of the tender to Mr. Scofield. No such conversation as that reported occurred, and nothing which could even suggest it to an ordinary imagination. The Nebraska people were treated in the same way, and they had some cause for complaint. They presented a man. The President asked questions and made a memorandum. He would not promise to appoint their man. He did not say that Scofield had been offered the place, and that his answer was not received. He did not tell it to a dozen other applicants, and if the answer had declined the offer they might never have known that it had been made.

THE SOCIAL OFFENSE IN UTAH.

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT FOR THE REMOVAL OF GOV. EMERY—ACTS CHARGED AGAINST HIM TENDING TO PERPETUATE THE ADULTEROUS SOCIAL SYSTEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The delegation of Gentiles sent here from Utah to represent the anti-Mormon element, to-day presented a long letter to the President requesting the removal from office of Gov. Emery, the present incumbent, and the appointment of some competent person in his place. The principal grounds upon which the request is made are, as set forth in the letter, that "before Gov. Emery came to Utah Territory the Liberal Party was united, and harmony existed among its members. The Governor, soon after his arrival, created discord in its ranks, and has been a firebrand in the party ever since, and will continue to be so as long as he remains in his present position, unless he is quietly permitted to control its policy, which is not possible, as his measures are obnoxious to almost all of the members of said party." At the session of the Territorial Legislature in 1876 he approved the Criminal Code which repealed the laws punishing adultery and like crimes, the effect of which repeal is and was intended to give immunity to those maintaining polygamous relations. Polygamous marriage ceremonies are solemnized secretly in the Endowment-house of the Mormon Church, and the members of that Church are each sworn, under severe penalties, not to reveal anything which there transpires; and, as under the provisions of the law of Congress against polygamy, the solemnization of these marriages is the gist of the crime, it is impossible for the prosecuting officer to procure the evidence necessary under this law to warrant a conviction."

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

COMPENSATION TO LOUISIANA SENATORIAL CONTESTANTS AFTER FIVE YEARS—PETER COOPER IN THE GALLERY OF THE HOUSE.

special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In the Senate to-day a resolution was passed which provides for the payment of two Senators-elect from Louisiana, who were never admitted to seats. It will be remembered that in January, 1873, Mr. Kellogg resigned his place in the Senate to take the Governorship of Louisiana. His term would have expired March 4, 1873. John Ray was elected by the Republican Legislature to serve the remaining six weeks of the term, and W. L. McMillan by the Democrats, there being two so-called Legislatures in session. The contest which ensued was never settled by the Senate, but to-day, more than five years after the filing of the papers in the case, it was decided by a vote of 50 to 7 to pay Ray and McMillan $1,000 each to defray the expenses incurred in fighting for their six weeks' term.

Peter Cooper was in the gallery of the House to-day, and was apparently an interested spectator of the proceedings. He is on his way to South Carolina to attend to business connected with an educational institution which he has established there.

RELATIONS WITH THE COLOMBIAN STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Consular and Diplomatic bill having to-day been passed by the Senate with amendments including the restoration of missions to Belgium and the Netherlands, it will be returned to the House for concurrence in the amendments. The mission to Colombia has also been restored. It will be recollected that at Panama recently, a person accused of crime in charge of a United States Consul was set at liberty by the authorities on the ground that there was no extradition treaty between the two countries. The United States having no diplomatic relations with Colombia at that time, there was as a consequence no diplomatic representative there to interpose in the premises, and therefore the conduct of the authorities passed unnoticed by this Government. These facts having been brought to the attention of the House Committee on Appropriations, the mission was restored. A Minister will therefore be sent to Colombia, and the Colombian Government, which withdrew its Minister from this country, will, by sending a Minister hither in return, restore diplomatic relations. An extradition treaty between the two countries is contemplated.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day amount to $50,000.

G. M. Sawell was to-day appointed Revenue Gauger for the district of New-Mexico.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $208,193 65, and from Customs, $369,554 37.

The Secretary of the Navy yesterday received a telegram from Shanghai announcing the death of Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph E. Painter, at Nagasaki, Japan, on the 15th inst.

A rumor prevailed this afternoon that Secretary Schurz was dead, but on inquiry at his residence it was ascertained that his condition had improved, and that he expected to resume his duties at the department to-morrow.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day agreed to an adverse report on the nomination of John W. Easby to be Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. The only reason for this action was that the nomination was made over Messrs. Hartt and Webb, who immediately precede him in the list of Chief Engineers.

No daily statement of the balances on hand at the Treasury Department has been furnished to the press for a month past. The reason for the withholding of such reports seems to be that the Treasury has really but little if any currency on hand, and that the needs of the Government absorb the paper money as fast as it comes in.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day received the following telegram from Collector Cooper, at Knoxville, Tenn.: "Have just made a raid on illicit distilleries in Hancock, Sevier, and Union Counties, seized nine distilleries, and destroyed six stills, a large lot of beer, and singletree. A wagon, team, and a lot of brandy were seized in Washington County."

Leave of absence for four months, with permission to go abroad, is granted Capt. W. H. Clapp, Sixteenth Infantry. Leave of absence for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of four months, and to go abroad, is granted First Lieut. Max Wesendorff, First Cavalry. Leave of absence for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of nine months, is granted Capt. George W. Davis, Fourteenth Infantry.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing have just finished the delivery to the Internal Revenue Office of the tax stamps, in consequence of which and a diminution of orders for United States and national bank notes, the bureau was obliged to furlough 18 persons to-day. The entire Printing Division is working at a reduction of time equal to one-sixth. The persons furloughed are retired indefinitely, but take their turns of absence a week at a time.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Sanford S. Blodgett, of New-York, to be United States Consul at Prescott; Wickham S. Haven, of New-York, Collector of Customs for the District of Sag Harbor, N. Y. To be Postmasters—James E. Hoag, at Cozzackie, N. Y.; James Williamson, at Sing Sing, N. Y.; William C. Durant, at West Troy, N. Y.; Andrew Smithers, at Dover, Del.; Martin Mulville, at Delavan, Wis.; David S. Hooper, at Kirkville, Mo.; John S. Holbrook, at Nevada City, Cal.

The Director of the Mint states that, in conformity with instructions received from the Secretary of the Treasury immediately after the passage of the Silver law, the utmost exertions have since been made to commence the coinage of the silver dollar at all Mints. Some delay in preparing the dies for the Western Mints has been unavoidable. In the meantime these Mints have been directed to proceed with the preparation of the dollar blanks, and a large amount will be ready for stamping when the dies arrive. It is expected that the first lot of dies will be forwarded to the Western Mints early next month.

ENGLAND, SAMOA, AND THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—A letter from Samoa, dated Jan. 18, last, from a trustworthy source, says that Sir Arthur Gordon, the Governor of the English Colony of Fiji, wrote to the Samoan Government informing it he would be there during the first week in February, and offering his advice in the formation of an independent Government. The Government of Samoa replied declining his advice, and requesting him not to come, as the people were satisfied with their present Government, and expected friendly recognition by the Government of the United States. It is the opinion of the gentleman who received this letter that the rumor that England had taken possession of the Islands had its origin in the correspondence between Sir Arthur Gordon and the Samoan Government. The latter has before now received official information of the ratification of the treaty between it and this Government. Mr. Manee, the Ambassador to the United States to negotiate the treaty, will, together with his counsel and adviser, Mr. Colmesnil, leave in a few days for Samoa, via Panama, where they will embark on the United States corvette Adams for Samoa. The Samoan Government will have an agent in this country to represent its interests.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—THE STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD MAY 15—OPPOSITION TO THE WOOD TARIFF BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, March 27.—The Republican State Central Committee met in this city this afternoon pursuant to call. The meeting was the largest one in the history of the party in the State. After an interchange of ideas on the coming campaign and the prospects of success, the committee proceeded to the business for which it was called together—the fixing of time and place for holding the State Convention. This question was easily settled, a large majority of the members voting for a motion to hold the convention in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, May 15, the vote being made unanimous. Ex-Sheriff W. R. Leeds, of Philadelphia, then struck the keynote of the coming campaign by offering the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, amid loud applause, after which the committee adjourned:

Resolved, That the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, in annual meeting assembled, earnestly urge and advise united opposition on the part of all Republican Senators and Representatives in the National Congress to what has become known as the "Wood Tariff bill," and believing that the agitation of any question looking to free trade is at this time especially injurious to the languishing industries of the country, we further request such action on the part of all friends of protection as will kill the Wood bill, or any similar measure, at the earliest practicable moment.

MEETING OF RAILROAD STOCKHOLDERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was held this morning. Of the 270,000 shares, 134,152 were represented. It was one of the most unanimous meetings ever held by the company. The old board was re-elected, with the exception of J. L. Gardner, Jr., of New-York, in place of W. J. Rotche, of New-Bedford, Mass., and E. Cunningham, of Boston, in place of John Dennison, of Boston. The meeting of the Board of Directors for the election of officers will occur the first Thursday in April. The probability, amounting almost to a certainty, is that the present officers will be re-elected.

RAILROAD SUIT ENDED.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—The case of George Opdyke against the St. Louis and South-eastern Railroad, in the United States Circuit Court, was yesterday brought to a close by Hon. Bland Ballard rendering a decree of *nisi*. It appears that the Henderson branch of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railroad had issued first mortgage bonds to the amount of $998,000, on which the interest since 1874, amounting to $28,000, is not yet paid. The court rendered the above decree, giving until the first Monday in October to settle with the first mortgage bondholders. Second mortgage bonds were issued to the amount of $9,000,000, but only $4,800,000 had been disposed of.

WADE HAMPTON'S ADVICE.

ANDERSON, S. C., March 27.—There was a great political gathering here to-day on the occasion of a military review. Gov. Hampton spoke to some 3,000 people. He urged equal rights for all citizens, amnesty for past official derelictions, except as to conspicuous leaders who misled the colored element, and paid a high tribute to President Hayes' official conduct. He counseled unity and harmony among Democrats, and predicted that the principles sustained in 1876 and the nomination of conservative men on the State ticket would result in the restoration of the Republican Party in South Carolina

PAILURE OF THE CONGRESS.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY TO ENGLAND.

DEPRESSING EFFECT IN THE EUROPEAN CAPITALS OF THE ANSWER—A VETO CLAIMED BY RUSSIA ON POINTS SHE DEEMS OUTSIDE OF EUROPEAN INTERESTS—EFFORTS TO RENEW NEGOTIATIONS OR TO REACH A COMPROMISE.

LONDON, March 27.—The Berlin *Tagblatt* says: "Prince Bismarck's latest attempt at mediation between England and Russia has thus far been unsuccessful. His proposal was that Russia should indicate beforehand the points in the treaty which she agrees should be discussed at the congress. Russia has not yet replied to this proposal."

The *Agence Russe*, of St. Petersburg, considers the alleged proposal of Prince Bismarck that Russia should indicate beforehand the points of the treaty she was willing should be discussed unlikely to effect a settlement.

A Vienna dispatch says: "Gen. Ignatieff was in conference with Count Andrassy this morning, and had an audience with the Emperor in the afternoon." The *Political Correspondence* says Gen. Ignatieff's mission is a proof that the key of the situation, as regards the eventuality of war, is in Vienna, and the Austrian Government must allow England to entertain no doubt that she cannot reckon upon Austria.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "A telegram from Bucharest states that the Bessarabian question stands thus: Russia has agreed that it should be brought before the congress, and decided by it, declaring herself ready to keep the Dobrudscha, if the powers pronounce against the exchange."

PARIS, March 28.—A special from Vienna to the *Temps* reports that Count Andrassy has informed Sir Henry Elliot that Austria would remain neutral in the event of an Anglo-Russian war.

LONDON, March 28.—The *Times'* dispatch from St. Petersburg says the dead-lock continues. It is stated that Russia is quite ready to make considerable modifications if it can be shown that they are for the general good, and that the powers will enter into conference with a desire of arriving at a durable settlement, and not simply to undo what has been done. It is believed, however, that the English Government is animated by a very different spirit.

The *Times*, in its leading editorial, says: "Hope that the congress will meet has now almost vanished. The disagreement between our Government and that of Russia seems insuperable."

The *Daily Telegraph* this morning says: "On Tuesday night her Majesty's Government received the reply of Prince Gortschakoff. The Cabinet assembled yesterday to consider it. As our Paris correspondent states, the reply is to the effect that Prince Gortschakoff fully understands the wish of England to take up (*sonlever*) the conditions and general purport of the provisional treaty, but that from a Russian point of view he must maintain the exercise of a veto upon the discussion of those terms which are considered at St. Petersburg as outside of European jurisdiction and concern." The *Telegraph* adds: "The natural consequence of Russia's answer is that the congress will not meet."

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent seems hopeful, and intimates that Austria is endeavoring to arrange a compromise. These sanguine views, however, conflict with the general tenor of the news.

This correspondent also declares that Austria has not thought of a congress without England, nor has such an idea been suggested elsewhere.

The *Times'* Paris dispatch says: "The German Government is much disappointed at the failure of the congress, but thinks negotiations therefor may be successfully renewed."

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna dispatch says: "Gen. Ignatieff, who is personally unpopular here, has been coldly received."

DISCUSSING THE EFFECT OF A FAILURE.

BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL SPECULATIONS AS TO THE PROBABILITY OF A MEETING AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE.

LONDON, March 27.—The *Times*, in its issue this morning, says: "To surrender the hope of the congress is to abandon the Eastern question to the drifts and currents of separate jealousies and excitements, and to throw away the only means of submitting it to quiet consideration. To sacrifice substantial principle, even for the sake of avoiding such a danger, would be to incur an equal peril. But it ought to be the object of all the Governments, that of Russia included, to promote the meeting of the congress by all means which do not obviously and necessarily involve such sacrifice."

The utterances from Berlin on the Eastern question this morning, the first semi-official expression of opinion since the hitch in the congress project, are entirely different from the assertions hitherto made by special correspondents. The Berlin *Post*, which prints nothing political without a purpose, and which is one of Prince Bismarck's organs, says: "The failure of the congress would probably result in Russia and England remaining at peace, but arming for war. These prolonged armaments England can infinitely better afford than Russia, who would be reduced to exhaustion were she obliged to maintain her armies on a war footing for some years. As Russia cannot attack England, while England is perfectly in a position to bide her time, the Czar will probably be driven to extend his conquests in the interval, the better to be prepared for the collision when it does occur. But in such case Austria and Greece would join England to protect their own interests. As to Germany, she will never fight for Russian or any other foreign interests. Russia, therefore, would better restrain her ambition."

Dispatches from Vienna are again conflicting, the correspondent there of the *Daily Telegraph* adhering to his belief that an anti-English coalition will result from the pending negotiations, and that Gen. Ignatieff comes to Vienna for the purpose of striking a bargain for the partition of Turkey. The correspondent probably derives his information from some political coterie which colors it according to its bias. The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna, who is, perhaps, nearer to Count Andrassy's views, says: "Gen. Ignatieff's purposes are unknown, but probably, as the person most familiar with the Treaty of San Stefano, he comes to explain its scope and show how it can be modified in the interest of Austria. But as the Austrian Government is perfectly capable of judging these matters for itself, Gen. Ignatieff is not more likely to succeed on this than on the two former missions. The Russian answer to England's latest question merely says that the Government adheres to its former views. This does not sound very promising, but it is still thought here that the reply will not close all interchange of opinion."

LONDON, March 27.—This afternoon's *Pall Mall Gazette* prints a Berlin special dispatch, saying: "The powers have declined a suggestion made by Russia that the congress be held without England. Prince Gortschakoff is endeavoring to bring about a meeting of the three Emperors and the three Chancellors. Russia is understood to have indicated her willingness to make further concessions to Austria, and some concessions also to Roumania, being prompted, it is thought, by the growing apprehensions of differences with England. Germany has, under the circumstances, abandoned, for the present, all idea of issuing invitations for a congress."

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says: "The situation so far as regards the meeting of the congress, is much improved by assurances that Lord Derby, Foreign Secretary, has received from Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador here, during the past few hours. Count Schouvaloff kept Russia's negative to England's demand regarding the submission of the treaty to the congress in his pocket, (having learned that the consequences of such a response would be serious,) and did not deliver it until he received authority to give Lord Derby certain assurances and explanations. There is some fear, however, that the smooth word may be intended to quiet England until Gen. Ignatieff can negotiate an understanding with Austria."

VIENNA, March 27.—To-day's newspapers consider that the congress has failed and that Austria must now look to the protection of her own interest. The *New Free Press* (liberal, anti-Russian and Bismarckian,) says that Gen. Ignatieff's purpose is to isolate England.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* (strong German and anti-Hungarian) thinks that Austria will gain by an Anglo-Russian war, because Russia must pay a high price for Austria's neutrality.

The *Tagespresse* regards Gen. Ignatieff's mission as a striking tribute to the correctness of Count Andrassy's policy of always consulting Austro-Hungarian interests.

The *Fremdenblatt* hopes that Gen. Ignatieff will succeed in effecting an arrangement with the Government. It says: "The time has now arrived when Austria should think of protecting her interests by precautionary measures beyond her own frontiers." This remark of the *Fremdenblatt* means the annexation of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Northern Albania, and a portion of Macedonia. The semi-official papers are silent.

THE TREATY AND ITS OPERATION.

HOW IT AFFECTS ROUMANIA AND SERVIA—VIRTUAL OCCUPATION OF ROUMANIA FOR TWO YEARS.

LONDON, March 27.—The Bucharest papers attack the stipulation in the Treaty of San Stefano that Russia shall maintain communication through Roumania two years. They say that the Russia-Roumanian convention terminates with the end of the war, and that the stipulation would perpetuate the block of traffic on the Roumanian roads and railways, and injure the trade of the country. The Roumanian Government has refused a Russian application to build a hospital and telegraph station at Galatz.

A Belgrade dispatch says: "It is said that the Servian Government, having refused to mobilize the Army on the northern frontier as a demonstration against Austria without the consent of the Skuptschina, which, it was known beforehand, would not be given, Russia suggested a suspension of the Constitution. This suggestion has been declined after nearly causing a Ministerial crisis.

BUCHAREST, March 27.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Cogalniceano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that the treaty of San Stefano was void for Roumania null and void. He stigmatized that treaty as a scourge. The Roumanian Government, he said, would yield nothing where the rights of the country were concerned.

THE POSITION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

COURTESIES BETWEEN THE GRAND DUKE AND THE SULTAN—PROPOSED HOSPITAL FOR THE RUSSIAN SICK ON THE BOSPHORUS.

LONDON, March 27.—Reuter's special dispatch from Constantinople says: "The Grand Duke Nicholas will probably remain here a week. He dined to-day with the Sultan. The company included several Russian Princes and Generals, and Vefyk, Safvet, Namyk, Reouf, and Osman Pashas. The Sultan is having presents and an imperial order prepared for the Grand Duke, who will visit him again.

"A project is being discussed for the erection of a hospital for the Russian sick on the heights of Bujukdere."

Another Constantinople telegram states that Osman Pasha has been appointed Commander-in-Chief.

LONDON, March 28.—The Vienna *Fremdenblatt* says that Turkey shows no disposition to ask the withdrawal of the British fleet, though Russia has intimated that its presence causes the continuance of Russian occupation.

THE BOSTON BENCH SHOW.

ADDITIONAL AWARDS MADE TO DOG OWNERS—BLOODED ANIMALS RECOGNIZED BY THE JUDGES—MANY PRIZES GIVEN AWAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 27.—The following are some of the additional awards made by the judges at the exhibition of the Massachusetts Kennel Club. The weather to-day has been such as to interfere somewhat with the attendance of visitors, but the interest is unabated:

Chesapeake Bay Dogs.—For the best dog, Baltimore Kennel Club; second best, C. P. Keeber, Cambridge. For the best bitch, G. G. Hammond, New-London, Conn.; second best, the same.

Irish Setters.—For the best dogs or bitch, J. H. Whitman, Chicago; second best, the same.

Bull Dogs.—For the best dog or bitch, George G. Haven, New-York City.

Beagles.—For the best dogs or bitch, George Pownall, Christiana, Penn.

Dachshunds.—For the best dog or bitch, Francis Leisler, New-York City; second best, the same.

Fox Terriers.—Second best, Joyle, England.

Greyhounds.—For the best dog or bitch, Ernest W. Cushing, Boston; second best, Henry W. Livingston, New-York City.

Foundlings.—For the best dog or bitch, Henry W. Livingston, New-York City.

Yorkshire Terriers.—For the best dog or bitch, Henry Kisterman, New-York City; second best, the same.

Native English Setter Bitch Puppies.—For the best puppies under 12 months of age, Charles H. Howe, of Chelsea.

Imported Irish Setter Dogs.—For the best dog, the St. Louis Kennel Club; second best, Lincoln & Hillyar, of Warren.

Imported Irish Setter Bitches.—For the best bitch, St. Louis Kennel Club.

Imported Irish Setter Dog Puppies, (under 12 months.)—First prize, James Hurley, of Providence, R. I.

Gordon Setter Dogs.—For the best dog, George B. Inches, of Boston; second best, W. J. Farrar, Toledo, Ohio.

Gordon Setter Bitches.—For the best bitch, A. E. Godeffroy, of Newmarket Lodge Kennels; second best, Lawrence Curtis, Boston.

Pointed Bitches under Fifty Pounds Weight.—For best bitch, Edmond Argell, Memphis, Tenn; second best, the same.

For the best display of foxhounds, to comprise not less than two couples, to be owned by exhibitor, a handsome gold and silver medal was awarded to L. P. Bartles, of Arlington, for two couples.

Special Premiums.—Best Irish setter breed bitch, sporting rifle, to John E. Devlin, for Moya; Gordon setter breed bitch, bamboo fly-rod, silver mounted, presented to W. H. Tiernon, of New-York, for Lou; best pointer, breech-loader, to the Westminster Kennel.

The pointer bitch puppies' prize was given to A. E. Godeffroy, of Newmarket Lodge Kennels. L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, took special premiums for English setter stud dog and brood bitch. The Baltimore Kennel Club took special premiums for pointer brood bitch, and the St. Louis Club for the best pair of Irish setters. The remaining prizes were awarded to local exhibitors. The exhibition closes on Friday.

LA PAGE SUSPECTED OF OTHER MURDERS

ST. ALBANS, Vt., March 27.—A report comes from St. Alexandre, Canada, 35 miles from here, that recent developments strongly point to La Page, (who was hanged at Concord for the murder of Josie Langmaid,) as the perpetrator of the cold-blooded murder of two women, father and daughter, at that place 10 years ago. The younger woman was outraged and mutilated, the case resembling in all its features those of the Bell and Langmaid murders, to which La Page confessed.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The new Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad met for organization this afternoon, at the office of the company. The following officers were then unanimously elected: President, Thomas A. Scott; First Vice-President, George B. Roberts; Second Vice-President, Edmunds Smith; Third Vice-President, J. J. Cassatt; Secretary, Joseph Lesley; Assistant Secretary, John C. Sims, Jr. Considerable interest was manifested to ascertain what action, if any, the Directors had taken at their meeting looking to the leasehold of the Reading scheme, but the officials of the company stated positively that the subject was not acted upon, nor even discussed, except conversationally, and that it will be many months, in any event, before it can be put into practical operation. Mr. Sutton, who was the most conspicuous opponent of the Directors at the stockholders' meetings, said to-day that the question of legally contesting the right of the management to organize the trust under the authority given at the election yesterday is under consideration, and it will be settled definitely in a few days.

TEN THOUSAND BRAVES.

A CONFEDERATION NORTH OF THE CANADIAN LINE — SITTING BULL AND SPOTTED EAGLE LARGELY REINFORCED — HATRED OF THE AMERICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Information of a trustworthy though unofficial nature, received direct from Fort Walsh, in the Canadian north-west territory, gives the outlines of a grand confederation of the Indians northof the line. The intelligence has a peculiar significance, coming as it does from a post in the heart of the Indian country, and where communication with the tribes under Sitting Bull and Spotted Eagle is of weekly occurrence. The bands under Sitting Bull and spotted Eagle have been reinforced by the lodges from the Missouri River agencies, including those from Red Cloud, and it is estimated that between 5,000 and 7,000 warriors are within a radius of 100 miles from Fort Walsh. Great numbers of the savages are reported as having been out after the buffalo in large and small parties, and have approached close to the boundary line, and have undoubtedly roved south toward the Missouri River, and it is these parties which have been mentioned in the recent dispatches from Gen. Miles as having been seen by his scouts. The Indians are reported as being very restless, and under the circumstances members of the Mounted Police were to have kept the monster village under surveillance since the first of the present month. The troops at the various posts have been advised constantly of all movements of the Indians, in order that the proper precautions may be taken to provide against any great disturbance that might happen to occur. It is evident that the Canadians anticipate trouble of some nature and which is contrary to all the reports received from that region so far this Winter. It was not believed that any of the Indians north of the line meant trouble, but that they had sought refuge on Canadian soil to escape further hostilities.

A grand council of the head chiefs was held in the camp of Sitting Bull during the last week in February, when it was decided that the Indians would resist the Buffalo law, which went into effect Feb. 15. Some of the head chiefs harangued the others for not rising up and driving the white people out of the country. Sitting Bull is reported as having counseled moderation, and as saying that the white mother had proved to be his friend. He would not fight against the people of the white mother. He breathed defiance against the Americans, and said their soldiers were on the Milk River waiting to attack his people if they went in search of food. He could not keep his people quiet. He wanted to know where the Long Knife (meaning Major Walsh, commanding the main body of the Mounted Police,) had gone to. He wanted the Long Knife to come and tell his people not to go to war. The Long Knife had been his friend, and had told his people the truth. Oulette, a half-breed, spoke in the same strain. The Indians under Sitting Bull, at the present time, number more than when he met Custer on the Little Big Horn. He could probably muster 10,000 warriors without any great effort if he desired to take the field, and this army would be splendidly armed and equipped with all the munitions of war.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

A RUNAWAY MEMBER EXPELLED FROM THE HOUSE—EULOGIES IN THE SENATE—THE BIG FEE INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, March 27.—In the House of Representatives to-day the resolution expelling O. F. Bullard was called up and passed after a brief debate. Before the vote was taken on the resolution Sergeant-at-Arms Gaines was called on for an explanation as to what measures had been taken for the arrest and return of Bullard. That officer stated to the House that he had offered a reward of $500 for the runaway's arrest, and he had received a letter dated Bismarck, Dakota, Feb. 19, 1878, which said that Bullard had been seen there, and that he (Bullard) said he was "going to San Diego or some point on the coast." Since then another letter had been received, which stated that the runaway had been seen at some other point in Dakota, which the Sergeant-at-Arms desired to refrain from naming, as publicity might operate against Bullard's arrest. After the adoption of the resolution, Speaker Meyer formally announced Bullard's expulsion from the House.

The Senate spent this afternoon in listening to eulogies on the late Senator David A. Nagle, who died last week. The Senate investigation into the "big fee" scandal closed last evening without fixing a time for another meeting. None will be held, however, till after the Senate recess.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

MONTREAL, March 27.—The St. Lin Brewery Company at Joliet has failed. Liabilities, $20,000; assets nominally greater.

BOSTON, March 27.—A meeting of the creditors of Harvey & Keith, boot and shoe dealers, of Louisville, Ky., was held to-day. Total liabilities, $269,534 44, of which $240,966 10 are debts in favor of Eastern parties. Total value of assets, $173,555 41. The offer of the firm to pay 50 cents on the dollar was rejected and a committee appointed to further investigate. The Supreme Court this morning, on application of the Savings Bank Commissioners, granted a temporary injunction upon the Broadway Savings Bank, of Lawrence, Mass., deeming it injudicious to allow the bank the advantages of the new law. Owing to the general depression of trade, the Directors of the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company to-day voted to reduce the capital stock from $400,000 to $200,000.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, March 27.—Messrs. J. E. Neilly & Co., said to have lost $25,000 in potato and apple speculations, offer their creditors 25 cents on the dollar on time; liabilities, $22,000; assets, $8,000. Messrs. R. S. Fitch & Co., grocers, offer their creditors 40 cents, secured; liabilities about $17,000.

CHICAGO, March 27.—George B. Martin, of Lockport, grain dealer and grocery merchant, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day. Secured debts, $24,000; unsecured debts, $175,000. The assets consist of $37,000 in lands, and accounts due, bills, &c., aggregating about $12,000.

AWAITING EXECUTION.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., March 27.—All arrangements for the execution of Thomas P. Fisher for the murder of Morgan Powell have been concluded. The affair will be private, and will take place shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning. At the prisoner's request no person has been allowed to see him since yesterday, as he spends his entire time in religious exercises. He saw his wife for the last time Monday, and now seems resigned to his fate. No unusual excitement is apprehended, although the authorities have taken every possible precaution against an outbreak. The gallows was erected this afternoon.

A BRUTAL SON.

BOSTON, March 27.—At

MARCH 28, 1878

been expensive, for the number of depositors was great, and the business hours—from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.—were long, and the handling of many pass-books required a large force. This had cost as much as $36,000 a year, but on the suggestion of the Bank Department the expenses had been greatly reduced. Of the investments and securities for loans, he said that they had been made with care, but that it had been impossible to foresee, at the time they were made, that there would be such a depreciation in the value of real estate. He expressed the fear that the suspension of the bank would impair confidence in other banks, and hoped that the bank would be encouraged and helped out of its difficulties. This was at 1 o'clock, and the bank was in full operation. By an examination of the register it was found that, since the examination began, on March 9, 314 accounts had been opened, 216 by males and 98 by females. Seven new accounts were opened in the male register yesterday, 14 on Tuesday, and 23 on Monday. In the women's register 4 new accounts were opened yesterday, 6 on Tuesday, and 6 on Monday.

CLOSING OF THE BANK.

About 1:45 o'clock Mr. Henry Schoonmaker, of the Attorney-General's office, in company with Mr. Albert B. Kirtland, the Examiner, entered the bank and passed into the private office of Mr. Miles, a back room near the Broadway entrance. Here Mr. Schoonmaker served upon Mr. Miles an order by Judge Westbrook, issued at Albany on Tuesday, enjoining him from transacting further business, and ordering him to show cause on Monday why a Receiver should not be appointed.

Mr. Schoonmaker advised Mr. Miles, who was certainly agitated by the service of the order of the court, to post the notice immediately, and to instruct his employes to discontinue business forthwith, as disregard of the order would expose them to punishment for contempt of court. Mr. Miles took the order, but appeared to be dazed, and scarcely knew how to reply. After some conversation with Mr. Schoonmaker, in which he again expressed his belief in the bank's soundness, he spoke to Mr. Collins, the Secretary, and at 2 o'clock went down town to consult with his counsel, Mr. Charles T. Cromwell, who is also one of the Trustees. He was accompanied by Mr. E. G. Maturin, the Assistant Secretary, the other officers remaining in the bank after the president's departure depositors came in, but the deposits offered by them were declined, the only explanation for refusing them being that no more deposits were to be received that day. Persons desiring to withdraw money also straggled in, and upon presenting their books they were promptly paid. A few of these were questioned, and it was found that most of them had reason to suspect that the bank was weak, and they were afraid of closing out their accounts. The Secretary was asked why the bank continued to do business. He said he had received orders from Mr. Miles to stop, and they only waited to pay off a few of the depositors who came in. This continued until 5 o'clock, nearly two hours after the injunction had been served, although the employes were repeatedly reminded that they were disregarding the order of the Supreme Court. The Paying Teller, Mr. Louis Fucot, said he had received no orders whatever, and he was therefore paying to all who presented checks or pass-books to him. At 5 o'clock, the Secretary, in a hesitating manner, posted the following notice upon the doors leading to Broadway and Astor-place:

> The Business of this Bank is Suspended Until
>
> Further Orders.

The outer gratings were unfolded and locked, and the Paying Teller was told to stop paying. A few men, among them a letter-carrier and a cab boy from the New-York Hotel, were among the last to be paid. The last party of women who received their money included an old woman who had an account of about $7, and a woman, with a baby in her arms, who drew larger amount. When the cash account was made up at 5:30, Mr. Fucot found that $16,000 had been paid out during the day, about half the amount having been withdrawn after the service of the injunction order. The largest amount paid to one person was $2,000. There was no excitement about the doors until nearly 6 o'clock, when crowds began to stop on their way up town, the unusual sight of closed doors on Astor-place attracting attention.

THE BANK'S OFFICERS.

The present officers of the bank are William Miles, President; Wilson Small and J. Y. Watkins, Vice-Presidents; Alexander C. Collins, Secretary; E. G. Maturin, Assistant Secretary. The Directors are W. E. Dean, Charles T. Cromwell, Stephen Hyatt, W. H. Adams, Thomas L. Small, Michael M. Van Beuren, Bernard Smyth, and Jacob Cromwell. Mr. Small is described as an old-style ward politician, who figured some years ago in various movements. Mr. Watkins is a respectable hardware merchant in Chamberstreet. Mr. W. E. Dean is a retired publisher, about 90 years of age, too infirm to be depended upon as a manager of a bank. Mr. Charles T. Cromwell is a lawyer living in Rye, Westchester County, and is said to be the controlling spirit in the institution. Stephen Hyatt, formerly of Howes & Hyatt, boot and shoe dealers, and at one time President of the Boston and New-York Insurance Company, is spoken of as a man of indifferent capacity, and possessed of little means. Mr. Adams is a retired builder of moderate fortune. Mr. Thomas L. Small is a leather merchant in "the Swamp," and seldom attended the meetings of the Trustees. Col. Michael M. Van Beuren is royalty, being owner of the Spingler property. He lives in Fourteenth-street, is a paralytic, and spends most of his time in his bed. He had about $20,000 on deposit in the bank. Mr. Bernard Smyth was formerly President of the Tenth National Bank and a real estate dealer. Mr. Jacob Cromwell is a cousin of Mr. Charles T. Cromwell, and is a retired business man.

The Sixpenny Savings Bank was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed June 4, 1853. John A. Dix, Zadock Pratt, Jonathan Trotter, Leonard H. Church, Charles Francis, William Miles, the present President, and 25 others were the original incorporators. The bank was organized to meet the wants of the poorest class of savings bank patrons. Following is an extract from the original charter: "No by-law or regulation shall be adopted by said Trustees whereby any amount exceeding the sum of 5 cents shall be refused by the corporation hereby created when offered as a deposit by said individual." Their reports to the Bank Department show that Jan. 1, 1858, they owed 5,606 depositors the sum of $85,922 17. Jan. 1, 1867, they had 13,749 depositors, to whom the bank owed $435 577 81, leaving the bank with a surplus of $8,064 03. The following year they had increased their deposits to $774,-511 13; surplus, $31,641 69; open accounts to $17,455. Jan. 1, 1869, they reported deposits of $1,105,237 11; open accounts, $20,571. From this date until Jan. 1, 1875, the growth of the bank was rapid. They reported then as due depositors, $2,615 53; surplus, $66,369 70; open accounts, $32,295. Since 1875 the falling off in deposits has been about $250,000 annually. The Examiners were compelled to prolong the examination in order to thoroughly investigate the mortgage and real estate transactions of the bank. Finally it became necessary to take the testimony of several of the officers. Following are extracts from the testimony so taken.

OFFICERS' TESTIMONY.

Charles T. Cromwell, who has been one of the Trustees of the bank for the past 10 or 15 years, testified before the Examiners that he would not consider a mortgage on leased property a mortgage on unincumbered property; further testified that he was Trustee when the $87,500 mortgage on the so-called sugar-house property was taken, but knew nothing of it. In another portion of his testimony the following appears: *These Spofford loans were made since Mr. Miles became President; I think the Spofords pulled the wool over his eyes*; he thought and it was generally thought that the Spoffords were very wealthy and on that account he gave them more credit than he otherwise would. The portion of the above testimony italicised was afterward erased at the request of Mr. C. T. Cromwell. Mr. Miles, President, testifies that he was President at the time the bank took the $87,500 sugar-house mortgage; thinks that that loan was not brought before the Board of Trustees; thinks the loan was authorized by Messrs. Peters and E. A. Smith, both now dead; further, that he, as President, loaned one Hoffman $4,000 on a new mortgage, to pay a second mortgage held by him; that the purchase of the Mercantile Trust Company stock, amounting to $34,500, was authorized by the Financial Committee, about five years ago. Mr. Miles has been President since 1866. He testified that he thought the bank was solvent when he became President, and that the solvency of the bank now would depend entirely upon what amount the real estate and mortgages owned by the bank were appraised at, and that if the bank were wound up now, he thinks it would not pay 100 cents on the dollar. Following is the report and balance-sheet of the Examiners:

THE EXAMINERS' REPORT.

NEW-YORK CITY, March 22, 1878.

Hon. Henry L. Lewis, Acting Superintendent of the Bank Department, Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: Pursuant to your instructions, the undersigned have examined the affairs of the Sixpenny Savings Bank of the City of New-York, and herewith transmit a report of such examination, made on the 9th of March and subsequent days.

We found a deficiency of assets amounting to the sum of $82,426 25, and deficiency in income amounting to $19,141 23. We found bonds and mortgages held by the bank to the amount of $317,-554 82. Of this amount we deem the collection of $297,608 70, in full, as doubtful, the security not being sufficient, and we have, therefore, estimated these items amounting to $45,-500. Included in these mortgages deemed thus doubtful there is one for $87,500 on premises in the City now leased by the United States Government for the Appraisers' stores. This mortgage is one of five upon the same property amounting in the aggregate to $350,000, and all executed and recorded simultaneously. The mortgagee in question covenants with land the fee to which is in the mortgagor, six lots which he held under a lease, which by its terms will expire in May, 1879. Though the security upon which this loan was based may be sufficient, still we think the bank acted unwisely as well as illegally in making the investment; that the mortgage, strictly speaking, can scarcely be called a first mortgage, as there are four other loans on the same premises entitled to equality with this, and besides it is not on unincumbered property, as a large part of the land is held by no other tenure than the lease above mentioned. In January last the bank caused an appraisal to be made of its mortgaged property.

Taking that appraisal as a basis, we found very many of its mortgages excessive, being more than 50 per cent. of the values of the improved property, and more than 40 per cent. of the value of the unimproved property, covered by them. In several instances, judging from reliable information, this was also the case at the date of making the loan. On entering the bank we found but four abstracts of the title to the mortgaged premises in possession of the officers, the attorney having retained almost all of them in his office. We finally succeeded in obtaining abstracts for them in half of the mortgaged premises, though not without much delay. Many of these which we did obtain, in fact, most of them, were incomplete and defective, not showing title to the mortgages in the bank, not properly certified, and often showing prior mortgages uncanceled. On this account we found it difficult to place a proper valuation on many of the mortgages examined by us, as it was often impossible to say whether prior liens existed on the property or not. From the mortgage account of the bank we have deducted $7,300, having ascertained that two mortgages amounting to that sum were foreclosed some time ago, and the property was bid in by the bank, though it was still carried as bonds and mortgages. This sum we consider good, and have added it to the real estate account. For the same reason a portion of the real estate owned by the bank is unimproved. It was acquired by the foreclosure of mortgages, and, on most of it, judging from the best information we could obtain, the original loan was quite excessive. The total cost of this real estate to the bank was $99,576 08. Judging from recent appraisals, made by a competent appraiser, and from other information, we estimate a loss on this property of $45,-561 83. The bank also holds 245 shares of Mercantile Trust Company stock, purchased prior to May, 1875. We wish to call your attention to this investment, as we deem it to have been made contrary to the letter and spirit of the charter of this bank. Their other investment securities, amounting to $772,-688 74, seem to have been wisely and well selected, and could, if desired, be readily converted into cash at the prices given in our statement sent herewith. The bank holds all loans to the amount of $23,-746, which are, for the most part, amply secured by United States bonds. We found cash on hand amounting to the sum of $23,614 23, and deposited in banks and with bankers the sum of $26,876 18, upon which no interest was being received. It seems to us that the bank could make some suitable arrangements whereby it might secure interest on this large amount of available money. The liabilities of the bank to 33,-271 depositors, amount to $1,808,269 77. There is also an outstanding claim of one of the attorneys of the bank unliquidated, and reported to us at $2,301 55. We may mention, too, a contingent liability of $35,000, growing out of the lease of the present banking-house, which lease will expire in May, 1880. We have not placed this in the statement of liabilities, as that portion of the building now sublet by the bank brings an income of about $12,000 a year, leaving the rooms occupied by the bank itself at a reasonable rent of about $5,500 per annum. We desire, also, to call your attention to some other irregular and illegal practices in connection with the business of this bank. We found mortgage loans made by the bank to the wives of two of the Trustees, in which it would seem to us the husbands are indirectly, if not directly, interested. Two of the attorneys of the bank have loans secured by mortgages upon which they are in arrears of interest. A Trustee and officer has assigned a second mortgage to the bank, and the bank has given two occasions money to pay off mortgages in which said Trustee and officer was interested, he having assumed the payment of one and owning the other, the bank receiving from the party to whom it gave the money two mortgages on the same premises as security for the loan, all of which facts are noted on the bond and mortgage statement herewith submitted. The bank seems to have a number of customers who keep active accounts, upon which it takes checks and notes for collection, and pays checks on presentation without the production of the bank-book, and it pays interest on the same on daily balances. There is a large difference between the depositors' ledgers and the general ledger, now stated to be about $3,000. This discrepancy has existed for many years, and an effort is now being made by the bank to balance its books, in obedience to orders received from your department. Because of these irregularities and on account of not having abstracts of title to many of the loan papers which the bank held mortgages we were obliged to take the testimony of several witnesses, to cause searches to be made in the Register's office, and to have considerable property appraised, thus causing additional expense and prolonging the examination. In conclusion, we believe there has been weakness and carelessness in the management of this bank, amounting almost to indifference in protecting and increasing the trust funds confidingly placed in its keeping by that class of people whose interests it should have especially guarded, and whose welfare it should have faithfully promoted. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT B. KIRTLAND, Examiner.
F. M. ST. JOHN, Examiner.
JOHN T. McDONOUGH, Special Examiner.

THE BANK'S LAST REPORT.

Following is the report of the condition of the bank on Jan. 1, 1878, as forwarded to the Bank Department:

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages		$319,021 82
Stock investments, viz.:		
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.
United States	$177,469	$174,879
State of Texas	49,978	52,006
State of North Carolina	10,800	12,000
Cities in this State	495,299	539,522
Villages in this State	5,025	5,250
Total	$738,571	$783,348
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by Laws of 1875		$34,123 00
Real estate at cost		86,299 86
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies		93,423 23
Cash on hand		25,539 22
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost		50,777 00
Interest due and accrued		42,336 00
Other assets not included above		48,006 33
Total resources		$1,938,102 26

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$1,847,103 89
Interest accrued on deposits to Jan. 1, 1878	33,546 25
Surplus	57,452 19
Total liabilities	$1,938,102 26

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1878, 33,993.
Amount deposited during the year 1877, not including interest credited, $2,195,510 06.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1877, $2,447,-821 09.
Interest credited and paid for the year 1877, $87,-611 92.
Expenses of the institution for the last six months, including salaries, $14,213 02.
Rate per cent. of interest paid depositors, 4 and 5.
Present appraised value of real estate, $80,000 00.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877: Due depositors, $2,017,803 64; surplus, $91,620 21; open accounts, $32,530.

THE UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Union-Square National Bank, which went into the hands of a Receiver as early as December, 1871, was held yesterday at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, upon the call by the Controller of the Currency, for the purpose of electing an agent under the law of June 30, 1876, to wind up the concern, now that all the depositors and creditors have been paid in full, and a first dividend to the stockholders. Ex-Senator F. M. Bixby, the Receiver, made his report, whereupon the meeting organized by electing Mr. John McKeon Chairman and Mr. Samuel D. Edwards Secretary, 738 shares being represented. After transacting the ordinary routine business and adopting a resolution that the agent shall serve without compensation, and allow counsel fee only continental upon the collection of outstanding debts, Mr. F. M. Bixby was elected such agent, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

FAGAN AND HIS YOUTHFUL DUPE.

A little boy named Owen Hagan, residing at No. 12 Washington-street, was met on Tuesday by a man named John Fagan. The latter gave him a dirty piece of paper, purporting to be an order for about $6 worth of merchandise, drawn upon James D. Spaker, of No. 123 Broad-street, by Capt. Saltz Van Vort, of the barge Johnston. The boy took it to the store, obtained the goods, and walked toward Pier No. 5 North River, where Fagan had instructed him to carry them. Fagan met him in Whitehall-street, and took the goods. Subsequently, Spaker learned that the order was a forged one, and put the Police on Fagan's track. Yesterday he was arrested by Officer Woodward, of the Fifth Precinct, and arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, the boy Hagan appearing against him as the principal witness. The prisoner denied his guilt and was committed to await trial in default of $500 bail.

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club met at the Separate Troop Cavalry Armory last evening, Col. E. H. Sanford, the President, in the chair. Col. Sanford reported that a club-room at Creedmoor had been engaged of Capt. John Klein, as the new Creedmoor Range Hotel. The Committee on Range reported progress. It is probable that an extension of the range at Creedmoor, to the extent of 1,200 yards, will be engaged. Major Fulton, on behalf of the New-Jersey State Rifle Association, offered the use of a long range on its new grounds to the club. Col. Sanford was appointed a committee of one to ascertain what changes in the by-laws were necessary. The following new members were elected: Dr. S. C. T. Dudley, S. S. Miller, Daniel W. Nash, and Richard Fisher. The annual meeting of the club will take place at the Seventh Regiment Armory next Tuesday night.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANKS.

REPORTS TO SUPERINTENDENT LAMB BANKS THAT HAVE FAILED WITHIN A YEAR—RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE SURVIVING INSTITUTIONS—INVESTMENTS IN STOCK AND REAL ESTATE.

ALBANY, March 26.—Following are digests of the reports of the City savings banks. Those are at this date 27 savings banks doing business in the City of New-York. Those that have failed during the past year are the Clinton, Clinton Corners of Morrisania, Orient, and Yorkville. The St. John's of Northfield, and National closed voluntarily. Comparisons are made between these reports and the reports of the same banks made January, 1877, on deposits, surplus, and open accounts. Jan. 1, 1878, the amount due depositors was $176,961,335; other liabilities, $765,559; surplus, $15,006,849; and aggregate resources of $196,033,763.

WEST-SIDE SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages			$66,500 00
Stock investments, viz.:			
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Cities in this State	$74,715	$76,735	
Counties in this State	4,090	4,140	
Total	$78,805	$80,878	78,805 00
Real Estate at cost			41,795 45
Cash on deposits in banks or trust companies			4,979 51
Cash on hand			3,185 00
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			2,070 00
Accrued interest			1,831 66
Other assets not included above			1,845 42
Total resources			$136,502 13

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$132,301 42
Surplus	6,200 71
Total liabilities	$138,502 13

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1878, 2,057.
Amount deposited during the year 1877, not including interest credited, $310,938 42.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1877, $368,039 05.
Interest credited and paid for the year 1877, $9,016 28.
Expenses of the institution for the last six months, (including salaries,) $1,794 34.
Rate per cent. of interest paid depositors, 5.
Present appraised value of real estate, $45,000.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877: Due depositors, $240,335 56; surplus, $5,571 45; open accounts, 2,182.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages			$2,017,417 00
Stock investments, viz.:			
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$858,750 00	$632,571 88	
Cities in this State	835,369 42	899,335 00	
Townsin this State	4,050 00	4,275 00	
Total	$1,498,168 42	$1,536,181 88	1,498,168 42
Amount loaned on stocks, as authorized by laws of 1875			1,168,500 00
Banking-house and lot at cost			243,364 71
Other real estate at cost			158,235 05
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			182,599 04
Cash on hand			270,506 20
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			38,013 48
Interest due and accrued			52,475 35
Rents accrued but not due			1,118 79
Total resources			$5,638,396 02

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$5,351,006 73
Surplus	282,301 29
Total liabilities	$5,633,398 02

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1878, 9,202.
Amount deposited during the year 1877, not including interest credited, $1,589,999 07.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1877, $2,535,-782 23.
Interest credited and paid for the year 1877, $363,-207 75.
Expenses of the institution for the last six months, (including salaries,) $18,001 71.
Rate per cent. of interest paid depositors, 5
Present appraised value of real estate, $45,300.
This bank reported, Jan. 1, 1877: Due depositors, $6,053,582 16; surplus, $371,698 17; open accounts, 9,493.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages			$4,696,238 00
Stock investments, viz.:			
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$16,985,819	$16,361,354	
N. Y. State	484,128	507,624	
Ohio	272,108	271,990	
Connecticut	102,496	108,070	
Rhode Island	71,500	77,080	
Maine	397,356	438,905	
Massachusetts	743,500	741,440	
Missouri	444,595	453,805	
Michigan	9,590	9,700	
Indiana	212,580	214,720	
New-Hampshire	170,132	180,115	
Kansas	13,620	16,200	
Cities in this State	6,453,580	6,759,026	
Counties in this State	287,490	263,240	
Towns in this State	80,000	80,000	
Total	$26,673,990	$26,552,875	26,673,990 00
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by laws of 1875			2,139,350 00
Banking-house and lot at cost			300,929 84
Other real estate at cost			63,020 76
Cash on deposits in banks or trust companies			292,459 68
Cash on hand			236,411 26
Interest due and accrued			273,447 19
Total resources			$35,404,807 66

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$31,204,708 56
Excess of cost of stocks over their estimated market values	151,115 57
Surplus	4,049,043 53
Total liabilities	$35,404,867 66

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1878, 65,447.
Amount deposited during the year 1877, not including interest credited, $8,122,685 72.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1877, $7,668,-284 42.
Interest credited and paid for the year 1877, $1,481,-854 42.
Expenses of the institution for the last six months, (including salaries,) $47,583 10.
Rate per cent. of interest paid depositors, 4, 5, and 6.
Present appraised value of real estate, $265,000.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877: Due depositors, $29,288,451 74; surplus, $4,024,179 23; open accounts, 59,460.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages			$8,212,385 93
Stock investments, viz.:			
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$2,168,027 62	$2,185,900	
State of Tennessee	14,247 64	4,800	
State of Georgia	50,547 64	51,750	
State of Missouri	141,870 00	141,700	
State of Maryland	25,875 00	25,750	
Cities in this State	4,733,041 25	4,020,550	
Counties in this State	657,073 50	707,780	
Total	$7,790,182 65	$8,018,180	$7,790,182 65
Banking-house and lot at cost			151,127 10
Other real estate at cost			285,144 37
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			454,549 22
Cash on hand			195,502 54
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			227,997 25
Interest due and accrued			297,363 86
Rent			3,085 00
Insurance advanced for mortgagors			420 00
Total resources			$17,567,757 81

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$15,868,146 96
Surplus	1,729,610 85
Total liabilities	$17,597,757 81

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1878, 31,719.
Amount deposited during the year 1877, not including interest credited, $3,324,214 04.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1877, $4,940,-296 27.
Interest credited and paid for the year 1877, $775,-282 92.
Expenses of the institution for the last six months, including salaries, $21,000 00.
Rate per cent. of interest paid depositors, 4, 5, and 6.
Present appraised value of real estate, $379,342 37.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877: Due depositors, $14,712,938 20; surplus, $1,449,006 74; open accounts, 29,780.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages			$3,221,250 00
Stock investments, viz.:			
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$1,376,616 04	$1,236,500	
State of Michigan	40,000 00	44,000	
State of Kansas	98,860 78	103,020	
State of Missouri	250,000 00	248,750	
Cities in this State	628,000 00	676,430	
Counties in this State	611,140 16	644,500	
Total	$3,202,616 98	$2,953,200	$2,202,616 98
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by Laws of 1875			16,400 00
Banking-house and lot at cost, with two houses and lots adjoining, $191,000; subject to mortgage, $15,000			176,000 00
Other real estate at cost			97,028 24
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			240,580 56
Cash on hand			525,260 54
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			60,433 02
Interest due and accrued			74,695 17
Rents accrued			811 67
Total resources			$7,414,256 18

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$7,082,922 93
Surplus	331,333 25
Total liabilities	$7,414,256 18

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1878, 14,316.
Amount deposited during the year 1877, not including interest credited, $2,234,492 15.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1877, $2,668,-419 60.
Interest credited and paid for the year 1877, $[illegible]

MORRISANIA SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages			$69,943 00
Stock investments, viz.:			
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Cities in this State	$3,000	$3,300	
Towns in this State	16,815	19,335	
Total	$21,900	$22,635	$1,900 00
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by laws of 1875			500 00
Real estate at cost			15,111 49
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			3,509 93
Cash on hand			1,774 93
Amount loaned on collaterals			1,888 68
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			635 00
Interest due and accrued			1,237 94
Other assets not included above			1,502 34
Total received			$115,853 12

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$107,198 65
Surplus	8,654 47
Total liabilities	$115,853 12

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1878, 1,896.
Amount deposited during the year 1877, not including interest credited, $1,226,300 28.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1877, $1,228,-153 65.
Interest credited and paid for the year 1877, $4,598 26.
Expenses of the institution for the last six months, (including salaries,) $1,946 44.
Rate per cent. of interest paid depositors, 4 and 5.
Present appraised value of real estate, $16,300.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877: Due depositors, $171,551 15; surplus, $8,803 81; open accounts, 1,460.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages			$4,739,400 00
Stock investments, viz.:			
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$7,098,218 66	$7,384,325	
N. Y. State	358,900 00	418,915	
Massachusetts	807,049 40	914,380	
Rhode Island	100,199 00	113,000	
Connecticut	449,478 00	473,500	
New-Jersey	95,372 46	99,750	
Ohio	367,976 62	361,096	
Missouri	88,000 00	92,780	
Tennessee	56,358 50	52,450	
Cities in this State	2,789,392 59	2,903,147	
Counties in this State	149,285 00	158,530	
Total	$12,530,588 53	$13,386,833	12,530,588 53
Banking-house and lot as cost			289,806 92
Other real estate at cost			113,097 38
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			290,071 73
Cash on hand			33,405 27
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			1,156,944 49
Interest due and accrued			336,826 83
Total resources			$20,161,941 13

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$17,713,181 98
Surplus	2,445,759 15
Total liabilities	$20,161,941 13

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1878, 39,335.
Amount deposited during the year 1877, not including interest credited, $4,231,492 15.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1877, $3,668,-864 26.
Interest credited and paid for the year 1877, $778,-919 11.
Expenses of the institution for the last six months, including salaries, $28,213 47.
Rate per cent. of interest paid depositors, 5.
Present appraised value of real estate, $500,000.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877: Due depositors, $16,826,034 98; surplus, $2,283,629 94; open accounts, 38,787.

EAST-SIDE SAVINGS BANK FOR SAILORS.

Resources.

Stock investments, viz.:			
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
Counties in this State	$4,140	$4,400	$4,140 00
Cash on hand			1,140 00
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost			260 00
Accrued interest			46 66
Total			$5,586 66

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$5,454 21
Surplus	132 45
Total liabilities	$5,586 66

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1878, 47.
Amount deposited during the year 1877, not including interest credited, $7,554 04.
Amount withdrawn during the year 1877, $8,350 83.
Interest credited and paid for the year 1877, $144.
Expenses of the institution for the last six months, $33 25.
Rate per cent. of interest paid depositors, 6.
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877: Due depositors, $7,136 56; surplus, $333 84; open accounts, 58.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

FAILURE OF A LARGE DIAMOND MERCHANT—THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—OTHER FAILURES AND ASSIGNMENTS.

Isaac Herman, diamond merchant, at No. 200 Fulton-street and at No. 19 East Fifteenth-street, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy before Register Dwight. He has been in the diamond business in this City for over a quarter of a century, and is said to be the pioneer in that trade, having the only diamond-cutting establishment in this country. His credit was very good and was valued at upward of $100,000. His bankruptcy has caused much surprise and is attributed to depreciation and the refusal of a creditor who holds $20,000 worth of diamonds to deliver them up until his claims are satisfied. The liabilities are about $50,000, mainly for money loans, and his real assets are in excess of that amount, being placed at a low figure—$55,857—and he expects that the creditors will be paid in full, leaving a surplus. The second creditors are Joseph Gale, $4,000; Edward Sallinger, $4,200; Henry Grinnell, $3,500; Town family, $4,436; Jacob Meyer, $3,150; Henry S. Bergueliu, $2,000; John Vanderpoel, $3,000; Hannah Bennino, $3,800; Collateral Loan Company of Boston, $1,500. Among the unsecured creditors are Edward Sallinger, $5,203; Pacific Bank, $2,000; Samuel J. Levy, $2,500; E. B. Farnham, $1,800; W. Fox & Co., $1,151; Isaac Bernstein, $1,800. The assets consist of real estate in this City, Brooklyn, Long Branch, and Poughkeepsie, $3,450; endowment policy, $6,000; machinery, tools, &c., $6,383; open accounts, $5,000; stock in trade, $33,199. Diamonds valued at $20,535 are held, the petitioner states, by Edward Sallinger, which he received from the petitioner a few days ago to sell for the latter, but which he did not do, claiming them to compel the payment of money due him from Mr. Herman. An injunction has been obtained by Messrs. Blumenstiel & Archer, attorneys for Mr. Herman, restraining Mr. Sallinger from disposing of the diamonds in question.

A statement of the affairs of J. R. Halsey, trading under the firm name of John Halsey & Co., dye stuffs, at No. 182 Water-street, has been completed by Mr. James Bryar, the assignee. The liabilities amount to $210,000, the greater part of which is due the estate of William Halsey & Co. Among the creditors are John H. Cole, of London, $2,000; National National Bank, $10,000; Bank of New-York, $10,000. The nominal assets are $93,000, and real assets, $20,000.

Register Ketchum has adjudicated William A. Moore, formerly of the firm of H. J. Collins & Co., a voluntary bankrupt. His liabilities amount to $48,000, and his nominal assets, $79,000. The principal creditors are Matthew H. Starr, $18,000; Charles Crossley, $10,500; Henry Darly, Jr., $9,890; Charles E. Moore, $6,873.

David F. Rauk, lawyer, of No. 206 Broadway, has been adjudicated a voluntary bankrupt by Register Allen, with liabilities amounting to $17,000, and nominal assets, $8,360. The principal creditors are Mary M. Rauk, $8,000; Henry Allen, $3,500; Gladdening, Davis & Armory, $1,939.

On his own petition, Walter William Law was yesterday removed from his position as Assignee of the firm of W. A. Ransom & Co., by Judge Larremore, in the Court of Common Pleas. John W. Borrow was appointed Assignee in his stead.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Peter Garth, lumber dealer, of No. 91 Eldridge-street, to George Snyder. The liabilities are $45,404 24; the nominal assets, $48,-018 54, and the real assets, $7,492 97.

Julius Simon and Siegmund Stieglitz, composing the firm of Simon & Stieglitz, dealers in gentlemen's furnishing goods, of No. 57 Walker-street, assigned their property for the benefit of creditors to Morris Steinhardt, yesterday.

John William Smith, carpenter, at Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, has been adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt on the petition of three creditors, whose claims aggregate about $15,000.

ORGANISING A NEW CHURCH.

The quaint little church interior, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, which, by special vote of the congregation, will henceforth be designated the Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church, was pretty well filled last evening, notice having been given that an election of Trustees, necessary to the organization of the church as a body corporate, was to take place after Rev. Mr. Lloyd had finished his last lecture on St. Luke's Gospel. After the lecture Mr. James C. Van Dyke made a brief address, announcing that nine Trustees were to be elected for terms of three years. He read a ballot containing the following names: D. R. Sayerwether, F. G. Van Vliet, P. S. Halstead, William K. Van Kleeck, M. K. Vedder, Frederick C. Wright, William A. Loundsbery, James C. Van Dyke. F. A. Van Dyke and John C. Bystel were, by motion, appointed tellers, and the above named gentlemen were unanimously elected. Mr. Van Dyke then announced that the Board of Trustees elect, for the purpose of organizing the church, would be held next Monday evening at No. 64 East Forty-sixth-street.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.—MARCH 27.

SUMMARY.

In the Senate, a bill was introduced appropriating $500,000 for the improvement of Harlem River. The bill to pay John Ray and William L. McMillan $1,000 each as contestants for a seat from Louisiana was passed. The Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill was further discussed. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, arguing against the bill of the Judiciary Committee. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriations bill was taken up, and the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations, with some others, adopted, and the bill passed.

The bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from foreign ports was passed by the House. The contested election case of Deane against Field, of Massachusetts, was discussed. Gen. Butler supporting the claim of the Democrat. The vote on the minority report declaring Field, Republican, entitled to the seat stood yeas, 120, nays 119, when the Speaker voted in the negative and defeated Mr. Field. No vote was reached on the majority report.

SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, introduced a b

MARCH 28 1878

LAW REPORTS.

THE VANDERBILT WILL CONTEST.

VAST AMOUNT OF TESTIMONY OFFERED BY COUNSEL FOR THE CONTESTANT AND REJECTED BY THE SURROGATE.

Mr. James M. Cross, a son-in-law of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, was the first witness called yesterday in behalf of Mrs. La Bau, the contestant. Witness said he lived, at present, in Westerly, R. I., and that he married the Commodore's eldest daughter in 1854; he lived in New-York a great many years, and knew the Commodore intimately; when Mrs. Vanderbilt first showed signs of mental infirmity, witness resided on Staten Island; he had known Cornelius ever since he was born; remember when Cornelius fled from the house, in 1850, on account of something which his father tried to do to him. Mr. Clinton asked Mr. Lord what he proposed to show by this testimony, and Mr. Lord said he intended to show that the Commodore had a violent temper; that he treated his son badly, and that his temper was such as to incapacitate him from making a proper will. The testimony was excluded, as being too remote to affect the case. Continuing, witness said he was not present at the Commodore's second wedding, which took place in Canada; saw him after he returned, but did not converse with him; he thought the Commodore was always willing to hear reports about the family, and he knew that he could be influenced by false reports. Counsel then offered to prove that in 1846 the Commodore told witness, who was staying by his bed-side when he [the Commodore] was sick, not to be too anxious about making money—there was enough for them all, but the evidence was ruled out as too remote. Several other offers to prove certain things were also ruled out.

Mr. James W. Pepper, whose father is a dealer in horses, and who sometimes visited the Commodore's stables, was called to prove the Commodore's violent temper, but his testimony was excluded, and a recess was taken until 1:30 P. M.

It was 1:50 o'clock when the Surrogate entered the court-room. Mrs. Mary A. La Bau was called. She testified that she resided in New-York, and that she was a daughter of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, and the contestant in the case; she has resided in New-York during the last few years; her husband died in 1873; was in the City when her father died; has two brothers and seven sisters; her father has 23 grand-children and 26 great-grand-children now living; remembers a nurse in her father's family named Mrs. Smith; also recollects the time when her mother went away from home, but did not know where she went at the time; was sent to boarding-school at Mrs. Webber's; was not in Europe when her husband died. After several questions had been asked and ruled out, witness said that Cornelius was four years her senior; could remember him as long as she could remember anything, and remembers the treatment he received at home; when she was about 15 years old she overheard a conversation between her father and mother in regard to sending Cornelius from home; never knew why her brother was treated by her father from that time until she was married; Cornelius left home when witness was about 15, but was there occasionally until she was about 17, when he left permanently. Mr. Clinton objected to the witness being allowed to state what her father had said about Cornelius remaining at home, and Mr. Lord said the offer was made to prove that the Commodore treated Cornelius badly, and finally drove him from home, in consequence of which he fell into bad health and bad habits. A long discussion between counsel followed, and resulted in the exclusion of the testimony on the ground that it was irrelevant and remote. Continuing, witness said her father was taken sick in the Spring of 1876, and died in January, 1877; she was in his house more or less in 1875-6, and also in 1876; went there on Good Friday, 1875, with her governess, Mrs. Brice, and interrupted a conversation between her father and the nurse; Mrs. Brice conversed in the French language; they talked about the Commodore's health, and other things; the Commodore's head looked bloated then, and that he felt dizzy; witness never saw him alone after he was confined to the house, and never spoke to him more than two dozen times; Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Crawford were generally present, and sometimes William H.; if he happened to be alone when witness called, either Mrs. Vanderbilt or Mrs. Crawford would appear; once, when she called, the Commodore sent for her to come into the room; Mrs. Crawford was there, and staid as long as witness did; never saw any of her sisters or Cornelius J. alone with her father while he was sick; William H. was on and off as often as he pleased, and with perfect freedom; witness attended her father's funeral, and had a conversation with William H. on the boat going to Staten Island; was at her sister's, Mrs. Cross's house when the will was read; William H. came in with Judge Rapello. At this point Mr. Lord offered to prove by Mrs. La Bau that William pretended to feel very badly when the will was read, and that it was a hypocritical display; that he would make everything right, and several other similar declarations, but the testimony was excluded, and the further hearing of the case was postponed until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

THE MARINE COURT PRISONERS.

TWELVE CASES REPORTED IN AN INVESTIGATION BEGUN BY JUDGE M'ADAM—WHY MEN ARE SENT TO LUDLOW-STREET JAIL.

A knowledge of the abuses to which the arresting of persons on civil process is liable recently led Judge McAdam, of the Marine Court, to set on foot an examination for the purpose of ascertaining what persons are held on process from that Court, and with a view to correcting any evils that might be discovered. William McDonald, the Clerk of Marine Court, Chambers, was deputed by the Judge to go to Ludlow-Street Jail and there ascertain from the records as well as from the lips of the prisoners. The report made to Judge McAdam yesterday shows that, in spite of the large number of arrests under Marine Court writs, only 12 persons are now in actual custody under them. The first case is that of D. D. Clark, arrested Aug. 3, 1877, under order of arrest for alleged fraud in contracting the debt upon which the suit against him is based, and for disposing of his property, &c. The debt is seven years old. Clark, it seems, was brought here from Baltimore on a requisition to answer a criminal charge. He was discharged by a Police Justice, but immediately rearrested on Supreme and Marine Court orders. Judgment was rendered subsequently, and he is now held on final process.

Benjamin Abrams was arrested on Nov. 20, 1877, in a suit for alleged embezzlement. The case was twice tried and judgment recovered. An appeal by him is now pending. Abrams has an aged mother and a child dependent on him for support, and he is without means.

Gustav Kahn was arrested on Dec. 28, 1877, on a similar charge, and judgment was recovered against him. L. G. Fouse and H. B. Hershberger were arrested on Feb. 13, 1878, for misappropriating money in a fiduciary capacity. They are held on $500 bail each. Edmund Roberts, Oliver Tamm was arrested on the 7th inst. on a judgment for $200 taken by default. In a suit for fraudulent representations. He must stay in jail until he pays the money. Edward S. Ragsdale, arrested on the 12th inst., in a suit for fraudulently obtaining goods, gave bail. His case went by default, however, and he is now held under final process to pay $340 and costs. He is a lawyer, speaks three languages, has a wife and several children, and is without means. Lesser Friedberg was brought here from Chicago, on the 17th inst., and is held for the conversion of a looking-glass which came in at the Centennial Exhibition. Louis Schwaback was arrested on the 19th inst. in a suit for an assault and battery committed on two of his female employes. The case is now on trial. Robert H. Cheriene, the mate of a vessel, was arrested on the 20th inst., and is held under final process on a judgment for $51 in a suit, for assault on the high seas, brought by a fellow-seaman. Henry Cowell was arrested on the 23d inst., and held in default of $2,000 bail in a breach of promise case, which is now on trial. Joseph Merritt was arrested, on the 23d inst., under final process on a judgment for $1,169 93. The suit against him was for disposing of his property fraudulently.

Proceedings are to be instituted to relieve the most deserving of the prisoners from their confinement. The penalties of the number of cases is in great measure owing to Judge McAdam's summary way of investigating motions to vacate orders of arrest, not, as is customary, by affidavits, but by oral testimony. A like investigation in the case of prisoners held on process from the other civil courts would reveal instances of much longer imprisonment than are disclosed above.

A RECEIVER FOR A CLUB.

Thomas E. Philbin has brought a suit in the Court of Common Pleas against James Kean. The plaintiff is the President of the Young Men's Centennial Club, an organization for political and social purposes. Kean was Treasurer of the club and left the organization, taking with him $97. He also engaged Terrace Garden for an entertainment on the Fourth of July, nominally for the club, but really, as is claimed, for a "Hustle, according club." The plaintiff says that the Committee of Arrangements made about $350 by the proposed entertainment. He seeks to recover the $97, and also to obtain the receipt for Terrace Garden. On papers setting forth these facts Judge Larremore yesterday granted the appointment of a Receiver of the club's property and funds, which Judge Larremore granted.

A CUBAN ACCUSED OF SWINDLING.

Garriga De Charisate, a well-dressed Cuban, was placed at the bar yesterday in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court on a charge of false pretenses, John B. Duncan, of No. 3 East Forty-fourth-street, and Charles M. Bissell, Superintendent of the Horticultural Building, appearing as complainants. Three gentlemen were accompanied by Mr. Edward Gleason, Superintendent of the Union League Club. The affidavit of Mr. Bissell was to the effect that on the 18th inst. the defendant called at his office and introduced himself as Mr. Winslow, said he was an agent for Senor Garriga De Charisate, who intended giving a fantastic reception at the Union League Theatre on the evening of the 19th inst., and that on the assurance of the latter that he (Mr. Bissell) would be paid $250 for the use of the theatre, he had been engaged to do so. Similar charges were also preferred by Mr. Duncan. Feeling convinced that everything was as represented, Mr. Bissell purchased two $25 tickets, but afterward learning from Mr. Gleason that the theatre had not been engaged for the night in question, he considered that he had been swindled. The affidavit of Mr. Dutcher was, in all essential points, the same as that of Mr. Bissell. The accused denied his guilt and seemed very indignant that such a charge should be made against him, considering, as he said, that he moved in the highest society, and could refer to affluent people for testimonials as to his integrity. Justice Smith committed him for examination in default of $1,000 bail.

JOHN A. GROW'S TRIAL.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE DEFENDANT—MORE TESTIMONY ABOUT RICHARDSON'S CHARACTER.

The trial of John A. Grow, for attempting to defraud the United States Treasury, was continued yesterday before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court. The greater portion of the day was occupied in the cross-examination of the defendant, and the testimony elicited was of an indistinct and piecemeal character. In the course of Grow's narration of the incidents attending his arrest, he testified that after he had been apprehended he was taken to Commissioner Davenport's room. "Which room?" asked the counsel, "They say Mr. Davenport occupies a great many rooms; was it a private or a public room?" The witness said he thought it was a public room. He next described the attempt made by Secret Service Officer Brooks to search him, his resistance thereto, the struggle which took place for the possession of his private papers, and their ultimate delivery, sealed in an envelope, to Commissioner Pruyn. Subsequently, he said, Capt. Curtis, of the Secret Service, came to him and said, "So you are the man that won't be searched, are you?" Capt. Curtis then began to go through his pockets, and found a letter from witness' wife, addressed to witness; "he then," continued Mr. Grow, "put his hand into my vest pocket. I had about 75 cents in my pocket; he took it out, looked it, and, seeing it was an insignificant sum, put it back again." After recess, Mr. Silverman, who claimed to be a broker, appeared and desired to be examined as a witness for the defense in relation to the character of Charles Richardson, the chief witness for the prosecution. Silverman said he believed Richardson to be the most dangerous man in New-York. Assistant District Attorney Fiero asked him if he had been subpœnaed as a witness, and he replied that he had not been, but that he had met the District Attorney and told him that he knew a great deal about Richardson, and that he had come to court to testify in the interest of justice. Judge Benedict told Mr. Silverman that he thought they had heard enough about Mr. Richardson's character, and Silverman left the court. The trial will be resumed to-day.

SWINDLING A GRAIN-MERCHANT.

A LONG-STANDING CASE OF GRAND LARCENY BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

As long ago as August, 1874, Mr. John Shelley, an old gentleman who has been engaged in the malt business in Hamilton, Ohio, for the past 30 years, came to this City for the purpose of finding a market for his malt, and sought out Peter Zink, a "contractor," living at Morrisania, who has been recommended to him by a former employe of the latter as a man possessed of great influence with brewers. Zink received the old gentleman very cordially, made him stop over night at his house, and next day showed him what he alleged was his property. He then drove his guest to several breweries, but failed to dispose of any malt, the brewers having all obtained their supplies. Mr. Shelley returned to Ohio next day, and subsequently, as a venture, shipped two car-loads of malt to Mr. George Ehret, one of the brewers to whom he had been introduced by Zink. Mr. Ehret, being averstocked, declined to receive the malt, and a few days afterward Zink wrote to Mr. Shelley inquiring the price of the consignment in the hands of Ehret, stating that he had a good chance to sell. This letter had the desired effect, and Mr. Shelley wrote back, stating the price, and requesting Zink to take charge of the grain and dispose of it to the best advantage. Shortly afterward Zink wrote to Mr. Shelley stating that he had disposed of the malt at good prices, and inclosed in payment therefor a note of Louis Diehl, his (Zink's) brother-in-law, who is represented as the owner of valuable property in New-York. The transactions between Zink and Mr. Shelley during the next two months resulted in the latter sending on malt to the value of $15,000, for which he stipulated was only to be sold for cash or good paper. Zink sent on several of Diehl's notes in payment, and also made a trip to Hamilton, Ohio, ostensibly for the purpose of purchasing mules. On this occasion he gave Shelley some additional notes, amounting to $5,000 in all, and represented them as being as good as gold. Finally, Mr. Shelley discovered that he had been swindled, Diehl's notes being worthless. He thereupon instituted proceedings against Zink, and obtained in March, 1875, a judgment, on which the latter was lodged in Ludlow-Street Jail, where he has since remained—a period of three years. Zink and Diehl were also proceeded against criminally, indictments being found against them for larceny. The former was brought from Ludlow-Street Jail yesterday, in charge of a Deputy Sheriff, to stand trial in General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Rollins characterizes the transaction as a most audacious swindle, and offered to prove that Zink and Diehl sold Mr. Shelley's grain at rates far below the market, and, pocketing the receipts, and never paying the owner a single cent. The prisoner is defended by Mr. Ira Shafer.

COURT NOTES.

The orders confirming the reports of ex-Judge Spencer, as Referee, in passing on the accounts of Hugh J. Jewett as Receiver of the Erie Railway for November and December, 1877, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Joseph L. Liscomb was removed from his position as Warden of the Penitentiary by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in January, 1875. His counsel, Louis J. Grant, obtained from Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a writ of certiorari to bring the case before the General Term for review.

"Dr." William Morrison, who, about 10 days ago, pleaded guilty to sending immoral articles through the mails, and against whom sentence was suspended, was again arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Bernhard on a similar charge. He pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence by Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court.

Mrs. Rose de Jonge, the owner of No. 155 West Forty-fourth-street, paid $245 for an assessment levied on account of the Broadway widening. She discovered, subsequently, that the payment had been placed to the credit of the adjoining property, and she applied to have the error rectified. Her application was granted by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday.

John F. Huner was honorably acquitted, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, of the charge of burglary preferred by John Leonard, on the complainant's own evidence. The testimony showed that Huner, after notice, and by the advice of counsel, had simply removed fixtures mortgaged to Leonard from a house in Montgomery-street to a warehouse. Huner has sued Leonard for malicious prosecution.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Robert Gensch, John E. McGovern, John W. Ryan, Peter Dunnigan, George Hughes, and John Bannon, the young rowdies who rented the basement of No. 154 Houston-street as a social club-room, were held for trial on a charge of breaking into the lager-beer saloon of Charles F. Schultz, and stealing therefrom several kegs of beer. Frank Buhler, another of the gang, who was shot while attempting to escape, is still in a critical condition.

Thomas Carroll was the foreman in the work of blasting for a sewer excavation in Tenth-avenue, near Seventy-ninth-street, on Aug. 14, 1877. Some stones from the blast struck Henry Mistner, who was passing along Tenth-avenue, inflicted fatal injuries. Carroll was indicted for manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was put on trial for the offense before Judge Daniels and a jury, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. The jury acquitted him without leaving their seats, he having shown that he took every precaution to prevent accidents.

GUILTY OF FORGERY.

J. William Miller, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Meyerheim & Kemmner, No. 85 Franklin-street, forged the indorsement of his employers to several checks, amounting in all to $2,302 91, and appropriated the proceeds to his own use. He was indicted for forgery and called up for trial in General Sessions Part I., yesterday, by Assistant District Attorney Rollins. Judge Ingraham presided. Miller appeared for Miller, interposed a plea of guilty, and asked that the accused be remanded in order that affidavits of good character, in mitigation of penalty, might be presented. Recorder Hackett remanded the prisoner for sentence.

JOSEPH LOPEZ DISCHARGED.

Joseph Lopez, who was indicted for perjury, in having, as alleged, sworn falsely in the proceedings instituted before Judge Van Brunt to annul his marriage with Miss Georgiana Morison, was called to the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Rollins said that Judge Van Brunt, on whose order Lopez had been committed, did not oppose the discharge of the prisoner. He therefore stated that he had discharged on his own recognizance. Recorder Hackett ordered the release of the prisoner.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Larremore.

Gribbel.—Klumpf vs. Horning; Josey vs. Benson; Meyers vs. Bissell; Rivers vs. Rosenthal.

Granted.—Bernhardt vs. Sweeney; Redd vs. Redd.

Forthcoming vs. Keep.—Motion granted.

Granted.—That the application 173 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

In the matter of Dornbush.—The order should make the papers proposed valid to be used in the proceedings. I have made such order.

Lord vs. Lee.—Motion for a commission is denied, with costs.

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Lord vs. Lee.—Motion for a commission is denied, with costs.

Lorman, Marsh & Co. vs. Bowling et al.—Motion denied, with costs.

Platt vs. Platt.—I do not think that the securities are sufficient.

Bowling vs. Arnaut.—The defendant must answer the interrogatories submitted to him.

Stevenson vs. Loring.—In this case I cannot dispose of the motion until I have the case on appeal, on the opinion of the Court at Special Term.

Hoyt vs. Mackinlay.—The undertaking provided for by section 1,216 of the Code of Civil Procedure is not prepared with the proper sureties.

Tassart et. Mayer et al.—Motion that defendant have leave to appear without security is denied, without costs.

Pettigrew vs. Bonker.—Motion is granted on payment of costs of motion, and with leave to the plaintiff to reply.

Hopewell vs. Ferrell.—Motion for an injunction and a Receiver denied, with $10 costs.

Dippen vs. Dippen.—I desire counsel to furnish me with an affidavit stating the value of the property proposed to be partitioned, and also with a memorandum of the allowances to which they claim that they are entitled.

Prosser vs. Stevenson.—I understood the parties to concede on the argument that there was a flaw in the title, but upon reading the affidavit read in opposition to the motion I am satisfied that the question whether the title fails. It is admitted that title cannot be good, the assignee of the bid is entitled to a discharge, and also to be refunded the amount which he paid down.

Mitchell vs. Mitchell.—Report of Mr. Holmes is confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff, with custody of children.

Durnal vs. Durnal.—If counsel will attend before me at recess on March 27 I will hear them in regard to this case.

In the matter of Brown.—I desire counsel to appear before me in reference to the settlement of the order in this case, and I wish to be informed why a general guardian should not be appointed for the infant.

Haydock vs. Pringle.—The affidavit in which the injunction is asked for, as well as the affidavit and acknowledgment of the assignment, appear to be verified and taken before the attorney for the plaintiff. The application cannot be granted.

In the matter of Blocker.—The eighty-fifth rule requires that the written request of the creditor, in whose behalf the Receiver was appointed, that the Receiver bring the action shall be presented, and the Receiver give a bond with sufficient surety for costs. Neither the request of the creditor nor the bond of the Receiver is before me.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Dist. C. S. 65s.	73	50 Wells-Fargo	87
1,000 D. C. 3.65s. S.	103	100 Del. & L. R. bs.cy.	81½
1,000 R. C. & W. 1st.	69	100 do.	81¾
4,000 do.	68¾	400 do.	81⅝
3,000 do.	69	100 Erie Rail	13¾
7,000 L. & M. 1st.	92	10 Erie pf.	33¾
10,000 Am. D. I. Co. 7s.	43½	400 Chic. & N. W. pf.	70⅝
1,000 do.	44	200 do.	70⅝
5,000 M. & St. P. 8s. 1st.	113	1000 do.	71
1,000 do.	113½	800 do.	70⅝
5,000 M. & St. P. 7s.	104⅜	200 do.	71⅛
10,000 do.	104⅜	1100 do.	71¼
10,000 do.	104⅜	100 do.	71⅜
2,000 do.	104⅜	100 do.	71½
4,000 Mil. & St. P. L. & M. D.	90½	200 do.	71⅝
2,000 M. & St. P. S. & D.	90½	100 Mich. Cen.	84¾
1, & D. Div.	98	700 do.	85
2000 Chi. & Mil.	114½	200 do.	85⅛
5,000 M. & St. P. 7s.	104⅜	100 Un. Pac.	90⅛
10,000 do.	104⅜	1100 C. & N. I.	83
10,000 do.	104⅜	200 do.	83
2,000 do.	104⅜	100 do.	83
4,000 Mil. & St. P. & P. con.	84½	200 do.	83⅛
2,000 R. & St. J. 8s. con.	84½	300 C. M. & St. P.	41⅜
1,000 do.	84¾	200 do.	41⅝
5,000 do.	85	100 do.	42
18,000 do.	85¼	100 do.	42⅛
10,000 do.	85⅜	100 do.	42¼
10,000 do.	85⅝	100 do.	42⅜
1,000 Mich. Cen.	85	100 do.	42½
500 Erie Railway	13	100 do.	42⅝
100 do.	13⅛	100 do.	42¾
100 Mich. Cen.	84¾	100 do.	42⅞
500 do.	84⅝	100 do.	43
9 do.	84⅞	100 do.	43⅛
100 do.	85	500 do.	43¼
100 Ohio & M.	84	200 Han. & St. Jo. pf.	25
100 do.	84⅛	500 Kansas Pacific	7⅞
200 do.	84⅜	300 do.	7¾
300 St. Paul pf.	71¾	700 do.	8
400 Rock Island	102⅜	100 Mor. & Essex	75¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81, R.	107	$5,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R.	103
850 U. S. 5-20 R.	103	1,000 U. S. 5s, 1907, R.	105⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	105⅜	15,000 do.	105⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	118½		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

$12,200 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	107	$500 U. S. 6s '81, C.	107
500 U. S. 5-20 R.	103	20,000 U. S. Cur. 6s.	118½
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	105	$30,000 do.	118½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Dist. C. S. 65s.	73	50 Wells-Fargo	87
1,000 D. C. 3.65s. S.	103	100 Del. & L. R. bs.cy.	81½
1,000 R. C. & W. 1st.	69	100 do.	81¾
4,000 do.	68¾	400 do.	81⅝
3,000 do.	69	100 Erie Rail	13¾
7,000 L. & M. 1st.	92	10 Erie pf.	33¾
10,000 Am. D. I. Co. 7s.	43½	400 Chic. & N. W. pf.	70⅝
1,000 do.	44	200 do.	70⅝
5,000 M. & St. P. 8s. 1st.	113	1000 do.	71
1,000 do.	113½	800 do.	70⅝
5,000 M. & St. P. 7s.	104⅜	200 do.	71⅛
10,000 do.	104⅜	1100 do.	71¼
10,000 do.	104⅜	100 do.	71⅜
2,000 do.	104⅜	100 do.	71½
4,000 Mil. & St. P. & P. con.	84½	200 do.	71⅝
2,000 R. & St. J. 8s. con.	84½	100 Mich. Cen.	84¾
1,000 do.	84¾	700 do.	85
5,000 do.	85	200 do.	85⅛
18,000 do.	85¼	100 Un. Pac.	90⅛
10,000 do.	85⅜	1100 C. & N. I.	83
10,000 do.	85⅝	200 do.	83
1,000 Mich. Cen.	85	100 do.	83
500 Erie Railway	13	200 do.	83⅛
100 do.	13⅛	300 C. M. & St. P.	41⅜
100 Mich. Cen.	84¾	200 do.	41⅝
500 do.	84⅝	100 do.	42
9 do.	84⅞	100 do.	42⅛
100 do.	85	100 do.	42¼
100 Ohio & M.	84	100 do.	42⅜
100 do.	84⅛	100 do.	42½
200 do.	84⅜	100 do.	42⅝
300 St. Paul pf.	71¾	100 do.	42¾
400 Rock Island	102⅜	100 do.	42⅞
200 Rock Island	102⅝	100 do.	43
100 do.	102¾	100 do.	43⅛
100 do.	102⅞	500 do.	43¼
100 do.	103	200 Han. & St. Jo. pf.	25
100 do.	103⅛	500 Kansas Pacific	7⅞
100 do.	103¼	300 do.	7¾
100 do.	103⅜	700 do.	8
100 do.	103½	100 Mor. & Essex	75¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	107	$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	107
10,000 Cen. Pac. 1st.	103	1,000 do.	107
2,000 do.	103	1,000 do.	107
2,000 do.	103	1,000 do.	107
2,000 F. & M. 1st.	101⅞	800 do.	107
500 T. & P. 1st.	104	200 do.	107
1,000 do.	104	1,000 do.	107
1,000 do.	104	1,000 do.	107
1,000 do.	104	1,000

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Un Ballo in Maschera—Mlle. Marie Rôze, Miss Montague, Signor Frapolli.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—London Assurance—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. F. J. Mc'Cague, Miss Coghlan.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Hero at Law—Toodles—Mr. J. L. Clarke.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—London Show, Parisian Circus, and Sanger's Menagerie.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Bachelors—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Exiles—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Pinchon—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris.

STEINWAY HALL.—Soirée Musicale—Mr. Ferdinand Carri, Miss Annie Borie.
Matinée—Symphony Rehearsal.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Crabia Droul.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Farce, Minstrelsy and Variety—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Broncho Horses—Educated Dogs. Day and Evening.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS.—Exhibition of Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Spanish-American Supplement of The Times *can be had at the publication office; price 5 cents a copy or $5 per 100.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, increasing cloudiness and rain, southerly winds and falling barometer, possibly followed by rising barometer and colder northerly winds.

The Sixpenny Savings Bank was closed yesterday by an injunction applied for by the Attorney-General, at the request of the Bank Superintendent. This event is a serious misfortune, and to the managers of the bank it is disgraceful, since the Bank Superintendent declares, as the result of the examination made by his agents, that the "management of the institution has been, for several years, negligent, improvident, and disadvantageous to the interests of the depositors," and he adds that "neglect and incapacity now characterize the conduct of the Trustees." This is apparently severe, but it is in reality very mild. The action of the managers has not only been negligent and illegal, but it has been so, in some instances, for the benefit of the Trustees, which is an offense for which neither the law nor public opinion ought to allow excuse. Inadequate security has been accepted, money has been loaned in excess of the margin allowed by law, and loans have been made in which Trustees were interested. The abstracts have been negligently made and carelessly kept. Worst of all, a considerable number of new accounts have been opened since the Examiners entered on their work, and the bank was known to be in difficulties, and the money thus taken has not been kept separate. The theory of the bank was a benevolent one, but it obviously required the extremest vigilance and fidelity to carry it out, and these ought to have been the more rigidly employed because the depositors were of a class to feel any loss very severely.

The following Republican Senators voted nay on the question: "Shall John F. Smyth be removed from the office of Superintendent of the Insurance Department?" Davenport, Edick, Harris, Hicks, Hopkins, Loomis, Marvin, McCarty, R. V. Pierce, Pomeroy, Robertson, Rockwell, Turner, Wagner, and Wendover.

The following Republicans voted yea on that question: Goebel, Lippitt, Lynde, and Sessions.

It may be necessary to recall these names at a time when those who voted in the negative will be disposed to shirk the responsibility for their yesterday's work.

With very little debate, the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill was passed by the Senate as it came from the committee. It adds $100,000 to the House bill, and strikes out some $20,000, leaving a net increase of about $80,000. This principally arises from inserting in the bill the salaries fixed by law for ministers in cases where an insufficient amount had been appropriated by the House, and from restoring appropriations for several Consulates stricken out by the House. The Senate showed no very praiseworthy spirit in striking from the House bill the $20,000 appropriated to be expended at the discretion of the President. Both Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Anthony opposed this action, which was both unwise and arbitrary, and, if it did not denote a petty hostility toward the President, showed a lamentable ignorances of, and indifference to, the real needs of the service.

The case of Deane, (Democrat,) vs. Field, (Republican,) was taken up in the House yesterday, with the result which might have been expected. The minority of the Committee on Elections reported in favor of Field, the sitting member. Their report was opposed by Mr. Butler with his usual impudence. He declared that he opposed Field from partisan motive, which, being interpreted, means that no Massachusetts man can be a Republican unless he is friendly to the pretentions of Gen. Butler. Nine Democrats voted with the Republicans, six of them from the South, but, the vote standing 120 to 119, Mr. Randall came to the rescue of his party friends, and made it a tie by voting in the negative. The majority report, in favor of the contestant, Deane, (Democrat,) will next come up, and he will undoubtedly be seated. The Democrats will gain two votes, and Mr. Butler's squint-eyed view of Republican partisanship will be vindicated.

A bill of considerable importance passed the House yesterday providing that the United States authorities shall aid the State and municipal authorities in excluding from the country contagious and infectious diseases, and that, in the absence of sufficient State organization, the United States shall enforce quarantine regulations. There was some opposition to the bill by the fanatical States-rights men, who regard even beneficent and necessary action on the part of the Federal Government with a sort of holy horror. The result of this operation was a proviso, several times inserted in the bill, that it shall not authorize any interference with local quarantine measures or officials—a proviso, which in some instances may lead to confusion and inefficiency. The bill forbids the entrance of infected vessels; requires weekly reports from Consuls of the sanitary condition of foreign ports; requires this information to be distributed to the local authorities by the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital; and directs that the necessary quarantine duty shall be done by officers of the Marine Hospital service.

It was decided by the Senate yesterday to pay the Louisiana contestants, Ray and McMillan, $1,000 each for their expenses in connection with their claim to a seat. Several Senators, including Mr. Conkling and Mr. Thurman, were moved to express their disapproval of the precedent which governs the Senate in these cases, but their opposition was wholly Pickwickian, and they voted, with great firmness, against their convictions. The precedent is a very wrong and foolish one, and no better opportunity ever was offered for reversing it. The Senatorial paraphrase of the old doctrine of grace—once right always right—has already cost the country a good many thousand dollars unnecessarily and unjustly, and it is high time that it was abandoned. If the fact that the Senate has in the past neglected the interests of the country in such matters compels it to go on neglecting and ignoring them, it is hard to see how any of its mistakes are to be corrected, or any of its many evil practices broken up. There is certainly no good reason why contestants who have no case should be paid for trying to prove that they have, and Mr. Conkling's notion that they are helping to determine the will of a State is an unusually absurd one, even for him.

A DISGRACEFUL VERDICT.

On the 21st of February the Governor sent a communication to the State Senate recommending the removal of John T. Smyth from the office of Superintendent of the Insurance Department. The charges against him briefly amounted to this, that in flagrant disregard of law the Superintendent had procured the payment from insurance companies of $64,000 on account of alleged services of examiners and appraisers, which could only be legally paid for out of State funds after being audited and approved by the Controller. Before the receipt of the Governor's letter these facts had been admitted by Mr. Smyth before a committee of the Senate, but he had endeavored to deprive them of their validity as charges by citing a legal opinion to the effect that the law of 1873 was unconstitutional, and that obedience to it would have rendered impossible the proper discharge of the duties of his office.

After a hearing of evidence which can only by courtesy be called a trial, a majority of the Senate has decided that the Superintendent's disregard of the law of 1873 is not a sufficient ground for his removal. Restricted as was the range permitted to the evidence, it brought out in still stronger relief the mal-administration with which the Superintendent stood accused. It showed that in addition to being palpably illegal, the payments made to the examiners and appraisers appointed by Mr. Smyth were grossly exorbitant; that the bulk of the money had been divided among a little ring of personal and political favorites of the Superintendent; and that the opinion as to the "unconstitutionality" of the law of 1873 had emanated from a third-rate Albany lawyer, who had not only the effrontery to sit and vote as one of the judges of Mr. Smyth, but had also very largely participated in the black-mail wrung from the insurance companies. Setting aside all these and other equally damaging facts elicited before them, 15 Republican and 4 Democratic Senators have voted to retain Mr. Smyth in the position which he has disgraced.

The effect of such a verdict on the further usefulness of the Insurance Department has already been sufficiently set forth in these columns. Superintendent Smyth may not be, in the future, powerless for evil, because in the course of the trial it has been clearly shown that he has been able to extract from the fears of insurance officers payments which the judgment of their legal advisers declared to be contrary to the plain requirements of the statute. Having become already partners in his guilt, while as yet it was likely to bring its natural penalty, they are not likely to demur to his exactions now that the Senate has declared the caprice or the self-interest of the Superintendent to be superior to all law. But the influence of this, if not of any other insurance Superintendent, must cease, after the decision of the Senate, to have any power for good. It has been proved that a favorable report from the department is simply a matter of purchase; and the withholding of an unfavorable one simply a question of bargain and sale between insurance officers and the ring of legal jobbers who share the confidence of the Superintendent, and divide the plunder which he has the power to exact.

The issue of the trial not only reduces the Insurance Superintendent to the rank of a licensed wrecker and black-mailer; it also throws a new cloud of suspicion over a business which finds it better to make terms with the "strikers" who prey upon it than to defy them. Senator Pierce, the mere agent and nominee of certain life insurance companies, voted against the removal of Smyth, albeit the partisan interest which decided the case required that his vote should go the other way. Even were no other evidence forthcoming of the craven fear which has dictated the dealings of life insurance managers with the Superintendent, this would be enough to prove their abject powerlessness to resist his demands. The policy-holders, who have confided millions of trust funds to the keeping of men who tamely stand and deliver at the summons of Smyth and his gang, will find food for very unpleasant reflection in a decision which gives the Insurance Ring a new and absolutely irresponsible lease of power. The people who have been hoping that the enactment of salutary laws might check the shameful course of spoliation in life insurance management will see the folly of looking for protection to statutes the open and avowed disregard of which brings no penalty. Those who meditate making provision against old age or death by means of insurance will hardly care to intrust their savings into hands which are incapable of guarding them either against official peculation or the legalized plunder that is levied under the base pretense of State supervision.

The fifteen Republican Senators who are responsible for bringing about such a state of things have disgraced themselves and betrayed their party. From Senator Pomeroy, with his crafty and pettifogging defense of a man whom at heart he despises, and of whose guilt he was thoroughly aware, to Senator Harris, with his arrogant defiance of the proprieties of his position, and his cynical contempt for the honor of his profession not one of them should ever be able to secure another position of public trust. If motives of partisanship dictated their open disregard of the law and the facts in dealing with the offenses of Superintendent Smyth, no party professing to have either conscience or convictions can afford to indorse what is equivalent to a declaration that the Republican organization may justify robbery and condone fraud when committed by its own members and when they redound to its own immediate profit. It is an insult to the honest and law-abiding people who constitute the mass of the party to assume that this shameful ending of the Smyth trial will not bring disgrace on those who have procured it; there can be no more cogent evidence of the demoralization of Republican party politics in this State than the fact that Republican "leaders" have procured the retention in office of John F. Smyth.

Three Tammany Senators joined hands with the Republicans in voting in favor of Smyth—a partnership as suggestive of the worst days of Tweed legislation as it is ominous of further disreputable bargains having the common purpose of cheating the people of this City. For the day of reckoning with the Senatorial jobbers we must wait; for the probing to the bottom of a conspiracy of which the Senate trial only touched the surface, there is no time like the present. If the Governor be in earnest in desiring to discover the hidden corruption of the relations between life insurance managers and the State Superintendent, he can readily procure an investigation which will be hampered by none of the quasi-judicial rules adopted by the Senate. If he is thoroughly convinced of the illegality of the tribute levied by Smyth and paid by the companies, he can instruct the Attorney-General to obtain in the courts the redress for swindled policy-holders and the punishment for the betrayers of their trust which the Senate has denied. Instead of being the end of the trial of the Insurance Superintendent, the verdict of the Senate should only be the prelude to a series of legislative and judicial investigations as searching and thorough as the one just closed has been partial and delusive.

PENNSYLVANIA'S REBUFF.

Quite unexpectedly, the Administration and Pennsylvania have come into collision with each other. It is not the first time, let us say in passing, that Pennsylvania has had occasion to object to the way in which official patronage is dealt out in Washington. Pennsylvania is never diffident in pressing the claims of its distinguished fellow-citizens when an office is to be filled. So, when Mr. Allison's death vacated the position of Register of the Treasury, the Keystone State was alert. Mr. Allison was a Pennsylvanian. His death did not so much vacate an office of the United States as an office on which Pennsylvania has a permanent mortgage. Precisely how many distinguished sons of that State were named for the place is not known. The list would undoubtedly prove to be very large if it could be brought forward. But Representatives White and Thompson early sought Secretary Sherman, and laid before him the "claims" of one Sullivan, who would like very much to be Register of the Treasury, and whom Messrs. White and Thompson described to be one of the purest and best. The Secretary told them to go to the President, and to that high official they went without diminished hopes.

Let us pause here and observe the ignorance of the two Pennsylvanians. The highest form of civil service is that which removes from the Congressmen all temptation to dabble in office-brokerage and leaves them to attend to their legitimate duties. This is the age of civil service reform, and the Pennsylvanians ought to have known that the Administration has taken all temptation from them. The Administration distributes offices on a theory which is so far above the average Congressman that he does not understand it. Nobody understands it. But Congressmen are delivered from a snare which this amalgent Administration is able to handle. Said a young woman in a "revival meeting:" "I found that my ribbins, and gauds, and jewelry were carrying me down to hell; so I took 'em off and gave 'em to my sister." But, as if unconscious of their deliverance from the vice of office-hunting, two Pennsylvanians actually waited on the President and insisted on doing a little more demoralizing work for Pennsylvania. That noble State was to be consulted before a Register of the Treasury could possibly be appointed. The President smiled and beamed on the two Congressmen, just as Presidents have smiled and beamed before. He took notes of all they had to say, asked questions about Sullivan, made wise remarks about the weather, the state of the crops, and the conceded necessity of filling the Registry of the Treasury with one of Pennsylvania's favorite sons. The Congressmen went away feeling very comfortable indeed. For once, they had circumvented that civil service reform which took away the appointments from Congressmen who had no statesmanlike reasons and gave them to an Administration equally destitute.

How little Representatives Harry White and John M. Thompson know of the mysteries of a reformed civil service! Even while they were urging Sullivan, another man, Glenni W. Schofield, had been appointed. There was no concealment; only they were not told that the place had actually been tendered to another man. They were too fast; that was all. It was vain for the Secretary to explain. It was in vain, also, that the Secretary reminded the two Congressmen that Mr. Welsh, Minister to Great Britain, and Mr. Bayard Taylor, Minister to Germany, were Pennsylvanians. "Who asked you to appoint them?" cried the Representatives of the Keystone State. They were indignant that a Pennsylvanian whom they had not selected had been appointed, and they were also outraged by being kept busy trotting around with their indorsements and recommendations after the place had been virtually filled and the case closed.

The Pennsylvanians should have considered that under the new civil service rules they had no right to say a word about appointments in Pennsylvania or elsewhere. Then, again, they should not have forgotten that the President does not encourage recommendations for office from anybody. He prefers making appointments on his own responsibility; and very nice appointments he makes. Nor should it be forgotten that Pennsylvania is always wanting something which she cannot get. Earlier in this era of reform, it was the custom to allow each State delegation to vote for a candidate for a Federal office in the State. This experiment was tried in the South for a while. Now, however, the contrary rule is in force. The Congressmen of a State are invited to present their views; memoranda are taken in writing and with beaming smiles, and then—another man is appointed. We are sorry for the Keystone State. The delegation nominated Cameron, and Welsh was appointed. Bayard Taylor was credited to Pennsylvania, and it was reckoned unto her for righteousness, though the politicians did not think so. And now the sorely-tried State has another appointment whereto she has not consented.

THE COUNTY JAIL SYSTEM.

That public reformatory institutions should turn out to be the chief academies and forcing-houses of crime is not at all creditable to modern achievements in "sociology," nor to our profuse penal legislation. But of the lamentable fact there seems to be little doubt; and it is a fact of wide application. Of our own State it was affirmed by good authority to be true more than ten years ago; for the Committee on Prisons in the Constitutional Convention of 1867 declared that the common jails of the State were unsurpassed as a source of multiplying thieves and burglars. The Prison Association of New-York has again and again said the same thing. A petition has recently been in circulation for the total abolition of the county jails as prisons for convicts, based on the ground that they are "prolific sources of crime." If we turn to Pennsylvania, we find a like condition of the common jails there. Nominally that State has established the separate confinement system; practically, nothing of the sort is found. In the Eastern Penitentiary there are fewer than six hundred cells for nearly a thousand prisoners, and an extension has been planned. In the county jails the crowding is worse, prisoners on detention for trial being added to the convicts. In the jail of Philadelphia County, in the old Moyamensing district, there are frequently three or four prisoners in one cell. For the past eight or ten years the Grand Jury has regularly called attention to this evil in its monthly presentments, declaring that the association of prisoners in this way was invariably followed by the worse teaching the better to be as hardened and expert in crime as themselves. Save for the opening a few years since of the large House of Correction and Employment in the Bridesburg district, the condition of affairs would be even worse.

In Illinois the Commissioners of Public Charities declare that association in idleness is everywhere the curse and condemnation of the present jail system. The old transgressers corrupt the less abandoned by precept and example; the veteran offenders recount their deeds of skill and daring, instil hatred to law and to society, laugh at the possibility or need of reform, and teach young culprits to take punishment as only ill-luck. "Every jail," the Commissioners declare, "is a school of vice; and if one of the ends of punishment is the prevention of crime by deterring men from committing it through fear of the legal consequences, the jail almost wholly fails to accomplish the desired result." An additional proof of the latter point is found in the multitude of well-attested cases where slight thefts are committed in the most ruthless way, with the obvious expectation of a light sentence, to last through the Winter, by men and women who do not want to be troubled about supporting themselves. Mr. Wares, Secretary of the Board of Charities of Illinois, draws a striking picture of the ordinary jail. "No fouler moral atmosphere," he says, "exists anywhere. It is loaded with contagion. The prisoners have no employment; they do nothing except to amuse themselves the best they can." To kill time, they gamble, if they have the means, or wrestle, or scribble pictures on the wall, or pound on the iron plates of their cells.

The Jail Committee of Richmond County, in this State, referring to these Illinois reports, declare that they contain "an exact description of the evils discussed by this committee," and again, that "there is not a single statement in the foregoing which has not been verified by the experience of your committee, and in their opinion it is hopeless to expect any improvement while the present system of dealing with petty criminals exists." And yet this committee had been able to report a number of ameliorations effected by them during four years—introducing books to read, Sunday services, and the not very enticing work of stone-breaking for the sake of employment. The evils, as we have said, are almost universal, taking county jails all the way through; for Mr. Wines declares, on a careful collection from the reports of different States, that "they might be exchanged for each other and no injustice done."

What is the remedy? Several have been suggested. In Pennsylvania they are struggling to increase jail accommodations, believing that for convicts at least the separate confinement system is the great remedy. But the expense of this would be so great that recently a Judge declared from the bench in Philadelphia that it was useless, and worse than useless, to build any hopes on carrying out that system, in view of the modern increase of the criminal classes. Another plan is suggested by the petition to the present Legislature at Albany—that the jails be henceforth used only as houses of detention for untried prisoners, and that reformatory workhouses be established for the "detention, punishment, and reform" of all those whom the present laws sentence to the county jails. The proposal to go back to the old system of employing convicts, with ball and chain, on public works, is of course inadmissible—it would injure the general community and only harden the convicts. The Richmond County Jail Committee think that the laws might be altered to give longer terms of confinement, so as to allow industrial training, and they complain that the Sheriffs who control jails are often elected for party reasons, without regard to fitness, are elected for too short terms, and have their compensation based on the number of persons in the jails, so that it is for their interest to keep the jails full. The one thing certain seems to be that the evils of the system as it now stands are very great, but the full, adequate, and acceptable substitute, traced down to its practical details, has yet to be applied.

DECAY OF THE BOARDING-HOUSE.

The decline or decay of any honest branch of industry is almost always to be regretted, for it shows a diminution of material prosperity, and such diminution is usually attended with many evils, positive as well as negative. One branch of industry in this City, honest enough, no doubt, in the ordinary sense, has been steadily declining for several years without causing—or deserving—any sorrow except to the immediate sufferers. It is bad for them perhaps; but the general community is so much the gainer by their loss that the partial loss may well be counted as the public gain. It is the boarding-house, the private boarding-house as commonly denominated, which represents the sinking industry of Manhattan, and which in its sinking evokes few tears even from them whose lachrymose glands are most easily and needlessly disturbed.

Before, during, and after the civil war, New-York was full of boarding-houses, especially in the district between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth street and Second and Eighth avenue. They invaded every block; crept into every neighborhood which had become accustomed to look upon itself as particularly genteel and exclusive; laid unhallowed hands, so to speak, upon the abodes of families who boasted of having had grandfathers and of inheriting silver-plate. Boarding-houses could no more be kept out than interviewing reporters or the Atlantic Ocean, when either may be moved by a disposition toward encroachment. They were not liked even by their patrons. It is questionable if even their keepers approved them; they existed and continued, not infrequently flourished, it is said, in an atmosphere, inward and outward, of dissatisfaction and abhorence. They were unfortunate in most respects, and the reason assigned for their being was necessity. They were supported and conducted, not from choice, but from need. The people who sat at their table and slept under their roof did so because they could not help it. The people who administered them knew no other business—indeed they very seldom knew that—and fixed on the one which occupied them by the instinct of self-preservation.

Under such conditions, is it strange that the passing away of the boarding-house, of the private boarding-house, is accepted with cheerful resignation? We are careful to express the titular privacy, because it is so strenuously insisted on. Persons can be persuaded to admit that they live in, or even that they keep a private boarding-house; but that they have, or ever have had, anything to do with a boarding-house, simple and unqualified, nothing would induce them to confess. The distinction does not appear to us vital; indeed, the privacy coupled with boarding-houses is impenetrably enigmatic. As a rule, they have no privacy; they are far more public than great hotels; and they may, with the felicitous unfitness which marks so much of our nomenclature, be called private on account of the absence of anything like privacy. Who has ever heard of a public boarding-house? The adjective would be completely superfluous, since any boarding-house that is really such must be public, so far as its limited accommodations and narrow belongings can render it public. It is, therefore, the private boarding-house—accentuation strong and lingering on the word private—that is yielding to inexorable destiny. The populous places which have known it are beginning to know it no more. The brown-stone blocks which they have appropriated are gradually getting rid of them and receiving a new order of occupants.

Why is this? Is the population of the City falling off? Have the thousands of people who have boarded here gone to board elsewhere? Has the majority of them died of dyspepsia or insanity? Boarders have simply ceased to be boarders; they have decided to live more wholesomely and satisfactorily, and they have reduced their decision to practice. The financial pressure and commercial dullness of the past four years have slowly, though steadily, undermined the boarding-house. Those who have been its patrons have not had the money to pay the rates charged. They have either betaken themselves to suburban places, or have set up house-keeping in a small way, thinking that if boarding-house-keepers can make anything by their business, they ought to save it by managing their own domestic affairs. Persons who have once kept house are very loth to return to boarding, because they find even the poorest housekeeping preferable, on the whole, to the best boarding. Tens of thousands of New-Yorkers who had boarded, boarded, boarded, until they had thought they could live no other way, have recently learned a better method of subsistence, and will not be likely to move backward very soon.

THE CRIMEAN WAR REVERSED.

The chronicler of contemporary events in Europe might well borrow from Dumas the title of "Twenty Years After," for little more than that period has sufficed to complete the most striking revolution of the century. The month of March, 1856, witnessed the triumph of a crusade of Western Europe against Russia, under the guidance of England; the month of March, 1878, witnessed the combination of Eastern Europe against England, under the guidance of Russia. The season of showy professions has passed into that of decisive action, and the point of transition is marked by the trenchant conciseness of Prince Gortschakoff's final utterance: "It is time to end this matter—with the assent of Continental Europe if she will, without it if she will not." The great Empire must, indeed, be thoroughly in earnest, if, after the loss of ninety thousand lives and more than three hundred millions of treasure, she can thus deliberately gird herself for a new conflict; but the means of making good her ground are not wanting. The visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas to Constantinople, and that of Gen. Ignatieff to Vienna, typify Russia's two favorite weapons—politic courtesy on the one hand, and silent, ever-busy finesse on the other. To dangle before Austria's jealous eyes the tempting bait of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to accustom Turkey to look up to the Czar as her sole safeguard against absolute destruction, to stave off England's threatened attack till the favorable moment had gone by—this is what Russia has had to do, and what she has done with equal skill and success.

But all this matters little; for were all that England demands to be conceded to-morrow it could avail nothing to restore the Turk to the place from which he has fallen. The shadow on the dial-plate of time is not to be thrown backward by any human effort, however determined. The world has long since grown weary of the pitiable spectacle of an obsolete and paralytic despotism, stumbling blindly onward from one folly to another; and the spirit of 1854 cannot be revived either by statesmen or by demagogues, charm they never so wisely. To both the Russian Prince and the Russian Envoy this day is the consummation of a long-deferred triumph. Twenty-three years ago the Grand Duke Nicholas, who sits to-day as an honored guest in the capital of his hereditary foe, was standing beside his brother Michael in a hollow of the steep ridge that trends northward from Sebastopol to the Inkerman Valley watching the best soldiers of Russia reeling back from the charging bayonets of the Sultan's Western champions. At the same period a certain Col. Ignatieff of the Russian Army was being packed off to Central Asia to match his skill against the treacherous cruelty of the "blood-drinker of Bokhara," little dreaming that he should one day enter in triumph the very capital where Austrian jealousy and Hungarian revenge were then making the mere name of Russia a by-word and a curse.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Third District of Georgia has 17 avowed avowed candidates for the Democratic nomination for Congress.

Fifteen competitors already appear for "Beverage" Douglas' seat in Congress as a Representative from Virginia.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* appeals to Congress to enact a thorough national quarantine law for the protection of the entire coast.

Lewiston, Me., complains of an abundance of counterfeit dimes, made of lead and silvered. They are supposed to be made in the vicinity.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* of Tuesday says: "If President Hayes deserves not the applause of his countrymen there never lived a man who did."

The Republicans of New-Hampshire carried all three of the Congressional districts on the Governor's vote at the late election. The Congressmen will be chosen in November.

The Democratic House of Representatives in South Carolina rejected a bill forbidding its members and the State and county officers and Judges to accept free passes on railroads.

The Albany *Times* claims to be credibly informed that Superintendent Clark charged L. Jones Peck personally to his face with being in the "Canal Ring," two weeks before appointing him to the superintendency of the Western Division.

A Pennsylvania Senator did not deliver his speech, but obtained permission to print it in the *Legislative Record*. When the copy was handed to the printer there appeared "laughter," "applause," and the like plentifully sprinkled through it.

A number of pensioners held a meeting in Philadelphia, Tuesday night, and protested against the proposition to make all pensions payable in Washington. There are about 13,000 soldiers in Philadelphia who receive pensions for services in the war of the rebellion.

The Boston *Traveller* reports the business men and the lawyers of that city as being not favorable to the repeal of the Bankrupt law, but as favoring its amendment, the dissatisfaction being mainly directed against the composition clause, which gives the control of any debtor's affairs to a three-fourths majority of his creditors.

An Ogdensburg man, three years ago, lost an umbrella which had his name cut into the handle. One morning last week he found it in his door-yard, with a paper pinned to it, on which was written, "F. S. Munro, this belongs to you." The name had been cut from the handle. This incredible story is told by the Ogdensburg *Journal*.

A California body with the high-sounding name of the Supreme Encampment of the Order of Caucasians adopted resolutions thanking the California Congressmen for their action in the Chinese question, and Mr. Horace Davis has responded, expressing his gratitude for the appreciation thus manifested, and saying that encouraged, as here for a favorable result, he and the rest will leave no stone unturned to attain by honorable and peaceful means the desired end.

There is much discussion in the North Carolina newspapers about candidates for the Supreme Court Bench. The present incumbent, one of Gov. Vance's appointees to fill a vacancy, has been accused of being a "fossil," an "imbecile" from old age, and as wanting in manly independence or "backbone," and "unfit" for the duties of his position; and he has written a letter to say that the position came to him unsolicited, and that it shall pass from him untarnished by any unworthy act.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* prints this diamond story: "Prof. J. E. Bassett, of French Broad, N. C., who is now in Wetumpka, Ala., has a diamond not only of enormous size, but remarkable purity. It was found by his wife, Mrs. A. H. Bassett, on the bank of the Coosa River, just below the falls within the corporate limits of Wetumpka. As soon as the Professor exhibited the stone he was offered $10,000 for it. He had the stone examined by W. J. Preston, a watchmaker and jeweler, who pronounced it intrinsically worth $75,000. He will send it to Tiffany & Co., of New-York, to have it dressed."

Mr. S. P. Hughes announces that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Arkansas. Among other things he says: "I regard it as settled by the Supreme Court of the State that the railroad bonds are not and never were any part of the State's debt, and I am therefore opposed to paying any part of them. The question as to the validity of the Holford bonds and the Arkansas levee bonds is now pending in the Supreme Court. Let that court settle this question. I am in favor of making the best terms we can, consistently with honor, in the settlement of the State's indebtedness, and am opposed to repudiating a debt we owe, or paying that which we do not owe."

Congressman Gause, of Arkansas, announces that he will be a candidate for re-election, and his home paper backs him in this vigorous though ungrammatical way: "He is now, and always has vigilantly guarded our interests, regardless of his health or the welfare of his financial affairs; the peer in ability, in integrity, in untiring activity, in all good works, and in eloquence of any man in Congress or out, he has asserted a claim to the consideration of the people of this district, which, without the basest recreancy of principle, cannot be overlooked, and we are satisfied will not be ignored by a grateful people, even in the face of the untiring activity displayed by other aspirants, who are making 'hay while the sun shines,' and seeking to curry favor with the 'sovereigns,' while our worthy Representative is at his post of duty."

THE AMERICAN ARTISTS.

NEW PAINTINGS IN THE EXHIBITION—DE VENECK AND TWACHTMAN—PHILADELPHIANS WHO EXHIBIT.

The gaps in the collection of paintings at the Kurtz Gallery have at length been filled during this, the last week of exhibition. The American Society of Artists have had the usual difficulties to contend with in the establishment of a new enterprise involving such delicate and vexatious duties as any affair of the kind presents; in addition thereto has been the uncertainty attending the shipment and delivery of pictures contributed by Americans living abroad. The Duvenecks and Twachtmans promised have made their appearance only at this late date; yet, considering the inexperience of the originators of the show, and the short time allowed for perfecting their arrangements, the managers may be congratulated on the results.

Duveneck is an interesting phenomenon in American art; he appears to have many of the characteristics of a true artist, both in the record of his life and the methods of his work, so far as rumor has made them public property. When he made his sensation in Boston he was by no means the novice many persons supposed him. He had already studied abroad, done a good deal of portrait painting in the West, and exercised himself upon mural decoration in various churches in Canada. He astonished the Bostonians by the rapidity with which he blocked a yellow-fleshed portrait into a dark background. His method was to wait for the right hour, and then to work with great speed and if possible without a break for as long a time as his energy lasted. He finished more than one full-length at one sitting. Of course, the picture was what people call unfinished, but that made no difference to him. It was his way. This may be considered an extreme instance of his theory of work. It does not follow that he cannot, or indeed does not, pursue at times quite a different course. There is a large canvas here, giving a corner of the interior of St. Mark's, which could not have been painted in that fierce manner. But the nature that believes in seizing the best hour for work, and refusing to do second-rate finishing work, shows in the handling of so sober a subject. The marbles glow with a fine sombreness which raises this picture at once out of the common herd of architectural painting into the region of high art.

Duveneck has also a portrait here which reminds of the other specimens we have seen in New-York. It is that of Prof. John Smith, of Vienna. It looks much more like Smith of England. There is a length of upper lip, a general shape of face, an expression of corner arrogance about this portrait which explains to the philosophic American the dislike for Englishmen exhibited by other Europeans. This self-satisfied Professor is the man who appears by the hundred with Cook's tourist tickets in his hat-band. Duveneck has given him papers in his hand, and made him stand as if about to address an audience, and it may even be that he is a German, but all his character is expressed in his face. Another canvas, more pleasing, is a quick sketch in monochrome—the head of a man.

Almost equal to Duveneck in a different way is Twachtman, also a Munich-taught American, who is sojourning in Venice. His pictures are from that ancient emporium of arts and commerce. One represents a quay with picturesque lagoon craft moored alongside, both subject and style of painting differing most widely from the Venetian pictures we have hitherto received from our traveling artists. Twachtman is striving after the same effects of color attempted by the Spanish-Roman school. But he starts from a different stand-point. Where the former give up most of effects produced by the contrasts of light and shade, seeking to put brilliancy against brilliancy, and light upon light, Twachtman holds to his Munich teachings and keeps such contrasts far more steadily in view. The result is a very powerful style of picture, which looks well at a great distance. At the conventional range of "three times the width of the frame" the paintiness of the canvas becomes too strong. He manages to inspire the belief that there is thought and life behind his mahl-stick.

George Inness has a new picture hanging here, which meets the reputation for a colorist which he has justly established. There is a certain rudeness—not exactly crudeness—about his present landscape. It may be expressed by saying that 10 years of hanging would give it just the right touch of moderation which would make it thoroughly charming.

Although mention has been made in these columns of Boston artists, no room has yet been found for the contributions of Philadelphia. There is J. McClure Hamilton, for instance, who shows marked ability in workmanship, while his choice of subject cannot be admired. His grinning negro is repulsive in the extreme. If it were a sketch it would make little difference, but it is elaborately and very cleverly painted. Thomas Eakins shows good points in his picture of Rush carving a wooden statue. What ruins the picture is much less the want of beauty in the male model, (as has been suggested in the public prints,) than the presence in the foreground of the clothes of that young woman, cast carelessly over a chair. This gives the shock which makes one think of the nudity—and at once the picture becomes improper! Artistically speaking, the clothes and chair distract the attention by their bright colors and prominence; hence little attention is paid to the excellent work on the figure of the carver. The old woman and the separate picture called "Spinning" are trivial. Howard Roberts, of Philadelphia, exhibits a marble statuette of "Lot's Wife," which goes even farther beyond the limits of art than anything shown here in paint. This luckless woman is about turning into salt, and great crystals, presumably of salt, are shooting out merely about her immediately through her. Her contorted mouth expresses great bodily anguish. It is very coarse art, indeed, from the which the sooner Mr. Roberts frees himself the better. This interesting little exhibition, containing the promises for the future of American art, will close on Saturday evening next. Hardly does it close when the regular Academy Exhibition at the building on Fourth-avenue opens. An immediate comparison can thus be instituted between the old favorites and the irrepressible younger generation of painters.

THE REJECTION OF MARSHAL DUNN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Wilmington, Del., March 27.—United States Marshal Dunn, whose nomination for reappointment was defeated yesterday by the Democratic Senators, has held the place nine years, eight by Presidential commission, and one by appointment of Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, the place having fallen vacant a year ago, pending the decision by the President first and the Senate afterward. Mr. Dunn had a large majority of the lawyers here supporting him, on account of his efficiency as an officer, and Judges Strong, McKennan, and Bradford, all urged his reappointment. The charges upon which Mr. Bayard is said to have beaten him in the Senate are nearly eight years old, and have been repeatedly answered with success by Dunn, before the Attorney-General, the Senate Judiciary Committee, &c.

SUPT. SMYTH ACQUITTED.

SEVEN MAJORITY IN HIS FAVOR.

A TECHNICAL ARGUMENT BY SENATOR POMEROY IN SMYTH'S BEHALF CONVINCES A NUMBER OF SENATORS—THE LAW OF 1873 SAID TO BE INOPERATIVE—SPEECHES BY OTHER SENATORS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION—THE VOTE 19 TO 12 AGAINST REMOVAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—The trial of Insurance Superintendent Smyth ended to-day in his acquittal of the charges preferred by the Governor by a vote of 19 to 12. This result was not generally anticipated when the Senate came together this morning, and it is not too much to say that it is owing to the argument in Smyth's behalf of Senator Pomeroy. Mr. Pomeroy's argument is admitted by all who heard it to have been a very able one, and, to many of his hearers, it was conclusive, so far as the legal points of the defense were concerned. It certainly changed the minds of three Republican Senators who intended to vote for the removal of Smyth, and it afforded a plausible excuse for at least two Democratic Senators to vote for acquittal, who, it is believed, would have voted for removal had Pomeroy remained silent. It is not at all likely, however, that the argument will be equally conclusive to the holders of life insurance policies or to the public generally. The effect of it was, and was probably designed to be, to throw the burden of the failure of the prosecution on the Governor. Mr. Pomeroy intimated very plainly that if the Governor had exhibited less personal animosity in his Message to the Senate, and had confined himself simply to putting the question of Smyth's removal on grounds of public policy and the best interests of the Insurance Department, the verdict might have been different. But having, as Mr. Pomeroy claimed, preferred specific charges against Smyth, amounting to misdemeanors, and having demanded his removal solely on these grounds, the Senators were bound to confine their investigations to these charges exclusively, and, if they found them false or not proved, there was no alternative but to acquit. Without going into an argument as to the constitutionality of the law of 1873, which Smyth was charged with violating, Mr. Pomeroy proved conclusively to his own mind, and, as before remarked, to the minds of many of his hearers, that the law of 1873 had been entirely inoperative from the day of its passage, owing to a failure of the Legislature to make the necessary appropriations in conformity with it, and thus the Superintendent of Insurance was left to fall back upon the law of 1853, which required all payments by insurance companies to be made directly to the parties performing the service, and did not provide for any audit of the bills by the Controller. Mr. Pomeroy did not deem it necessary to comment on the exorbitant bills presented to and paid by insurance companies under Smyth's administration, (further than to say that there was no proof that Smyth profited in any way by them,) for the reason that these did not come within the specific charges of the Governor. But this was the precise feature of the testimony which produced, and will continue to produce, the deepest effect upon the public mind, and the public will not be convinced by Mr. Pomeroy's speech to-day, or by any speech which he may make hereafter, that it was not entirely competent for the Senate to consider this testimony, and to give it its due weight in making up the verdict.

The other speeches were of little importance, and probably had no influence whatever on the votes of Senators. Senator Harris opened the discussion with a petulant speech in defense of the opinion he gave to Smyth as a justification of his course, and in answer to the arguments of the people's counsel criticising that opinion. Senators Raines and Goodwin were the only speakers on the Democratic side, and both of them were in favor of Smyth's removal. Mr. Raines spoke at considerable length, and made a strong argument in favor of the removal on general grounds, but he had not prepared himself to discuss the legal points of the case so strongly put by Senator Pomeroy, and they remained at the close practically unanswered. All the speeches, except those of Messrs. Raines and Goodwin, were written out and read from manuscript.

At the close of the discussion the Lieutenant-Governor announced the question to be, "Shall John F. Smyth be removed from the office of Superintendent of the Insurance Department?" The roll being called, it was decided in the negative by the following vote—[Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*:]

YEAS—Messrs. Goebel, *Goodwin*, *Hughes*, *Jacobs*, *Jones*, Lippitt, Lynde, *Oakley*, *Payne*, *Raines*, Sessions, *St. John*—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Davenport, *Ecclesine*, Edick, Harris, Hicks, *Hogan*, Hopkins, Loomis, Marvin, McCarthy, *J. F. Pierce*, R. V. Pierce, Pomeroy, Robertson, Rockwell, Turner, Wagner, *Wagstaff*, Woodover—19.

ABSENT—*Morrissey*.

It will be noticed that the Tammany Senators all voted "no," and the acquittal was carried by Democratic votes. Smyth's friends are very jubilant, as might be expected, for they were fearful of a different result last evening, and as soon as the verdict was announced the employes of the Insurance Department and other henchmen of the Superintendent brought out a cannon and celebrated the victory by firing 100 guns.

The Smyth crowd followed up their gun-powder celebration of his acquittal this afternoon by an illumination of the Insurance Department this evening. The more discreet friends of the Superintendent are disgusted with the whole performance, and one Senator, who voted for his acquittal, says that it is the best evidence he has yet seen that the man is unfit to hold his office. The verdict of the Senate is the absorbing topic of discussion here this evening, and all sorts of rumors are afloat as to the way it was brought about. No one doubts that corrupt means were used to secure a large number of the votes for Smyth, but like other cases of bribery it is a difficult thing to prove. The rumors current a week ago about the bargain with Kelly for the votes of the Tammany Senators were undoubtedly well founded. Last night when Smyth's chances looked blue it was reported that two of the Tammany Senators had weakened, and were going to vote for removal. That astute and high-minded statesman, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on Cities, on learning this fact, called his committee together early this morning, and directed the clerk to make out a favorable report of the bill making the Controller's office in New-York elective. When the Assembly met the bill was reported, and notice of the fact was immediately communicated to the Tammany Senators sitting on the trial of Smyth up stairs. Assurances were at once given that they would vote as desired in the Smyth issue, whereupon the nimble Fish flopped back again into the Kelly pool, and had his elective Controller bill recommitted to the Committee on Cities, where it will doubtless be allowed to rest for the remainder of the session, together with all other legislative projects designed to curtail the power of the Tammany chief. Fish was one of the first to rush up stairs after the verdict and congratulate Pomeroy on his brilliant speech, which must have been very flattering to the Auburn Senator. The opinion is freely expressed here that Pomeroy has sold himself for a mess of cheap Conkling pottage in the shape of a promised nomination to the Governorship. But the end is not yet, either with Smyth or his chief defender. The Governor is reported to have another rod in pickle for the former, and the people can be trusted to take care of the latter.

THE ARGUMENTS OF SENATORS.

Following are brief abstracts of the arguments made prior to the vote on Mr. Smyth's removal:

Mr. Harris read an address, saying he had thus far refrained from speaking on this question because of a sense of delicacy; but he felt it was his duty now to explain the course of the firm in connection with the "opinion" furnished the Superintendent with reference to the duty of the insurance companies to pay bills without the audit of the Controller. The argument was in support of the correctness of that opinion, and to the effect that the law of 1873, requiring the audit of the Controller, was unconstitutional.

Mr. Pomeroy said the Senate had been many days engaged in this trial. He then related the history of the office of Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and of the action of the Governor in recommending Mr. Smyth's removal. The question with Senators who simply have the charges against Superintendent Smyth been proved. He argued that no appropriations had been made for the investigations, and therefore the insurance investigations would not be unnecessarily delayed. He argued that the Governor had not complied with the law of 1873 in making his charges, and that he might proceed with investigations. This bill passed both Houses, but died in the Governor's hands. He charged that all bills paid by Controller Olcott were illegally paid, without form of law. In the famous Landon order several bills were ordered paid directly by the insurance companies under the law of 1853, thus showing that the court believed the law of 1873 to be unconstitutional. He felt that the action of the Superintendent was warranted by law, and he could not, therefore, vote for his removal. He claimed that there were no funds, nor had there ever been any, in the State Treasury from which bills could be paid under the Insurance laws of 1859 and 1873. The law of 1873 had never become operative because no appropriation had ever been made to meet it. He did not hesitate to say that Mr. Smyth had been the one stunned against, and not the sinner. The Superintendent had kept within the law of of 1853, and he [Mr. Pomeroy] could not consistently vote for his removal. Mr. Pomeroy closed his remarks as follows: "I trust that, without fear, favor, affection, reward, or the hope thereof, Senators may dispose of these charges solely upon the evidence presented here."

Mr. Marvin said there had been no proof to show that coercion had been used in securing the payment of bills by the insurance companies. He believed it an attempt to injure a faithful officer.

Mr. Lynde affirmed that this was not an attempt to injure Mr. Smyth in the interest of the Democratic Party and the anti-Conkling element in this State. He could not consistently vote to keep a man in office who had continually violated a law simply because a law firm deeply interested in the matter claimed that it was unconstitutional. The moneys so lavishly paid out to Superintendent Smyth's agents by insurance companies were moneys belonging to widows and their children.

Mr. Lippitt argued that it was unjust to the policy-holders of insurance companies to allow a Superintendent to prey upon the treasuries of the companies wherein their little savings were placed. He regretted that Mr. Smyth had not conducted his department within the spirit of the law.

Mr. Raines said it was only just that Senators should reflect seriously when considering so important a question as the one before them. The charges before the Senate, coming from a man of such recognized purity as the Governor, deserved most serious consideration. The question whether $100,000 had been taken from the companies or not was to be excluded from the consideration of Senators if they followed the suggestions of the Senator from the Twenty-fifth District, [Mr. Pomeroy.] Look at the millions of capital and the hordes of friends, agents, and employes of these great insurance companies and see how sensitive they are to any hint which may come from the Insurance Department. It was not true that rumors started themselves. There must be something rotten in the management of a department which became notorious throughout the State for the levying of claims upon insurance companies. When Tobey's bill, the great $24,000 steal, was made, it was drawn up by Harris and ordered paid by Smyth without any consultation with the Controller, as the law required. All laws are supposed to have interjected into them the provisions of the Constitution. No officer can excuse himself for official misconduct by saying that some co-ordinate officer or branch of government failed to do its duty. There was an appropriation in 1877 for just such bills, and $30,000 are in the hands of the Controller to pay such accounts. He glanced through the State and saw four-fifths of the lawyers working for less than $5,000, and yet for a few months' service, a few lawyers received over $40,000. Some of the best lawyers of the State would have been glad to do the work of looking over the abstracts of title in New-York City for $3,000, and yet Mr. Tobey's firm received over $24,000 for the work. That these large bills were paid with Smyth's consent was not questioned, but it would have been more satisfactory like if Smyth had had some agreement as to the cost of these investigations. Mr. Raines continued—that it was in wasteful extravagance in several cases, and under the bad legislation; that the funds of insurance companies had been depleted. When the policy-holders of the State looked over the exorbitant lawyer's charges allowed by Superintendent Smyth they were shocked, and turned to the Senate to protect them from the rapacity of agents who would prey upon them. Senators were here as representatives of the people, and must consider them honestly and fearlessly. This was no time for the Senate to set its face against a reduction in the expense of any department.

Mr. Turner argued at length in behalf of Mr. Smyth, saying there was no evidence that any benefit accrued to him. While he conceded that Smyth had violated the law of 1873, he could not vote for his removal, and he did not want anybody to whitewash him for such a course.

The vote was then taken as given above.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PASSAGE OF THE BONDED INDEBTEDNESS BILL—THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—THE MILLER CHARTER BILL.

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LOSSES BY FIRE.

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GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

CAUSES OF DR. ACHENBACH'S RESIGNATION OF THE PRUSSIAN MINISTRY OF COMMERCE—PRINCE BISMARCK'S ATTACK ON HIS ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAILWAYS—THE PROJECT FOR A SPECIAL RAILWAY MINISTRY.

LONDON, March 27.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin says: "When defending his idea of creating a special Railway Ministry in Saturday's sitting of the Prussian Lower House, Prince Bismarck gave as one of his reasons for desiring such a Ministry that the present administration of the Railway Department by the Board of Trade is anything but efficient. In consequence of severe criticisms by the Prince, Dr. Achenbach, Minister of Commerce, and chief of the Board of Trade, tendered his resignation. The National Liberals have determined to reject the bill for a special Railway Ministry, on the ground that there is no time left at the end of the session to discuss a project of this magnitude. Possibly Prince Bismarck will dissolve the House and appeal to the country, trying to secure a majority by an announcement of a protectionist and indirect taxation programme. This might be a popular war-cry, though it has nothing to do with the establishment of a Railway Ministry and the purchase of private lines by the State."

BERLIN, March 27.—Herr Maybach will succeed Dr. Achenbach as Minister of Commerce.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies to-day voted the salary of the Vice-President of the Ministry, but rejected the motion for transferring the Administration of the Crown lands from the Ministry of Finance to that of Agriculture, and for creating a Ministry of Railways. Both these proposals were supported by Prince Bismarck and opposed by the National Liberals.

THE VATICAN AND THE POWERS.

CARDINAL DI PIETRO MADE PONTIFICAL CHAMBERLAIN—THE COMING ENCYCLICAL LETTER—SEVERITY TOWARD ITALY AND RESERVE TOWARD OTHER POWERS—RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

LONDON, March 27.—Reuter's Telegram Company have the following dispatch from Rome: "Cardinal Di Pietro has been appointed Pontifical Camerlengo, not Cardinal Morichini, as before stated. It is reported that the forthcoming encyclical letter of the Pope will refer to the Italian Government in severe terms, and be very reserved regarding the other powers."

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says: "The Pope's consolatory letter to the German Emperor has been answered in the same spirit. There is a prospect of the Ultramontane difficulty being overcome."

THE CREEDMOOR RIFLE MATCHES.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION—THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ON THE CONTESTS—AMERICAN HOSPITALITY LAUDED.

LONDON, March 28.—The Duke of Cambridge, speaking at a meeting of the National Rifle Association yesterday evening, declared that Sir Henry Halford and his team merited thanks for their gallant contest at Creedmoor, but as they had been unsuccessful the council had no intention of encouraging a repetition of such a contest. He spoke in high terms of the hospitality extended to the team in America. Lord Wharncliffe said the Creedmoor contest showed that the English required a better system of team-shooting.

FRENCH POLITICS.

A COMMUNIST CAPTAIN UNDERGOING TRIAL IN FRANCE—CONFLICT BETWEEN THE CHAMBER AND THE SENATE.

PARIS, March 27.—The communist Capt. Garcin, who was sentenced to death by default as one of the ringleaders in the shooting of Gens. Thomas and Le Comte in Paris during the Commune, having ventured to return to France, is being court-martialed.

The *Constitutionnel* states that MM. Gambetta and Floquet will to-morrow, in the Chamber of Deputies, interpellate the Government as to the Senate's usurpation in regard to the budget, and will move an order of the day to the effect that the Senate has no right to restore grants stricken out by the Chamber.

LONDON, March 28.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs: "It is reported to-night that a majority of the Left are inclined to accept a compromise with the Senate on the Budget dispute. Should this disposition prove fallacious a serious conflict would appear to be inevitable."

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

ATTACKS ON MINISTER FOSTER BY FRENCH AND MEXICAN JOURNALS—THE AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE IN MEXICO—A MEXICAN CARDINAL.

HAVANA, March 27.—The French mail steamer arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz, and brings intelligence from the City of Mexico to March 20. The press there severely attack Mr. Foster, the United States Minister. The French journal began and the Mexican newspapers follow. They declare that Mr. Foster is an obstacle in the way of settling the difficulties between Mexico and the United States, and charge that he is actuated by personal motives. *La Libertad* a semi-official sheet, asserts that when the Washington Government has recognized President Diaz the latter will demand that Mr. Foster be recalled. *The Two Republics*, which always supports the Mexican Government defends the American Minister, and expresses disgust at the attacks made upon him. The French are doing everything to throw the Mexican Government into a hostile attitude toward the United States. They fear a commercial treaty will be made which the United States, which would be injurious to their interests, as all the commerce of Mexico is now in European hands. President Diaz is constantly becoming more popular.

The expected removal of the American Consul-General is being discussed. It is understood that the new Consul-General will arrive in June. The American Consul, as a general thing, have been very efficient and popular with the American residents.

Señor Romero is sick. Señor Vallarto has many supporters for the next Presidency.

The area of the coffee crop is diminished, but the bearing trees have increased, and there will be no diminution of the yield.

Archbishop Labastida, of the City of Mexico, has been created a Cardinal. He is the first Mexican Cardinal ever appointed.

The regular session of Congress will commence on April 1.

Mexicans, Spaniards, and Cubans jointly celebrated the conclusion of peace in Cuba by a sumptuous banquet here.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

THIRTY MINERS DEAD IN AN EXPLODED COAL MINE—FAILURE OF AN ENGLISH GRAIN FIRM FOR $1,550,000—THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO NOT DEAD—ITALIAN POLITICS.

LONDON, March 27.—An explosion occurred to-day in the Opedall Colliery, in North Staffordshire. Five corpses have already been removed. Thirty persons are still in the pit, and it is feared they are all dead.

George Bannister, a grain merchant, at Retford, has failed. His liabilities are $1,550,000.

A Reuter telegram from Madrid says the report which was published by *El Cronista* that the Sultan of Morocco was dead is untrue.

A Rome dispatch says: "Signor Carlo Luigi Farini has been elected President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies."

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE RUN FOR THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP—KALEIDOSCOPE THE WINNER—THE FAVORITE NOT PLACED.

LONDON, March 27.—The Lincoln Spring meeting, which began on Monday last, terminated to-day. The principal race of the meeting, the run for the Lincolnshire Handicap, took place to-day. The last betting was eight to one against Kaleidoscope, and ten to one against Cradle. Prince Bathyany's Sidonia, which was the favorite, the last betting against him being five to one, did not get a place. Twenty-seven horses ran. The following is a summary:

The Lincolnshire Handicap of 1,000 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, 10 forfeits for 3-year olds and upward; the winner of any race, after the weights are published. (Jan. 23,) to carry 7 pounds; if two, or one of the value of 200 sovereigns, 12 pounds extra; the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes, the third to save his stake, and the winner to pay 100 sovereigns toward expenses; entrance, three sovereigns, the only liability if forfeits be declared by noon on Tuesday, Jan. 29. About one mile. (122 subscribers, 34 of whom declared forfeit.)

Mr. R. Peck's b. g. Kaleidoscope, by Speculum out of Rechuse, by the Hermit, 5 years, 110 pounds.....1

Mr. Quartermaine East's br. f. Rosy Cross, by Rosicrucian out of Imposition, 4 years, 112 pounds.....2

Lord Wilton's br. h. Cradle, by See Saw, out of Honeymoon, 5 years, 109 pounds.....3

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA AT BOOTH'S.

The representation of "Il Trovatore" at Booth's Theatre, yesterday evening, only claims critical attention through Mme. Röze's performance. This artist essayed *Leonora* and supplied a portrayal of the character superior possibly, in a dramatic sense, to her previous efforts, and, from a lyric stand-point, quite equal to any of them. The part, as need scarcely be said, is one which offers opportunities for acting in which feeling, power, and grace have ample scope for expression, and Mme. Röze being a consummate *comédienne*, none of these opportunities was lost on the occasion under notice. In respect of her vocal work, it may be said at once that the most effective passages of the score took on their fullest significance, thanks to the roundness, sympathetic quality, and perfect homogeneousness of the performer's mezzo soprano tones. In the florid music of "Il Trovatore," as, for example, the allegro of the heroine's *aria d'entrata*, "Tacea la notte," and portions of her final cavatina, commencing "Amor sull' ali," Mme. Röze's execution was precise and elegant, though scarcely as brilliant as could be expected of a soprano sfogato accustomed to sacrificing the medium to the highest register. In the brief but impassioned duet with *Manrico*, in act the first, however, in the trio following, in the tuneful and eloquent finale of the second act, in "Ah si, ben mio," in the *a due* portion of the tower scene, with choral interruptions, and in the concluding incidents of the opera, the prima donna's singing was of the most eloquent nature, for it combined the sensuous charm of tone with perfect adaptation to the progress of the story, and Mme. Röze's acting being, as implied already, of the illustrative sort so rarely admired in lyric representations, it will be understood that her *Leonora* was an effort of genuine worth, attractiveness, and impressiveness. The "Miserere scene" had, naturally, the largest measure of applause, and the flowers bestowed at this stage of the proceedings crossed the footlights in vast quantities. The tenor of the evening was Mr. Graf, whose voice has freshness, compass, and power, but must be wholly useless to its possessor so long as it is not freed from its present nasal timbre. If the term singing through one's nose can be employed, for lack of a better to convey the idea of a defect which habitually results from the existence of a soft palate of inordinate length, and has really nothing at all to do with the olfactory organ, we may observe in relation to Mr. Graf that his singing must have kept his lips as close together as *Papageno* when he appears in "The Magic Flute" with a padlock depending from his mouth. Notwithstanding this painful defect, Mr. Graf's labors were loudly applauded, and his high tones in "Di quella pira"—and wondrously rich and strong they would be, if rid of the "twang" to which we have alluded—called out a demonstration of enthusiastic delight as genuine and as noisy as ever gladdened Herr Wachtel. Mr. Canffmann's *Conte di Luna* was a passable performance, and a promising one for a beginner, with a light and pleasant voice and, apparently, a correct ear. Upon Mme. Guidotti, as contralto, who sang *Azucena* while in a sad state of trepidation, judgment may be deferred, without lively hopes on our part of the cheerful influence of a second hearing. To-night Mme. Röze and Signor Frapolli may be listened to in "Un Ballo."

OBITUARY.

SIR GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT.

A dispatch from London announces the death of Sir George Gilbert Scott, R. A., F. S. A. The deceased was born at Gawcott, near Buckingham, in 1811. Early in life his father found him studying and sketching from ancient churches, which fact induced him to place his son with an architect, but the practice with which he became acquainted afforded him no opportunity for cultivating his early taste. The first work which brought Mr. Scott into notice was the "Martyr's Memorial," at Oxford, in 1841. It was followed by the new church at Camberwell, in 1842. The rebuilding of the Church of St. Nicholas, Hamburg, destroyed in the great fire of 1842, was intrusted to him after a competition to which architects were invited from all parts of Europe. It is one of the most important Gothic works of the day, and has been estimated to cost on its completion $750,000. He was long engaged in building and restoring cathedrals and churches at Ely, Lichfield, Hereford, Ripon, Doncaster, Chester, St. David's Bangor, Salisbury, Exeter, Peterborough, Worcester, Lincoln, Chichester, and Oxford. At Westminster Abbey he succeeded Mr. Blore in 1849 as official architect of the Dean and Chapter, and has erected the new Gothic gate-house and houses adjoining the west end of the minster, and more recently restored the chapter house. He had written *A Plea for the Faithful Restoration of Our Ancient Churches*, published in 1850; *Remarks on Secular and Domestic Architecture*, in 1862; *Gleanings from Westminster Abbey*, in the same year, and *Conservation of Ancient Architectural Monuments* in 1864. Mr. Scott was appointed by the Queen Architect to the National Memorial to the Prince Consort in Kensington Gardens. In August, 1872, she conferred upon him the honor of Knighthood.

HENRY A. ELLIOTT.

Mr. Henry A. Elliott, well known in theatrical circles, was found dead in bed at his residence in the upper portion of the City yesterday morning. He had been suffering acutely from neuralgia for some time past, and had used morphine freely to alleviate the pain. At 11 o'clock on Tuesday evening he left the Lotos Club-house, he being a member of that organization, and on his way home called on his physician and asked permission to take an increased dose of the narcotic—a request which was denied. It is supposed that he subsequently procured a quantity of the drug and took an overdose, from the effects of which he died, as nothing further was known of his condition until his wife awoke in the morning and found his lifeless body by her side. The deceased was well known and generally admired in theatrical circles. He acted as agent in several ventures, but was more generally known as a theatrical printer. He was connected with Niblo's during the run of the "Black Crook," and with Booth's Theatre under the management of Jarrett & Palmer, with whose Summer steam-boat enterprise he was also identified. Mr. Elliott had charge of the printing of Mr. Tilden's Liberty-Street Bureau during the campaign of 1876.

A GERMAN DROWNS HIMSELF AND A WOMAN JUMPS FROM A WINDOW.

Last night at 9 o'clock, Martin Horan, Captain of the Canal-boat Walter Scott, lying in the East River at the foot of Twenty-first-street, hearing a splash alongside his craft, went out and saw

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Wednesday, March 27, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Western produce our lines have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	21	Lead, pigs	1,279
B. C. Peas, bags	10	Leather, sides	14,671
Bone, pkgs	31	Lime, bales	152
Beans, bbls	808	Molasses, hhds	4
Beer, bbls	4	Spirits Turp., bbls	535
Beef, pkgs	9,799	Spelts, bbls	2,000
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	294	Oil, bbls	50
Cotton-seed Cake, pkgs	200	Oil-cake, pkgs	2,453
Copper, bbls	36	Oil, Lard, bbls	250
Dried Fruit, pkgs	166	Provisions, pkgs	1,000
Eggs, pkgs	3,612	Pork, pkgs	1,335
Flour, bbls	14,667	Beef, pkgs	238
Corn-meal, bbls	250	Butter, pkgs	5,859
Corn-meal, bags	290	Lard, tcs	2,017
Wheat, bushels	132,250	Butter, pkgs	2,363
Corn, bushels	99,370	Cheese, pkgs	7,982
Oats, bushels	30,305	Dressed Hogs, No	84
Rye, bushels	15,850	Rice, tcs	98
Malt, bushels	3,425	Rice chaff, bags	80
Barley, bushels	3,850	Sugar, hhds	15
Peas, bushels	4,900	Spelter, pcs	746
Oil-meal, bbls	250	Skins, bdls	447
Flax-seed, bags	2	Starch, pkgs	1,662
Grease, pkgs	1,020	Tallow, pkgs	147
Grease-end, bags	1,151	Tobacco, hhds	402
Hides, No	4,404	Tobacco, bales	963
Hides, bales	638	Whisky, bbls	325
Hops, bales	537	Wool, bales	70

COCOA—Has been held generally above the views of buyers, and has been very quiet.

COTTON—Has been slow of sale for early delivery, though quoted as favoring buyers slightly.....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 362 bales, (of which 500 bales were on last evening,) including 290 bales to spinners, 72 bales to exporters, and 599 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery business has been fairly active, opening at somewhat lower rates, but subsequently rallying, and leaving off firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,100 bales, (of which 11,200 bales were on last evening, and 31,900 bales to-day,) with 2,800 bales on the call, on the basis of Middling, Mobile, closing as follows: 10.85c. @10 57c. April, 10.85c.; May, 10.90c. @ 10.91c.; June, 10.95c. @11c.; July, 11.07c. @11.08c.; August, 11.15c.; September, 11.23c. @11.27c.; October, 10.75c. @10.77c.; November, 10.66c. @10.67c.; December, 10.67c. @10.68c., showing an advance of 1@2 points on the early sales, a decline on the later sales, and no material change from this point to-day were 9,798 bales, and at the shipping ports 11,923 bales, against 10,807 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 56,597 bales, against 67,150 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 3,859,210 bales, against 3,703,345 bales in the preceding Cotton year. Consolidated exports (four days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 53,428 bales; to the Continent, 6,463 bales; to France, 1,637 bales; to the Channel, 7,401 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 633,035 bales. Stock in New-York to-day, 144,899 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton to New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 1-16	8
Strict Ordinary	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 1-16
Good Ordinary	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Strict Good Ord	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Low Middling	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Strict Low Mid	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Middling	10¾	10¾	11	11
Good Middling	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Good Mid	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Middling Fair	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Fair	12 9-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	8 1-16	Low Middling	9	5-16
Strict Good Ordinary	9 13-16	Middling	9	15-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fairly active movement was reported in State and Western Flour, low grade Extras, suited to the export interest, and Minnesota Extras, attracting most attention, at generally steady, and in instances, low grades, somewhat stronger prices. Offerings of desirable lots of most grades less urgent, influenced, in part, by the higher range of Wheat values..... Sales have been reported since our last of 28,750 bbls., all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to fancy, at $2 50@$8 90, with no sales reported No. 2 at $2 50@$3 90, mainly as $3 10@$3 75 for fair ordinary to choice Winter; and $2 65@$4 75 for buying, including nearly choice Spring extras and Western at $4 15@$4 75, mostly at $4 35@$4 65; inferior to very good Extra State, in odd lots and lines, at $4 35@$5 15, mainly at $4 90@$5 15; very fair to choice do. at $5 15@$5 50; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for the West Indies, $5 90@$6 25 for fair to fancy, mostly at $5 90@$6 10; do. for South American, $5 35@$7 75 for fair to fancy; do., for Mogilah markets, quoted at $4 90@$5; (1,000 bbls. sold at $4 95 do. Family Extras, $5 25@$7 00, the latter for very fancy; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $4 75@$5 15 for odd lots and lines, (chiefly at $4 90@$5 15;) very good to choice do. at $5 15@$5 50; family Extras, $5 25@$5 75; City Mills Extra, grades, for the West Indies, $5 90@$6 25 for fair to fancy, mostly at $5 90@$6 10; do. for South American, $5 35@$7 75 for fair to fancy; do., for Mogilah markets, quoted at $4 90@$5; (1,000 bbls. sold at $4 95 do. Family Extras, $5 25@$7 00, the latter for very fancy; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $4 75@$5 15 for odd lots and lines, (chiefly at $4 90@$5 15;) very good to choice do. at $5 15@$5 50; family Extras, $5 25@$5 75; City Mills Extra, shipping

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, March 27:

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Frederick W. Lowe, Esq., Referee, sold the two five-story brick tenement-houses, with lot 25 by 67.6, on Ludlow-st, west side, 100 feet south of Stanton-st, for $7,083 to John S. McGill. The same auctioneer, under a similar decree, Richard B. Harry, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, 24.7 by 100, on Madison-av, north-east corner of 80th-st, and one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East 80th-st, north side, 100 feet east of Madison-av, for $29,700 to John H. Bird, as Guardian and plaintiff in the legal action.

John T. Boyd, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Alfred McIntire, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 25 by 87.6, No. 149 East Broadway, south side, 176.8 feet west of Rutgers-st, for $13,500, to Valentine Kleman, plaintiff in the legal action.

Scott & Myers, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, E. M. Burghard, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 23 by 96.9, No. 218 East 28th-st, south side, 244 feet east of 3d-av, for $4,000, to German Savings Bank, plaintiff in the legal action.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. M. Salomon, Esq., Referee, disposed of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 54th-st, north side, 325 feet east of 7th-av, for $9,100, to F. R. Coudert as Trustee and plaintiff in the legal proceedings.

Peter T. Meyer, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Meyer Buttel, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100, on West 55th-st, south side, 400 feet west of 6th-av, for $4,760, to T. W. Bishop.

C. J. Lyon, also under a similar decree in the above, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25.6 by 98, on Avenue A, north-east corner of 75th-st, for $400, to Francis Grimpler.

The Monthly Deed List of Lewis Meeker, of the building, with plot of land, Nos. 154 and 156 East 118th-st., west of 3d-av., withdrawn, and a similar sale by Winans & Davies, of a house with lot on West 22d-st., 175 ft. 9 in. e. of 7th-av., and the horses, with lots, Nos. 44, 48, 50, and 54 West 24th-st., east of 6th-av., was not offered.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale, to close an estate, of the four-story English-basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 16.6 by 98.9, No. 210 West 34th-st, south side, near 7th-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. F. D. Solas, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25.6 by 100, on 9th-av, east side, 25.3 feet south of 74th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the following valuable City real estate: The four-story brick building, with part of land 268.11 by 64.9 by — by 52, Nos. 45 to 59 West 30th-st, north side, Nos. 1,221 to 1,235 Broadway, west side, and No. 500 6th-av., east side; also, one plot of land, 98 by 140 by 98.9 by 100 by 10.2 by 68.8, Nos. 1,392 to 1,400 Broadway and Nos. 117 to 123 West 38th-st., north side; also, the building, with plot of land 104.3 by 87.10 by 100.5 by 125.7 by 89.1 by 25.5 by 23 by 75 by 25 by 81, Nos. 1,613 to 1,619 Broadway and No. 211 49th-st., north-west corner. By Peter T. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George F. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame building, with lot 25 by 48.2 by 20.7 by 54.3, Nos. 58 and 58½ Division-street, north side, 108.1 feet east of Chrystie-street. Also, similar sale, A. S. Hammersley, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the one-story frame and brick store, with lot 20.7 by 42, No. 11 Bayard-st., south side, 103.11 feet west of Forsyth-st.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brown-stone building, with lot 18 by 83, No. 418 5th-av., south-east corner of 39th-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John J. McGurk, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 92.2, No. 212 East 76th-st, south side, 180 feet west of 3d-av.

By T. Robinson Warren & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Stephen H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, No. 176 East 104th-st, south side, 176.8 feet west of 3d-av.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 127th-st, south side, 175 feet west of 6th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 115 by 196.6 by 113 by 200, on Avenue A, west side, 75 feet north of 1st-st., running through to Berrian-av., 24th Ward.

By Bernard Smith, public auction sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and stores, with two lots, together in size 53 by 102 by 46 by 95.6, Nos. 243 to 249 Court-st., south-east corner of Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

2 five-story brick tenement-houses, with lot, Ludlow-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Stanton-st.; lot 25x97.6..... $7,083

1 lot, Madison-av., n. e. corner of 80th-st., 26.7x100, and 1 lot, East 80th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av.; 23x102.2..... 29,700

By John T. Boyd.

1 five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot, No. 149 East Broadway, s. s., 176.8 ft. w. of Rutgers-st.; lot 25x87.6..... $13,500

By Scott & Myers.

1 three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot, No. 218 East 28th-st., s. s., 244 ft. e. of 3d-av.; lot 22x98.9..... $4,000

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

2 lots, West 54th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 7th-av.; each 25x100.5..... $9,100

By Peter T. Meyer.

1 lot, West 55th-st., 400 ft. w. of 6th-av.; 25x100..... $4,700

By C. J. Lyon.

1 lot, Avenue A, n. e. corner of 75th-st.; 25.6x98.9..... $400

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 26.

34-st., n. s., 305 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x96.2½; John Chappel and wife to Joseph W. Hamburger..... $8,250
88th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; Eliza McManus and husband to Catharine A. McManus..... nom.
Same property; Catherine A. McManus to Thomas McManus..... nom.
Morris-av., e. s., 23d Ward; Justine H. Martin to Mary A. Kelly..... 1,900
West-st., 175; Robert Auld to John G. Hyatt..... 20,000
Same property; Andrew H. Getty to Robert Auld. nom.
Same property; Andrew C. Getty to Robert Auld. nom.
Same property; Edmond C. Getty, Executor, to Robert Auld..... 19,500
Rivington-st., n. w. corner of Ludlow, 26x60; also, Ludlow-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Delancey, 20x87.6; Henry Knoblock and wife to Katharine Knoblock..... 31,500
Rutgers-st., e. s., lot No. 784; Jonas Greenwold and wife to Jacob Fleischauer..... nom.
114th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av.; Michael Flanagan to Mary Flanagan..... 6,000
Madison-st., n. s., No. 282; Lewis Myers and wife to Rachel Hershfield..... 400
71st-st., s. s., 63 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20.8x76.5; John F. Reeves to Randolph Guggenheimer..... 18,000
University-pl., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 12th-st., 36.9x81.3; Christian Moller to Lena Walters..... 7,400
Beaford-st., 24th Ward; James F. Travis and wife to John W. Kitson..... 600
59th-st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.5; Mary Bradley and husband to Henry A. Mott..... nom.
84th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x 100.5; No. 18; William A. Pond and wife to William A. Pond, Jr..... nom.
Madison-st., s. e. corner of 40th-st., William A. Pond, Jr., and wife to Elizabeth M. Pond..... nom.
Park-av., s. e. corner of 40th-st., 20x80; Henry A. Mott and wife to Sarah Lee Bradley..... nom.
Park-av., No. 97; same to same..... nom.
Park-av., No. 98; same to same..... nom.
Ella-st., n. s., 164.8 ft. east, 23d Ward; John T. Hunt and wife to Samuel B. Kenyon..... 83
South-st., No. 17; James F. Ladwith, Referee, to German Life Insurance Company..... 20,000
Mitchel-place, n. s., 162 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x 80.10; same to same..... 6,500
Broadway, n. e. corner of 53d-st., 75.9x135.7; James Kingsford, Referee, to August Belmont..... 60,000
University-place, w. s., 125 ft. n. of 12th-st., 39.9x81.3; H. D. Purroy, Referee, to Lena Walters..... 13,800
3d-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 18th-st., 23x100; H. D. Purroy, Referee, to Charles Jenkins..... 5,500
East Broadway, s. s., 149; Alfred McIntire, Referee, to Valentine Klemann..... 13,500
51st-st., n. s., 89 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21x100.5, leasehold; Mary Williams to Thomas B. Williams..... 12,000
21st-st., s. s., corner of Bloomingdale road, 47x 46.1; same to same, and Commonality to Catharine L. Doane; this deed is dated June 1, 1827, and signed by William Paulding, then Mayor of New-York City..... 10 60

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Auld, Robert, to Edmond C. Getty..... 175
West-st., 2 years.
Ackerman, William G., and wife, to Isaac M. Brickman; s. s. corner of Jacob-st. and Cambering-av., 4 years..... $6,550
Baldwin, Patrick, Executor, to Hortense Silkman; s. s. of Washington-st. and n. of Morris, 5 years..... 1,000
Bradley, Saulsbury L., to John M. Pinkney; n. e. corner of 44th-av. and 40th-st., 3 years..... 5,000
Hamburger, Joseph W., to John Chappel; n. s. of 3d-st., s. of 2d-av., installments..... 3,500
Marixer, Caspar, and wife, to Nicholas Winkler; Union-st. 232 Ward, 3 years..... 600
Miller, Eliza, and husband to Margaret A. Hanson; s. s. of 34th-st., 24th Ward, 5 years..... 4,000
Same to same; s. s. of 34th-st., e. of 2d-av., 5 years..... 4,000
O'Neill, John, and wife, to John Hardy; s. s. of 37th-st., w. of 10th-av., 1 year..... 300
Stirling, Charles, to Francis A. Shuler; w. s. of 8th-av., Nos. 182, 186, and 187, 1 year..... 9,000
Smith, Bartimer, and wife, to Lorena C. Sutton; s. s. of 122d-st., w. of 6th-av., 3 years..... 3,000
Shay, Walter and wife, to Sarah B. Smith; s. s. of 51st-st., e. of 3d-av., 5 years..... 5,000
Stokes, Nancy, to Morris Josephthal; n. s. of 58th-st., e. of 6th-av., 7 years..... 10,000
Slater, Richard, to Margaret A. Harrison; s. w. corner of 9th-av. and 55th-st., 5 years..... 7,000
St. Philip's Church to Bowery Savings Bank; Walker-st., w. s., No. 1 years..... 11,500
Walters, Lena, to Hannah O'Hara; w. s. of University-place, n. of 13th-st., 1 year..... 7,800

SATISFACTIONS OF MORTGAGES.

Brown, E. P., Executor, to Allen Sutton..... $4,500
Clegg, John C., to A. Goebel..... 4,800
Gilleery, Mary C., to James F. Phelps..... 8,000
Gerahon, R., to John C. Clegg..... 6,000
Haddock, Franklin A., to John Murphy..... nom.
Tucker, Anne R., to Ann Ammidown..... 7,488
Stuart, Edward P., to Frederick S. Campbell..... nom.
Union Dime Savings Institution to M. L. Bates. 7,000
Union Dime Savings Institution to Adam Mohl. 5,000
Union Dime Savings Institution to W. P. Nichols. 4,500
Union Dime Savings Institution to A. E. Underhill, Trustee..... 7,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT DWELLING, WITH FOUR-STORY brown-stone fronts, on the best part of 5th-av., Murray Hill; is beautifully fitted up and in perfect order; can be bought low.
For permits and further particulars apply to
E. B. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ON MERCER-ST., ABOVE HOUSTON-st., a 25-ft.-lot, with 3-story brick house; price $30,000, 50 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.
E. B. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE HANDsome 3-story-and-basement brick house, No. 144 West 47th-st; lot 18.9 by 100; price, including Mrs. Cregier's mirrors and gas-fixtures, $17,500. Possession from HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

HARLEM. — FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, three brown-stone houses; fine location; possession at once; also a two-story house with two lots and carriage-house. E. B. KENYON, owner, 24-av., corner of 118th-st.

FOR SALE, OR WOULD LET, FURNISHED, in a good, healthy location, on Lexington-av., near 59th-st., a handsome four-and-a-half-story brown-stone house, cheap. Address E. A. H., Post Office Box No. 1,760.

A GEM FOR SALE.—SMALL THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone house and lot, on 85th-st., adjoining Lexington-av.; just finished. RICHARD HENNESSY, owner and builder, on premises.

A BARGAIN.—NO. 143 EAST 58TH-ST., A FEW feet east. For permits, &c., apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

GOWANUS CANAL, BROOKLYN.—TO LET, the brick, tile, and lumber yard, situated on Smith and Grinnell sts. and Gowanus Canal, near Hamilton-Avenue Bridge; size of plot, 200x175 feet; office, sheds, and stables on the premises; possession 1st of April next. Inquire on the premises of
T. MURDOUGH.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY V. MANDEVILLE and HIRAM SIGLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 5th day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, at Gibson's Real Estate Exchange, No. 47 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J., all the right, title, and interest which the undersigned as Assignee of their estate in bankruptcy, had on the 5th day of January, 1878, in and to all that certain piece, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of Jersey City, (formerly City of Bergen,) County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, and known and distinguished as Block number (190) one hundred and eighty, on a certain map, entitled "Map of Fairmount, No. 2, &c.," filed in the office of the Register of Hudson County, N. J., as map No. 454; said block No. 190, when taken together is bounded and described as follows, viz.: beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the north-easterly side of Duncan-avenue with the north-westerly side of Harvey-avenue, thence running north-easterly along the said north-westerly side of Harvey-avenue five hundred feet, more or less, to the middle of a certain street or place, known as Coleman's place, thence running north-westerly along the said north-easterly line of said Coleman's place, two hundred feet, more or less, to the middle of a certain street or place, known as Duncan-avenue; thence running south-westerly along the said north-easterly side of Duncan-avenue five hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. Dated New-York, March 13th, 1878.
WILLIAM D. LENT, Assignee,
No. 890 Broome-st., New-York City.
LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Assignee, 59 and 61 Liberty-street, New-York City. mh14-law3w*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY V. MANDEVILLE and HIRAM SIGLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 5th day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, at Gibson's Real Estate Exchange, No. 47 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J., all the right, title, and interest which the said bankrupt, Hiram Sigler, or the undersigned, as the signee of his estate in bankruptcy, had on the 5th day of January, 1878, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying, and being in Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, known and distinguished as a part of Block number (190) one hundred and eighty, on a certain map, entitled "Map of Fairmount, No. 2, &c.," filed in the office of the Register of Hudson County, N. J., as map No. 454, and said block No. 190, when taken together is bounded and described as follows, viz.: beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the north-easterly side of Duncan-avenue with the north-westerly side of Harvey-avenue, thence running north-easterly along the said north-westerly side of Harvey-avenue five hundred feet, more or less, to the middle of a certain street or place, known as Coleman's place, thence running north-westerly along the said north-easterly line of said Coleman's place two hundred feet, more or less, to the middle of a certain street or place, known as Duncan-avenue; thence running south-westerly along the said north-easterly side of Duncan-avenue five hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. Dated New-York, March 13th, 1878.
WILLIAM D. LENT, Assignee,
No. 890 Broome-st., New-York City.
LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Assignee, No. 59 and 61 Liberty-street, New-York City. mh14-law3w*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULES A. EPHRAIM, of the firm of JULES A. EPHRAIM & CO., bankrupts, in the said district, a bankrupt.—To the creditors of said bankrupt, partnership and individual, and to persons interested.—Notice is hereby given that the said bankrupt, Jules A. Ephraim, under the act of Congress of 2d of March, 1867, has filed his petition for a discharge from all his debts provable under the said act, and for a certificate thereof; and that it has been ordered that a meeting of creditors be held on the 8th day of April, 1878, at two o'clock P. M., before the Register, E. Franklin Fisher, Esquire, at his office, No. 96 South Third-street, Philadelphia, to be continued by adjournments, if necessary, when and where the examination of the said bankrupt will be finished, and any business of the second and third meeting of creditors under the act of Congress may be transacted; and that it has been further ordered that a hearing be had upon the said petition for discharge and certificate on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of April, 1878, before the said court at Philadelphia, at ten o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors and other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Witness the Honorable John Cadwalader, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the eighth day of March, A. D. 1878. FRANCIS SQUIRE, Jr.,
(Seal.) Pro Clerk.
Attest: E. FRANKLIN FISHER, Register.
mh14-law3w*Th

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID ROSENBERG and ABRAHAM MARKS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned has been issued by said court against the estate of David Rosenberg and Abraham Marks, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John W. Little, Esquire, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
LOUIS F. PAYN, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS F. BAYES, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Thomas F. Bayes, of Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 663 Broad-street, Newark, in said district, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Stark & Morris, Esquires, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
ALEX. W. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER FITZDER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at the office of Edgar Ketchum & Co., No. 29 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register, on the twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1878, at twelve o'clock M.
LOUIS F. PAYN,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES W. SPORBORG and FREDERICK NUSBAUM, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed by said court for Frederick Nusbaum in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof; and that the 8th day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of March, 1878.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID F. BALCH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 132 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1878, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esquire, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
LOUIS F. PAYN, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GRIFFITH ROWE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Griffith Rowe, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 132 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1878, at twelve o'clock M.
LOUIS F. PAYN,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

E. J. MARTIN & COMPANY,
TRIBUNE BUILDING,
NEW-YORK CHRONICLE AGENCY,
for effecting settlements between insolvent debtors and their creditors, by a system peculiarly invented and patented by The New-York Board of Trade and Transportation. No charge for information or service. Send for pamphlet.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE.—A FIVE-STORY brick building on Mercer-st., between Bronome and Spring sts., well adapted, and with all the conveniences for carrying on an extensive grocery business. Apply to
E. B. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.—PLOT OF GROUND ON MONROE-ST., between Clinton and Jackson-sts., 150 by 100 feet. Inquire at No. 202 Bowery, Room No. 14, Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, 11 to 3 o'clock.

JOHN SEE, CORNER WILLIAM.—SPACIOUS conspicuous, light five and ten floors for first-class dealers, tailors, stationers; jewel with vault; immediate occupation.
FLOOR, No. 309 Broadway.

TO LET.—VERY LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE TENant, the store and dwelling, No. 1,130 Broadway, Great Jackson-st., Section 4, ATLANTA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 31 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILdren a four-story house in good location, furnished or not, where owner and family would live in the house, if suitably agreeable; references exchanged. Address HOUSE, Box 208 Times Up-town Office.

WANTED.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, WHO is in reduced circumstances, the care of a gentleman's residence, either City or country, or a genteel tenement. Gives good care for reference. Address Mercy, No. 351 2d-av.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN would like to take charge of a private house for the Summer or longer, if required; best of reference. Call or address Mrs. Adams, No. 307 West 125th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN Maryland; beautifully situated on the Chesapeake Bay; accessible to two depots of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, a siding of which runs to granaries, and very conveniently located respecting churches, schools, markets, &c. It contains 310 acres, free from stone, is tillable land, and is now in grain, but is well calculated for tobacco; the balance is in wood; the house is charmingly located on the Bay, and commands a fine view inland, and contains seven large rooms, besides cellars and garrets. Also, a good barn, with granaries, and other buildings, and excellent landing. Apply to
E. B. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, known as "Prospect," situated in the Borough of Princeton, N. J., adjoining the college grounds, consisting of a large brown-stone mansion-house and out-buildings, with ornamental grounds, and including about 40 acres of highly-cultivated land, formerly the residence of Mr. Thomas F. Potter, deceased. For terms apply to
HARPER GUMMERE,
Special Master in Chancery, Trenton, N. J.

FOR SALE.—FARM CONTAINING ABOUT SEVenty (70) acres, with suitable buildings; excellent water power on the place; situated three and one-half miles from a thriving city; grand opportunity for light manufacturing, market, gardener, or milkman; price, $6,500; one-half on account of owner. Address Box No. 1,087, Bridgeport, Conn.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A handsome Summer residence within four miles of Long Branch; fine water; fashionable neighborhood; small lake; good boating; fully furnished; 18 rooms; stable and carriage-house; three acres ground; plenty of fruit, &c.; all the appointments of a gentleman's place.
HUGH N. CAMP. No. 152 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A two-story and French roof house, containing 12 rooms, at Woodside, N. J., 10 miles from New-York via either Erie or Pennsylvania Railroads; lot 50x200. Address J. E. R., Box No. 110 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A DESIRABLE residence on Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn. Apply at Room No. 9, No. 19 Nassau-street, or to HUBBARD, Town Hall, Stamford.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

BRUEN HOUSE.—AT PERTH AMBOY, TO Bruen House.—At Perth Amboy, to be let as a first-class hotel; the hotel is in good order and convenient for sea bathing and boating; the location of the Long Branch Railway is near the house. For further information apply to
ROBERT S. BLY,
Perth Amboy, N. J.

TO LET.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—One of the most desirable residences in Perth Amboy, N. J., splendidly located, with the view of the sound; 10 minutes' walk from depot. Apply on the premises to E. B. MARSH, North-German Fire Insurance Company, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

TO RENT.—IN POUGHKEEPSIE, FOR ONE OR more years, a double brick house, partly furnished, and in excellent order, and forty-seven hundredths feet deep on the easterly side, and one hundred and eighty-seven feet deep on the westerly side; and with the following certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, and distinguished as Lots numbers 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 14, 15, and the western half of Lot No. 13, as a certain map entitled "Map of Property of Henry V. Mandeville, Town of Bergen, Hudson County, N. J.," containing 4 250-1000 acres, surveyed and laid out by G. I. Van Horne, Surveyor and C. E., and filed in the Hudson County Clerk's office.—Dated New-York, March 13, 1878. WILLIAM D. LENT, Assignee,
No. 890 Broome-street, New-York, Philadelphia,
LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Assignee, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., New-York City. mh14-law3wTh*

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER.—Will sell at auction, THURSDAY, April 4, 1878, at 12 o'clock, Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Josiah Jez, Esq., owner, valuable improved choice Broadway real estate:
BROADWAY AND THIRTY-FIRST-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE, NORTH-WEST CORNER.—64 feet 9 inches on Broadway and embracing three fronts, with new substantial four-stories and basement Philadelphia brick stores and complete apartment houses, with steam heat.
BROADWAY AND THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, NORTH-EAST CORNER.—An extra large superior plot of ground, with improvements thereon, 98 feet on Broadway, 140 feet deep on 38th-st.
BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND-STREET, NORTH-EAST CORNER.—Now occupied by Acker, Merrall & Condit, and Standard Club. This magnificent business property is splendidly improved and sold subject to present unexpired leases; 104 feet 2 inches on Broadway.
BROADWAY AND FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET, NORTH-WEST CORNER.—125 feet 6¾ inches on Broadway, and the eighth large thereon; an extraordinary large plot. These four parcels will be sold separately.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, basement.
HOWARD W. COATES, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
By order of Executor to close an estate.
HOWARD W. COATES will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 2, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
EAST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Three-story English basement brick house and lot, No. 313, between 1st and 2d avs.
EAST THIRTIETH-STREET.—Three-story high-stoop Philadelphia-brick house and lot, No. 239, between 2d and 3d avs.
Seventy per cent. of purchase money may remain on mortgage. Parcels and maps of FIELD & MINOR, Attorneys, No. 24 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A GENTLEMAN WHO IS GOING TO LIVE in the country, will rent his house, No. 20 East 45th-st., which is beautifully finished and arranged, at a very reasonable rent to a careful tenant.
E. B. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

NO. 121 EAST 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—Finely-decorated, large high-stoop 23-foot dwelling; to let, partially furnished, to careful tenant, low.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
661 5th-av., 4 Pine, and 33 East 17th-st.

APARTMENT BUILDING, NOS. 126-130 East 24th-st.—From May 1, unfurnished apartments of 12 rooms; all light; plumbing and ventilation perfect; supplied with every convenience for first-class families desiring well-arranged and spacious accommodations. Can be seen from 10 to 2. Owner resident.

EXTRA FINELY-FURNISHED HOUSE, near Central Park, in perfect order and very elegant, to rent low, for two or more years, to desirable tenant. Apply to
No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO LET.—TO A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, A second floor, consisting of four rooms, pantries, &c. Bath, hot and cold water, gas, &c. For particulars inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY,
Bible House, Astor-place.

A.—ELEGANT CORNER FLATS, 80 FEET deep; 8 rooms and bath-room; all the other improvements; Nos. 201 East 71st-st., corner 3d-av.; rents, $600 and $660; possession of one at once. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—SECOND FLAT, six rooms; all light; corner of 23d-st. and 6th-av.
S. P. JAYNE,
No. 286 West 23d-st.

AT $1,600 RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEment house; 16 rooms: No. 444 West 20th-st., opposite Episcopal College Grounds. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 43 Rivington-st.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF LIVING ON the Central Park should see the house No. 6 East 58th-st.; 3d-av. Elevated Road to be finished Nov. 1. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 75 Worth-st.

TWO CHOICE APARTMENTS.—TENTERden, No. 265 West 25th-st.; new, refined, elegant; parquet floors, play-ground, Summer-house, janitor, oriel windows, elegant gas-fixtures and mantels.

THE ALBANY,
BROADWAY, 41ST AND 42D STS.
An unfurnished and a furnished suite can now be had. Apply at the office.

A THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—FULLY furnished; in perfect order. Apply at No. 239 West 23d-st.

$1,200.—NO. 116 WEST 49D-ST.—A small four-story stoned dwelling; perfect order.
F. W. SATTERLEE, No. 205 Broadway.

TO LET.—A FLAT WITH ALL THE MODERN IMprovements. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 569 West 19th-st.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED 4-story-and-basement brown-stone; complete order; 17x50; rent moderate. No. 147 East 55th-st.

HARLEM.—CHOICE SELECTION OF HOUSES best locations, $500 up.
PORTER & CO., 173 East 125th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET.—BAKERY, GOOD OVEN AND BARN rooms and place to live in, No. 409 East 120th-st., near 1st-av.

TO LET.—ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER, 50x100 feet; light on all sides; smaller rooms if desired; rent low. Nos. 125 and 127 West 26th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS brick building on Mercer-st., between Bronome and Spring sts., well adapted, and with all the conveniences for carrying on an extensive grocery business. Apply to
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THE WILL OF SAMUEL WOOD

A MUSICAL COLLEGE PROVIDED FOR.

THE TESTATOR'S RELATIVES BEQUEATHED VARIOUS SUMS—THE RESIDUE OF THE ESTATE LEFT IN TRUST FOR THE FOUNDATION OF A MUSICAL COLLEGE—OVER A MILLION DOLLARS DISPOSED OF—A NOTICE OF CONTEST FILED WITH THE WILL.

The will of the late Samuel Wood, who proposed to bequeath to the City of New-York a "College of Music," concerning the incorporation of which there was some legislation attempted at Albany in 1875, was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. It covers 30 pages of royal cap paper, and is accompanied by a codicil.

After the usual clause providing for the payment of his debts, the testator asserts that his Executors shall set apart and securely invest in good interest-paying securities, preferring mortgages on unincumbered real estate, the following sums of money for the purposes mentioned: To Stephen Wood, cousin of the testator, during his life, and after his death to his children, the income of $15,000; to Charles Wood, his cousin, the income of $15,000 during his life, and after his death to revert to his children; to his cousin, Stephen G. Wood, the income of $15,000, the principal, after his death, to revert back and become a part of the residuary estate; to his cousin, William Wood, the income of $15,000, and at his death the income to be continued to his children; to his cousin Priscilla Arnold, $1,000 cash in hand, and during her life the income of $7,000, and at her death the sum of $3,000 to be added thereto, making in all $10,000, of which the income shall be paid to the children of the said Priscilla Arnold; to his cousin, Rebecca Wood, the income of $5,000 during her natural life, the principal to revert back and become part of the residuary estate at her death; to his cousins, Clarissa Wood and Lucy Ann Kelly, each, the income of $5,000, at their deaths the principal to revert to the residuary estate; to Phoebe Skidmore, during her life, the income of $7,000, and at her death $3,000 to be added to it, making $10,000, the income of which shall be paid to her children; to his cousin, Mary Most, the income of $7,000 during her life and to her children after her death; to his cousin, Catharine Pearsall, the income of $7,000 during her life, the principal at her death to revert to the residuary estate; to his cousin, Eliza Hatfield, the income of $7,000 during her life, and after her death the income to be paid to her son William; to his cousin, Betsey Golder, the income of $7,000 during her life, and after her death to her children; to his cousin, Abraham Simonson, the income of $7,000, and after his death to his children; to his cousin, Lydia Coles, the income of $7,000, the principal at her death to revert to the residuary estate; to his cousin, Charles Simonson, the income of $7,000, and after his death to his children; to his cousin, William Simonson, the income of $3,500, and after his death to his children; to his cousin, Phoebe Ann Hendrickson, the income of $5,000, and after her death to her children; to his cousin, Jane De Mott, the income of $5,000, and after her death to her children; to his cousin, Maria Cornwell, the income of $5,000, and after her death to her children; to his cousin, Thomas Pearsall, the income of $7,000, and after his death to his children; to his nephew, Abraham Hewlett, the income of $2,000, and after his death to revert to the residuary estate; to the children of his cousin, Alanson Simonson, the income of $9,000, as follows: To Henry Clay Simonson, Caleb Van Law Simonson, Valentine Simonson, and Alanson K. Simonson, each the income of $2,000, and to Phoebe Simonson the income of $1,000, and at their deaths, the principal sum of $9,000 to revert to the residuary estate.

The will further provides for the following special bequests and legacies, to be paid in cash: To his cousins, Martin Wood and Stephen Wood, each $2,000; to his cousins, Elizabeth Wood, Mary Pearsall, Stephen W. Carman, Robert Carman, Daniel Pearsall, Eliza Pearsall, and Valentine Pearsall, and Smith Pearsall, each $1,000; to Eliza Delaney and Mary Gibney, $250 each; to his "cousins and friends Alfred L. Simonson, and his wife, Sarah Eliza Simonson, jointly and absolutely, the sum of $30,000" is bequeathed by the testator in consideration of his advanced age, and the probability of his needing care and attention during the remainder of his time on earth, and in consideration of their great care, kindness, and attention hitherto shown him, and in the belief that they would continue such kind treatment and care up to the time of his death. He further desires that the Executors employ the said Alanson R. Simonson in his [the testator's] office, and in the affairs of his estate on his arriving at lawful age, if on trial they shall find him in all respects fit and competent to perform the services required of him, and to pay him for such services such just and fair compensation as they shall deem him entitled to. To St. George's Church, at Hempstead, Long Island, he bequeaths the sum of $1,000 for the improvement of the church and burial ground, to be paid by the Executors when the improvements shall be completed. He next desires and directs that his Executors shall erect in the burial ground of St. George's Church, at Hempstead, where the remains of his deceased brothers are interred, and where he desires that he may be buried, a suitable monument of granite, the cost not to exceed $10,000, and to have inscribed thereon the words "Wood Brothers."

All the rest, residue, and remainder, of his estate he bequeaths to his Executors, in trust, "to create, endow, and forever maintain, in the City of New-York, an institution to be called 'The Samuel Wood Benevolent Institute;' to vest in said institute all of my property and estate not otherwise disposed of, and to the end that the said 'The Samuel Wood Benevolent Institute' may be by the laws of this State empowered to hold and convey property, and to fill all lawful functions as a corporation, I direct and order my Executors, as soon as may be after my decease, to apply to the Legislature of this State for an act of incorporation incorporating the said 'The Samuel Wood Benevolent Institute,' with power to take and hold real estate for the purposes of said institute, and to prosecute said application until a charter shall be obtained conformably to this my will, and to be governed as hereinafter provided. And in case said charter shall not be obtained within the life of the longest liver of my said Executors, then I give, devise, and bequeath the said rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, real and personal, to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in their corporate capacity, to be strictly devoted by the said City of New-York to the charitable uses in this, my will declared; and until said charter shall be obtained I hereby direct my Executors and Trustees forthwith to proceed to the location and erection of said institute, and to apply the income of my trust estate, which may be applicable thereto, to the building, maintenance, and support thereof, and I hereby declare the purposes of said institute and the objects of said trusts to be:

"*First*—To assist and maintain such of my relatives and kindred, near and remote, (Samuel A. Wood, Maria Wood, and Eliza Baldwin, and their descendants, and any of the descendants of Miles Wood, father of said Samuel A. Wood, always excepted,) as shall, in the opinion and judgment of my Trustees, need assistance, and to continue such support and assistance, so long as my said relatives shall need the same.

"*Second*—To institute and establish a general hospital, under the above name, similar to the institution now known as St. Luke's Hospital, in New-York, in which my said relatives and kindred (with the exceptions as above) shall be entitled to free beds, bedding, attendance, support, and maintenance during life, if they shall so long need assistance, and a decent burial after death.

"*Third*—After thus providing for my relatives and kindred, said institute shall extend general charity and hospital benefits to the community at large, to the extent of its means, under the general judgment, direction, and discretion of my Trustees, who shall have power to admit and discharge patients to and from said institute, as to them shall seem just and proper. And my Trustees shall at all times be at liberty to make donations from the surplus income of said trust estate to such Protestant Episcopal religious, educational, and charitable objects and purposes as in their discretion shall see fit and proper."

By the eighth clause of his will he gives to his Executors full power to lease, convey, and give titles, to collect rents, pay taxes, and transact the general business relating to the estate, and "to locate or provide for the location, erection, government, and maintenance of the said 'The Samuel Wood Benevolent Institute;' to lease or purchase a site therefor, to act as Trustees thereof, and generally so to manage my estate for the purposes of said trusts as to them, or the majority of them, shall seem judicious and proper. And in order to secure harmony, efficiency, and unity in the management of the said 'The Samuel Wood Benevolent Institute,' I appoint my Executors to be Trustees of the Institute; and I do further order and direct that each of my Executors shall receive out of my estate, as Executors, $5,000 annually, payable in quarterly payments, in lieu of all fees or other payments or compensation."

The tenth clause of the will directs the Executors, in the testator's behalf, to continue the contest already begun of the will executed by the testator's deceased brother, Abraham Wood, on the ground that "the execution of said last will and its codicils was obtained by fraud and deceit and by covinous practices." The Executors are next named as follows: Edward T. Schenck, counselor-at-law, of New-York; Alfred L. Simonson, and Martin Wood, of Hempstead, Long Island. The will bears date July 17, 1872.

The codicil to the will, after providing for the revocation of the instructions to continue the contest of the will of the testator's deceased brother, Abraham Wood, provides as follows: "I do further declare that it is my wish, and I do so direct, that the devise and bequest provided in my said will with regard to the founding of 'The Samuel Wood Benevolent Institute' and the hospital referred to in said will be changed, and the provisions thus made therefor be applied to the founding of a musical institution, to be known and called 'The Samuel Wood Musical College,' or 'The Samuel Wood College of Music of the City of New-York.' It is my wish that a college or music should be formed in the City of New-York, and that appropriate legislation and means be adopted to perfect the incorporation and general plan of the institution as near or similar to the plan or method given in my said will with regard to the formation and endowment of the said 'Samuel Wood Benevolent Institute' and 'Hospital.'" The codicil next, and finally, revokes the appointment made in the will of Edmund Lee and James Abraham Hewlett, Alfred L. Simonson, Martin Wood, and William Elmer in their stead. The codicil is dated the 20th day of March, 1875, and is witnessed by William T. Lloyd, residing at the Sturtevant House; E. Hazard Aikman, of No. 223 Harrison-street, Brooklyn, and Alfred Bézar, of No. 37 Clinton-street, Brooklyn.

A notice of contest of the probate of the will was filed yesterday, at the time of filing the will in the Surrogate's office. The contestant is Samuel A. Wood, of No. 25 Johnson-street, Brooklyn. In his notice of protest, he says: "I claim that the said alleged will and codicil so offered, or to be offered, are not the last will and testament and codicil of said Samuel Wood; that at the times the same are alleged to have been executed, said Samuel Wood was, and for a long time prior thereto had been, incompetent to make a will, and that the same are void by reason of undue influence, and for the further reason that the aforesaid will of Aug. 4, 1866, is the only valid last will and testament, and is the only one that should be admitted to probate by said Surrogate." A written objection to this notice of contest has been filed by Abraham Hewlett, in which it is claimed that the contestant, Samuel A. Wood, is not an heir-at-law, or a legatee, or devisee, under either the will or the codicil, and has not any interest in the estate of the decedent.

The value of the estate disposed of by the will is estimated at $1,000,000 at least, though by some persons it is claimed that it may be fairly valued at $1,500,000, making fair allowance for the existing depression in real estate values.

One of the Executors of the will stated to a TIMES reporter that the will of August, 1866, had been destroyed, and could not, therefore, be offered for probate. Even if it was in existence, the subsequent document annulled it. The contestant, Samuel A. Wood, the contestant, is a third or fourth cousin of the late Mr. Samuel Wood, and is one of the parties plaintiff in the suit to break the will of Abraham Wood. The Executor referred to further stated that the lawyers of the contestant had called on him and threatened to make trouble. He thinks, however, that the notice of contest is served for ulterior purposes, and that the parties do not mean to proceed to extremities. The action of Mr. Samuel A. Wood has caused the Executors and Trustees of the College of Music to postpone the preliminary steps which they were about taking to give the bequest of Mr. Wood a practical shape. The hearing of the case has been adjourned to the 4th of April.

A GREAT AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

FIFTY VALUABLE ANIMALS DISPOSED OF—"KENTUCKY PRINCE" BRINGS $10,700—A COMPLETE LIST OF THE SALES.

The American Institute Building in Third-avenue resembled a race-course yesterday. A track composed of soft earth had been laid on the asphaltum pavement around the arena, and on one side of the amphitheatre was a stand before a picketed inclosure, from which the sales were made by auction of nearly $22,000 worth of horse-flesh. Mr. P. C. Kellogg, the manager of the sale, and Mr. Van Tassell, the auctioneer, occupied the stand. The sale commenced at 11:15 o'clock. There was a very large crowd of persons in attendance, presenting a motley appearance, as it included men of leisure, farmers, sporting men, and jockeys. The bidding was spirited from the start, and on the whole fair prices were realized. Kentucky Prince was the best horse disposed of. The first bid for him was $5,000, and it was run up at jumps of $100 and $500 until the handsome animal was knocked down at $10,700. Following is a table of the horses, purchasers, and prices obtained:

Name.	Purchaser.	Price.
Kentucky Prince	C. Bachman	$10,700
Loadstone	G. W. Bonney	1,050
Bona Fide	E. L. Talbot	880
Lorette	Charles Green	740
Nettle	E. Dillon	725
Audubon	A. S. Post	580
Clay Thorne	William Watson	550
Laura Almack	William Watson	530
Lady Close	E. C. Lindsay	510
Three Fly	H. Wilkins	510
Olive J.	William Watson	500
Ringoes	J. F. Story	500
Blonde	Joseph Dallon	490
Daisy Maid	S. F. Walker	475
Lady Mambrino	Robert Steele	410
Windsor	Edwin Thorne	400
Coronet	B. W. Abbott	375
Tom Moore	William Watson	370
Valley Boy	R. G. Hall	360
Hawthorne	J. A. Foley	355
Geraldine	A. S. Hewitt	330
Lady Nora	W. B. Gurney	330
Minnola	S. Willetts	305
The Marquis	G. H. Bailey	305
Heartease	Robert Steele	305
Damocles	A. Thorne	305
Dickens	J. D. Brown	300
Lady Almont	A. S. Hewitt	290
Pandora	H. L. Fish	290
Zither	E. D. Gale	270
Lady Blenkiron	A. W. Blake	270
Huntington	C. Kaufmann	260
Jennie W. Gould	Charles Holland	260
Miss Cashman	W. H. Tailer	260
Lady Smith	J. R. Ferguson	250
Cherry Ripe	R. C. Watson	230
Ole Bull	F. J. Nodine	230
Hemlock	A. S. Hewitt	225
Lena	Charles Stanford	210
Bugler	A. Louther	200
Magnolia Girl	A. S. Hewitt	190
Lady Ringoes	E. L. Talbot	185
Gussie	A. S. Hewitt	180
Smith Mare	Charles E. Leland	160
Blonde	Alexander Irwin	160
Dallah	Alexander Irwin	160
Abby	Alexander Irwin	150
Judy Currie	G. Morgan	150
Lady Ingraham	A. S. Hewitt	100
Disco	M. Fagan	70
Total sum realized		$27,930

THE PARIS EXHIBITS.

The steam sloop-of-war Wyoming, which returned to this port in a leaky condition on Saturday last, went into dry-dock on Tuesday, and yesterday morning a large force of caulkers and ship-carpenters was put to work upon her. Her copper has been stripped off to six feet below the water line, and defective planking and insufficient caulking were discovered. Sections of the rotten planking will be taken out, and replaced with new timber. The leak is in the vicinity of three feet abaft the stem-piece and above the water line. The planking about it is in a defective condition, and will be repaired. It is expected that the Wyoming will be ready to sail on Saturday or Monday next. Sufficient coal will be put on board to warrant steaming the entire passage. She will remain at Havre about two months.

The ship Constellation finished loading yesterday, and was towed to sea about noon. She has on board 600 tons of exhibits, and as much more remains behind to go by the French line of steamers. She is expected to reach Havre about April 20. Her hatches are secured against leakage, and the exhibits are safe from injury. She carries a crew of about 160 men, including a marine guard of 20 men. Her officers are: Capt. James A. Greer commanding, (who commanded the Tuscarora in the Arctic search;) Lieut. Commander R. P. Leary, Executive Officer; Lieut. W. B. Newman, Navigator; Surgeon, E. C. Ver Meulen; Assistant Surgeon, W. H. Rush; Paymaster, D. P. Wight; Watch Officers, Ensns. A. H. Lillie, Edward A. Field, Kossuth Niles, L. L. Reamey, and Master William Winder; Boatswain, James Nash; Carpenter, C. P. Humphrey; Captain's Clerk, Mr. Greer; Pay Clerk, A. Wight.

RETURN OF SENATOR MORRISSEY.

Senator John Morrissey returned to this City last evening, after an absence of over three months in Florida, undertaken for the benefit of his health. He came as a passenger on board the steam-ship Charleston, from Charleston, S. C., which reached her pier at 6:30 o'clock, having made the passage in 50 hours, one of the fastest trips on record. Senator Morrissey was accompanied by his wife, Col. Henry J. Ford, and a servant. He appears somewhat worn, but was, nevertheless, able to walk smartly from the steamer along the pier to a coach that was in waiting, and, though he carried a stout cane, did not use it to aid or support himself. Entering the carriage he was driven to his old quarters at the Ashland House, and at once retired to his rooms, leaving instructions at the office of the hotel to admit no visitors and to send up no cards from callers. Mr. Morrissey states that he feels a decided improvement in his condition in the last two weeks, and hopes to be able soon to take his seat in the Senate for the remainder of the session, though, under the advice of his friends, he will take no risks that may induce a relapse, unless a continued improvement in his health warrants his undertaking active duties.

REDUCING PARK EXPENSES.

The Park Commissioners yesterday adopted a resolution declaring that as the appropriation for surveying, laying out, and monumenting the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards and the upper part of Manhattan Island is almost exhausted, the following-named members of the Corps of Civil and Topographical Engineers should be suspended without pay: J. James R. Croes, C. Edgeley Schott, Stephen I. Haight, Howard Crosby, J. J. O'Sullivan, H. Cruger, George E. Hoelrich, Henry W. Vogel, Randall Hunt, Thomas Fox, Chester E. Beach, Frederick W. Brown, George Robinson, Richard Grambling. By a second resolution of the board Engineer E. B. Van Winkle was placed in temporary charge of the work in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards and the north end of the island, without extra compensation. Frederick Grieffenberg and J. F. Peres were appointed his assistants at an annual salary of $1,000 each. Eugene E. McLean was appointed Superintendent of the two upper wards at an annual salary of $2,200.

DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE IN BROOKLYN.

Dr. Shepard, by direction of Coroner Simms, made a post-mortem examination yesterday of the body of the woman who was found in a vacant lot on Fifty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning. The examination showed that death resulted from congestion of the brain, but Dr. Shepard informed the jury that the woman had been roughly handled just before her death, her neck having been violently compressed and two of her teeth knocked out. The police are on the track of the man who was seen in her company the evening before her death. The jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts.

In the case of Mrs. Bridget Lewis, whose death was supposed to have been occasioned by fracture of the skull, resulting from a fall while intoxicated, on Union-avenue, it has been discovered that two of her ribs were broken, and that she was otherwise badly bruised. Deceased was 50 years of age, and of dissipated habits. It is supposed that she was run over while attempting to cross Union-avenue by some truckman, who, fearing arrest, drove away without waiting to ascertain the extent of the unfortunate woman's injuries. Coroner Nolan will investigate the case.

THE SUICIDAL MANIA.

JOHN MANNING, THE ADVERTISING AGENT, ATTEMPTS TO KILL HIMSELF—HIS WOUND NOT DANGEROUS—AN EFFORT TO BE MADE TO SEND HIM TO A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

John Manning, a native of Ireland, 42 years of age, attempted to commit suicide yesterday while at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Frederick Pentz, No. 13 West Eighteenth-street, by shooting himself twice in the head with a revolver. His injuries are not believed to be fatal. Manning was formerly an advertising agent, and did an extensive business. While still apparently prosperous he was married to a daughter of Mr. Pentz, a gentleman of wealth and high standing in the community. There are two children by the marriage. Soon after the birth of the children, it is alleged that Manning became addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquor and, in fact, became so intemperate that his wife, fearing for the safety of herself and her children, separated from him and took refuge at her father's house. About two years ago Mrs. Manning, through her counsel, W. C. Traphagen, instituted a suit for divorce on the ground of ill-treatment, and pending the issue the custody of the children was awarded to Mrs. Manning, and the father was denied the privilege of seeing them except by direction of the court. Manning then took up his abode in Philadelphia, but came to this City frequently for the purpose of seeing his children. It was believed by his friends that he was insane, and they were in constant fear that he would use violence toward his wife. Two days this week they procured his arrest on two different occasions, and he was twice arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court. On both occasions he was discharged. Since his domestic troubles began he has become reckless, and has degenerated into a vagrant, without a home or friends.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Manning called at the residence of his father-in-law and was admitted. He asked to see his wife, but as soon as Mrs. Manning heard his voice she ran up stairs and took refuge in a bedroom on the second floor, locking the door. Manning, who was partially intoxicated, walked into the front parlor, and requested to see his children. His manner was so violent that the inmates of the house became alarmed and sent a servant to look for a policeman. The servant found Patrolman Weeks, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, at Eighteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, and the officer accompanied her to the house. As he entered he noticed Manning sitting on a sofa in the parlor. The officer was requested to step up stairs, and Mr. Pentz asked him to arrest Manning. Mr Pentz said that Manning was intoxicated and had a pistol, and would doubtless do some desperate deed unless restrained. Under these circumstances the officer consented to make the arrest. As he turned to descend the stairs, a pistol shot was heard in the parlor. The officer hastened into the room, and as he entered he saw Manning place the muzzle of a pistol to his right ear. Before the officer could interfere the desperate man fired the weapon and then fell, stunned, and bleeding, to the floor. He feebly raised his pistol to his head, but he did not appear to have strength enough to fire again, and was disarmed. When Manning recovered consciousness he moaned out, "For God's sake, kill me! They won't let me see my children." An ambulance was summoned, and the injured man was taken to the New-York Hospital. On examination it was found that the wounds were not of a dangerous nature. The bullet entered the head above the right ear, but was deflected from the skull and lodged under the skin behind the ear. It will probably be removed to-day, and will then be taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, as his friends are desirous of having him committed to a lunatic asylum.

Four days ago the officers in the City Prison were amazed to find a boy named Tommy Flamsey, a prisoner, hanging by his neck in his cell apparently insensible. He had tied a handkerchief tightly around his throat, and, having then in turn tied another handkerchief, secured to the grated inside gate of the cell, leaned over, allowing his whole weight to tighten the bands about his throat. The cover door of the cell was closed, and hence the boy's see his movements and no one knew how long he had hung there. Dr. Lambert, the ex-President of the late American Popular Life Insurance Company, now confined in the Tombs, examined the boy and discovered that he was breathing, whereupon he assured the officers that they need have no fear for his safety, as he would recover in the course of half an hour, and he recovered as predicted.

Peter Schloter, a Dutch barber, died yesterday at the Roosevelt Hospital from an overdose of opium, which he took on Tuesday night with suicidal intent. Schloter and his wife first came to this country about 18 months ago with considerable money. He remained here about eight months, traveling about and spending a great deal of money. The couple then went back to Holland. There Schloter squandered his wife's money, and the money he had left, and returned to this country just last week penniless. He called upon an old friend, Mr. Wells, of No. 856 Eighth-avenue, and told him of his financial necessities. Mr. Wells kindly gave him a home in his house until he should be able to find employment. Subsequently, Mr. Wells was informed of Schloter's conduct in Europe, and that he was down here on this country in pursuit of him. Wells told this to Schloter, and he became very despondent. On Tuesday evening, when about to retire for the night, Schloter asked Mr. Wells to give him a tumbler of water to take to his room. The water was given to him. Yesterday morning, when Wells went to arouse Schloter, he was breathing heavily and insensible. Under his pillow was an empty vial labeled "opium." The dying man was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where he expired during the day. Coroner Ellinger assumed charge of the remains.

THE MAGENTA DISASTER.

William Fleming, of Sing Sing, whose death was caused by the Magenta explosion, was buried yesterday with military honors, he being a member of Company C, Sixteenth Battalion, Fifth Division, N. G. S. N. Y., and a member and second leader of the battalion band. The bodies of William Hammond and Richard Contant have not yet been found.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Foshay, of Peekskill, resumed taking of testimony in regard to the explosion.

The most important testimony was that given by Edward Marshall, who was examined as an expert. He testified that the piece of the steam chimney he had examined was not sufficiently thick; the proper thickness was from five-sixteenths to three-eighths of an inch. He considered the bolts unsafe with chinks of such thin iron; under a pressure of 40 pounds the sudden opening of the throttle would put a trifle more steam on the engine; it is the duty of the engineers to examine the boilers and see that they are kept in order, reporting any defect to his Captain or owners, and if they pay no attention to the report, then he should report to the Inspectors of Steam-boats, according to his oath as a licensed engineer. "The scale formed in a boiler is not salt; the boiler and steam chimney, in my opinion, must have been thin, in the spot that blew out, last June, when the inspection was made; in my opinion, the explosion on March 23 was caused by reason of inattention on the part of the engineer, and could have been avoided by an examination of the boiler; when the engineer took out the boat it was his duty to examine it, and if he has done so he must have found this defect in the chimney; how a piece of iron of that thickness could carry steam at all I cannot conceive." The owners and charterers of the Magenta and the Inspector who made the inspection last June, are to be examined. The jury show a determination to gather all the facts bearing on the explosion before making up a verdict. The inquest was adjourned yesterday till next Monday.

EXCITEMENT OVER A HUMAN SKULL.

On Tuesday last Officer Ryan, of the Eighth Precinct, found a human skull in an ash-barrel in front of No. 125 Mercer-street. The fact was reported at the Coroner's office and the skull was duly sent to the Morgue. Nothing more was thought about the affair until yesterday, when an excited German went to the Coroner's office. He said his brother had mysteriously disappeared a short time ago; he had been last seen alive in the Eighth Ward, and he feared he had been murdered. The German said he had gone to the Morgue and had seen the skull, and was sure it was that of his missing brother. He also said that the skull had marks of violence upon it. Coroner Woltman was surprised at this information, as when the finding of the skull was reported no particulars were given concerning its condition. Coroner Ellinger and Deputy Coroner Goldschmieds visited the Morgue and examined the skull. The scalp was found removed from the head with the exception of a small piece on the back to which still cling several tufts of beautiful brown hair. The top of the skull was removed in a very rough way, and the brain had disappeared. Great pieces of flesh had been torn off the upper part of the face, and one ear was left hanging to the head. The flesh on the lower part of the face was much decomposed, and to the head was still attached about three inches of the neck, shrunken, bloody, and putrid. Dr. Goldschmiedt pronounced the skull to be that of a young woman who had been dead at least 10 days. He believed that some medical student had disfigured the skull, and thrown it in the ash-barrel in order to produce excitement. The German, after the doctor's investigation, was satisfied that the young woman's skull was not that of his missing brother. By order of the Coroner the skull will remain for inspection at the Morgue for a few days, in order to enable people who have friends or relatives missing to see it for the purpose of identification.

ACCIDENT TO THE MARY LOUISA.

The schooner Mary Louisa left Washington, N. C., on the 22d inst., with a cargo of naval stores for Zopher Mills & Co., of No. 144 Front-street. Two days later, during a heavy north-west gale, she lost one of her jibs. At 1:15 o'clock Sunday morning she was some 30 or 40 yards out of her course, and suddenly struck the Barnegat Bar, about half a mile off the land. Nearly 500 barrels of naval stores, about one-half of the cargo, had to be thrown overboard before the schooner could be lightened.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The work of sprinkling the streets will commence on Monday next.

Customs Inspector Hagan seized 1,400 smuggled cigars on the Havana steamer City of Washington yesterday.

Ten dollars has been sent to THE TIMES by A. R. B., as a subscription to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in China.

The tug-boat Devoe sank in Newtown Creek at 11 o'clock Tuesday night, her crew narrowly escaping. She was pumped out and raised yesterday.

The schooner A. H. De Witt, which arrived at this port from Jacksonville last Monday, was run into by an unknown vessel during a squall on the previous day and lost her jib-boom.

Officer Charles Fredericks, of the New-Street Police Station, who died of consumption on Saturday last, was buried yesterday from his residence, West Forty-first-street. Capt. Caffrey and a number of his officers attended the funeral.

Capt. Dawson, of the British ship Glenmorag, which arrived from London yesterday, reports that at 3 o'clock A. M., while coming up the Bay, Laurents Hanson, a seaman, fell from the mainyard to the deck, and died in about 30 minutes.

The French Charity Fair, open for this week only, at Kurtz's Hall, Madison-square, has thus far been well attended. A novel feature will be presented on Friday evening, when Mme. Marie Rose, who has kindly offered her services, will sing.

The Commissioner of Public Works gives notice that he will issue special permits for the use of Croton water for washing sidewalks, stoops, areas, &c., and that no street-washer or hose will be allowed to be used except under a special permit.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday decided that they would not reopen the case of Arthur L. Sewell, John Bonner's late partner. They also appointed a committee to investigate the recent row between Messrs. Cambios and Manson, Jr.

The employes of the Stock Exchange have been notified that on and after May 1 they will be classified in three grades, and their salaries will be changed to correspond. Some will get the benefit of a slight advance, while others will suffer a reduction of 20 per cent.

At auction yesterday $1,000 6 per cent. United States 1865 bonds brought 104 9-16; $5,000 6 per cent. United States 1881 bonds, 106⅞, and $2,000 6 per cent. United States 1880 bonds, 106⅞. Fifteen hundred shares American District Telegraph stock realized $4 65 per share.

It is reported that President Vanderbilt, of the Central and Hudson River Railroad, has issued an order increasing the hours of labor in the various shops and reducing the force of men in proportion, one-fourth, the order to take effect April 1. The number of men is to be kept down to the lowest possible limit.

The ladies of the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford streets, are holding a fair in the Sunday-school rooms of the church, which was opened on Tuesday evening with every indication of success. The rooms are tastefully decorated, and useful as well as ornamental articles fill the tables. The fair will be continued this and Friday evenings.

There was an active Continental demand for the best Spring and choice Winter wheat on the Produce Exchange yesterday, and prices advanced from 1 to 2 cents per bushel. There was also consequence a free movement in chartering, especially for the Continent, at steady prices. Speculators appear to be of the opinion that war between England and Russia is inevitable.

The brig Mary E. Thayer sailed from this port for Morrovia, the capital of Liberia, yesterday, having on board Rev. Dr. E. L. Pinney, representing the American Colonization Society in Liberia, and Rev. M. Y. Bovard, of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Board. The latter will proceed inland to Bogora, 1,500 miles from the African coast, where he has been assured protection by the native kings.

James Young, a vendor of transparent cards, was arrested yesterday at the instance of Mr. Anthony Comstock, who charged him with using obscene and filthy language before a crowd of boys in Beekman, near Cliff-street, while exhibiting his pictures. He was taken to the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-house and locked up for the night, preparatory to his examination in the Tombs Police Court.

Mr. J. E. Ireland, of Morrisania, who recently preferred charges of immoral and unbecoming conduct against Capt. Killilea and Detective Wilkins, of the Thirty-third Precinct, called at Police Headquarters yesterday, accompanied by C. E. Hawley, Station Agent at the Mott Haven Depot on the Harlem Railroad, and additional affidavits were made in the case. They were referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline for examination.

A cablegram has just been received from Europe by Mr. Henry Reiche, proprietor of the New-York Aquarium, stating that four living Chimpanzees and one Orang-outang had been shipped from Bremen for his establishment in this City. This is one of the most remarkable shipments of these curiosities ever heard of, as the number is greater than that contained in all the zoological gardens of the world combined. They are expected to arrive here April 8.

At a conference between the new and old Excise Commissioners yesterday, Messrs. Patterson and Morton, of the latter, agreed to pay over to their successors $17,000, received by them for licenses after the flight of Owen Murphy. Of this sum, $14,000, obtained for licenses issued, is to be deposited with the City Chamberlain, the remaining $3,000 to be applied to the payment of licenses to be granted hereafter, or refunded to the applicants in case of refusal.

The new ordinance of the Board of Aldermen prohibiting persons who reside outside of this City from obtaining licenses to drive public carts, trucks, or wagons will be presented to Mayor Ely to-day for his signature. It will affect only 500 cartmen who have obtained licenses to do business in this City, but who reside in Brooklyn. Marshal Kelly will have charge of the enforcement of the ordinance, and it is said that some additional clerks will be appointed to carry out its provisions.

Patrolman Herlihy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was tried before President Smith yesterday on a charge of having, on the night of the 18th inst., brutally assaulted Charles Koeher, a youth, at his residence, No. 351 East Thirty-first-street. The details of the assault, which was of a very aggravated nature, have already been published in THE TIMES. A large number of witnesses were examined, and the testimony was of the usual contradictory character. The case was referred to the board for decision.

BROOKLYN.

The thirtieth annual session of the New-York East Methodist Conference will open on Wednesday next in the First-Place Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Foster will preside.

James Coleman was yesterday discharged from the Penitentiary, where he had served a term of two and a half years for grand larceny. He was at once rearrested on a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts for picking pockets on a railroad train near Boston six years ago.

Mrs. V. R. Lucace, of Philadelphia, a daughter of Mrs. Ruth Ross, who died alone in a cottage on Ivy-street near Cypress-avenue some days ago, has written to Counselor H. B. Kinghorn requesting him to take out letters of administration on her mother's estate, which she says is of considerable value. Mrs. Lucace says she is unable to come to Brooklyn because of ill health.

The Police Commissioners are engaged in making a large number of transfers, in order to bring about a better state of discipline in the force. Those affected are for the most part Sergeants and patrolmen, the latter being transferred for the purpose of bringing them nearer to their homes, so that they can dine within the hour allowed, and be able to devote more time to Police duty. A familiarity between the Sergeants stationed for a long time in one precinct, and the men, prevented in some instances breaches of discipline from reaching the Commissioners through the proper source. If the transfer of Sergeants does not accomplish the purpose designed by the Commissioners the Captains will also be transferred.

NEW-JERSEY.

Annie Bauerman, a little girl, was struck by an Erie Railway train in Hoboken while gathering coal on the track yesterday morning and seriously injured.

The Chief of Police of Trenton undertook to mount a moving train on the Pennsylvania Road at Rahway last evening, and, missing his footing, received severe injuries.

The Centennial Yacht Club, of Jersey City, has chosen H. W. Leonard Commodore, W. B. Davis Vice Commodore, Frank W. Alberts Secretary, and W. W. Brown Treasurer.

Mayor Hartford, the newly-elected Mayor of Orange, was formally inaugurated Tuesday evening. In the course of his address to the Common Council, he stated that the liabilities of the city are $388,506 60 and the assets $333,926 76.

Mrs. Augusta Barker yesterday made affidavit before Recorder McDonough, of Roboken, that Henry Oakley, a boy 7 years of age, had stabbed her 8-year old son in the back with a penknife. The wound is a slight one, and, it is claimed, was inflicted accidentally.

The City of Hoboken will hold her annual charter election under a new charter on Tuesday, April 9. The bill passed by the Legislature now in session was approved Tuesday by Gov. McClellan. The Democratic City Convention for the nomination of candidates met on Washington-street last evening. They nominated Elbridge S. Besson for Mayor, August Bente for City Treasurer, Robert H. Alberts for City Clerk, and James H. Niven for Alderman at Large. Mr. Besson is a Republican, and three or four years ago was the candidate of that party for the same position for which he is now running. The District Conventions nominated Timothy Foley and William J. Winget for Freeholders.

THE OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING.

The Chamber of Commerce is hopeful that Congressman Hewitt's bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General to convey to it the old Post Office property for $200,000 will pass. The Chamber has been agitating the subject of a new building since 1860, but it was difficult to obtain a suitable plot. Since 1865 regular committees on a building site have been elected every year. The present one consists of A. A. Low, Chairman; William E. Dodge, Samuel D. Babcock, Jackson S. Schultz, John D. Jones, Henry F. Spaulding, and Henry B. Hyde. Since the old Post Office property was vested the Chamber has been after it. The fact that $50,000 of the original purchase money was contributed by merchants whose heirs have assigned their claims to the Chamber, was urged as a reason why the latter body should be permitted to acquire the property for the remaining $200,000 of the sum paid by the Government. In 1876 a similar bill was introduced in Congress, but owing to press of business, did not leave the Committee on Ways and Means. On Oct. 1, 1877, the building was leased to James H. Conant for one year at $5,000. Mr. Conant has made extensive alterations and repairs, and has since nearly all the available space. The Tax Commissioners have assessed it at $150,000, though they are doubtful of their right to collect the taxes. The property has been appraised by outside parties at $240,000.

A SNEAK-THIEF CAPTURED.

For some time past residents in Forty-sixth-street and the adjacent streets in the vicinity of Fifth-avenue have complained to Capt. Mount, of the Nineteenth Precinct, of petty depredations committed on their premises. Capt. Mount suspected a colored boot-black named Charles Evans, alias Edwards, who had at all times free access to certain houses for the purpose of plying his avocation, and yesterday morning as the boot-black was entering a house in Forty-sixth-street he was taken into custody. The officers searched his apartments, and found therein several valuable articles of wearing apparel which had been stolen, among them a camel's hair shawl which Mrs. Ella Gilbert, of No. 34 West Forty-sixth-street, identified as her property; a velvet sacque, trimmed with costly lace, belonging to Mrs. Caroline B. Dey, of No. 57 West Forty-sixth-street, and a blue silk dress supposed to have been stolen from No. 26, the same street. Evans was taken before Justice Smith, and was committed in default of $1,000 b

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8282. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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A WAR CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

RESIGNATION OF LORD DERBY.

PARTIAL EXPLANATIONS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS BY LORDS DERBY AND BEACONSFIELD—THE ORDERING OF THE RESERVES INTO SERVICE THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF LORD DERBY'S WITHDRAWAL—LORD LYONS SPOKEN OF AS HIS SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, March 28.—Lord Derby, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, this afternoon announced his resignation in the House of Lords. The House was very crowded, and many members of the lower house were present.

Lord Derby entered soon after 5 o'clock, and took a seat below the gangway instead of on the Treasury bench. He rose almost immediately, and announced his resignation as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which, he said, had been accepted by the Queen, and he only continued to hold office until the appointment of his successor. He regretted that under the circumstances it would not be justifiable for him to follow the customary course of explaining in detail the difference which led him to resign. The Cabinet had arrived at certain conclusions of a grave and important character in which he was not able to concur. To prevent needless alarm, he would say that he did not consider those measures as necessarily tending to bring about war. He gave the Cabinet credit for sincerely desiring European peace, but he could not regard the measures which have now been resolved upon as prudent, in the interests of peace or necessary for the safety of the country. When the concurrence of Parliament is asked for the measures of which he had spoken he would vindicate his opinions. He would state, however, that he did not dissent from the Cabinet's view of the conditions upon which Europe ought to go into the congress. He lamented the obstacles to the meeting of the congress, but the fault did not rest with the Government of this country.

Lord Beaconsfield said that he would willingly refrain from noticing the reasons which had influenced Lord Derby to resign until a period when those reasons might be legitimately considered by the House. So much mischief might occur from unnecessary mystery that it was his duty to say that in consequence of the belief of the Government that the congress would not be held, and that the hope of rectifying the disturbed balance of power in the Mediterranean by means of a congress, seeming to have altogether ceased, it was the duty of the Ministers to consider what steps should be taken to prevent the impending mischiefs. They had, therefore, advised her Majesty to avail herself of the services of her reserve forces. A message to that effect would be laid before Parliament. Lord Beaconsfield deeply deplored that he would not have the support of Lord Derby when he submitted the measures on which the Cabinet had resolved to Parliament. He had felt of late that the political difference between Lord Derby and himself must soon terminate, but he had believed that it would be in a very different and more natural manner—namely, that he [Lord Beaconsfield] would disappear from the scene, while Lord Derby would remain to take the leading part in public affairs. He was sustained at the present moment by the confidence that the policy of the Government recommended to her Majesty would tend to the maintenance of her Empire, the freedom of Europe, and the greatness and security of the country. [Cheers.]

The Opposition, in the absence of definite information, abstained from raising any discussion for the present.

The Press Association says Lord Lyons is mentioned as the possible successor of Lord Derby, but nothing definite is yet known. It is understood that the royal Message will not enter into a detailed statement of the causes for calling out the reserve.

LONDON, March 29.—The *Post* says it is probable that either Lord Lyons or the Marquis of Salisbury will succeed Lord Derby.

HOUSE OF COMMONS PROCEEDINGS.

STATEMENT OF THE RUSSIAN REPLY BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—MR. HARDY'S EXPLANATION OF THE CALLING OUT OF THE FIRST CLASS OF THE RESERVE.

LONDON, March 28.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to an inquiry put by Lord Hartington, the leader of the Liberals, said: "The correspondence in the recent negotiations will be all on the table this evening. Russia's reply was received yesterday. She adheres to her previous declaration, and explains that the point of leaving full liberty of appreciation and action to the powers leaves every power at liberty to raise such question as it thinks fit to discuss, and reserved to Russia liberty to accept or not such discussion."

In the House, to-night, Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for War, replying to various questions, said it was necessary to call out the first class of the Army reserve, numbering about 13,000, and the Militia reserve, which was between 25,000 and 26,000. The Queen's Message to that effect would be presented, probably on Monday. This would be followed by a proclamation calling out such of the reserve forces as might be required. Mr. Hardy pointed out that this is not the embodiment of the Militia, which would not take place until it was necessary to send regulars abroad.

ENGLAND'S WARLIKE PREPARATIONS

TRANSPORTS FOR CAVALRY ORDERED TO BE IN READINESS—ROOM FOR WAGONS AND HORSES REQUIRED—TROOPS IN THE WEST INDIES TO RETURN.

LONDON, March 28.—The *Daily News* this morning states that representatives of the Admiralty were in Liverpool yesterday inspecting steamers of several Atlantic companies with a view to their employment in transporting troops in case of an emergency.

The *Times* states that the Assistance (iron screw troop-ship of 2,038 tons) is the only transport in the service specially fitted to carry cavalry. During the last few days an order has been received at Portsmouth that all troopships, including the five Indian troopers, must have their hatchways enlarged and other alterations made so as to allow horses and ambulance and baggage wagons being lowered below. Besides carrying a complete battalion, each troopship will be required to convey about 12 wagons and 60 horses.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 21.—Troops and war material are being got in readiness for transport to England. The white troops are in readiness. The war material is to go by the steamer Mersey now loading.

LONDON, March 29.—A special from Portsmouth to the *Times* says: "Orders have been received at the dock-yard for the immediate preparation of all the troop-ships belonging to both the Indian and Imperial Governments, except the Simoom and Assistance, for the transportation in the event of an emergency, of an expeditionary Army corps. Rumors to this effect have been some time current, but orders now positive and definite have been issued with the concurrence of the Controller of the Navy."

The Admiralty have purchased the large mail steamer Menotas, building on the Tyne, for a troop-ship.

The *Times* in its leading article says: "Russia has adopted an utterly indefensible attitude, and unless she withdraws it may be necessary for us to be prepared to fully assert our rights."

RUSSIAN OFFERS TO AUSTRIA.

GEN. IGNATIEFF'S REPRESENTATIONS—RUSSIA UNASSAILABLE AND POWERFUL ENOUGH TO GUARD AUSTRIAN INTERESTS—ANOTHER VIEW OF IGNATIEFF'S MISSION.

LONDON, March 29.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that Gen. Ignatieff, so far, seems to have confined himself to demonstrating that Russia's military position is such that she has no occasion to fear anything, and that she has carefully considered Austria's interests." The correspondent thinks that he comes too late to impress these views as Austria's opinion is already tolerably formed, while if he has any more positive proposals he may be early, as Austria still seems to cling to the hope of a European solution.

The *Times* Berlin dispatch says Gen. Ignatieff seems authorized to promise, as the price of Austrian neutrality, the restriction of the Bulgarian and Montenegrin frontiers, a railroad from Salonica to the Austrian frontier, and a possible extension of Austrian territory. If these conditions are accepted Russia expects to take action in the East.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* gives an account of an interview he had with Gen. Ignatieff, who declared he did not wish for a war, as it certainly would be without result. He argued that the treaty carefully guarded English and Austrian interests. He saw no reason why England should not take Mitzline if it chose; but the Dardanelles must remain open. He attributed the difference relative to the congress to a mere misunderstanding of words.

The *Daily Telegraph's* dispatch from Vienna says that it is untrue that Count Andrassy informed Sir Henry Elliott that Austria-Hungary would remain neutral in the event of an Anglo-Russian war. Things looked very favorable to Russia at the commencement of the week, but have now reassumed an uncertain aspect. Count Andrassy shows no disposition to yield to the persuasions of Gen. Ignat eff. The latter only speaks of explanations, not concessions, to be made by Russia.

SITUATION ON THE BOSPHORUS.

REPORTED ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY—OSMAN PASHA AND MR. LAYARD—DEPARTURE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR ODESSA.

LONDON, March 28.—The *Standard* has the following from Constantinople: "It is thought that Safvet Pasha will request England to withdraw her fleet, as Russia and Turkey are now allies."

Another Constantinople dispatch says Osman Pasha lunched with Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador, at the Embassy yesterday.

Two transports, with Russian troops, have left for Odessa.

RUSSIAN VIEWS ON THE RESULT.

ENGLAND'S COURSE ASCRIBED TO A DESIRE TO HUMILIATE RUSSIA—AN OMINOUS EXPRESSION RESPECTING THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, March 28.—The *Times'* St. Petersburg c rrespondent sends the following as the view and mode of reasoning current there: "The British Cabinet, in demanding a formal assurance from Russia which none of the other powers support, must have one of two aims—either to inflict formal humiliation on Russia, or to get out of the necessity of attending the congress. In the former case Russia cannot make any concession; in the latter the congress will not be held, and Russia will endeavor to come to an arrangement with Germany and Austria. Thus England condemns herself to isolation, makes a triple alliance a political necessity and, perhaps, renders inevitable that radical solution of the Eastern question which she wishes to prevent."

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, received at Paris, says that there is an excited party there who oppose any concession to Austria which might impair the treaty of San Stefano, which is considered sufficiently humiliating for Russia already.

VIEWS OF THE FAILURE IN VIENNA.

AUSTRIAN CONCILIATION BY RUSSIA AND ITS EFFECT—THE LATTER PRESSING TERRITORY UPON HER—ANDRASSY AND THE HUNGARIAN POLICY.

LONDON, March 28.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "The impression still prevails that in spite of the little promising answer that Russia maintains her former stand-point, negotiations must not be regarded as altogether broken off, since Russia, just now, as may be conjectured from the successive arrivals of Prince Alexander, of Hesse, and Gen. Ignatieff, lays some stress on showing herself as conciliatory as possible to Austria, and on trying to remove the bad impression produced here by the preliminary treaty. This Government, more than any other, may be in a position to find a compromise satisfactory to both sides. So long as the slightest chance remains of a real congress of all the signatory powers, thus securing the possibility of a European settlement, it will be tenaciously clung to here. All efforts will be concentrated on increasing these chances, and on removing the obstacles in the way of the congress."

A Vienna dispatch received at Paris says: "The pro-Russian Party are urging the Government to accept Bosnia, Herzegovian, and territory on the Ægean Sea."

The *Daily Telegraph* has a Vienna dispatch saying: "A sudden and unaccountable change in the Government's attitude is reported. It is said that Count Andrassy has only been feigning concurrence with the court party, and that he is now preparing to oppose Russia openly, with the entire Hungarian party at his back."

ITALY'S POSITION IN THE CONTEST.

COUNT CORTI'S APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN MINISTER CONSIDERED FRIENDLY TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 28.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Rome says: "It is the common opinion here that the Berlin Conference is hopeless, but that England is unlikely to venture on war with Russia."

The *Daily Telegraph's* Pera correspondent sends the following: "The change in the Italian Cabinet is not considered a favorable one for Turkey. Count Corti (but recently Italian Minister at Constantinople, and now Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Italian Cabinet) was an ally of Gen. Ignatieff and is strong pro-Russian. No doubt is felt that his efforts at Rome will be in the same direction, with the object of lending the support of the country to the Russian policy."

THE FINANCIAL EFFECT.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS AND RUSSIAN SECURITIES IN LONDON—ALMOST A PANIC IN PARIS—DECLINE IN RENTES.

LONDON, March 28.—The stock market is flat. Conso s are now quoted at 95. Russian securities are nearly 2 per cent. lower than they were at the close of the market last evening.

PARIS, March 28.—There was a panic on the boulevards to-day, and rentes fell to 107 francs 40 centimes.

RUSSIAN RULE IN THE PROVINCES.

ROUMANIAN DISLIKE OF THE RUSSIANS—EFFORTS AGAINST THE RETROCESSION OF BESSARABIA — ADMINISTRATION OF BULGARIA.

LONDON, March 29.—The *Times* prints a dispatch from Rustchuk saying: "The feeling of dislike between the Russians and Roumanians is increasing daily. The latter contrive all kinds of annoyance, especially to civilians carrying Russian passports. The Roumanians have also established duties amounting to 15 per cent. on all provisions brought here from Giurgevo."

A Bucharest dispatch says: "Premier Bratiano has started for Vienna to interview Gen. Ignatieff and Count Andrassy. He hopes to avert the retrocession of Bessarabia."

The Russians have issued a proclamation inviting Musulmans to return to their homes in Bulgaria, and warning the Bulgarians to preserve tranquillity.

WASHINGTON.

DEAN-FIELD ELECTION CONTEST.

BEN BUTLER'S FIRST BRICKBAT THROWN AT HIS FRIENDS—THE THIRD MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT DEPRIVED OF ITS LAWFUL REPRESENTATIVE — ANOTHER EXHIBITION OF PARTISANSHIP BY SPEAKER SAM RANDALL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The House today disposed of the Field-Dean contested election case by seating Dean, the contestant, the vote to admit him standing 124 to 123, Speaker Randall's vote deciding the contest. Before the resolution to seat Dean was taken up Mr. Springer moved to adjourn, upon which the roll was called, thus consuming nearly one hour. The motion was rejected, but Springer accomplished his purpose, which was to enable a few absent Democrats to make their appearance. The calling of the roll on the pending resolution was then proceeded with, and was marked by unusual interest and silence, both sides watching its progress with all the vigilance and anxiety which the knowledge of the fact that the result would hinge upon a single vote naturally inspired. The yeas and nays ran along pretty evenly until the close of the roll-call, and as about a dozen members failed to respond when their names were called, the result was still in doubt. All the Democrats who yesterday voted for Field, to-day voted against Dean, except Jones of Alabama, who failed to vote when his name was called. Unusual efforts were made by the Democrats to induce these gentlemen to vote for Dean. Senator Gordon was brought over from the Senate to influence Mr. Hartridge, of Georgia, and Senator Armstrong was present to take charge of Rea, of Missouri. The two Senators occupied seats beside the two Representatives named during the proceedings, but failed to swerve them, and they remained true to their convictions and voted against Dean. When all voted who had failed to respond to their names, Jones, of Alabama, rose, and after making a weak apology for his sudden change of sentiment, gave his vote to seat Dean. His action was followed by applause from the Democratic side, which the Speaker checked with some words of reprimand. This reprimand gave Mr. Conger an opportunity to exercise his peculiar powers of wit and sarcasm by directing the attention of the Speaker with mock solemnity to the fact that the disorder was not upon the Republican side. When Jones' vote was added the result stood 123 to 122, which was sufficient to seat Dean. The Speaker, however, before announcing the result and in order to secure it against the contingency of a change of one vote, directed his name to be called and voted with the majority, thus making the Dean vote 124. Before the corrected slip containing the vote was handed back to the Speaker by the Clerk, Mr. Oliver, of Iowa, arose and asked to be informed if he was recorded. He was not, and he recorded himself in the negative. This completed the roll call. The result was announced, which gave Dean the seat by one majority. The responsibility for this proceeding rests mainly upon Gen. Butler. Had he voted against Dean, the result of to-day's vote would have been reversed, and had he not voted at all, Dean would have been rejected by a tie vote, counting the partisan vote of the Speaker. Too much credit was given Frank Jones, of New-Hampshire, yesterday. It was not that Jones who voted for retaining Mr. Field, but Jones of Alabama, and he changed his vote to-day, as above described. Gen. Butler has pursued the course attributed to him some days ago, and has the satisfaction of having thrown a brickbat with force and execution.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

PRO RATA CHARGES ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD—PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE TOBACCO TAX BY THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS—THE FIRST AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY—THE PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads will meet again to-morrow morning, and it is expected that the bill to require the Union Pacific Railroad to adopt pro rata charges with the Kansas Pacific will be adopted. A bill has been newly drafted by Mr. Rice, in connection with a member of the sub-committee, which will be submitted to the full committee, and if all the members are present it will, no doubt be agreed to by a majority vote. The report drawn by the sub-committee will also be adopted. This action is expected, because it is known to be favored by a majority of the full committee, but there is, of cofrse, the contingency that not all may be present at the meeting.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day, in considering the Internal Revenue bill, reduced the present rate of tax on manufactured tobacco from 24 to 16 cents per pound. The tax on cigars was reduced from $6 to $5 per 1,000, and a corresponding reduction was made in the tax on cheroots and cigarettes. The sections of the bill providing for the restoration of the income tax will be considered on Monday. The indications are that the committee, by a majority vote, will agree to the restoration of this tax. Commissioner Raum sent to the Committee on Ways and Means to-day a bill providing for the establishment of bonded warehouses for tobacco at the principal seaports on the Atlantic coast. The bill provides that manufactured tobacco, intended for export only, may be placed in such bonded warehouses and stored there for one year, at the expiration of which period it shall pay the tax prescribed, or be taken back to place of manufacture. The bill was prepared by the Commissioner at the request of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Senate to-day in executive session rejected Reynolds, of Alabama, nominated to succeed First Auditor Mahon, of the Treasury Department, who recently resigned. There was no unusual discussion over the nomination, and the vote was very large for rejection. There seems to have been no special objection to Mr. Reynolds, and his rejection is said to be mainly attributable to a sympathy among Senators for First Auditor Mahon, who, it is understood, was requested to resign because of an unfortunate infirmity.

Another effort was made in the House to take up for consideration the bill to provide for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The friends of transfer were not able to muster sufficient strength to order the yeas and nays, which is regarded as an indication that the effort will meet the same fate this session that it did last.

FAST MAIL FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVANA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The fast mail service between New-York and Havana, by railroad to Key West, will go into operation next Monday. The present time will be very much reduced, and shorter schedules will be made wherever it becomes possible. The consolidation of a through line along the Atlantic coast will certainly lead to great commercial results in the near future, and will be a great advantage to the Southern Atlantic States.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

STRUGGLE OF THE GOVERNMENT TO MAINTAIN ITS RIGHTS—DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE JAY GOULD-MATTHEWS BILL AND SENATOR THURMAN'S BILL—THE FORMER A COMPLETE SURRENDER OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE TO THE MONOPOLY—A LONG DEBATE IN PROSPECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The hope of Mr. Thurman to obtain a vote next week on the railroad bills now under discussion is, very likely, delusive. The Senate devotes one set speech to the subject each day, and progress is, of course, slow. When voting begins there will be more interest shown, and perhaps Senators will remain in their places. The chairs are now half of them vacant when the railroad bills are up. Senator Bailey, of Tennessee, made a strong speech against the Railroad Committee's bill to-day, and secured attention from some of the best lawyers in the body. While the debate goes on, the Senate is vigorously canvassed to influence and learn of the position of the members. As usual, the results do not agree. Gould and Huntington profess to be certain their bill will pass. It is claimed on the other side that the Thurman bill will have a majority. The result, so far as the Senate is concerned, is close and doubtful. By many it is thought there is a middle class who will not vote for either bill as reported. That will defeat both unless one or the other is very considerably amended.

The bills are as far apart as possible. The Railroad Committee's bill is a complete surrender of the Government to the road. No right whatever is reserved to the United States. The power of the Government to test or enforce legal rights now existing would be given up. The bill is wholly in the interest of the roads, as it provides for the payment of their debts on their own terms and in their own time, and frees them from all restraint. It is claimed against the Thurman bill that it is drawn wholly in the interest of the Government and is oppressive to the roads. Under its terms the railroad companies would eventually pay into the Treasury at least $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 more than under the Railroad Committee's bill. If, therefore, one bill or the other is to become a law, the passage of the latter bill would be equivalent to a gift of $15,000,000 at least to the companies. There are a number of Senators who would very likely vote for any bill that Jay Gould would draw up. There are others, however, who must look out for themselves as well as for the railroad, and they cannot afford to accept the measure now before them. It is reasonable to suppose that when the Senate begins to vote, important amendments will be proposed to the Railroad bill before the motion to substitute it for the Thurman bill is submitted. It is certainly planned by several Senators to secure the modification of the Railroad bill so as to secure all rights of the Government which the bill now abandons, and in other respects to make it a medium, or compromise bill, between the two. It is calculated that thus amended the bill will be substituted for the Thurman bill and passed by the Senate. Unless the Railroad bill should be thus amended, it is not believed it can be adopted, while it seems almost equally doubtful if the Thurman bill unamended can pass. It may be predicted that the discussion of amendments to be offered will consume much time, and possibly produce some excitement. The issues between the Government and the roads will be sharply defined and forcibly presented. Of course, there ought to be no compromise. The Thurman bill protects fully, as it should do, the rights of the Government. If it infringes any of the vested rights of the roads, the courts are open, and the questions can be tested. The roads, of course, are abundantly able to comply with its terms, and their ability increases every year. It is said to be the policy of Gould and company to get their bill through the Senate, and then leave it pretty much to its destiny in the House. In case it should be amended against their interests, they will trust to the chances of controlling a conference committee in their favor at the end of the session.

GENERAL CABLE TELEGRAPH LAW.

THE BILL AGREED UPON BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS—PRIVILEGES OF THE GOVERNMENT—ORDER OF TRANSMITTING DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day agreed to report favorably the bill relating to the construction of telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. The bill provides that any person or persons who are citizens of the United States may lay and maintain telegraphic cables between the United States and foreign countries, upon subscribing to certain conditions specified in the bill, which are, however, simply business regulations to insure the same privileges and facilities to citizens of the United States as may be offered to those of any other country. It is also provided that the United States Government shall be entitled to exercise and enjoy the same privileges with regard to the control and use of any cable enjoyed by any foreign Government whatever. The bill further provides that dispatches shall be forwarded in the following order: First, dispatches of State, under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the Governments interested, the rates not to exceed those charged to individuals; second, dispatches on telegraphic service; and third, private dispatches. The lines of such cables as may be laid under authority of the bill are required to be kept open to the public for the daily transmission of commercial and general intelligence, and all private messages must be forwarded in the order in which they are received.

THE NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

A DECISION EXPECTED TO-DAY—VIEWS OF GOV. PACKARD'S FRIENDS AND OPPONENTS AS TO HIS CHANCES—WILLIAMSON OUT OF THE RACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—There is a report to-night that the appointment of a Collector at New-Orleans is to be settled to-morrow, and it is stated by some of Mr. Packard's friends that his prospects are favorable. This does not accord with what seems to be trustworthy information of the opposite character. It is also said that Mr. Williamson has canvassed the situation and satisfied himself that he could not be confirmed, and, therefore, withdraws his request for renomination, and joins in desiring the appointment of Gov. Packard. There are certainly more influences seeking the nomination of Mr. Packard than any other person, and it would be generally received with approval. There is complete reticence about the appointment, however, and all reports must be regarded as speculative.

CLASSIFICATION OF MAIL MATTER.

THE BILL AGREED ON BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICES—THE DIVISIONS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The House Committee to-day agreed upon a bill for the classification and rates of postage of mail matter, which will be reported to the House on the first opportunity. It divides mail matter into four classes: first, written matter; second, periodical publications under registration; third, miscellaneous printed matter; fourth, merchandise. Of the first class, except postal cards and drop letters, the postage shall be 3 cents each half ounce, and on drop letters at 2 cents each half ounce, including delivery by carriers, and 1 cent for each half ounce where there are no carriers. The second class embraces all newspapers and periodicals which are issued at stated intervals, as frequently as four times a year, and which have been registered as provided in the bill. Registered matter is to be examined at the office of mailing, to discover if it contains anything subject to a higher rate of postage, but this is not to be construed to prohibit the insertion of advertisements printed separately, but attached permanently to the same. One of the conditions on which the registration privilege is granted is that the publication is for the dissemination of public information, and has a legitimate subscription list. Publishers of registered matter may fold within the regular issue a supplement without extra charge. On all mail matter of the third-class, including books, transient newspapers, periodicals, circulars, and other matter, wholly in print, proof-sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same, postage shall be paid at the rate of 1 cent for each two ounces. Circulars are defined to be printed letter, which are sent in identical terms to different persons. Mailable matter of the fourth class embraces all matter not included in the first three classes, and is subject to an examination and a postage charge of 1 cent an ounce. Mailable matter of the second class shall contain no writing or mark except that designating the persons to whom it is sent, time of subscription, &c. It is provided that publishers and dealers in registered matter may inclose in the publication bills and orders for subscription. The Postmaster-General may prescribe the manner of wrapping and securing for the mails, so that the contents may be withdrawn for examination. Publications registered, one copy to each actual subscriber in the county, where the same are printed in whole or in part, shall go free through the mails, but the same shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices. The bill further provides for stamped envelopes and for postal cards to cost 2 cents, to be forwarded and returned; also, a double-letter envelope. The fee for registering matter of the second class is fixed at $1 a year, for which a certificate is given. Publications thus registered, when sent from the publisher or news agent to actual subscribers, shall be charged postage at the rate of 2 cents a pound, such postage to be prepaid as now required by law.

C. H. MOULTON, THE ABSCONDER.

FROM $75,000 TO $150,000 OF BORROWED MONEY SPIRITED AWAY—A REAL ESTATE BROKER WHO LOSES 60 POUNDS OF FLESH IN A FEW MONTHS.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Charles H. Moulton, the twice-absconded Washington real estate broker, whose rearrest in London some weeks ago has been already published, has returned to this city, in company with one of the sureties on his bail bond, and been transferred to the law officers. It will be recollected that Moulton held, as a broker, a very considerable amount of trust funds when he left the city; that he came back to the district, and that a number of charges of embezzlement, &c., were preferred against him, on which he gave bail, and again left the city and went to London, from which city he has just been brought back. Moulton spent last night in one of the cells of the Police Head-quarters. When he left here the first time, it is alleged that he took a sum of money variously estimated at from $75,000 to $150,000, belonging to others. He went first to Cuba, and, after being away two or three months, as suddenly returned to this city. He made an arrangement with his creditors, promising to pay them back their money on condition he should not be prosecuted. In a few weeks he departed again. He was next heard of in London, where he was followed by Francis C. Prott, of this city, who, it is said, lost about $70,000 by Moulton. Mr. Prott secured the arrest of Moulton in London. Moulton refuses to talk to any one about his case. There are several indictments against him, two of them being for forgery. He has changed in personal appearance, and lost about 60 pounds of flesh. He says on the whole he has had a hard time of it. He had considerable business as a real estate agent. All the money he took away he borrowed, and, it is since alleged, in some of the transactions, on forged deeds of trust.

PACIFC RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A BOARD OF GENERAL SUPERVISION OVER THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following are the principal provisions of the bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative Rice, of Massachusetts, to establish a Board of Pacific Railroad Commissioners: That, within three months after the passage of the act, the President shall appoint three persons, one of whom shall be skilled in the law, and another, thoroughly acquainted with the railway business. These persons shall constitute a Board of Commissioners, and shall hold their offices for one, two, or three years respectively. Said board shall have a general supervision of the various Pacific Railroads, and the action of the majority shall be the action of the board. It shall be the duty of said board, as often as need be, to examine the several roads of said corporations and their books and papers, and in regard to the rates and charges for which they carry freight and passengers. The bill also confers the power on the board of settling the differences which may arise between any of said corporations, and whenever any one of said corporations shall fail to perform any of its duties, or to comply with the acts of Congress or the law of the land, the board shall make such laws and regulations in said respect as to it may seem proper. Any party aggrieved may file a bill in equity in the Circuit Court of the United States, setting forth the matter of complaint, and such suit shall have precedence of all other business in any court in which it may be pending. The Commissioners are required to make a report to Congress in January of each year. It further provides that each Commissioner shall receive $10,000 per annum, and that they shall be allowed a clerk at a salary of $2,000 per annum, which salaries and expenses shall be borne by the various corporations in proportion to their gross receipts.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Glenni W. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, to be Register of the Treasury; George W. Roosevelt, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Consul at Auckland; John W. Douglass, of New-York, to be Indian Agent for the Yankton Agency, Dakota; William F. Benjamin, Register of the Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon; Edward Hopkins, Collector of Customs at St. John's, Fla.; J. H. Bartlett, Collector of Customs at Little Egg Harbor, N. J.; Charles P. Ramsdell, of Petersburg, Va., to be United States Marshall for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Postmasters—Norman E. Chapman, at Hiawatha, Kan.; Henry H. Aplin, at West Bay City, Mich.; F. P. Kettarring, Dewitt, Ind.; A. M. Luke, Jeffersonville, Ind.; John F. McCarthy, Valparaiso, Ind.; Samuel C. Cann, Wilmington, Ill.; M. A. Cushing, Minork, Ill.; John H. Eames, Medford, Mass.; John W. Rickey, Flushing, N. Y.; Enoch G. Bidwell, Norwich, Conn.; Betsey A. Mower, New-London, Conn.; J. W. Newlin, Millville, N. J.; Andrew Smithers, Dover, Del.

First Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff, of the Seventh Infantry, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

The Senate rejected the nomination of Joseph W. Huston, to be United States Attorney for Idaho.

ADVERTISING MAIL LETTINGS.

THE HOUSE BILL AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE POST OFFICE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The House bill to regulate advertisements of mail lettings, as amended by the Senate Committee on Post Offices to-day, provides that, before making any contract for inland mail transportation other than by railroads and steam-boats, (except for temporary service,) the Postmaster-General shall cause to be published in not more than 10 newspapers in the State or Territory in which the service is to be performed, a notice in displayed type, not exceeding six inches of space, that proposals will be received and detailed information furnished by the department, within specified dates, and no other advertisement shall be required. The House prohibition of sub-letting is modified by the Senate Committee so as to provide that no contracts for mail service shall be sub-let without the consent in writing of the Postmaster-General; and, in case any contractor sub-lets his contract without this consent, his contract shall be considered as terminated, and the route shall be again advertised. Copies of the contracts for sub-letting must also be filed in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and notice given to the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, who shall thenceforth make direct payments of the amounts specified to the sub-contractors, and pay the original contractors no more than the balance remaining, unless satisfactory evidence be furnished that they have made the settlements between themselves. The Senate Committee also incorporate into this measure the following provisions, taken from the bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Representative Frye of Maine:

"Hereafter, all advertisements, notices, proposals for contracts, and all other forms of advertising required by law for the executive and judicial departments of the Government may be paid for at a price not to exceed the commercial rates charged to private individuals, but the heads of departments, or their authorized agents, may secure lower terms at special rates, whenever the public interest requires it.

"All newspapers, or other publications, in which said advertising shall be inserted shall file with each department a certificate of their commercial rates as aforesaid, and all accounts against the United States for advertising shall be audited and paid at a rate not to exceed such certified rates on file: provided, that all advertising in newspapers since the 10th day of April, 1877, shall be audited and paid at like rates."

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

REPLY OF MR. DEVENS TO THE RESOLUTION ASKING WHETHER THE APPOINTMENTS AT LARGE TO THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMIES ARE MADE ACCORDING TO LAW—HE REFUSES AN OPINION.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—In reply to the House resolution of March 16, 1878, requesting the United States Attorney-General to inform the House of Representatives whether in his opinion the annual appointments of 10 cadets at large, made by the President, respectively to the Military and Naval Academies, have been in pursuance of law or by custom, and if by custom, how long it has been construed as establishing such power of appointment, the Attorney-General to-day sent a communication to the House in which he says: "I understand that the object of this resolution is not to elicit the facts connected with the appointments referred to in it, as, if so, it would no doubt have been addressed to the War Department, the means of obtaining such facts being there and not in this department. It is therefore desired, as I understand, that I should render a legal opinion upon the subject to which the resolution refers. In that view I must reply that I am not at liberty to furnish the legal opinion contemplated. The authority of the Attorney-General to render his official opinion is limited by the laws which create and define his office, and does not permit him to give advice at the call of either house of Congress or of Congress itself, but only to the President or the head of an executive department of the Government. The absence of authority to respond to calls for legal opinions coming from sources other than those prescribed by law was, early in the history of the Government, suggested to the House of Representatives by the then Attorney-General, Mr. Wirt, and one change in this respect has been made by the law creating the Department of Justice. The view thus taken has been invariably observed by my predecessors, including Attorney-Generals Taney, Crittenden, Bates, Evarts, and Williams. I feel that neither my high respect for the express wish of your honorable body, nor my earnest desire to comply with any request that it might make, would warrant a departure in the present instance from the law and precedents which have heretofore been established."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1878.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $288,217 06; from Customs, $339,820 65.

The Secretary of the Interior is much improved in health, and was at his office for half an hour to-day.

G. W. Griffin, who acceptably served the Government as Consul at the Samoan Islands, has been transferred to the Fiji Consulate. This gentleman was formerly Consul at Copenhagen.

The Northern Pacific bill was further considered by the Senate Committee on Railroads to-day, but went over until next Saturday, when the committee expect to take final action concerning it.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cents to-day amounted to $110,000. It is not probable that the Treasury balances will be published before they are given out in the monthly statement of the public debt, to be promulgated Monday next.

Lieut.-Col. Rodger Jones, Assistant Inspector-General is ordered to inspect the accounts of disbursing officers of the Army who are not under the orders of the Division commander at the following-named places: Fortress Monroe, Va.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore, Md.

The President has approved the act to authorize the granting of an American register to a foreign-built ship for the purpose of the Woodruff scientific expedition around the world, and also the bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense for the fiscal year ending with June, 1879.

The President has approved the joint resolution providing that the tax on all distilled spirits hereafter entered for deposit in distillery warehouses shall be due and payable before and at the time the same are withdrawn therefrom, and within three years from the date of the entry for deposit therein.

Midshipman Ridgley Hunt is ordered to the New-Hampshire, at Port Royal, S. C.; Passed Assistant Surgeon C. G. Herndon to the Naval Hospital at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.; Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert Swan to the receiving-ship Colorado, at New-York; Passed Assistant Surgeon M. H. Simons is detached from the receiving-ship Colorado, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. R. I. Dodge, of the Twenty-third Infantry; Major R. E. A. Crofton, Seventeenth Infantry; A. M. C. Pennington, Second Artillery, and Second Lieut. E. W. Casey, Twenty-second Infantry, (recorder,) will assemble at the St. Louis powder depot, April 22, for the purpose of testing and reporting upon the merits of the "intrenching tool" invented by J. L. Buskett at St. Louis.

The House Committee on Education and Labor to-day agreed to report favorably upon the bill introduced by Representative Willis, of Kentucky, to provide a fund of $250,000 in United States bonds, the interest on which shall be paid to the Trustees of the American Printing-house for the Blind, and expended for the benefit of the various institutions throughout the country engaged in the education of the blind.

CLEVELAND CITY POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 28.—The usual sweet state of affairs exists in regard to the character of the Democratic nominees for ward offices in this city this Spring. Two nominees of the party for Councilmen have indictments hanging over them in the Common Pleas Court for embezzlement. It being set up that they have appropriated to their own use funds intru ted to their care; and one delegate to the convention to-day hurried through with the preliminary examination in a bastardy case and had himself bound over to a higher court in order that he might attend the convention. The Republicans have invariably put in nomination good men.

BANQUET TO BAYARD TAYLOR.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., March 28.—A public reception was given here this evening to Bayard Taylor, followed by a dinner by the citizens, which was attended by over 100 guests. Mr. Taylor has been for several days at his home near Kennett-square, preparing for his departure for Ber

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS.

STATE CHARITIES ASSOCIATION.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIETY—THE CONDITION OF THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN THE CITY AND STATE OF NEW-YORK—IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS BY THE ASSOCIATION—REPORTS OF VISITING COMMITTEES.

The sixth annual report of the State Charities Aid Association was presented to the New-York State Board of Charities yesterday. The opening paragraphs refer in feeling terms to the death of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Vice-President of the association, saying that he was "ever hopeful, working always with singleness of purpose and untiring energy, strong in his denunciation of wrong, of unsurpassed moral courage, modest and genial." The effects of the law removing children from the Poor-houses is then favorably commented upon. Two cases of evasion of the law are mentioned—the establishment of the "Children's Home" at Newburg, and the removal of pauper children in Westchester County to the home of a daughter of a Keeper of the Poor-house, where they could be boarded at less expense. The hope is expressed that the bill lately introduced in the Legislature, removing from the Poor-houses all children over the age of 2 years, including idiots, epileptics, paralytics, and other diseased and unfortunate children.. "The attempt to amend the bill," the report continues, "by the addition of a religious clause which obliges children to be committed to institutions governed or controlled by officers or persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child, as far as practicable, is much to be regretted. Such a clause can do much harm, while its benefits are doubtful."

"Children requiring to be provided for by the State are of two classes:

"1. Those who are homeless and destitute.

"2. Those who have committed petty criminal offenses, or who evince vicious propensities and require reformatory treatment.

"For the latter," the report continues, "we have as yet no definite plan to present, although the need of further provision for that class of children is great. The tendency of the study of this subject lies in the direction of the establishment of small reformatory houses, of which those of the colony of Mettray in France may perhaps serve as example. For the former class, children who are simply homeless and destitute, it is easy to decide what is best. The association has for the past six years advocated the placing of such children into family homes. The only question we have to meet is, how quickest and by what simplest machinery can we restore the family life of a child who has lost its natural home through the death or depravity of his parents?"

It is advised that, in view of the expense complained of by the counties of maintaining pauper children in private institutions, the visiting committees, without delay, exert themselves to establish temporary homes, managed by themselves, where children can be received, and whence, as soon as possible, they can be passed on to permanent homes in families.

"In some of the Poor houses," says the report, "the sick and the well share the same room, and in others, where separate apartments exist, but little attention has been given to ventilation. Rarely are there responsible nurses or provisions for special diet. The very expensive system of ventilation introduced in Bellevue Hospital only two years ago is a failure, and notwithstanding the excellent internal management which now prevails, and notwithstanding the trained nursing and the special diet kitchen, the mortality of the hospital is still exceptionally high. For 1877, it was over 11 per cent., while the large English hospitals give an average mortality of 9.6 per cent. The subject of the inadequate accommodations for the insane of this State is a painful one.

"The reports of our county committees still show the injustice done to this class of unfortunate persons which not infrequently amounts to cruelty. Over 1,300 insane women are now crowded into buildings intended to accommodate 986, and while reports state that the proper allowance of attendants for the insane is not less than 1 to 10 patients, here there are only 1 to 24. For these 1,300 lunatics, all needing more or less medical care, there are one medical superintendent and four or five assistants; while at Charity Hospital there are 25 physicians to 900 or 1,000 patients. For all morbid diseases variety of scene and change of air seem to afford the best relief; but these women live month after month, some year after year, in the same halls on which their bedrooms open, not having even a dining-room in the other part of the building; and their only recreation—that of walking in the open space about the asylum—is often curtailed for want of hats to shelter them from the sun, or shawls to protect them from the cold, or attendants to accompany them.

In financial matters, the association has suffered as others have by the general business depression of the country. Subscriptions and donations have both diminished. For 1876 the donations amounted to $2,259 50; for 1877 they were reduced to $1,310. Subscriptions in 1876 were $1,936; in 1877 they were $1,505. Owing to the Centennial fund subscribers, who stand ready to make up deficiences within a certain limit, the association was able to close its fiscal year free from debt, but more money is needed.

"We will not," the report concludes, "dwell upon the little we may have done, but will simply indicate a few of the things we wish most earnestly to bring about in the near future:

"1. The finding of family homes for homeless children.

"2. Further provision for children requiring reformatory treatment.

"3. That children shall be guarded from any possibility of a return to pauper influences in their surroundings.

"4. Better care of the sick in the poor-houses.

"5. Other and further accommodation for the insane now in poor-houses and over-crowded city asylums; their medical treatment by alienists, their humane treatment everywhere.

"6. Legislation which will cause the arrest and commitment of tramps to reformatory work on a farm.

"7. The entire separation of the sexes in poor-houses, and the withdrawal from them of an element requiring reformatory treatment.

"8. The diminution of official out-door relief.

"9. Co-operation among the churches, charities, and official out-door relief, for the more effective work among the poor in their homes.

"10. The formation, if possible, of a Labor Exchange Bureau.

"11. Improved dwellings for the laboring classes.

"12. The extension of our work by the further organization of visiting committees in those counties where none exist."

Attached to the report are many extracts from the annual reports of visiting committees, some of them of great interest and value to persons interested in this work. The Cayuga County report says: "About 140 tramps have been accommodated during the past Winter. These persons are generally armed, and the keeper says it is a fearful sight to look upon them as they are arranged round the room for the night, on the bench where they sleep, each with his revolver or knife by his head." In Delaware County there are no able-bodied paupers in the poor-house, and only mild cases of insanity. The Jefferson County Poor-house is said to be entirely unfit for use, particularly in the department for the insane. Most of the charitable institutions of Kings County are favorably spoken of.

In speaking of Bellevue Hospital, the report says: "Some years ago there was scarcely a decent woman among the nurses in Bellevue Hospital, and when a few years later, this committee proposed to establish the training school for nurses there they were assured that it would be impossible to get refined, intelligent women to undertake such work. Now the hospital is full of such women, and for medical care and nursing Bellevue Hospital stands first in the City; in morality and discipline it is second to none, and the treatment of the patients is most humane. The sick of every creed receive the administrations of the clergy of their own faith, the relatives of the patients are notified at all hours of the approach of death. Thirteen wards are nursed by the pupils of the training school, who also frequently take charge of very critical cases in other wards. We regret that nothing has been done to improve the bad construction of the hospital. The intemperate habits of the orderlies so often complained of are in part excused by the bad air, poor food, and hard work to which they are subjected. The condition of the cells for insane and violent patients is still very bad. Ill-ventilated, gloomy, and damp, as they are, patients should be kept there only a few hours; but drunkards, lunatics, epileptics, and paralytics are crowded together there for days. A decent woman brought there in November was still there on Dec. 17th. The Emergency Hospital has been established with most satisfactory results. From June to Jan. 15 53 confinements have taken place, and but one death of an adult. On Blackwell's Island there have been several improvements; workshops have been established, where the convicts and work-house men are employed; the land on the island has been well cultivated. At the suggestion of the committee many improvements have been made in the accommodation for the sick on board the boat which conveys them to the islands."

The Charity Hospital, the report says, has been greatly overcrowded this Winter, doubtless owing to constantly practiced in many wards; yet the two new maternity pavilions, containing 80 beds, which were finished, with the exception of the kitchen, early in October, were not occupied until Jan. 29. The Mission for Fallen Girls at the Charity Hospital has put 61 girls in good homes, and 19 have returned to their parents. The Ninety-ninth-Street Reception Hospital is not needed, and might well be closed. The Lunatic Asylum for females is much overcrowded. The Hart's Island Hospital is clean and in good order, but it is too far from the City. Many improvements have lately been made on Randall's Island, such as new kitchens, new walks, &c., but the attendance is insufficient. At the Infant Asylum, for the year 1877, among mother-children, the average daily death rate was 12 per cent.; among orphans, 17 5-10 per cent.; average rate among the whole number, 31 per cent. During the year 1877, there received 46 were marked "hopeless," 445 "poor," 330 "fair," and only 43 "good."

In Orange County (Goshen) there were 877 more paupers provided for than in the previous year. Tramps are reported to have kept away from Newburg, because they are compelled to earn their food and lodging there. The committee in Otsego County has done little during the year. The reports are favorable from all the Queens County institutions. The Richmond County Alms-house is said to be very badly managed. In Westchester County "the sick do not receive proper food or intelligent care." The report from this County says: "The committee find that the dismal half-under-ground cell called the lock-up receives the insane as well as the victims of crime and intemperance, and that the insane department is also used as a lock-up for the purpose of administering punishment."

At the annual meeting of the association last evening an amendment to the constitution was adopted extending the work of the association to inquiring into the causes of pauperism, as well as ameliorating the condition of the poor. The Treasurer's report showed that there are now 19 cents in the treasury. The following-named officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Howard Potter, Mrs. William B. Rice, Mr. Fred Law Olmsted, Mrs. C. R. Lowell, Miss Mary R. Prime, Mr. James Roosevelt; Treasurer, Mr. John Crosby Brown; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Joseph Hobson; Associate Secretary, Miss S. E. Minton; Librarian, Miss Woolsey.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A GENERAL BILL FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES PASSED BY THE SENATE—MORE TINKERING ON THE JERSEY CITY CHARTER—THE FEES OF COUNTY CLERKS—THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

From our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 28, 1878.

One of the most important bills introduced this session was discussed in the Senate this afternoon. It is Mr. Rabe's bill, providing for the election at large, in the cities of the State, of the city officers, with a proviso for minority representation. The bill is in shape, application, and force, a general bill, and is important because, in a measure, it revolutionizes not only the city governments, but the principle underlying all the systems for the government of cities up to this time prevalent throughout the State. The bill provides that where, in the cities, Boards of Aldermen or Councilmen, or Boards of Police or Fire Commissioners, of Works or of Education are elective, they shall hereafter be regarded as city officers, and shall be elected in the city at large. Where three or more are to be elected each voter shall be privileged to vote for two-thirds the number, this clause being designed to secure a minority representation. The bill was drawn by Senator Abbett, and is designed to give into the hands of the Democrats the control of cities on the general ticket which cannot be controlled by the process of elections by wards. The bill reached final passage in the Senate this afternoon, and Senator Sewell led off in opposition to it by asking Senator Rabe for an explanation as to the meaning of the minority representation clause. He said that he did not like the new-fangled idea of minority representation. If the majority could elect all the city officers, he was for having them do it. He was in favor of letting the majority rule. Senator Rabe said that the bill had been introduced at the instance of several of his constituents who believed that elections at large would result in the choice of a better class of men. He thought minority representation healthful. Senator Kirk, anxious to amend the bill, moved to recommit, but the motion was not agreed to, and Senator Chandler, of Atlantic, declared that the bill did not secure minority representation. It was opposed, too, in its election-at-large feature, to the principle of local representation in the boards and municipal operation there would soon grow up in each city a central political power. Senator Hobart asked if any city in the State is now without minority representation, and Senator Magie showed how, in his city, the bill would make the minority in the local boards of Elizabeth weaker instead of stronger. Senator Ward advocated the bill, and it was passed by a party vote of 11 to 9. It now goes to the House for concurrence.

Senator Rabe introduced a bill fixing the fees of Clerks of Courts of Common Pleas and Circuit Courts as follows: Drawing writs, 50 cents; returning writs, except subpœna, $1 50; filing each paper, 10 cents; filing notice of trial, $1; assessment of damages, $1; drawing costs and taxing costs, 50 cents each; drawing execution and recording execution, 70 cents each.

Senator Candell introduced a bill providing that no person shall be restrained of his or her personal liberty for insanity except upon the judgment of a jury.

The House consumed almost all the morning debating the bill fixing the compensation of County School Superintendents at 5 cents for each child attending the public schools in his county. It was finally lost.

The bill for the Constitutional Convention was recommitted in the House to-day. A supplement to the District Court act, restoring to Justices of the Peace jurisdiction in landlord and tenant cases, was passed.

Mr. McDonald's bill giving to the Jersey City Board of Aldermen control over the erection, care, and repair of all city buildings, and authorizing the appointment by the Mayor of a Superintendent of Public Buildings, and of a Street Commissioner, passed the House this afternoon. The Senate passed the bill authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to the State Prison Congress to be held in Stockholm, Sweden; and the House passed a bill sending a Commissioner to Paris to represent the pottery interests of New-Jersey at the approaching Exhibition.

THE NEWARK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

At the session of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference in St. Paul's Church, Newark, yesterday, Bishop Simpson announced the following committees:

On Memoirs—M. E. Allison, J. H. Dally, J. A. Monroe.

Charges Against Members—C. S. Coit, R. B. Lockwood, W. B. Wigg, J. I. Boswell, J. J. Weed, J. M. Tuttle, C. Larue, R. Johns, H. D. Opdyke.

Applicants for Admission—L. R. Dunn, J. L. G. McKeown, J. A. Kingsbury, J. H. Dally, J. P. Fort, S. Van Benschoten, S. P. Lacey, J. H. Knowles, D. W. Bartine.

John H. Tunfrill, Edwin N. Crasto, John T. Michael, Enoch Meacham, and Asa Inslee, of Jersey City, and Jacob Bloom, Louis F. Burgess, E. H. Conkling, and Henry C. Whiting were elected to Elders' orders.

A resolution was adopted calling for the appointment of a minister and a layman from each district, who, with the Presiding Elders, shall form a standing committe, to be known as "The Newark Conference Missionary Committee," whose duty it shall be to hold missionary conventions, disseminate missionary intelligence, &c. Rev. B. Weed, of Newark, preached the semi-centennial sermon. Among the visitors were Rev. O. H. Tiffany, Rev. Dr. Nast, of the Central German Conference; Rev. Dr. Newman, of Washington, and others.

HOW TO MANAGE A POULTRY COMPANY.

Last Fall Horace M. Fessenden hired a cellar on Whiton-street, Lafayette, and sent out to farmers in all parts of the country circulars representing that the American Poultry Company had a most extensive warehouse located there, he himself being the general manager of the concern. Many farmers bit at the bait, and large consignments were made to the place. Fessenden took them at once to New-York and there disposed of them. He does not seem to have made any return to those from whom his consignments came. E. A. Woodbury, of Erie, Penn., one of his victims, wrote to him for a remittance, and was informed by Fessenden that the Poultry Company had failed, but that he had assumed the establishment on his own account, "along with all its liabilities and assets, &c." He offered to give Woodbury, in settlement of his claim against the Poultry Company, a note payable in August, 1878. Mr. Woodbury smelled a rat, however, and placed his claim in the hands of a collector by whom the fraudulent character of the concern has been discovered. Fessenden has fled, and is now in St. Louis.

THE NEW-JERSEY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey State Rifle Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Gol. Wright, the President, in the chair. On motion of Mr. Man, the proposition of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company to provide a range for the association was referred to the Executive Committee with power. Before the Executive Committee does accept it, however, its members will confer with Gov. McClellan upon the subject, with the view of securing the approbation of the State authorities. On motion of Major Fulton, Gov. McClellan was elected an honorary life Director of the association. The President appointed committees as follows: Range Committee—Major Fulton, Dr. Dart, and Mr. Bonnett. Finance Committee—Messrs. C. A. S. Man, R. B. Warner, and Anderson Thomas. The Executive Committee will meet at the Liberty-Street Ferry Tuesday next, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of visiting the proposed range.

THE LEWIS CONTESTED WILL CASE.

The taking of testimony in the Lewis will contest, in which the disposition of an estate bequeathed to the Federal Government is involved, was resumed before Master in Chancery See, Jersey City, yesterday morning. It had been claimed by the opponents of the alleged widow that Justice Fish was, on Nov. 18, 1858, the day on which the widow claimed to have been married to the decedent, in the Passaic County Jail for arson. Warden Buckley, of that institution, testified yesterday that Justice Fish was in jail in September and October, 1858, but not in November. William Lyon, of New-York, testified that he had boarded in the same house with the alleged widow; had known her for many years, and had always known her as Mrs. Lewis. The examination was adjourned for two weeks.

MONTREAL, March 28.—A military Court of Inquiry is sitting here, to investigate the charges brought against Capt. L. F. Berry, Royal Engineer, accusing him of misappropriating funds unrolled for

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION....MARCH 28.

SUMMARY.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to incorporate the National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, through the Yellowstone region, Montana and Oregon. Several pension bills were passed including bills granting $50 a month to Gen. Shields, and $30 a month to Mrs. Gen. Eaton. The Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill was discussed without action. A bill to authorise the building of a narrow-gauge railroad from Bismarck to the Black Hills was reported.

The Massachusetts contested election case was finally decided in the House by the admission of Mr. Dean, the Democrat, by 124 to 123, the Speaker and Gen. Butler voting in the affirmative. The House refused to take up the Civil Service Committee's report on the case of Mr. Polk, the Doorkeeper.

SENATE.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, by request—For the relief of Patrick H. Jones, of New-York, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay him $5,805 82 for the disbursement of moneys appropriated for the construction of the United States Court-house and Post Office Building at New-York City. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, by request—To allow American registry to foreign-built vessels. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ADVERTISING OF MAIL LETTINGS.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported, with amendments, the House bill to regulate the advertising of mail lettings. Placed on the calendar.

A NEW PACIFIC RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

Mr. TELLER, of Colorado, from the Committee on Railroads, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to incorporate the National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company. Placed on the calendar. It authorizes the corporators to construct and operate a railroad and telegraph line from Cheyenne to Fort Laramie, thence to Deadwood, and from Fort Laramie to Fort Fetterman, thence in a northerly or north-westerly direction to the Yellowstone River, near the mouth of the Big Horn River; thence to Helena, Montana, and thence to Portland, Oregon. It gives to the company the right of way through the public lands, including the necessary grounds for stations, buildings, &c., not to exceed 160 acres for each station. The capital stock of the company is fixed at $35,000,000, in shares of $100 each.

PENSIONS GRANTED.

A number of bills granting pensions were passed during the morning hour, among them those granting a pension of $50 per month to Gen. James Shields, of Missouri, and $30 a month to Mary Kirby Smith Eaton, widow of the late Gen. A. B. Eaton.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill.

Mr. BAILEY, of Tennessee, spoke of the importance of legislation to secure the payment of the debt due the Government by the Pacific Railroad companies, and quoted from a letter of Sydney Dillon, of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to Secretary of the Treasury Sherman, and the statement of Mr. Collis P. Huntington, Vice-President of the Central Pacific Road, before the Senate Judiciary Committee, to the effect that the companies would not be able to pay the indebtedness at maturity, unless provision be made in the meantime to do so. He argued that in view of these statements it was not at all likely the property of the company would be worth the aggregate amount of the following indebtedness at maturity. He said if the bill reported by the Committee on Railroads would secure the Government, the question whether the Senate should adopt one or the other would be of little importance; but who could say that these railroad companies would accept the bill of the Railroad Committee, as it provided they must do to make it effective? He did not think they would.

During a colloquy between Messrs. Hill, Edmunds, and Bailey as to the law governing corporations, Mr. EDMUNDS said the property of every corporation was a trust fund for the payment of its debts. It these corporations did divide up the profits among themselves without making any provision for the payment of the debt due the Government, they were violating their charters.

Mr. HILL said no creditor on earth had the power to prevent a debtor from using the income of his property as he pleased before a debt became due.

The Senate, at 2:30 P. M., went into executive session.

When the doors were re-opened, Mr. TELLER, of Colorado, from the Committee on Railroads, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to authorise the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad from Bismarck to the Black Hills. Placed on the calendar. It names as corporators Josiah G. Abbott, of Massachusetts; William A. Johnstone, of North Carolina; William G. Fargo and H. C. Fahnen, of New-York; Benjamin S. Russell and William S. Lane, of Pennsylvania; Lorain P. Hilliard, of Illinois; Alexander Mitchell and A. D. Thomas, of Wisconsin; Alexander Ramsey and S. G. Neller, of Minnesota, and George P. Phenney, of Dakota, and gives them power to construct and operate a railroad from some eligible point on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad west of Bismarck to the Black Hills. The capital stock is to consist of 30,000 shares of $100 each. It gives the road the right of way over the public lands, with necessary ground for buildings, &c.

The Senate, at 4 P. M., adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE DEAN-FIELD CONTEST.

The House resumed the consideration of the Massachusetts contested election case, the question being upon the resolution of the majority of the Election Committee, declaring Dean entitled to the seat.

There being a number of empty seats on the Democratic side, Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, amid derisive laughter on the Republican side, interposed a motion to adjourn, and the yeas and nays were ordered thereon. The motion was rejected by a large majority. The question recurred on the resolution declaring Dean entitled to the seat, and it was adopted—yeas 124, nays 123. Before the announcement the Speaker claimed the right to cast the vote, and voted in the affirmative. The announcement was greeted with applause on the Democratic side of the House. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, voted in the affirmative with the Democrats, and the following Democrats in the negative with the Republicans: Cullen, of New-Jersey; Hartridge, of Georgia; Herbert, of Alabama; Henry, of Maryland; Potter, of New-York; Rea, of Missouri; Stenger, of Pennsylvania; Wade, of Maryland, and Williams, of Delaware. Mr. Candler, of Georgia, (Democrat,) who would have voted in the negative, was absent and paired. Mr. JONES, of Alabama, who voted in favor of seating Field, said that he had done so because he thought that according to Massachusetts law, Field was entitled to the seat; but the House having decided against that view of the law on the resolution seating Dean, he would vote yea. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Dean was then sworn in, taking the iron-clad oath.

THE DOOR-KEEPER'S CASE.

Mr. HARRISON, of Illinois, desired to call up the report of the Committee on Civil Service Reform in regard to the case of Door-keeper Polk, but he was opposed by Mr. Durham, of Kentucky, who wished to take up an appropriation bill, and, the question being put, the House refused—yeas 107, nays 123—to proceed to the consideration of the Polk case. The affirmative votes were principally cast by Republicans, and the negative by Democrats.

ANOTHER DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Appropriation bill providing for deficiencies in the miscellaneous fund of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Senate amendments thereto were concurred in.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. BLAIR, of New-Hampshire—To facilitate the judicial construction of the fifteenth section of the Pacific Railroad act of 1867.

By Mr. FORNEY, of Alabama—To allow American registers to foreign-built vessels.

By Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts—To establish a Board of Pacific Railroad Commissioners.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

After some discussion as to the order of business, at 2:40 P. M. the House resumed the consideration of the District Government bill, and after some discussion laid it aside as unfinished business. The House at 4:35 P. M. adjourned.

A DARING HIGHWAYMAN.

At a few minutes past 12 o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. William Koch, residing at No. 60 Stanton-street, was walking along Eldridge-street, between Stanton and Houston streets, he was suddenly seized by a man from behind, and thrown upon the ground. The assailant struck Mr. Koch a powerful blow in the face, and took from him a gold watch and chain valued at $125. Mr. Koch cried lustily for help, and the highwayman ran off, but he was pursued and captured. The thief was arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A VALUABLE PICTURE STOLEN.

The discovery was made yesterday afternoon that a valuable oil-painting had been stolen from the picture gallery of Schaus & Co., No. 749 Broadway. The picture had been hanging in a prominent place on one of the walls of the gallery, and its absence was first observed by one of the employes of the house. The present resident member of the firm of Schaus & Co. was unwilling last night to speak definitely about the theft. He considered that publicity would lessen the chances of recovering the painting. He said, however, that it is one of the productions of Kaemmerer, the celebrated German artist, is of cabinet size, and it is valued at $1,000. He would not state the theory he had formed as to the manner in which the picture was stolen. The loss was reported at the Central Office last evening, but the detectives would not give any information to the reporters.

AMHERST COLLEGE PROSPECTS.

THE SPORTS AND STUDIES OF THE ENSUING YEAR—THE COLLEGE BASE-BALL NINE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

AMHERST, Mass., Tuesday, March 26, 1878.

The term which closes to-morrow has been one of unusual prosperity and interest. Amherst College has had for a long time the reputation of being rather conservative, but the students now congratulate themselves that a new order of things is slowly and surely being instituted. The "College Exchange" is one of the most marked improvements. It is simply the meeting of the President with the students to talk over the topics of the day; and it has been of great service in enabling the students to get a knowledge of these topics without appropriating too much time from their regular work, and also by bringing them into a more intimate relationship with the President and Faculty. At the next meeting of the "Exchange," which will probably occur sometime in the early part of next term, President Seelye proposes to give his views upon "The Prize and Ranking System." Another improvement by which the Seniors have been greatly benefited is the appropriation of their Monday morning recitation hour to a general discussion with the President of questions suggested by the previous week's work. This has the effect of a thorough review of the main points, and, which is perhaps no less appreciated, of making Saturday afternoon what it ought to be, a genuine holiday.

The opponents of the elective system in our colleges have received rather a hard hit in the result of an experiment which is to be tried with the Senior Class next term. To the prescribed studies of "History of Philosophy" and "Constitutional History of the United States," the Seniors are allowed to add for their third any study taught in the whole college course. The result has fully justified the hopes of the Faculty, for, although it is a Summer term, and the last one at that, three-fourths of the class have chosen from among what are generally estimated as the most difficult studies, and the ones which will be most profitable to them in after life.

It is probable that Amherst has withdrawn for good from the list of "base-ball colleges." The great expense of sending a crew, the distance from the river, and the development of a strong base-ball nine have brought about this result. The laps won at the Intercollegiate Regatta, in 1872, which adorn the entrance to the art gallery, and the old practice barge in the gymnasium, are the only reminders left of the glories of other days. The rest of the property of the boating association has been turned over to the base-ball interests, and in this line Amherst promises to do more this year than she has ever done before. The new field opened last year is within a short distance of the college, and is in excellent condition for the nine to go into out-door practice as soon as the Summer term opens. The association has a large balance in its treasury, after paying its debts, and the gate-money since the new field was opened has more than paid the playing expenses. Five of last year's nine are on the present one, and all of them, with two substitutes, have been training hard all Winter. Two pitchers have been in training, and if the regular one becomes too lame to pitch it is hoped that this caution will prevent a recurrence of last year's disastrous game with Yale at Hartford. The season opens here with a game with the New-Bedfords on April 24. Games have also been arranged with the Springfield and Holyoke professionals, and with Yale and Harvard. The managers of the association are completing arrangements with Princeton, Brown, Williams, Wesleyan, and Trinity.

The prizes for excellence in the Department of Physiology and Hygiene have been awarded; the first, a gold medal valued at $40, to W. W. Sleeper of Worcester; the second to George H. Williams, of Utica, N. Y.; and the third to B. N. Gardiner, of Bristol, England. W. A. King, of Stafford Springs, Conn., and George Conant, of Willimantic, Conn., received respectively the first and second prizes for excellence in extemporaneous speaking, the first prize of $50, and the second of $30. The average temperature of the three Winter months for the last 17 years, as recorded in the meteorological journal of Amherst College, has been 25.20° Fahrenheit. The average temperature for the past Winter is 3.31° above the average.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice by the evening papers that Senator Christiancy, from the Committee on the Judiciary, has reported back the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, and he is reported to have said "that an honest effort has been made in the committee for some time past to so amend the law that it would be satisfactory to the public, but that there was such conflict of opinion that it was impossible to agree upon amendments. Several members of the committee who did not favor the repeal consented that the bill should be reported to the Senate without recommendation." It is also known that a bill has been reported to the House favoring the immediate repeal of the involuntary provisions, and to continue the voluntary portion of the act up to July, 1879.

It seems to me that there ought to be a way in which the conflicting views of the Legislature can be harmonized. It seems evident that the country needs a Bankrupt law, and that many members of Congress so think. At this period of general financial depression, when failing is the rule and solvency the exception among merchants, there ought to be a law, general in its operation throughout the country, to protect the creditor class, as well as to enable the honest debtor to free himself from his pecuniary obligations upon his making a fair and equitable distribution of his property. To repeal the Bankrupt act and thus place creditors at the mercy of the State assignment and insolvent statutes with their many, varied, and inequitable provisions, would be but multiplying the confusion and complications which are now suffered to exist, and would permit all manner of preferences unjust to the body of creditors and of no honest benefit to the debtor.

When we find, then, that so many able doctors disagree, the only question is in what manner and how can the remedy to the disease be successfully discovered and applied.

It is but natural to suppose that among legislators, however able they may be, who perhaps are inexperienced in the practical working of the Bankrupt act, that the difficulty pointed out by Senator Christiancy would arise. I would respectfully suggest, therefore, Congress appoint a commission of experts consisting of a number of lawyers and merchants, whose duty it will be to prepare and report to Congress a good sound bankrupt law; one that will be able from knowledge and experience to remove the obnoxious features in the present act, and insert such provisions as will meet with general favor. There is nothing extra difficult in such a task, provided that the responsibility of such a work be placed in the hands of a body of gentlemen specially appointed therefor, and whose duty it will be to perform this work and nothing else. Where efficient bankrupt laws have existed in England and other European countries for years, it is a sorry confession for us to make that with all our pretended ability and learning we are unable to frame a law which, under the Constitution of the United States, has been specially delegated to Congress.

A. BLUMENSTIEL.

CALIFORNIA BROOK TROUT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may be interesting to your readers to be informed that the California brook trout at the State Hatching Establishment at Caledonia are beginning to spawn. A number of these fish, which are more hardy and of more rapid growth than our brook trout, were brought from California three years ago, as it was supposed they might be a valuable acquisition, under certain circumstances, to our waters. They were kept in the preserve ponds of the State Hatchery, and on March 14, 1878, began to spawn for the first time. They are quite numerous, and the Superintendent, Mr. Seth Green, expects to take a large number of the eggs. He has already crossed them with the native brook trout, hoping that the progeny will be an improvement on both parents, and will not be, as there is no reason to believe it will be, a pure hybrid or mule, and he expects to make other valuable and curious experiments. The time of spawning, the Spring instead of the Autumn, is remarkable. Our trout deposit their eggs from November to January inclusive, while the California trout seem to begin in March. Caledonia Brook, however, is a little peculiar, as in it a few native trout spawn as late as March, and it was in that way that the cross was effected.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

THE RESULT OF A KICK FROM A WOMAN.

On Thursday evening, March 21, Frederick Wigand, proprietor of the Croton Ale-house, at No. 122 Hester-street, was standing in front of his saloon, when he was approached by a beggar woman who was leading a child. She asked for help, and he told her he had no change. He then chided her for begging, and she cursed him. He replied that the proper place for her was a prison, as she was bringing up her child to be a miserable being. She was so angered by his words that she kicked him in the groin and then ran away. Wigand paid no attention to his injury until two or three days later, when, feeling a pain, he called in Dr. Obarius, who, upon examining him, told him he was badly hurt. Wigand died on Wednesday night, but the Police were not informed of the circumstances of his death until yesterday afternoon. Soon after learning the facts detectives arrested Kate, a professional beggar, on suspicion of being the woman who kicked Wigand. No evidence against her could be procured, and she was discharged. Detectives of the Tenth Precinct were scouring the City last night in search of a beggar-woman, who is described as tall and thin, about 35 years of age, wearing a green calico dress, and having no hat. An examination of the body of Wigand will be made this morning by Deputy Coroner Goldschmidt.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 28.—While Adam Foster, a farmer, was driving a load of cotton to the city to-day, his team ran away and threw a bale of cotton on him, causing instant death.

MORE CITY SAVINGS BANKS.

REPORTS OF NINE INSTITUTIONS.

THEIR ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS—STOCK SECURITIES AND CASH ON HAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 27, 1878.

Following is an additional installment of the reports of the City savings banks, the remainder will be given to-morrow, together with a table of aggregates:

BANK FOR SAVINGS.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages		$5,141,150 00
Stock investments, viz.:		
United States	Cost. $13,393,964 69	Market Value. $18,140,382
N. Y. State	3,058,116 50	3,052,000
Cities in this State	4,223,919 80	4,362,586
Counties in this State	530,955 00	568,030
Total	$21,206,955 99	$21,122,978 21,206,955 99
Banking-house and lot at cost		175,000 00
Other real estate at cost		107,461 78
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies		769,423 85
Cash on hand		67,300 00
Interest due and accrued		378,716 09
Total resources		$27,846,007 46

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$24,520,409 18
Excess of cost of stock investments over market value	83,977 99
Surplus	3,241,620 29
Total liabilities	$27,846,007 46

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1878, 74,043.

Amount deposited during the year 1877, not including interest credited, $5,242,835 15.

Amount withdrawn during the year 1877, $5,256,776 66.

Interest credited and paid for the year 1877, $994,129 49.

Expenses of the institution for the last six months, (including salaries,) $28,793 81.

Rate per cent. of interest paid depositors, 4 and 5.

Present appraised value of real estate, $182,000.

This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877: Due depositors, $23,540,218 20; surplus, $3,859,256 28; open accounts, 71,613.

ELEVENTH WARD SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages		$113,300 00
Stock investments, viz.:		
District of Columbia 3.65s, cost $7,200, par value, $10,000, estimated market value, $7,350		7,200 00
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by Laws of 1875		10,693,67
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies		18,140 36
Cash on hand		8,946 16
Amount due on collaterals		2,174 67
Accrued interest		1,993 70
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost		450 00
Total resources		$162,898 56

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$161,367 20
Surplus	1,531 36
Total liabilities	$162,898 56

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1878, 2,223.

Amount deposited during the year 1877, not including interest credited, $301,894 61.

Amount withdrawn during the year 1877, $408,623 75.

Interest credited and paid for the year 1877, $8,073 36.

Expenses of the institution for the last six months, (including salaries,) $1,792 50.

Rate per cent. of interest paid depositors, 5.

This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877: Due depositors, $290,385 20; surplus, $1,942 54; open accounts, 2,566.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages		$377,650 00
Stock investments, viz.:		
United States	Cost. $83,412 50	Market Value. $74,700
Cities in this State	200,689 50	214,960
Counties in this State	1,000 00	1,000
Towns in this State	6,180 00	6,180
Total	$291,282 00	$296,840 $291,262 00
Amount loaned on stocks, as authorized by Laws of 1875		1,200 00
Banking-house and lot at cost		46,000 00
Other real estate at cost		6,606 13
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies		35,144 86
Cash on hand		2,214 45
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost		5,578 00
Interest due and accrued		11,246 93
Rents due		185 00
Total resources		$777,087 29

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$720,101 57
Surplus	56,985 72
Total liabilities	$777,087 29

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1878, 4,868.

Amount deposited during the year 1877, not including interest credited, $422 792 15.

Amount withdrawn during the year 1877, $551,318 07.

Interest credited and paid for the year 1877, $35,698 36.

Expenses of the institution for the last six months, (including salaries,) $2,500.

Rate per cent. of interest paid depositors, 5 and 6.

Present appraised value of real estate, $46,000.

This bank reported Jan. 1, 1877: Due depositors, $812,669 02; surplus, $35,793 16; open accounts, 4

either bogus or forged receipts. The accused was indicted on two specific charges of forgery, and on these a bench warrant for his arrest was issued. The prisoner was taken to the Court of General Sessions, and held for trial in $2,000 bail, in default of which he was committed to the Tombs.

MR. GROW'S TRIAL DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

The closing arguments in the trial of John A. Grow for attempted fraud on the Treasury were begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, Mr. Post, for the defense, occupying nearly the whole day in a close analysis of the testimony. He claimed that Richardson was the moving power in the matter, procuring the forgery of the papers and concocting the scheme of deception; even successfully entrapping into it the defendant, who was acting in entire business principles as a collection lawyer. While the argument was in progress Edward Kimball, the fifth of the persons charged with conspiracy in the matter, suddenly came into Court, Mr. ——— said that he should be allowed to put Kimball on the witness-stand as a witness for the defense, claiming that his testimony would form an important link in the chain of evidence. Kimball had never been arrested, though indicted, and the secret service officers had scoured the City and half a dozen States in search of him without result. The court granted the request, and Kimball was sworn, and identified some papers, and testified that it was he, and not Mr. Grow, who brought Richardson into the transactions which led to their arrest. United States District Attorney Fiero cross-examined Kimball, and elicited from him that he had been though much sought after and not found, he has been in the City for two weeks, and has been closeted with Mr. Grow nearly every night since the trial commenced. The argument of counsel was then resumed, and the closing of the court Kimball surrendered himself, and was placed under $5,000 bail. The argument will be continued to-day, and the case will probably be given to the jury to-night.

A THIEF IN THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

Three burglars robbed the apartments of Mr. F. P. Comstock in the University Building on Wednesday evening. They were seen leaving the rooms by Mr. George W. Soren, who also lives in the building. Noticing that they had a large bundle with them, he suspected they were thieves, and meeting Mrs. Henrietta M. Matthews, the wife of the janitor of the building, he told her of his suspicion. Mrs. Matthews went to Mr. Comstock's rooms, and found that an entrance had been forced into them. In the hall-way she found a large bundle of clothing. While Mrs. Matthews was thus engaged a man ascended the stairs and looked around furtively. Seeing Mrs. Matthews he turned and ran down stairs, pursued by her. She caught him in the ground floor corridor, and after a struggle forced him into a room in which her husband lay asleep. Mr. Matthews arose and quieted the man by telling him if he moved he would "put his fist through him." The prisoner, when searched in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, was found to have burglars' tools in his possession. He said he was John Newell, of No. 14 Christopher-street. Justice Duffy yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

AN ACTRESS' COMPLAINT.

Judge McAdam, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday issued an order of arrest against James Robertson, who is said to be the brother of the dramatist, Thomas Robertson, in a suit begun by Miss Amy Imogene L. Knowlton, who is known to the public under her stage name of "Imogene." She says Robertson waited on her at the St. Germain Hotel recently and prevailed on her to accept a play entitled "Nature," he promising to give her the music belonging to the play, and to instruct her at rehearsals, upon the payment to him of $500. The money was paid, and the plaintiff received a parcel which she put aside to await the return of Robertson. She learned that the latter was selling his property and was about to leave for England by the steamer Celtic yesterday. A Deputy Sheriff arrested Robertson on board the vessel and brought him to Ludlow-Street Jail.

AN ALLEGED LUNATIC MUSICIAN.

Adam Fery, a German musician, who is 37 years old, and who a few months ago was in the habit of using intoxicating liquors to excess, was committed to the Ward's Island Insane Asylum on Jan. 27 by Police Justice Morgan on the certificates of two physicians, who averred that Fery was afflicted with cerebral anæmia. The physicians at the asylum called the malady melancholia. On the 7th inst. Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case, it being alleged that Fery had recovered his reason. A Referee was appointed and took testimony in the case. The counsel for the asylum desired the Referee to report, but Fery's lawyer insists that a Referee cannot decide a case where a man's liberty is at stake. The matter has been brought before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, who answered yesterday that he would render a decision on Monday.

TEN DAYS FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Judge McAdam, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday committed George H. M. Jacobson to Ludlow-Street Jail for 10 days for contempt of court. The contempt consisted in Jacobson's placing upon the files of the court a fraudulent judgment record in an action in which Louis Winters appeared as plaintiff and Jacobson as defendant. It seems that Jacobson wrongfully subscribed Winters' name to the complaint as plaintiff, then personated Winters before the notary in verifying the complaint, and had the judgment entered and a Receiver appointed for the purpose of keeping off other creditors. Winters was also arrested, but was discharged on its being proved that he had had nothing to do with the fraud, and that his name had been used without authority.

MME. RESTELL TO BE ARRAIGNED TO-DAY.

The Grand Jury yesterday found two indictments against Ann Lohmann, better known as Mme. Restell, on the complaints made against her by Mr. Anthony Comstock, of having illegal drugs and medicines for sale. An indictment of two notorious woman were last night notified to have her in attendance for arraignment in the Court of General Sessions to-day on the presentation of the indictments.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 28.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 78—Moore vs. The Mayor; argument resumed and concluded. No. 140—Staats vs. Bristow; argued by Charles H. Bannigan and William W. Niles for appellant, John E. Parsons for respondent. No. 141—Sirt vs. Fairey; argued by James Emott and James Adams for appellant, Philip S. Crooke for respondent. No. 79—The People ex rel. Morris vs. Board of Supervisors of Richmond County; argued by Richard Butler, Hamilton Harris, Jr., and Samuel Hand for appellant. No. 146—Woodworth vs. Payne; argued by M. T. Jenkins for appellant, submitted for respondent. No. 48—People ex rel. Thompson vs. Supervisors of Dutchess County; argued by J. A. Carroll for appellant, R. H. Rosa for respondent; case still on.

The following is the day calendar for Friday, March 29: Nos. 134, 25, 148, 157, 160, 161, 162, 164.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Daniels.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Hart.—Order directed allowing defendant additional costs to the amount of $1,000.

French vs. Salter.—Opinion.

By Judge Donohue.

Burke vs. Ackley.—Order must stand.

Savage et al. vs. Savage et al.—Granted.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Weston vs. Chester; In the matter of Banister; Graenier vs. Hall; Clark vs. Levy et al.; In the matter of Waish; Diamond Hill Gold Company vs. American Bridge Company.

Kobbe vs. Sailor.—Motion granted.

Orders Granted.—Houser vs. Carroll; Hapgood vs. Jarvis.

In the matter of Shepard.—Must be a reference.

Lippitt vs. Cohen.—Order as finally settled.

In the matter of Domisick.—Fill up the blanks in the proposed order.

Louden vs. ——ichert.—I want the pleadings in this case.

Murray vs. Reilly.—The witness, Reilly, must answer the questions or be punished for contempt.

In the matter of the Italian Children.—The previous decision on the return to the writ of habeas corpus, determining the right of the Protestant Home to the custody of the children, until reversed, is a bar to this proceeding. (Matter of Price, 5 Weekly Digest, p. 23; Museum vs. People, &c., 29 Wend., 64.)

In the matter of Clark, &c.—Upon payment of the costs heretofore awarded to the defendant the Receiver of the plaintiff may be substituted as plaintiff in the action referred to in the petition.

Pelton vs. United States Postal Telegraph Company.—Cannot give a stay without an undertaking.

Gebhard vs. Hildreth.—Order referred to Robert Dodge, Esq., to take proof of the matters alleged in the affidavits, and to report the testimony, with his opinion thereon, to the court.

Lonstine vs. Suebly.—The plaintiff is apparently entitled to an allowance, but there is nothing in the papers presented which aids me in determining the amount; the pleadings are missing, and the affidavits fail, so far as I can discover, to state the amount of the plaintiff's claim or the amount found due by Referee.

Walter vs. Walter.—The motion to strike out parts of the complaint is denied, so far as it relates to the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh allegations. It is granted as to the first clause of the eleventh allegation of the complaint. (Klein vs. Klein, 42; Howard, P. R., p. 365.) It is denied as to the thirteenth and fourteenth allegations, and also as to the third prayer for relief and in all other respects. See as to motion to strike out parts of pleadings the case of The Town of Essex vs. New-York and Canada Railroad Company, 8 Hun., p. 361. No costs to either party.

Parker vs. Parker.—This action appears to have been brought for the purpose of obtaining a decree annulling a marriage between the plaintiff and the defendant. Neither the pleadings nor the affidavits presented are the

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Signor Frapolli, Mr. Verdi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SCHOOL—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. G. F. Cochlan, Mr. Parselle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE HEIR AT LAW—TOODLES—Mr. J. S. Clarke.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW, PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BACHELORS—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE EXILES—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

STANDARD THEATRE.—FANCHON—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE CRIMES OF PARIS.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND ORIGINALITIES.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—BRONCHO HORSES—EDUCATED DOGS. Day and Evening.

The Spanish-American Supplement of THE TIMES *can be had at the publication office; price 5 cents a copy or $5 per 100.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy weather and rain, followed by clearing weather, colder north-westerly winds, and rising barometer.

The resignation of Lord Derby from the English Cabinet yesterday brought about a brief but important discussion in the House of Lords, in the course of which the position of Lord Derby and the immediate course resolved upon by the Government were explained. Lord Derby believes the Government to be sincere in its desire for peace; he does not differ from it in the policy adopted with reference to the conference, or the conditions attaching to it; but he separates from it on the necessity and wisdom of calling out the reserve, while at the same time he denies that he considers that measure as necessarily involving war. Lord Beaconsfield explained that he would gladly leave to a later occasion the announcement of the cause which had led to the resignation of Lord Derby, but that he wished to avoid unnecessary mystery, and he would state that the Ministry had advised her Majesty to avail herself of the services of her reserve forces. A message with reference to that measure would be laid promptly before Parliament. The resignation of Lord Derby unquestionably removes from the Cabinet the strongest element in it that "made for peace," and makes the situation by far more difficult and uncertain.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's reply to the British Cabinet, claiming the right of excluding from discussion such clauses of the treaty as Russia may consider beyond the scope of European jurisdiction, is, though worded with the great Chancellor's usual courtesy, nothing less than a flat rebuff to England, and the London *Times* is probably right in saying that "its natural consequence will be that the congress will not meet at all." Meanwhile, despite the alleged coldness of Gen. IGNATIEFF's reception at Vienna, the Russian cause is unmistakably prospering in that quarter. Count ANDRASSY's recent declaration of Austrian neutrality in the event of an Anglo-Russian war has already accomplished one-half the work. It remains now to convert this neutrality into a Russo-Austrian alliance, a task for which no man is better fitted than Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's aptest pupil. But, nevertheless, Russia's path is not wholly free from difficulties. The elevation of OSMAN Pasha, indeed, a known advocate of the projected Russo-Turkish alliance, to the rank of Commander-in-Chief, is an advantage not to be despised; but the conciliatory attitude suddenly assumed toward Roumania shows that the latter's resolute opposition can no longer be slighted; while Servia's refusal to mobilize an army on her norther frontier to observe the movements of Austria, points its own moral. But the *Daily Telegraph's* assertion that Count ANDRASSY, having feigned compliance with the court party, is now preparing to oppose Russia openly, with the support of Hungary, is directly contrary to the general purport of Austrian news. It is more probable that Russia's increased offers, which now include part of the Macedonian seaboard as well as Bosnia and Herzegovina, will finally conquer the scruples of the Austrian Government and complete the triple alliance.

The Senate gets on slowly with the bills relating to the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads. Long speeches are just now in order, and they are listened to by very few of the Senators, though Senator BAILEY, of Tennessee, succeeded in attracting the attention of the ablest lawyers of the Senate yesterday to a very clear argument against the Railroad Committee's bill. When the voting commences and amendments are proposed, we shall probably see the position of Senators more clearly defined. At present both the advocates of the Thurman bill and those of the Matthews bill claim to have a majority, but it is the opinion of our correspondent that neither of the bills can be passed without considerable amendment. The whole question is one which will test the capacity of the Senate to deal justly with the interests of the Government when they are opposed to the schemes of powerful corporations. That the roads are perfectly able to provide for the payment of their indebtedness to the Government cannot be denied, nor that they ought to be made to do so.

As we predicted yesterday, the Democratic Party in the House has completed the outrage which it began the day before, and has seated DEAN, Democrat, from Massachusetts, who was not elected, and has unseated FIELD, Republican, who was elected. There is no doubt, and no room for doubt, regarding the facts. FIELD'S majority was actually obtained, and his title, based on it, was determined by the law of Massachusetts without dispute as to the votes or without allegation of fraud from his opponent. Mr. FIELD owes his defeat to Mr. B. F. BUTLER, the honor of whose enmity he enjoys, and to the narrow and unprecedented partisan action of Speaker RANDALL. It is worth noting that Gen. GORDON, the "*chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*," as the local press dubs him, who is the Administration Senator from Georgia, came down to the House to try to persuade Mr. HARTRIDGE, of that State, to stultify himself by reversing the vote which he gave on Wednesday for FIELD. It is to Mr. HARTRIDGE's credit that the Senator failed. Senator ARMSTRONG performed similar missionary labor with Representative REA, of Missouri, likewise without success. The Democrats have had a narrow escape from doing a decent thing, but it is an escape which, however narrow, they may be always depended on to make.

In the Assembly, yesterday, the Democrats defeated the bill for a railroad in connection with the Danemora Prison, because it authorized the use of convict labor, if, in the opinion of the Superintendent of Prisons, that should be deemed profitable. The bill brought up the whole question of the employment of convict labor, and it was violently opposed by the Tammany members, acting evidently under instructions, on the ground that such labor ought not to be brought into competition with other labor. Some of the Democrats declared that they did not wish to have convicts kept in idleness, but only wished to have them restricted to kinds of work which would not compete with that of laborers outside. This is, of course, an utterly impracticable and absurd qualification; in reality, the Democrats do require that convicts shall be supported in idleness at the expense of the honest part of the community. To pretend that this is in the interest of working men is foolish, since the taxes fall proportionately more heavily on the working men than any other class. He has to pay them in his rent and in the increased cost of everything he buys, and he cannot get back much, if any, of his loss in higher wages. If the Democrats wish to make this an issue of the Fall election, the public is not likely to lose anything by their doing so. It is a question of considerable importance in itself, and it involves the essence of the Communistic doctrines of the so-called Working Men's Party. It is only a step from refusing to let the State save expense by employing convict labor to requiring it to furnish labor to the unemployed.

Mr. HAMILTON FISH, Jr., has broken loose again. Since his great feat of wiping out of existence certain wards and electoral districts of New-York, what Mr. FISH is pleased to call his mind has been enjoying a brief interval of repose. Some evil-disposed persons seem to have got hold of his bills in the interim, and changed at least one of them so as to be unrecognizable by its parent. This and other more or less occult causes have produced unhappy results in the intellect of FISH. His specific complaint may be defined to be TIMES on the brain. He wildly declared before a startled Assembly yesterday that since he refused to become "the abject slave" of this journal, "last winter, it would appear as if the [Albany] correspondent had been told what he was to state in regard to me [him] and to black-mail me [him] on every occasion." We agree with the afflicted Assemblyman that "the House should take some action in regard to this matter." Whether a Commission of Inquiry into the mental capacity of Mr. FISH or a recommendation of abstinence from THE TIMES and other stimulants be the proper course, we leave it to his wiser associates to determine.

CONTROLLER KELLY ON THE DEFENSIVE.

On the 6th of March the Albany letter of THE TIMES contained a report of certain charges which had been made against the financial administration of Controller KELLY. It was suggested that these might fitly be made the subject of legislative inquiry, and that suggestion was repeated in our editorial columns. Acting on the hint thus given, Mr. BROOKS proposed in the Assembly a series of resolutions covering the points stated in THE TIMES, which were duly adopted and sent to Controller KELLY. His reply, excluding the appendices, which are very long and will appear only as part of an Assembly document, is given in our columns to-day. Let us see whether it disproves the charges reported by our own correspondent and summarized in the preamble to Mr. BROOKS' resolutions.

First—It was stated that "while the debt of the City appeared to be reduced, it was in reality being steadily increased."

Mr. KELLY entered the Controller's office toward the close of 1876. On the 1st of January, 1877, the funded debt of the City was, according to his report, $119,631,313; on the 1st of January, 1878, it was $121,440,133; on the 28th of February it was $121,729,833, showing an increase in fourteen months of $2,098,520. During the same period the "temporary debt, payable wholly or in part from assessments, was diminished by $1,074,400. On the 1st of January, 1877, revenue bonds, issued in anticipation of taxes, were outstanding to the amount of $6,104,844; on the 28th of February, 1878, the amount of these bonds was $7,417,424. It would appear, therefore, that the statement in THE TIMES as to the increase of the debt was entirely correct. The "apparent" reduction referred to is accounted for by the deduction in the Controller's statement of the cash and securities in the sinking fund. In fourteen months these have increased $3,091,166. The annual revenues of the sinking fund are mainly drawn from the following sources: Revenue from investments, Croton water rents, market rents and fees, and dock and slip rents. So long as two-thirds of the net revenue of the sinking fund is swallowed up by additions to the permanent debt, it is rather worse than nonsense to regard that fund as an infallible means for the eventual extinction of the debt, and it is a very flagrant kind of deception to pretend that the debt is being decreased because its increase falls a little short of the annual increment of the sinking fund.

Second—It was stated "that the receipts from taxes in the City fell short of the expenditures."

This is admitted and deplored. During the last five years the City has spent nine millions more than it received from taxes and general revenue.

Third—It was stated "that revenue bonds were being issued which must, in the end, become part of the debt."

At the close of 1874 the outstanding revenue bonds had been reduced to $2,711,200; at the end of 1876 the amount had increased to $6,104,844; at the end of last year there was no perceptible reduction of the total, and with the issue of bonds to anticipate this year's taxes the amount has been still further increased. It would, therefore, appear that the minimum of revenue bonds outstanding at any time under Controller KELLY is six millions of dollars, against five millions and three-quarters under Controller GREEN. We submit that this sum will not merely "become" part of the permanent debt, but that it is, virtually, part of it already.

Fourth—It was stated that the Board of Apportionment made transfers of so-called balances of unexpended appropriations for the benefit of political favorites and to conceal illegal deficiencies in the regular appropriations of the departments.

When schedules C and D, appended to Mr. KELLY's answer, are printed, ample evidence will be forthcoming of the truth of this charge.

Fifth. It was stated "that these balances were in fact represented only by book balances, not by money in the Treasury, and that bonds were being issued to cover the transactions."

We stated, in commenting a few weeks ago on the charges reported by our correspondent, that, so far as the Police Department is concerned, the balances were represented by money in the special bank account of the board, but that in regard to all other departments they were book balances. This is not denied—the admitted deficiency in tax receipts being a sufficient proof of it—and the issue is met simply by the citation of the provisions of law which give the Board of Apportionment power to transfer balances of appropriations, whether representing cash in the Treasury or merely cash which ought to be there. As to the issue of bonds to cover such transactions, the charge is loosely worded, but is substantially correct. For it is clear that if the transfer of old "book balances" is to become a source of expenditure in any given year, the disparity between income and outgo will be increased, and with it the difficulty, which has obviously become a serious one, of redeeming the revenue bonds.

On the whole, therefore, the charges against the financial methods of Controller KELLY reported in THE TIMES and to some extent indorsed by it, are fully sustained by the Controller's own admissions. Some of them may be traced to the defects of the laws which govern his office; but the vital points of increasing debt and the transfer of balances for illegal purposes derive their force from the personal unfitness of the man who is at once Controller of the City and head of Tammany Hall—the nominal guardian of the City Treasury and the actual representative of an organization which lives by plundering the Treasury. And yet two or three score of bankers, merchants, and leading citizens have signed an address complimenting this person on the reduction of debt which had been the result of his "faithful, wise, and able administration," and on his "practical and successful efforts in the cause of good government." Three of the names appended to this "congratulatory address" appeared at the bottom of a certificate of character given to Controller CONNOLLY a few months before the final exposure of the Ring frauds; several of them are members of local reform organizations, and still more of them have given their public support to the constitutional amendments which were intended to correct the radical vices of the system which the man they now praise represents. The address is false in statement and ridiculous in tone, and was probably not read by half a dozen of those who signed it. If these men gave away their signatures in business transactions with as little reflection as they put their names to a document like this, they would be bankrupts in six months. And yet people wonder why we cannot secure honest and capable government for New-York, and think that if "leading citizens" would only bestir themselves, the politicians of the slums would have to stand aside!

MORE MOCK REFORM.

The patriot who declared that rather than consent that the war should stop he would sacrifice all his wife's relations on the altar of his country would find congenial society in the House of Representatives. The Democratic majority in the House are determined to economize—at the expense of other people. No Democratic Representative thinks of economizing in the House, or in matters which personally concern him as a Congressman. The Democratic majority have pared down the appropriations for the pay of the Army and Navy, as well as for all manner of civil service employes. But the members are continually adding to their perquisites at the public expense, and they are constantly increasing the cost of maintaining their branch of the Government. There never was a time when nearly every department of the Governmental service was so crippled by injudicious retrenchment as now. And there never has been a time when the financial affairs of the House of Representatives were administered at so much cost, and with so much extravagance and profligacy as now. The examination of Door-keeper POLK revealed a state of things which is disgraceful to the nation. Democratic Representatives browbeat this weak old man and compelled him to appoint men, when they knew perfectly well that there were no places to be filled. They threatened him until he consented to put men at work where there was no legitimate work for them to do. They constrained him to increase his staff of employes far beyond its legal limit, in order to find place for their own political "strikers." The persons thus illegally appointed were generally useless fellows. Some were drunken and profane men, the veriest bummers who ever disgraced a ward caucus. The unfortunate Door-keeper, anxious to keep his place, was coerced by the Congressmen who had elected him; and he actually paid out of his own pocket portions of the salaries of the loafers whom Democratic Congressmen had forced upon him. The treatment of Door-keeper POLK by his political friends in the House has been base and cowardly to the last degree.

It will not do for the majority in the House to make a scapegoat of Col. POLK. The conduct of that unhappy official is shown to have been weak, but this weakness is only brought out by the fact that he allowed the Democratic members to impose upon him. The men who, on the floor of the House, were prating of economy, and who were anxious to cut down the pay of other men in the public service, were secretly bullying POLK until he had actually given employment to more than sixty men over and above the number authorized by law. These hypocrites and sneaks knew this; they were told the real state of the case when they applied for place. POLK says that the usual reply was, "Oh, we'll make that all right. You have not got employes enough, anyhow." And this, too, when the Door-keeper did not apply for more employes, but besought the members to take their creatures away from him. Of course, the day of exposure came at last; and then the men who had brought the Door-keeper into disgrace by their threats and promises held up their hands in holy horror at his weakness and disregard of the law. We charge that the Democrats in the House are directly and individually responsible for an illegal use of the public funds in the Door-keeper's department. The Democrats who conducted the investigation of the case of POLK fought shy of all matters which might have even compromised their fellow-partisans. No witness was asked the names of Congressmen who had insisted upon these notoriously illegal appointments. No Congressman who had promised to legislate for the relief of the Door-keeper, if he would take care of certain "strikers, was brought to light by the committee which did not investigate. And now that the secret game of stuffing the pay-roll has been stopped by an exposure forced on the Democrats, these mock reformers propose to increase their patronage by act of Congress. More money must somehow be squeezed out for the famishing followers of the Democracy. The force of a single branch of the House service, that of pages on the floor, is, by a pending Appropriation bill, more than doubled. While the usual appropriations for executive, legislative, and judicial service are cut down in every other item, those for the House are increased or allowed to remain untouched. Why should the House require twice as many messengers as it has now? Simply because this extravagance is to feed party followers directly or indirectly. This is true, too, of numerous other items. The House officers have been using $300 worth of postage stamps; they are to have $600 worth. The folding-room is to have an addition of 35 per cent. to its appropriation for boxing, and the elastic "contingent expenses" of the House are to be $5,000 more than at present.

This sort of economy prevades the entire management of the House. The pruning-knife has nowhere been applied to the expenses made under the direction of Speaker RANDALL and the other officers of the House. On the other hand, as we have shown, these costs are largely augmented. In order to keep up an appearance of economy, or to save money for their own expenditures, the mock reformers in the House are retrenching in the expenses of other people. This retrenchment must go on, although the Senate be sacrificed on the altar of economy. While the House pay-rolls and the perquisites of the Representatives are steadily enlarged, the expenses of the Senate are cut down. Salaries of clerks are docked with a rigor that would be heroic if it were not confined to one end of the Capitol. While the cost of managing the House folding-room is increased, that of the same branch of the Senate service is reduced. While clerkships are crippled in the Senate, they are multiplied in the House. And this one-sided management obtains in other branches of the public service, in all of which wholesale reductions are made. The Democrats in the House have exhibited their hypocrisy and false pretense in the matter of making appropriations for carrying on the Government. They have shown that if they had the filling of all the public offices they would be as profligate and regardless of the restraints of law as they are in the management of the financial affairs of the House. If the Democratic Party should ever secure control of the National Government, the theft, extravagances, and maladministration of the bad old days of PIERCE and BUCHANAN would come again. In their small way, the Democrats are now proving how dishonest they yet are, in spite of their pretenses of reform.

PEACE OR WAR IN EUROPE?

The mails from Vienna bring us the full report of Count ANDRASSY's speeches in relation to the vote of credit, and the views of the Delegations as to the subvention of sixty millions of florins which they have allowed to the Government. It appears that the Ministry requested the appropriation for general military or other purposes connected with the present war. The Hungarian members, however, feared that the money would be used for the purpose of occupying Bosnia and Herzegovina, and without further consultation with Parliament. They accordingly voted for the military credit, but on the express conditions that it should be employed solely for mobilizing the Austro-Hungarian Army, and that the Minister should, at the earliest possible moment, report to Parliament his disposition of this sum. The Minister himself spoke on the subject with much good sense. The Government could not indicate their policy at the conference, because that would call forth expressions from other powers, and would tend to prevent all reasonable arrangements. If they had no means of arming, their words would fall without effect on the congress. They would not proceed to extra measures, unless "Austrian interests" were directly threatened. The Count did not believe that a confederacy of the late subject States of Turkey would be at all dangerous to Austria. Servian ambition might, indeed, cause disturbance, and it might be necessary for the imperial troops to occupy Bosnia as a military precaution. Russia had been only recently sneered at as a weak power, unable to cope with any of the great powers; now she is feared as threatening all Europe. He thought there was exaggeration in both views. Austria had a distinct policy, and would follow it; but he did not hold it wise now to indicate it.

The various speeches of the Hungarian Minister were well received, and the credit, as is known, was voted. This, in fact, places Austro-Hungary in a position in which she can in a few weeks mobilize some 500,000 men. In the meantime, the question is becoming complicated by the Russians removing the garrisons of Widdin and the Quadrilateral to Bosnia and Herzegovina, so that an Austrian occupation of that region might involve a war with Turkey—a thing in the last degree undesirable at Vienna, especially with a possible Russo-Turkish alliance. No further move toward an alliance with England appears in Austrian diplomacy.

If no conference is held, it would seem that a sort of prolonged preparation for war between England and Russia was to be the condition, and Eastern Europe remain as unsettled as ever in its political relations. Russia certainly could not long endure such a strait, and would probably occupy and hold Constantinople in alliance with the Turks. The Austrian Ministry are undoubtedly waiting for some sign of Germany's action. But the conditions of BISMARCK's policy are clear to all the world. He must be in friendly relations with the Czar, in waiting for the time which is surely to come, when France seeks her revenge. He cannot afford to have an enemy on both flanks. The German Parliament will support him to the last in this policy of neutrality and conciliation.

The Kingdom of Italy is bound to the Empire of Germany in the same policy. When France seeks to recover her lost provinces the first stroke will be struck at Italy. Indeed, it would seem that even a French Democratic Assembly, with no pronounced sympathies for the Church, still has this possibility in view in sending a Jesuit Ambassador (BAUDE) to the Vatican, while she has another at the Quirinal. As if France would say that she never has consented to the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope, and is always ready to seize that as a pretext for an attack. The necessary ally of Italy is Germany; both struggling with the Ultramontane Party and both in danger from France. Both accordingly must be favorable to the Russians, though Italian "interests" are decidedly opposed to Slavonic aggrandizement on the Ægean and the Adriatic. The Popish Party is naturally pro-Turkish. The mutual jealousies of Slav and Magyar will probably keep Austria out of any approaching conflict. Germany must be neutral. The struggle—if one is to be—must be between Great Britain and Russia. Prudence and moderation may, however, yet avert that. A war for so baseless an object would never seem to have been entered into in modern times: a war to protect a canal a thousand miles away from the scene of conflict, and to prop up a decayed and falling power which does not desire to be supported; where success would be a calamity to Europe and to the best interests of humanity.

THE SAVINGS BANK FETICH.

Confidence between man and man is beautiful, but it is expensive. Of the truth of this the depositors of the Sixpenny Savings Bank furnish to-day a host of melancholy examples. They put their confidence in the managers of the bank and their money in its safe. The result is that they have lost their money, and have in exchange for it nothing but the unsatisfactory knowledge that the bank managers are scoundrels.

The extent to which the belief in savings banks still prevails is a conspicuous illustration of the difficulty with which men free themselves from the superstitions of their ancestors. The educated Romans of the Augustan age knew perfectly well that their mythology was a mere dream of the poets; that the priests were impostors, and that the pretense that certain animals had their interiors stuffed full of future events, which could be got at by the simple process of cutting the animals open, was impudent nonsense. Nevertheless, the Roman, in the bottom of his heart, believed in the gods, the priests, and the revelations of disemboweled chickens, because his inherited faith was stronger than all evidence to the contrary.

In like manner, we know all about the real nature of savings banks. Year by year we have seen them explode and vanish, leaving but a fantastic mockery known as a "Receiver" behind them. Cashiers and Presidents in a long and uninterrupted succession have marched toward the Canada border or to the wharves of transatlantic steam-ships, carrying the assets of their savings banks with them. Yet, knowing all these things, we still cling to our belief in savings banks, and cannot get rid of the delusion that it is safe to lend money without any security, provided the borrower occupies a building over the door of which is the sign "Savings Bank."

The real foundation of this belief in savings banks is the theory that when one irresponsible man takes to himself two or three other irresponsible men, and they jointly call themselves bank officers, they become *ipso facto* trustworthy. The native African King believes that if a lion drinks water over which a fetich man has cast a spell, the beast instantly changes his nature and becomes gentle and inoffensive. We, who pity the ignorance of the native Kings, believe that the words "savings bank" exercise a magical influence upon all men who call themselves savings bank officers, and that they are thus made incapable of stealing or of wasting in foolish speculations the funds intrusted to them. No one in his senses would think of rushing into the street and asking the first stranger whom he might meet to accept without security the loan of a few thousand dollars. Even the depositors of the Sixpenny Savings Bank would have thought themselves fit to represent a Western constituency in Congress had they opened the City Directory at hazard and on noticing the name of "WILLIAM MILES" had, without any further knowledge of him, gone to his house and begged him to take their money and give them a receipt for it. The Sixpenny Savings Bank was nothing more than a partnership between President MILES and a few other men equally unknown to the general public; but hundreds of people who would not have lent a dollar to Mr. MILES or his associates personally, gladly brought their money to those gentlemen as soon as they found them sitting at the receipt of deposits in a bank building. Of course, there is but one explanation of this. The public believes that men undergo a miraculous moral transformation when they become the managers of savings banks, and that the bank fetich will render it impossible for bank officers to steal.

There are many unsatisfactory ways of wasting money, but the most unsatisfactory of them all is to support savings bank officers. A man does not show good judgment when he wastes his money in supporting cigar-dealers, wine merchants, and livery stable keepers, but it cannot be denied that the money which he expends does bring him in some slight return in the shape of cigars, wines, and horses. There are thousands of men who, having selected a boarding-house keeper and a tailor, devote their whole lives to supporting the objects of their bounty; but they can defend themselves by showing that they receive in exchange a certain amount of lodging, of alleged food, and of clothing. Moreover, most men whose whole income is given to boarding-house keepers and tailors do not fully comprehend what they are doing, but cherish the delusion that they are supporting themselves. The money paid to savings banks—with a few exceptions—is, however, totally wasted. A few thousand poor widows and industrious mechanics combine to support in affluence a number of total strangers calling themselves bank officers. They supply these bank officers fine houses, showy carriages, and all the luxuries which the ungrateful beneficiaries may require, and when the latter announce that they do not care to receive any more money, and that they have ceased to be bank officers, the charitable widows and mechanics suddenly awake to the perception that they spent their money in a very unsatisfactory way. The depositors who yesterday morning thronged about the closed doors of the Sixpenny Savings Bank had supported President MILES and his associates for several years, but from their downcast looks they were probably reflecting that if they had kept their money and permitted President MILES and his associates to earn their own living they would have been much wiser.

Of course, savings banks might be made really safe; and there are undoubtedly several savings banks now in this City which are at least as trustworthy as a Government which repudiates an eighth of its debts. Still, the confidence which people put in the mere name of a savings bank is as unreasonable and indefensible as the confidence of the African in his fetich. What did the majority of the depositors in the Sixpenny Savings Bank know of Mr. MILES and the other officers of that bank? What good reason had they to believe that these men had honesty and intelligence enough to make them fit to be trusted with other people's money? So long as people in this blind way will trust their money to virtually unknown men, need we be surprised that to be a savings bank officer is perhaps the most profitable career of crime upon which an enterprising malefactor can enter?

GENERAL NOTES.

Eight of the banks in Boston pass the April dividend.

Miss Mattie Frazure was married to Mr. L. A. Wilson, in Somerset, Ky., on the 25th inst., she being not quite 13 years old.

A poor woman in Danville, Ill., while splitting kindling wood, killed her little 3-year-old child by an accidental blow of the axe.

A respected widower of Lebanon, N. H., aged 78, has just married a young widow of 22, and nobody is making any fuss about it.

Dr. Felix Adler, of this City, is lecturing in Chicago on the "Advance of Liberalism in the United States," and kindred subjects.

The Washington *Post* (Democratic) says: "Gen. B. F. Butler rose above party yesterday, but Speaker Randall rose with the occasion."

A young man, whom the Boston Police found in the street in an exhausted condition a day or two ago, explained that he had recently lost his mother, and had been unable, from grief, to sleep or eat since.

Gen. Natt Head, Gen. Gilman Marston, Hon. Charles H. Bell, and Hon. Jacob Benton are among those named for the Republican nomination for Governor of New-Hampshire. The election is to be held in November.

A telegram from Richmond, Ky., to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, dated March 25, says: "The Grand Jury dismissed the charge against Gen. C. M. Clay for killing the negro, Perry White, in September last, there being no case against him." "Life is secure under Democratic rule."

Somebody told a woman in Louisiana that coal-oil was good for burning out chimneys, and, taking a gallon can half filled with the oil, she began pouring it upon the coals. Of course, there was an explosion, and she was very severely burned before the flames could be extinguished.

The Madison (Wis.) *Journal* says that Dr. J. W. Hoyt, of that city, who has been appointed Governor of Wyoming, has done much to advance the interests of the State, industrially, educationally, scientifically, and politically, during the past 20 years, and possesses all the qualifications to make an excellent Territorial Governor.

Judge Johnston, of Cincinnati, has set aside the verdict of $40,000 damages obtained by George W. DeHaven against W. C. Coup, (P. T. Barnum and others also being defendants,) because of the mutual releases made by the parties in Albany in June, 1875, settling all the differences and claims growing out of the publication of the advertisements which were printed in the Spring of that year, and declared to be libelous. A new trial is granted, the costs of the term first to be paid by the defendant, Coup.

The Troy *Press* continues to be disgusted with Tammany. It says: "We have long seen that Tammany Hall is devoted to the cause of Tweed. It hopes to effect his release. It is in sympathy with him; and if the Democratic Party wants to commit suicide, it will listen to the blandishments and blarney of Tammany. It is an unclean bird, and it ought to be driven out of State politics." But the Democratic Party with Tammany is much in the condition of the man who was holding the bull by the tail—it was death to hold on and death to let go.

MARYLAND AND THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 28.—The House of Delegates to-day, by a vote of 46 to 28, passed the joint resolutions offered by Montgomery Blair on the 19th of March, instructing the Attorney-General of this State "to exhibit a bill in the Supreme Court of the United States on behalf of the State of Maryland, with proper parties thereto, setting forth the fact that due effect was not given to the electoral vote cast by this State on the 6th day of December, 1876, by reason of the fraudulent returns made from other States, and allowed to be counted provisionally by the Electoral Commission, but subject to judicial revision, and praying said court to make the revision contemplated by the act establishing said commission; and, upon said revision, to declare that the returns from the States of Louisiana and Florida, which were counted for Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler were fraudulent and void, and that the Electoral votes of said States were in fact cast for Samuel J. Tilden as President, and Thomas A. Hendricks as Vice-President, and that by virtue of said votes and the 184 votes cast by other States, of which eight were cast by the State of Maryland, the said Tilden and Hendricks were duly elected," and praying said court to decree accordingly. Next Monday being the last day of the present session of the Legislature, it is questionable whether Mr. Blair's resolution will reach the stage of a vote on its passage in the Senate.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA AT BOOTH'S.

Last evening's representation of "Un Ballo in Maschera" at Booth's Theatre, was numerously attended. The opera performed, although not as familiar to the general public as "Il Trovatore" and "Rigoletto," is sufficiently well known, as to its principal numbers, to have an attention and appreciation seldom bestowed by a miscellaneous assemblage of pleasure-seekers upon anything but remembered compositions, and it was interpreted with more precision and impressiveness on the occasion under notice than there was, at one time, reason to anticipate. Mme. Röze was *Amelia*, Signor Frapolli *Ricardo*, Signor Verdi *Renato*, Mme. Guidotti *Ulrica*, and Miss Lancaster *Oscar*. The two principal artists supplied excellent personations of the characters assigned to them. Mme. Röze brought to her delineation of *Amelia* her wonted art and something more than her wonted power. The strongest proofs of her vigorous dramatic impulses were, of course, given in the grand duo with *Ricardo*, but the merit of the portrayal is hardly to be gauged by the eloquence of any single incident of the opera, and when we observe that Mme. Röze's singing and acting throughout the evening were marked by genuine feeling and technical skill of the most substantial kind, we shall have said enough to enable us to set aside more minute details. Signor Frapolli, although made the subject of an apology on account of alleged indisposition, appeared to be in as good voice as ever. His *Ricardo*, like Mme. Röze's *Amelia*, was chiefly remarkable for its symmetry and nicely-balanced dramatic and lyric merit, but there were several points of the representation at which his labors elicited special tokens of approval—the pretty barcarole commencing "Di tu se fedele," the impassioned utterances in the dust with the soprano, and not a few of the fine phrases in the last act calling for mention as particularly successful in that respect. Mr. Verdi's *Renato* proved to be by far his happiest effort this season, and the beautiful *scena ed aria*, beginning "Eri tu," was sung with unexpected sentiment, accuracy of intonation, and sonorousness of tone. Miss Lancaster's pretty songs were neatly rendered—"Voltes la terra" being redemanded. Upon the remainder of the cast it is unnecessary to dwell, save to mention that Messrs. Gottschalk and Barili, who figured with the artists above-named, were efficient representatives of the conspirators bearing the euphonious and distinctly Italian names of *Sam* and *Tom*. Besides the two or three recalls which followed Mme. Röze and Signor Frapolli's duo, the singers were complimented by summons before the curtain after almost every act. To-night, Miss Kellogg may be listened to in "Lucia."

SIGNOR BINA'S CONCERT.

Signor Matteo Bina gave his annual concert, with the assistance of his friends and pupils, at the Union League Theatre, last evening. Entertainments of this order are usually pleasant and successful, but few pass off with the smoothness and excellent artistic effect which marked, yesterday, the interpretation of Mr. Bina's programme. A duet from "Il Guarany," capitally sung by M. Berthelot and Miss Anna Hall, the barcarole from "Il Ballo," by Mr. Berthelot, Gounod's "Hymne à la Nuit," in which Mr. Marcato's fine voice was heard to great advantage, a trio from Rossini's "Messe Solenelle," by Miss Addie Walter, Mr. Berthelot, and Mr. Marcato, and Clay's "She wandered down," by Miss Edith Guy, may be cited as the most effective numbers of the concert. During its progress there were also heard a brilliant duet on motives from "William Tell," for piano and violin, by Miss Frances J. Schwab and Mr. R. Arnold, Gounod's "Ave Maria," by Miss Anna Hall; "Speed On," by Mr. Chapman; a trio by Randegger—"I Naviganti"—and, as a final piece, the quintet from "Il Ballo." Signor Bina conducted the proceedings, which produced an impression of the most agreeable nature upon an audience which filled the pretty auditorium of the house in every part.

MR. THOMAS' CONCERTS.

Graedner's dainty "Capriccio," Rheinberger's new fantasia, Liszt's E flat concerto, and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony were again rehearsed by Mr. Thomas' orchestra, with Mr. Pinner as pianist, at Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon, prior to next Thursday's final rehearsal and Saturday week's symphony concert.

OBITUARY.

DANIEL WARDWELL.

Judge Daniel Wardwell, of Rome, who died on Wednesday night, was born in Bristol, R. I., in 1791. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, and sent his son to Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1811. Soon after his graduation he removed from Rhode Island to Rome, in this State, where he studied law, and was admitted to practice. He was for a long time a prominent man in his profession, and for several years held the position of County Judge. He was four times elected to represent Jefferson County in the Assembly, and from 1831 to 1837 he was the representative of his district in Congress. He was Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions during his three terms of service at Washington.

SOME MISSOURI BONDS THAT STAND.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 27th inst. says: "On Nov. 1, 1868, the City of Louisiana, Mo., issued bonds to pay its subscription to the stock of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad. The bonds recited on their face that they were issued under the authority of an act of the Legislature, approved March 10, 1859, and an ordinance of the City of Louisiana, approved June 12, 1866. Taxes were levied to pay the interest on these bonds, and it was paid yearly until 1876, when default was made, the authorities claiming that the bonds were illegal and void. Mrs. Elizabeth W. Taylor held some of these bonds, and brought suit in the United States Circuit Court to recover the interest. A demurrer was made to her petition, alleging that the act of 1859 had been repealed, and that therefore the recital on the face of the bonds that they were issued under the authority of that act vitiated them. The case came up for decision yesterday on the demurrer, and Judge Dillon, in rendering a decision, said that the act provides that counties may subscribe to any railroads constructing within them, and may issue bonds in payment of such subscription. It also provides that cities and incorporated companies may subscribe, but says nothing about their right to issue bonds. The amended charter of the City of Louisiana, however, allows it to issue bonds in payment of subscriptions to railroad stock, and the Supreme Court has decided in two cases that although the law might have been repealed under the authority of which the bonds purported to have been issued yet if a law was in existence authorizing their issue, they were not void in consequence of the false recital. The demurrer was therefore overruled."

MR. TILDEN'S UNPAID INCOME TAX.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, March 27.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has achieved another great victory in the cause of honesty. It was the first to uncover the Democratic frauds under Tweed, and drove most of those scoundrels out of the City Government, and it was also the first to uncover Tilden's rascalities in cheating the General Government out of his income tax. At the time when Tilden was playing the rôle of a reformer, and seriously claiming that there was a chance in the General Government, and that the people looked to him to reform the civil service and introduce honesty and all that, THE TIMES, which seems to look everywhere with a hundred piercing eyes, startled the public, and especially Tilden, with the announcement that this pretended reformer had himself been persistently cheating the Government for years. This statement was denied. THE TIMES was threatened with all manner of libel suits, but it stood firmly, as it always knows the ground it stands on. And now it is justified by a judicial decision, which proves the facts to be as THE TIMES asserted. That paper is ever vigilant, able, and fearless. Unsurpassed by any other paper in the publication of the daily news, it is ahead of all the rest in its consistent adherence to the principles it advocates, and in the great service it has rendered the public in exposing the iniquities of Democratic officials.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT FUNDS.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Register* of March 26 says: "The last General Assembly passed an appropriation bill providing for the payment of $27,000 to purchase the two bronze groups required to complete the Lincoln Monument. The act took effect on July 1, 1877, and on the next day the money was drawn from the State Treasury and deposited in Bunn's Bank. On that day, as the books of the bank now in the hands of C. C. Brown, Assignee, show, the association had overdrawn its account at the bank $1,600. On July 10 a payment was made to L. G. Mead, the sculptor, of $4,556 66, and from that time up to Dec. 31, 1877, various other payments were made. On that day the association was credited with $795 83, and on Jan. 1 the bank closed and was not opened. The account was inspected yesterday by a representative of the *Register*, and it shows there is $19

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A LONG DEBATE ON CONVICT LABOR.

ONE OF THE ISSUES IN THE FALL CAMPAIGN FORESHADOWED IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE CLINTON PRISON RAILROAD BILL VOTED DOWN — MR. BROOKS' REMARKABLE COURSE—AN ATTACK ON THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT — A BOLD PIECE OF TRICKERY EXPOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—It must now be clear to the dullest comprehension that the question of convict labor in prisons will be one of the issues of the Fall campaign. There was a great and most significant change of front in the Assembly this morning upon the bill which provoked the splendid outburst from Mr. Alvord last Monday night in response to the Labor Reform member, Mr. Beard, of Chemung. It will not be forgotten that on that occasion the House was, to all intents and purposes, substantially unanimous in favor of the bill, which simply authorizes the construction of a cheap narrow-gauge railroad from Clinton Prison to Lake Champlain, and appropriates $80,000 for the purpose. It is provided that in order to save expense, the Superintendent of Prisons may employ convicts in the construction of the road as may seem to him desirable. This was the provision that Mr. Beard attacked and which Mr. Alvord defended, and when the latter had finished speaking, and the question was put on ordering the bill to a third reading, it is a literal fact that there were less than half a dozen votes given against the bill. It may here be mentioned parenthetically that while Mr. Moers, the Republican member from Clinton, was the introducer of the bill, Mr. Smith Weed, the well-known Democratic ex-member of the Assembly, was one of its most active promoters, and was on the floor of the House this morning. After the event of Monday night, it may easily be imagined with what surprise it was seen, when the bill came up to-day for final passage, that there was a concerted movement on the Democratic side to defeat it. As if to make the sources of its inspiration yet more patent, it was Mr. John Galvin, the Tammany member, who opened the attack upon the bill by moving its recommittal, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, when the same member had in committee suggested that the appropriation be increased from $60,000 to $80,000, and had had his suggestion adopted. The Democratic member form Sullivan, Mr. Niven, when he had seen Galvin, Grady, and some other Tammany members successively attack the bill, let out the whole truth, and caused no little sensation on the floor by stating that it must be apparent to every one that there had been new light received upon this measure, and that it was quite as plain the light came from Tammany Hall, but, for his part, Tammany Hall was not a light that his vote should be guided by. Mr. Niven, however, gave way at the last moment, and after voting for the bill, changed and voted against it. To report the debate which took place upon the bill with anything like fullness would occupy nearly a page of THE TIMES, for it lasted nearly the whole morning; nor would it repay the trouble, for it was clear that two-thirds of the speeches on the Tammany side were delivered exclusively for district consumption. The Tammany members had found a new cry, and were determined to make the most of it; and it was a significant fact that Mr. Mapes the Labor Reform member from Monroe, was more moderate in his tone than either Galvin, Grady, or Browning. Mr. Alvord fully sustained his reputation and fought with all his energy against the communistic doctrines which were openly preached by them, but they made no scruple of advocating that corner-stone of the socialistic creed—that the State was bound to provide work for the laboring classes. One good point of Mr. Alvord's speech of Monday night was gained in the fact that Mr. Beard decided that he had ever stated, and Mr. Mapes repudiated in the name of the National Party of the United States, that the convicts in the prisons should be kept in idleness. They only opposed their being brought into competition with the working men. Mr. Peck, of Oswego, made a brilliant speech in favor of the bill and the employment of the prisoners; and Dr. Hayes spoke in its behalf, but said he did not believe in having an artificial standard of the price of labor made by the State. The Anti-Tammany members, it was noted, voted with the Tammany members, Messrs. Hayes, Strack, and Daly voting against the bill, and Mr. Fitzgerald both speaking and voting against it.

But certainly the most remarkable event of the debate was the course of Mr. Brooks. He did not rise to speak until late in the discussion, and there was much curiosity as to what he would say. He told the House that he wished to occupy a middle position between the extreme advocates and the extreme opponents of the bill. He then proceeded to discuss the questions at issue in an admirable speech, which displayed great familiarity with the penal systems of Ireland, England and Germany. He snubbed quite severely Mr. Grady and Mr. Galvin; repudiated the idea of convicts being kept in idleness, and spoke in terms of high admiration of the Crawford system in Ireland, which aimed mainly at the reformation of the prisoners, and had produced such excellent results, and said that he hoped this would be the system finally adopted here. In respect to the bill under consideration, he said that he had refrained his vote to it in the Ways and Means Committee because he thought that the appropriation it made would be only the beginning of a long series of appropriations for the work, and he was afraid this would be the case. This was the only ground of his opposition to the bill. Here Mr. Alvord rose, and by permission read an amendment he proposed to offer so as to meet this objection. Mr. Brooks said it was quite satisfactory, and was certainly understood by the majority of those who had heard him, if not by all, to say it would secure his vote for the bill. Yet not more than 15 minutes after, when the vote was taken, to the utter astonishment of every one, he voted against it. Speaker Husted did not vote at all, but said that if there had been 64 affirmative votes he would have voted. Mr. Purdy did not vote. The final vote was 63 to 50, so the bill was lost, falling two votes short. The Democratic members who voted for the bill are among the most independent of the members, and it will be seen with satisfaction that the name of Mr. Samuel Halliday appears among the affirmative voters. The vote was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Abbott, Alvord, Andrews, Astor, Berry, Bemmdes, Cass, Chappell, Chase, Clapp, J. M. Clark, Cormack, Cosad, Crandall, Deyoe, Fish, Floyd-Jones, Gilbert, Graham, Griggs, Halliday, Havens, I. L. Hayes, Hepburn, Hobbie, Hoyt, Hulme, Hurd, Keegan, Kellogg, Kern, King, Lowing, Mattison, Mekeel, J. H. Miller, S. V. R. Miller, Moers, North, Noyes, Patengill, Cicero O. Peck, De Witt C. Peck, Peek, Pool, Reynolds, Rowland, Sawyer, Sherwell, Sheldon, Skinner, Story, Sutherland, Terry, Valentine, Wadsworth, Wakely, Waring, Wheeler, Wilbor, Willis, Winch—63.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Bathe, Beard, Berrigan, Bouck, Brooks, Browning, Burns, Clancy, J. Clark, Converse, Crawford, Crowley, Curran, Daly, Day, Douglass, Fitzgerald, Flynn, Foster, Frank, Galvin, Grady, Hamilton, J. Hayes, Henry, Holahan, Holbrook, Jones, Keator, Langner, Loveland, Mapes, McDonough, Moller, Meyenborg, Neilson, Nelson, Niven, Patterson, Piper, Proper, Roberts, Searing, Seebacher, Shanley, Strack, J. T. Taylor, Thain, Thomson, Townsley, Williams—50.

It is stated this evening in some quarters that the defeat of the Clinton Prison bill this morning was due not to Tammany Hall, but to the lobby. This bill was one which was considered by the lobby men to have money in it. The Clinton County people are naturally very anxious to have it pass, and the story runs that the lobby men thought that if they could hang it up Smith Weed would come down with the cash to pass it. They therefore planned an attack upon the bill by getting up a party cry, which was sprung upon the House and carried out with complete success. There may or may not be truth in this, but at any rate the events of the morning show how extremely sensitive the majority of the Democratic members are upon the subject, while the new National Party is developing its unknown strength. Mr. Alvord declares that with the aid of Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Halliday, Mr. Dewitt C. Peck, and some others of the best element of the Democratic Party in the House, the bill will yet be passed.

Mr. Fish rose to a question of privilege and read an extract from THE TIMES, in which it was charged that Mr. Fish influenced the votes of certain Tammany Senators in the Smyth trial, by hastily calling the Committee on Cities together and causing the Elective Controller bill to be reported, and then, on learning that the Senators in question would vote for Smyth's acquittal, causing the bill to be recommitted. Mr. Fish, after reading the extract, said: "I pronounce the statements herein utterly devoid of truth, and I believe that the correspondent who wrote them knew at the time that they were absolutely false. There is not one word of truth in regard to the statement as to the Controller's bill. To-morrow I shall move that this matter be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to make the correspondent who sent this communication to New-York show that truth there was in it, and if he cannot prove that statement, that he be expelled from this floor. It is time that this House should assert its dignity. The other day, for a much less offense, within three minutes, they expelled the correspondent of another paper. Now, Mr. Speaker, I have had nothing to do whatever with this trial of Mr. Smyth. I did not regard it as my duty to interfere, nor do I think it would be proper for me to urge my personal views upon any member of that jury." Mr. Fish explained the action of the committee and also of himself on the Controller's bill, stating that it was referred back to the committee at the request of Mr. Brooks, in which statement he was substantiated by Mr. Brooks. It was agreed that the matter should be taken up to-morrow morning.

Immediately after the House met this morning, the third reading of bills was announced, and the first bill to be read was that relating to the Commissioner of Jurors. It is a short bill, and was soon read, and the roll had been called upon it down to Mr. Fish's name, when that gentleman arose and said that the bill as read by the Clerk was totally different in its provisions from any bill that the Committee on Cities had agreed to. He declared there had been some trick played by some one, he could not tell who, but he knew the committee had not sanctioned such a bill as the one read from the desk. This announcement of course defeated its passage, and Mr. Fish then moved a reconsideration, and that it lie upon the table, which was agreed to. It was found on examination that the bill provided for the retention of the present Commissioner of Jurors until the end of his term, which, by the way, is a disputed period, at the salary of $15,000, which is undisputed. It further provided that the next Commissioner of Jurors should receive a salary to be fixed by the Board of Apportionment at a sum not exceeding $7,000 a year. No such bill as this was ever seen by the Committee on Cities, according to the statements of its own members.

THE PIPE LINE BILL IN THE SENATE.

A LONG DISCUSSION OVER ITS PROVISIONS—IT IS AMENDED AND ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Senate had a long discussion again to-day on the bill authorizing the incorporation of pipe line companies for the transportation of "petroleum gas, liquids, or any porducts or property" from the interior to the seaboard. Senator R. V. Pierce, who introduced the bill, advocated its passage in a written speech containing a summary of the arguments advanced by him in the previous discussion. He alluded to the lobbyists who are hanging around the Legislature in the interests of the railroad companies, doing all they can to kill the bill, and trusted that the Senate would not be influenced by any outside considerations, but would look to the interests of the people and the prosperity of the State. Senator Hogan said that all the lobbyists he had heard of in connection with this measure were in the interest of the bill. In his opinion, it was the biggest steal that had come before the Legislature this session. He would like some one to tell him what was meant by the words "gas, liquids, or any products or property" following the word "petroleum." Under the provisions of this bill an underground tubular railroad might be constructed for the transportation of all sorts of commodities. Nothing was said about the size of the pipes to be used, and any kind of motive power could be used, and the streets of all the cities of the State torn up to lay down this "pipe line." Mr. Marvin replied that, so long as the transportation was for the "public use," as provided in the bill, he did not see that it made any difference what articles or substances were transported or how large the pipes were. Mr. Thomas said that every Senator west of Cayuga Bridge asked for the passage of this bill; it was in the interest of the people and of cheap transportation, and nobody but the railroad companies or their advocates could reasonably oppose it. That the railroads would fight it was to be expected, but they might carry their opposition so far that there would come a time when the people would combine against them and demand legislation in the public interest in such tones that the railroads would be compelled to yield. A motion to "progress" the bill was lost, and it was ordered to a third reading, in the absence of a large portion of the Senators, by 14 votes. An amendment was adopted, however, on motion of Mr. Hogan, exempting the City of New-York from its provisions.

Mr. Goebel introduced a bill authorizing Judges, magistrates, and Justices of the Peace in the City of New-York to send grants to such destitute children between the ages of 2 and 6 years to the "Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory," and allowing this institution the same compensation for their care and maintenance as is now received by the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

Senator Oakley introduced, by request, a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment, to violate any of the ordinances of Long Island City.

Senator Jacobs introduced a bill providing for the removal of any bodies from private cemeteries in the Twenty-second Ward, Brooklyn, whenever they shall be declared a nuisance by the Board of Health.

Mr. Oakley's bill for the obolition of the City Court of Long Island City was signed by the Governor to-day.

THE SMYTH AFFAIR.

MR. FISH'S PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS AND DENIALS—SMYTH'S FRIENDS STILL REJOICING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—Assemblyman Fish fails to see the connection between his curious manipulation of the Elective Controller's bill yesterday morning and the pending vote in the Senate on Smyth's case. In fact, he says there was no connection whatever between them. He goes still further, and on a question of privilege he told his fellows Assemblymen to-day that every statement made in THE TIMES' dispatch relating to him was absolutely false. Now, as most of the statements in that dispatch are matters of record, to be found on the journals of the Assembly and of the Committee on Cities, it is respectfully submitted that Mr. Fish's denial is a little too sweeping. The inferences may possibly not be strictly accurate, though every body admits they were fairly deducible from the coincidence of the facts; but it is sincerely hoped that Mr. Fish will retract his denial of one statement in the dispatch which he pronounces false, to wit: That he rushed up stairs and congratulated Senator Pomeroy on his brilliant speech in defense of Smyth. It would be a pity to have Senator Pomeroy forced on the witness-stand to contradict his friend in the investigation that Assemblyman Fish threatens.

The Smyth gang continue to celebrate the victory of their chief. This evening they gave him a grand serenade. Among the crowd of heelers who followed the band of music through the streets to Smyth's residence was Ralph P. Lathrop, United States Internal Revenue Collector for the Albany District. Mr. Smyth, in response to the serenade, expressed his gratitude for such an evidence of friendship, and charged that he had been maliciously persecuted by the highest officers of the State. Having been vindicated and reinstated by the Senate, he said he would continue faithfully and fearlessly to discharge the duties of his office. Speeches were made by Speaker Husted and A. A. Keyes, after which the crowd dispersed.

THE ONTARIO HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 28.—In the House of Commons, in answer to an inquiry, Hon. Mr. Cartwright stated that the amount of 25-cent Dominion scrip now in circulation was $116,500; that the Government did not intend to call it in, and that those who wished to obtain such currency could do so on application to the Receiver-General. The Finance Minister stated that the Government did not intend to amend the Insurance act this session so as to permit the amalgamation of fire insurance companies.

SUITS FOR ILLEGAL TIMBER SEIZURES.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 28.—Ryan and Geary, of Calcasieu Parish, have brought suit against ex-Marshal Pitkin, and Jack Wharton, United States Marshal, for $5,000 damages, growing out of alleged illegal seizures of 1,800 logs, taken from private lands which had been purchased by plaintiffs.

MR. KEELY AND HIS MOTOR.

A SCIENTIFIC OPINION.

THE RESULTS OF AN INVESTIGATION BY MR. J. B. KNIGHT—THE MACHINE SAID TO BE A FRAUD—MR. KEELY'S SO-CALLED "VAPOR" FOUND TO BE COMPRESSED AIR —THE INVENTOR INDIGNANT AND HIS SUPPORTERS AMAZED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The Keely motor, which has created so much comment, has been subjected to a severe test by Mr. J. B. Knight, Secretary of the Franklin Institute, and a well-known scientific engineer. Mr. Knight's examinations have extended through a period of five months, and as a result of his labors the alleged wonderful Keely motor takes a back seat, being under a cloud. Mr. Knight intimates that the gauges on the motors registered apparently 11,000 pounds to the square inch, but he has reason to suspect that the gauges were altered. He holds that the machinery is made large and massive for the purpose of misleading those who care to view it and every one else, and that there is no occasion for it. In operating the engine no vacuum was produced or utilized as claimed. Mr. Knight says in another part of his report: "I had been promised a sample of the "vapor," and while the engine was running, upon the 4th of November, I filled a bottle from the exhaust pipe. Mr. Keely had prepared a strong iron vessel with a stop-cock, which he then charged with "vapor" under a pressure which he emphatically declared as 1,200 pounds to the square inch, that being the reading of the gauge on the sphere. Instead of taking it from the multiplication, however, or even from the brass sphere to which the gauge was attached, he led a tube from the sphere to a receiver attached to his so-called "vaporic" gun, a machine to which our attention had not before been directed, and which we had no opportunity to examine, and in this indirect way charged the tube. These samples of Mr. Keely's "vapor" were at once submitted to C. M. Cresson, M. D., the well-known chemist, for a careful analysis. By his report it was seen that the so-called "vapor" is merely atmospheric air, and that the pressure in the tube was only 225 pounds instead of the 1,200 pounds claimed." In conclusion, Mr. Knight drew the following conclusions: First, that the machine called the "multiplicator," with its attachments, including the so-called "reacting device," are not capable of producing the effects claimed, and that their enormous strength is entirely unnecessary in sustaining the pressure to which they are subjected, but are rather calculated to astonish and mislead those who witness the experiments. Second—That the extreme high pressure claimed was not produced, probably in no case exceeding 500 pounds per square inch, and that the readings of the gauges and weighted lever apparatus were incorrect. Third—That the so-called vacuum was not produced by the condensation or absorption of the "vapor," but by mechanical means such as a previously exhausted chamber or its equivalents. Fourth—The substance used and claimed by Mr. Keely to be a new vapor of his own discovery, is simply atmospheric air which had been previously compressed and stored up in the various hollow spheres and other chambers of the apparatus in the intervals between the experiments. As might be expected, Mr. Keely is angry at these revelations, and the stock-holders who have expended a million of dollars are astonished. Keely proposes to give two public exhibitions a week with the motor in an endeavor to demonstrate that it is not a fraud.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

IT ADJOURNS WITHOUT DAY—A REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE SESSION—IMPORTANT SAVINGS BANK AND INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, March 28.—The Connecticut Legislature adjourned sine die this afternoon, after a session of 11 weeks, having taken in the meantime a 10 days' recess, to allow the Governor to examine and approve of acts that had been passed. A number of bills were returned without the Executive approval on Wednesday, the most important being the act amending the charter of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, allowing an increase of the capital stock of the company from its surplus earnings, and the bill authorizing the taxation of property belonging to schools and educational institutions in the State. The former measure was passed over the Governor's veto by large majorities in both houses, but the latter was continued to the next session of the Legislature.

The work of the session in the main has been conservative and prudent, and while a large number of acts have been carried all have been carefully considered before the Executive sanction has been given. The Savings Bank bill, reducing the State tax on deposits in savings institutions to one-fourth of 1 per cent., is considered in financial circles the most important enactment of the session. It will allow the savings banks of an oppressive burden, and check to a large extent the withdrawal of deposits, which had become alarming before the passage of the act. No railroad legislation of importance was passed, but a special House committee had the subject of "watered capita" under consideration for two or three weeks, finally reporting too late in the session for the matter to be brought before the Assembly.

The insurance legislation has had reference chiefly to the Charter Oak Life, and the report of the Special Insurance Commission on the affairs of the Continental Life, in the former case the company has been placed in the hands of the policyholders, while in the latter the report of the commission has not been fully sustained, the company being allowed to proceed with business as heretofore. Vigorous efforts were made to change the license law, but in the Senate all measures of that character were finally stifled. A radical revision of the divorce laws was made by abolishing the "omnibus clause," which permitted of divorces for "general misconduct." The Constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature was acted on favorably also, but the one making the tenure of office of Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts during good behavior or until 75 years of age. The law allowing prisoners charged with crime to elect whether they will be tried by Judge or jury was repealed. The law passed last year to prevent strikes on railroads was also repealed. A law was enacted providing for the establishment of a State Board of Health, and authority was given to the Governor to appoint a Commissioner to inquire into the feasibility of simplifying the present system of legal procedure in the courts by abolishing all unnecessary distinctions between forms of action and to report to the next session of the Legislature.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 28.—M. Leon Chotteau, now in this country as a representative of the Paris committee of French citizens who desire the co-operation of American citizens to secure a treaty of commerce between the two nations, met an assemblage of Boston merchants to-day in the Board of Trade rooms, and presented his mission in a brief but direct address. He said he did not propose to advocate either the principles of free trade or protection, but simply to set forth the advantages of a more extended trade between France and America through a reciprocity treaty. He desired the formation of a committee here to meet the Paris committee, during the great Exhibition season approaching, in a Franco-American congress, from the deliberations of which a plan for securing the favorable action of the two Governments would emanate. Addresses were made by several Bostonians, and it was agreed by resolution that a committee should be appointed—three members by the Board of Trade and two by the meeting—to cooperate with the Paris committee of American citizens, and with the Paris committee, to secure the desired object. On the part of to-day's meeting, Mr. Nathan Appleton and Joseph A. Ialigi were appointed. M. Chotteau is receiving much attention in this city from leading men.

THE BOSTON DOG SHOW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 28.—This was the third day of the Massachusetts Kennel Club's exhibition, and though the weather was bad the number of visitors was hardly smaller than yesterday. The dogs look well, their comfort being provided for very carefully by the numerous attendants, and the most cordial expressions of approbation are heard on all sides. At 4 o'clock this afternoon there was an exhibition of the trick dogs, in which the eccentricities of these members of the show were fully manifested. In the hurry of telegraphing last night the following special premiums were omitted: Pointer pups, best dog under 12 months, first prize to Austin White, of Braintree; second, to same; best bitch pup, to A. E. Godeffroy, Neversink Lodge Kennel. For the best kennel of water spaniels, not less than four in number, and to be owned by the exhibitor, to J. H. Whitman, of Chicago. To-morrow is the last day of the show, and will be characterized by special features. A grand parade of the dogs through the exhibition building, and the complementary performances of the trick dogs, will take place.

THE GREENEBAUM FAILURE.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY —THE CREDITORS UNWILLING TO ACCEPT 25 PER CENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The creditors of Henry Greenebaum, and Davis S. and Elias Greenebaum, the late bankers of New-York and Chicago, held another meeting to-day, and considered the report of the committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the defunct concerns. The books of account of the two firms of Henry Greenebaum & Co. were reported as having been kept in a very loose manner, and it was said that the stock account in the balance-sheet of Oct. 16, 1873, of $300,000, was suddenly enlarged by artificial entries to $572,000, and then wiped out on the books, excepting $363. The committee state that they are not satisfied to accept the statement of the bankrupts as showing the true condition of their affairs or the value of the schedule assets. The investigation has disclosed the transfer of a great deal of property by Henry Greenebaum within a few days of the failure of the houses of which he was the head, such transfers aggregating $250,000 in value, or estimated value, and which, in he opinion of the committee, appear to be, and in the majority of instances are, fraudulent preferences under the bankrupt law. The testimony also disclosed that Elias Greenebaum had placed in his wife's hands upward of $250,000, and it is the opinion of this committee that said gifts were void, and that the preferences can be set aside, and the money recovered from Mrs. Greenebaum. Greenebaum, who now holds it and claims it as her own. Under this condition of affairs the creditors are not willing to accept 25 per cent., and propose to test the validity of the transfers of property to the wives of the two Greenebaums.

OTHER BUSINESS TROUBLES.

FINDLAY, Ohio, March 28.—The Hancock Bank, a private concern, owned by H. P. Gage & Co., suspended to-day. The liabilities are unknown. The assets are $100,000.

MONTREAL, March 28.—Messrs. Allard & Lariviere, carriage makers, of St. Hyacinthe, have failed. Liabilities, $10,000; assets, $5,000. Messrs. Lariviere & Frere have also failed. Liabilities, $8,000.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 29—1 A. M.—The storm centre last night centring in the Ohio Valley has moved to the Middle Atlantic coast. The barometer is highest in the upper lake region and the Northwest. Rain has generally fallen east of the Mississippi River. The temperature has remained nearly stationary in the Gulf and Atlantic Coast States and the North-west, and has fallen in the lower lake region, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley. Northerly winds generally prevail, except in the West Gulf States, where they have shifted to south-easterly. The Ohio River has fallen 1 foot at Cincinnati, the Mississippi 18 inches at Cairo, 15 at Memphis, and 17 at Helena.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, colder, cloudy weather, with rain or snow, north-easterly backing to north-west winds, and generally rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy weather and rain, followed by clearing weather, colder north-westerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, colder, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the East Gulf States, colder, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the West Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, south-easterly winds, and stationary or higher temperature, with falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clearing weather, colder north-westerly winds, and rising barometer, possibly followed at west stations by falling barometer and winds veering to warmer south-easterly.

For the lower lake region, clearing weather, colder northerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, colder northerly winds, and rising barometer, generally followed by stationary or falling barometer and winds veering to warmer south-easterly.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northerly, veering to warmer south-easterly winds, and falling barometer.

The Lower Missouri River at and below Vicksburg will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, and Eastport, and cautionary offshore signals continue at Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Baltimore, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, and New-York.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	37°	47°	3:30 P. M.	31°	61°
6 A. M.	39°	46°	6 P. M.	31°	56°
9 A. M.	39°	57°	9 P. M.	29°	53°
12 M.	31°	59°	12 P. M.	29°	50°

Average temperature yesterday.....53½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....31½°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

On Wednesday night the barn of Hugh Shields at Astoria, Long Island, was destroyed by fire. The building was valued at $350. The same night a large barn on the Waterbury estate at Whitestone, leased by J. P. Conolly, was also destroyed by fire. Four cows and one horse perished in the flames. Loss on building and stock, $3,500; insured in the Commercial Fire Insurance Company.

A large hay-barn on the premises of Mr. Daniel Underhill at Jericho, town of Oyster Bay, Long Island, was burned to the ground with its contents at an early hour yesterday morning. There are suspicions of incendiarism, as the doors were found open when the fire was first discovered. The loss is about $1,000; insured in the Glen Cove Company.

The house and barn of John Huey, at Lerape Station, Chester County, Penn., together with 25 head of stock, were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $20,000. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

A fire on Wednesday totally destroyed the planing mill and drying-house of the Oconto Lumber Company, at Green Bay, Wis. Loss from $80,000 to $100,000; only partially insured.

The large barn, with valuable contents, of J. L. Kendricks, also the residence of H. E. House, at Hardinsburg, Ind., were burned on Wednesday night. Loss, $7,500.

A fire in O. Kiser & Co.'s dry goods store at Keokuk, Iowa, yesterday morning, damaged the stock to the amount of $20,000; insured for $18,000.

The furniture manufactory of Arthur J. Morey, at Reading, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Loss, $10,000; partially insured.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 28.—The Ross divorce case, the Cora Pearl Husted divorce case, the Stockholm divorce case, the McKown escapades, involving bigamy, theft, and forgery, are followed now by a fresh scandal which has come to light within a few days and reveals the bigamous propensities of a young man named Eli R. Dobbs, who formerly resided here. He is the son of a small farmer in this vicinity, and was married to the daughter of William C. Southwick, of Poughkeepsie, a well-known leather dealer. This was 15 or 16 years ago. Four children were the result of the marriage. Dobbs, for several years after his marriage, went into different kinds of business. He was a clerk in dry goods stores, manufactured Alaska mittens, made serviceable bread, &c. One morning, about four years ago, he left home as usual, and was not heard of afterward until the Chief of Police received a telegram from Rochester, four or five days ago, inquiring about him, and asking if he had a wife and children. The reply went back that he was married, when another telegram was sent from Rochester asking for an officer to come there and identify him. Officer Sylvester E. Smith saw Dobbs, and fully identified him, and he was at once arrested on the charge of bigamy. He must have gone direct to the town of Greece, near Rochester, when he left his home so unceremoniously. In Greece he gave his name as Richard R. Doyle, and, it is said, conducted himself in a harmless and inoffensive manner. While there he became acquainted with a family named Parish, and about the 1st of November last he married Miss Ruby Parish, of that family. After the marriage the bride's friends began to inquire into Doyle's reputation in Poughkeepsie. The result was bad for both bride and groom, and after making sure that the charge of bigamy was correct the arrest followed as above stated. In jail Dobbs, alias Doyle, refused to say anything about the matter.

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 28.—Emigration to this State still continues and is unprecedented in the history of the West, over 2,500 emigrants reaching the State to-day. The season is fully one month in advance of those of previous years, peach, apple, and cherry trees being in full bloom. Wheat in the south-west portion of the State is from 8 to 10 inches in height, and Spring wheat is well above ground.

A PISTOL IN COURT.

DEADWOOD, Wyoming, March 28.—During the trial of an important mining suit in the District Court here to-day, one of the witnesses, thinking a question asked him by W. H. Claggett, attorney and ex-Congressman from Montana, was personal, drew a revolver and attempted to shoot him, but was prevented by bystanders. The witness was fined for contempt of court.

THE PENALTY FOR MURDER.

A DOUBLE HANGING IN TENNESSEE.

GEORGE AND JOSEPH BRASSELL EXECUTED FOR THE MURDER OF RUSSELL AND CLAUDE ALLISON—10,000 PERSONS PRESENT—A HISTORY OF THE CRIME AND THE TRIAL OF THE MURDERERS—AFFECTING SCENES AT THE GALLOWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, March 28.—The hanging of G. A. and J. L. Brassell, at Cookeville, Putham County, yesterday, for the murder of Russell and Claude Allison, was witnessed by 10,000 people, who began to arrive in town before daylight. The scaffold stood in a field one mile from Cookeville, and was a very rude structure. The arrival of the murderers upon the scene was awaited with considerable impatience. Sheriff Beehanan took the prisoners from the jail at 10 o'clock, and when they were seated upon their coffins in a wagon the vehicle was driven to the gallows, guarded by 200 heavily-armed men. Following the vehicle was the sister of the doomed men. The gallows was reached at 11:30. As the wagon stopped beside it, Miss Brassell rode up to her brothers, and throwing her arms around Joseph's neck wept bitterly. He was deeply affected, and requested her not to witness the hanging, a request which she complied with. The Brassells alighted and walked up the steps of the scaffold without displaying the slightest emotion. They seated themselves in chairs which had been placed there for them, and calmly looked around. Rev. T. S. McFerran read the third chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans, and Rev. J. P. McFerran prayed and delivered an address to the young men present. Remarks of a similar nature were made by Sheriff Beehanan, after which the Brassells were asked if they were ready to die, to which they replied affirmatively. The doomed brothers then addressed the crowd briefly, bidding them beware of evil associates and whisky. They asked to be executed at 1 o'clock, and after the death-warrant had been read and they were prepared for their fate they kissed each other several times. They were deeply affected, as were also the spectators. The prisoners soon changed their minds, and requested to be allowed to live until the last possible moment. Their caps were removed, and Joseph confessed that he had murdered Russell Allison, implicating Johnson, Bates, and another whose name he declined to divulge. George asserted his innocence, saying that his life was sworn away. They bade all farewell, and, the caps being readjusted, the Sheriff, at their request, announced the arrival of each minute and the last half minute. He cut the rope at 1:30 o'clock, and the Brassells fell three feet, their necks being broken. They were pronounced dead 11 minutes later, and were cut down at 1:45. The bodies were placed in coffins and delivered to their friends. None of the members of their family witnessed the execution.

George Anderson Brassell and Joseph Lewis Brassell were born in Kentucky, but their parents removed from the Blue Grass State to Tennessee, and settled in Putnam County. The former was 21 years old, and the latter 23. They were very ignorant, having been reared in the backwoods, and led a somewhat dissolute life. They engaged in the manufacture of illicit whisky, which business they conducted for years. Upon several occasions they were surprised by officials connected with the Internal Revenue Department, but managed to elude the clutches of the law. Their father, step-mother, sister, and four brothers are still living. The story of the crime is as follows:

On the 29th of November, 1875, about midnight, the Brassells entered the yard in front of the residence of Allison, and in a manner that was rude and boisterous, demanded admittance on the pretext that they were hungry and desired to partake of supper. Allison was sleeping in the upper story of the house, while his step-mother and another lady were slumbering below. All were aroused from sleep by the loud and unusual noise, and the women became very much alarmed. Allison recognized the turbulent voices as those of the Brassells, who had been his schoolmates. Not suspecting that the nocturnal visit boded ill to him, he spoke to the female members of the household that the noise was created by the Brassells, who meant no harm. Arising from his couch, Allison went down stairs, lighted a candle, and opened the door. The Brassells walked into the house, and created a great deal of consternation therein, their faces being blackened and their persons disguised in other ways. W. P. Bates, and a man named Johnson, their confederates, remained outside, where they intended to stay until the Brassells returned or summoned them to their assistance. A few minutes after the advent of the Brassells into the building George seized Allison, who made a desperate but finally unsuccessful effort which his antagonist had drawn. He held it with a firm grasp, and begged George to stop laying violent hands upon him. The person addressed refused to comply, and commanded Allison to cease holding the pistol. At this juncture Joseph Brassell declared that he would make Allison release his grasp upon the weapon, and instantly fired at him. Allison reeled into the dining-room, and as he fled Joseph fired at him. Several leaden messengers were sent in the direction of the women in the bed, but fortunately none took effect. The Brassells then departed, firing two or three times in the yard.

The chief reason assigned for the commission of the deed was the fact that, being thwarted in their intention to rob the Tax Collector of Putnam County, who was expected to be found at the house where Allison lived, they killed Allison in order to prevent him from informing the authorities of their conduct. The Colector was the son of the owner of the house where Allison met his untimely fate, and, as he often called at the place to stay during the night, the Brassells conspired with Bates and Johnson to rob him.

Being mortally wounded, Allison made a dying declaration, in which he asserted most positively that the Brassells were the persons who attacked and shot him. After living till the following day, the wounded man died, and warrants were issued in a day or two for the arrest of the murderers, and their confederates. Claude Allison, a brother of the victim, was deputized to arrest them. Learning that George Brassell was in a distillery in the neighborhood, he proceeded to the establishment, where he found the object of his search. While attempting to take him into custody, George threw his arms around Allison, and drawing a pistol sent a bullet through his side. The wounded man died on the following day.

The four men were finally arrested and placed on trial in the Putnam County Circuit Court. Bates applied for a severance, which was granted, and Johnson turned State's evidence. When placed on the witness stand he gave a detailed and circumstantial account of the manner in which they entered into between himself, the Brassells, and Bates, on the night of the murder, to go to the house where the homicide was committed for the purpose of robbing the Tax Collector, who was expected there that night. It was stated by one of the parties to the conspiracy that there would be $4,000 in the house, and that $600 of the amount was hidden in a clock. This narrative of all the particulars of the expedition, the transactions at the house, and of the circumstances that occurred afterward, was so closely and thoroughly confirmed by other undoubted testimony that all doubt or fear of doubt or discredit it. The Brassells endeavored to prove an alibi, but were unsuccessful. Among other witnesses who testified thereto was the sister-in-law of the prisoners charged with the crime, who stated that one of the prisoners lodged at her house on the night in question, and that her husband was cognizant of his presence. The husband was not introduced as a witness, however, and no reason was assigned for his non-introduction. Under these circumstances, the court charged the jury that wherever pertinent and material evidence by which an alibi might, if true, have been supported, was witheld, it was a circumstance against the truth of the alleged alibi. It was proved that the prisoners were armed with deadly weapons at the time they were at the house, and their determination not to be arrested, and that they did resist arrest. The result of the trial was the conviction of the accused of murder in the first degree. They were sentenced to be hanged, and appealed to the Supreme Court. After the conclusion of the case, George was arraigned for the murder of Claude, and sentenced to imprisonment for 20 years. The subsequent action of the Supreme Court rendered this sentence of no avail, however.

After carefully considering the testimony, this tribunal decided that the prisoners were guilty, and so informed the lower court. The opinion was delivered on the 2d day of February by Judge Sneed, one of the ablest jurists in Tennessee. When sentence was pronounced upon them the doomed men exhibited much agitation, and asserted their innocence. They were remanded to jail, where they remained until the night of the 21st inst., when they were placed on board of a steamer and conveyed to a point on the Upper Cumberland River, where they landed and were taken to Cookeville by Sheriff Wood

MARCH 1878

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 R. C. R. & N. 1st.	69¼	100 Pittsburg	74
2,000 do.	69¾	100 do.	74⅛
10,000 L. & W. R. con.	93	100 do.	74¼
10,000 H. & St. J. 8s,		400 do.	75
1 conv.	84½	100 do.	75⅛
5,000 Pol. & C. 1st	110¾	50 Un. Pacific	69¾
17 Bank of N. Y.	107	600 Rock Island	103
100 Del. & Hud.	52	100 do.	103⅛
100 do.	51⅞	100 do.	103¼
300 do.	52	100 do.	103⅝
300 Pacific Mail	18¾	200 do.	103¾
500 Western Union	79¼	500 do.	103⅞
1000 do.	79⅛	300 do.	104
100 do.	79¾	400 D., L. & W	52¾
100 do.	79⅞	500 do.	52⅝
100 do.	79¾	500 do.	52¾
100 N. Y. C. & H.	106¾	300 do.	52⅞
50 do.	106	300 do.	53
200 Mich. Cen.	65¾	100 H. & St. J.	11¼
12 do.	65¾	200 do.	11½
200 do.	65¾	2100 St. Paul	43
400 do.	65⅝	1000 do.	42⅞
400 do.	65⅜	800 do.	42⅞
200 do.	65¾	200 do.	43
100 Erie Railway	10⅞	200 do.	42⅝
500 Lake Shore	65⅛	400 St. Paul pf.	73¼
500 do.	65¼	200 do.	72⅞
2300 do.	65⅛	200 do.	72⅝
2700 do.	65¼	100 do.	72⅜
900 do.	65¼	100 do.	72⅞
100 do.	65⅜	100 do.	73
500 do.	65¼	200 do.	73⅛
100 C., C., C. & I.	28¼	1100 do.	72⅞
100 do.	28	150 do.	72⅝
700 Wabash	17⅞	800 do.	72¾
200 do.	17⅞	300 do.	73⅛
200 do.	18	100 do.	73
500 North-west	45¼	500 Ohio & M.	9
400 do.	45⅞	1100 do.	8⅞
300 do.	45¾	100 do.	8¾
200 do.	45¼	100 Mor. & Essex	75¼
500 do.	45	1100 Kansas Pacific	9
200 do.	44⅞	300 do.	9⅛
1100 do.	44¾	100 do.	9¼
300 do.	44⅝	300 do.	9⅛
400 North-west. pf.	71	100 Chic. & N. W.	32
100 do.	71¼	200 do.	32⅛
200 do.	71	100 R. C. R. & N.	33
200 do.	70⅞	600 St. L. K. C. & N.	8
1200 do.	70⅜	50 N. Y., N. H. & H.	153
100 do.	70⅝		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81,		$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,	
R.	103⅞	R.	105⅝
60,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		20,000 do.	103⅝
'67.	107¼	7,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	104⅜
3,000 U. S. 5s, '81,		55,000 do.	104½
R.	104¼	50,000 do.	104⅜
2,300 U. S. 4½s, '91,		10,000 U. S. 4s, 1907,	
R.	103⅛	R.	100⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81,		$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,	
R.	103⅞	R.	105⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		25,000 U. S. 4½s, '91,	
'65 N.	104½	R.	103
15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40		10,000 U. S. 4s, 1907,	
R.	105⅝	R.	100⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 La. 7s con.	78½	100 Mich. Cent.	65⅝
2,000 do.	78½	500 Chic. & N. W.	
6,000 Dist. C. 3.65s.	75½	pf.	70⅜
7,000 Ala. 5s, R.	73	100 do.	70⅞
1,000 B., C. R. & N. 1st.	69¼	1500 do.	70¾
12,000 do.	69½	500 do.	70⅜
6,000 do.	69¾	200 do.	70⅞
1,000 M. & St. P.	99	30 Cen. of N. J.	14¾
2,000 H. & St. Jos.		300 do.	15
7s, gold	104½	500 C. & R. 1st.	103¼
5,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st.	109¼	100 do.	103⅛
5,000 M. & Ks. 2d.	104	900 do.	103¼
3,000 do. 1st 7s.	98	100 do.	103⅜
1,000 D. & H. R.	91	10 do.	103⅛
1,000 N. W. C. & G.	97¾	100 do.	103¼
6,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s,		100 do.	103⅜
conv.	84⅝	500 C., M. & St. P.	42⅞
1,000 C. & T. s. f.	110½	200 do.	42⅞
4,000 L. Sc. C. 1st.	110¾	100 do.	43⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st. C.	120	500 do.	43⅜
3,000 Cen. Pac. gold.	106⅜	2200 do.	43⅛
1,000 U. P. 7s, 1, g.	105⅞	50 do.	43¼
1,000 Un. Pac. s. f.	95¼	200 do.	43⅜
2,000 do.	95¾	200 do.	43¼
5,000 C. R. L. & P. 6s,		300 do.	43
1917.	107⅞	200 do.	43⅛
5,000 C. & I. C. 1st.	110¾	100 do.	43⅜
12,000 Tol. & W. 1st.,		200 do.	43⅛
ex coup.	63	200 do.	43¼
11,000 do.	69¼	100 do.	43⅜
9,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88,		400 do.	43¼
x coupon.	99⅞	300 do.	43⅜
1,000 G. & Tol. 1st,		200 do.	43¼
x mat. cp.	76¾	400 do.	43
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d pf.	67	100 do.	42⅞
3,000 H. & Chi. 1st,		800 C., M. & St. Paul	
int. cer.	50	pf.	73
8,000 Erie 3d	106	500 do.	73⅛
1,000 N. Y. Bank	200	100 do.	73
8 Fourth Nat. Bk.	98	200 do.	73⅛
24 Met. Bank	120	2700 do.	73
100 Del. & R. R. & B.	52¾	1000 do.	72⅞
200 do.	52¼	22 do.	72¾
100 do.	52⅜	300 do.	72⅞
100 do.	52⅝	200 C., C., C. & I.	28
300 do.	52¼	100 Wabash	17⅞
11 West. Un.	79	900 do.	18
400 do.	79⅜	400 do.	18⅛
300 do.	79¼	240 Mor. & Ess.	75¼
500 do.	79¼	400 D., L. & W.	52¾
600 do.	79⅛	500 do.	52⅞
100 do.	79	500 do.	53
1100 do.	79⅜	300 do.	53⅛
100 Pac. Mail	18⅝	100 do.	53⅜
100 do.	18¾	100 do.	53¼
10 do.	18⅞	2600 do.	53⅜
100 do.	18⅜	1100 do.	53⅛
100 do.	18⅝	1100 do.	53⅜
200 N. Y. C. & H.	106¾	200 do.	53⅛
10 do.	106	100 do.	53¾
100 do.	106¼	100 do.	53⅞
100 do.	106⅜	100 do.	53⅝
100 Ill. Cen.	75¾	700 do.	53⅞
100 Erie Rail.	10⅞	100 C., R. & Q.	101½
100 do.	10⅝	100 Chi. & Alton	73
300 do.	11	6 Pr. F. W. & C.	
200 do.	10⅞	pf.	91¼
1900 L. S. & M. S.	105¾	20 N. Y., N. H. & H.	153½
100 do.	65¼	100 N. J. Southern	1⅛
100 do.	65⅝	200 S. L. K. C. & N.	5
1100 do.	65⅞	100 St. L. K. C. & N.	
1100 do.	65⅝	pf.	23¼
500 do.	65⅝	200 do.	23¾
1100 do.	65	100 do.	23⅝
1200 do.	64⅞	100 B., C. R. & N.	33
20 C. & P. pf.	76	50 do.	33
200 do.	75⅞	600 Kansas Pac.	9
2000 do.	75½	200 H. & St. J.	11¼
300 do.	75	100 H. & St. J. pf.	26¼
300 C. & N. W.	44⅜	100 Ohio & M.	8⅞
2300 do.	44½	200 do.	9
100 do.	44⅝	100 do.	9⅛
1100 do.	44¾	100 do.	9¼
200 do.	44⅞	100 do.	9¾
1600 do.	44⅝		
400 do.	44⅞		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s,		100 Cen. of N. J.	15⅛
conv.	84¾	25 do.	15
1,000 M. & St. P. 2d	103	100 do.	15¼
10,000 L. & W. R. con.	93	100 Rock Island	103⅜
5,000 do.	93¼	100 H. & St. Jo.	11¼
2,000 U. P. 7s, 1, g.	106⅜	600 St. Paul	43
6,000 Un. Pac. s. f.	95⅞	600 do.	43¼
19,000 C. R. & Q. 7s.	110¼	1850 do.	43⅜
30,000 Ill. C. 7s,		200 do.	43¼
c. & f.	96⅜	500 St. Paul pf.	72⅞
2,000 Gt. West. 2d,		200 do.	72⅜
7s, conv. '77,		200 do.	72⅝
coupon	69¾	900 do.	72⅞
3,000 Ohio & M. con.	99	100 Wabash	18
5,000 N. Y. C. G.	97¾	100 do.	18¼
20 Park Bank	202	200 Ohio & M.	8⅝
7 Continental Bank	75	700 do.	9
100 Pac. Mail	18⅜	100 Kansas Pac.	9⅛
100 do.	18⅛	100 do.	9¼
100 do.	18⅜	100 do.	9⅜
200 Del. & H.	52¾	200 D., L. & W.	53
400 do.	52⅞	500 do.	53¼
200 do.	53	500 do.	53⅜
100 do.	52¾	500 do.	53¼
1600 Lake Shore	65	1500 do.	53⅜
500 do.	65⅛	100 do.	53¼
500 do.	65	700 do.	53⅜
100 do.	65¼	400 do.	53⅝
100 do.	65⅜	1700 do.	53¾
1100 do.	65	2210 do.	54
100 C., C., C. & I.	28	800 do.	54⅛
100 Mich. Cent.	65¼	800 do.	54¼
300 do.	65	50 do.	54⅜
5 Un. Pacific	70	200 do.	54¼
100 do.	69¾	100 do.	54⅛
100 do.	69⅝	200 Kansas Pacific	9
200 Pittsburg	76¾	100 R., G. R. & N.	33
100 do.	75½	200 do.	33½
300 North-west.	44⅝	535 Mor. & Es.	75¾
900 do.	44⅝	25 do.	75
1200 do.	44¼	900 do.	76⅛
400 do.	44⅞	400 do.	76
100 North-w. pf.	70⅞	200 St. L. & I. M.	67⅛
100 do.	71		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81,		$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,	
R.	103⅞	'65 N.	104⅝
70,000 do.	103.107	70,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,	
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81,		'67.	107⅛
R.	106⅞	50,000 U. S. 4½s, '91,	102⅞
$6,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	104⅝		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		$10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91	
'67.	107⅛	C.	102⅞
10,000 do.	c3.107	3,000 U. S. 4s, 1907,	
1,000 do.	107⅛	C.	c3.101⅞
$6,000 U. S. 4½s, '91,			
R.	c3.102⅞		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		$10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40,	
'65 N.	104⅛	'81 C.	104⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		35,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	104⅛
'67.	107⅛	50,000 do.	c.104⅛
10,000 do.	c3.107	50,000 do.	104⅛
80,000 do.	c3.107	20,000 U. S. 4½s, '91,	
40,000 do.	107	C.	102⅞
25,000 do.	c.a3.107		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000 La. 7s, con.	78½	300 Mich. Cen.	c. 65
1,000 St. L. K. C. 1st.	74⅜	10 Del. & Hud.	52
8,000 do.	74½	400 Wabash	c. 18¼
3,000 M. & E. 2d	104	200 C. & N. W.	c. 44⅜
2,000 E. Con. 1st. C.	110	100 do.	44⅝
2,000 N. J. C. conv.	68	400 do.	44⅞
2,000 Mil. & St. P.		100 do.	c3. 44⅞
1st, R.	99¼	100 Chic. & N. W.	
5,000 Mil. & St. P.		pf.	c. 71⅜
c. & f.	96⅜	500 do.	c3. 71
10,000 do.	96⅝	400 do.	71⅜
3,000 M. & St. P.		100 Cen. of N. J.	c. 15¼
7s gold	104	580 do.	c. 15¼
8,000 N. W. C. G.	97¾	300 Chi. & St. L.	c. 103⅛
2,000 D., L. & W. con.	100	200 do.	c. 103⅜
2,000 Erie 3d	106	200 do.	103⅜
3,000 Un. Pac. s. f.	95⅞	200 Chi. & N. W.	c. 73
1,000 U. P. 7s, 1, g.	106	500 C. M. & St. P.	c. a3. 43¼
1,000 U. P. s. f.	95⅛	100 do.	43⅜
2,000 R., W. & Og.		100 do.	43¼
1st con.	40½	100 do.	43⅜
1,000 Gt. West. 2d,		200 C., M. & St. Paul	
7s, conv. '77,		pf.	c. 72⅝
coupon	69¾	200 D., L. & W.	c. 54⅛
4,000 C. & O. 1st. C. con.	24	1800 do.	c. 55¼
65 Met. Bank	120	900 do.	c. 54⅜
100 Del. & R. R. & B.	c. 53¼	100 do.	c. 54¼
200 do.	53⅜	100 do.	c. 54⅜
200 do.	53	200 do.	c. 54¼
100 West. Un.	c. 79¼	200 do.	c. 54⅜
300 do.	c. 79¼	200 do.	c. 53⅞
50 U. S. Ex.	51	700 Mor. & Es.	c. 75⅞
100 Pacific Mail	c. 18⅜	1000 do.	c. 76
500 do.	c. 18⅛	200 do.	c. 75⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H.	c. 106	100 do.	c. 75⅝
100 L. S. & M. S.	c. 65⅜	600 C. & Alton	c. 73
200 do.	65⅝	100 do.	c. 72½
400 do.	c. 65⅝	100 do.	72⅝
1500 do.	c. 65⅜	100 do.	72⅞
100 do.	c. 65⅝	100 do.	c. 72⅝

100 B. & E.	c. b. 3.	.15	100 Lacrosse
200 do.	c. b. c. b10.	.15	100 do.
100 Cashier	c. b. c. o.	1.05	100 do.
100 do.	c. b. c. b10.	1.10	500 do.
200 do.	c. b.	1.05	600 do.
200 do.	c. b.	1.05	100 do.
100 do.	c. b.	1.05	100 do.
100 do.	c. b3.	1.05	500 do.
100 King's Mt.	c. b30.	1.70	300 do.
100 do.	c. b30.	1.70	100 Moose
100 do.	c.	1.45	100 do.
100 Pitmas.	c. b.	3.85	Bid.
100 do.	c. b.	3.65	Am. Flag
100 Gold Place	c. b.	2	Bobtail
100 do.	c. b. c.	2.10	Belcher
100 do.	c. b. c.	2	Bullion
100 do.	c. b. c.	2	Caledonia
100 do.	c. b. c.	2.10	California
100 Lacrosse	c. b. c.	.47	Consol. Va
100 do.	c. b. c. s60.	.45	Gould & Cur
100 do.	c. b. c. b10.	.46	Hale & Nor
100 do.	c. b. c. b10.	.47	Hiehill
100 do.	c.	.46	Imperial
100 do.	c. b10.	.47	Julia
100 do.	c.	.49	Kentuck
100 do.	c. s30.	.46	Leopard
100 do.	c. s30.	.45	Mariposa
100 do.	c. s60.	.45	Mariposa rf
100 do.	c. s3.	.46	North. Belle
100 do.	c.	.46	N. Y. & C
100 do.	c. s.	.45	Ontario
100 do.	c.	.45	Overman
100 do.	c.	.45	Seawall

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

100 Lacrosse	b. c. b10.	.45	100 Moose
100 do.	b. c.	.45	100 do.
100 do.	b. c.	.46	100 do.
300 do.	b. c. s3.	.44	100 do.
100 do.	b. c.	.46	100 do.
100 do.	b. c.	.45	100 do.
100 do.	b. c.	.46	100 do.
100 Gold Pla	b. c. b3.	1.90	100 Pitmas
100 do.	b. c.	1.95	100 do.
100 do.	b. c.	1.90	100 Cashier
100 do.	b. c.	1.95	100 do.
100 do.	b. c.	1.90	100 do.
100 do.	b. c.	1.95	100 do.
100 do.	b. c.	1.90	100 do.
100 do.	b. c.	1.95	100 do.
100 do.	b. c.	1.90	100 do.
100 do.	b. c.	1.95	100 do.
100 do.	b. c.	2

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange yesterday, Thursday, March 28, was crowded by real estate operators, speculators, brokers, &c., who seemed to be attracted more out of curiosity than a desire to bid upon the property offered, the feature of yesterday's market being the sale, by Richard V. Harnett, of Broadway property belonging to Josiah Jex, Esq. The sale was only a partial success. The property located on Broadway, north-east corner of 38th-st., was offered at an upset price of $150,000, and the buildings, with plot of land, on Broadway, north-west corner of 49th-st., was also offered for $100,000. As the auctioneer failed to receive a bid on either price they were both withdrawn. The four-story building, with plot of land 266.11 by 64.9 by — by 8.3, Nos. 45 to 59 West 30th-st., north side, Nos. 1,231 to 1,235 Broadway, west side, and No. 500 6th-av., east side, was sold for $296,000, to F. P. Furnald. For the buildings, with plot of land, 104.3 by 37.10 by 100.5 by 115.10, Nos. 1,472 to 1,478 Broadway, north-east corner of 42d-st., a bid of $160,000 was offered. Mr. Jex declined to accept that price, but afterward sold it at private sale to O. B. Potter, for $165,000.

The following sales were made by other auctioneers:

A. H. Muller & Son, at public auction, sold the four-story English-basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 16.6 by 98.9, No. 210 West 34th-st., south side, near 7th-av., for $11,800, to Arthur D. Weeks. The same firm, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, disposed of one lot 25.6 by 100, on 9th-av., east side, 25.8 feet south of 74th-st, for $1,000, to G. E. Mirrick.

Peter F. Meyer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, George P. Smith and A. S. Hamersley, Referees, sold the three-story frame building, with lot 25 by 48.2 by 20.7 by 54.3, Nos. 38 and 38½ Division-street, north side, 103.1 feet east of Chrystie-street. Also, one-story frame and brick stores, with lot 20.7 by 42, No. 11 Bayard-st., south side, 103.11 feet west of Forsyth-st., for $9,800, to W. K. Thorne.

Louis Mesier, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William F. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brown-stone-front building, with lot 18 by 83, No. 418 5th-av., west side, 20 feet south of 38th-st., for $40,000, to Augusta L. Secor, in interest of one of the defendants.

Hugh N. Camp, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John J. McGurk, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 212 East 76th-st., south side, 180 feet east of 3d-av., for $13,000, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

Howard W. Coates, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. D. Lafferty, Esq., Referee, sold three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 127th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 6th-av., for $3,400, to Mary H. Drake, as Executrix and plaintiff in the legal action.

Bernard Smyth, at public auction, sold the three-story brick tenement-house and stores, with lot 26.6 by 102, Nos. 243 and 245 Court-st., south-east corner of Baltic-st., Brooklyn, for $14,300, to Patrick Hogan.

The following sales were adjourned: Sale by C. J. Lyon of the plot of land on Avenue A, west of 1st-st., 24th Ward, to April 11, and sale by T. Robinson Warren & Co., of the house, with lot, No. 176 East 104th-st., west of 3d-av., to April 17.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the five-story stone-front factory building, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 148 East 49th-st., north side, 175 feet west of 3d-av. Also, similar sale, James S. Greves, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, 25 by 102.2, No. 240 East 79th-st., south side, 155 feet west of 2d-av.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18 by 74, No. 104 East 74th-st., 36 feet east of 4th-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William J. Marvin, Esq., Referee, of a plot of and containing about 3 330-1,000 acres, on Broadway, west side, 220 feet south of lands of Edward Binse, at King's Bridge.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

The four-story brick buildings, with plot of land, Nos. 45 to 59 West 30th-st., n. s., 1,231 to 1,235 Broadway, west side, and No. 500 6th-av., e. s., plot 266.11x64.9x—x83.....$296,000

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story English basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot, No. 210 West 34th-st., s. s., near 7th-av., lot 16.6x98.9.....$11,800

1 lot, 9th-av., e. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 74th-st., 25.6x100.....1,000

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 three-story frame building, with lot, Nos. 38 and 38½ Division-st., n. s., 103.1 ft. e. of Chrystie-st., lot 25x48.2x20.7x54.3.....$6,650

1 one-story and three-story and cellar, with lot, No. 11 Bayard-st., s. s., 103.11 ft. w. of Forsyth-st., lot 20.7x42.....3,150

By Louis Mesier.

1 three-story brown-stone-front building, with lot, No. 418 5th-av., w. s., 20 ft. s. of 38th-st., lot 18x83.....$40,000

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 five-story brown-stone-front building, with lot, No. 212 East 76th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 25x102.2.....$13,000

By Howard W. Coates.

3 lots, West 127th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., each 25x98.9.....$3,400

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

By Bernard Smyth.

1 three-story brick tenement-house and stores, with lot, Nos. 243 and 245 Court-st., s. e. corner of Baltic-st., lot 26.6x102.....$14,300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 27.

74th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Margaret A. and Abram Breckenridge to Sarah Brough.....$18,000

20th-st., s. s., 103 ft. e. of 7th-av., 89x93.10; Edward Reardon to Richard S. Treacy.....100,000

59th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.5; Anne Bowles to Robert McKinstry.....16,500

Lexington-av., No. 816; Anna McCrandall to Sarah Weissman.....13,000

Lexington-av., No. 818; Anna McCrandall to Abraham Gutman.....13,500

90th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 75x100.5; James Gardner to William H. Moger.....15,000

75th-st., n. s., 100.5 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x102.2; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Isabella Haven.....17,500

Water-st., No. 334; Annis Larkin and husband to Ellen Lynch.....nom.

Madison-av., No. 1,849; George S. Hall to Charles H. Hall.....6,600

116th-st., n. s., 95.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 19x92; Carl Reinisch to John Baier.....1,550

138th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; William E. Lesley to Maria C. Latson.....500

Bayard-st., Nos. 98 and 100; Abraham C. Lewis and wife to Hill C. Lewis.....4,000

21st-st., e. s., 52 ft. s. of 20th-st., 29x96; Sophia Lowenstein and others to William Muller.....14,000

121st-st., s. s., lot No. 36, 25x100.10; Timothy Leddy and wife to Morgan J. O'Brien.....nom.

Same property; Morgan J. O'Brien to Mary Leddy.....nom.

81st-st., n. s., 312.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.5; Leonora Knipfer to Mary Block.....7,500

17th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15x92; Ellen Z. Joyce, Executrix, to Samuel Joyce.....10,000

Bedford-st., No. 83; Lewis imman and wife to Philip Busch.....9,100

Market-st., s. s., lot No. 511; Charles H. Hall and others to Stephen Madden.....nom.

114th-st., s. s., 265 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19x100.11; Catharine Goetz and husband to Emma Gutmann.....8,050

Clinton-st., w.s., 97 ft.s. of Rivington-st., 34.6x50; Simon Friedenstein and wife to John Kramer.....24,000

26th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9; Anna C. Brown to John W. Guttean.....22,500

37th-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98.9; Arnold B. Fermer and wife to Thomas G. Regner.....nom.

Same property; Thomas G. Regner and wife to George P. Rowell.....750

81st-st., East, No. 218; Adelaide Plonsky and husband to Ann Hamilton.....8,700

Hague-st., n. e. corner Cliff-st., 92x67.8; James S. Gibbons, Executor, to James Cogan.....7,000

32d-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98x irregular; William Johnston to Lucy Dolan.....9,250

17th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Union-place, 25x84; Valentine Frantz to Anna M. Frantz.....15,000

5th-av., e. s., 76.8 ft. s. of 81st-st., 25.6x100; also 99th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100; Thomas W. Field and wife to C. T. Southmayd.....20,000

39th-st., s. s., 448.11 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20.1x98.9; Simon Witmark and wife to Louis Cashberg.....20,500

77th-st., s. s., 138.6 ft. e. of Madison-av., 126x102.2; James V. S. Wooby to Julia Clyde.....12,000

40th-street, 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 24x98.9; Abby M. Wright and husband to Abby M. Hewitt.....nom.

12th-av., w. s., corner of 125th-st., water lots; also, 11th-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 33th-st., 100x98.9; also, 10th-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of New-av., 75x100.11; also, 11th-av., s. w. corner of 107th-st., 50.11x100; also, 11th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th-av., 175x100.11; William G. Choate, Referee, to George H. Forster.....20,000

50th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; F. W. Loew, Referee, to Henry Wiener.....12,000

10th-av., s. e. corner of 72d-st., 25.10x100; William H. Clark, Referee, to Ferdinand Schuchardt.....9,000

Rider-av., w. s., 23d Ward; P. B. Olney, Referee, to Ferdinand Schuchardt.....6,500

54th-av., n. s., corner of 88th-st., 100.5x152.2; William S. Kelley, Referee, to Bank for Savings.....40,000

156th-st., n. s., 23d Ward, John Whalen, Referee, to John Hafferty.....500

126th-st., 125 ft. n. of 7th-av., 50x99.11; E. P. Harlow, Referee, to James W. Murdough.....nom.

85th-st., n. w. corner of 65th-st., 20.8x83.5; S. B. Brownell, Referee, to Michael P. Breslin.....14,000

18th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 24.6x100.4; William Watson, Referee, to Jacob Metz, and others.....10,000

Dunn's-st., n. s., 55.4 ft. w. of Rose-st., 24x91.10; P. H. Smith, Referee, to Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty.....5,000

122d-st., s. s., 433.5 ft. w. of 10th-av., 10.7x98.9; C. N. Boose, Referee, to Isaac S. Hayward.....5,700

LEASE RECORDED.

8th-av., No. 288, 3 years; V. G. Hall, Executor, to Albert Rumler.....$1,600

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Cogan, James, to Antonia Schlick, n. e. corner of Hague and Cliff sts., 2 years.....$7,000

Dolan, Lucy, and others, to William Johnston, n. s. of 32d-st., w. of 3d-av., 5 years.....4,500

Hartung, Christian, and wife, to Adolf Gutlist, s. s. of 53d-st., e. of 2d-av., 1 year.....1,000

Joyce, Samuel, and wife, to Jane McKay, n. s. 17th-st., w. of 2d-av., 1 year.....1,300

Muller, William, to Sophia Young, e. s. of 1st-av., s. of 20th-st.....4,000

O'Toole, Feltz, and wife, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, e. s. of Lewis-st., s. of Delancey-st., 1 year.....3,500

Weissman, Sarah, to Rina Wisner, w. s. of Lexington-av., s. of 63d-st., 5 years.....3,000

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

Bowles, Anne, to Robert McKinstry.....$1,507

Same to Same.....1,507

Holly, Augustus T., to H. W. Terrett.....6,000

Hall, Nathan H., to Charles H. Hall.....4,000

Hall, Charles H., Executor, to Nathan H. Hall..4,000

Quinn, Denis, to John Quinn.....2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT FULL-WIDTH FOUR-STORY brown-stone house for sale, on the best part of 5th-av., Murray Hill; is beautifully fitted up and in perfect order; can be bought low.

For permits and particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

NO. 708 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Valuable lot with two-story brick building, 25x137.6, at auction, under foreclosure, on FRIDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps, &c., from RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

NO. 7 EAST 31ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An Elegant four-story brown-stone house, 21.10x98.9, in perfect order, at auction, under foreclosure, TUESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps, &c., from RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., A CORNER HOUSE, below 34th-st.; built by the present owner for his own residence, of the best material and workmanship; a very desirable investment for future increase value for business purposes.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A MEDIUM-SIZED BROWN-STONE HOUSE adjacent to Madison-square; exceedingly low price; owner going abroad.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 961 5th-av.

FOR SALE—ON MAIDEN-LANE, NEAR BROADWAY, a handsome five-story marble front store, 20x90 feet, in good order and well rented. For price, &c., apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE HANDsomely-fenced brown-stone house, No. 168 West 47th-st.; lot 18.9 by 100; price, including three elegant mirrors and to-gas grate, $17,500. Permits from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST.—ELEGANT NEW FULL-size four-story house; well-finished; lot in rear facing on other street can be had for coach-house if desired; will sell cheap. Apply on premises, 140 West.

A BARGAIN.—NO. 143 EAST 38TH-ST.; A PERfect gem; for cow permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the MARKET SAVINGS BANK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 57 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, on the 12th day of April, 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M., John H. Gibson, auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and premises situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, and which on a map of that part of the town of Jersey commonly called Powles Hook, made by Joseph F. Mangin for the Associates of the Jersey Company, duly filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Hudson, is designated and known as lot numbered fifty-eight (58) York-street, being twenty-five feet wide in front and rear by one hundred feet deep on each side, and now known and designated by the number 110 York-street. For further information inquire of the auctioneer, at No. 47 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, New-Jersey, or of the undersigned.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.
WILLIAM F. SCOTT, Attorney, 40 Wall-street, New-York.
mh22-law3wF

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY, April 2, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the very valuable property, south-east corner of

BROADWAY AND 54TH-ST.,

With two houses thereon, one brick and one frame; having a front on Broadway of 101 feet. As a site for an apartment-house, hotel, or store, it is unsurpassed. The sale will be positive and without limit to the highest bidder; sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage at the option of the purchaser.

Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 291 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

THE ROCKINGHAM,
Broadway, corner 58th-st.
Absolutely Fire-proof Building.

Two choice apartments of seven and eight light rooms, from May 1; heated by steam; plumbing and ventilation perfect; sewer gas impossible in the building; healthiest location in the City; elevator. Apply to J. G. BAME, Superintendent, on premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO PRIVATE FAMily only, the three-story high-stoop brick house in East 16th-st., near Broadway; size, 25x50; half block. Apply to H. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d-st.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., FACing Central Park, a superbly furnished or unfurnished dwelling, with or without the adjoining stable in rear; rent reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, and 33 East 17th-st.

AT $1,000 RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEment house; 16 rooms; No. 444 West 20th-st., opposite Episcopal College Grounds. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 45 Rivington-st.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF LIVING ON the Central Park should see the house No. 6 East 86th-st.; 3d-av. Elevated Road to be finished Nov. 1. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 75 Worth-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, SECOND FLOOR OF house No. 1,115 West 33d-st., to a small family or adults only; separate meter; rent, $30. Apply to the owner, in the house.

TO LET—A FEW DESIRABLE FLATS IN FIRST-class APARTMENT BUILDINGS; rents $400 to $1,200 per annum. For particulars inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 10th-st., New-York.

TWO CHOICE APARTMENTS.—TENTERden, No. 265 West 25th-st.; new, refined, elegant; parquet floors, play-ground, Sunnyside, janitor, oriel windows, gas-fixtures and mantels.

A THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—FULLY furnished; in perfect order. Apply at No. 239 West 23d-st.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED —Three-story and basement brown-stone; complete order; 17x50; rent moderate. No. 147 East 58th-st.

HARLEM.—CHOICE SELECTION OF HOUSES best locations, $500 up.
PORTER & CO., 173 East 125th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, WHO IS in reduced circumstances, the care of a gentleman's residence, either City or country, or a genteel tenement-house: can give best of reference. Address Harry, No. 351 2d-av.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house between 30th and 50th sts. and 3d and 7th avs.; moderate rent. Address M., Box No. 1,957 New-York Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
TO LET,
That portion of the St. Nicholas Hotel
KNOWN AS THE KIP ESTATE,
100 feet on Spring-st. and 61 feet on Mercer-st., containing about 60 rooms; premises in A No. 1 order.
Possession May 1.
Apply to
J. A. VAN BUSKIRK,
No. 67 East 10th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE.

The spacious and elegant apartment offices now occupied by the Queens Insurance Company in the Park Bank Building. Possession 1st May. Inquire in the bank.

BROADWAY BUILDING TO LET, CHEAP—Opposite Astor-place; will rent store or lofts separately; suitable for carpets, clothing, fancy goods, &c.; size 40x200. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
No. 68 Broadway.

JOHN-ST., CORNER WILLIAM.—SPACIOUS, conspicuous, light first floor and basement for cigar-dealers, tailors, stationers; level with walk; immediate occupation. FLOCK, No. 309 Broadway.

TO LET—VERY LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE TENant, three or four lofts of the marble store, No. 27 Great Jones-st., 25x100. Apply to GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 287 Broadway.

TO LET—ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER, 50x100 feet; light on all sides; smaller rooms if desired; rent low. Nos. 123 and 125 West 28th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—DOCK AND WAREHOUSE PROPERTY in Brooklyn, 75 feet of water front by 100 feet, with three-story building, will be rented at a low price. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE.—AT Morristown, N. J., furnished or unfurnished, new and elegant house in complete order, painted and frescoed throughout; hardwood floors, burglar alarm, all modern improvements; ice-house, stable, carriage-house, rooms for man and family; grounds complete; cost over $50,000; detachment to sell before May 1. Address OWNER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A CHARMING PLACE JUST ABOVE Irvington, on the Hudson, recently built, with all modern conveniences; large rooms; water throughout the house; ample outbuildings; very fine views; high ground; choice surroundings; cost between $50,000 and $60,000; present price, complete, $30,000. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP. —A two-story and French roof house, containing 12 rooms, at Woodside, N. J., 10 miles from New-York via either Erie or Montclair Railroad; desirable location; lot 80x200. Address J. R., Box No. 118 West Gilsey.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A HANDSOME country residence in the Village of Farmington, Conn., nine miles from Hartford, consisting of large dwelling-house, stables, greenhouse, piggeries, poultry and ice houses, with eight acres of land. Apply to WHITMORE & CO., No. 32 South-st., N. Y., or CHARLES WAGER HULL, Room No. 22, Cooper Union Building, 4th-av. and 8th-st., N. Y.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A HANDSOME COUNtry residence, with all modern improvements, comprising six acres of ground, including good kitchen garden, fruit, &c., for dwelling-house in the City. Address REAL ESTATE, station G New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE RESIDENCE OF Lewis G. Morris, at Fordham Heights, four miles from Central Park; three-quarters of a mile from Tremont Station on Harlem Railroad, and five minutes' walk from Morris' Dock Station, on Hudson River Railroad; liberal stabling; carriages and horses if desired; garden, greenhouse, and grocery; coachman's and gardener's house; gas in mansion and stable; stationary basins, &c., and a never-failing supply of water without pumping; the place is considered for a Winter as well as Summer residence; the owner is going to Europe. For information and permit apply to

H. H. OLMSTEAD,
No. 113 Broadway.

TO LET—A HOUSE WITH SEVEN ROOMS, kitchen and cellar, with fine garden; situate on Fort Lee Hill, New-Jersey, convenient to steam-boat landing and railroad depot; rent low to good tenant. Inquire of DEGRAW & GIESMAN, No. 972 Greenwich-st. corner of King.

TO LET—SEA-SHORE RESIDENCES, NAHANT, MASS.—Two new fully-furnished houses, 15 rooms; modern improvements. Address

E. W. JOHNSON,
Nahant, Mass.

TO RENT.—IN POUGHKEEPSIE, FOR ONE OR more years, a double brick house, partly furnished, and in excellent garden attached. Inquire of WM. H. CROSBY, No. 124 East 24th-st., or in Poughkeepsie of W. CORLIES, No. 8 Garden-st.

MONMOUTH BEACH.—TO RENT, TWO OR three cottages on the ocean and inland, fully furnished. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria...March 30, 3 P. M. | Anchoria...April 13, 2 P. M.
Devonia.....April 6, 7 A. M. | California...April 20, 8 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Utopia.....April 3, 6 A. M. | Australia...April 10, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, April 2, 4 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, April 9, 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 16, 4 P. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, FRANCOIS.....Wednesday, April 3, 6 A. M.
PERIERE, DANRE.....Wednesday, April 17, 5 P. M.
VILLE DE PARIS, DURAND.....Wednesday, May 1, 4:30 P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
AUG. ROUSSEL, Thur., April 18
HOLSATIA, Thur., April 11; WIELAND, Thur., April 25
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First cabin, $100 gold; Second cabin, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOND,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails.
Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York.
VADERLAND sails April 8, 9 A. M.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via Yokohama, Japan and China:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, March 30
Connecting for Central and South America.
From San Francisco to Japan and China:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 1
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, April 15
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27, NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....March 30
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....April 3
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Pine-st.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS.....March 20
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
EDYSTONE.....April 4
ATLAS.....April 25
First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship GEO. W. CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 30
Steam-ship COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, April 10
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
Sailing THURSDAYS from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, (new), 3,285 tons, Sandberg Tn., April 4
NIAGARA, (new), 3,265 tons, Curtis, Thursday, April 18
JAMES E. WARD & Co., No. 113 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA, NASSAU, HAVANA, AND SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, March 30, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DARRELL, WEDNESDAY, April 3, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, G. S. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave from Pier No. 3 North River.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN SICK.....Wednesday, April 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEAKEN.....Tuesday, April 16
CITY OF WASHINGTON, H. H. GARMAIN.....Thursday, April 18 10:30 A. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Frontera.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEAKEN, Tuesday, April 16.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS, Tuesday, April 30.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 31 and April 24 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tuxpan, and Tampico, making close connection with steamers for New-York and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP CARONDELET will sail April 3, at 3 P. M. STEAM-SHIP SAN JACINTO FROM SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, calling at St. Augustine, April 9.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st., or GUSTAVE LEVE, General Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Oil Creek Petroleum Centre and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 3, 5:45 and 8 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 8:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 8:50 and 9:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 8:50, 9:40 A. M., 3:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 8:50, 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. J. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily, 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 3:25 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. J. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 31, 1877,

through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping car for Montreal, via Rutland, Burlington, and Rouse's Point.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls,

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

LITTLE EXCITEMENT AND NOT MUCH IN DIGNATION AMONG DEPOSITORS—A MEETING TO BE HELD TO-NIGHT—AN EFFORT TO BE MADE TO HAVE THE INJUNCTION ORDER SET ASIDE.

The closing of the Sixpenny Savings Bank before its condition became known to the depositors undoubtedly prevented a run and protected the entire body of depositors. The announcement that the Supreme Court had closed it did not appear to cause much excitement among those who had entrusted their earnings to the keeping of its officers, for at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the usual opening hour, there were not 100 persons about the doors on Broadway and Astor-place. The few men, women, and children who came, carrying their pass-books, were generally undemonstrative. One or two of the women were the most unreasonable of the disappointed ones, and they demanded that their small deposits should be paid immediately. Their demands were necessarily made to the Policeman on duty, for the iron gratings protecting the entrance to the bank were locked, and no one could reach the President or Secretary unless he were familiar with the mode of entering through the insurance office on Broadway. It was generally supposed that a meeting of Directors was in session during the day, but such was not the case. Mr. Miles was present, but he had no consolation to offer the depositors, although he still maintained that the report of the bank made to Superintendent Lamb for 1877 was correct. The depositors were anxious to learn what percentage of their money would probably be recovered in case of the appointment of a Receiver, but they could learn nothing. A few sharks who were better posted than the mass of people circulated among the crowd, and made the situation appear as discouraging as possible, and then made their purpose evident by offering to buy up pass-books at from 25 to 50 cents on each dollar represented. Examiner Kirtland heard of this, and immediately saw Mr. Miles, whom he requested to post a notice upon the doors advising the depositors not to sacrifice their interests to these speculators. The advice was taken, and the notice undoubtedly prevented many who were ready to dispose of their books at any price from throwing away the chance of recovering a large percentage of their earnings.

The most pitiful part of the business was the revelation of the entire confidence that had been reposed by the majority of the depositors in the ability and integrity of the officers of the institution, and their dispositions to still believe that the bank would soon be opened, that the injunction must be somehow a mistake, and that in a day or two it would be when that its affairs were all right. The report of the Examiners had evidently not been seen or read by the majority of the depositors, and not a few of them were disposed to be more considerate of the bank officers than they were of the Examiners of the Bank Department. Perhaps the most clamorous class of depositors were the boys who had from 50 cents to $5 in the bank, and who hung about in expectation and impatience all the morning, and a general invitation extended to all to come in and get their money. One or two women came with their babies in their arms and seated themselves on the steps as if they were determined to lay siege to the bank, but their patience was exhausted in an hour or so and they sadly departed, very little wiser than when they came.

No general concert of action was taken by the depositors, but a few of them met during the day and decided to hold a meeting to-night in the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery. Last night Bank Examiner Kirtland was visited by Mr. Miles, Mr. Charles T. Cromwell, and one or two others, and a long conversation was held as to the course to be adopted by the bank officers at Albany to-day. None of the officers seem to know exactly what they want, but have a vague idea that the bank should be represented and an effort made to have the injunction set aside and the institution permitted to resume business. It is still maintained that all their transactions were proper and safe, and that the report sent to Superintendent Lamb was a true one. On this theory it is claimed that it is unjust to interfere with the business of the bank, and it was decided to send a legal representative to Albany to appear on behalf of the officers before Judge Westbrook. The officers do not say who they would prefer for Receiver if the injunction order is carried out, and the report that Mr. James S. Thayer is to be selected does not appear to come from them or from the Bank Department. Mr. Kirtland does not think it at all probable that the bank will be reinstated, as the examination, imperfect as it was, revealed such unmistakable evidences of carelessness and incompetency that it is almost certain further proofs would be obtained by a Receiver. Only the mortgages that appeared to be the most objectionable were taken up, and an examination of the rest will perhaps show that a large proportion of them are worth less than they are said to be. The bank is reported to have suffered from bad business since January of this year, $300,000 having been withdrawn by depositors.

A meeting of depositors was held last night in the Germania Assembly Rooms. The meeting was called to order by H. Ramak, of No. 195 Chrystie-street, after which Dr. David Brokes, of No. 259 East Tenth-street, was called to the chair, and George F. Rapp appointed Secretary. After considerable discussion, it was agreed to nominate a committee of six, to confer with Mr. Miles, President of the bank, as to the resources of the institution, and to report at a meeting to be held to-night. Mr. B. Lydecker remarked that he had a conversation with Mr. Miles, President of the bank, yesterday, and was assured by him that 90 per cent. could be paid to depositors if a little forbearance were exercised. The committee was directed to wait on the District Attorney and to suggest that bills of indictment should be immediately submitted to the Grand Jury charging the bank officers with perjury.

A MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE.

HOW A JUDGMENT FOR HALF A MILLION IN FAVOR OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO WAS ENTERED—THE JUDGMENT TO BE REMOVED TO-DAY.

Just at the moment of closing the County Clerk's office yesterday afternoon a man strode hurriedly up to the desk of Col. George W. Hardie, the law clerk, and handed in a bundle of papers forming a judgment roll which he desired to have entered. He paid the requisite fee, and told Col. Hardie in explanation that it was a judgment for $500,000. The clerk looked at the papers, and finding them regular in form was about to put them in a pigeon-hole in his desk when he was accosted by a TIMES reporter, who asked permission to see the judgment roll. The man who had handed it in hurriedly remarked, "There's nothing in it," and pushed back the papers which Col. Hardie was about to show to the reporter. The latter waited until the man left, and then began to examine the papers. They were entitled "The City of Chicago against J. Adler Ellis, Albert Crosby, and Samuel I. Walker, survivors, and George Taylor, Trustee." The attorneys' names on the back of the papers were Brownell & Lathrop. The roll contained first, the summons; then an affidavit of service of the summons on Mr. Crosby alone, and the notice of appearance of Messrs. Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford for the latter; and third, an affidavit from one of the plaintiff's attorneys to the effect that the summons and complaint had been served on Mr. Crosby on Jan. 26, 1878; that Mr. Crosby had appeared by attorney and had obtained an extension of time to answer, but had put in no answer. After these papers came the complaint and a certificate of judgment against Mr. Crosby, individually, for $500,000. The complaint in the case sets forth that David A. Gage, the former Treasurer of the City of Chicago deposited the municipal money in the Second National Bank of that city, on the faith and security of a bond for $500,000 given to him by the first three defendants jointly with Edward L. Tinkham, deceased. The bond was executed in January, 1872, and recites that for the consideration of Gage's placing the City's money in the bank, the obligors bound themselves in the penalty of $500,000 that the bank would honor all drafts drawn by Gage, &c. The complainant then states that two drafts, one for $100,000 and the other for $15,000 were drawn by Gage, but were not paid, though the bank had $115,000 on deposit belonging to the City of Chicago. On Sept. 15, 1873, it is alleged, Gage was informed by the officials of the bank that it was unable to, and would not, pay the money. Gage transferred the $500,000 bond to the City of Chicago on Dec. 27, 1873, "on account of and toward the liquidation of a certain indebtedness" of his to the city, alleged to exceed $200,000. Of the two drafts mentioned the one for $100,000 was drawn by Gage to his own order, and was indorsed by him. The other was drawn by him to the order of the defendant, Taylor, who refused to become a plaintiff in the action, which is for the recovery of the penalty of the bond given to Gage.

After the reporter had succeeded in obtaining these facts, the man who had entered the judgment was informed in some mysterious way after office hours of the reporter's investigation, and endeavored to find the latter. After 5 P. M. he succeeded in his quest, and began to explain that the entry of the judgment was all the mistake of a clerk. He said he would not "for a good deal" have it appear that he had sought to enter judgment, and announced his intention of having the roll taken from the files at 9 A. M. to-day. There had been, he declared, a consent extending the defendant Crosby's time to answer. The man seemed very nervous and agitated, and spoke to several reporters about the matter for the purpose of preventing its publication.

THE ST. GEORGE'S CRICKET CLUB.

The regular meeting of the St. George's Cricket Club will be held at Delmonico's on Monday evening next to discuss matters pertaining to the club and the coming cricket season. The season is to open at an early day, and the club grounds in Hoboken are now being put in order. Arrangements have been made with the Knickerbocker Base-ball Club, the joint lessees of the grounds, so that the grounds will be open for cricket practice every day in the week. The club's annual dinner will take place on Saturday evening, April 6, at Delmonico's.

THE ADAMS-PAPPENHEIM TROUPE.

ITS FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS IN COURT—SEEKING TO SET ASIDE TWO ORDERS OF ARREST.

The financial difficulties which surrounded the recent operatic season of the Adams-Pappenheim opera troupe were before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the shape of a motion made by Charles R. Adams and Thomas Ahrens, the husband of Mme. Pappenheim, for the vacation of an order of arrest had against them in the suit of one Herman Edling. The latter seeks to recover $1,355, the balance of a claim of $2,000, for money loaned. In his affidavits he says that Adams and Mr. and Mrs. Ahrens were in partnership; that the loan was made on condition that it should be repaid in five installments of $400 each during the week beginning March 4, 1878, out of the proceeds of the sales of tickets, and should be a first lien on such proceeds; that the defendants represented themselves to be solvent, but were not so; that only $645 were paid, and further payment refused, and that Horace J. Adams, the brother of Charles R. Adams, really had a first lien on the money obtained from the sale of tickets, &c. Edling, therefore, accused the defendants of false representations, and on averring that Adams and Mr. Ahrens were about to leave this City for Philadelphia, obtained orders of arrest against them. In moving to set aside the orders a number of affidavits for the defendants and their counsel were put in by ex-Judge Koch and Franklin Bien, who appear respectively for Mr. and Mrs. Ahrens and Mr. Adams. All deny that Mr. Ahrens was a partner in this troupe, or that he was ever represented to be one. They say the partnership consisted simply of Mr. Adams and Mrs. Ahrens, otherwise Pappenheim. The defendants say they were disappointed in not receiving certain money promised by Frederick Rullman for the purpose of paying musicians, choruses, &c. One Henry E. Cassel came to them and told them that Edling would be ready and willing to lend them the money. They say that they told Edling exactly the circumstances the troupe were in and made no false representations of any kind. The contract was entered into and Edling advanced the money. The latter was also present during the disbursement of the money to a number of the musicians, &c. Two of the advertised performances of the troupe were not had, one because of Mr. Adams' illness, and the second because the employes refused to perform unless paid before the performance began. The defendants and Horace J. Adams deny that the latter had a first lien on the receipts. On the 14th inst. the defendants say, an altercation was had with the plaintiff's agent and his counsel, Henry Daily, Jr. for the purpose of arranging some settlement of the debt. An agreement was then entered into which provided for the payment of the debt by installments. This appeared to be satisfactory. Two hours later, Cassel, who was Edling's agent, returned with two Deputy Sheriffs, whom he directed to arrest Messrs. Adams and Ahrens. The case was called before Judge Lawrence yesterday, but was postponed until Wednesday in consequence of the engagements of counsel.

MR. DAVENPORT'S OFFICES.

HE IS REQUESTED BY SECRETARY SHERMAN TO VACATE THE ROOMS HE NOW OCCUPIES—POSTMASTER JAMES AUTHORIZED TO OUST HIM IN CASE OF A REFUSAL—DAVENPORT'S THREAT.

Postmaster James, as custodian of the Federal Building, yesterday transmitted to John I. Davenport, United States Supervisor of Elections, a copy of a letter addressed by Secretary Sherman to Mr. James, and received by the latter gentleman on Wednesday. The letter authorizes Postmaster James to take possession of the rooms in the Post Office Building occupied by Mr. Davenport, and to remove from such rooms the records of property belonging to the office of Supervisor of Elections, placing them in some portion of the building for safekeeping. Secretary Sherman does not repeat his former direction to Mr. James to assign the rooms taken from Mr. Davenport to the Collector of Internal Revenue, and it may be that a further order will be issued on that point. The letter also requested Mr. Davenport to vacate the rooms yesterday, but up to last night the request had been disregarded. Postmaster James also furnished a copy of the letter to United States District Attorney Woodford, and it is probable that to-day Capt. McAfee, Assistant Custodian of the building, will be directed to remove the records and furniture from the rooms, which are situated on the fourth floor, in the southerly angle of the building. There will be no attempt made to remove Commissioner Davenport from the rooms which he occupies by virtue of his office as United States Commissioner and Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, and which are on the third and fourth floors. Yesterday a large consignment of new furniture was taken into the building under the direction of Capt. McAfee, a part of which was placed in the rooms on the fifth floor, which have been assigned to the use of Internal Revenue Agent McAleer. The furniture consists of desks, chairs, closets, and racks for the preservation of records, and office utensils generally. These rooms are in the lower angle of the building on the Broadway and Park-row fronts, directly above those from which Mr. Davenport is to be ousted to make room for Collector Blake and his staff of revenue officers. Mr. Davenport's election archives will be placed in rooms on the same floor, probably on the Park-row side, unless he obtains an injunction from some of the courts restraining the removal. About a week since he is reported to have said to Postmaster James: "By ——, if you attempt to remove me or my records, I'll clap an injunction on you." He was absent from his offices most of the time yesterday, and it is believed he was preparing to obtain an order of the kind he promised. The following is a copy of Secretary Sherman's letter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 25, 1878.

Hon. T. L. James, Postmaster, and Custodian United States Courts and Post Office, New-York City:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., inclosing copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Elections, advising you that he declines to vacate the rooms now occupied by him in the building in your custody, as directed by my letters to you dated Feb. 14 and March 7. In reply, you are advised that careful consideration has been given to the question, and the conclusion reached is, that the interests of the Government require the Commissioner of Elections to vacate the offices which have heretofore been assigned to him. Please communicate to Mr. Davenport this information, with the request that he promptly reconsider his determination as already expressed, and vacate the rooms by Thursday next. Should he still decline, you are authorized, after consultation with the District Attorney, to take possession of the rooms and remove to some suitable place of safety in the building the records and property belonging to the position of Commissioner. It is not the purpose of the department to interfere in the slightest degree with the occupation of ample and convenient rooms in said building for the use of the Post Office and courts of the United States, and in determining this, I shall be glad for the District Attorney to consult with the Judges of the courts as to the space needed for the courts. The intention is simply to utilize for other public uses the room not needed in this building for the Post Office and courts, and, with a view to avoiding any question as to the power to do so, I have addressed to the Mayor of the City of New-York a letter, of which I send you a copy. Very respectfully, JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

A SWINDLING TRANSACTION.

A charge of swindling was preferred against Frederick W. Salem by Mr. Ashbel H. Barney, of No. 10 East Thirty-eighth-street, yesterday at the Tombs Police Court. Mr. Barney stated that Salem had called upon him last Fall and represented that he wanted to put up a brewery on some land which Mr. Barney owned in Sixty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The plan proposed by Salem was satisfactory to Mr. Barney, and a contract was drawn up. The terms of the instrument provided that a building worth $50,000 should be erected by Salem. Of this amount each party was to pay one-half, and on the completion of the building Salem was to give Barney a mortgage of $25,000 on the building. The brewery never was built. Salem caused a little dirt to be thrown up by way of beginning a cellar, and a few stones were laid. This was all the headway ever made. On Nov. 10 last one Christopher Hallwodell visited this City from Brooklyn, called on Mr. Barney and presented a certificate signed by F. W. Salem, asserting that he had paid Hallwodell the sum of $1,750, and that he desired Mr. Barney to pay that sum on account. Mr. Barney did so, and subsequently paid $750 more to Hallwodell on Dec. 1. He became convinced that he had been swindled, and caused the arrest of Salem. Hallwodell testified that he had never received any money from Salem as was specified in the certificates upon which he acknowledged having collected money from Mr. Barney, and he also denounced the transaction as a swindle. Salem was held in $5,000 bail for further examination.

RECENTLY EXHUMED CURIOSITIES.

In the New-York office of the East River Bridge Company there is a small but interesting collection of antiquities found by the workmen in excavating for the foundations of the pier and anchorage on this side of the river. The collection includes two old bayonets, a few cannon balls, fragments of bones, believed to be a portion of the anatomy of a sheep, some fossilized lime stone, a Dutch pipe, and a few old imported Holland bricks of pure yellow clay which, it is believed, were brought here many years ago as ballast for ships. Some things found in the latest excavations in the vicinity of Cherry-street indicate that the tide washed that portion of the City about a century ago. Among the latest curiosities found are pieces of the old wooden Manhattan water pipes and fragments of ancient drains leading from the Swamp to the East River. The old water pipes, which consist of logs measuring about a foot in diameter, bored in the middle, are remarkably well preserved.

TWO LITTLE WANDERING MINSTRELS.

THE STRANGE CAREER OF TWO BEAUTIFUL SWISS SISTERS—SINGING IN CONCERT SALOONS FOR A HEARTLESS MOTHER.

A case of persistent mendicancy that finds its parallel only in the youthful Wilson beggars, the conviction of whose parents was recorded in THE TIMES recently, was revealed yesterday by Officer Lundberg, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. A Swiss woman named Louise Eberhart has been accustomed to throw her daughters into associations, the influence of which must surely have driven them ultimately to ruin. The girls are named Annie and Norah, aged 13 and 10 years. They are unusually beautiful, having dark lustrous eyes, luxuriant tresses, and dusky complexions, and possess musical talents of no mean order. Instead of affording them the training which it is said she is well able to do, she deliberately prostituted their gifts, and forced them to sing in the lowest concert saloons. The little ones have sung for nearly two years in the lowest dens in the City. The girls were great favorites wherever they went. Their appearance was calculated to favorably impress even more cultivated and refined auditors, as they were always clad in picturesque Alpine peasants' costumes that set off admirably their handsome features and petite figures. About a year ago the Superintendent of the Children's Educational Society saw the two wandering minstrels, and being struck with their talent he sought their mother with a view of contracting for the education of the children as choir singers. Mrs. Eberhart was then living at No. 75 Suffolk-street, in neat quarters and in perfect comfort. He conversed with the woman about her daughters' future, and strove to induce her to have sent to allow them to undergo musical training. He said that the girls would earn at the start $3 a week each, with a very promising prospect of a rapid increase. She rejected the offer with contempt, saying with a sarcastic emphasis that the children could earn more than $3 in a single night.

Officer Lundberg first became familiar with the children about a year ago. They in turn soon learned to know him, and used to fly from his approach in fear of arrest. Frequently he came upon them unawares late at night in bad neighborhoods, and has seen them jump out of the back windows of saloons to escape. He visited the mother and told her that she was violating the law in sending the children about the street, and endeavored to urge her to take proper care of them at home. It was not in a position to do the children under arrest until Wednesday night, when his "detail" carried him in the neighborhood of Chrystie-street. About midnight, as he was sauntering along, he suddenly heard the childlike voice of Annie Eberhart in air, and guided by the sound, walked on until he reached the front of the low saloon No. 13 Chrystie-street, whence the melody proceeded. He at once entered, and arrested the children. They cried bitterly as they were led away to the Tenth Precinct Station, where they were locked up. Yesterday they were taken before Justice Morgan, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by Officer, who lives at No. 95 Norfolk-street, having heard of the children's arrest, came to court to ascertain what was to be done with them. She is a tall and rather handsome woman, with haggard and unprepossessing features. No sooner did she appear in court than she was immediately placed under arrest by Officer Lundberg. The law provided that the first offense of this character be punished by a reprimand, imprisonment being reserved for the second offense. Accordingly, she was dismissed after a severe lecture from the Justice, who sent the children to the Juvenile Asylum.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

A DEPUTATION OF BANKERS APPROVE THE CONTROLLER'S ADMINISTRATION.

Controller Kelly yesterday received a deputation of bankers and others, who called upon him for the purpose of presenting him with an address approving of his administration of the Finance Department. The deputation included Messrs. Charles M. Fry, President of the Bank of New-York; A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank; I. M. Morrison, President of the Manhattan Bank; John Foley, and others. Mr. Fry said that, as Chairman of the delegation, it was his duty to express their views and those of the tax-payers whom they represented. They were all impressed with the conviction that the Controller was endeavoring to devise and would carry into effect some practical measures to secure relief from the burdens of our local government, which pressed so heavily upon the community, and they were ready to sustain him in these efforts. They also learned with pleasure that last year the debt was reduced by about $2,000,000, and that the annual taxation was decreasing, and they hoped the decrease would continue until 2 per cent. was the highest tax rate that could be levied in any one year. Mr. Fry said they acknowledged the valuable services of Mr. Wheeler, the Controller's associate in the Board of Apportionment, in securing the reduction of City expenses.

Mr. John Foley then read an address to the Controller, on which the names of a number of merchants and bankers appeared. It recited, among other things, that "for the first time in 20 years the bonded debt of this City showed a reduction, and that the tax rate had been reduced from 2.65 in 1877 to 2.55 in 1878. It also stated that the signers of the address "deemed it proper to make this public acknowledgment of the Controller's efforts in the cause of good government." Among the signatures to the address were those of F. A. Palmer, President of the Broadway Bank; J. W. Worth, President of the Park Bank; R. H. Lowrey, President of the Bank of the Republic; S. C. Thompson, President of the Continental Bank; Wm. F. W. Harris, President of the Nassau Bank; W. R. Fosdick, President of the St. Nicholas National Bank; J. Seligman, William M. Vermilye, Drexel, Morgan & Co., Moses Taylor, Parker Handy, H. B. Claflin, Marshal O. Roberts, Willy Wallach, James M. Brown, Eugene Kelly, J. J. Astor, Edward Schell, Horace J. Moody, Jordan L. Mott, Clarke, Dodge & Co., Benedict Brothers, George W. Savage, and others.

The Controller, after receiving the address, thanked the deputation for their visit, and said he would endeavor to reduce the expenses of the City to the full extent that it can properly be done. He remarked that between $8,000,000 and $9,000 000 were paid to three departments—the Fire, Police, and Educational—and that it would be necessary to reduce the amounts, but the work should be done carefully without impairing the public service. The Deputy Controller then remarked that he believed there was just ground for the complaint that the City authorities had not granted favors needed to maintain the commerce of this City, but he was informed that every effort necessary to restore our commerce would be made by the authorities.

HUSBAND AND WIFE AS PUGILISTS.

The sidewalk in front of the tenement No. 492 First-avenue was the scene of a lively skirmish on Wednesday night between John Pratt and his wife, Bella. Blows were exchanged in rapid succession, and the fight was waxing warm, when Officer Gilbride, of the Twenty-first Precinct, appeared on the scene and separated the belligerents. He took them to the station-house, and immediately returned to see if their apartments were secure against intrusion. The officer found the door open and a young man inside coolly packing up some clothing and bedding, which he evidently intended to take away. The thief, or burglar, rather, as he had forced a lock to gain ingress into the apartments, gave his name as Hugh McNulty, and said he resided at No. 242 East Twenty-second-street. Pratt, his wife, and McNulty were taken before Justice Smith yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. Mrs. Pratt and her husband, after receiving a severe reprimand, were discharged, and McNulty was committed to await trial in default of $1,000 bail.

THE PROPOSED NEW TARIFF ON SUGARS.

The revised text of the proposed new tariff on sugars does not remove the difficulty pointed out a few days ago. It provides that all sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color and not polarizing above 97° shall pay duty at the rate of 3 1-10 cents per pound, and that all sugars above No. 13 Dutch standard in color shall pay 3½ cents per pound. Much of the sugar imported here which polarizes at the highest possible point is below No. 13 Dutch standard in color, on account of the drags of manufacture, which are purposely permitted to remain in it, and which will wash out readily, while other sugars above No. 13 in color will not polarize above 96° or 98°. The opportunity for fraud in the proposed law as it stands is apparent.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

The movement for a new Franco-American treaty is said to be progressing in an entirely satisfactory way. Several associations of manufacturers, merchants, and importers have already considered the matter and have expressed their readiness to cooperate. It is supposed that on Mr. Chottean's return from Washington a general meeting will be held in this City, which will have for its object to form a preliminary organization. It is announced that only at that time members will be duly elected, who will be alone authorized to communicate with all parties interested in the movement. Meanwhile any communications may be addressed to Mr. Leon Chotteau, member delegate, care of the French Consul, New-York.

OTTOMAN AND MUSCOVITE.

Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, last night delivered his second lecture on "The Ottoman and the Muscovite" in the Academy of Music before a very large audience. He spoke for two and a half hours, his remarks being frequently interrupted by applause. As the conclusion of the lecture Chief-Justice Charles P. Daly moved and Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, of Grace Church, seconded a resolution of thanks to Dr. Storrs, and it was carried with great enthusiasm.

A DOWN-TOWN OPENING.

SPRING STYLES AT LORD & TAYLOR'S—ATTRACTIVE SPECIMENS OF MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

On Thursday the down-town establishment of Lord & Taylor, at Grand and Chrystie-streets, exhibited its new Spring styles. This house is too well known and has been established too many years to require that any special attention should be called to its extensive stock of goods of all kinds, ladies' underwear, infants' outfits, &c. The firm has always been noted for very fine assortments of bonnets and hats, but this year the exhibition quite surpasses all that has yet been seen. Not only is a great variety of articles on view, but all are trimmed in the most tasteful manner and made of the best materials. The prices are more reasonable than ever before. For example, a beautiful white chip bonnet, trimmed with very handsome flowers and ribbons, and elegant evening bonnets can be obtained for $15 and $18. Some brief descriptions will give an idea of the different styles. A bonnet with a pearl-colored silk crown falling loose in a kind of half handkerchief over the back has a deep border of pearl trimming with pearl pendants. On the top of the crown are white roses and a plume in the color of the silk. On one side is a gilded butterfly. The front is shirred. The bonnet has long lace strings. A white chip with a broad brim is trimmed with two long white ostrich plumes, one on the outside of the brim, which is lined with black, the other on the crown. The remainder of the trimming consists of white satin bows and a large butterfly. Another white chip has a drooping feather trimming falling over the front of the brim, which is bordered with gold tinsel. Around the crown is a border of ostrich feathers and a drooping feather similar to the one in front. The back is trimmed with Brussels lace. The strings are of illusion, and quite long. A black chip, princess shape, is trimmed around the brim with a band of gold. Starting from the inside and curling over the brim are three black tips. On the side are velvet bows, enriched with a golden ornament. Long black velvet streamers fall down the back. Then there is a bridal bonnet with unusually long gauze strings, with a satin rosette placed here and there. The crown is silk, and the trimming consists of pearl beads, flowers, and ostrich tips. On the same floor with these bonnets may also be seen a very large assortment of caps. The next department inviting special notice is that devoted to outer garments. Here are to be admired confections of rich faille, sacques, dolmans, circulars, and fichus, made of rich silk, light cloth, French diagonal, and camel's hair. In the extensive variety is different styles of every particular article for comment. One of the most noteworthy confections, however, is a kind of dolman of gros grain rep, with the rainbow trimming consisting of golden beads worked up the back and on different parts of the garment, and bordered with fringe intermixed with gold. Some very pretty camel's hair fichus and capes, trimmed with grass fringe, also claim notice. Many very rich silk garments are marked at the most reasonable prices.

Among the suits are many rich attires, in all the fashionable combinations, Mexican greandines, failles, and fancy woolens. The misses' suits are very tastefully made; one among others is of light fancy goods, trimmed with a plaited flounce of the same goods, with light blue silk box-plait placed at regular intervals. The scarf is plaited and trimmed with narrow ruffles and a blue faille band. Up the side are small blue buttons. The back is trimmed with blue faille silk loops. The waist opens over a blue faille vest. The revers are of blue silk, and the pockets are trimmed with the same material.

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

A GOOD ATTENDANCE — DISSATISFACTION WITH THE TERMS—ONLY TWO OF THE PLOTS SOLD—THE OTHERS WITHDRAWN FOR LACK OF BIDS.

The proposed sale at public auction yesterday of Josiah Jex's Broadway property attracted a crowd of several hundred capitalists to the Exchange Sales-room at noon. Some disappointment was caused by the announcement that Mr. Jex reserved the right to reject any or all bids, and that this had a bad effect became apparent almost from the beginning of the sale. The first plot offered has a frontage of 64 feet 9 inches on Broadway, 266 feet 11 inches on Thirtieth-street, and 8 feet 2¼ inches on Sixth-avenue, including three numbers on the first and eight on the second named street. The improvements are four-story Philadelphia brick fronts, with white granite trimmings, expensively fitted up, the residences above the stores being suitable for families. The property is unincumbered. The terms were 10 per cent. down, 20 per cent. on the delivery of the deeds on April 25, 20 per cent. in six months, and 50 per cent. on bond and mortgage for three years at 6 per cent. per annum. The starting bid was $200,000. This was followed by one of $225,000, and at the rate of $5,000 at a time the offers were slowly advanced to $290,000. Bids of $1,000 were then received, and the property was finally knocked down to Mr. F. P. Furnald for $296,000.

The second plot is on the south-west corner of Broadway and Forty-second-street, having a frontage on the former street of 104 feet 3 inches, including four numbers, and a depth of 115 feet 9¾ inches, and on the latter street a frontage of 87 feet 10 inches, and a depth of 100 feet 5 inches. The incumbrances were two mortgages for $100,000 and $25,000 respectively, held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which it was announced would be cleared off, and certain leases to the Standard Oil Company, which benefit, which produce $17,230 annual income. Mr. Jex refused some time ago $450,000 for this property, and it is reported that within a week he had a private offer of $170,000 for it. It was started at $125,000, and was run up to $155,000 by successive bids of $5,000. An advance of $1,000 was then offered and refused by the auctioneer. The next bid was $160,000 by Mr. C. B. Fowler. Mr. Stephen Nash asked whether he could obtain the property for $165,000 if no higher offer were made, but the auctioneer was non-committal. No other bids were made, and the property was withdrawn. It was subsequently sold to Mr. Fowler for $165,000.

The next piece offered has a frontage of 98 feet on Broadway, with a depth of 168 feet 8½ inches, and a frontage on Thirty-eighth-street of 140 feet, with a depth of 98 feet 6 inches. There was a mortgage of $100,000 on the property. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars were asked to start it, but there were no bids. The same was the case in regard to the last plot offered. This has a frontage on Broadway of 125 feet 6¼ inches, and on Forty-ninth-street of 89 feet 1 inch. It was subject to a mortgage of $50,000, and $100,000 were asked to start it. Messrs Brush, Bernheimer, and others protested against Jex reserved right to refuse any bid, and demanded that an upset price should be fixed, but Mr. Jex was obstinate, and the property was not sold.

THE AMATEUR SKIPPERS.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB—THE LONG ISLAND CLUB.

At the meeting of the New-York Yacht Club last evening the following new members were elected: Mr. Daniel Cook, of San Francisco, Cal., the present owner of the Tidal Wave; Mr. C. G. Francklyn, agent of the Cunard Line; Mr. L. W. Fisher, Mr. Elijah A. Houton, and Mr. Charles N. Kiley. The amendment to the constitution, offered at the last meeting of the club, raising the fee for life membership from $100 to $200, was adopted, and the committee appointed at the annual meeting to revise the regulations governing the sailing for the American cup reported progress, after which the meeting adjourned.

The annual meeting of the Long Island Yacht Club was held last evening at Frank Bates' Short Branch House, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, South Brooklyn. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John P. Tribken, of the yacht Emma T., Commodore; Franklin Beans, of the yacht Jessie, Vice-Commodore; James F. Finlay, President; A. F. Miller, Secretary; Frank Bates, Treasurer; George Crolius, Measurer; George Farley, James Lenox, James Sweeney, James McMahon, Regatta Committee; Ellsworth Bend, John M. Sawyer, Edward Bushnell, Committee on Membership; David Snediker, William Oldham, Walter Dixon, Henry Smedley, Roswell W. Holmes, Trustees. The selection of a day for the annual regatta was postponed until the next meeting of the club.

SENATOR MORRISSEY CROSSES TO SARATOGA.

Senator Morrissey passed a rather uneasy night after his arrival, and had not yesterday entirely recovered from the excitement of meeting old friends. He was determined to go out early in the morning, and had made up his mind that he would leave the Ashland House and the City, so as to evade the troops of friends who would inevitably call upon him daily if he remained. About 9 o'clock he walked out, went through Twenty-third-street to Broadway, and to the Hoffman House. He rested there for a short time, meeting one or two persons with whom he had business engagements, and then took a carriage, and was driven to the Astor House. He saw and recognized many persons as he drove down town, and the palpitation of the heart with which he has been troubled increased under excitement. At the Astor House he took a light lunch, and having rested for half an hour, was driven to the steam-boat St. John, at the foot of Canal-street. Here he had engaged a double stateroom, and as soon as he arrived he went to bed and to sleep. Mrs. Morrissey attended him, and several of his more intimate friends went aboard before the boat left, though none but Mr. Ford saw him for more than a moment at a time. Mr. Morrissey said that he was going to Saratoga, where he would secure quiet, and he wished to have it known by his friends. He might stop in Albany, if he felt in condition to do so, long enough to take his oath of office, but if he was not strong he would go on to Saratoga immediately. He would not talk about politics. Among those who left their cards at the Ashland House were Mr. Edward Cooper, Dr. Quackenbush, Mr. H. J. Brassy and others—about 50 callers having asked for Mr. Morrissey during the forenoon. Mrs. Morrissey is confident she will be able to nurse him into good health at their home in Saratoga.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The bark Annie J. Marshall, which came up the bay yesterday, reports that on the 23d a seaman, named J. Patterson, fell overboard and was drowned.

Rose Conway fell from the third story to the yard of No. 430 West Forty-sixth-street, while putting garments upon a line to dry, yesterday afternoon. Three of her ribs were broken.

The communication from the Police Athletic Club, asking the Commissioners to reconsider their action in dissolving the club, was before the Police Board yesterday, and was placed on file.

Customs Inspectors Gay and Sullivan seized 12 casks of smuggled brandy yesterday, on the steamer Utopia, from London. The aggregate quantity is about 138 gallons, worth $4 per gallon.

John McCort, a native of Scotland, fell overboard from the jibboom of the schooner Henry Parker, while she was lying in midstream in the North River, on Wednesday, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

The Board of Police yesterday gave Detective Timothy Golden permission to receive the reward of $2,500 offered by B. T. Babbitt, the soap manufacturer, with the usual deduction of 25 per cent. in favor of the Police Life Insurance Fund.

The "Old Forsyth-street M. E. Church" will celebrate its eighty-ninth anniversary on Sunday next. Sermons will be preached in the morning by Rev. David H. Wheeler, in the afternoon by Rev. William B. Affleck, and in the evening by Bishop R. S. Foster.

Over 700 boys and girls belonging to the Parish of St. Teresa's were confirmed yesterday morning by Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, in the absence of Cardinal McCloskey. Before confirmation the children received communion at the hands of Father O'Farrell, the Pastor of the church.

A package of smuggled kid gloves, addressed to Mrs. Anderson, No. 209 Harrison-street, Brooklyn, were seized in the Post Office yesterday by Special Agent Madge. It has been ascertained that Mrs. Anderson has been in the habit of receiving similar packages frequently through the mails.

By a transposition of figures in the table of bids for City bank shares in yesterday's TIMES, the figures which should have appeared in connection with the Bank of the Republic were given in connection with the Park Bank. The Bank of the Republic bid was 83¾, while the last recorded bid for Park Bank shares was 90.

A matinée for the benefit of the Ladies' Art Association took place yesterday afternoon at Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. The programme consisted of songs by Mme Garcia, Mme. Belle Cole, and Mr. Harry Jones, duets by Miss Jennie Dolman, and popular characterizations by Mr. George W. Kyle.

The news of Lord Derby's resignation and the calling out of the English reserves did not reach the Produce Exchange yesterday until just before the close of business, and its only effect was to make holders stiff in their views. During the day the market was fairly active for breadstuffs, with an advance of from 1 to 2 cents per bushel for Winter wheat.

A man was found lying unconscious at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourth-street early yesterday morning. He died while being taken to the New-York Hospital. His body was subsequently recognized as that of Michael Dunn, of No. 35 Barrow-street. Deputy Coroner Herrmandt will make an examination of the body of the deceased, as it has been rumored that Dunn committed suicide.

The body of the man who jumped into the East River at the foot of Twenty-first-street on Wednesday night, was identified yesterday as that of Joseph Story, the keeper of a lager-beer saloon at No. 203 Seventh-avenue. Story had been despondent for some time on account of the demented condition of his wife, who is an inmate of the Blackwell's Island Asylum for the Insane. Coroner Ellinger will hold an inquest.

BROOKLYN.

The fourth concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic takes place to-morrow evening.

Felix Hickey was held for examination yesterday in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of running an illicit whisky still on Centre-street. The still was seized some time ago.

The building No. 231 Fulton-street, which was damaged to the extent of $4,000 by fire on Wednesday night, is owned by Henry P. Morgan. Mr. Morgan's loss is covered by insurance in the Manhattan and Commercial Companies.

By the accidental discharge of a small pistol in the hands of Charles Morris, of No. 39 Nostrand-avenue, on Marcy-avenue yesterday, Officer Dugan, of the Fourth Precinct, was shot in the breast and slightly wounded. Morris was arrested.

Corporal James Tanner lectured last evening in the Academy of Music on "The Soldier in

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8283. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MARCH 1878

WASHINGTON.

PRO RATA RAILROAD CHARGES.

EFFORTS OF THE HOUSE PACIFIC RAILROADS COMMITTEE TO FRAME A LAW TO COMPEL THE ADOPTION OF PRO RATA CHARGES ON THE UNION PACIFIC—THE RICE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads met to-day and considered the pro rata bills, but no report was agreed upon. The committee meets again to-morrow, while a sub-committee will prepare a new bill, based on the Chalmers bill and the Rice bill, combining some of the features of both. The Chalmers bill provides for one Commissioner, who is to have plenary powers over all the Pacific Railroads, to see that the roads are operated in accordance with the laws, and, at the discretion of the President, the Commissioner may take entire possession of a road which refuses or neglects to obey the laws, and operate it himself. It is provided that the aggrieved parties may bring suits at once to settle their rights, if they think the Commissioner has violated the law, and facilities are provided for prompt adjudication. The Rice bill authorizes a board of three Commissioners, a lawyer, a civil engineer, and a person skilled in railroad business. This board is to have general supervision of the Pacific Railroads, and have an office in Nebraska. The supervision is close and authoritative. In case of disagreements between any of the companies about their mutual rights, the board is to hear and decide. The board has power to enforce all the laws regarding the operation of the roads, and shall make such rules and regulations as seem necessary, and the courts are directed to enforce immediate compliance by the roads. These regulations are to remain in force till modified or set aside judicially. The bill contains numerous details harmonizing with, and modifying the effects of, the main provisions. In the issue between the Union and Kansas Pacific Roads, the commission would have power to fix equal or equitable rates for both lines, and enforce them by the aid of the courts. The roads, or either of them, could have the merits of the case adjudicated, and the courts would act at once; but till the rates fixed by the Commissioners were set aside, by order of the courts, they would continue in force. The two bills are much alike, but the Rice bill is better studied and more effective, and, with some amendments suggested by the Chalmers bill, will doubtless be adopted. It makes regulation of the difficulties of pro rata charges incidental, and gives other powers, undoubtedly belonging to the Government, into the control of a commission in such a manner as to make enforcement of the laws peremptory and certain.

THOMPSON'S LITTLE GAME.

TRUE STORY OF THE ATTEMPT TO GRAB THE REGISTERSHIP OF THE TREASURY—JUST WHAT DID TAKE PLACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Some facts have been developed in connection with the efforts of Representatives Thompson and White to secure the appointment of a Register of the Treasury from Pennsylvania, which show that those gentlemen were endeavoring to do to the President what they charged the President with having done unto them. Before Messrs. Thompson and White visited Secretary Sherman on Monday night, both of them knew, through Col. Sullivan himself, that he would not accept the office of Register if it should be tendered him. On Monday afternoon, when Representative Bayne, of the Pittsburg district, and in whose district Col. Sullivan lives, ascertained that Mr. Thompson and Mr. White were circulating a petition for the Colonel's appointment, he apprised Sullivan of the fact by telegraph, and received a reply, in which Sullivan stated: "I am not an applicant for Register of the Treasury, and will not accept the office should it be tendered." This dispatch was shown to Messrs. Thompson and White on Monday evening by Representative Bayne, who told them it would be useless to urge Col. Sullivan's appointment. Their persistency for Col. Sullivan, notwithstanding his refusal to be considered as a candidate, is thus explained: That gentleman is Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Collection District, part of which is included in Mr. Thompson's Congressional district. Mr. Thompson wanted Col. Sullivan appointed Register in order that he might have Mr. Robinson, of Butler County, which is in his [Thompson's] district, made Collector of Internal Revenue, and he thought if the place was tendered to the Colonel, he could be induced to accept notwithstanding his telegraphic declination.

While this was the motive propelling Mr. Thompson it was unknown to Mr. White, who had reasons of his own for urging Col. Sullivan. Mr. White knew the Colonel would not accept, and in fact had a candidate of his own in the person of A. W. Taylor, of Indiana County, which is in Mr. White's district, and it is significant that while Mr. White was active in obtaining the signatures of Pennsylvania Congressmen to Col. Sullivan's recommendation for Register, he failed to sign the recommendation himself. Mr. Thompson imagined that Mr. White was working earnestly with him for Col. Sullivan, when in fact he was pushing his own man under cover of that gentleman. Had the place been tendered to Col. Sullivan he would have declined. The tender would have committed the President to Western Pennsylvania, and Mr. White would then have brought forward his man Taylor and would have claimed the support and assistance of Mr. Thompson because of his disinterested services in behalf of Col. Sullivan. Thus each of these statesmen was seeking to deceive the other in filling the place, and both were striving to deceive the President. It is worthy of notice in this connection that while Mr. Thompson and Mr. White were so earnest for Col. Sullivan's appointment, Representative Bayne, in whose district Sullivan lives, did not take any part in the movement.

SOUTHERN APPOINTMENTS.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR THE NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP — THE WIDOW OF A KEMPER COUNTY VICTIM IN THE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Nothing was done to-day at the Cabinet meeting about the New-Orleans Collectorship. Mr. Frost, who is connected with the New-Orleans, Jackson and Northern Railroad, is thought to be regarded with some favor by the President for the place. Mr. Frost is a Southern man, a native of Mississippi, and while he is represented as a good Republican, has not been so actively identified with party politics as to be objectionable to any faction, and it is believed his appointment would be received with favor by all classes. He has resided in Louisiana for a number of years.

Mrs. Gilmer, whose husband was murdered in Kemper County, Miss., in what has become historical as the Chisolm massacre, has been appointed to a clerkship in the War Department by Secretary McCrary. Mrs. Gilmer, by the murder of her husband, was left in destitute circumstances, and was partly dependent upon the charity of friends. These facts being made known to Secretary McCrary, he has tendered her an appointment in his department.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCE OF THE FUND—ACTION OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE—THE BILLS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE REJECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day considered the bills to provide for the distribution of the Geneva award, but failed to agree upon any proposition. Two bills are being considered by the committee, of which one was reported by the majority and one by the minority of the sub-committee having the question in charge. The bill reported by the majority is substantially the same in its terms as the bill passed by the House at the last session of Congress, and excludes the insurance companies from participation in any distribution of the award unless they shall establish, upon judicial investigation, that their net losses exceeded the amount received from war premiums. The bill of the minority would, in effect, exclude all parties except the insurance companies. The committee to-day considered both these bills, and after some discussion proceeded to vote upon them. The minority bill was first acted upon. An amendment was proposed which prohibited the insurance companies from participation in the distribution of the award, unless they shall first establish to the satisfaction of the court that they sustained a net loss above the amount of war premiums received, upon the establishment of which fact they shall be allowed the amount of the losses so sustained in excess of the war premiums received by them. This amendment, which embraced the principle of the majority bill, was adopted; but when the amended bill came to be voted upon as a substitute for the bill reported by the majority, it was rejected, receiving only two or three votes. A vote was then taken on the majority bill, and that was also rejected. The committee thereupon agreed to postpone further consideration of the subject until Monday, when another effort will be made to agree upon a bill.

PENALTIES IN SPANISH PORTS.

INCONVENIENCE AND LOSS SUSTAINED BY SHIPPERS AND CAPTAINS THROUGH TECHNICALITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—For many years past shippers and Captains in trade with Spanish ports have suffered great inconvenience and loss in consequence of the heavy fines prescribed by Spanish law for differences between the weight of cargo expressed in the manifest and the actual weight as found by examination. If the difference was more than 10 hundredweight under the declared weight the penalty imposed was equal to the duties on the excess or shortage. Occasionally, on proof being adduced of the absence of fraudulent intent on the part of the Captain, the fine has been remitted, but with great difficulty. The United States Minister at Madrid now reports to the Department of State that by a royal order of Jan. 15 the penalty is graduated, being from 10 to 2,000 pesetas—$2 to $500—instead of being fixed as before, so that in case of innocent error, the Captain may not be subject to heavy loss as formerly, but shall merely pay a nominal fine. It is believed that this measure will afford much relief in cases of shipping fines in Spanish ports. It does not seem to be generally known among ship-masters that by the existing Spanish law they have it in their own power to avoid the imposition of these fines on their vessels under any circumstances. The rule is that where the Captain's manifest differs from the bills of lading in stating the gross weight the shipmaster is fined; when the manifest and bills of lading agree, the consignee of the goods must pay the fine. By requiring, as is done in England, that the bills of lading shall state the gross weight in kilogrammes, the owners and masters of vessels in the Spanish trade can save themselves much trouble and expense, for then the responsibilities for discrepancies or errors in the reduction of pounds to kilogrammes would fall on the consignee of the goods in fault.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

POINTS OF THE BILL INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative Stephens, of Georgia, to promote the general use of the metric system, after a preamble to the effect that the system has made little progress, notwithstanding its great merits and its authorization by law by virtue of the act of Congress of July 27, 1866, and it is believed to be capable of simplification so as to remove many impediments to its general use, the bill authorizes the use of the modified metric system and the continued use of any system now permitted by law is not prohibited, the true intent and meaning of the act being not to enforce any particular system, but to provide for the public convenience by adaptation to its circumstances and exigencies, the metric system being capable of indefinite expansion to suit the uses of mankind in business and science. The following are the metric tables proposed by the bill:

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

100 traces make a nail.
100 nails make a meter.
100 meters make a kilo.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

10,000 square meters make a great acre.

MEASURES OF BULK AND CAPACITY.

100 drops make a spoon.
100 spoons make a quart.
100 quarts make a cask.

MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

100 seeds make a corn.
100 corns make a nut.
100 nuts make a bi-pound or bip.
1,000 bips make a ton.

HARLEM RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

HEARING BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE—THE PROPOSITION TO CONNECT THE SOUND WITH THE NORTH RIVER.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The House Committee on Commerce gave another hearing to-day to the advocates of the proposed Harlem River improvement, and an appropriation for that purpose was strongly urged by Messrs. Wood, Bliss, and Willis. The last-named gentleman said, in the course of his remarks, that the completion of this work would connect Long Island Sound with the Hudson River in such a way that large vessels could pass to and fro. An immense traffic by vessels which now make a circuit of at least 20 miles around Manhattan Island would move through this short route, and thus an immense saving would be effected both in time and distance. Terminal facilities would be indefinitely multiplied and terminal charges vastly diminished. An immense population living on either shore of the river would be brought into communication, be able to reach not only their places of business in the lower end of the City, thereby cheapening their cost of living, but all other points whither they might decide to travel. There is already an extensive commerce on this river, which might be increased many fold the moment this projected improvement becomes a reality, and assuredly if the appropriation of money for the improvement of rivers and harbors were justified in any case, it is one like this where the expenditure will result in the enlargement of commerce and the cheapening of communication.

Mr. Willis further claimed that this improvement would render the cost of transportation at least two cents for every bushel of grain exported, and insure a proportionate saving in the cost of transportation of other agricultural and manufacturing products, this cost being in effect an export duty upon the farmers, artisans, and laborers of the whole country. It would also diminish the cost of every imported article, and thus alleviate the burdens of the people in another way. New-York City, with one-thirtieth of the population of the United States, and whose commerce alone pays one-third of the national revenue, with one voice asked for this appropriation, not only for her own benefit, but for the benefit of the whole country, to which she is indebted for her commercial greatness and power. He also quoted Gen. Newton, of the Engineer Corps, as authority for stating that this project is of even greater importance than the Hari Gate improvement.

FRAUD IN SECURING A BOND.

PETITION OF PATRICK MARION, OF ST. LOUIS, FOR RELIEF FROM FURTHER LIABILITY—COLLUSION BETWEEN A DISTILLER AND A COLLECTOR ALLEGED.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A report was submitted to the House to-day from the House Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the petition of one Patrick P. Marion, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for relief from further liability to the United States upon judgments rendered against him in United States District Courts upon the bonds executed by him as surety for John Busby. The report says: It appears that Marion first executed as security for John Busby a bond, which by fraudulent representations of Busby and the Government Collector, he understood would be filled in for $10,000 only; that five additional solvent sureties would be upon the bond with him, and that there would be two Government officers in charge, who would watch for the Government, and that there would be no risk to him beyond the liability for one day. This bond was filled in for $35,000 without Marion's knowledge or consent. The additional sureties were either insolvent or worth but little, and a heavy responsibility was incurred, which Marion did not comprehend. The second bond was procured by representations that it was to be in the place of the first, which had been lost or mislaid, such representations being made in the presence and hearing of Con Maguire, the Government Collector. The bond was to be in the sum of $10,000, and with solvent sureties as before, and Marion, in signing the second bond, believed he was only replacing the first, as the Government Collector knew. In fact, it was a new bond and was filled in with $25,000, and the sureties were utterly insufficient. When suit was brought upon these bonds Marion put in the above facts as a defense, but failed to succeed upon technical grounds only. Judgment was rendered in each case for the full amount of the bond. Executions were issued, and the property of Marion has all been sold. The Government has realized but a few thousand dollars. The distiller Busby is dead. The sureties are all insolvent. The petitioner is a poor man, a blacksmith by trade, has a wife and family, and can never pay the judgments. Accompanying the report is a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive $5 as a full settlement with Patrick P. Marion of all claims of the United States against him upon the judgments heretofore mentioned.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER CRUISE OF THE PLYMOUTH NEXT MAY—RECENT NAVY AND ARMY ORDERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 29.—The orders of the United States ship Plymouth, Capt. Harmony, to proceed to San Domingo have been revoked, and the steamer will proceed to New-Orleans in May, to ascend the Mississippi as far as practicable in the June rise, perhaps to St. Louis. The Swatara has been ordered to San Domingo in place of the Plymouth.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Ensign W. Alderdice is detached from the receiving-ship St. Louis and ordered to the Plymouth; Ensign George T. Emmons from the Plymouth, and placed on sick leave. Assistant Surgeon Rufus H. McCarty has reported his return home, having been detached from the Marion, European station, and has been placed on waiting orders. Carpenter William Carter, from the Plymouth, and placed on waiting orders. Acting-Carpenter A. C. Burroughs is ordered to the Plymouth.

The resignation of First Lieut. Samuel Craig, Eighth Infantry, has been accepted by the President. Capt. E. B. Savage is appointed to act as inspector of certain medical and hospital property on hand at the St. Louis powder depot.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1878.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $266,926 55; from Customs, $461,937 27.

The mails received at the Treasury to-day contained a comparatively very small amount of subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan. It is not probable that the entire amount of subscriptions to-day will reach $5,000.

Samples of a counterfeit of the $5 note of the Pocasset National Bank of Fall River, Mass., were received by the Secret Service Bureau to-day. The counterfeit, which is a very poor one, made its appearance in Lynn, Mass., and is the first counterfeit that has ever been issued of the new series of 1875.

Collector Brayton telegraphs to Commissioner Raum from Columbia, S. C., that the revenue raiding force which left Spartanburg, has returned from a successful expedition on the North Carolina border, having destroyed 11 illicit distilleries, 25,000 gallons of beer and mash, and 260 gallons of whisky.

A propellor of the Clutch pattern was cast at the Washington Navy-yard yesterday, weighing 23,000 pounds; depth of hub, 7 feet; diameter, 16 feet, and the pitch 19 feet. A number of prominent naval officers witnessed the operation. This is the largest propeller ever cast at this Navy-yard.

Gentlemen interested in turf matters are endeavoring to make the yearly meeting here worthy of the national capital, and attractive to the owners of horses throughout the country. They intend to organize a company, and apply to Congress for a charter. Mr. Hill, the proprietor of the Benning Race-course, is rebuilding a grand stand and stables, the former ones having been destroyed by fire.

Although nothing official can be obtained upon the subject, the indications are that the currency balance, as it will be shown in the public debt statement to be issued on Monday next, will be less than $1,000,000. The coin balance, including coin certificates, will probably appear somewhere between $135,000,000 and $140,000,000. The amount of additional circulation issued to national banks for the month of March is $961,640. Legal-tender notes destroyed, 80 per cent. of the same, $769,312.

The President to-day sent a Message to the House of Representatives in answer to a resolution concerning the Virginius affair, and asking whether Brig.-Gen. Burriel, who ordered the execution of those taken on board of that vessel, has been tried by the Spanish authorities in accordance with the agreement between that Government and the United States. A large mass of correspondence was transmitted, including a translation of a paragraph in the *Diario de la Marina* of the 15th of January last, announcing the death of Gen. Burriel.

The Senate, on Thursday, in executive session, refused to consent to the nomination of R. M. Reynolds, of Alabama, as First Auditor of the Treasury, and of ex-Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, as District Attorney for the Southern District of that State. Motions to reconsider the vote in these cases were entered by Senator Dawes, in behalf of Parsons, and by Senator Paddock, in behalf of Reynolds. The effect of this action will be to hold these nominations in suspense and continue the present incumbents in office until the motions for reconsideration are acted on or the present session expires.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day heard further arguments on Representative Potter's bill, which provides for the distribution of the work now done by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the various bank-note companies. Mr. Van Zandt appeared in behalf of the bank-note companies, and Mr. Edward McPherson, chief of the bureau, presented an earnest argument in opposition to the measure, at the conclusion of which Messrs. Buckner, of Missouri; Fort, of Illinois; Bell, of Georgia; Hardenbergh, of New-Jersey; Hart, of New-York, and Yeates, of North Carolina, were appointed a sub-committee to investigate the matter thoroughly and report as early as practicable to the full committee. It is understood the sub-committee will visit the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the discharge of their duties to-morrow.

MOTIONS BEFORE JUSTICE WESTBROOK.

ALBANY, March 29.—Justice Westbrook has denied the motion for a mandamus against the Capitol Commissioners in the matter of awarding the contract for the carpenter work on the new Capitol.

In the matter of The State of New-York, &c., against The Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company, a motion was made to compel the Receiver to recognize the policy of Philip Schmidt, of Illinois. When the policy had become forfeited by several years of unpaid premiums, and after the company had passed into the hands of a Receiver, the insured asked for a paid-up policy, or rather, as the company is dissolved, he asked to be put upon an equal footing with the policy-holders who have valid policies. All the benefits of the company were by the terms of the policy contingent upon the payment of premiums. The party had nothing to "surrender" to entitle him to a paid-up policy had the application been made to the company during its existance, and as the company was not in any way the debtor of the applicant when it went into the hands of a Receiver, it follows that the application must be denied.

THE HORSE-WHIP.

TROY, N. Y., March 29.—N. S. Sharpe, a clothier, this afternoon severely horse-whipped O. L. Culler, ex-City Engineer of this city, for scandalous

THE IMPENDING CONFLICT.

THE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CORRESPONDENCE WITH RUSSIA AND WITH THE OTHER POWERS DEMANDED BY THE OPPOSITION—REPLIES OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—HE DECLINES TO GIVE DETAILS AS TO THE COURSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, March 29.—Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question asked by Lord Hartington in the House of Commons this afternoon, said the distribution of the congress correspondence is delayed owing to the assent of some of the powers to its publication not having yet been received. He hoped, however, that it will be in the hands of members to-morrow. The whole importance thereof is Russia's reply, which was read yesterday. He also said he hoped that the Queen's Message regarding the calling out of the reserve would be communicated on Monday, and that it will be discussed on the Monday following. Since this is the first time that this step has been taken it is desirable to ascertain the most correct mode of proceeding.

At the evening sitting of the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington pointed out that as on Monday the House was to receive a Royal Message, which must indicate that the situation was either one in which war was imminent, or at least that the crisis was one of extreme gravity, the Eastern correspondence should contain not only the communications between Russia and England, but communications showing the opinions of the other great powers.

Sir Stafford Northcote stated that the papers submitted would give full information as to the correspondence with all the powers. He would postpone the consideration of the Budget until April 8, so as to enable the House to discuss the Royal Message on April 4. The Government felt that the time had arrived when they should take a decided step. They also felt that, in view of recent events which in a great measure had set aside the force of the treaties under which Turkey had hitherto been governed, it was perfectly right and proper that there should be a fresh examination of the question. The Government did not object to the treaty of San Stefano being taken as the basis for a new arrangement. They had not attempted to stand on any question of form, but only desired a full and fair discussion. They regretted that the efforts to bring it about had not been more satisfactory, but, having resulted as they have, the Government were obliged to consider the position of the country, as one of the great powers, having an interest in a European settlement, and obliged also to consider its peculiar interests, and whether it should, by means of a conference, or in any other way, endeavor to maintain them. He asked to be excused from entering into details as to the course the Government might feel it their duty to adopt.

Mr. Gladstone deprecated the attempt of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to vindicate the Government before the production of the correspondence. He hoped the correspondence would satisfactorily explain why England was solely responsible for the failure of the congress.

THE ENGLISH CABINET CHANGES.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY PROBABLY TO SUCCEED LORD DERBY—SIR GATHORNE HARDY TO BE MADE A PEER AND TO SUCCEED LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, March 30.—The morning papers announce, in semi-official form, that they have reason to believe the Marquis of Salisbury will succeed Lord Derby as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The *Post* says a rumor was current in London last night that Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for War, will be raised to the peerage and succeed the Marquis of Salisbury as Secretary of State for India. Col. Stanley, now Under Secretary of War, will succeed Mr. Hardy.

The *Times*, in its leading editorial, speaks of the appointment of the Marquis of Salisbury to be Foreign Secretary as an actual fact, and considers that it may be taken as a pledge that no measures of mere hostility to Russia will be adopted, and it should facilitate any further negotiations.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces that the Marquis of Salisbury transacted business in the Foreign Office yesterday.

PANIC ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

GREAT DEPRESSION IN RUSSIAN AND HUNGARIAN SECURITIES IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PARLIAMENTARY STATEMENTS.

LONDON, March 29.—The statements in Parliament yesterday evening caused great depression on the Stock Exchange this morning. At certain periods the markets were in a state of panic. The fall in prices is general, and there has yet been no recovery from the lowest point touched. The greatest fall is in Russian and Hungarian securities. The former are 3 to 5⅜, and the latter 2 to 5 per cent. worse than they were at the close of the market last night. The rate of discount for three-months' bills in the open market is 2⅜ to 2⅞ per cent., which is ⅛@⅛ per cent. below the Bank of England rate—3 per cent. Silver is quoted to-day at 54 9-16 pence per ounce.

THE NEGOTIATIONS IN VIENNA.

GEN. IGNATIEFF'S INTERVIEWS WITH COUNT ANDRASSY NOT SATISFACTORY TO THE FORMER—HE STILL HOPES FOR THE MEETING OF THE CONGRESS—HIS VIEW OF THE SENDING OF A BRITISH FLEET TO THE SEA OF MARMORA.

LONDON, March 29.—Reuter's dispatch from Vienna says it is reported that Gen. Ignatieff's first interview with Count Andrassy has not yielded satisfactory results to Gen. Ignatieff, who, in conversation to-day, said Count Andrassy would leave nothing standing of the San Stefano treaty. It is stated that the attempt has been resumed in Vienna to find a middle course in regard to the congress as a compromise between England and Russia.

The correspondent of the Paris *Temps* at Vienna has had an interview with Gen. Ignatieff, who has not despaired of the meeting of the congress. The General said England, by entering the Sea of Marmora in violation of the Treaty of 1856, had placed herself in a difficult position, out of which she was endeavoring to extricate herself in such a manner as would save her *amour propre*. She consequently puts forward unacceptable demands, but the Russians will stay before Constantinople so long as the British fleet remains in the Sea of Marmora.

The same dispatch states that Gen. Ignatieff has authorized a contradiction of the report in a New-York journal respecting his journey to Vienna. He says he has had no conversation with the correspondent of a New-York journal.

VIENNA, March 29.—Gen. Ignatieff had an interview with Count Andrassy to-day, which lasted four hours. It is stated that he will leave Vienna to-morrow.

LONDON, March 30.—The *Post*, in its leader, states that Gen. Ignatieff will probably visit Berlin, Paris, and Rome, and finally London.

The Paris *Temps*' Vienna correspondent states that Gen. Ignatieff informed him that his mission was to harmonize the interests of Austria-Hungary with the modifiable provisions of the treaty.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna says the views of Austria and Russia are so widely different that the feasibility of an understanding is doubtful. Austria is certainly opposed to any scheme of partition.

The *Telegraph* has the following from Vienna: "The news from England has brought the Ignatieff negotiation to a standstill. Count Andrassy will at present listen to no proposal, and would certainly, in the event of an Anglo-Russian war, insist upon concessions which Russia is now indisposed to make. A committee of the Austrian General Staff has reported that the Treaty of San Stefano would compel Austria to extend her military power over Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, and Albania."

THE EFFECT IN ST. PETERSBURG.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL VERSION OF GORTSCHAKOFF'S REPLY — THE RESIGNATION OF LORD DERBY EXPECTED THERE.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—The *Agence Russe* says the version of Prince Gortschakoff's reply which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*, Thursday morning, is wholly inaccurate. Russia does not maintain the right of vetoing discussion of terms of the treaty outside of European jurisdiction. Prince Gortschakoff has maintained throughout for each member of the congress absolute liberty to discuss every clause, and also perfect freedom of opinion and decision. Lord Derby's resignation has caused no surprise in official circles in St. Petersburg, where it was expected.

LONDON, March 30.—Russian newspapers state that many advantageous offers for letters of marque, in case of an Anglo-Russian war, have been received from the United States and elsewhere, but none have been accepted so far.

THE SITUATION ON THE BOSPHORUS.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE SULTAN AND THE GRAND DUKE—RENEWED REPORT OF A TURKISH DEMAND THAT THE BRITISH WITHDRAW.

LONDON, March 29.—A Reuter telegram from Constantinople says on Wednesday the Grand Duke Nicholas and the Sultan and Vefyk and Safvet Pashas had a private conference which lasted three hours.

LONDON, March 30.—The *Standard* publishes the following special dispatch:

"CONSTANTINOPLE, March 27, via Syra.—Gen. Nelidoff has addressed a note to the Porte demanding the dismissal of the British fleet from the neighborhood of Constantinople. Safvet Pasha communicated the note to Minister Layard, who, in accordance with the instructions of the British Government, replied that the fleet would remain until after the departure of the Russians from the environs of Constantinople. The Porte handed the reply to Gen. Nelidoff without remark."

[The foregoing should be received cautiously, as a direct telegram from the same correspondent of a day's later date mentions a request by Safvet Pasha for the withdrawal of the fleet merely as a probability.]

A special to the *Telegraph* from Pera states that the visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas has ended. All the foreign vessels, except the English, manned their yards as he left in the Imperial yacht on Thursday.

A special to the *Daily News* from Constantinople announces that the Turks have abandoned Kavak at the Black Sea entrance of the Bosphorus.

BERLIN VIEW OF THE ENGLISH CRISIS

LORD DERBY'S WITHDRAWAL OMINOUS—ENGLAND UNDOUBTEDLY PREPARING FOR WAR—BISMARCK ENDEAVORING TO ASSEMBLE THE CONGRESS.

BERLIN, March 29.—The *North German Gazette* says Lord Derby's retention in office was everywhere regarded as synonymous with the preservation of peace.

The *National Zeitung* remarks that England is undoubtedly preparing for warlike enterprises.

LONDON, March 30.—The Vienna dispatch of the *Telegraph* says it is rumored that Prince Bismarck is making further efforts to assemble the congress, and has asked England to forward a precise statement of her demands.

POSITION OF SERVIA AND ROUMANIA.

TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF SOPHIA BY SERVIANS TO RELIEVE RUSSIAN TROOPS MOVED TO THE FRONT.

LONDON, March 29.—A Reuter dispatch from Belgrade says, in consequence of the request of the Russian Head-quarters, the Servian Cabinet, after a council to-day, ordered 30 battalions of Servian troops to provisionally occupy Sophia, the Russian troops there having been ordered to join the army before Constantinople.

Another Belgrade dispatch to Reuter's Agency says to-morrow is the last day for the Servians to retire within treaty boundaries, but the troops as yet have received no orders to that effect.

VIENNA, March 29.—A special to the *Political Correspondence* from Bucharest says it is stated that two divisions of Russian cavalry have been ordered to return to Roumania from Bulgaria immediately to occupy a strategical line from Sinaia to Predeal.

LONDON, March 30.—A special from Belgrade to the *Times* reports that the Servians have received orders from San Stefano to march with all their available forces to Pristina and Albania.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

PASSAGE OF THE PRESS AMNESTY BILL AND THE BUDGET BY THE FRENCH SENATE—THE POPE AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—THE SURRENDERING CUBANS.

VERSAILLES, March 29.—The Senate has adopted the Press Amnesty bill by a vote of 231 to 1. The Senate has also passed the budget as reamended by the Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, March 29.—In consequence of the re-establishment of the Catholic Hierarchy of Scotland, the Pope, it is now stated, desires entering upon diplomatic relations with the British Government, and has instructed Cardinal Franchi, the Pontifical Secretary of State, to take steps with that object.

HAVANA, March 29.—Eighty ex-insurgent chiefs from the Cinco Villas arrived in this city yesterday.

Col. Jose Rodriguez has surrendered near Santiago de Cuba.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—The committee for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad met in Baltimore yesterday and to-day, with Sir A. T. Galt, of Canada, as Chairman. The proceedings have been harmonious, and the discussions point to an early and unanimous recommendation of measures for restoring the property to the control of the stockholders. A disposition has been manifested to avoid pressing to extreme legal rights, but rather to make such concessions as are necessary to restore the financial credit of the company and enable it before long to resume the punctual discharge of its obligations. The management of the road by Mr. King, the Receiver, is regarded as most judicious, and the condition of the property and prospects of traffic are considered sufficiently encouraging to warrant an earnest effort to restore the corporation to a solvent condition. The committee is comprised of Sir Alexander T. Galt, of Canada; Mr. John W. Garrett, of Baltimore; Messrs. Robert L. Cutting and W. D. F. Manice, of New-York, and W. T. McClintock, of Ohio. This committee was formed to represent the various interests connected with the Ohio and Mississippi Company, and was appointed under the recent agreement.

A STEAMER FORCIBLY DETAINED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—It is reported that United States District Attorney Coghlan has received instructions from the Attorney-General directing him to act in connection with the Collector of the Port to prevent the steamer Pelican leaving port. It is understood the Pelican has been sold to Guatemala; that she is being armed and equipped as a war vessel, manned and officered by American seamen, and is intended to be used for the destruction of Costa Rican commerce and seaports. The Pelican, until recently, has been running between San Francisco and Humboldt Bay, and was formerly a blockade runner.

THE COAL PRODUCTION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The Schuylkill County Coal Exchange met to-day and ratified the action of its committee to adhere to the circular prices that have been in operation for the past three months for the line and city trade. Following this action there was quite a lively time, it being charged that certain members of the Exchange had been cutting the prices. The subject was referred to the Executive Committee for investigation. During a running debate on the condition of the market it was stated that the amount of coal to be mined in the entire anthracite region during April, as fixed by the Board of Control, was 1,125,000 tons, which would put too great a surplus in the market, and the result would be a total suspension in the month of May. Regarding the combination, it was said that it had thus far given great satisfaction, but that the restrictions must be greater, or it would fail of its most desired objects.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

THE ARMY PREPARING TO DRIVE THEM BACK—STATEMENT BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan spoke freely to-day of contemplated operations on the part of the military in the Indian country and of the preparations in progress for checkmating any predatory Indians who may venture forth in quest of scalps. He said there was no intention at present of occupying the strip of country between the Missouri River and the British line with a large force of troops, but he hoped Congress would appropriate a sum of money to build a post on Milk River. In the event of this being done, the occupation of the section adjacent to the border by a considerable command would naturally follow. The Lieutenant-General thinks the Indians will cross and recross the line as often as they like, and the military might as well attempt to regulate the stampedes of the buffalo as to restrict the local movements of the hostiles. On this point he sees no necessity for an international understanding. North of the Missouri there are no settlements to be raided, and consequently nothing that demands the protection of the troops. So long as the Indians restrict their movements to hunting and refrain from killing and plundering a collision between them and the military will not be necessary, but if the hostiles should venture away from the border and attempt a reoccupation of their old stamping grounds south of the Yellowstone, the troops will endeavor to give them a warm reception. The Yellowstone, then, instead of the British border, is to be made, for the present at least, the line of defense. At the two new posts, Custer and Keogh, which command the Yellowstone Valley, there are something like 1,500 available soldiers, and at Fort Buford, at the north of that river, there is also a considerable force. The Seventh Cavalry is to be outfitted for an all-Summer tramp, and sent out with a roving commission. This regiment is now at Fort Lincoln, but it has orders to take to the trail as soon as certain arrangements can be completed. It will be expected to run down and kill any Indian found skulking about the country with hostile intent. Gen. Sheridan has given orders for massing the troops belonging to Brig.-Gen. Crook's department at a point north of the Black Hills. A cantonment will be established at some suitable place, whence expeditions or scouting parties may be dispatched as occasion shall require. Thus the troops will be concentrated in the section which, if there be a serious outbreak at all, must necessarily be the theatre of hostilities. Gen. Sheridan gave orders to Brig.-Gen. Terry to drive the Canadian half-breeds back to their own side of the line. Lately they have been swarming down across the border.

THE DICKEY-TYTUS SCANDAL.

SUIT FOR $50,000 DAMAGES BROUGHT AGAINST PUBLISHERS—A NEW TRIAL ASKED IN THE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—Miss Nannie Dickey to-day brought suit against Spencer & Craig, publishers, of this city, and two men named Reed and Harkrader, who are engaged in the publication of a sensational history of the late Tytus-Dickey trial, praying for an injunction against the issue of said book, and asking damages in the sum of $50,000. She charges that Reed & Harkrader, since the trial of the breach of promise case, have been engaged in writing such a work, filling it with indecent pictures, illustrative of her conduct with John B. Tytus prior to and during the trial, and with pretended photographs and engravings of her child and other parties not interested in the case. She charges that the purpose of such publication is to damage and degrade herself and child, and to improperly influence the trial of bastardy suit now pending. A temporary order was granted restraining the circulation of the book until an examination, which is set for Tuesday next. Steps are being taken by Mr. Tytus' attorney to secure a new trial of the breach of promise case in which Miss Dickey was given $6,000 damages. The libel suits against Mr. Halstead, of the *Commercial*, growing out of the same affair, will be tried before a jury in Cincinnati soon. The complications arising from this remarkable case are almost endless.

COURTNEY ACCEPTS TRICKETT'S CHALLENGE.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 29.—James Punch, the backer of Trickett, the Australian oarsman, has notified Courtney that Trickett would row him for £1,000 a side and £300 expenses. A conference of Courtney's backers was held here to-day, and the above terms accepted. The following dispatch was cabled immediately:

AUBURN, N. Y., March 29, 1878.

To James Punch, Sydney, Australia:

Race accepted: £1,000 a side: £300 allowed Trickett for expenses; water to be named by me.

CHARLES E. COURTNEY.

REMARKABLE BILLIARDS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Another great game of billiards was played to-night by Schaefer in playing off his tie with Dion. The game was to decide who should take first and second money, and during it Schaefer made the highest run ever made by a cue in a match three-ball game. The score was as follows:

Schaefer—0, 2, 429, 6, 2, 7, 0, 26, 0, 4, 118, 6—600.

Dion—0, 7, 19, 4, 15, 7, 3, 25, 6, 15, 7, 24—132.

Schaefer's average was 50; that of Dion 11. The largest previous run was 417

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iron stoves and fishing apparatus of the Dominion, with some stuffed specimens of the Canadian original, supposed by the ordinary Parisian to be a species of cross between an ichthyosaurus and a dodo bird, on which the Academy of Natural Sciences will probably make some learned disquisition of equal accuracy with Victor Hugo's "Cardinal of the Seas" as applied to the lobster.

Immense activity pervades the English Department, where the frequent presence of the Prince of Wales has spurred on every one to increased exertions. The awnings are all stretched, and a miniature railway awaits the packages which are crossing the channel by every steamer. The vast transversal gallery separating this section from the grand entrance, on the Trocadero side, is now in the hands of the ornamental painters. The escutcheons of the different nationalities already crown its coping, and so soon as their respective flags shall have been hoisted, this portion of the façade will be ready for criticism. Thence to the Seine is a confused medley of detached buildings of all sorts, sizes, styles, and uses, each appropriated to some special purpose. Here are the exhibitions of the Minds of Public Works and of the forges of the Black Country, and here, too, are the conservatories of the Horticultural Department, with its two tiny lakes surrounded by grottoes and artificial rock work. There are French and Belgian restaurants on the right and left of the Pont de Jena, but the American and English eating-houses will be represented elsewhere, as will be the abominations to be offered by the Chinese as samples of Celestial cookery. The Pont de Jena is closed to passengers and traffic, as across it will be constructed the enormous system of water-pipes destined to feed the lakes and supply the motive power in the Machine Department. On the opposite bank stands the elegant Palace of the Trocadero, with its double, semi-circular galleries, at whose base plashes the cascade, leaping along the marble steps as down some Babylonian staircase, with the gorgeous kiosques of Algeria and Egypt and Turkey on either side.

In the Scandinavian Department is a squad of fair-haired Swedish soldiers in blue shell-jackets. England has a detachment of her metropolitan "Bobbies," armed with truncheons, and nearly every other nationality will follow the example set by Sweden of guarding its wares by picked specimens of its military or Police forces. Some of the newspapers are disposed to be jocular at the proposal of the "Fencibles" and "Knights Templar" of Philadelphia, who wanted to come over in uniform and with their arms, and were refused the latter permission. Nobody understands precisely what a "Fencible" is, but some writer suggests that the Minister's veto on the coming of the "Knights" may have been motived by a fear least these doughty warriors should have read Raynouard's tragedy, and might be disposed to demand, sword in hand, the rehabilitation of Jacques de Molay and their other brethren, de treacherously roasted on the Place de Grève, by Philippe le Bel, ever so many centuries ago. And, oh, how delighted should be even the Templars themselves, let alone the American colony in Paris, that the Minister was thus timid. It is never agreeable to hear one's fellow-countrymen turned into ridicule, and, although, their advent might have been a nine days' wonder in Paris, it would have furnished subjects for six months' caricature to our cousins across the channel.

Insufficient provision has been made for the conveyance of visitors to the Exhibition. At Philadelphia 275,000 were transported in one day to Fairmount Park, but our means of locomotion here are totally inadequate to the accommodation of one-half that number, and it will be most distressing to stand in file along the Avenue Rapp, waiting for hours one's turn to an omnibus or a tramway carriage, as is the custom here from time immemorial on the days of the Longchamps races. The Parisians are used to it, and none of them have ever dreamed of the possibility of getting a seat in an omnibus, or at the theatre as easily as they would enter a café. But foreigners have less civilized ideas on the subject and are less patient, and unless, as is most unlikely, some additional provisions for public comfort be made by the omnibus or metropolitan companies or the municipality, there will be many and well-merited complaints against Parisian hospitality. And here comes in another and still more serious consideration: What will this hospitality cost? Already the keepers of hotels and lodging-houses have warned their customers and tenantry that on the 1st of May they must turn out of their apartments and seek food and shelter elsewhere unless they will submit to the doubling of their former prices. They consider every foreigner their legitimate prey, a species of orange to be squeezed dry, and never reflect, or care, that the financial crisis has been universal. The time has gone by when shoddy and petroleum flung about its dollars with spendthrift vulgarity. The English Milord and the Indian nabob who would hand his boot-black a sovereign and bid the street Arab keep the change, live now only in the traditions of the stage. The war has drained Russia of her rubles and Turkey of her piastres. Egyptian Pashas are bankrupt, and Germany, save in her military reserve fund, has nothing left of the enormous indemnity extorted from France. The situation counsels moderation, yet no moderation will be shown. Scarcely is there an humble dress-maker who has not vacated her wretched chamber, not a *mastroquet* who has not purchased cheap furniture for the dirty little loft above his wine shop, in the hopes of reaping something from the golden harvest. Everywhere you see glaring yellow placards with notices of "*appartements meublés*" to be let, and everywhere you meet shoals of disconsolate house-seekers flying with disgust and disappointment from the squalid accommodations and nauseating odors offered at double and triple the prices hitherto paid, and which will be paid again after the 1st of November, for comfortable and even luxuriously-furnished lodgings. What the people of moderate means will do it is hard to say, but the pretensions of landlords are becoming so exorbitant that the newspapers of the capital have taken up the subject and warn their fellow-citizens not to kill the goose at once, but to be satisfied with a moderate and continued supply of the golden eggs. The *Journal des Débats* suggests that as a congress of diplomats is soon to meet at Berlin to arrange the political affairs of the Continent, Paris, in her turn, should convoke a congress of restaurant and hotel keepers who would undertake to quiet the well-founded apprehensions of the future visitors or to "fix the tariff."

On the 1st of April will commence the installation of the various objects in the Exhibition buildings, after which time none but exhibitors and their employes will be admitted; indeed, already cards of admission are refused to would-be visitors. On Thursday the British "crown jewels" were brought over and deposited in the presence of the Commissioners, who must feel considerably relieved that their responsibility has been lessened by the circumstance that the British Lion proposes to guard his own valuables. The iron box containing these splendid "*gewgaws of vanity*" is not quite three feet square, but its contents are estimated at 42,000,000 francs. The principal articles are a diadem of 86 diamonds, of various sizes, among which is the famous "koh-i-nor" valued at 1,600,000 francs; a necklace of 108 brilliants, with an emerald supposed to be the purest in the world; a second diadem, composed of diamonds and emeralds; in the centre of this is the "Kandavasy," a recent acquisition of the Crown, purchased from an impecunious Brahmin, who gouged it out of the eye of an Indian divinity. It is enormous, and is estimated at 3,000,000 francs, but has a flaw which greatly diminishes its value. In addition to the above are numbers of smaller chains, clasps, and necklaces of less importance and without a history. Some are worn by her Highness the Princess of Wales on state occasions, the others are reserved for the exclusive use of the Queen.

There was to have been a colossal statue of the Republic, by Cleasinger, in the centre of the grounds, but the City Father's, finding the pretensions of the great sculptor excessive, have concluded to substitute a cheaper affair in plaster by a less famous artist, thus giving an opportunity for ill-natured people to say that the Municipal Council does not feel perfectly certain of the duration of the present form of government, and therefore hesitates, very properly, at spending much money for the effigy of a goddess who would be thrown into the Seine or smashed to atoms by her present adorers on the morrow of the entrance of Prince Henri V. or Napoleon IV. It is not likely that the American people feel much interest in internal French politics, and I have therefore sedulously avoided all mention of the petty squabbles for power and patronage which occupy the Versailles Chambers. But it is well to note that the working classes of the people are not nearly so convinced of the incalculable benefits of the Republic as the demagogues of the extreme Left would have the world to suppose. It was all very nice to shout pæans of exultation in praise of "Liberty, equality, and fraternity," but *bourgeois* and *ouvriers* alike have begun to learn that without capital to pay them they are likely to starve, and that capital was not disposed to be munificent, so long as the danger of another Commune still loomed up in the discourses of those popular ranters who teach the masses that "*la Propriété c'est le Vol.*" Never before has there been so much latent misery in the gay metropolis of the world. Commerce is at a deadlock, and there is scarcely a shopkeeper or an industrious workman who will not tell you that things will not mend until they have a revolution and a court.

THE PISTOL AND THE SWORD

SOME FRENCH DUELS.

THE CODE'S VOTARIES IN THE REPUBLIC—HONOR SATISFIED AT 30 PACES—THE DE CASSAGNACS A FIGHTING FAMILY—STUDENTS IN THE MILITARY ACADEMY FOLLOWING THE FASHION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 15, 1878.

The other day I was outside Paris, upon the plain of Montrouge, to see the result of the De Cassagnac-Andrieux duel. About 3:30 the two parties met outside the fortification, and all went to the heights of Chatillon, at the spot chosen by M. De la Rochette for his encounter. It was one of the coldest days we have had since the beginning of Winter, and a sharp, chilling, north-westerly wind whistled along the plain. There was never a worse day for pistol firing, and all felt sure that if a ball took effect at 30 paces it must be by the merest accident. There were no trees to break the force of the wind; no sort of shelter for the combatants. The places were drawn by lot. Paul de Cassagnac, who is tall and now grown passably stout, was placed upon a small rise, and at a considerable disadvantage, for he had to fire down at his antagonist, who is small and spare. The mark offered by Andrieux was very small, particularly at 30 paces. The seconds drew lots for the word, and when all was ready the two men stepped into line, Andrieux turning his side; Paul de Cassagnac contemptuously offering the whole of his broad chest as a target. This was simply fool-hardiness, for the chances of his being hit were more than tripled. At the word, both men fired, Andrieux sending his ball along the side of De Cassagnac's cheek, the latter firing into the ground. It was clearly evident that he had not intended to aim at Andrieux, for no man has a firmer grip or a stronger arm, and he is about the best pistol shot in France. The duel terminated here, for the written conditions were that the two men were to exchange one shot only, and, according to the terms of the combat, the seconds had to declare that Andrieux' honor was satisfied.

The origin of this affair dates back to the 2d of March, and to the debate in the Chamber when De Cassagnac was fighting M. Thompson at Vesinet. At that very hour his father, Granier de Cassagnac, was speaking in the tribune. There were several interruptions and a great deal of noise, M. Andrieux making himself conspicuous in the mêlée, but Granier de Cassagnac went on to the end. Meanwhile, that is during the speech, some one had come in and taken Thompson's seat. As soon as his speech was over, Granier sprang down the steps and, seizing a friend by the arm, anxiously asked if that was Thompson. The friend looked and replied that it was not. For the moment the father was quite moved, but he went back to his seat, and shortly his son came in and quietly gave him his hand. Not a word passed between them, and Paul took his own seat. The next day they read in the *Journal Officiel* that Andrieux had called them "*De Cassagnacs d'aventure.*" Granier takes everything calmly, and is imperturbable to insults, but his sons were moved. Louis, who is an officer of dragoons in the regiment of Duc de Chartres, went to his Colonel and got the requisite permission to fight a duel. He arrived in Paris that night. The third son, a Lieutenant of artillery at Toulouse, telegraphed that he had obtained permission to take up the insult to his family, and George, who is still young and living with his father, begged for permission to go out with Andrieux. Paul replied to the insult in one of those scathing articles for which the *Pays* is noted. If M. Andrieux called Granier de Cassagnac hard names in turn, and the article was so severe upon him that he sent a challenge to Paul. M. Granier calmed his younger sons, sending those in the Army back to their duty, and Paul chose two friends to meet the seconds of Andrieux. There was a dispute as to which was the offended party, and it was finally left to Aristole de la Forge. De Cassagnac told his friends that, if he was named as the offended party, they were to demand no satisfaction whatever; but if the decision was given against him, they were to accept the weapons and the terms proposed by his adversary. Andrieux was declared to be the offended party, and it was he who selected pistols at 30 paces, and regulated the conditions of the combat. It is certainly absurd for Paul de Cassagnac to go on under present conditions. He does not challenge any one and accepts all the conditions of his adversaries where they force terms to fight. As strong as he is with sword and pistol, he will meet with an accident some day or other. He has had duels enough, and might now take the position of Emile de Girardin, who killed Armand Carrel. After that affair he refused to fight, and when insolently urged to do so always replied: "Say what you please; I'll never fight again except with my pistol," and he could never be pushed into another duel.

While upon the subject of dueling, I may mention the affair of the military school of Saint Cyr, (the West Point of France,) which is now causing a great deal of gossip. The cadets are divided in political opinion, and they have their groups arranged much as the members of the Assembly at Versailles. The other day some zealously pious individual drew up an address to Pope Leo XIII., in the name of the cadets of Saint Cyr, felicitating his Holiness upon his accession to the Papal throne. This address was handed about for signatures. The Legitimist group signed without hesitation. The Bonapartists declined, on the ground that they were soldiers, and had nothing to do with political matters, the address being as much political as religious. The Republicans refused to sign, but they went even further, denouncing the address, because it was intended to speak in the name of the military school, though signed by only about 30 cadets, belonging to a single group. As the minority insisted, the Colonel was informed, who, after consulting with the Commandant, Gen. Henrion, demanded the address and tore it up. He told the cadets that they had nothing to do with such matters, and the best thing they could do was to say no more about the matter. But a feeling common to all schools here came in—hatred of an informer. The signers ascertained the names of the cadets who had brought the matter before their Colonel, and they resolved to send them challenges. The names of the thirty odd were put in a hat and two drawn out. A young Duke and a young man allied to the former Secretary of Compte de Chambord drew the names, and they immediately sent their challenges. The duels were arranged for the month of August next, when the class will have graduated. The two cadets who informed justified their action on the ground that a small minority of cadets of a particular political opinion had no right to speak in the name of the military school.

A PLEA FOR MARSHAL DUNN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In commenting on the rejection by the Senate of the nomination of United States Marshal Dunn, of Delaware, for reappointment, it is represented by the Washington correspondents of all the New-York daily papers that the opposition of Senators Bayard and Saulsbury to Mr. Dunn's confirmation was not on political grounds, but because of his general incompetency and unfitness. Mr. Dunn's many friends in this city, where he is best known, resent the imputation sought to be conveyed by such paragraphs.

After more than eight years' incumbency, his prompt and efficient administration, and faithful and intrepid performances of the duties of the Marshalship, have elicited, unsought, the warm commendations of his superiors, Mr. Justice Strong, Circuit Judge McKennan, and District Judge Bradford. And after having obtained the almost unanimous support of the Bar of New-Castle County, and the appliance and approbation of a great majority of his fellow-citizens, it seems to the writer, only interested to see justice done, that these persistent misrepresentations of an efficient officer should be publicly characterized as malicious falsehoods.

It is evident to any impartial observer, that on the contrary it is only political rancor and hate which alone animated Senator Bayard in the strenuous efforts he has made to slaughter Mr. Dunn. Antecedent to the campaign of 1876, and throughout the whole of its conduct, it is notorious that Mr. Bayard publicly on the stump pronounced the Enforcement acts unconstitutional, and openly counseled resistance to the United States Courts and to be paid you may were appointed. The result of this doctrine was a conflict of authority on election day between the city special Police and the Deputy Marshals under Mr. Dunn. Mr. Dunn had the temerity to carry the law into effect, by the arrest of the Democratic Mayor of Wilmington, who was himself engaged in endeavoring to arrest one of the United States Deputies. This bold audacity and contemptuous disregard of Mr. Bayard's teachings and wishes in his own State and town, it is believed incurred for Mr. Dunn his partisan and implacable resentment and hostility.

To be [illegible] that [illegible] Republicans, [illegible] *three Assistant, six late forms, Commissioners, stenographers, clerks, &c., all of whom were engaged in printing, from time to time, the issues of the various documents and [illegible]*

[illegible] Tuesday, March 11, 1878.

THE TURF SEASON OF 1878.

FAMOUS HORSES IN TRAINING.

GEORGE L. LORILLARD'S ISLIP STABLES—TOM OCHILTREE AND TWO DOZEN OTHER THOROUGHBREDS—MR. WILLIAM ASTOR'S FERNCLIFFE STABLE—TWO YEARS OF GREAT SUCCESS—VAGRANT AND OTHERS IN TRAINING.

With the exception of a day or two the weather has been very favorable for the horses, and reports from the stables hereabout represent the animals as doing remarkably well. Their daily exercises in the open air were only interrupted on one or two occasions during the past fortnight, but fast work has not yet been attempted. In THE TIMES of last Sunday the Rancocus stable, with 40 head, was reviewed, and in the present number the Islip and Ferncliffe establishments of Messrs. George L. Lorillard and William Astor receive attention, and the 36 horses in the two stables, it will be observed, represent the best strains of blood to be found in the stud-book.

THE ISLIP STABLE.

Since the advent of Mr. George L. Lorrillard on the turf he has followed closely in the wake of his brother Pierre and has become the latter's most formidable competitor. With a liberal outlay of money he soon gathered a long string of racers. During the past two seasons the Islip stable has been running Rancocus rather close, and for the coming campaign "Master George" will have 25 horses under that excellent trainer Wyndham Walden. At the head of the lot is the famous Tom Ochiltree, now 6 years yold, and who looks full of fire and resolution, and will no doubt sustain his past reputation. The performances of Tom for two years show what a wonderful horse he is. In the Centennial year he won eight of the 10 races in which he started, and last year he appeared 14 times and won nine races, was second three times and once third. He began the season by winning the Baltimore Cup, two miles and a quarter, following it closely by distancing his three competitors in the first of two-mile heats. Coming to Jerome Park, he won the Westchester Cup, worth $2,150, and a dash of two miles and a half for a purse of $1,000, given by Mr. Keene, of California. Going to Saratoga Tom met his first defeat of the season in the famous mile and a quarter sweepstakes. In this race Tom and Parole had it nip and tuck from the start to the finish, and ran themselves to a "stand-still," while Vera Cruz came at the finish and beat Tom by a head. In the cup the Vera Cruz tactics were played successfully by Parole, and again Tom was beaten. Five days afterward Tom won a dash of two miles in 3:39½, an excellent race, with 124 pounds up. By this time the big horse had gone a little stale, and his eyes lost their lustre, but he was thought good enough to win a dash of two miles and a quarter on Aug. 4, but he was beaten by Whisper, a good horse, who had been prepared for an encounter with Tom when the latter had been "settled" with a number of hard races. Three days afterward Tom won a handicap purse of two miles, and on Aug. 16 Vera Cruz beat him by a head in a dash of a mile and three quarters. This finished his Saratoga season, and he received a good month's rest, which he sorely needed to prepare him for the Fall campaign. In the Grand National Handicap, two miles and a quarter, at Jerome Park, he easily defeated Parole at weight for age; then beat Virginius a mile and three quarters, and finished up by capturing the valuable All-aged Stakes, in which he again defeated Parole, with six others. He last appeared in the great race at Baltimore, the result of which is so well known. His entire winnings for the season were $11,420, against double that amount which he won in the preceeding year. By looking over the record of the two horses, Parole and Ochiltree, the reader will doubt the title of Parole to the exalted position of king. As between the two horses the record stands thus: They have met seven times; twice in 1876, and five times last year, and Ochiltree has beaten his competitor four out of the seven. Again, Parole has started 16 times in two years, and won eight times, and in the same period Tom Ochiltree has appeared in 24 races, and has won 17 of them. The friends of the Islip stable have, therefore, good solid facts on which to claim the honors thrust upon Rancocus, and the admirers of Big Tom may justly claim the championship for him. The question between the two great races is still in abeyance, and the coming campaign will in all probability decide it. "King Tom" will be a good name for the great horse to retire with.

There is a quartet of 4-year olds of which much is anticipated. Loiterer, by Imp. Leamington, out of Lemonade, by Lexington, is a fine looking chestnut colt, but he has been unlucky and a disappointment to the stable. He started twice as a 2-year old and was unsuccessful, and last year he appeared three times, his first essay being in the Withers Stake, which some people thought he would have won had he got out of the crowd. He certainly showed a good deal of speed in the Belmont Stakes a week later, in which he took the lead at the start and made the running to within a short distance of the goal. After this exploit he became lame and unable to fulfill his Saratoga engagements. He was prepared for the Jerome Stakes in the Fall, but failed to gain a place, went, and he went bad again he was not sent to Baltimore. Lounger, by Leamington, out of Mundane, by Lexington, is another disappointing colt, and is yet to win his maiden race. He appeared twice as a 2-year old and four times last year. Legitimist, by Kentucky, out of imp. Genista, by King Tom, has yet to appear. He was purchased from Mr. Belmont, and his trainers have not succeeded in getting him in proper condition for a race. The three colts last mentioned are good-looking fellows, and perhaps will come late and turn out great racers, like Foster Muggins and James A. Connolly, who won their reputations after they were 4 years old. The queen of the stable is Idalia, by imp. Glenelg, out of Item, by Lexington. This filly was owned in her 2-year old form by Pierre Lorillard, and won for him both the Juvenile and Hopeful Stakes; but since then has shown a bad temper, and during the meeting at Saratoga she was exchanged for Oleaster, and George got the best of the bargain, as Pierre found out on one particular occasion. Her violent temper, however, displayed itself whenever she came to the post, and frequently delayed the start for so long a time that the spectators were anywhere else than on the track. Notwithstanding this infirmity she is a public favorite. Idalia started 10 times last year, beginning the season at Baltimore, where she won the Chesapeake Stake for 3-year-old fillies, beating Grecian Maid, Oriole, and Oleaster. Coming to Jerome Park, she made a great race with Zoo Zoo for the Maryland Stakes, the latter beating her a length, but in the Ladies' Stake, a few days afterward, Idalia turned the tables, and gave Zoo Zoo a three lengths' beating. George had his peaceful revenge, and Pierre did not chaff him, the boot being on the other leg this time. The stake was worth $3,400. So far the odds were in favor of the Islip stable, and the fight was renewed at Long Branch, and Rancocus had the advantage of battling on his own ground. There was a large stake between the brothers pending the result of the Monmouth Oaks, and a vast amount of interest was manifested in the result. The friends of the respective stables rallied round the pool-stand, and Idalia was the favorite, but when the horses were sent to the half-mile pole, from which the start was to be made, a more mortifying sight to a horse-owner than Idalia's conduct could not be imagined where so large a sum was depending. She kicked and reared, balked, backed, jumped, and worried herself out before she could be brought up to the other horses, and of course her chances were gone before the flag fell. When the start was given she shot away like a ball from a cannon, and kept the lead until she stopped from exhaustion. After this the public was wary about backing her, and Rancocus remained master of the situation. Idalia did not regain her fine racing form during the remainder of the season, although she succeeded in winning a mile dash at the Fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club. Her temper has considerably improved, and if she trains at all successfully, her great speed will make her a most dangerous competitor in the purse races.

In the 3-year-old string there are four colts and three fillies, and all are looking remarkably well, and on this lot the stable will depend to capture the rich stakes of the circuit. At the head of them is the Duke of Magenta, with Albert second, and both these colts were fully described and their doings enumerated in a previous article, and therefore it is unnecessary to review them again. The third colt is called Danger, and is by Alarm and his dam by War Dance. This colt was sent to Saratoga by Mr. Grinstead, of Kentucky, and he appeared but once, and that was in the Grinstead Stakes, for which Duke of Magenta and Spartan run a dead heat, and Danger was close to them. The time being very fast, 1:16¾, his performance was certainly very promising for a green colt, and this induced Mr. Lorillard to buy him. Alarm was a remarkably fast horse himself, and he seems to have transmitted this quality to his progeny, who are also of fine size. Danger is, from present appearance, worthy of the name bestowed upon him for his stable are wasting talent upon him. With three such colts let slip in the great stakes the Islip stable is to be feared. Guy, the fourth colt, is by Narragansett out of Chignon by imp. Bairowitz and has not yet started. But few of the Narragansetts have turned out well, and little is expected from this colt. Of the three fillies Maritana is the best as far as performances go, and her engagements are numerous and valuable. By Leamington, out of Black Slave, by imp. Eclipse, she is bred for speed, and of four starts she scored one creditable victory. Lou Lasley is a chestnut filly by Lever, out of Lady Hardaway, by Commodore, and appeared twice, she ran second to Fawn, giving the latter two pounds, in a dash of half a mile, at the Jerome Park Spring meeting, and tumbled in a five furlong dash at Saratoga. Belarge All is a filly by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Lantana, by Captain Kidd, who started twice at the Baltimore Fall meeting without success and is yet to make her appearance. This completes the quartet of 3-year olds, but the intermediate 2-year olds are worthy of admiration, and if looks go for anything, the 13 youngsters now taking their daily walks and sniffing the salt air of old ocean are as good a lot as ever received the attention of a trainer. There are seven colts and six fillies. Old Leamington is represented by four, viz.: Harold, ch. c., out of Maggie B. B., by imp. Australian, the dam of Pericles, a very fast mare in her day. She won the Sequel Stakes in 1870 in the fastest time in which that race was run while the distance remained at two miles. Idler is a br. f., out of Lemonade, by Lexington, being a full sister to Loiterer. Anne Augusta is a full sister to Maritana, spoken of above, and Rigoletto, b. f., is out of Lady Motley, by Lexington. Imp. Glenelg has three in the string, including Harlequin, ch. c., out of Blunder, by Lexington; Monitor, ch. c., out of Minx, by Lexington, and Florida, b. f., out of La Henderson, also by Lexington. There are a brace of Planet colts, one out of Eagless, by imp. Glencoe, and the other out of the famous four-mile Idlewild, by Lexington, the dam of Wildidle. Imp. Australian has a colt called Willful, out of imp. Pussy, by Diophantus, the dam of Lelaps. Una, ch. f., by War Dance, out of George Wood, by imp. Knight of St. George; Sardis, ch. c., by Alarm, out of Irene, and Guinare, ch. f., by imp. Glen Athol, out of Lightsome, by Glencoe, complete the complement which the Islip establishment will send out during the campaign, and it will be recognized as most formidable.

THE FERNCLIFFE STABLE.

Mr. William Astor has taken to the turf with the vim and thoroughness which distinguishes this well-known family. He signalized his entrée as a turfman by purchasing Vagrant as soon as that great colt developed his remarkable speed in the Phœnix Hotel Stake at Lexington, which he won by 50 yards, and owned him when he won the Kentucky Derby, in which Parole started. Since then Mr. Astor has gathered a formidable stable, though small in number, and in Baden Baden, who unfortunately broke down in the Kenner Stake at Saratoga, he had the best 3-year old in the country. With this horse and several choice mares the nucleus of a breeding establishment has been formed at Ferncliffe which will in a few years rival the greatest in the country, judging by Mr. Astor's success in the short space of two years. Eleven head of thoroughbreds have been sent from Ferncliffe to Monmouth Park to be prepared for the ensuing campaign, in charge of young Davis Pryor, under whose tuition Tom Ochiltree first came into notice. At the head of the string is the b. g. Vagrant, alluded to above, by Virgil, out of Lazy, by imp. Scythia, and now 5 years old. He was the first of Virgil's get to bring that stallion into notice, and then Vigil, Vera Cruz, and Virginius came close upon him to establish his reputation. After winning the Grand Exposition Stakes at Philadelphia during the Centennial, Vagrant went lame, and last year Pryor's efforts to bring him to a race were futile. Stong hopes are now entertained, however, that this great horse can be brought to the post once more, for he is doing well at present, and has been entered for the Fordham Handicap at Jerome Park. The next on the list is the 4-year-old Frederick the Great, by Lexington, out of Mildred, by imp. Glencoe, the brother to Monarchist, and bids fair to become as popular as the latter was with the public. He is a stout and lusty-looking fellow, and much improved on his last year's form, and, as his family are of the right sticking sort, Frederick will no doubt relatives will prove successful as a 2-year old, and the three races in which he started disappointed the expectations of Mr. Astor's friends, but youngsters are very uncertain, as many men have found to their cost. Last year he was more successful, but still a disappointment to some people who thought him as good as any 3-year old brought out in the Spring, but they were soon undeceived. His first effort was in that great scramble for the Withers Stake, and he was not surprising that he did not get a place among the 16. Six days afterward, however, he won a dash of a mile and an eighth for 3-year olds, beating Cuba, Lady Salyers, Lucifer, Auburn, and four others. In the Belmont Stakes he was replaced, and then he was taken to Long Branch, and on the first day of the meeting won the mile heats easily from such horses as Burgoo, Dauntless, and Kenny. The following week he won another race of 3-year olds, but was beaten by Dauntless in Robbins Stakes, two miles, giving it up near the finish. He started but once more during the season and that was at the Fall meeting at Jerome Park, in the 3-year-old dash, when he ran fourth. He is already engaged in the Fordham Handicap at Jerome Park, the Rancocus and Peyton Handicap Stakes at Baltimore, the Maturity and All-aged Stakes. Thus there is no important work for him to do, for he will be in hot company in all three events. The other 4-year old is the b. f. Palmetto, by Narragansett, out of Minnie Minor, by Lexington, and now looks as if he would make some sort of redemption for her past failures. She is a big slashing filly, and is looking as robust as any admirer of horseflesh would desire to see. The 2-year-old form she has showed so well, particularly on the day she defeated Zoo Zoo, (the latter receiving a bad start, however,) that it was said that Narragansett had at last got a filly worthy of his reputation as a race-horse. When the Rutherford stable was broken up by the death of Mr. Crawford, in the Winter of 1876, Palmetto was purchased at auction by the Dwyer Brothers, but they were disappointed in her, and vowed never to purchase another Narragansett colt or filly. She started but twice last year—in the Maryland Stakes and a dash of a mile and an eighth—but was not placed either time. Taken to Saratoga, she "went wrong," and Sneaker being unable to fit her for a race, she was offered for sale, and became the property of Mr. Astor, and now that she is in good form, she bids fair to remunerate him for his outlay. There is a quartet of 3-year olds, headed by that great filly, Pride of the Village, the sister of Joe Daniels. Dr. Koestler is a small chestnut colt, by Leamington, out of Penelope, by Commodore, and he was thought to be the best of the stable until he was tried last year in the Flash Stakes at Saratoga and the Nursery Stake at Jerome, in neither of which did he do any good running. The other two are Manhattan, the brother to Foster and Vauxhall, and Atlanta, the sister to that fine race-horse, Creedmoor, who died all too soon. Both of these are "green uns," but engaged in all the principal events. The people at Ferncliffe expect them to do much credit to the stable, but what speed they possess it is too early to determine. To conclude with, there is a quartet of 2-year olds, beginning with Saladin, by King Fisher, out of Salamis; Mulroony, by Kingfisher, out of Nellie James, by Dollar, both bred by Mr. Belmont; Lulu, a ch. f., by Harry Bassett, out of Sarah B, by Tremont; Bonnie Leaf, a waltnamed filly by Bonnie Scotland, out of Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian, and full sister to Bramble. So it will be seen that the Ferncliffe establishment will not be lagging in the season's work, and as Mr. Astor's colors have already become popular, the victories the stable may achieve in the future will be received with demonstrations of delight by Gothamites.

FATAL USE OF A PISTOL.

A lad named Howard Covert, 13 years of age, and residing at Scarsdale, on the Harlem Road, was found dead on Thursday evening, in the parlor of his parents' home, under peculiar circumstances. His mother, formerly Mrs. Walter Covert, is now the wife of R. J. Ellis, a grape-grower, in charge of graperies on the farm of Mr. Charles Butler. The lad for some time past has been allowed to indulge a taste for pistol-practice, using a small single-barreled weapon without restraint or fear on the part of his parents. On Thursday afternoon he returned home from White Plains, found his step-son lying on his back in the parlor, dead. The body was quite warm, and near his right hand, the arm being extended, was lying a pistol, uncharged. Near the right ear, and through the cartilage also, were several slight small wounds, evidently made by slugs or small shot. There is no basis upon which to base a belief in the boy's suicide, yet the location of the wound is regarded as very peculiar when considered as resulting from accident. On Thursday he had attended school as usual, and on returning took the pistol and began amusing himself with it, using pieces of lead pipe as missiles. Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BAXTER-STREET.

While Francis Casey was walking through Baxter-street, early on Thursday evening, he was approached by James Gallagher, of No. 57 Baxter-street, and two unknown men, one of whom struck him in the face and knocked him down. While prostrate he was seized and held while Gallagher rifled his pockets of $3 38. Officer Wade, of the Fourteenth Precinct, hearing Casey's cries, ran to his aid. The men fled at his approach, but he succeeded in capturing Gallagher, who was arraigned before Justice Murray, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. He denied any participation in the assault or robbery of the complainant, and was committed in default of $5,000 bail. The complainant was sent to the House of Detention, to insure his appearance as a witness at the trial.

A PERVERSE SON.

Frank H. Lowery, a son of ex-Police Capt. Lowery, was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, on a charge of attempting to commit larceny, the complainant being Mrs. Julia Cosse, of Morrisania, and a relative of the prisoner. He was detected when about to carry off a suit of clothes belonging to plaintiff's husband, from a room in the upper floor of her residence. The court found him guilty and sentenced him to 90 days in the Penitentiary. Two weeks ago he was charged in the Court of General Sessions with stealing jewelry and was found guilty, but sentence was suspended. He is either mentally irresponsible or morally perverse, and while his father has experienced great trouble with him, his efforts to reform him have been futile.

ANTI-TAMMANY AT WORK.

The Committee of Fifteen of the Cooper-Ot-tandorfer Anti-Tammany Democracy were engaged last evening at the Everett House in perfecting arrangements for a meeting to be held to-night in Irving Hall. About 400 representatives of the Democracy in the various Assembly districts will be present, and the session will be devoted to the work of forming a permanent organization. Among those at the meeting last night were Messrs. Edward Cooper, Hubert Thompson, Judge Murray, Assemblyman Daly, and others.

THE WIEGAND HOMICIDE.

An autopsy was made last evening by Deputy Coroner Goldschmidt in the case of Frederick Wiegand, who died several days ago, at No. 122 Hester-street, from injuries received by being kicked in the groin by a woman. It was found that Wiegand had died from shock and hemorrhage resulting from the rupture of the spermatic artery. The woman [illegible] has not been arrested.

THE INSURANCE COMMITTEE'S BILL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Induced by your excellent editorial of March 27 on the Insurance Committee bill, I beg to call your attention to a few additional points:

First—At the bottom of section 6 we find that the Receiver, upon filing bond, &c., is to take possession of "all the assets and credits of said company, except such special deposits of securities, if any, as shall have been made in the Insurance Department for the benefit of the holders of registered policies." This section seems to preserve the trust the State has undertaken, by section 6 of chapter 453, laws of 1853, to hold the capital of $100,000 required to be deposited by each company in trust for the policy-holders. The careful reading of the clause shows that, so far from preserving this trust, it is a scheme to get possession of the funds held for policy-holders by the State Department. In the Eclectic Life case, the Special and General Term of the Supreme Court ordered the fund in the hands of the Superintendent turned over to the Receiver, but the Court of Appeals reversed it. In the North America case Judge Landon made a similar order in favor of Receiver Pierson, but the General Term reversed it. The case is now pending in the Court of Appeals. There are between $700,000 and $800,000 of securities in the Insurance Department for which the good faith of the State is pledged for its distribution among the policy-holders. To allow this to get into the hands of the Receivers would entail a loss of at least $100,000 on the policy-holders. It would be at once subject to their commissions, say 5 per cent., or $40,000, then the charges of the Receivers' counsel for foreclosures and the additional inducement that the profit to be made by the handling of this sum of money would be to the various Receivers to still further delay (what is even now almost beyond endurance) making a distribution. The passage of such a law will necessarily involve an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States to test its constitutionality. The crying need of the hour, so far as Receivers are concerned, is some sharp, decisive law subjecting them to penal and pecuniary liability if they unnecessarily and vexatiously drag out their trusts, and leave the policy-holders to whom the money belongs, to starve while they fatten day by day on the money they and their attachés are making by the use of funds which the law requires them to distribute.

Second—Section 7 is an iniquitous scheme for allowing the transfer of a debtor's property to some third person, upon his assuming a proportion of the debtor's obligations—all this to be done in some country Court-house, without the knowledge, or even consultation, of the creditor. Your article so forcibly portrays the corruption and injustice to which this will lead that I only feel it necessary to call attention to its manifest illegality. The State Legislature cannot force "A," who has contracted with "B," to make the same or any proportional contract with "C," or any one else; this is contrary to the fundamental principles of the social compact. Despotism never dreamed of a power approaching what this would be if the principle were admitted and its application left to any Legislature, no matter how wise or benevolent. The proposition is so manifestly absurd that I can only look on its insertion as a device of the insurance companies to secure its veto in case objectionable amendments should be tacked on.

Third—In making his report the Actuary is directed to state the *cash* value of the assets. The great argument used by companies in the past to prevent a Receiver being appointed and their books opened to the public has been that distribution through a Receiver involved the immediate reduction to cash of the assets; and that where a ring has been formed to buy up the assets of the broken life companies of this State we find its first step is to have the assets appraised on a cash basis.

Fourth—In case the Receiver should be called upon to reinsurance from the assets on a cash valuation, are first to be deducted all claims of whatever nature except reserve. This would be equivalent to declaring in full only all claims of the class of general creditors, but death claims, whether admitted or disputed. Every claim which had been noticed, no matter how absurd, would come in under this head. The section finally left to Actuaries the assets applicable to reinsurance over $500,000, and over $400,000 of this would be clear gain to the reinsuring company. If such a fraudulent bill as this can be engineered through the Legislature, it will enable the policy-holders to understand how it was that within the last six months an attempt was made to reinsure the Continental Life Insurance Company and a bonus of $300,000 seriously demanded by the promoters.

Fifth—Section 12 attempts by legislation to provide a rule of distribution which, in its attempted enforcement in the Eclectic case, has, after over two years' struggle, been decided against by the courts and abandoned by its original propounders as manifestly unjust and inequitable. I refer to the last two lines, "but the premium falling due after the appointment and before the final order for distribution," (it may be 10 years,) "shall be with interest deducted from the claim made upon the policy." Every provision of this section, except this, viz.: valuing assets as in the case of a sale, in direct conflict with the decision of the Court of Common Pleas in the Eclectic case—the leading case in this State upon the question, and in fact the only case in which the rights of policy-holders have been fixed by decree. I not only object to the terms of section 12 because of their manifest injustice, but to the whole scope of the section. Certain companies are insolvent; their assets are in the hands of the court, secured under judicial proceedings for the purpose of distribution. The Legislature have no right to direct in what manner this distribution shall be made; to give

LAW REPORTS.

APPEALED CASES.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM—A POLICE COURT CLERK'S CLAIM FOR SALARY, &c.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down 13 decisions in cases heard in October and January last. Among them was that of Isaac J. Drake against The Mayor, &c., in which the plaintiff sought to recover a balance of salary as a Police Court Clerk. He had accepted a salary of $2,500 under protest instead of one of $4,000, to which amount the Board of Supervisors increased it. Drake's complaint was originally dismissed, on the ground that the increase of salary was in violation of the act of April 26, 1870, which prohibited the Supervisors from increasing the salaries of persons in office or their successors. The General Term affirms the judgment of dismissal. Judge Brady dissents.

Another case decided on appeal is that of Abby S. Martin against Edward Funk, Administrator of Susan Boone, deceased, and the Citizens' Savings Bank. It seems that Mrs. Boone, on March 23, 1866, opened two accounts in the bank in her name—one designated as "in trust for Lillie Willard," and the other as "in trust for Kate Willard." On April 3, 1875, Mrs. Boone died intestate, and her Administrator refused to give the Willards the money. The plaintiff, as Assignee, brought suit to have the bank-books transferred to her. The case was tried at Special Term, before Judge Larremore, who granted judgment in favor of the plaintiff. This the General Term affirmed yesterday.

The General Term yesterday dismissed the certiorari obtained by Mrs. Margaret Hudson, the widow of William Hudson, for a review of the proceedings before the Fire Commissioners which resulted in his dismissal from the Fire Department. It seems that on Oct. 1, 1874, the Commissioners passed a resolution providing, among other things, that any member of the department who incurred any liability "which he refuses or neglects to honorably discharge will be considered as violating the rules of the department, and subject himself to such penalty as the Commissioners may deem advisable." In December, 1874, Hudson was accused of violating this rule, in having contracted a debt of $216, which he had promised to pay, but never did pay. He admitted the truth of the charge, but said in extenuation that he had trouble in his family. It appeared, however, that the loan was made before the resolution referred to had been adopted by the board. Mrs. Hudson sought a reversal of the Fire Commissioner's decision for the purpose of obtaining her share of the relief fund of the department. Judge Daniels, in giving the decision of the General Term, says she is "not being a party to the proceedings taken for the removal of her husband from the Fire Department, cannot maintain the writ of certiorari to review it. As he acquiesced in the propriety of his removal, other persons—although related to him—cannot legally dispute it. The writ should be dismissed." Chief-Justice Davis concurs in this result, but Judge Brady dissents from it.

THE BOND ROBBERS ARRAIGNED.

Rufus Miner, alias "Little Rufe," alias R. Andrews, George Coursene, alias "Little George," alias J. H. Corraish, and Horace Hovan, alias "Little Horace," alias C. Burton, together with Charlotte Doherty, alias Carrie Abrams, the alleged wife of the latter, who were brought on to this City from Petersburg, Va., by Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, and Detectives Robert Pinkerton, on the charge of being the perpetrators of the daring robbery of $300,000 worth of bonds from the office of James H. Young, No. 49 Nassau-street, on Jan. 2 last, were taken before District Attorney Phelps yesterday morning. The prisoners were promptly handed over to the detective by the authorities of Petersburg, acting under instructions from the Governor of Virginia, on whom Gov. Robinson's requisition was served. Contrary to the expectation of the detective, the accused also expressed their willingness to meet the charge against them in New-York, and the party arrived in Jersey City on Thursday evening. They were met at the Erie Depot by Detective Richard Field, who assisted O'Connor in taking the prisoners to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, where they were confined for the night. It is thought that Miner will admit his guilt, and give valuable information which, it is hoped, will lead to the recovery of portion of the stolen property. The others, however, persist in declaring their innocence, and it is expected that their friends in this City will make a spirited fight for their release. The prisoners are all fashionably attired, and display an abundance of jewelry. Being asked yesterday their counsel, Col. Fellows, entered a plea of not guilty, and the prisoners were committed to the Tombs without bail by Recorder Hackett. No action has been taken as yet by the authorities of Cortland County, or officials from other States, who have been for some time anxiously looking for the arrest of the thieves, as it is stated that District Attorney Phelps is in possession of ample evidence to insure their conviction.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM'S ARREST.

The suit of Mrs. Elizabeth McCall against James Lorimer Graham was argued before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday on a motion to vacate the order of arrest against the defendant. The action is brought to recover over $50,000, which the plaintiff says Graham, as her Trustee, fraudulently converted to his own use. Mrs. McCall is a widow, 74 years of age, and about 20 years ago was the owner of property from which she derived a handsome income. In 1858 she left the City for Europe with her son, who was quite ill. Graham was to be her agent during her absence, and was to collect the rents and income of her property. On the evening before her departure, she says, he handed her a power of attorney to sign. She believed it to be a mere power vesting in him the right to collect rents, &c., and signed it, relying in Graham's integrity, he being her cousin. After her return and down to 1876, Graham continued to manage her affairs. He gave her yearly accounts of his stewardship, which she did not inquire into. In 1876 her suspicions regarding his integrity were aroused by the receipt of information that the taxes on her residence had not been paid for five years previously. Inquiry then showed that her property had nearly all vanished. After some preliminaries she had an interview with Graham. The latter burst into tears and told her she might have whatever property he himself had. He promised to send her all of it. Some days later she received from him a box containing a lot of worthless securities, whose face value aggregated nearly $400,000. She says she never authorized the investment in such securities. A number of affidavits in support of her allegations were read. Mr. Graham's counsel, in moving to vacate the order of arrest, put in an affidavit from his client, in which the latter denies the charges of wrongful conversion, and says Mrs. McCall was constantly informed of the condition of her affairs. His affidavit also sets forth that she approved of the investments, that he had acted in great measure by her advice, and that it was not his fault that the investments had turned out to be disastrous. Sixteen letters from Mrs. McCall to him were also presented. These letters date from 1858 to 1876, and in the main the writer speaks of the accounts presented by Graham, and discusses the prospects of some of the stocks in which Graham made investments. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

A ROUNDSMAN ON TRIAL FOR HOMICIDE.

The trial of Roundsman Edgar S. Slausson for manslaughter was begun before Judge Daniels and a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Much interest seemed to be aroused by the case, for the court-room was very densely packed with auditors all day long. Among those present were Police Capts. Williams and Petty, a number of Police Sergeants, and patrolmen, besides a miscellaneous gathering of "old Fourth Warders" and others. Slausson was indicted jointly with Patrolmen Fincken and Scarborough for clubbing their offense being that they clubbed a man to death. William F. Kinzing, Slausson's counsel, demanded a separate trial for his client, which was granted. Assistant District Attorney Hasting, in opening the case, said that at a late hour of the night of Aug. 26, 1877, Timothy Lenihan, who lived at No. 75 Roosevelt-street, came out on the stoop of the house and got a breath of fresh air. He had been sitting up with a sick wife and felt very much fatigued. Lenihan saw a crowd of policemen dragging a drunken woman to the station-house. Thinking the officers were using unnecessary violence, he remonstrated with them and, being tempted to arrest him. He ran away, was followed closely, and was finally overtaken. The officers clubbed him on the face and head, and he fell to the sidewalk insensible. He was taken to the station-house and died a few hours afterward. The policemen were indicted for the homicide. By way of defense it is claimed Lenihan did not die in consequence of the injuries he received, but that his death was caused by heart disease. The trial will be resumed on Monday.

BLACKBOARD BROKERS AND INDICATORS.

The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company issued notices recently to a number of blackboard brokers that their indicators would be removed by to-day and that leases of their instruments be rescinded. Among others notified in such manner were Messrs. R. Hastings & Co., whose counsel, ex-Judge Koch, initiated proceedings against the Telegraph Company by procuring an injunction restraining it from acting as threatened or from intercepting the transmission of quotations from the Stock Exchange. Tumbridge & Co. followed with a similar proceeding. Yesterday morning Scully & Liles obtained an injunction of the same character from Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, against the Telegraph Company. An order to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent was also granted, and will be argued on Monday.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 29.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 48—The People ex rel. Thompson vs. Supervisors; argument resumed and concluded. No. 124—The Trustees of St. Jacob's Lutheran Church vs. Bly; argued by George W. Cothran for appellant and William C. Johnson for respondents. No. 25—Watkins vs. Weinland; argued by J. M. Glover for appellant, and A. Schoonmaker, Jr., for respondent. No. 148—Clussman vs. Long Island Railroad Company; argued by Robert S. Green for appellant, and Theodore F. Tomlinson for respondent. No. 104—Pope vs. Hanmer. Upon notice of J. McGuire, for respondent, judgment affirmed by default. No. 162—Nash vs. The Mayor, &c.; passed.

Court adjourned till Monday, April 1.

The following is the day calendar for Monday, April 1: Nos. 161, 165, 167, 169, 172, 174, 175, 176.

COURT NOTES.

A motion to vacate the order of arrest obtained against the defendant in the divorce suit of Marie A. Hazard against Capt. Oliver P. Hazard was denied by Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The bail was, however, reduced from $6,000 to $4,000.

The entire day was occupied yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, by Mr. L. F. Post, in the completion of his closing argument for the defense in the Grow Treasury frauds cases. The argument of Assistant District Attorney Fiero will be delivered on Monday, and the case will be given to the jury on Monday afternoon.

Judge Larremore, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday appointed James Spelman as guardian ad litem, to bring suit, on behalf of his 9-year old son, Thomas Spelman, against the Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company, on account of injuries received by boy in being run over by one of the company's cars on Aug. 25, 1876.

Horace M. Webster, a clerk, who was arrested in Jersey City, by Detectives Field and O'Connor, for embezzling various sums of money, amounting in all to over $11,000, from his employers, Messrs. Moore, Tuge & Co., No. 361 Broadway, was called up for sentence in General Sessions, Part I., yesterday. Recorder Hackett sent the prisoner to State Prison for four years and six months.

Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order of publication of the summons, as against certain non-resident defendants, in the suit of John C. Draper and others, as Executors, against Horatio Paine and others. The action is brought to obtain a judicial construction of the will of the late Dr. Martyn Paine, which was admitted to probate by the Surrogate on Jan. 24, 1878.

The jury in the case of David Marsh, of Washington and West Eleventh streets, charged with receiving spoof cotton and needles stolen from H. B. Claflin & Co., came into Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning after being locked up all night, and announced that they were unable to agree upon a verdict. They were thereupon discharged by Judge Sutherland. The jury stood six to six.

John Bruhne, of No. 548 Ninth-avenue, and Jacob Schiff, of No. 333 First-avenue, cigar manufacturers, were yesterday arrested by Deputy Collector Hawood, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, on charges of failing to enter in their books, as required by law, the amount of their purchases of leaf tobacco. They were held to bail by United States Commissioner Shields in the sum of $1,000 each. These make seven persons arrested by Mr. Hawley within two days.

The Grand Jury before separating yesterday handed in to Recorder Hackett a presentment setting forth that they had inspected the public institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and were pleased with the industry, sobriety, and cleanliness exhibited. While other public institutions suffered so much from mismanagement, the Grand Jury were pleased to commend those under the administration of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Peter Zink, the Morrisania contractor, charged with obtaining from Mr. John Shelley, a maltster, of Hamilton, Ohio, $15,000 worth of malt, for which he paid in worthless notes, was found guilty of grand larceny in General Sessions, Part I., yesterday. Mr. Ira Shafer, his counsel, asked that sentence be postponed for a few days, in order that he might prepare a bill of exceptions. Assistant District Attorney Rollins consented, and the Recorder remanded the prisoner to the custody of the Sheriff until Friday next.

Rowland Dimelow petitioned Judge Freedman, in Superior Court, Chambers, yesterday, asking to be made guardian ad litem for his son, Rowland Dimelow, Jr., who is 7 years old. The latter, according to his father's story, was thrown down a flight of stairs in the house at No. 359 West Forty-third-street, on the 23d inst. by Matilda Rosenfeldt, and received serious injuries. Mr. Rowland wishes to sue for $5,000 damages on behalf of his son. Judge Freedman appointed him as guardian to bring the action.

THE COMPLAINT AGAINST JOHN MANNING.

John Manning, the advertising agent who attempted suicide in the parlor of the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Frederick Pentz, of No. 13 West Eighteenth-street, was taken from the New-York Hospital yesterday morning to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where his brother-in-law charged him with assault and battery. The complainant said that Manning struck him on March 16, in a cigar store at the corner of Broadway and Eighteenth-street. He procured a warrant, and the officer was detailed to arrest the assailant. When the policeman went to the house Mrs. Manning conversed with him for a few minutes, and her husband, knowing that he was to be arrested, took advantage of being left alone to attempt suicide. He shot himself in the right side of the head, but did not inflict a severe wound. Manning told Justice Duffy yesterday that he could earn a good living if he were able to stay at his work, but the desire to see him was interrupted his labors. He said he had formed no honest friendships before he went to the New-York Hospital, and that continued reflection upon his miserable condition had induced him to determine to kill himself. Justice Duffy allowed him to go on his promise to behave well in the future, and he went back to the New-York Hospital for treatment.

TAKING THE VERDICT OF ELEVEN MEN.

The suit of Charles G. Waterbury against the Mayor, &c., which was brought to recover $35,000 and six years' interest for a first installment on the contract of the late John L. Brown, for regulating and grading First-avenue, between Ninety-second and One Hundred and First streets, was concluded before Judge Potter and a jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday. Specific questions were submitted to the jury, who were locked up together on Thursday night. On being brought into court yesterday morning, the foreman announced that they could not agree. It was also stated that the jury stood 11 to 1, and that the dissenting man's opinion could not be changed. The plaintiff's counsel thereupon suggested that the verdict of the 11 should be taken. This was agreed to, and the 11 retired. They returned to the court shortly afterward with their findings. They found, among other things, that the terms of the contract had not been complied with, this being practically a verdict for the City. H. Straban, ex-Judge Cardozo, and Burton N. Harrison appeared for the plaintiff, and Corporation Counsel Whitney, F. L. Stetson, and E. Henry Lacombe for the City.

CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING.

Morris Hess, an importer, doing business at No. 59 Lispenard-street, was arrested yesterday on a bench warrant by Deputy United States Marshal Bernhard on a charge of having been concerned in the smuggling of silk laces, in 1873, on board the French steamer L'Europe. Mr. Hess was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000, before Commissioner Shields. Edward and Louis Hass, importers, of No. 232 Church-street, were rearrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Holmes on a bench warrant. These gentlemen were indicted for complicity in the famous Des Arges-Lawrence smuggling case, and they yesterday renewed their bonds in the sum of $10,000 each.

A THEATRICAL BILL-POSTER ARRESTED.

On the complaint of Messrs. Shook & Palmer, proprietors of the Union-Square Theatre, Daniel Gerrity, a bill-poster, has been arrested to answer a civil complaint for $500 damages, resulting from the defendant's acts in mutilating and covering up their advertisements and "posters" on the Union-Square Theatre bill-boards in various parts of the City. The order of arrest was granted by Judge McAdam, of the Marine Court, and bail fixed at $1,000, in default of which Gerrity was taken to Ludlow-Street Jail. Shook & Palmer also intend to prosecute Gerrity criminally for malicious mischief, as he is believed to have been acting under the advice of other parties, who are inimical to and business rivals of the complaintants.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE AGAIN.

Surrogate Calvin yesterday heard an application on the part of counsel in the James B. Taylor will case for a confirmation of the recent sale of the real estate and the report of the Referee thereon. Judge Hilton purchased the property for $2,500 over and above all incumbrances, and the counsel for the creditors, who will oppose the motion to confirm, claim that it is worth $100,000. The parties filed affidavits, and the Surrogate adjourned the argument over until Monday next. In making this order Surrogate Calvin said: "This Taylor will case has throughout been one of much annoyance to the court, and of severe—and justly severe—public comment. I hope these final proceedings will, at least, be thwarted with honest and fair dealing."

MME. RISTELL ARRAIGNED.

Ann Lohman was in attendance in the General Sessions Court, Part I., yesterday, to be arraigned on the two indictments found against her for having in her possession and offering for sale illegal drugs and instruments. Mr. Orlando L. Stewart, who appeared as counsel for the accused, entered a plea of not guilty, with the understanding that he could subsequently withdraw the plea on a motion to quash the indictments. Counsel also asked that the exhibits in the possession of the District Attorney be filed with the clerk of the court, in order that the defense might have them properly analyzed, their having been taken by the police declared. Assistant District Attorney Peabody opposed the latter motion, and contended that the prosecution would be ready to try the accused next week. He stipulated, however, that Mr. Stewart should be allowed every opportunity to prepare his case. The formal plea of not guilty was then entered, and Mme. Ristell, accompanied by her grandson, young Purdy, left the court-room.

"AN UNACCOUNTABLE MISTAKE."

The judgment roll against Albert Crosby for $500,000, which was filed on Thursday afternoon in the County Clerk's office, by Brownell & Lathrop, and the particulars concerning which were published in yesterday's TIMES, was withdrawn yesterday morning by Mr. Lathrop. A reporter of the TIMES, who called upon Messrs. Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford to ascertain how the judgment could be entered without objection on their part, was informed that Mr. Crosby's attorneys were not at all annoyed by the proceeding. They had been given an extension of time to communicate with their client, and that time had not expired. Even if it had there would probably be no trouble for Mr. Crosby, who was not a man who would be able to satisfy a judgment for $500,000 if it were entered. When asked what would be done in the matter the reply was: "We are satisfied to let it remain as it is." At the office of Messrs. Brownell & Lathrop no information could be obtained as to the way the judgment came to be filed except the statement from Mr. Lathrop that "it was one of those unaccountable mistakes that will sometimes happen." He declared that there was nothing more to be said about the matter, except that the judgment had been vacated.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Brady and Daniels.

Fyesch vs. Redman et al.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Chesterman vs. England et al.—Order reversed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

First National Bank of Springfield, Ill., vs. Dane.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

The People ex rel. Hudson vs. New-York Fire Department.—Writ dismissed. Opinion by Judge Daniels; Judge Brady dissenting.

Drake vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels; Judge Brady dissenting.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Goldman.—Order reversed and Referee's report confirmed, without costs. Opinion by Judge Brady; Judge Daniels taking no part.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judge Daniels.

Goudsmit vs. Boller.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Brady and Ingalls.

Wheeler vs. Hutwen.—Decree affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

People ex rel. Murtagh vs. Board of Assessors. Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Proceedings dismissed.—In the matter of Cohen; In the matter of Reed.

In the matter of Lowenthal.—On reading and filing the report of H. E. Davies, Jr., Referee, ordered that the proceedings be, and the same hereby are, dismissed.

In the matter of Wheeler vs. Bexley.—Referred to Adolph Sanger to take proofs and report, with his opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Larremore.

Orders Granted.—Mercer vs. Duncan; Navarro vs. Duncan; United States vs. Duncan; Knight vs. Cohen; McArthur vs. Simons; Kalisky vs. Macliss; Hazard vs. Hazard.

Motions Granted.—Ferris vs. Walsh; The Mayor, &c., vs. Levy et al.; Alcus vs. Hopich; Plaza vs. Lesserman.

Granted.—Bigman vs. Biggan; Druss vs. Gutzahr; Zabriskie vs. Thereson.

Motions to Vacate Assessments Granted.—In the matter of Smith: In the matter of Brady: In the matter of Lotti: In the matter of Arnold: In the matter of Freeman: In the matter of O'Conner; In the matter of Hickey; In the matter of Werner; In the matter of Reilly; In the matter of Watson; In the matter of Salesgon.

Marvin's Safe Company vs. Hart.—Was an attachment issued in this case?

Simpson vs. McCarthy.—The report of the Referee is confirmed and judgment rendered thereon.

Withered vs. the Improvable Stone Block Pavement Company.—The order applied for cannot be granted until the papers recited in the order have been presented to the court for examination.

In the matter of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.—Motion to vacate the sale of petitioners for non-payment of assessment is granted.

Hazard vs. Hazard.—The motion to vacate the order of arrest is denied, with costs. Bail reduced to $4,000.

Smith vs. Smith.—Did the defendant appear in this action and did he file any answer? I desire this to have the papers on which the order of reference was granted.

Julia vs. Smith.—I think this should be granted on motion. The application is therefore denied.

Marvin's Safe Company vs. Hart.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment granted for the plaintiff.

Arcus vs. Herpich.—Order granted.

Granted.—Dillon vs. Dillon; Hirsch vs. Friedberg; In the matter of Noonan; Durant vs. Payton; In the matter of Strong.

Martine vs. Lowenstein.—Order as settled.

Druss vs. Gutzahr.—On the additional affidavits presented to me this day by the plaintiff, the within order is revoked and the order to show cause granted March 27, 1878, restored.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Decree Signed.—The Hoffman Fire Insurance Company vs. Decker et al. (two cases); the Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Forhan et. al.

Findings Signed.—Smith, &c., vs. Whiton; Kenyon vs. Dale, et al.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Fowler vs. Mehrbach et al.—Order amending findings of fact signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Sohs vs. Reitinger.—Judgment for defendant dismissing complaint, with costs.

Wright vs. Jacobs et al.—Order settled.

By Judge Freedman.

Witmark vs. Herman et al.—Order denying motion, with costs to either party.

Caudell et al. vs. Ballard et al.—Order granted, and undertakings approved.

Chabert vs. Delconcan.—Order referring motion to Judge Sanford.

Withaus vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment signed.

Commission Ordered.—Butler et al. vs. Titus; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same.

Strappman et al. vs. Miller et al.—Order as settled to be engrossed.

Clark, Jr., vs. Mott.—Motion for resettlement denied.

Orders Granted.—Jones vs. The Panama Steam-ship Company; Welsh vs. Welsh; Bennett vs. Martin; Johnson vs. Cruikshank; Cruikshank vs. Cruikshank; Anderson vs. Eddy vs. Silvess; Kemmuelberg vs. Kemmuelberg; Wimant vs. Gavin; Lord vs. The Mayor, &c.; Wright vs. The Equitable Life Assurance Company; Sniffen vs. Roeckling; Vanderbilt vs. Wood; in the matter of the petition of Dmelow.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Applications Granted.—Long vs. Notarello; Buck vs. Aiart et al.; Bevins vs. Monks; The Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Linoki et al.; Schwannecke vs. Bundschuk; Lippman vs. Abeles & Speil; Carroll; Samuels vs. The New York Dock; East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company; Hamilton vs. Morange; in the matter of the assignment of Simpson & Long.

Morrison vs. Morris.—Application that the pleadings filed in this action in the First District Court be the same in this court. Granted.

Arnold vs. Sayre.—Issues in this action referred granted to James B. Lockwood.

In the matter, &c., of Hertle et al.—Application for reference. A. B. Cooper, Esq., appointed Referee.

Garth vs. Snyder.—Bond approved.

Clark vs. Harris.—Schedule defective.

The People ex rel. Hatch vs. The Controller of the City of New-York.—The relator must exhaust his legal remedy; peremptory mandamus denied.

In the matter, &c., of Sterne.—Application releasing Assignee and discharging sureties granted.

Hynes vs. McDermott.—Motion denied.

Costello vs. Costello.—Denied.

In the matter, &c., of Speers.—Application releasing Assignee and discharging sureties granted.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Fink vs. Chamtrus.—See indorsements on papers.

West vs. Lynch.—The successful party is not entitled to a double bill of costs on two appeals to the General Term in the same case, (one from the judgment and the other from the order denying the motion for a new trial) as held in Bullard vs. Bullard, 2 Hun, 249. Whether Howe, Pr. 530, the accuracy of which has been confirmed by letters in my possession. This decision has the effect of overruling the decisions cited by the respondent's counsel, in which double costs were allowed.

Fredrich vs. London Assurance Corporation.—See indorsements on papers.

Motions Granted.—Decree vs. Holmes; Weisman vs. Leopold.

Muller vs. Barrett.—Speedy trial ordered.

Grand Central Bank vs. Strauss.—Demurrer sustained, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of $10 costs.

Manchester vs. Westermayer.—Default opened on terms.

Levenson vs. Seidenbaut.—Default opened on payment of $25 costs within 10 days and Sheriff's fees. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

Smith vs. Putnam. (two cases.)—Commission ordered but not to issue.

Muller vs. Ernst.—Proceedings dismissed. (New Code, section 1,494.)

Fox vs. Mudgett.—Judgment.

Orders Settled.—Albright vs. Hewitt; Hathaway vs. Russell.

Nolan vs. Stern.—The plaintiff, according to the complaint, has brought his action in form for deceit. Motion for short calendar denied.

Bonahue vs. West.—Receiver appointed.

Defaults Opened on Terms.—Hochrein vs. Utter; Goldman vs. Ward.

McMaster vs. Parker.—Defendant allowed to answer on payment of costs. See papers.

Philadelphia and Boston Whiting Company vs. Walter.—Order granted.

Jones vs. Reilly.—Sureties approved.

Bell vs. Hazard.—Order settled, and motion for short calendar denied, with leave renew.

Aschenbach vs. Donglass.—Motion denied, without costs.

Simon vs. Goldsmith.—Motion granted so far as to allow Referee's report to be filed and otherwise denied. No costs.

Welsh vs. Palmatier.—Motion denied, without costs.

Schwarmanky vs. Arnold.—Receiver's fees fixed at $40.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Wool dull; prices nominal; supply light; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 41c.@42½c.; X, 41c.@42½c.; medium, 41c.@42½c.; coarse, 34c.@35c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 37c.@40c.; medium, 40c.; coarse, 33c.@34c.; Combing Washed, 42c. @50c.; do. Unwashed, 32c.@35c.; Canada Combing, 42c.@46c.; fine Unwashed, 25c.@27c.; coarse and medium Unwashed, 28c.@30c.; Tub-washed, 40c.@42c.; Colorado fine and medium, 17c.@20c.; coarse, 15c.; for carpet, 14c.@16c.; fine and Merino Pulled, 36c.@ 37½c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 30c.@32c.; Texas fine and medium, 18c.@20c.; do. coarse, 13c.@15½c.; California fine and medium, 14c.@20c.; do. coarse, 35c.@37c.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 29.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet but steady at 27½c. Rosin firm at $1 32½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard, $2 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar firm at $1 40.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$12,000 D. C. 3.65s	75	1000 North-west	45
1,000 B., C. R. & N. 1st	65½	1200 do	44⅞
10,000 do	66	300 do	44⅝
28,000 do	70	200 do	44¾
5,000 Mil. & St. P. c. s. f	98½	100 do	44⅞
		700 do	44¾
5,000 R. P. ine. No. 1s	16½	400 North-west. pf	71⅝
1,000 do	17	300 do	71¼
4,000 do	16½	900 do	71⅛
5,000 do	16⅜	100 do	71⅝
5,000 do	16¼	400 do	71⅜
2,000 do	16	100 Rock Island	103½
2,000 M., K. & T. assented	43	400 do	103⅝
1,000 N. W. C. G. c	97¼	100 do	103¾
5,000 O. & M. 2d	58	200 do	104
9,000 B. & St. Jo. 8s. cony	84⅜	600 Cen. of N. J	17
		300 do	17¼
2,000 U. P. 1st	106⅞	300 do	17⅜
5,000 N. J. C. 1st, con.	68	10 do	16⅝
500 Del. & H	54	1200 St. Paul	43⅞
200 do	54⅜	2000 do	43⅞
300 do	54⅝	300 do	43⅝
200 do	54⅜	300 do	43⅜
300 Mich. Cen	85⅜	400 St. Paul pf	72⅜
400 Western Union	79⅛	100 do	72¾
1100 do	79	100 do	72⅝
100 do	79⅛	700 do	73
400 Pacific Mail	18⅞	600 do	72⅞
900 do	19	1500 Wabash	18½
200 do	19⅛	400 Ohio & M	9
300 do	19⅜	25 do	9¼
100 do	19⅝	1000 D., L. & W	84⅜
600 do	19	500 do	85
100 N. Y. C. & H	106¼	2500 do	85
200 do	106⅜	800 do	85¼
300 Ill. Central	87½	2100 do	85⅜
100 do	75⅛	450 do	85
100 Erie Rail	10⅞	1300 do	85⅛
1200 do	10⅝	3400 do	85¼
600 do	10⅜	146 B., C. R. & N	84
700 Lake Shore	65⅛	400 Mor. & Essex	77⅞
1200 do	65¼	100 do	77⅝
300 do	65⅛	900 do	78⅜
100 do	65⅝	1700 do	78¾
200 do	65⅜	1500 do	79
1400 do	65	400 Kansas Pacific	9
100 do	65⅛	500 do	8
200 do	64⅞	100 S. L., K. C. & N. pf	23⅜
100 Un. Pacific	69⅜		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C	105⅜	$250,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C	104¼
50,000 do	105⅝	350,000 do	104¼
50,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C	102⅞	1,500 do	104⅜
		20,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, R	100⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

$75,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '67	107	$2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R	105¼
5,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R	102⅞	25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C	105⅝
14,000 do	102⅞	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R	104⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 La. 7s, con	78	500 L. S. & M. S. b. c. s.	64⅞
1,000 N. Car. 6s, old	20	210 do	64⅞
2,000 do	15	100 do	64¾
2,000 N. C. 6s, old, A. & O	15	1000 do	64⅝
500 D. C. 3.65s	75	300 do	64⅞
13,500 do	75⅛	1200 do	65
3,000 B., C. R. & N. 1st	70	100 do	64⅞
1,000 C., P. & A. 1st	118	50 do	65
500 Chi. & Alt. inc	108	50 Harlem	140
9,000 N. J. C. 1st, con	68⅜	25 C. & P. gd	76¾
5,000 do	68⅜	600 do	76⅞
8,000 L. & W. B. con	39	300 C. & N. W	44⅝
2,000 do	39⅛	700 do	44¼
1,000 do	39⅛	200 do	44⅜
12,000 do	39⅛	400 do	44⅜
47,000 do	39⅛	100 do	44⅝
2,000 M. & St. P. 7s gold	104½	1800 do	44⅞
10,000 Mil. & St. P. c. s. f	90½	2300 do	45
		1200 Chic. & N. W. pf	71
1,000 R., N. Y. & E. 1st, 1916	108¼	500 do	70¾
1,000 W. & St. P. 1st	93	400 do	71
4,000 do	91	100 do	71⅛
'94	98	200 C., C., C. & I	29
1,000 Long Dk	110	100 do	29⅜
14,000 B. & St. J. 8s, conv	84⅜	100 N. Y., N. H. & H.	158½
1,000 N. W. C. C. G	97½	75 do	158½
1,000 L. S. c. R. 2d	98⅛	13 Cen. of N. J	16⅞
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83	105⅝	100 do	17
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d	55½	100 do	17⅛
13,000 Cen. Pac. gold	106¼	200 do	17⅜
8,000 Dn. Pac. 1st	106⅞	200 do	17⅞
10,000 do	106⅞	100 do	17⅜
12,000 Pa. Pac. 1	95½	100 C., R. & N	84
1,000 do	95¼	100 B., C. R. & N. b. c. s.	33½
12,000 P. of M. 1st	93	200 C., M. & St. P. b. c.	43⅝
2,000 So. Pac. 1st	77⅞	400 do	43⅝
3,000 C. & P. 4th	105½	300 do	43¾
2,000 B., W. & Og. 1st con	40¼	1100 do	43¾
2,000 T. & P. 1s, St. L. Div. 2 mst. cp.	73¼	1200 do	43⅝
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d, 2 Nov., '77, C	72½	500 do	43⅝
3,000 R. & B. 1st con	97	100 C., M. & St. Paul pf	72⅜
6 Cen. Nat. Bk	93	1100 do	72⅜
50 Hanover Bank	100	100 do	72¼
10 Park Bank	92½	300 do	72⅜
8 Fourth Nat. Bk	101	100 do	72⅜
25 Bank of Com	111	100 Wabash	18⅜
100 Amer. Ex	49	300 do	18⅛
50 do	49⅛	1000 do	18⅜
20 do	48⅝	10 H. & St. Jo	11¼
60 do	49	1400 D., L. & W	85¼
10 do	49¼	700 do	85⅜
100 do	49	1200 do	85
17 N. J. C., L. & I. c	14	200 do	85¼
50 Penn. A. Coal b. c	73	800 do	85⅜
100 At. & Pac. Tel	19¼	100 do

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—At 1:30 P. M.—MIGNON—Miss Kellogg, Mme. Rôze, Miss Cary, Mr. Karl.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Rose Coghlan. Matinée.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. C. P. Cochlan, Mr. Parselle. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE HEIR AT LAW—TOODLES—Mr. J. S. Clarke. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW, PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BACHELORS—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE EXILES—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller. Matinée.

STANDARD THEATRE.—FANCHON—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE CRAIGA DHOUL. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—BRONCHO HORSES—EDUCATED DOGS. Day and Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

KURTZ GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Spanish-American Supplement of THE TIMES *can be had at the publication office; price 5 cents a copy or $5 per 100.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northerly veering to warmer easterly winds, and rising followed by stationary or falling barometer.

That veracious and pure-minded patriot, Mr. HAMILTON FISH, Jr., has assured the Assembly that he has had nothing to do with the Smyth trial, nor, "in his judgment," has the bill making the Controller of this City elective had anything to do with it. There are said to be persons, whose judgment is less liable to lose its balance than that of Mr. FISH, who believe that the re-committing of the bill in question had a good deal to do with the votes cast by the Tammany members in favor of SMYTH. The easiest way for Mr. FISH and his associates to remove the impression that they have lent themselves to a corrupt bargain between certain leading Republicans and Tammany Hall is to show a little more earnestness and energy in forwarding the progress of the bills designed for the relief of New-York tax-payers from the burdens laid on them by the oligarchy which at present rules them. If the people of New-York obtain any substantial relief from this Legislature, Tammany Hall will have been cheated, for the first time, in a species of compact from which Republicans have always come out losers, and which have been very potential hitherto as a means of swindling the public.

No important change in the condition of political affairs in Europe has occurred within the last forty-eight hours. The appearance of things is yet stormy. Warlike preparations are going on briskly in England, and the Russian semi-official press does not materially lower its tone of menace. It is announced, however, by the *Agence Russe* that Russia does not propose to limit discussion and decision of the terms of the treaty in the congress, when it meets. On the other hand, Gen. IGNATIEFF, who maintains his reputation for talkativeness, declares that the Russian Army will stay before Constantinople as long as the English fleet remains in the Sea of Marmora. The Russian force left to garrison Sophia has been ordered to the Turkish capital. Although Gen. IGNATIEFF does talk a great deal, he has thought it worth while to deny the genuineness of the report of an alleged interview between himself and a reporter of a New-York paper.

None of the eminently respectable and confiding persons whose names are appended to the address indorsing the present administration of the City finances has disavowed his signature. They must, therefore, be assumed to be genuine, and the memorialists must accept all the responsibility for sustaining a system of extravagance, chicanery, and corruption by misleading statements and misplaced praise. As the late Mayor HAVEMEYER said of a memorial emanating from the same source four years ago: "It is a document, of which those who have anything to do with it ought to be, and from my knowledge of most of them will be, ashamed when they come to understand its purpose and object." We fear that Mr. HAVEMEYER'S forcible characterization of the author of both productions is not quite so apt as it was then. "He is a man of indefatigable energy and of unquestioned zeal. He has been for a long time industrious in public affairs, and has become as necessary to preserve the healthfulness of the departments of our City Government as the conveniences of every well-regulated hotel are essential to preserve and to insure the health and comfort of its inmates."

There are two bills now before the Legislature the passage of which is asked for by the Department of Public Works in the interest of the City. One relates to the water supply, for the extension of which a law was passed in 1875 authorizing the expenditure, in laying pipes, of $1,500,000. To render the work efficient, the Commissioner of Public Works finds that the erection of some machinery is necessary, and he asks to modify the existing law by a line or two, so that there need be no cavil at paying for this necessary machinery. His request should be granted by the Legislature. No money is asked for in excess of that now authorized. The other bill is to authorize the Commissioner of Public Works to repave streets when asked for by a majority of the owners, and at their own expense, and is simply to give effect to the construction of a law emanating from the Corporation Counsel. Neither Tammany Hall nor JOHN KELLY runs the Department of Public Works. Commissioner CAMPBELL is an independent and intelligent public officer. The check which has been given to the issue of bonds and certain reductions of local expenditure for which Mr. KELLY claims credit are due to the resolutely conservative policy of Mr. CAMPBELL, and no demand which cannot be readily complied with is likely to be made by him on the Legislature.

The case of WATERBURY against the Mayor, being an action to recover from the City the first installment payable on a street contract of JOHN L. BROWN, has been decided in favor of the City. This is the case in which TWEED made his impudent refusal to testify unless his petition for release from custody was granted, and which formed the occasion of a rather more impudent letter from JOHN KELLY sustaining the demand of TWEED. There is a tolerably well-grounded suspicion that several of these cases, in which Mr. KELLY considers the evidence of his friend TWEED to be of vital importance to the City, are really suits in the interest of TWEED himself. The assignees of the claims in question are very close friends of TWEED, and it would probably not take much ingenuity to find the bulky form of the master-thief behind them. And yet the man who is the official defender of the City Treasury thinks that a pardon should be granted to the person who has restored none of his plundered millions to the people whom he robbed, and whose agents have not ceased their attempts to reap the fruits of his uncompleted robberies.

THE REMAINDER OF THE GENEVA AWARD.

The House Judiciary Committee voted twice yesterday on the distribution of the remainder of the Geneva award. Without coming to a final decision, the majority sustained the proposition that the insurance companies shall not share in the award, or in so much of it as remains in the Treasury. This proposition is so contrary to justice, and places the United States Government in a position so wholly false and indefensible, that it cannot be out of the way to review it, and to point out the reasons why, if it be reported to the House, it should be reversed.

The true state of the case will, we think, appear very clearly to any one who will take the trouble to answer for himself the question why there is any portion of the Geneva award remaining undistributed in the Treasury? It is because the Government presented at Geneva, and got awarded, claims which it now refuses to pay to those who suffered the loss. These claims were those of insurers. Under the bill which has already been passed, and the provisions of which have been carried out, the Government has satisfied all the claims which it brought before the Tribunal and which were allowed except those of insurers. It has paid the uninsured owners of both vessels and freight; it has satisfied all contingent legitimate claims, and it has partially satisfied those of insurers. But that bill assumed to set up a distinction between a portion of the claims of insurers and the remainder, based on the profits of the business of the claimants during the war. It declared that if the insurers had received during the war, for war premiums, more than the amount of their losses, they should receive nothing from the award. If they had received for war premiums less than their losses, they should not receive from the award more than the difference between the losses and the war premiums.

It is to be remarked of this distinction, that it never was heard of until the award came before Congress for distribution. When the claims of insurers were presented at Geneva, no deduction was made for any profits arising from war premiums, and very properly. The loss from the destruction of property by the English cruisers was absolute, and, under the decision of the Tribunal, it became the duty of Great Britain to pay the amount to the United States Government, which acted as attorney for the losers, whoever they might be. Having received this money, it is the plain duty of the United States to divide it among those for whose benefit, if not in whose name, it was demanded and received from Great Britain.

In the next place, it is to be remarked that in the case of the mutual insurance companies, who are the principal ones involved, the distinction set up by the Government of the United States, in the existing law, is arbitrary, fallacious, and illusory. It does not exist in fact, has never existed, and cannot exist. In these companies, the insurers and the insured are practically the same. Take a simple case, on a small scale, that the process may be clearly seen, but which is in essence the same as though millions were involved. Ten merchants form themselves into a mutual insurance company. They contribute, in the form of war premiums, $10,000 each to the common fund. All their property escapes the cruisers except that of one member, whose goods are destroyed to the value of $90,000, and who is paid out of the common fund. The contributions of the various members are consumed in the payment of this loss and the expenses of management. They have lost all that they contributed. The United States Government has presented this case to the Geneva Tribunal, and has received $90,000 from Great Britain to pay the loss. But, because the company, as a corporation, appears to have made a profit of $10,000 from its transaction, the law says that its members shall not receive a penny of the award. There being no other claimant for the $90,000, it remains in the Treasury undistributed. The House Committee, being asked to consider this anomalous and unjust state of affairs, reaffirms the terms of the law, and refuses to recommend that the money be paid to those for whom it was collected and to whom it belongs.

It is proper, too, to consider the effect which this action is producing on public opinion abroad. We are aware that there is the authority of Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS for the doctrine that it is of no consequence what the rest of mankind thinks of us. That is a very convenient doctrine. But, unfortunately for us, the doctrine does not yet prevail where the criticism will do most harm, and in this matter we have invited a searching scrutiny of our conduct. We came from Geneva crying to the world to see how two great nations had settled a bitter quarrel peacefully and fairly, and invoking all other peoples to go and do likewise. But if we follow our boasting with trickery, we shall be condemned in direct proportion to our vainglory. If we continue the policy we have so far adopted, we practically announce to the world that we are guilty of one of two mean actions—either we have collected from Great Britain pay for losses which were not suffered, or we refuse to pay over the money to those who suffered the losses. It is quite on a par with the previous treatment of the case, that the notion should be started that a proper mode of using the remainder of the award now in the Treasury would be to pay with it the claim of Canada. That notion carried out would complete our disgrace. It would be an open confiscation by the Government of money collected in the name of others and held in trust. The force of national immorality could no further go.

ATTORNEYS AGAINST THE PEOPLE.

The Administration Senator from Ohio is a man who plays many parts. At one moment a demagogue, pandering to the ignorant passions of a mob, at another the enemy of all contracts and obligations involving the nation's honor, at a third the zealous attorney of an insolent monopoly, pleading for privileges at the cost of the people, and fighting for adherence to an alleged contract in spite of repeated violations on the part of his clients. It is as the attorney that he now figures before the Senate. No more does the demagogue parade his devotion to the interests of the dear people. He is all lawyer now, and is quite ready to sacrifice the people at the bidding of the companies whose cause he has espoused.

We cannot imagine that there is the slightest chance of the passage of the bill reported from the Senate Railroad Committee and which Mr. MATTHEWS proposes to offer as a substitute for the Judiciary Committee's bill. The latter measure might be amended in one or two particulars, but the bill championed by Mr. MATTHEWS is irredeemably bad. From beginning to end, it is antagonistic to the public interests. It protects the Union and Central Pacific Companies at the expense of the Treasury. Under the pretense of adhering to chartered stipulations, it allows the companies to make their own terms, to go on depriving the Government of its dues with impunity, to divide among stockholders money that belongs to the country, and to obtain twenty-five years' extension for the payment of a debt that would never be paid at all if Mr. JAY GOULD could have his way. Such a measure is entitled to no consideration. The fact that it has been adopted by the Railroad Committee would be more surprising than it is if there were fewer jobbers and schemers among the members of the committee. But to concede the possibility of its passage through the Senate would be to assume that Mr. GOULD and his allies can manipulate Senators with the same appliances that are available for his stock-jobbing operations.

What really is surprising is the blindness of judgment which leads the companies to urge these extreme pretensions in defiance of public opinion and with apparent indifference to facts whose significance cannot be misunderstood. Of course, they desire to obtain the best possible terms. And if they presented a proposition with a view of using it merely as a starting point for an effort to effect a settlement on the basis of compromise, the proceeding would be unobjectionable. Their present tactics do not admit of any such interpretation. Mr. MATTHEWS, their mouthpiece on the floor, says not a word about compromise, and the method he has adopted precludes the belief that he desires a settlement. He must know that the Jay Gould bill cannot possibly become law. The utmost he can hope for is to defeat the Judiciary Committee's bill, either by an actual vote or by interminable delays. Suppose this to be the result of the pending debate—and who that looks beyond his nose can believe that any lasting advantage will be gained by the companies?—the question at issue will remain open, subject to contingencies that will become more and more inimical to the companies. Nothing that the courts can do will take the controversy out of the hands of Congress. The necessity of a sinking fund is admitted, and the manner in which that fund shall be constituted, the amount of the annual contributions, and the guarantees for its faithful administration, must be determined by legislation, not by a judicial decision. The *bona fide* stockholders of the Union Pacific, as distinguished from the gamblers who unfortunately control its affairs, and the capitalists of the Central Pacific as represented by Mr. HUNTINGTON, have an evident interest in terminating a contest which can have but one result. Why, then, do they allow Mr. MATTHEWS in their name to employ the arts of the lawyer to prevent a settlement, and to hold out the threat of litigation as a consequence of the enactment of Mr. THURMAN'S bill? It may suit men of the Matthews stamp to squander in law-costs money that should be used for the payment of debts, and to provide still sterner legislation, but the policy he prescribes tends to jeopardize the stock capital and to impair all securities that rank after the Government mortgage.

A man like Mr. HUNTINGTON should by this time have discovered that schemers in the lobby, and lawyers in the Senate, are a poor reliance for a prosperous corporation when the point to be settled relates to the payment of its debts. The sure thing is, that the debt will have to be paid, and that a sinking fund affords the easiest method of attaining this end. If the object is to modify the terms that have been proposed, and to restore amicable relations between the companies and the Treasury, the aid to be sought should be widely different from that which Mr. MATTHEWS proposes to render. The impression his bill and his tactics produce is, that the companies care very little about the repayment of the Government, and will pay only what they are obliged to pay when legal quibbles serve them no longer. This impression is one which the Central Pacific, and the honest stockholders of the Union Pacific, should correct if they would not forfeit the forbearance by which they have hitherto profited.

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Since the first of the year the fire insurance companies in this country have been called upon to meet a succession of heavy losses. These do not seem to have been in any way due, as fire losses sometimes are, to the depressed condition of business, for single fires in many instances have burned out a large number of different owners, who could by no possibility have been interested in encouraging incendiarism, even through the negative medium of carelessness. It is likewise impossible to throw direct blame on the management of the Fire Departments in any of the large cities in which these sweeping fires have occurred. In numberless cases in the past, fires which bore the promise of equal destructiveness have been speedily extinguished; and yet the uncertainty on each occasion is so great that it is only by a system of averages, running through a period of years, that any one can reasonably determine whether the Fire Department of a particular city is or is not an efficient one. But whatever the cause may be, the result is none the less burdensome to the insurance companies. Of course, it is annoying to company officers to pay for property destroyed in consequence of the stupidity or indifference of those who are especially appointed to protect it; but even when everything has been done that human judgment and foresight could suggest, the strain upon the assets of the corporations from constantly recurring, though seemingly unavoidable, fires, is exhausting. The business of last year must have convinced most underwriters that a decided change either in the rate of loss or the rate of premium must soon take place, if the companies are to continue their existence. The entire insurance business is carried on upon a mutual basis. Companies have, it is true, cash capitals of so many thousands or of so many millions of dollars. But this is not intended by the stockholders to be used except in an emergency. It forms simply a guarantee fund, and if the losses, expenses, and profits of the business cannot be paid out of premium receipts, the managers of companies, if they are wise, will reinsure their outstanding risks and close their offices. It will thus be seen that in order to put the business on a thoroughly firm footing, rates of premium should fluctuate in harmony with the rate of loss. But this is what, from various reasons, they do not do. A few years ago they were so far in excess of the fire losses that the companies were able to recover a great part of the money paid out after the Chicago and Boston fires. Now, on the other hand, they have sunk to a point which compels companies to draw upon their reserve funds for the money needed to pay losses and expenses.

Our own City offers a very good illustration of the existing depression. During the six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, there was paid as fire premiums to insurance companies doing business in New-York City a sum which, in round numbers, may be put at $3,700,000. During the six months ending Jan. 1, 1878, the money taken by the same companies amounted to only $2,200,000. This indicates, in this City alone, a falling off in receipts in an interval of three years of nearly $3,000,000 per annum. No doubt a part of this represents depreciations in the value of property, and some allowance should also be made for the fact that in many trades it is now the practice to keep on hand comparatively small stocks of merchandise, the dealers purchasing from the out of town manufacturers only a sufficient quantity to meet for a week or two the demands of their customers. But when very liberal reductions have been made under these headings, there still remains a large amount which can be accounted for in no other way than by classing it as a loss arising from a falling off in the rates of premium. The natural inference to be drawn from this contraction would be that the fire losses are smaller now than they were three and four years ago, and that a healthy competition had therefore pressed the volume of premium receipts to a correspondingly low level. But, unfortunately for the companies, this is far from being the case. On the contrary, the fire losses in this City last year, when given in the value of the property destroyed, were much larger than they were in the year 1874, when the premium receipts were about 70 per cent. higher. Four years ago the business was done with great profit to the companies; now it is carried on either with no appreciable profit or with—in the case of most companies—an absolute loss. Of a business subject to such violent reactions it is impossible to predicate much in advance; but, as we said above, it is quite certain that the companies cannot long continue to insure property at a loss. The risk which all stock fire insurance organizations have to take of losing all of their capital and surplus in one great conflagration makes it necessary that in ordinary times they should receive large returns upon the money that has been invested in them. But these conditions are completely lost sight of at the present. There has been no immense single loss within the borders of this country, and yet rates and premium are so low that they fail to make good the usual expenses and the somewhat increased loss. That a reaction has already set in toward higher rates in this City seems to be the opinion of some of our leading underwriters; but outside of New-York City there is little question that the tide is still on the ebb.

A WARNING TO BEACONSFIELD.

Lord Beaconsfield and his associates in the British Cabinet have evidently gone mad. In no other way can we explain their failure to listen to the arguments by which a part of the American press has conclusively demonstrated that England is incapable of waging war with Russia. It will not do to pretend that Lord Beaconsfield has not seen the American newspapers. They are regularly sent every day, directed to "Mrs. Victoria Regina, the Tower, London, Eng.," and the British Premier must have seen them lying on the Queen's table when calling at the Tower to receive her Majesty's orders for the day's marketing. The truth is that Lord Beaconsfield's hatred of Mr. BRADLAUGH and Mr. GLADSTONE, the two master minds of England, has finally overthrown his mental balance, and he now, in spite of the warnings of the American newspapers, contemplates going to war in order to spite his two great rivals. Useless though it may be, it is, nevertheless, a duty to once more warn the infatuated man, and to lay before him a picture of the hopeless decrepitude of the effete British monarchy; and that duty THE TIMES will proceed to fulfill, at the same time washing its hands of the consequence of Beaconfield's persistent obstinacy.

In the first place, the British Premier will please take notice that Russia, who is ready to fight, has the finest Army in the world. It has beaten the Turkish Army, which, as every one knows, was commanded by the ablest and most accomplished Generals of the age. To be sure, the campaign was a long one, but this was due to the desire of the Russians to advance slowly and with dignity, instead of rushing straight upon Constantinople like a parcel of rude and reckless Frenchmen. In the Crimean war the Russians, for diplomatic reasons, permitted the impression to go abroad that they were beaten by the French, but as the object of the Crimean campaign was to abolish the Russian Navy-yard at Sebastopol, the fact that Sebastopol is now a Russian naval station is sufficient proof that it was the French who were defeated. The erroneous opinion which at one time prevailed that the English troops fought in the Crimea, and took some slight part in the battles of the Alma, Inkermann, and Balaklava, has been so thoroughly refuted by a number of American newspapers that it is now thought very doubtful whether a single Englishman ever landed in the Crimea.

To fight this superb and ever-victorious Army England has virtually no troops whatever. By making a supreme effort, the British Government might send fifteen thousand troops—mostly boys—to the Bosphorus, but they could not venture to encounter the Russians, and probably would remain on board their transports under the protection of the fleet. These would be all the troops that England could possibly put in the field, and she would have no reserves to fall back upon. Nearly all the little Army which she has is required to keep in subjection the oppressed nationalities of Ireland and India, and to cow the great English Republican Party, consisting of Mr. BRADLAUGH and Mr. APBERON HERBERT. If she were to send more than fifteen thousand men to Turkey, it would be at the cost of weakening her garrisons in India and the British Islands, and would instantly be followed by revolts and by the proclamation of the British Republic.

Of course, the English Tories deny that this is a correct estimate of the available strength of the British Army. Sir GARNET WOLSELEY even pretends that England could send two army corps of sixty thousand men each to Turkey, and still have a formidable reserve at home on which to draw in case of necessity. But who is Sir GARNET WOLSELEY, and what does he know about the British Army? Has he faithfully read the American newspapers during the last six months? Of course he has not, else he would know that the British Army is utterly insignificant, and that sixty thousand British soldiers—to say nothing of one hundred and twenty thousand—do not and never did exist. If England had any such Army she would be able to go to war; but as she is not able to go to war, as has been demonstrated again and again by the Oshkosh *Bird of Freedom*, it is certain that she has no troops.

It may be conceded that England has more money than Russia, but that is a matter of no consequence. Russia can follow our example during the civil war. She can print paper money and issue bonds, and after the war is over she can debase her coinage and cheat her creditors as we have decided to cheat ours. As to England's fleet, it would be of no possible use, even if the ships were seaworthy and were manned by real sailors. As Prince BISMARCK is alleged to have said, fishes cannot fight horses, and, of course, he meant by that remark to point out that English iron-clads cannot march overland from the Black Sea to Moscow, as it has hitherto been erroneously supposed they could.

These are facts. They have in substance been set forth in various American newspapers times without number, and it is foolish, as well as wicked, for any Englishman to attempt to answer them. Sensible and patriotic Englishmen—consisting of Mr. BRADLAUGH and Mr. GLADSTONE—are earnestly opposed to war, and it is only the rabble—under which term all Englishmen, except Mr. BRADLAUGH and Mr. GLADSTONE, may be included—who are ignorant enough to believe that England is capable of waging war against Russia. If Beaconsfield, in his madness, should persist in preferring war to a calm acquiescence in whatever Rus is may demand, we know what would be the result. The fifteen thousand half-grown boys who would form the British expedition to the East, would either be eaten alive by the terrible Russians, or would run away with characteristic British celerity; while the oppressed millions of Ireland, England, and India would strike for liberty, and Mr. BRADLAUGH and Mr. GLADSTONE would hurl the trembling Queen from her tottering throne.

Lord Beaconsfield may now go on and do his worst. We have exposed the weakness of the British Empire, and told him what would be the inevitabre consequence of war. If he is wise, he will instantly get down on his knees and beg Russia's pardon, and henceforth govern in accordance with the advice of the Oshkosh *Bird of Freedom*. In any event, we have done our full duty; we cannot be held responsible for the impending ruin of the British monarchy.

ELECTIONS IN APRIL.

THE CONTEST FOR STATE OFFICERS IN RHODE ISLAND—MINOR ELECTIONS IN WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, AND OTHER STATES, AND IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The elections to be held in April are not of much importance. The people of Rhode Island will hold their annual election of State officers and members of the Legislature on Wednesday, April 3. The Republicans and the Prohibitionists have nominated the present incumbents of the State offices throughout, as follows:

For Governor.....Charles C. Van Zandt.
For Lieutenant-Governor.Albert C. Howard.
For Secretary of State.....Joshua M. Addeman.
For Attorney-General.....Willard Sayles.
For General Treasurer.....Thomas W. Segar.

The Democrats have made their nominations as follows:

For Governor.....Isaac Lawrence.
For Lieutenant-Governor.Thomas Davis.
For Secretary of State.....H. H. Robinson.
For Attorney-General.....Charles H. Page.
For General Treasurer.....Thomas W. Segar.

The Greenback or "National" Party made its nominations as follows:

For Governor.....William Foster, Jr.
For Lieutenant-Governor.Jason P. Hazard.
For Secretary of State.....Henry Appleton.
For General Treasurer.....Andrew B. Morse.

The vote of the State in recent elections has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Prob.
1877	Governor	12,455	11,783	....
1876	Governor	8,689	3,509	6,735
1876	President	15,787	10,712	....

On Monday, April 1, the people of Michigan will hold their usual township elections, and also vote upon two proposed amendments to the Constitution of their State. One provides that the Justices of the Supreme Court shall appoint its Clerk; the other limits the liability of stockholders for labor performed for the corporations in which they hold shares to an amount equal to the par value of their shares.

On Tuesday, April 2, the people of Wisconsin will elect two additional Judges of their Supreme Court, under the recent amendment to the Constitution of the State. By mutual consent, the Republican and Democratic State Committees, after consultation with the members of the Legislature, have made selections for these positions, the former having named David Taylor to serve for the two years' term, and the latter naming Harlow S. Orton for the four years' term. The combined ticket thus formed will be supported by both parties at the polls, probably practically without opposition.

On Tuesday, April 9, the people of Washington Territory are to elect delegates to a convention to assemble in Walla Walla on Tuesday June 11, to frame a Constitution for the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State. The act of the Territorial Legislature provides that the Counties of Idaho, Shoshone, and Nez Percé, in the Territory of Idaho, may, if they choose, elect a delegate to the convention, and that he shall have the privilege of the floor, but shall not be entitled to a vote.

Elections of minor importance, being mainly for town and city officers, will be held during the first week in April in towns in this State, Ohio, Indiana, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, and perhaps other States.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A TWO DAYS' STRUGGLE OVER THE INTEREST BILL—EXTRAORDINARY RULINGS APOLOGIZED FOR—THE NEW WARD BILL FOR NEWARK PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Friday, March 29, 1878.

The House made an attempt to meet last evening, but owing to complications over the Interest bill the effort failed, and a morning session to-day was the consequence. Considerable feeling has been aroused among the members by the effort made last evening to pass an act introduced by Col. Lewis, of Hoboken. The margin which saved the Six Per Cent. act was a very narrow one. An astounding change of front on the part of some of the warmest advocates of the Six Per Cent. bill was shown by the roll-call, and some uncharitable persons ascribe it to the presence here of late of a large, influential, and wealthy lobby. The bill which has occasioned all the feeling is that which provides "that when a rate of interest for the loan or use of money exceeding that established by law shall have been paid, received or contracted for, the borrower or debtor shall not be required to pay the lender or creditor the excess over the legal rate; and in any suit at law or equity only the six per cent. shall be collectable," &c. Speaker Egan had advocated the bill on the floor of the House, and when it was on final passage tried to save it from certain defeat by the most unparliamentary of rulings. The roll-call showed 31 votes for it, enough to pass it. But before the vote had been announced George Ely, of Monmouth, —who prides himself on his pseudonym of "Six Per Cent. George"—having voted in the affirmative changed to the negative. That defeated the bill, and Col. Lewis, in order to be in position to move a reconsideration, also changed from "yea" to "nay." He was followed by others who had voted for the bill, till the vote as finally amended stood 26 for to 30 against. The Clerk was still engaged in making up the vote when a motion was made by the friends of the bill that the House adjourn. To the surprise of everybody the Speaker declared that Mr. Bacon's point of order that the motion could not be entertained during roll-call was not well taken, and insisted on its being put. Mr. Blodgett, of Ocean, arose, and in a tone of courteous dirnse asked if that ruling was according to parliamentary law. Speaker Egan almost lost his patience when he reasserted the justice of his ruling. The motion to adjourn was therefore put and lost, and the vote on the bill was announced as the Clerk had it recorded. When less than half of the members of the House reassembled at 8:30 o'clock, Speaker Egan admitted that his ruling on the motion to adjourn was not parliamentary; declared that he had made it in the heat of advocacy of the pending measure, and apologized to the House.

On the assembling of the House this morning, Mr. Garrabrant, anxious to clinch the defeat of Lewis' bill, made a motion to reconsider the vote by which it had passed. Mr. Mathews, to keep the bill within the control of the House, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and it was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bennett, Convery, Coward, Crane, Duryee, Dusenbury, Egan (Speaker,) Garrabrant, Gillihan, Gomer, Harris, Jackson, Jacobus, Kennell, Mackey, Malone, Martin, Mathews, McDonald, O'Brien, Parramore, Pierson, Ringleman, Robinson, Steele, Stevens, J., Stevens, W. T., Stiles, Salmon, Tilden—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Blodgett, Britton, Burroughs, Cavileer, Deacon, DeWitt, Doremus, Ely, Fiedler, Hackett, Holzwarth, Kates, Keasby, Lock, Loughron, Moore, Mount, Nichols, A. D., Pancoast, Rider, Rue, Smith, Syken, Voorhees, Wilson, and Woolston—26.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Greer and Lewis.

The bill which is to replace the unconstitutional Newark Ward bill, was passed in the House to-day after considerable opposition. It is so qualified, in application, that it can reach no other city than Newark, divides the city into as many wards or Aldermanic districts as Assembly districts, and makes the ward lines conform to the Assembly lines. By that arrangement Newark will hereafter have seven wards, and the Common Council is to make the new division into wards by or before May 1. By the new division the First and Third Wards will be largely Republican, the Fifth probably so, and the other four Democratic.

The General Redistricting bill was ordered to a third reading, and the House adjourned till 3:30 P. M. on Monday next.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION IN GERMANY.

DISTRESS IN THE VOIGTLAND SPINNING AND WEAVING DISTRICTS—FACTORIES CLOSED—GERMAN-AMERICANS DESIROUS TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Department of State has received a dispatch from the United States Consul at Nuremberg, describing the distress which prevails in the spinning and weaving districts known as the Voigtland, owing to the continued depression of trade. Most of the factories are closed, and the weavers and their families are subsisting on past earnings, and glad to get 15 to 25 cents per day for hard work without board. In Nuremberg wages are higher, although but few can find employment, and the prostration of business seems to be increasing. The beer-houses, of which there is one to every nine households in Nuremberg, are filled with idle laborers. The falling off in American and Oriental trade is regarded as a cause of the depression. There are thousands of suffering German-Americans wandering about Germany in search of employment, and the means of returning "home" to the United States, which they left in search of better wages. The Consulates are overwhelmed with appeals for aid. When sick, there is no provision for these wanderers. The hospitals are local charities for the benefit of the residents of the several towns. Occasionally the Bavarian Government pays the expenses of those who are shown to be absolutely destitute. The Consulates are powerless to assist these unfortunate countrymen.

THE SLOW WORK AT ALBANY

DISCUSSING THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

MR. BROOKS AND MR. GILBERT ONCE MORE—THE TROUBLES OF EX-SECRETARY FISH'S SON HAMILTON—MR. WAGSTAFF'S POOL BILL IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—The business of the Assembly this morning was mainly of a routine description, and beyond a short but powerful debate between Mr. Brooks and Mr. Gilbert, presented no feature of interest. There was a quarrel between these two gentlemen about the liquor traffic. Mr. Brooks, some time ago, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Cities to inquire into the expediency of adopting a law similar to that now in force in Virginia in respect to the use of the "Moffet Bell Register," to be used in the vending of liquors. This morning he called it up, and made a short speech in favor of it, stating that he believed if this system were adopted in New-York, the City would not only derive an immense revenue from it, but that it would tend in the direction of decreasing the use of liquors, and consequently was in the interests of good morals. He believed that if his friend from Franklin [Mr. Gilbert] would give this subject his candid consideration, he would come to the same conclusion. Mr. Moller, of Westchester, called the attention of the House to the fact that he had yesterday introduced a bill which was substantially a copy of the law of Virginia. That bill had been referred to the Committee on Cities. He did not claim that it was perfect, or that it met all the requirements of the case, for representing a suburban district, he confessed himself too little acquainted with the practical workings of the Excise Department in the City to speak authoritatively on the subject; but he offered it as a guide to any contemplated legislation in that direction. Mr. Gilbert said he should not attempt to analyze the arithmetical statements of his friend from Richmond, [Mr. Brooks.] What the revenue to be derived from the system referred to would be could at best be only a matter of conjecture until it had been tried; but he called the attention of the House to the fact that the wording of the resolution was such that the bill it instructed the committee to draw was to be a substitute for the law of 1857. This was his ground of objection to it. He considered this only one of the many attempts made to break down that law, and he expressed his regret at seeing a gentleman of the high standing of his friend from Richmond lending his influence to these attempts. The support of a gentleman of his talents and character gave to the advocates of the liquor traffic that which of all they most stood in need of—respectability. Mr. Gilbert's remarks seemed to anger Mr. Brooks extremely. He replied in terms of great courtesy, but in the most severe and bitter spirit, that the gentleman had no right to charge him with being an ally of the liquor-dealers, that if it were not unparliamentary to say so, he should say that it was ungentlemanly on the part of the gentleman from Franklin; and then passing on to a brief review of the discussions which had taken place on excise matters in the House, he said that the course of the gentleman had, in all things, been marked with an utter want of charity, without which there could be no good in all the gentleman had done or could do. Mr. Brooks delivered his remarks with great emphasis and telling effect, pausing between each sentence, and giving every word its weight. An attempt was made by Mr. Meyenborg, at the close, to cut off debate by moving the previous question, but the House had become so interested in the debate between the two gentlemen that it almost unanimously rejected it. Mr. Gilbert then rose to reply, which he did in his most austere manner, defending himself from every charge, and pointing out that there was a wide difference between having charity for the wrong doer and charity for the wrong done; and he gave notice that he should in the future, as he had in the past, fight with all his force and strength against what he believed to be one of the greatest of all wrongs.

No one caring to speak after Mr. Gilbert sat down, the question was put on adopting the resolution, and it was carried.

Mr. Fish offered the following resolution this morning:

Whereas, One of the Albany correspondents of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in his dispatch published in said paper on March 28, has impugned the motives and official course of Mr. Fish, a member of this House; and whereas, such member denies the statements contained therein and avers them to be maliciously false; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be and they are hereby directed to summon the reporters of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, designated by the Senate and Assembly, and cause them (if they are able) to substantiate such charges; and upon their failing to substantiate them, the committee are requested to make such recommendation as will lead to the exclusion of the reporter from the place he holds in either house.

Mr. Fish expressed his surprise at seeing the assertion in THE TIMES that he had made a bargain, as Chairman of the Committee on Cities, to report a bill so as to influence Tammany Senators in the Smyth trial. He said he had never spoken to a single Democratic Senator on the subject of Smyth's trial, and only to three Republican Senators, as he did not consider it dignified for him to interfere with a trial in the upper house. In regard to Mr. Daly's bill he said that the Committee on Cities had acted upon it on Wednesday morning, when he ventured to say that he knew nothing of the course which any member of the Senate from New-York would take in the Smyth trial, nor did any member of the Committee on Cities know anything about the course the Senate was to take. He assured the House that he had nothing to do with the trial of Mr. Smyth, nor had the Controller's bill anything to do with it. He thought the members of the Senate and the Assembly had some rights which reporters were bound to respect, and he expressed the opinion that they sometimes go beyond common decency and propriety and impugn the motives of members. He referred to the case of the expulsion of a reporter

ing, and passed by a vote of 18 to 2, the negatives being Senators Hogan and Robertson.

Senator Harris reported from the Committee on Cities the bill introduced by Senator J. F. Pierce for amending the charter of Brooklyn. The bill as reported is very materially amended, however. All that portion relating to the reorganization of the Board of Education is stricken out; also the provisions for electing Aldermen on a general ticket. The single-headed commission part is left in, but the Presidents of the commissions are to continue in office until their terms expire. The same committee reported favorably a bill forbidding the removal of Brooklyn firemen without first preferring charges and giving the accused a hearing.

Among the new bills introduced was one by Senator Ecclesine authorizing the commission created under the Rapid-transit act of 1875 to reconvene, or a new commission to be appointed, with power to alter the routes of any quick-transit railroad now constructing, or to do anything else that the original commission might have done. The bill also provides for the completion of the quick-transit railroads throughout their entire length within one year, and requires them to run trains every 15 minutes from 9 to 12 P. M. The bill is essentially the same as one previously introduced, and rejected by the Railroad Committee.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA AT BOOTH'S.

"Lucia di Lammermoor" was sung at Booth's Theatre, last evening, with a distribution of rôles including Miss Kellogg, Signor Frapolli, and Signor Verdi. *Lucia*, if not Miss Kellogg's very best rôle, is at all events equal to any of her happiest efforts, among which may be reckoned *Marguerite* in "Faust," *Gilda* in "Rigoletto," and *Violetta* in "La Traviata." To each and all of these operas, the artist's clear and powerful tones, fluency of delivery, correct and elegant phrasing, and skill in the illustration of gentler emotions than the heavier lyric répertoire deals with are admirably suited. In "Lucia," the prima donna is particularly favored by the composer, for what is generally known as the "mad scene" gives prominence to the finest characteristics of her style. The liveliest impression of yesterday's performance was, of course, produced at this stage of events. Nothing could be more touching from a dramatic standpoint, or more finished as a vocal effort, than Miss Kellogg's representation of *Lucia* in this well-known portion of the opera. The grave and lovely melody of the larghetto, ("Splendon le sacre faci,") the highly expressive and yet thoroughly tuneful, not to say "catching" theme of "Spargi d'amaro pianto," and the exceedingly elaborate and withal wholly appropriate and marvelously delicate florid music with which the last half of the *scena* is enriched, were rendered with uncommon purity of tone, accuracy of intonation and facility, while the songstress' ripened experience appeared to infuse into her work an amount of feeling—translated, too, by a variety of methods—which place her performance upon a far higher plane than it ever held before. The manifestations of delight, during and after the "mad scene," were of a spontaneousness and heartiness seldom indulged in by an American audience, and the profound silence in which Miss Kellogg's sharply-cut *staccati*, fluent and brilliant runs, and perfect trills, and, at last, her easy victory over the technical, but no less fascinating difficulties of the cadenza with the flutes were marked was followed by applause, recalls, and encores without number. The necessity for writing further of so familiar a representation as Miss Kellogg's *Lucia* not being pressing, when the key-note of the portrayal has been sounded and the material for an *ex pede Herculem* estimate supplied, we shall not add many details to the foregoing. That Miss Kellogg is invariably happy in her execution of such arias as "Regnava nel silenzio" need not be affirmed at this late day, and of the duet with *Edgardo* in the first act—especially in the *a due* "Verranno a te"—we can but say that it went capitally. The duet with *Ashton* ("Il nallor funesto") was only inferior to its predecessor from causes which will be divined by the reader who has watched the progress of the current season, as recorded in these columns. Signor Frapolli, who was *Edgardo* on the occasion we allude to, although painfully hoarse, phrased his lines with unswerving taste and sentiment, and threw into his acting a warmth and vigor which may be defined as occupying very advantageous ground between the stolidity of the average Italian tenor and the ultra-romanticism of manner of the French school. The sestett, while not conspicuous for the rich and powerful body of tone resulting from a complete blending of the voices, was thought sufficiently interesting to be redemanded, and Miss Kellogg and Signor Frapolli were brought before the footlights after the curtain had fallen upon each act. At to-day's matinée, "Mignon" is to be the attraction.

CONCERT AT CHICKERING HALL.

A concert was given at Chickering Hall, last evening, for the benefit of a proposed Homeopathic Clinic to be established for the use of the poor of New-York. The list of performers included Misses Alice Hosmer, Lassalle and Dickerson, Mrs. Bomelaler, Mr. Theo Wilson and Dr. Valentine, and Signori Albites and Moderati were the conductors. Among the best numbers of an attractive programme were a barcarole by Gounod, sung with much taste and sentiment by Miss Lucie Lassalle and Dr. Valentine, the quartet from "Rigoletto," by Misses Hosmer and Dickerson, Mr. Wilson and Dr. Valentine, and "M'appari," by Mr. Wilson, who has an agreeable tenor voice which could be much improved, we should judge, by well-directed study.

TO-DAY'S REPRESENTATIONS.

"London Assurance" will be acted this afternoon and evening at Wallack's Theatre. At the Fifth-Avenue Mr. Clarke will give two performances—his last—in "The Heir at Law" and "Toodles." At the Union-Square Theatre, "A Celebrated Case" is to have two rehearsals. At the Broadway Theatre, "The Exiles" will be the matinée and evening attraction. At the Park Theatre, "Our Bachelors," and at the Standard Theatre "Fanchon" will be acted, afternoon and evening. There will also be matinée performances at Niblo's Theatre, ("The Craiga Dhoul,") at the Theatre Comique, at Mr. Hellar's Fifth-Avenue Hall, at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house, and at Gilmore's Garden, whither the Great London Circus draws overflowing audiences. The New-York Aquarium may be visited as usual.

THIS EVENING'S CONCERTS.

The Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn will give its fourth concert this season, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, to-night. Mr. Thomas, as usual, is to supply the orchestral music, and Miss Cary and Master Lichtenberg are to be the soloists....Mrs. Florence Rice Knox will give a concert at Chickering Hall, this evening, with the assistance of Mrs. Imogene Brown, Mr. Berthelot, Mr. Dulcken, and other artists....The Arion Society will this evening have a concert at their club-house, Mr. Max Planer, pianist, Herren Bischoff and Remmerts, and other performers, taking part in the affair.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE CLOSED.

Another theatrical collapse occurred last night at the National Theatre, Broadway, opposite Washington-place. Mr. Wallace Grant, who has been playing the leading part in the comedy-drama entitled "Remorse," states that he was engaged for a season of five weeks by the management, who had agreed to furnish new scenery and properties, a well-selected company, and to advertise liberally, and do all in their power to make the play a success. He claims that they have not only failed to do this, but that lately they have been rehearsing an amateur company in "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" and further, that he has learned that the managers intended when the "Remorse" company applied for their salaries on Tuesday next to refuse to pay them. If they should then decline to play, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was to be produced by the new company. Mr. Grant, with a view to anticipating such a proceeding last night refused to appear, making his general plea that they had failed to carry out their terms as to the cast, setting, and announcement of "Remorse." The management dismissed the audience, which was very large one, and, so Mr. Grant says, refused to return money to the people but gave them instead checks for "Uncle Tom's Cabin" on Monday night.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 29.—This afternoon, as Atlantic train No. 8 from New-York was sounding a curve on entering Jamestown, the track spread, and the entire train, consisting of the engine, two baggage cars, and 5 coaches ran about 200 feet on the ties. No one was injured. The track will be clear at 6 P. M. Eastward bound trains will be delayed till then.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

A MEETING OF EXCITED DEPOSITORS.

HON. W. F. RUSSELL APPOINTED RECEIVER—THE OFFICERS STILL UNABLE TO GIVE A SATISFACTORY ACCOUNT OF THE BANK'S CONDITION—A MAJORITY OF DEPOSITORS IN MASS-MEETING OPPOSE THE APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

While the depositors of the Sixpenny Savings Bank have been making scrambling efforts to protect their interests in the institution, the law has been taking its course. Judge Westbrook last evening appointed Hon. W. F. Russell, of Saugerties, Receiver. Mr. Russell was born in Saugerties, Ulster County. He was for 20 years a merchant, was a member of the Legislature in 1850, and was the representative from his district in the Thirty-fifth Congress. He is now President of the Bank of Saugerties. The neighborhood of the bank was again visited by numbers of depositors throughout yesterday, but at no time was there a large crowd present, nor were there any violent exhibitions of anger or disappointment. The mass of depositors were unable to obtain any further information concerning the bank's affairs than had already been published in the newspapers. If the officers were about they kept themselves well secluded. A committee, consisting of Messrs. David Brekes, Charles H. Macy, Frank Callahan, John A. Marshall, Edward McGovern, J. F. Knapp, H. Ribeck, and Joseph McNamara, that visited the bank early in the day, were informed that Mr. Miles could be seen down town during the afternoon, and they met him in an office in Nassau-street. At an informal gathering in the Germania Assembly Rooms on Thursday night the sentiment of the depositors who approved of the committee appointed was very strong in opposition to the officers in the bank. It turned out that the conversation with Mr. Miles must have led the committee of depositors to forget the report of the bank examiners, for when they came upon the platform at Germania Assembly Rooms last night to report what they had accomplished, it was found that almost without exception their confidence in the President and Trustees was so far restored that they were almost unanimously in favor of restoring the bank to the care of the men who had been declared unfit to retain control of it longer. Soon after 8 o'clock about 600 or 700 depositors had collected in the Assembly Rooms. The committee ascended the platform, and Dr. Brekes assumed the chair. Upon rising, he said that the committee had during the day met Mr. Miles, who had informed them that if no Receiver was appointed the bank might resume business. [Here there were hisses and applause, and Dr. Brekes continued amid a deafening noise from the boys in the meeting.] If there should not be a Receiver the loss, if any, would be small; [hisses;] but if a Receiver should come in he would consume a large part of the funds of the bank in settling up its affairs. [Cries of "That's so."] The committee had therefore taken some action to prevent the appointment of a Receiver, and they had written a dispatch to Judge Westbrook, which, it was their opinion, ought to be sent. They were informed that he was at Kingston. The dispatch was read as follows:

"The depositors of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, in mass-meeting assembled, pray that the appointment of a Receiver for said bank may be postponed until a committee of their number can be heard."

Mr. L. H. Rowan, a depositor, was in favor of appointing a committee to go to Albany and see Judge Westbrook, and make an effort to have the prayer granted. If the bank should go into the hands of a Receiver, more than $75,000 would be taken out of the funds of the depositors to pay the Receiver and the lawyers he would employ, and the depositors would not get their money for three years. They should without a dissenting voice ask Judge Westbrook not to appoint a Receiver. If they should prevent his appointment, they might get 100 cents on the dollar, and the interest on their money. They knew a part of the report of the bank examiners was not true, and that it would be found after a proper appraisal that instead of a deficiency of $80,000 there was a surplus of $100,000. The President of the bank, than whom a more honest and upright man did not live in New-York, [hisses and faint applause,] said that if the Bank Examiners had not sent their report to Albany before showing it to him, they would not have met to-night. [A storm of hisses.] If they would go to Judge Westbrook and unanimously make a protest to him they would again see the Sixpenny Savings Bank what it had been, the friend and benefactor of the poor. [Hisses and applause.]

Mr. Joseph McNamara said he had asked Mr. Miles if the bank officers would make any definite proposition. He wanted to know what would be the best course to pursue. He believed the appointment of a Receiver should be prevented. If the bank reports $57,000 surplus at the beginning of the year, and the Bank Examiners report a deficiency of $82,000 three months after, who is to be believed? [A voice: "The Examiners."] If they would give the Trustees a guarantee that 10 per cent. would be relinquished, a guarantee should be given in return that the Trustees will pay 90 cents. He thought the depositors would get more from the bank officers than from a Receiver. Nothing rash should be done, but they might agree to give up 10, 15, or 20 cents on the dollar if a guarantee for payment of the rest could be obtained. They would even promise to wait a year for their money. He counseled the depositors not to sign a paper of any kind until the Trustees had first made a fair proposition. The President, although twice asked what he would do, could give them no satisfactory reply. It was very well for the bank officers to talk about sympathy for the depositors; if he had his way he would have every one of them indicted and sent to Sing Sing Prison. [Applause.]

Mr. Ackerman wanted to know why the committee appointed on Thursday night to have the officers indicted had come to the meeting to ask that they should be continued in power. How did they come to change front? Mr. McNamara explained that the District Attorney told them he could do nothing in the matter unless it were laid before him by the Attorney-General, and the offense of paying out money after the injunction was served was contempt of court, which took them out.

Mr. John B. McLean, who said that he had been a depositor in the bank for 10 years and had put all his money in it, excited great merriment by declaring that he would not take 95 cents on the dollar for all he had in the bank. He had confidence in the officers. [A voice: "Oh, you're too fresh."] Another depositor was cut to death before a committee was appointed, if the committee already appointed were satisfied that the report of the bank officers was false. Although the history of Receivers was bad, they might get an honest one. Mr. Ackerman suggested that one of the two reports must be false, and he objected to giving the bank officers control again.

The confusion was redoubled at every pause in the remarks of the numerous wild speakers, the bursts of indignation being alternated with peals of hearty laughter. Mr. Charles Goldzier said what they wanted was to prevent the appointment of some one they did not know as Receiver. [Cries of "Read the papers for the arrest of all the officers, and believed the depositors had a civil remedy. Mr. John Gleason said he had no confidence whatever in the bank officers. Through carelessness or mismanagement, permitted a deficiency of $139,000 to appear in the accounts, and he could not trust them. It was of no use to mince matters. The bank cannot go on. Everybody has lost confidence in the bank except the gentleman who wouldn't take 95 cents on a dollar. The bank established in good times had been allowed to run behind. Can it be continued? He would say "No." The question now was how to get most out of it, and how to get it soonest. The best way is to have a Receiver. [Cries of "No." "Yes," "Go on," "Sit down."]

Mr. Rowan said that Mr Miles told him if the bank were allowed to go on it could pay out $700,000 before next Saturday, and he wanted to know if that would not be better than a Receiver. The motion to send the dispatch to Judge Westbrook was adopted with a perfect roar of "yeas," the negative not being put. A rough-looking fellow here rose in his seat and shouted: "I want my money now; I want to go to the Paree Exhibition." Mr. Gibbs, the temperance lecturer, said he had been completely tied up by the closing of the bank, as he had all his money in it. He believed the Receiver of the institution would be that of all other savings banks, and if the President would promise to give them 50 cents on the dollar let him give it. Half a loaf was better than no bread.

Mr. John A. Marshall was in favor of a Receiver, and had no sympathy with the bank officers. He believed that when they swore to having a surplus of $57,000 they had committed perjury, and should be arrested and punished and their property attached.

It was finally decided that a committee consisting of Messrs. J. B. Gibbs, John A. Marshall, John E. McLean, and L. H. Rowan should visit Judge Westbrook and endeavor to prevent the appointment of a Receiver, or at least secure one friendly to the depositors. Amid the most complete confusion the meeting adjourned, and the crowd of men, women, and boys left the hall. The committee was to start immediately for Albany, and a meeting of the depositors will be held again on Night in Germania Assembly Rooms to hear their report.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Attorney-General appeared before Justice Westbrook to-day in the case of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, New-York, on behalf of the Banking Department in the matter of the order issued to the bank to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the affairs of that institution. The Attorney-General stated in opening noted drunkards—

cation for the appointment of a Receiver, that the management had been bad, and that it was shown that the liabilities exceeded the assets. It would be wrong to allow the bank to go on. It would be a great wrong to the depositors. The report showed that a deficit in assets of $82,425 25 existed, and the deficiency in the income is also reported to be $10,141 43. He stated that the report to the Superintendent would justify the court in granting the motion and appointing a Receiver.

Mr. Marsh, of New-York City, appeared for the officers of the bank, and read an affidavit from the President, William Miles, who stated the number of depositors at about 32,000; that to the best of his belief the alleged deficit of $82,425 25 is erroneous, and has been arrived at by an undervaluation of the assets of the bank; that upon an examination made in January last, by the appraiser of the bank, there was no deficit, but a surplus of $46,000 or thereabouts; but in the present depressed condition of real estate there might be a deficit; that if the affairs of the bank can be wound up by the officers it would result in a saving to the depositors, and that the bank has always been managed by the officers for the best interests of the depositors.

Mr. Marsh also read an affidavit of Charles F. Cornell, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the bank, who stated substantially the same facts; also that a foreclosure suit was now pending (noticed for hearing on the 31st inst. at White Plains) of the bank against Wilcox; and also a sale under foreclosure of the Sea Cliff Land Association is now advertised for April 4, both of which should, for the interests of the depositors, be allowed to proceed by a modification of the injunction order.

Mr. Marsh said he did not oppose the appointment of a Receiver, but asked a modification of the order to allow the sale and foreclosure suits to proceed.

Judge Westbrook said he was glad that there was no real objection made to the appointment of a Receiver. He should not consider the sale mentioned to be any violation of the injunction, as its proceeds would go into the hands of a Receiver and not into the hands of the officers of the bank. He would grant the motion for the appointment of a Receiver for the bank. He was not prepared to name him at the present time, but would do so after consultation with the Attorney-General.

HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

From the Det. oit Post, March 28.

As the Eastern Asylum for the Insane, at Pontiac, is nearing completion, some of the friends of the homeopathic system of medicine are making an effort to secure its adoption in that institution, so far, at least, as to allow patients (or their friends for them) the privilege of choosing which method of treatment they shall be subjected to. The following letter from Fletcher Harper, Esq., (of Harper Brothers,) of New-York City, to a homeopathic physician of this city therefore possesses interest. Mr. Harper is President of the New-York State Insane Asylum, located at Middletown:

FRANKLIN-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1878.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 23d is at hand. In answer I would say that our Insane Asylum at Middletown, N. Y., is entirely under homeopathic control, and is very successful in its treatment of the insane. Its statistics of cures compare most favorably with any and all of the institutions under allopathic treatment, the percentage being greater than most of them, and I can positively assert that, from my own knowledge and observation, the system is fully as successful and humane. I will see that you are put in possession of facts and figures which are indisputable. There is an insane ward in our hospital on Ward's Island—one of the City institutions—which, even under adverse circumstances, makes a better showing than the "regular" asylum. I will send you these facts also, and a report of our asylum at Middletown. As to recommending a competent medical superintendent, I should have to consult with others, also with regard to sending suitable attendants, and will write you again on these points. Would it not be advisable to have a committee visit our institution and report? I can send you medical opinions favorable to this system as applied to the insane, if desirable. Yours faithfully, FLETCHER HARPER.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBER WHO CAN'T READ.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* says: "A droll story is told of a Kentucky legislator who found that his inability to read and write, which had never before caused him any inconvenience, had been in one instance at least a disadvantage to him in his legislative capacity. A meddlesome newspaper correspondent had the impertinence to publish a list of all the members of the Legislature, with the sum received by each as mileage, and the sum he was lawfully entitled to receive set against his name. It appeared that most of the members had taken more than the law allowed, and some of them considerably more. Among these was the illiterate law-maker before mentioned. Great was the excitement and wrath when the figures appeared in print, and a resolution was promptly offered to expel the intrusive reporter from the house. The unlearned member was especially filled with wrath, which he expressed in language so volcanic that even a Kentucky Assembly was appalled at his vehemence. But though he is irascible he is also a placable man, and after cooling down he made his apologies to the House. He didn't mind the mileage charge nor the publication of it, he said, but what made him mad was that he had bought five copies of the paper before he knew there was any harm in it, and as he could not read, he 'had sent them away to the worst Republican parts of his desirict.' Of course, this unlucky representative is a Democrat."

GRATZ BROWN A PROHIBITIONIST.

A telegram from St. Louis to the Chicago *Times*, describing a temperance meeting held on the evening of March 27, says: "Major J. B. Merwin, editor of the *American Journal of Education*, made a very radical prohibition speech, and a strong appeal for the suppression of the liquor traffic. Major Merwin stated that ex-United States Senator B. Gratz Brown called upon him to-day, and not only gave his adhesion to temperance, but authorized him [Merwin] to make the following statement for and from him at the meeting to-night: 'Having in the past done some effective service in making Missouri a free State, I say now, after mature consideration of this question, weighing carefully the words I utter—I say we can make Missouri a sober State, and we must make Missouri a sober State, peaceably if we can, but by legislation and forcible measures if we must. In fact, there is no other way to suppress the liquor traffic but by law. This is what the State is for. This is its essential function. We suppress thieving by law; we suppress murder by law; and we can and we must suppress liquor selling by law.' The reading of this produced quite a sensation, and was received with much favor."

A JOINT COMMITTEE'S SAD DUTY.

A joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives reached this City on Wednesday, to receive the body of the late ex-Judge John E. Leonard, which was expected from Havana by steamer. The committee consists of Messrs. Ellis, of Louisiana, Senators Saunders and Conover, Turner of Kentucky, Ward, of Pennsylvania, Calkins, of Indiana, Stewart, of Minnesota, and Muller, of New-York. These gentlemen went at once to the Windsor Hotel, and put themselves under the care of Commodore Joseph H. Tooker, who took them on Thursday night to see the Great London Circus in Gilmore's Garden, and last evening to the Broadway Theatre to see "The Exiles." These preliminaries disposed of, the committee will leave the City to-day. Judge Leonard's body reached this City in the Havana steamer Saratoga, not without some difficulty as to transportation, as the case is classed as yellow fever. The remains are embalmed and the interment is to be in West Chester, Penn., to-morrow.

A WOMAN'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Mrs. Catharine Ellsworth, residing at No. 340 East Thirty-sixth-street, attempted suicide last evening by taking laudanum. She has been very intemperate in her habits lately, and her husband, who is a very decent, industrious mechanic, applied to the magistrate at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court for a summons for his wife on the ground that she was an habitual drunkard. The summons was given to Ellsworth, and last evening when he returned home he showed it to his wife, and told her that she would have to appear before the court to-day. She appeared to be greatly excited, and soon after, during her husband's absence, she drank nearly two ounces of laudanum from a vial which had been in the house for some time. When her condition was discovered an ambulance was sent for, and she was removed to Bellevue Hospital. It is believed that she will not recover.

A JUVENILE ROBINSON CRUSOE.

The Baltimore *American* of Friday says:

"Willie Jamison, a bright, blue-eyed, brown-haired lad, after getting his mind stored with the adventures of Robinson Crusoe, left his parents' home, No. 467 North Calhoun-street, on Wednesday, and is supposed to have gone off in search of a desert island. He gloated over the book and talked about it a great deal to his mother, who saw that it made a deep impression on his mind, but did not suppose it would cause her son to leave his home. He took away with him two coats, a loaf of bread, six eggs, and $2 25, which sum he borrowed from neighbors in his mother's name. His mother thinks he will be back soon."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—A dispatch received here from Fort Yuma, Arizona, states that Mark Hopkins, Treasurer of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, died there this morning.

GALVESTON, March 29.—The British ship Algoma, 1,184 tons, cleared from this port yesterday, taking 4,799 bales of cotton, or 2,037 pounds to the ton. It was the most compactly compressed cargo of cotton ever shipped from this country.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—The friends of ex-Congressman Vance, who mysteriously disappeared a week ago, have abandoned the idea of foul play, and intimate that his disappearance is voluntary and caused by financial troubles.

MERIDEN, Conn., March 29.—Reformed men held a grand demonstration here to-night, and presented Rev. W. H. Boole, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with a costly silver ice-pitcher and set suitably engraved. Mayor Lines presided and the demonstration was most enthusiastic. Mr. Boole's labors close here on Sunday next. He has made great efforts in reclaiming noted drunkards—

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING—THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE WON BY SHIFNAL.

LONDON, March 29.—The grand national steeple-chase was run at the Liverpool Spring meeting to-day, and was won by Shifnal. Martha was second, and Pride of Kildare third. The betting was ten to one against Shifnal, twenty-five to one against Martha, and seven to one against Pride of Kildare. There were 12 starters. Mr. J. Jessop's b. g. Boyne Water was the favorite, but did not get a place. The betting against Boyne Water was four to one. The following is a summary:

THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE of 1,000 sovereigns, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, 15 forfeit, and 5 if declined by 1 P. M. on Tuesday, Jan. 29; the second to receive 100 sovereigns from the stakes; third to save stakes, and winner to pay 100 sovereigns toward expenses of Police. Winners of any steeple-chase, after the weights are declared, (Jan. 23, at noon) to carry 5 pounds: of one, value 200 sovereigns, 7 pounds; 500 sovereigns, 10 pounds, 1,000 sovereigns, 12 pounds extra; grand national course nearly four miles and a half. (63 subscribers, 15 of whom pay 5 sovereigns each.)

Mr. John Nightingale's Shifnal, aged, 10 stones, 12 pounds	1
Capt. A. Crofton's b. m. Martha, aged, by Coroner, out of Martha, 10 stones, 2 pounds	2
Capt. Bates' ch. m. Pride of Kildare, aged, by Plumb Pudding, or Canary, out of Hibernia, 11 stones, 7 pounds	3
Mr. J. Jessop's b. h. Boyne Water, 6 years, by Solon, out of Lyra, 10 stones, 12 pounds	0

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

MURDER AND SUICIDE GROWING OUT OF A FENCE-LINE DISPUTE—CONVICTION FOR MANSLAUGHTER—A BRUTAL BARKEEPER—ALLEGED FORGER SURRENDERED—A POSTMASTER ARRESTED.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, March 29.—Martin Burns, a farmer, drove into Chilliecothe, near here, this morning, put up his team, shouldered an axe, and walking to where George N. Butin was laying the foundation of a building, and without saying a word struck him a terrible blow on the head and ran away. Twenty minutes afterward his body was found hanging by the neck in the barn where his horses were quartered. Butin, who is a respectable citizen, cannot recover. The parties had some dispute about fence lines, which is the only assignable cause for the deed.

BOSTON, March 29.—The jury in the case of Cornelius Tobin, on trial here for the past few days for manslaughter in causing the death of Mrs. Mary M. Hogan, Dec. 23, returned a verdict of guilty this morning. Sentence was postponed for the counsel of the prisoner to file exceptions.

Neil Hartin, keeper of a bar-room on the corner of Merrimac and Market streets, was to-day held in $5,000 bail for beating Thomas Lacy severely with a bludgeon last night in his (Hartin's) saloon. Lacy's injuries will probably prove fatal. The cause of the assault was a dispute about 25 cents.

J. H. Batchreder, of Middlebury, Vt., formerly a large dealer in patent and dressed clapboards, who was arrested last January on a charge of forging and raising notes, and who was out on bail, was rearrested in this city yesterday, and will be surrendered by his bondsmen in Middlebury to-day. He was intending to start for Europe this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—S. B. Anderson, Postmaster of San José, was arrested yesterday by the United States authorities, charged with returning false vouchers to the Post Office Department at Washington, and other irregularities. He gave bail in the sum of $3,000.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 30—1 A. M.—A storm centre is developing in the Indian Territory. The barometer is highest and generally rising in the lake region.

Rain has fallen in the Middle States, New-England, and the Lower Missouri Valley. Clear or partly cloudy weather generally prevail east of the Mississippi River. The temperature has generally fallen in the Middle and South Atlantic States; elsewhere it has risen. Easterly winds prevail in the Northwest, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley; southerly in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; elsewhere they are northerly. The Mississippi River has fallen 17 inches at Memphis and 22 inches at Helena.

INDICATIONS.

For the New-England and Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northerly, veering to warmer easterly winds, and rising, followed by stationary or falling barometer.

For the lower lake region, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, cold northerly, veering to warmer easterly, winds, and stationary, followed by falling, barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, warmer, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, stationary or falling barometer, and south-easterly winds.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain, south-easterly winds and falling barometer, possibly followed at west stations by rising barometer and colder north-west winds.

For the upper lake region, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain, variable winds, mostly from the east, and stationary or higher temperature, with falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, cloudy weather, with rain or snow, warm easterly winds, with falling barometer, followed by rising barometer and colder north-west winds.

For the Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain areas in the northern portion, warm southerly veering to colder northwest winds, and rising, preceded in the last district by falling, barometer.

The Mississippi River at and below Vicksburg will remain nearly stationary.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1877.		1878.	
3 A. M.	29°	5°	9:30 P. M. 31°
6 A. M.	29°	4°	3° 6 P. M. 31°
9 A. M.	31°	4°	9 P. M. 31°
12 M.	32°	5°	3° 12 P. M. 33°

Average temperature yesterday.....48°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....30⅞°

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 20.—Unsuccessful efforts have been made to learn the correct liabilities and assets of James Bigler & Co., the suspended timber firm at this place. Rumor makes the liabilities all the way from $200,000 to $500,000, but there are no estimates of the assets. Mr. Bigler himself says he does not know the amount of either, but he will soon be able to give the information.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—A special says D. H. Wilder, proprietor of a pail factory at Corry, Penn., has failed. Liabilities, $100,000; assets unknown.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., March 29.—The Norway Plains Savings Bank, at Rochester, has sealed deposits 16 per cent. in compliance with orders from the Bank Commissioners. Depositors will lose in the aggregate $100,000.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Henry Ashmest, a prominent member of the Stock Board, failed this afternoon. His failure caused great surprise, as he was considered one of the richest members of that body. He was largely short of nearly all the leading stocks upon an advancing market, holding nearly 5,000 shares of the Pennsylvania Railroad. His failure had little effect on that stock, which closed at 29⅛, having opened at 29¾. His liabilities are reported to be heavy.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—William P. Caldwell, a stock broker, has failed. His indebtedness is said to be small.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 29.—The failure of McGehee, Snowden & Violett, cotton factors, is reported.

MONTREAL, March 29.—Stanly Brothers, millers, of Park Hill, failed to-day. Liabilities, $17,000; assets unknown.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Bell, Gullixson & Co., carpet-dealers, have failed. Their liabilities are $40,000 and assets $50,000. Their inability to collect outstanding accounts is the cause of the failure.

A CLAIM AGAINST THE BONANZA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Adolph Sutro has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court of Carson for the possession of the Bonanza mining claims, asserting that the ground now being worked by the Bonanza Companies belongs to the Sutro Tunnel, by reason of said tunnel's grant by Congress allowing the Sutro Company 2,000 feet of ground on each side of the tunnel, not previously located under the mining laws. Sutro claims that the ground at which runs he borrow from neighbors in his mother's name. His mother thinks he will be back soon." included in their original location, and, per consequence, is the property of the tunnel company.

THE HURON DISASTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 29.—The bodies of the four colored wreckers, James Saxton, Stephen Bell, Willis Walker, and Dennis McCoy, drowned from the surf-boat of the Baker Brothers & Co., at the Huron disaster, will arrive here to-morrow and be delivered to their friends by the naval contractors.

EXECUTION OF A NEGRO.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 29.—Samuel Godwin, colored, was hanged at Live Oak, Fla., to-day, in presence of 2,000 people, for the murder of a colored man last May. He died without a struggle.

THE CANADIAN POST OFFICE BILL.

OTTAWA, Canada, March 29.—In the House of Commons to-day the bill to amend the Post Office act coming up for a third reading, Mr. Blake moved an amendment providing that letters would only be opened when there were a large number from one place, and only be stopped when it was evident they were issued for the purpose of perpetrating some fraud. The amendment was accepted and the bill reported.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The planing-mill of C. T. Marston & Co., on Sheldon-street, Hartford, Conn., was totally destroyed by fire early yesterday evening. The main building was built of brick, and had some wooden additions. It was the best equipped mill in the State. Several parties, engaged in fancy sawing, blind-making, &c., occupied rooms in the building and rented machinery. The flames spread across the street and destroyed sheds belonging to Elihu Smith's coal-yard. The loss on the mill is estimated at $50,000. The mill and machinery and the lumber in the mill are insured in the following companies: The Ætna, of Hartford, and Franklin, of Philadelphia, $2,000 each; Phœnix and Connecticut, of Hartford; Manhattan and Home, of New-York; New-Hampshire, of Manchester; Continental, of San Francisco; Germania, of Newark; Fire Association and Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia; Shoe and Leather, of Boston; British America, of Toronto, and Scottish Commercial, of Glasgow, $1,000 each. The insurances on lumber outside the mill was: Connecticut, of Hartford, $2,000; Hartford Fire and Ætna Fire, of Hartford, and Fire Association and Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, $1,000 each, and Hanover, of New-York, $1,500; making a total of $7,500.

A fire broke out at Crystal Springs, Miss., on Thursday night, in the heart of the town, by which a whole block of buildings was consumed. The following firms lost heavily, as one of them everything they possessed: Humphries & Barnes, E. T. Stackhouse, J. W. Bailey, L. Fruetenberg, A. Lotterhan, A. Fornecich, M. Hart, L. Backer, and Henry Hudson.

The Garden City Chemical Works, on Michigan-avenue, Chicago, were badly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss on the building is $1,500, and on stock, $7,000. The insurance is $3,000.

A fire occurred last evening in the fancy goods store of R. D. Roberts, No. 2,223 Third-avenue, caused by the breaking of a kerosene lamp. Damage, $550; insured for $2,000 in the National Company.

C. W. Gantlier's fish freezer at West Bay City, Mich., was burned on Thursday night. The loss is from $8,000 to $10,000, partially insured.

FOG ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 29.—There was a dense fog on the river last night, and the steamers of all the night lines were nearly seven hours behind time. At 7 o'clock last night the steamers Saratoga, St. John, John L. Hasbrouck, Redfield, and Ansonia, all northward bound, were compelled to anchor off Irvington, where they lay until 2 o'clock this morning.

DUMPING OFFAL INTO THE EAST RIVER.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday an affidavit was presented signed and sworn to by Patrolmen George A. Hess and Edward Cashman, in which it was set forth that on the night of the 9th inst., between 9 and 10 o'clock, they noticed boat No. 5, belonging to Frank Swift, the contractor for the removal of offal and night-soil, lying at the foot of Ninety-first-street, East River. They procured a boat, and rowing around Swift's boat saw a man on the deck, who, with a crank, was unloading the boat and allowing the contents to run through the side of the vessel. They observed that they saw the boat rise in the water gradually as the contents flowed into the river, and the stench during the operation was intolerable. President Smith was directed to communicate with the Board of Health on the subject.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Judge Rogers to-day overruled a motion for a new trial in the case of the city against the bondsmen of David A. Gage, the late defaulting City Treasurer. The case will now go to the Appellate Court, provided the defendants give the required appeal bond of $550,000, which is the amount of the judgments.

A lady in Westchester County, New-York, made $1,200 lately by an investment of $106 25. Alex. Frothingham & Co., No. 12 Wall-street, New-York, were her brokers. Send for their *Financial Report*. You may be equally as fortunate.—*New-York Commercial.*

Signs.

People who still adhere to the look-at-your-tongue-and-feel-of-your-pulse doctor, sometimes express not a little curiosity in regard to Dr. R. V. PIERCE's original method of distinguishing all forms of chronic disease without personal consultation. Some even suppose that he accomplishes this through clairvoyance, or some other species of professional jugglery. All this is utterly false. He claims to determine disease by the rational methods of science only. Says Comely, in his "Biographical Encyclopedia of New-York State," speaking of this distinguished physician: "He perceived that in each of the natural sciences the investigator proceeds according to a *system of signs*. The geologist in his cabinet accurately determines and describes the cleft of rock, which he has never seen, from the minute specimen on his table. And the chemist in his laboratory notes the constituents of the sun with the same precision that he analyzes a crystal of rock salt. The analogous system developed by Dr. PIERCE in Medical Science is worthy of his genius, and has made his name justly celebrated." For a full explanation of this ingenious system of diagnosis, see the PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, sent, postpaid, to any address, on receipt of one dollar and

The New-York Times, Saturday, March 30, 1878.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 29, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls....	19	Hides, bales....	3,194
Bags, bales....	120	Hops, bales....	140
Beans, bbls....	80	Lead, pigs....	1,373
Beeswax, pkls....	8	Leather, sides....	10,954
Cotton, bales....	2,201	Tar, bbls....	49
Copperas, bbls....	14	Oil, bbls....	70
Dried Fruit, pkls....	2,521	Oil-cake, pkls....	2,594
Eggs, pkls....	3,300	Oil, Lnk., bbls....	50
Flour, bbls....	6,151	Pea-nuts, bags....	1,148
Corn-meal, bbls....	125	Pork, pkls....	605
Corn-meal, bags....	416	Beef, pkls....	295
Wheat, bushels....	80,350	Cut-meats, pkls....	5,572
Corn, bushels....	45,000	Lard, tcs....	1,421
Oats, bushels....	16,396	Lard, kegs....	850
Rye, bushels....	17,106	Butter, pkls....	2,513
Malt, bushels....	725	Cheese, pkls....	2,994
Barley, bushels....	2,200	Starch, pkls....	420
Peas, bushels....	5,080	Stearine, pkls....	123
Oat-meal, bbls....	60	Tallow, pkls....	194
Oat-meal, bags....	1,370	Tobacco, hhds....	538
Grease, pkls....	168	Tobacco, pkls....	517
Brass-seed, bags....	867	Whisky, bbls....	890
Hemp, bales....	20	Wool, bales....	10

COFFEE—Market quoted steady but inactive. Sales of 2,000 bags Rio, per Copernicus, on private terms; 4,267 bags Maracaibo, by various vessels, and 2,337 mats Java, by the Kingdom of Fife, on private terms.

COTTON—The market was dull for early delivery, and prices were quoted 1-16c. lower for October, 1-32c. lower for November and 1-16c. lower for December. Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 893 bales, of which 750 bales were on last evening,) including 323 bales to spinners, 120 bales to exporters, and 450 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery business has been quite extensive, at variable rates, closing lower. Sales have been reported to-day of 73,800 bales, (of which 25,800 bales were on last evening, and 47,800 bales to-day,) with 8,600 bales on the calls, on the following basis: Middling, March option, at 10.62c. @10.63c.; April, 10.68c.@10.69c.; May, 10.76c.; June, 10.85c.; July, 10.96c.@10.96c.; August, 11.01c.@ 11.02c.; September, 10.87c.@10.88c.; October, 10.65c. @10.66c.; November, 10.57c.@10.59c.; December, 10.53c.@10.60c., showing a decline of 1@15 points; closing at the latter rate for December. Sales to-day were 2,201 bales, and at the shipping ports 7,565 bales, against 9,019 bales same day last week, and for the whole week 39,409 bales, against 41,225 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 3,875,112 bales, against 3,710,144 same time in the preceding Cotton year. Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 60,196 bales; to the Continent, 10,749 bales; to France, 1,557 bales; to the Channel, 2,201 bales; to the Continent, 3,037 bales; coastwise, 4,056 bales; stock at New-York to-day, 150,187 bales....Exports hence for the week, 15,354 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	7 15-16	7 15-16	8 1-16	8 1-16
Strict Ordinary...	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 13-16	8 13-16
Good Ordinary....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Strict Good Ord...	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	9¾
Low Middling....	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Strict Low Mid...	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Middling.....	10¾	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
Good Middling....	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11¼
Strict Good Mid...	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Middling Fair....	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Fair.....	12 7-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary....	7 13-16	Low Middling....	9 3-16
Strict Good Ord...	8 11-16	Middling.....	9 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—Extensive dealings were reported in State and Western Flour to-day at an improvement on Wednesday. The export inquiry was quite brisk, especially for lines of g'nar shipping Extras which closed 15c.@25c. higher than yesterday, and prices were quoted 1-16c. @ 3c. lower and weak. Sales were reported of 893 bales, (of which 750 bales were on last evening,) including 323 bales to spinners, 120 bales to exporters, and 450 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery business has been quite extensive, at variable rates, closing lower. Sales have been reported to-day of 73,800 bales, (of which 25,800 bales were on last evening, and 47,800 bales to-day,) with 8,600 bales on the calls, on the following basis: Middling, March option, at 10.62c. @10.63c.; April, 10.68c.@10.69c.; May, 10.76c.; June, 10.85c.; July, 10.96c.@10.96c.; August, 11.01c.@ 11.02c.; September, 10.87c.@10.88c.; October, 10.65c. @10.66c.; November, 10.57c.@10.59c.; December, 10.53c.@10.60c., showing a decline of 1@15 points; closing at the latter rate for December. Sales to-day were 2,201 bales, and at the shipping ports 7,565 bales, against 9,019 bales same day last week, and for the whole week 39,409 bales, against 41,225 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 3,875,112 bales, against 3,710,144 same time in the preceding Cotton year. Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 60,196 bales; to the Continent, 10,749 bales; to France, 1,557 bales; to the Channel, 2,201 bales; to the Continent, 3,037 bales; coastwise, 4,056 bales; stock at New-York to-day, 150,187 bales....Exports hence for the week, 15,354 bales.

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Good Ordinary....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Strict Good Ord...	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	9¾
Low Middling....	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Strict Low Mid...	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Middling.....	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞	10⅞
Good Middling....	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11¼
Strict Good Mid...	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Middling Fair....	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Fair.....	12 7-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary....	7 13-16	Low Middling....	9 3-16
Strict Good Ord...	8 11-16	Middling.....	9 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—Extensive dealings were reported in State and Western Flour to-day at an improvement on Wednesday. The export inquiry was quite brisk, especially for lines of g'nar shipping Extras which closed 15c.@25c. higher than yesterday, and prices were quoted 1-16c. @ 3c. lower and weak. A further sale of Canada Extras, of 2,000 barrels, was reported at $5 95@$6 00, and Minnesota Extras were purchased quite freely and quoted up 10c.@ 25c. @ bbl. Patent Extras, of Spring Wheat product, met with a readier sale. City Mill Extras were in good request, but the advanced prices claimed checked operations. Winter Extras attracted more attention, and were generally at somewhat better prices.... Sales have been reported since our last of 42,150 bbls. all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $2 50@$5 50; very inferior to very fancy No. 2 at $3 25@$3 50; fair to choice at $3 25@$3 85 for ordinary to choice Winter, and $2 90@$3 85 for Spring; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 20@$4 55; inferior to fancy at $4 40@$4 85; fair to very good Extra State, in odd lots and lines, at $4 90@ $5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 25, (3,000 bbls. sold at $5 @$5 25;) $5 25@$5 65; City Mills Extra, $5 50@$6 35; Extra shipping grades, for the West Indies, $3 90@$6 35 for fair to fancy, mostly at $6@$6 15; do., for South America, $4 30@$7 25 for fair to fancy, and for English markets, quoted at $5 25 asked; do. Family Extras, $6 40@$7 50; the latter for very choice; inferior to very good Family Extra State, $5 25@$5 75; for odd lots and lines, (chiefly at $5@$5 25;) very good to choice do. at $5 25@$5 65, and other grades at proportionately lower rates. Included in the reported sales were 11,300 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, mostly at $5@$5 25; 3,100 bbls. City Mill Extras, mainly for the West Indies, at $5 50@$6 35; 1,000 bbls. Minnesota Clear, (of which 2,100 bbls. for export at $5 15@$5 60;) 6,500 bbls. do. straight Extras, (of which 2,400 bbls. for export at $5 75@$6 35, mostly at $6@$6 25;) 3,100 bbls. Patent, (chiefly to the home trade and at from $7 00@$7 50;) 5,000 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, at $4 90@$5 25, (chiefly at $5@$5 25;) 925 bbls. Patent Extras, 900 bbls. Superfine, and 1,300 bbls. No. 2, and odd lots of sour and unsound Flour, in lots, at quoted rates.....Southern Flour sold to the extent of 1,900 bbls., chiefly Extras, at $5 65@$7 50; about equally stronger, in lots, as to quality. Rye Flour, which ruled steady, 1,900 bbls. sold, in lots, mainly Superfine State, at $3 35@$3 90.....Corn-meal more active and firmer: 2,200 bbls. sold, including Yellow Western, at $3 45@$3 50; Brandywine at $3 55, and 1,300 bbls. Brandywine at $3 15@$3 20....City coarse Corn-meal in more demand; quoted at 93c.@98c. @ 100 lbs. Buckwheat Flour steady at $2 40@$2 75 @ 200 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat was in brisk request for early delivery, chiefly on export account, and quoted up 2@3c. @ bushel, closing strong and buoyant. Options were also much higher, but irregular, other than March closing somewhat heavily. Cabin advices were of an exciting tenor, and stimulated considerable speculative movement. Sales have been reported to-day of 547,000 bushels, (of which about 459,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 35,000 bushels White, at 98c. @ $1 02c., chiefly at $1 00@$1 02, closing firm at $1 47; 3,200 bushels No. 1 White at $1 42, closing firm at $1 47; 3,200 bushels No. 1 White at $1 42, (higher prices claimed for round lots;) 1,800 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 38, (boat-loads held at $1 40;) 3,600 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 35@ $1 36; 18,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 38; 16,000 bushels do., April, at $1 38@$1 39; 12,000 bushels do., first half of April, (last evening,) at $1 35@$1 37, 000 bushels ungraded Red and Amber at $1 32@$1 53; 115,000 bushels No. 1 Spring and Milwaukee Club, at $1 34@$1 35; 90,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, at $1 29@$1 30, closing at $1 30; 64,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago Spring, at 29c.; 4,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, at $1 27@$1 27½; 16,000 bushels do. March option, at $1 28¾@$1 29; 24,000 bushels do. April, at $1 28@$1 28½; 16,000 bushels do., April, in store, at $1 27; 69,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring at $1 28@$1 30; 8,000 bushels do., March, at $1 30; 61,000 bushels No. 3 Spring at $1 22@$1 24¼, (of which at close 24,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee at $1 24½;) and 4,500 bushels ungraded Spring, at $1 20@ $1 23. The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, March, nominal; do., April, $1 35@$1 38, (as against $1 32¼@$1 32¾ yesterday;) May, nominal. And No. 2 New-York No. 2 Spring, March option, at $1 28¾@$1 29; April, $1 29@$1 29¼; May, $1 24½@$1 25¼.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, March option, at $1 29@$1 30; do., April, $1 25@$1 26; do., May, $1 24½@$1 27¾.....An active business was reported in Corn, which was generally quoted up 1c. @ 2c. @ bushel on new crop, New-York steamer Mixed showing the most pronounced advance, on a fuller inquiry for this grade.....Sales have been reported of 384,000 bushels, (of which 218,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, 6,500 bushels at 55¾c.; New-York No. 2, new, at 53½c.@55¾c.; New-York No. 3, old crop, strictly prime, about 26,000 bushels at 50c.; do., new crop, New-York steamer Mixed, 16,000 bushels at 56c.; do., April, 8,000 bushels at 55c.; do., May, 72,000 bushels at 53¾c.@54¼c.; do., June, 24,000 bushels at 53¾c.@56c.; New-York steamer Mixed at 53¼c. @ 55c., closing at 55c.; do. deliverable on Monday, 8,000 bushels at 55½c.; do., March option, 8,000 bushels, at 54c.; do., April, 32,000 bushels, at 53c.@53¾c.; do., May, 8,000 bushels, at 53½c.; New-York No. 3 at 49¾c.@49¾c., (with 49½c. bid for April and May;) Mixed Corn, unsorted, at 42c.@55¾c., as to quality; very choice old Mixed Western, 5,000 bushels, at 52c.; unmerchantable, about 28,000 bushels, at 48c.@48½c.; New-York No. 2 White, 4,500 bushels, at 56¼c.; Jersey White at 54c.; New-York steamer Yellow at 54c.; New-York Low Mixed at 55½c.; Yellow Western at 54c.@55¾c.; poor mixed Yellow at 53c.....At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, March option, closed at 54¾c.@55½c.; do., April, 55c.@55¼c.; do., May, 53¾c.@54c.; do., June at 52c.@55¾c.....And New-York No. 3, March, nominal; do., April 50c.@50¾c.; do., May, 50¼c.@ 50½c.; do., June at 50¼c.@50½c.; New-York No. 2 White at 55¾c.; New-York Low Mixed at 55½c.; Yellow Western at 54c.; New-York Low Mixed at 55¼c.; Yellow Western at 54¼

MARCH 1878

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, March 29, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, Scott & Myers sold the five-story stone-front building, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 148 East 49th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 3d-av., for $13,000, to German Savings Bank, plaintiff in the legal action. The same firm also under a similar court order, James S. Greves, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 240 East 79th-st., south side, 155 feet west of 2d-av., for $10,500, to Philip Bohnet, plaintiff. Van Tassell & Kearney, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18 by 74, No. 104 East 74th-st., 36 feet east of 4th-av., for $6,500, to Banich Stern, plaintiff, and William Kennelly, under a similar court decree, disposed of a plot of land containing about 8 330-1,000 acres, on Broadway, west side, south of the lands of Edward Binase, at King's Bridge, for $17,000, to Jonathan Odell, plaintiff in the legal action.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lease of lot 51.3 by 39.9 by 51.3 by 42.6, Nos. 68 and 70 University-place, west side, 125 feet north of 12th-st.; leased May 1, 1861; term, 21 years. Also, similar sale, John E. Risley, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 99.10 by 90, on 4th-av., south-west corner of 130th-st. Also, similar sale, E. B. Shafer, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 74.5 by 230 by 81 by 45.3 by 70.11 by 100, on 3d-av., south-east corner of 125th-st.; also, the houses, with plot of land 31 by 80 by 41 by 44.10 by 72 by 124.10, Nos. 1653 and 167 East 125th-st., north side, 191 feet west of 3d-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 16.6 by 76, on East 74th-st., south side, 67 feet west of 2d-av.

By C. A. Lyon, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, James M. Smith, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 94, on 1st-av., east side, 27.2 feet south of 79th-st.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 20 by 80, No. 2,314 1st-av., east side, 40.11 feet east of 121st-st.; also, similar sale, James M. Flak, Esq., Referee, of the two frame stores and dwellings, one frame stable and one-story brick store, with three lots, each 25 by 99.10, on West 128th-st., north-west corner of 6th-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

NEW-YORK.

By Scott & Myers.

1 five-story stone-front building, with lot, No. 148 East 49th-st., a. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 25x100.3 ..... $13,000
1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 240 East 79th-st., s.s., 155 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 20x102.2 10,500

By Van Tassell & Kearney.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 104 East 74th-st., s. s., 36 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 18x74 ..... $6,500

By William Kennelly.

8 330-1,000 acres of land, Broadway, w. s., 230 ft. s. of the lands of Edward Binsse at King's Bridge $17,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 28.

Madison-st., s. s., lot No. 57,. 20.8x73.8; also, lot No. 58; also, lot No. 59; David Douglass, Executor, to Jane A. Wallace $6,500
49th-st., n. s., 263.4 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19.2x100.5; Solomon Hirsch to Fanny Marcus ..... nom.
125th-st., n. s., irregular; M. S. Kenyon to Caroline Richmond ..... nom.
Willard-av., 24th Ward; Emma A. Knox to Nettie C. Kay 2,000
7th-av., w. s., 58.9 ft. w. of 29th-st., 33x64; Leon S. Keller to Leo Hirsch ..... nom.
Lexington-av., n. w. corner 35th-st., 20x74; Charles S. Loper to Lewis J. Lechard 2,100
120th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.10; Jeanett McCabe and husband to Mary C. Van Riper 3,000
49th-st., s. s., 263.1 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19.2x100.5; Elias Marcus to Solomon Hirsch ..... nom.
54th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; John Schnugg and wife to John J. Aulbach 17,000
56th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5; Tharies S. Loper to Lewis J. Lechard ..... nom.
120th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.10; Jeanett McCabe and husband to Mary C. Van Riper 3,000
49th-st., s. s., 263.1 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19.2x100.5; Elias Marcus to Solomon Hirsch ..... nom.
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54th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; John Schnugg and wife to John J. Aulbach 17,000
56th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5; Tharies S. Loper to Lewis J. Lechard 7,000
121st-st., n. s., rear lot, irregular; Sylvester Van Valkenburgh and wife to J. McCabe ..... nom.
116th-st., n. s., 114.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.6x92; Magdalena Tomaszewski to Henry Bischoff 4,000
60th-st., s. s., 314.2 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19.2x100.5; George H. Perryman and wife to Morris Weil 13,000
9th-av., n. w. corner of 38th-st., 19.7x65; J. S. Delevan and wife to G. P. Marcelin ..... nom.
123d-st., n. s., No. 329 West, 16.8x85.5; Same to same ..... nom.
Bogue-st., n. s. corner of Cliff-st., 92x67.8; Reduced Circan to James S. Osborne 7,000
Stanton-st., n. w. corner of Forsyth-st., 25x70; Mary Bush to Edward Vogel 25,000
Elizabeth-st., No. 7, Henry Bischoff and wife to Magdalena Tomaszewski 4,000
44th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; James Appleby and wife to Seymour L. Husted 13,000
17th-st., n. s., 370 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15x92; Samuel Joyce to Ellen Z. Joyce 10,000
58th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5; Julia R. Appleton and Husband to Margretha Rabenstein 14,500
1st-av., n. w. corner of 37th-st., 49.4x125, 1-3 part of; Ede Escoriaza, Executor, to B. Hechavarria 10,090
52d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100.5; James J. Phelan to James D. Smyth 22,500
2d-st., s. s., Lot No. 446; John J. Aulbach and wife to Conrad Schnugg 22,000
Chrystie-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x100; M. S. Frodenheim and husband to Catharine Noll ..... nom.
58th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5; Henry A. Robbins and wife to M. Rabenstein.. 14,500
29th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98; M. Burghard, Referee, to German Savings Bank 4,000
36th-st., n. s., 310 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9; F. W. Loew, Referee, to New-York Savings Bank. 5,000
Ludlow-st., Lot No. 36; F. W. Loew, Referee, to John S. McGill 7,085
36th-st., n. s., 335 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9; F. W. Loew, Referee, to New-York Savings Bank. 5,000
36th-st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x228.9; same to same 5,000
36th-st., n. s., 385 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9; same to same 5,000
104th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x100.11; S. L. Ingraham, Referee, to George Chesterman 2,200
103th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x100.11; same to same 12,000
107th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x100.11; same to same 3,600
North side 104th-st., 200 ft. e. of 4th av, 50x 100.11; same to same 3,000
1st-av., No. 3; H. Donnelly, Referee, to Jeremiah W. Demick 6,550
Broome-st., n. s., lot No. 64, 25x75; H. Donnelly to Fanny Thomson 5,000
West side 2d-av., 75x.5 ft. s. of 44th-st., 25x 100; J. P. Ledwith, Referee, to A. B. Davis 2,000
121st-st., w. s., 217 ft. s. of 116th-st., 20x70; J. Whalen, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company 5,000
1st-av., w. s., 41 ft. s. of 116th-st., 20x70; same to same 5,000
1st-av., w. s., 81.10 ft. s. of 116th-st., 20x70; same to same 5,000
1st-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of 116th-st., 20x74; same to same 5,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Aulbach, John J., and wife, to Henry Wissemann, n. s. 54th-st., e. of 2d-av., 1 year $200
Davidson, John, and wife, to Matilda W. White, n. s. corner 3d-av. and 57th-st., 3 years 55,000
Farley, Peter, and wife, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, s. s. 30th-st., w. of 9th-av., 1 year 6,000
Gerachty, Patrick, and wife, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, s. s. 124-av., w. of 3d-st., 1 year 8,000
Hayes, William, and wife, to New-York Savings Bank, n. s. 58th-st., w. of 3d-av 12,500
McGill, John S., to Henry W. Lee, Ludlow-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., 3 years 3,000
McManus, William S., and wife, to Rebecca Walsach, s. s. East Broadway, s. of Montgomery-st., 2 years 1,000
Miles, William H., and wife, to Caroline M. Hitchcock, s. s. 10th-st., s. of 6th-av., 3 years 15,000
Quinn, Denis, and wife, to James Lynch, s. s. of Lenox-st., w. of Hudson-st., 1 year ..... nom.
Same to same, s. s. corner of 5th-av. and 134th-st., 1 year 2,000
Rabenstein, Margaretha, and husband, to David Harvie, s. s. of 58th-st., w. of 9th-av 6,500
Same to same, s. s. of 58th-st., w. of 9th-av 6,500
Same to same, s. s. of 58th-st., w. of 9th-av 6,500
Rabenstein, Margaretha, and husband, to Henry A. Robbins, s. s. of 58th-st., w. of 9th-av., 3 years 7,250
Same to same, s. s. of 58th-st., w. of 9th-av., 3 years 7,250
Rabenstein, Margaretha, and husband, to Julia R. Appleton, s. s. of 58th-st., w. of 9th-av., 3 years 7,250
Same to same, s. s. of 58th-st., w. of 9th-av., 3 years 7,250
Rabenstein, Margaretha, and husband, to Matthew Farrin, s. s. of 58th-st., w. of 9th-av 6,500
Seaman, William C., to West-Side Savings Bank, n. w. corner of 7th-av. and 16th-st., 1 year.... 2,000
Schachtel, Michael, and wife, to Charles F. Voight, s. s. of Broome-st., c. of Pitt-st., 10 years 7,000
Smith, Thomas, and wife, to Mary E. Schuyler, w. s. 4th-av., 25 ft. of 82-st., 2 months 2,000
Tomaszewski, Magdalena, to Henry Bischoff, No. 7 Elizabeth-st 6,800
Weber, Albert, and wife, to M. W. White, n. e. corner of 7th-av. and 17th-st., installments... 25,000
Wiest, Joseph H., and wife to M. E. Wilckens, s. s. of 8th-st., lot No. 10, 3 years 2,500
Wiest, Joseph H., and wife, to Marx Wintjen, s. s. of 8th-st., lot No. 90, 5 years 4,000
Wolters, John, to Samuel D. Morris, w. s. of University-place, n. of 12th-st., 1 year 1,800
Van Riper, Mary C., and husband, to Thomas Neilson, n. s. of 123th-st., w. of 1st-av., 5 years. 1,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Cov. Petronella, to Lavenia Hurbert $1,100
Kiaboe, Simon, to Loeb Frankfeld 10,500
Moller, Christian, to Lena Wolter 7,420
Ranney, Lafayette, to R. Guggenheimer, Trustee 900
Ranney, H. B., to L. Ranney 900
Rogers, J. S., to Ellen Rogers 6,000
Munson, Mary J., to M. R. Herman 13,000
Union Dime Savings Bank to Caroline C. Bishop. 2,500
Same to same 2,000
Union Dime Savings Bank to Frederick Leake.. 15,000
Union Dime Savings Bank to W. B. Chamberlain 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE HANDsomely-frescoed brown-stone house, No. 168 West 47th-st.; lot 18.9 by 100; price, including three elegant mirrors and to-day gratis, $17,500. Permits from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—NO. 143 EAST 38TH-ST.; A FEW feet gone. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 7 EAST 31ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21.10x98.9, in perfect order, at auction, under foreclosure, TUESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps, &c., from RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

NO. 768 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Valuable lot with two-story brick building, 25x137.6, at auction, under foreclosure, on FRIDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps, &c., from RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, A beautiful north-west corner house on Madison-av., below 34th-st., with stable, to an acceptable tenant; the house will be rented with or without the stable, at a very low figure. Permits and particulars. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NO. 9 WASHington-place, near Broadway. Apply to GENIO C. SCOTT, No. 618 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE CHARLES M. CONNOLLY, DECEASED, OF THE IMPROVED PROPERTY,
NO. 55 WATER-ST., NEAR BROOKLYN BRIDGE.
UNIMPROVED PROPERTY,
5 lots south-east corner of BROADWAY AND 59TH-ST., opposite Central Park.
8 lots, with the improvements, on the easterly side of 9TH AVENUE, between 129th and 130th sts., and lots on 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 211TH, 212TH, 213TH, 214TH, 215TH, AND 216TH STS., and water-fronts on HARLEM RIVER.
TO BE SOLD ON TUESDAY, April 9,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Title to all this property is perfect.
$5 PER CENT. on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent.
Book maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.
No. 7 Pine-st.

HOWARD W. COATES, Auctioneer.

PREMPTORY SALE.
By order of Executor to close an estate.
HOWARD W. COATES will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 2, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
EAST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Three-story English basement brick house and lot, No. 313, between 1st and 2d avs.
EAST THIRTIETH-STREET.—Three-story high-stoop Philadelphia-brick house and lot, No. 239, between 2d and 3d avs.
Seventy per cent. of purchase money may remain on mortgage. Permits and maps of FIELD & MINOR, Attorneys, No. 24 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT TO RENT. A fronting 5th-av., opposite Madison-square, consisting of seven or six rooms, bath, closets, &c. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

EXTRA FINELY-FURNISHED HOUSE, Finest Central Park, in perfect order and very elegant, to rent low, for two or more years, to desirable tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, A second floor, consisting of four rooms, pantries, &c. Bath, hot and cold water, gas, &c. For particulars inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible House, Astor-place.

AT $1,000 RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEment house; 16 rooms: No. 444 West 20th-st., opposite Episcopal College Grounds. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 45 Rivington-st.

A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES AND FLATS in the vicinity of the Park and this office: houses $500 to $2,000; flats, $20 to $100. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway, corner of 52-st.

TO LET—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF LIVING ON the Central Park should see the house No. 6 East 86th-st.; 3d-av. Elevated Road to be finished Nov. 1. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 75 Worth-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, SECOND FLOOR OF house No. 219 West 33d-st., to a small family of adults only; separate meter; rent, $30. Apply to the owner, in the house.

TO LET—A FEW DESIRABLE FLATS IN FIRST-class APARTMENT BUILDINGS; rents $400 to $1,200 per annum. Apply to CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 10th-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN 72D-ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., half of a double two-story house; or a plot of eight lots; near Central Park; 8th-av. cars near. Inquire of E. VAN AKEN, No. 230 West 49th-st.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED —Three-story and basement brown-stone; complete order; 17x50; rent moderate. No. 147 East 50th-st.

HARLEM.—CHOICE SELECTION OF HOUSES best locations, $500 to $2,000.
PORTER & CO., 178 East 125th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, WHO IS in reduced circumstances, the care of a gentleman's residence, either City or country, or a genteel tenement-house: can give best of reference. Address Harry, No. 351 2d-av.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house between 30th and 50th sts. and 3d and 7th avs.; moderate rent. Address M., Box No. 1,957 New-York Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
TO LET,
That portion of the St. Nicholas Hotel
Known as the Loubat Estate.
Being the entire corner, Nos. 307, 309, 311 Broadway, through to Mercer-st.; contains three stores, each about 25x200, and about 150 rooms above, including the ladies' entrance and main dining-room; originally built and arranged for a separate hotel. Possession 1st May. For particulars apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

BROADWAY BUILDING TO LET, CHEAP—Opposite Astor-place; will rent store or lofts separately; suitable for carpets, clothing, fancy goods, &c.; size 40x200.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET—AS A WHOLE OR IN PART, FOR OFfices, the ground floor of the New-York Savings Bank Building, on the north-west corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st.; heated by steam; granite vaults, &c., lately occupied as a banking-room. Inquire in Savings Bank.

JOHN-ST., CORNER WILLIAM.—SPACIOUS, conspicuous, light first floor and basement for cigar-dealers, tailors, stationers; level with walk; immediate occupancy.
FLOCK, No. 2 Broadway.

TO LET—VERY LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE TENant, three or four lofts of the marble store, No. 27 Great Jones-st., 25x100. Apply to GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway.

TO LET—ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER, 50x100 ft. feet; 18ft. ceilings; smaller rooms if desired; rent low. Nos. 123 and 125 West 28th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,
consisting of 10,000 acres of land, situate in the County of York, in the Province of New-Brunswick, on St. Johns River and Shogomoc Creek. Land heavily timbered with beech, spruce, and hard woods. In connection therewith is a first-class water-power sawmill, seven dwellings, store-house, blacksmith and carpenter shops, and other improvements. Products can be marketed with equal facility in Europe or the States. To parties wishing to engage in the manufacture of lumber and lath this presents a rare opportunity is offered. For further particulars address FRANK L. JONES, Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.

A MAGNIFICENT FARM AND COUNTRY Asent at North Kingston, opposite the fine country seats of Hon. W. W. and Dr. L. Burnett, with beach on the Hudson, comprising 200 acres choice land, with 1,000 feet river front; private dock; channel runs close to shore; large old-fashioned mansion and extensive and good farm buildings; the property is well adapted for stock-raising, or for a gentleman's farm; the property is unincumbered, and will be sold as a bargain or exchanged on a cash basis for house or good business property in New-York. S. W. CARRINGTON, care of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, known as "Prospect," situated in the Borough of Princeton, N. J., adjoining the college grounds, consisting of a large brown-stone mansion of 20 rooms, with ornamental grounds, and including about 40 acres of highly-cultivated land, formerly the residence of Mr. Thomas F. Potter, deceased. For terms apply to
HARKER GUMMERE,
Special Master in Chancery, Trenton, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP. A two-story and French roof house, containing 12 rooms, at Woodside, N. J., 10 miles from New-York, on either Erie or Montclair Railroad; desirable location; lot 50x200. Address J. E. R., Box No. 110 Times Office.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

BRUEN HOUSE.—AT PERTH AMBOY, TO Please at a low rent; the hotel is in good order and convenient for sea bathing and boating; the station of the Long Branch Railway is near the house. For further information apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—ONE of the most desirable residences in Perth Amboy, N. J., splendidly located, with fine view of the bay; 10 minutes' walk from depot. Apply on premises, or to A. B. MARSH, North-German Fire Insurance Company, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET—A HOUSE WITH SEVEN ROOMS, kitchen and cellar, with fine garden; situate on Fort Lee Hill, New-Jersey, convenient to steam-boat landing and railroad depot; rent low to good tenant. Inquire of DEGRAW & GIESMAN, No. 372 Greenwich-st. corner of King.

TO RENT OR LEASE—HOUSE CONTAINING 11 rooms, barn, work-shop, shed, hen-house, and nine acres of land, with abundance of fruit; two miles from village of Nyack, on Rockland Lake Road. For further particulars inquire of Capt. HARRY DEAN, steamer Thomas F. Way, foot of Vesey-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, FURNISHED, OR for sale, one of the finest residences in Pittsfield, Mass., near depot, Post Office; hot and cold water, gas, and all conveniences; a good barn, fruit, garden, &c. Apply to JAMES WILCOX, Town Clerk, Pittsfield, Mass.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—*UNFURNISHED*, FOR A RESIDENCE or boarding-house, the elegant place called
"LINWOOD,"
near Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, containing mansion-house, two cottages, gate lodge, stables, ice and boat houses, with some 85 acres of lawn and shade trees. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Apply to
WILLIAM H. DUNNING,
No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

STAMFORD.—WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR cash, a house and 1½ to 2 acres of land in Stamford, Conn.; must be within 15 minutes' walk of depot; price under $5,000, cash. Address, stating terms and particulars, Post Office Drawer No. 194, Tarpenning, Marquette County, Mich.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Thur., April 4 | ILESSING.. Thurs., April 18
HOLSATIA, Thur., April 11 | WIELAND, Thur., April 25
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria...March 30. 3 P. M. | Anchoria..April 13, 2 P. M.
Devonia...April 6, 7 A. M. | California, April 20, 3 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Utopia.....April 3, 6 A. M. | Australia..April 10, 11 A.M.
Cabins, $50 to $70. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $22.
Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, April 2, 4 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, April 9, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, April 23, at 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, FRANCEUL.....Wednesday, April 3, 6 A. M.
PEREIRE, LABRE.....Wednesday, April 17, 5 P. M.
VILLE DE PARIS, DURAND, Wednesday, May 1, 4:30 P.M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks:)
Denmark.....|Greece, Wed., April 3, 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The Queen, March 30, 2 P. M. | Erin...Sat., April 6, 7 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward at lowest rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the Homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA, WED., April 3 | ALGERIA, WED., April 17
BOTHNIA, WED., April 10 | RUSSIA ...WED., April 24
Cabin passage and tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY...Saturday, April 6, 7 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, April 11, noon
ADRIATIC, Capt. WORTHINGTON...Saturday, April 13, 6 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. Promenade saloons, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PIER (NEW), LONDON.
From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 11
STATE OF NEBRASKA.....Thursday, April 18
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 25
First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodation; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, March 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, April 6, 7 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 13, 2 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
DONAU.....Sat., March 30 | HERMANN, Sat., April 13
GEN. WERDER, Sat., April 6 | MOSEL.....Sat., April 20
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA, NASSAU, HAVANA, AND SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, March 30, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, April 3, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.
62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, March 30
Connecting for Central and South America.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Monday, April 1
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, April 15
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37, NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON (via Savannah).....SATURDAY.....March 30
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....April 3
SUPPLEMENTARY STEAMERS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASBLL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave from Pier No. 3 North River.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, April 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DRAKE.....Tuesday, April 16
City of Washington, Timmerman, April 18, 10:30 A. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Frontera.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Tuesday, April 16.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS, Tuesday, April 30.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 31 and April 24 for Vera Cruz and Progreso, Tuxpan, and Tampico, making close connection with steamers for New-York and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship GEO. W. CLYDE....SATURDAY, March 30
Steam-ship COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, April 10
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
Sailing THURSDAYS from Pier 17 E. R., at 2 P. M.
SARATOGA, (new,) 3,200 tons, Sandberg, Th., April 4
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis, Thursday, April 18
JAMES E. WARD & Co., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT.—STEAM-SHIP GARONDELET will sail April 3, at 3 P. M. STEAMSHIP SAN JACINTO FROM SAVANNAH, GA., TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, calling at St. Augustine, April 9.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st., or GUSTAVE LEVE, General Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers abroad; by R. B. WOOD, Passport Agent, No. 91 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.

BAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE VANDERBILT WILL CASE.

TESTIMONY OFFERED BY MR. LORD WHICH WAS RULED OUT—THE COMMODORE'S CONVERSATIONS WITH A MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN—HIS ANXIETY ABOUT HEAVEN.

The proceedings in the Vanderbilt will case were continued yesterday before Surrogate Calvin, Mrs. Mary Le Bau being recalled in the morning to continue her testimony. She said that the Commodore was easily influenced by falsehood against his children. An offer to prove that witness' mother had said to the Commodore that William would make him believe anything against his other children was excluded. Mr. Lord next proposed to prove that when the Commodore's first wife was sick he was visiting Niagara Falls with Miss Crawford, the lady who subsequently became Mrs. Vanderbilt, and her mother; that before the death of the first Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. and Miss Crawford lived rent free in one of his houses; that after the funeral of Mrs. Vanderbilt they came to live in Mr. Vanderbilt's residence, and that their influence over him was unbroken up to the time the will was made. This was also objected to and excluded. Mr. Lord then offered to prove that a son of Mrs. Crawford received $150,000 in a secret manner from the Commodore while the latter was lying on his death-bed. The Surrogate decided against its introduction.

Miss Chastelin Brice de Beauregard, a French governess in Mrs. Le Bau's family, was next called. She testified that she came to this country in January, 1874, to educate the children of Mrs. Le Bau, and visited Commodore Vanderbilt on Good Friday, 1875, for the first time; he spoke with her about the Vanderbilt University in Nashville, explaining the plans of the building; he showed her a painting of Mrs. Le Bau's mother, heaved a deep sigh, and remarked that his health was very bad, and he appeared to be dispirited.

Mrs. Ellen Landis, of Stapleton, Staten Island, was next called for the purpose of showing that in June, 1868, the Commodore sent his first wife to Lebanon Springs; that he openly expressed a desire to get her away as soon as possible, and that immediately after her departure he went North in a palace car, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Crawford and William H. Vanderbilt. The offer was excluded.

After some unimportant testimony had been given by Charles P. Curry and E. D. Worchester, Mrs. Helen S. Clarke, a "magnetic physician, was examined. She stated that she formerly lived in Washington County, and that her father was Stephen Savage, a fur merchant; she made the acquaintance of the Commodore at Fort William Henry, Lake George, several years before his death, and saw him in this City several times in the Fall prior to his last illness; he had engaged her to treat his disease by the method of magnetism; this treatment was continued during his last sickness; during one of her visits the Commodore and a gentleman who was with him talked about heaven, and their ideas of the orthodox heaven struck her as being extremely absurd. "They referred to me," said the witness, and I answered, "Christ said heaven was within you."

Mr. Lord—Neither of them arrived at the true heaven in your presence then?

Witness—No; and I don't know that they have yet. The Commodore said to me, "Do you think the Lord will forgive me and that I will be washed in the blood of the Lamb?" I said, "No; what have you done to deserve heaven? Have your works been material or spiritual?" I then said that if I were a minister and preach as material I should charge a double fee; he asked me if there were occupations in heaven like those on earth and I answered yes; he asked me if I believed in a Judge sitting on a great white throne, and I said no; my God was too great and incomprehensible to be described in that way; he then talked about singing and playing, and I think I remarked that he could build a railroad better than playing a harp; he then said: "I am afraid you are doomed." The witness further testified that the Commodore was always very careful not to engage in these conversations in the presence of other persons, and took occasion on one request her not to allude to Spiritualistic matters when other persons were present.

The trial will be continued on Tuesday at 11 A. M.

MORE SPRING NOVELTIES.

OPENING DAY AT LORD & TAYLOR'S UP-TOWN HOUSE—IMPORTED FRENCH GOODS.

Messrs. Lord & Taylor had their opening at their up-town establishment, corner of Twentieth-street and Broadway, on Thursday. All the novelties of the season in materials, laces, embroideries, &c., were exhibited. In the dress goods department are all the fancy materials to be combined with faille suits. The principal goods are chenille d'Espagne, in all varieties of coloring which combines silk and wool, damassé de luxe in fancy stripes, damassé velours, which is all silk, and chenille de luxe in all combinations of color. Another line of goods comprises bouglé angora, which is of double width, combining wool and silk, bourettes in all combination of color, also in double width, cachemire de l'Inde, in plain, delicate shades, also in dark colors, and French bunting or gasoline beige, a much finer fabric than that in use last year. In the suit department, all these materials made up may be seen, and thus a better idea of their effect can be obtained than by examining the stuffs in the piece. Among the suits is a very handsome gray bourette cloth and wine-colored suit, trimmed with straw color. It is trimmed with fringe to match and scarfs and bows lined with straw color. A dark green dress has an olive-colored faille skirt and a polonaise of basket cloth. The front of the garment is cut open, showing a silk vest. A white organdie princess suit, made wholly of puffings, insertions, and lace, is prettily trimmed with pink roses. An evening suit is of tilleul satin. The skirt has pieces turning over in revers shape, and flounces. An elegant light blue evening dress has a front a diagonal scarf of chenille d'Espagne, and is trimmed with pink silk. The long train is trimmed with a closely-plait-ed flounce. The waist buttons down the back. The most elaborate and peculiar make of most of the toilets renders a personal inspection necessary to a full appreciation of their elegance. A bonnet department is a new feature of this establishment. Here a great variety of handsome models may be admired. There are black chips with gilt bandeaux and leaves around the crown, and trimmings of tips and watered ribbons. Other bonnets are entirely covered with bright-colored flowers, and with trimmings of gold tinsel. It may have been observed, a great deal of gold and mother of pearl is now used upon the bonnets. A white chip is trimmed with valenciennes, caught down, here and there, under fire-flies. Toward the front are a white pompon and pearl pendants. Under the brim is a plain dark green velvet band and a small French bow. The strings are of white illusion. An extensive assortment of round hats are also on view.

FUNERAL OF REV. DR. OGILBY.

The funeral rites over the remains of the late Rev. Frederick Ogilby, D. D., assistant minister of Trinity, were solemnized yesterday afternoon at the parish church, in the presence of a densely crowded congregation, of which a large portion was composed of clergymen of the Episcopal Church. At the opening of the services the clergy of the parish, led by the Rector, Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., and accompanied by the pall-bearers, emerged from the vestry and proceeding down the central aisle met the bearers with the coffin at the church doors. The procession then returned up the aisle to the chancel steps, when the casket was placed upon a bier. The Rector officiated in the services, and was assisted by Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of the Diocese, Right Rev. Dr. Doane, Bishop of the Diocese of Albany, and Rev. H. B. Hitchings, assistant minister of Trinity Church. The pall-bearers were Rev. Dr. Potter, of Grace Church; Rev. William F. Morgan, rector of St. Thomas Church; Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, of St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City; Rev. Dr. O. B. Hyatt, of St. Peter's Church, West Chester; Rev. Dr. Cook, of St. Bartholomew's Church; Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, of the Church of the Ascension; Rev. Dr. Howland, of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and Rev. Dr. Seymour, Dean of the Theological Seminary. There were present also the ex-Wardens of the churches of the parish, and the vestrymen of Trinity, headed by Warden Skidmore and ex-Gov. John A. Dix, Controller of the Trinity corporation. At the close of the services, which were very impressive, and at which a full choir assisted, the body was conveyed to Trinity Cemetery for burial.

THE LATEST POSTAL ORDER.

Postmaster James yesterday issued the order of the Postmaster-General providing that printed matter of every kind or description offered for mailing as third-class rate must be received into the mails for transmission therein at the rate of 1 cent for each ounce, or two ounces, or fraction thereof, as the case may be. This applies to printed directions, or request, or any printed matter upon the envelopes, as well as the inclosures therein. Respecting price marks upon samples of merchandise, they will not subject such samples to a higher rate of postage, provided such price-marks appear in the original print. This ruling is intended to repeal and overrule any rulings heretofore made inconsistent with the same.

LIGHTNING TIME IN AN ENGINE-HOUSE.

A trial was made in the house of Fire Engine Company No. 4, in Liberty-street, yesterday of the time in which the men of the company can man the engine ready for duty. The horses were in the stalls, with the harness on their backs, as they always stand, and the men surrounded the engine. Capt. Crum, who has commanded the company for a number of years, stood by the gong and gave the signal. At the first trial the horses came out of their stalls, were hitched to the engine, and all was ready for a start in 7¾ seconds. The second trial was hitching the horses while they stood ready before the engine. Fireman Dennis J. Leary hitched them in 12 seconds without any assistance. As the horses stood before the engine the company went to work to harness them, and in 18½ seconds they were ready for duty. The firemen then all went up stairs and the horses were put in the stalls. When Capt. Crum struck the bell there was a rush of firemen down the stairs, and in 7 seconds the engine was ready to go out. This is the fastest time ever made by any engine company in New-York City. The firemen say that if their stalls faced the engine, as those in most of the engine-houses do, they could have the engine ready for duty in 5½ seconds after the alarm. This fast time yesterday was witnessed by Mr. R. F. Brainard, Chief of the Passaic Fire Department, and the time was kept with stop-watches by Middleton Brothers, of No. 10 Maiden-lane.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE FIRM OF KOBBE & BALL, DRY GOODS AUCTIONEERS, FINANCIALLY EMBARRASSED—PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY IN OTHER CASES.

Kobbe & Ball, dry goods auctioneers, at Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-street, have become financially embarrassed, and will probably make an assignment to-day. Their liabilities amount to about $200,000, of which $25,000 are secured, and ultimately they expect to pay their creditors in full. The firm had excellent credit, and were the successors of William A. Kobbe & Co., in 1872, their capital being estimated at $175,000. Their troubles are attributed to severe losses on advance accounts for consignments and numerous bad debts. The assets are large, consisting of accounts receivable and 20,000 acres of coal and iron land in Tennessee, which they are negotiating with an English company to sell for $50,000. Mr. Kobbe said yesterday that they had not fully decided what course to take, whether to go into liquidation or make an assignment; a statement was being prepared in order to ascertain the exact condition of affairs, and if it was found that there were not sufficient available assets to liquidate the indebtedness in full, the firm would make an assignment for the benefit of all the creditors, and the business would be still be continued; he could not tell exactly the amount of the liabilities, but he thought they were about $200,000.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Baldwin & Flagg, hat manufacturers, at Yonkers and of No. 48 Greene-street, by 13 creditors, whose claims aggregate about $95,000. The principal claims of the petitioning creditors are as follows: Importers' and Traders' National Bank, $22,756; Mercantile National Bank, $17,116; American Exchange National Bank, $15,067; Metropolitan National Bank, $11,360; J. S. Rockwell & Co., $6,300; New-York County Bank, $4,664; Second National Bank, $4,178; Sixth National Bank, $4,024; J. N. Phelps, $4,669; Odells & Mills, $3,063. The Sheriffs of New-York and Westchester Counties have been enjoined from levying on or disposing of the property of the firm.

A meeting of the creditors of Thomas Manahan, dealer in paper, at No. 62 Duane-street, was held at his office yesterday. A statement was presented showing liabilities $25,300 and assets $13,200, accompanied by an offer for compromise at 25 cents on the dollar on or before 60 cents in cash. The creditors expressed their willingness to accept the terms, and appointed a committee to examine the assets and report at the earliest time in order that the business might be continued.

Applications for discharges from bankruptcy were made to the several Registers yesterday by Alexander McC. Stetson and Prince R. Stetson, formerly proprietors of the Astor House; Henry J. Barg, restaurant; Fabian Harris, clothing dealer, late at No. 26 Walker-street, and Bernard Frankel, dealer in laces. As there was no opposition on the part of their creditors the petitions will be granted.

Theodore Schmitt assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to Benedickt Fischer yesterday.

MR. DAVENPORT BACKS DOWN.

HE SURRENDERS HIS ROOMS TO THE POST-MASTER—A CONFERENCE TO BE HELD TO-DAY BETWEEN MR. JAMES AND THE UNITED STATES JUDGES.

The breeze which Commissioner John I. Davenport caused about 10 days since in regard to the surrender of the five rooms on the fourth floor of the Federal Building, occupied by him as Supervisor of Elections, seems about to fall off into a dead calm, the result being due probably to the tone of Secretary Sherman's letter ordering the transfer to be made. Yesterday morning Commissioner Davenport announced that he was about to express himself on the whole situation in another letter to the public generally, but later in the day a change came over him and the epistolary resolve was abandoned. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a consultation was held between Postmaster James, as custodian of the building, United States District Attorney Woodford and Commissioner Davenport, in conformity with the general idea suggested in Secretary Sherman's letter. The nature of the conference can only be inferred, but the result of it was harmonious, and, under the circumstances, satisfactory. At its close, Mr. James was in formal possession of the rooms, and they were turned over to the practical care of Col. McAfee, the assistant custodian. Keepers were taken looking to a removal of any of the furniture or records, nor is it likely that any action will be taken in this regard until after a meeting which is to be held to-day, and at which the Judges of the United States courts will be present to confer with Messrs. James and Woodford. This consultation with the Bench was also suggested in Secretary Sherman's letter, in order that the Judges might express their views as to the space or number of rooms needed for the business of the courts, and thus avoid any complaint being made that the courts were being limited in order to afford room for other branches of the Government service.

STEAM CARS ON THE BELT RAILROAD.

The following letter in relation to the use of the Belt Railroad at night for freight purposes has been sent to Mr. Vanderbilt by the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom the subject was referred:

W. H. Vanderbilt, Esq., President New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad:

SIR: A petition signed by the Chamber of Commerce and other representative commercial bodies, also by leading merchants and citizens of all classes, has been presented to the Board of Aldermen praying that the right be given to railroads centering in New-York to use the Belt Railroad during certain hours of the night; also, to have the privilege granted to lay tracks connecting the Belt Line with certain piers and warehouses.

It is alleged on the part of the opponents to the petition that this would be granting practically this privilege to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and that that railroad is now supporting a combination known as the pool, which has established a schedule of freight rates to and from the West, which discriminate against the commerce of this City, and causes a diversion of trade to other competing points, to the great injury of the mercantile interests of this City.

The petitioners in their argument before the Committee on Law of the Board of Aldermen, to whom this petition has been referred, have adduced the facts regarding the alleged freight discriminations against New-York commerce on the part of the railroads to be true, but say in reply that should the desired terminal facilities be granted, then the railroads chartered by our State can afford and will grant equal rates to and from New-York, such as are enjoyed by other sea-board cities.

The object of this communication is to ask you to be good enough to state what will be the attitude of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad regarding the freight discriminations complained of in case the terminal facilities asked for should be granted. An early reply to this question will greatly oblige

L. C. WAEHNER,
Chairman Law Committee.

A BRISK DEMAND FOR BREADSTUFFS.

Under the influence of the exciting news from Europe, relative to the political position and outlook, and the buoyancy advised of from England in the breadstuff line, a brisk demand prevailed here yesterday for flour, wheat, and corn. Flour went up sharply, in most instances 10 to 25 cents per barrel, on sales as reported to the unusually large aggregate of about 44,000 barrels. Wheat advanced 3 and 4 cents, and sold for prompt and forward delivery to the extent of about 550,000 bushels, mainly for prompt delivery, leaving off strong. Corn ruled active, and 2 cents higher, New-York steamer mixed gaining most, with sales reported of about 350,000 bushels. Rye and oats were also dearer, and hog products were quoted much stronger and in better request. Ocean freights were firmer for grain, with room for flour, grain, and provisions most sought after. The export demand for grain was in good part for the United Kingdom, though again to a liberal amount for the Continent. The through freight movement of flour, grain, and provisions from the West continued brisk, chiefly for the Liverpool and Glasgow markets, at low figures. The shipments for Liverpool on through freight account were in good part by Boston and Baltimore.

KATE CLAXTON'S BANKRUPTCY.

A meeting of the creditors of Miss Kate Claxton was held before Register Fitch yesterday, John E. Ward appearing for the actress. The Register decided that the subsequent marriage of the bankrupt, since the filing of the petition in bankruptcy, would necessitate an amendment to the proceedings by the substitution of Miss Claxton's newly-married name in the place of her former name. Mr. Frederick Lewis was chosen Assignee, and further proceedings were adjourned till Miss Claxton's arrival in this City.

WHIPPING A POLICE SERGEANT.

Terence Smith, a member of one of the numerous Metropolitan Hibernian societies which paraded on Monday, March 18, in honor of Ireland's patron saint, was defendant yesterday in a case of assault and battery, before Justice Smith, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. The complainant was Sergt. George Little, of the Twenty-second Precinct. The latter asserted that while in the discharge of his duty on the date mentioned, in command of a platoon of Police at the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway, he was assaulted by the accused. Sergt. Little asked Smith, who was a marshal, to halt in order to allow a car to pass, whereupon the accused became very indignant and applied his whip to the Sergeant's face. The prisoner in his defense said that he was very excited at the time, and though he acknowledged having whipped the Sergeant, he said that he did not intend to do so. He merely meant to whip his horse but accidentally struck the complainant. Justice Smith, in holding the accused to bail, remarked that it was rather strange, that if he knew anything about horsemanship he should lash his horse on the neck instead of on the flanks. Smith furnished $300 bail to appear for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

THE RIGHT OF LOCAL TAXATION.

A SUIT TO DECLARE THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AN ILLEGAL BODY AND ITS ACTS UNCONSTITUTIONAL—SHOULD THE ALDERMEN DETERMINE THE CITY'S TAX LEVY?

The trial of the suit of John J. Townsend against the Mayor, &c., which involves the question of the constitutionality of the provisions of the charter of 1873 creating the Board of Apportionment, was had before Judge Van Brunt, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday. Mr. Townsend sues in his capacity as a tax-payer, and objects to the legality of part of the tax levy of 1876 so far as the items in such levy were determined by the Board of Apportionment. He makes no objection to the items fixed by statute, such as the State taxes, those for interest on the City debt, &c., but he claims that the board's action was invalid so far as the appropriations made were based on its authority to fix amounts in its discretion. The only proof put in by Mr. Townsend was the tax levy and the action of the board with reference to it. On behalf of the City a tabulated statement was presented, referring to the laws, and showing that of the levy for 1876, amounting to over $30,000,000, only $8,700,000 were discretionary with the board, the remainder being fixed by the State laws. The argument for the plaintiff was by Mr. Townsend in person. He contended that the Board of Apportionment was, in its framework, a creation inconsistent with our form of government, and that it was in violation of specific constitutional provisions. Article 8, section 9, of the State Constitution makes it the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and in contracting debt on the part of such municipal corporations. This provision, Mr. Townsend said, recognizes the power of taxation in cities, and secures the right of taxation to them. The power is a restricted one. In the charter of 1873, however, there is no provision restricting the power of the Board of Apportionment to tax, and the charter, he claimed, is therefore unconstitutional. Again, by article 3, section 23, the Legislature is empowered to confer, by general laws, upon the Board of Supervisors in the several counties of the State "such further powers in regard to the local legislation and administration as the Legislature may from time to time deem expedient." The reference in this provision to further powers, Mr. Townsend contended, recognized and secured the existing powers of the Board of Supervisors as part of the system of government, such powers including that of local taxation. The Legislature, he said, could not delegate the power of taxation to any body like the Board of Apportionment, subject, as it was, to no restrictions.

Corporation Counsel Whitney, in opposition, said that article 8 section 9 of the Constitution is not a restriction upon the powers of the Legislature, nor does it prevent the latter from conferring new powers of taxation upon municipal corporations. The Legislature is the sole judge of what restrictions shall be imposed upon taxation by a municipal corporation, and the courts will not review the action of the Legislature. He cited a number of decisions in support of these statements. As regards restrictions, he said that the Board of Apportionment was restricted by express acts of the Legislature, which provided what amount should be appropriated. These restrictions governing the Board of Apportionment were, he said, as follows:

"It could only appropriate such amounts as were required for the actual expenses of the City Government for the next ensuing year; its appropriations were to be based on estimates furnished by the departments and the Board of Education; those estimates from the departments and the Board of Education were also to be furnished to the Board of Aldermen and published in the *City Record*; the Board of Aldermen had the right to suggest changes in the amounts appropriated; the Board was required to consider the suggestions of the Board of Aldermen, and then make a final estimate; and the estimate could only be adopted by the unanimous vote of the board."

The charter of 1873 could not, Mr. Whitney contended, be in violation of the second constitutional provision cited, for the reason that the provision was not in force when it was passed, and since, because it had been held by the Court of Appeals that there was no Board of Supervisors in this City when this amendment to the Constitution was passed, the amendment did not affect the subject of taxation and the mode and manner of its exercise has been a matter intrusted to the Legislature with unrestrained power. The plaintiff's proposition, that the Legislature must, if it delegates the right to local taxation, delegate the taxing power to the local legislature cannot be sustained in accordance with the principle which has always prevailed. The power of taxation must be delegated to some officers or boards of cities, and it is wholly within the discretion of the Legislature as to what board or officers shall receive the power. Thus, under the old charter of 1857, the Common Council delegated the power of taxation to Justices of the Peace. So, too, in other cases the power was delegated to other boards. Section 20 of chapter 510, Laws of 1857, provided that the amount to be appropriated to the Department of Public Charities and Correction, should be determined by the Commissioners of the department. Legislative powers have been repeatedly conferred upon various departments of the City Government, and such powers are now possessed by the Dock, Parks, and Health Departments, thus showing that the proposition, that the Legislature cannot delegate such powers, is unfounded. There is no force, the Corporation Counsel claimed, in the proposition that the Board of Apportionment is not a representative body. The Mayor and the President of the Board of Aldermen are both elected by the people of the City, and the Controller and the Pres dent of the Department of Taxes are appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, who have themselves been elected by the people. In conclusion, Mr. Whitney said: "The action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in past years has shown the wisdom of the Legislature in creating the board. The amounts appropriated in the last five years have been more than $9,000,000 less than the amounts fixed by the Board of Aldermen."

A JUNIOR EXHIBITION.

The Junior exhibition of the University of the City of New-York attracted a large audience to the Academy of Music last evening, and proved a creditable literary and oratorical success, although several of the beardless Demosthenes were a little nervous, and to occupy the prompter's box was no sinecure. Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Chancellor of the University, occupied the carved chair of his office, placed in a central position upon the stage, and upon a stand appropriately draped lay the Webster prize, two ponderous gilt-edged volumes, to be awarded to the best orator. Upon the stage were ranged the staff of Professors and a few invited guests. Grafulla's band supplied the music, which consisted of a miscellany selected from the works of popular composers. Eleven young gentlemen took part in the exercises. The number was to have been 12, but one of them, Charles Gilman Davis, was excused at his own request. The programme was as follows: "Our Country's Outlook," William F. Ackerman, Jersey City; "Longfellow," Ernest Fitzgerald Birmingham, Staten Island; "Frederick the Great," James D. Ferris, New-York City; "Specialists," George V. Rockwell, Brooklyn; "Labor and Capital," Ira Beard, Brooklyn; the "Power of Moral Principle," John A. McCall, Clifton, N. J.; "Daniel Webster," William Brand Dall, Jersey City; "Philip II. of Spain," George Lord Bell, Rutherfurd, N. J.; "Hope," Edgar Lacy Swaine, New-York City; "Woman's Sacrifices in the Rebellion," George C. Wetmore, New-York City; the "Siege of Leyden," Morris R. Cooper, New-York City. The prize was awarded to John A. McColl, Profs. Martin, Miller, and Steinmetz acting as judges.

UPROAR IN THE TOMBS PRISONERS' BOX.

Officer Fay, of the Oak-Street Station, brought to the Tombs Police Court yesterday a man named John O'Leary, whom he found staggering on the corner of Broadway and Ann-street. The man was locked up in the prisoners' "box" preparatory to the hearing of his case. He had not been there long before he began to scream and to kick with great vigor against the closed door. An officer opened it with the intention of requesting the refractory prisoner to make less noise, when O'Leary struggled desperately to get out. Another officer ran to reduce him to submission, and was seized by the throat, and being unable to free himself a third officer ran to his assistance. A rough-and-tumble scrimmage ensued, during which the benches were overturned and a deafening uproar raised. The door was closed, and the struggle continued for some time inside, until the prisoner was finally vanquished. About 20 minutes later O'Leary was brought out for a hearing before Justice Murray. He was now almost as quiet as a mouse, contenting himself with low muttering of vengeance against the officers. He was committed in default of $400 bail for good behavior, and sent down to the City Physician to undergo an investigation as to his mental condition.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY ROWDIES.

George Strassner, a saloon-keeper, of No. 315 Rivington-street, is now lying in his home suffering from erysipelas resulting from wounds inflicted upon him by rowdies, and will probably die thereof. Coroner Ellinger yesterday took his ante-mortem statement. Strassner stated that on the night of March 16 he was in his saloon with a party of friends, when Michael McCormick, Dory Waite, alias William Kline, a man named McCarthy, and one named Carr entered. These fellows threw dice for beer. drank it, and then refused to pay for it. An altercation between them and Strassner resulted from their refusal to pay. Carry picked up a stone beer-plate, and with it struck Strassner on the right cheek, cutting him. McCormick took a brass faucet out of a beer barrel and struck Strassner on the top of the head, and afterward hit the middle finger of his right hand. The saloon-keeper became unconscious. When he recovered, he saw a policeman escorting William King into the saloon. King had been arrested while running away. He was afterward sent to Blackwell's Island for disorderly conduct, and is there now. The other assailants of Strassner have not yet been arrested, but the Police are searching for them.

AN AMERICAN ASCOT.

MONMOUTH PARK RACE-COURSE TO BECOME THE PROPERTY OF MEMBERS OF THE JOCKEY CLUB.

An order of Chancellor Runyon, of the State of New-Jersey, was issued recently and published, directing the sale of the Monmouth Park Race-course, to-take place at Freehold, county town of Monmouth County, on the 5th of April, (Friday next,) at 2 o'clock P. M. An effort having been made by the former proprietor of the race-course to have the sale postponed, Mr. Keasby, United States Attorney for the State of New-Jersey, counsel for Dr. Bailey, the mortgagee of the property, has obtained a further order from the Chancellor peremptorily directing the Sheriff of the county to sell without delay on the date assigned. This order was obtained, it is stated, in consequence of a proposition from several of the most influential members of the New-York Jockey Club to buy the race-course and make it the Ascot of America. Among those members of the club who have entered into such an arrangement are Mr. August Belmont, the Messrs. Lorillard, and George Lorillard, Mr. Dunham Withers, Mr. Astor, and Mr. Wetmore, of Newport, R. L., with others well known to the public in connection with the Jockey Club. The step above recited was taken by the mortgagee in apprehension that a postponement of the sale would prevent the gentlemen above named from becoming its future proprietors, from the fact that such delay in the proposed sale would prevent the advertisement of stakes and purses for the Summer meeting for a sufficient period in advance of the event to enable breeders and owners of race-horses to make the proper entries. Should the property fall into the hands of the members of the Jockey Club designated, the public may feel assured that the usual Summer races at Long Branch will be conducted with the same liberality that has distinguished the administration of Jerome Park.

FUNERAL OF ALDERMAN SHANNON.

AN IMPOSING DISPLAY AT THE CHURCH AND IN THE FUNERAL CORTEGE—LARGE ATTENDANCE OF CIVIC OFFICERS—TESTIMONIALS OF REGARD TO THE DEAD OFFICIAL.

The funeral of the late Alderman Shannon, of the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn, took place yesterday from the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay streets. The remains were taken from the late residence of the deceased to the church at 9 o'clock, followed by the members of the Common Council and an immense throng of citizens. A solemn requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Keegan, Pastor of the church, with Father Creighton as deacon, and Father Gallagher as sub-deacon. A number of seats in the centre aisle, near the altar, were reserved for the family of the deceased, the pall-bearers, and the city officials. Among those present were Mayor Howell, Controller Burrill, Sheriff Daggett, Police Commissioner Ward, Commissioners Flaherty and Bennett, of the Board of City Works, Corporation Counsel De Witt, Hon. Daniel Bradley, Col. Samuel Richards, Health Officer Crane, the members of the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors, and many other officials. Among the floral offerings, which were numerous and beautiful, was a cross of flowers six feet high, presented by the members of the Common Council. At the conclusion of the mass Rev. Father Keegan delivered a brief address eulogistic of the deceased Alderman. The body, which was inclosed in a handsome rosewood casket, lay in state until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour it was placed in the hearse and borne to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross at Flatbush. About 200 members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of which body Mr. Shannon was Treasurer, wearing badges of mourning and the regalia of the order, marched at the head of the funeral procession. Next came a carriage containing Mayor Howell, ex-Mayor Schroeder, Francis B. Fisher, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Corporation Counsel De Witt, followed by carriages containing members of the Board of Aldermen and other city officials. Then came the hearse, followed by 119 coaches and about 30 open carriages. At the cemetery the funeral services were performed by Rev. Fathers Gallagher and Creighton. All the public offices were closed at noon, out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

DISSENSIONS AMONG CUBANS.

The Marquis de Santa Lucia, ex-President of the Cuban Republic, arrived in this City yesterday. The Marquis is familiarly known to New-Yorkers by the name of Cesnernos, and he repudiates the Spanish distinction. He identified himself with the cause of the patriots at the first inception of the revolution, and during the campaigns which he made with the Cuban Army one of his arms was smashed by a Spanish bullet. Mr. Cesnernos has a slight impediment in speaking, but not so much as to prevent his being understood. In speaking to Signor de Salvatore, a cousin of the Marquis, that gentleman stated to a TIMES reporter that Signor Cesnernos would not speak of Cuban affairs to newspaper reporters. A sensational statement by one of the Cuban Generals which appeared in an evening paper was repudiated by the General last evening. A gentleman who fought by the side of Cesnernos, and who now occupies a prominent position in this City, said: "Why is it that all the parties who are anxious for war and repudiate the Peace Commissioners flock to New-York?" "I don't," said he, "believe that the stories published in some of the papers can be true. We have known Dr. Luaces, the President of the Peace Committee, from his childhood. He is a gentleman well known in New-York and in Cuba. He is no traitor or coward. He fought through the 10 years' war, and his brother was assassinated by the Spaniards in Porto Principe. We know other gentlemen who with him accepted the terms of peace, and they remain in Cuba to settle matters that should have been adjusted by the advocates of the war policy." Another gentleman said: "No Cuban patriot would give publicity in this City to any dissentions which exist in Cuba. If the gentlemen who have the good fortune to arrive here first, forget themselves so far as to throw disrepute and odium on their compatriots who remained in the breach, it is very bad taste. They should not only keep silence on such an unfortunate difference but in honor wait until one of the Peace Committee had an opportunity to explain. No decent Cuban will abuse his compatriots."

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH COUNCILS.

Two Congregational Church councils are to be held in this vicinity within a few days—one in the Congregational Church at Flushing, on Wednesday, April 3, to advise that body in regard to the resignation of its Pastor, and the other in the Bedford Congregational Church, in Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 11, for the purpose of installing a new Pastor. Among the churches invited to participate in the Bedford Church council are the Broadway Tabernacle, in this City, and the Church of the Pilgrims, (Rev. Dr. Storrs,) the Central Congregational Church, (Rev. Dr. Scudder,) and Plymouth Church, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher,) of Brooklyn. Among those invited to send representatives to the Council of the Flushing Church are the Broadway Tabernacle, and Church of the Pilgrims, and Clinton-Avenue Congregational Church, (Rev. Dr. Budington,) while Plymouth Church receives no invitation. At the Friday evening meeting last week Plymouth Church accepted the invitation of the Bedford Church, and named Henry W. Sage and Deacon Hutchinson as delegates, and at the meeting in the Church of the Pilgrims, last evening, the invitation of the Church at Flushing was accepted, and a delegate was appointed. The "letter-missive" from the Bedford Church was read by Deacon Storrs, and, in reply to a direct question as to whether the church would be represented in that council, that he presumed it would not. He also said that they had in that church a standing committee, to whom was referred all applications for charity, and all invitations to attends councils, and that it that committee, after investigation, decided it best to respond to an appeal for charity, or accept an invitation to a council, they reported the subject to the church, with a favorable recommendation. If, on the other hand, they desired not to respond to such appeal or accept such invitation, no report was made to the church, and, consequently, no action was taken. In the case of the council at Flushing, they had decided that the invitation should be accepted, and they reported that a delegate had been appointed. In the case of the Bedford Church, they had as yet made no report, and in all probability the church would not be represented. The Central Congregational Church, however, has appointed delegates to the Bedford Church Council.

A STREET-CAR EPISODE.

George Currier is conductor of a car on the Broadway Line, and among his passengers on the down trip yesterday morning were a Mr. Van Wyck, of No. 22 West Twelfth-street, and a friend. Mr. Van Wyck it appears paid the fare and received 15 cents in change. A short time afterward the conductor demanded fare of Mr. Van Wyck's friend. Mr. Van Wyck said he had paid both fares, and the conductor insisted that Mr. Van Wyck had given him a silver 20-cent piece, while the latter gentleman claimed that it was a silver 25-cent piece. The result was a quarrel, angry epithets were handled, and Mr. Van Wyck struck the conductor. The parties finally appeared at the Tombs Police Court, with Currier as complainant. Justice Murray dismissed the charge, and reprimanded the conductor, who insisted, however, that he was only doing his duty toward his employers.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Congressmen Stewart, of Minnesota; Wood, of Pennsylvania; Turner, of Kentucky; Calkins, of Indiana, and Muller, of this City, were among the callers upon Mayor Ely yesterday.

Prof. Barnard, of Columbia College, one of the Commissioners of the United States to the Paris Exposition, has declined to accept the position of Assistant Commissioner-General recently tendered to him.

The United States Local Inspectors of Steamboats, Messrs. Jayne and Mathews, will, early in the coming week, begin an investigation into the causes of the explosion on board the steamer Magenta, at Superbo-ro, on the Hudson, last week.

White Mr. Charles Guilleaume, of No. 22 West Eleventh-street, was attending service at Grace Church yesterday morning, an adroit thief walked off with his overcoat valued at $60, which Mr. Guilleaume had placed across the back of the pew he occupied.

William F. Sainter, Jr., was arrested last evening in obedience to a dispatch from Chief of Police Jones, of Philadelphia, for grand larceny committed in that city. The prisoner was locked up at the Central Office, and will be held to await the arrival of an officer from Philadelphia.

The steamer Crescent City which fell over while on the Sectional Dry-dock at the foot of Clinton-street, Thursday night, was taken off yesterday and will be put on the largest of the docks owned by the Sectional Company to-day. The proprietors say the dock sustained no material injury, and the steamer bears no marks of her mishap.

Mr. Eugene Blackford, of Fulton Market, received yesterday the first week-fish of the season. It weighed about two pounds, and was caught by J. B. Deuyse, off Bath, Long Island. He also received yesterday from Edenton, N. C., the first blue-fish of the season. It was a little fellow, weighing one and one-half pounds. These are both unusually early catches by several weeks.

About 100 German Roman Catholics met last night at No. 28 Avenue A to organize a society to be known as the German Roman Catholic Union of New-York. Mr. Joseph Kolbe was chosen Chairman, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The objects of the organization are the development and culture of a spirit of loyalty and devotion to the Church and all its interests.

The picture stolen in so mysterious a manner from Schaus' Gallery, No. 749 Broadway, on Thursday afternoon, as already published in THE TIMES, was a cabinet painting by Kaemmerer, and is valued at $800. It is entitled "Modesty," and represents a young woman looking into a shop window. The canvas, which is 10 inches, was removed from the frame, and the thief evidently carried it away concealed beneath his overcoat.

William Diefendorf, a sailor, was arrested last evening and locked up at the Central Office at the request of the Police authorities of Baltimore, Md., where he is "wanted" on a charge of grand larceny. The prisoner is said to be one of a gang of thieves who infest the wharves at Baltimore stealing grain from the vessels at the dock. Detective Hall, of Baltimore, will take charge of Diefendorf to-day, and will take him to that city for trial.

A meeting of the Trustees of the new Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church was held at No. 58 East Sixty-first-street last evening for the purpose of organizing a Board. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Charles Hoffman, President; William H. Van Kleeck, Vice-President; W. S. Louderback, Treasurer, and James C. Van Dyke, Secretary. A code of by-laws was next adopted, after which an adjournment was taken.

A working men's mass-meeting was held at Cooper Union last night under the management of the Trade and Labor Union, John Fortune, of the Tailors' Union, presiding. The hall was about one-fourth occupied. The speakers, among whom were several rabid anti-capitalists, abused the wealthy classes, upbraided working men for their apathy, and indorsed a proposed bill now before the Legislature for the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics.

Patrolman John Hennessy, of the Thirty-fifth Precinct, was yesterday dismissed the department for having made improper proposals to the wife of Doorman Wallace, and Sergt. Wright, of the same Precinct, was fined three days' pay for neglecting to make a complaint against the officer when apprised of the latter's conduct. Patrolman Albert B. Johnson, Fourth Precinct; Thomas Quinlan, of

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8283. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1878.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MARCH 1878

DRIFTING TOWARDS WAR.

THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

VIEWS OF THE LONDON TIMES—FORBEARANCE STRAINED TO ITS UTMOST LIMITS—THE VACANT SECRETARYSHIP—GEN. IGNATIEFF'S MISSION TO VIENNA.

LONDON, March 30.—The *Times*, in its leading editorial article, says: "Neither the objects Russia proclaimed at the outset nor the events of the war justified her advance upon Constantinople or her approach to the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. As long as she remains in that menacing position we shall feel that it is necessary to retain our ships in the Sea of Marmora, and so long, consequently, will peace be uncertain. It is Russia who has trespassed upon the forbearance of England, not England who has shown lack of consideration for her. That forbearance has now been strained to its utmost limits, but nothing but necessity would induce us to assert our rights by force, and a timely and temporate concession on the part of the Russian Cabinet would, without in the least degree compromising the interests of Russia, insure the peace of Europe."

The report of the appointment of the Marquis of Salisbury to succeed Lord Derby as Secretary of State for the Foreign Department is formally contradicted. Nobody has been designated yet for the office.

Several London correspondents of provincial journals mention that an impression prevails that the motive for Lord Derby's resignation of the Foreign Ministry was more serious than the calling out of the reserves. They say that a belief is current that some step for safeguarding British interests, like the entry of the fleet into the Black Sea, or the occupation of Gallipoli or the shores of the Bosphorus has been determined upon.

The following notice has been prepared for issue to officers of districts throughout the Kingdom: "Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to direct by proclamation that the first class of the Army reserve force be ordered out for permanent service, all men belonging to said reserve are required to report at head-quarters on or before —— for the purpose of rejoining the Army."

All the Vienna correspondents of the London journals concur in the statement that Gen. Ignatieff's mission has failed. The *Times'* correspondent doubts whether Gen. Ignatieff has the power and the will so to alter his map of Bulgaria as to suit the views there, but even should some kind of an agreement be come to about the map there will still be a good deal to be said as to the organization of the principality by Russia and its occupation by 50,000 men for two years. The desire for an understanding may be sincere, but views are so widely divergent that it may be doubted whether this will be easy of accomplishment.

THE CONGRESS FIASCO.

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE—AUSTRIA'S OPINION OF ENGLAND'S DEMAND—ORIGIN OF THE PROPOSITION FOR A PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, March 30.—The correspondence concerning the Conference is published to-day. The facts are substantially as previously communicated in these dispatches. Austria is the only Government which expressed an opinion about England's demand for the submission of all the articles of the Treaty of San Stefano to the congress. Austria thought the reservation of full liberty of action by the powers a sufficient guarantee, and that it was not to the interest of England or Austria to raise difficulties on this point. The preliminary conference of Ambassadors at Berlin was suggested by Prince Bismarck and immediately declined by England because it was useless. In a conversation with Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Premier, said that if the congress made any modifications in the treaty they would be subject to further arrangements between Russia and Turkey. Russia could only accept discussion of those points of the treaty affecting European interests. Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador at Vienna, telegraphed to Lord Derby on the 23d inst. that he was trustworthily informed that Prince Gortschakoff told the Roumanian agent at St. Petersburg that Russia would not allow the question of the cession of Bessarabia to be discussed by the congress.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE.

THE BALANCE OF POWER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN—THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE SITUATION—RUSSIA'S ALLIANCE WITH TURKEY—THE ARMY IN ROUMANIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes an article, believed to be semi-official, on England's attitude. Referring to Lord Beaconsfield's speech in the House of Lords on Thursday, the article says: "The balance of power in the Mediterranean is only threatened by the presence of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora, and England's possession of Gibraltar and Malta."

The article continues as follows: "The calling out of the reserves, notwithstanding the statement that it does not imply war, is another step in the path of provocation. Russia has fulfilled all her promises. She did not insert in the treaty of San Stefano a single stipulation clashing with the interests of others or injuriously affecting them by its reservations. Russia is conscious of having neglected nothing which could secure to the East an era of prosperity and to Europe long years of peace. She will deeply deplore aberrations which may counteract her pacific work; but at the same time she will await, arms in hand, any attempt to dispute the fruits of her sacrifices, which no threats will induce her to relinquish."

The correspondent at Pera of the *Times* telegraphs that he believes a thorough understanding between the Russians and Turks has been brought about by the efforts of Reouf Pasha, Minister of War, and Osman Pasha, Commander-in-Chief, who removed the obstacles to the Grand Duke Nicholas' visit to Constantinople and inspired the Sultan with a cordial feeling toward the Grand Duke. The same correspondent also says that he learns, on fair authority, that the Turkish troops have been so far withdrawn from the positions recently occupied near the Bosphorus that the Russians would no longer find anything to prevent them from marching to the coast and seizing a fort which commands the entrance to the Black Sea.

BUCHAREST, March 30.—It is stated on good authority that the Russian Quartermaster's Department in Roumania has been ordered to engage 10,000 carts. The Russians have forbidden the export of cereals from the Lower Danube.

THE INSURRECTION IN GREECE.

ATHENS, March 30.—An official telegram from Volo announces that fierce fighting has occurred at Macrinitza between the insurgents and Turks. Several Turkish ships are bombarding the villages on the coast. The British iron turret-ship Devastation and corvette Ruby are cruising along the coast of Macedonia for the purpose of receiving refugee women and children.

ENGLAND AND THE CONGRESS.

THE RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY—THE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA—RUSSIA'S POSITION NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE—A CONVERSATION WITH A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, March 21, 1878.

Since Sunday last every day has brought, from various sources at home and abroad, its budget of alarming news. The ratification of the treaty between Turkey and Russia has not, it would seem, advanced the interests of peace. From Vienna come telegrams which represent the condition of affairs as more than usually critical. One correspondent there says Count Andrassy finds it impossible to move England, either by persausion, offers of alliance, or otherwise, in the ministerial resolve only to attend the congress on condition that the entire treaty of peace is submitted to the sanction of Europe. Russia in various roundabout ways refuses to comply with the English demands, and at the moment it seems as if the only chance of a congress being held is for the other powers to meet without England. It is further said, with some show of authority, that Austria is opposed to the English condition of having the full treaty of peace submitted to the congress, and that she is supported by Germany. If this be so, England occupies a similar attitude to that which she held in regard to the famous Berlin Memorandum; though Count Andrassy is understood to have intimated that it is not improbable that "an honorable war" might be the result of the congress.

Austria, through her press and her Ministers, now mildly preaches at England about the "serious consequences that may accrue by her absence from the congress." Vienna shakes its head and wonders if England has sufficiently calculated what might happen if she should be left out of the settlement. It is to be supposed that the English Cabinet has reckoned all this up; for there is not the smallest indication of wavering; and the country has made up its mind to support the Government in any necessary sacrifice of blood and money that may be called for. That the situation is serious may be inferred from the fact that the Turkophile *Telegraph* correspondent at Vienna is evidently inclined to counsel England not to insist upon the full text of the treaty being submitted for the revision of the congress. If the Cabinet persists, he regards an Anglo-Russian war as inevitable, and he says the treaty, without making any mention of an alliance between Russia and Turkey, clearly involves the understanding that if Russia goes to war Turkey must give her active assistance. This, however, is denied in an equally reliable dispatch from Pera, which says that Turkey would observe a strict neutrality in a war between England and Russia. At the congress it is urged, England can make known which stipulations of the peace treaty she regards as touching her interests. Austria and the other powers can do the same, and in this fashion everything that is right for Europe to sanction or refuse will be submitted to the Plenipotentiaries. "Finally," says this authority, "if England compromises the congress, County Andrassy's policy would be seriously thwarted, and all hope of an ultimate understanding with Austria would have to be given up. Such is the present disposition of Austria. There can be no doubt that it is more or less the view taken at Berlin, and England knows not what she has to expect from the arbitration of a European congress." The moment things look really serious for Austria one hears of some friendly and reassuring act of Prince Bismarck toward Count Andrassy. Russia refuses to give way, and seems to defy an Anglo-Austrian alliance; whereupon Austria separates herself from English policy, and we hear that Count Andrassy has expressed, in the Austro-Hungarian Parliament, the high honor he feels it to have the confidence of the German Chancellor. "Not only my personal intercourse with Prince Bismarck," said the Count, "But the relations between the two States has always been most frank, trustworthy, and cordial, and so they will remain." Meanwhile, there comes the sensational news that Russia is massing troops on the Austrian frontier. It is quite plain that Gortschakoff and Ignatieff do not trust Austria even in her most pacific moments, though the Russian action is somewhat enigmatical, viewed through the latest phase of Austrian complaisance and her efforts to smooth the way for the conference.

It is not to be wondered at that Russia is doing all she can to strengthen her positions near Constantinople, apart, of course, from the moral aspect of her present attitude. The position of England is firm and defined so far as the Bosphorus is concerned, and Russian advances never have been checked by treaties. The recent approaches toward Buyukdere and Boulair, since the conclusion of articles of peace, have elicited not only a formal protest from England, but the appearance of additional British iron-clads in the Straits. The report that the Sultan had forbidden any other ships to pass the Dardanelles was followed by two additional iron-clads going up. In St. Petersburg the war party, which is powerful and demonstrative, complains of the continued concessions to England. They are angry that the treaty is called "preliminary," and they say Ignatieff should have taken Constantinople. Grand Duke Nicholas, they say, should have no hesitation about going into the city now with a powerful escort; but the chiefs of the Russian armies know well enough that it would be unwise at present to precipitate a war with England, which is in a far better condition to fight than the war party at St. Petersburg imagine. In order to obviate the difficulties that have arisen to obstruct the visit of Grand Duke Nicholas to the Sultan, the Russian visitor has proposed to go to Constantinople by sea. His Majesty the Sultan would then return the visit on board the Grand Duke's yacht. This vessel has been making soundings, and it was reported that the object was to lay down torpedoes. A statement was also made that torpedoes had been placed in the Bosphorus. Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador, however, publicly contradicts these reports. He has received a report from his agents at Buyukdere, who explain that the Russian steamers employed in the navigation of the Black Sea during the war were fitted to carry torpedoes. The vessels now at Buyukdere are similarly equipped, but have no torpedoes on board. Admiral Hornby is taking all possible precautions against torpedoes.

The *Times* seems to think that Russia will concede the question in dispute with England. In an editorial this journal points out that the Muscovites are already unpopular with their allies, Roumania and Servia, and that Greece is ready to strike a blow against the Slav idea. It is shown in many ways that Russia is suffering from the exhausting influences of a great war, and it is thought that the Czar will not at such a time run the risk of a conflict which would require far greater endurance and a larger expenditure of men and money than her recent campaigning has cost her. But it is hard to say what risks the Czar may not feel inclined to run under the influence of the war party and his almost morbid sentiments concerning the memory of his father. The Bessarabian annexation, which has drawn such a bitter protest from Roumania, is, after all, only a tribute to the *manes* of Emperor Nicholas, because it reverses one of the rearrangements of territory after the Crimean war.

In a conversation I had to-day with a member of the House of Commons, he expressed his regret that at the present upheaval of all tradition and the open disregard of treaties, a movement should have been started in the United States against the payment of the award in the fisheries question. "Whatever arguments," he said, "may be used in defense of the Silver bill, it is to all intents and purposes an act of repudiation, and must be so regarded. Coming on the top of that, this resistance of the verdict of an international Court of Arbitration, we have an exhibition of practical dishonesty on the part of a section of American public men which threatens to shake American credit to its foundation. It has been the boast of our cousins on the other side of the Channel that they set an example of culture and civilization to Europe when they submitted the Alabama question to arbitration. England paid the bill, and more than paid it, for there is a balance which the United States should have returned to us, and now that she is cast in damages by another Court of Arbitration she demurs. I know it is only a minority that does this, and I feel sure that Congress will do the right thing; but it shakes one's faith in the world's progress when the United States begins to fall away from the high position which the Republic had made for herself; and it is ominous that it should occur when Europe is actually inclined to permit Russia to break through all compacts of word and honor, England alone standing out in a firm resistance against a return to barbarism and the law of brute force."

I reminded the honorable gentleman that in the opinion of students of history and of Englishmen who believe in a worldly Nemesis for the broken faith of nations as well as of men, the present European and Eastern crisis had been brought about by England breaking her word to Denmark when that plucky but unfortunate little nation drew the sword relying on British help. I asked him if his country had not shown considerable selfishness on the occasion. "Your rebuke," he replied, "is just; history will be severe upon Lord John Russell for that act." "And upon England," I said. Further I inquired whether there was not something almost cruel in the manner of England's treatment of France during her trouble; if he did not think that England might even have interposed as a neighbor and friend, at least when the day of settlement and indemnity came. "Yes," he said, "I am bound to agree with you, and if any other Minister than Mr. Gladstone had been in power I think we should have moved." In reply I ventured to suggest that a nation which had so many flaws in her foreign policy, which, since the Crimean war, had been self-seeking, and evinced a desire to make trade profits out of other peoples' quarrels, should hesitate before it claimed to dictate terms to Europe in a difficulty which it had done so much to bring about. "We have done those things which we ought not to have done, and left undone those things which we ought to have done, and there is no health in us," he said, quoting the Prayer-book; "and now you think it is too late in the day to try and redeem the past. Is that what you mean?"

It was not for me, I replied, to go so far as that. "Well, it just amounts to this," said the honorable gentleman: "even a decaying nation, such as some of you gentlemen think us, has to wake up and draw the line at last. We have had a peace policy, and we have sacrificed chivalry and honor to keep it up; we have been governed by men who regarded war as unholy even in self-defense; we have been living in a fool's paradise: at last our eyes are open, we are awake, we have drawn the line, the nation that crosses it has to fight us." And so we parted, and I quote his remarks as fairly representing the views of a majority of the educated classes of England.

THE CRISIS AND FOREIGN TRADE.

UNSETTLED QUOTATIONS—THE FOOD SUPPLY AND STOCK MARKET—EVERYTHING DISTURBED BY THE WAR TROUBLES.

LONDON, March 30.—The Mincing-Lane and other markets have been dull throughout the week. The political crisis has further unsettled quotations, many of which are lower. Others have improved under the influence of speculation. Saltpetre has risen about 25 shillings per ton. Rice is dearer for cargoes of Burmah. The demand for low sugar has suddenly ceased; prices close generally in favor of buyers. A limited business has been done for the usual trade purposes. Refined is weaker. Coffee shows a reduction of about 3 shillings per hundred weight, as compared with prices of a week ago. Low and ordinary qualities, in many cases, do not find buyers at a similar decline. The Dutch sale on Wednesday passed off at very uneven and lower rates for ordinary descriptions. Tea has not improved. In some few cases the rates obtained for Congou at public sale have been under those by private contract. Fine Indian teas maintain previous rates. Cotton is lower. All kinds of spice are depressed, and tending downward.

The *Economist* says: "In some quarters discount business is done at 2⅝ per cent., but some of the leading banks refuse business under 3 per cent. Confidence in peace, which hitherto sustained prices of stocks, has this week been greatly shaken, and a severe fall resulted in most of the leading securities. On Saturday last, when it was reported that Russia required the withdrawal of the English fleet from the Sea of Marmora, there was rather a sharp relapse. On Monday there was a slight renewal of agitation, although the closing of some speculative accounts caused a rally in the afternoon. This operation was more fully at work on Tuesday, when active preparations were made to meet the half-monthly statement, which commenced on the following morning. Prices of home securities on Tuesday showed general strength, although the foreign departments were weighted by the persistent decline which was recorded on the Continental bourses. On Wednesday, however, there was a large withdrawal of gold from the Bank, and, with the commencement of the carrying over of transactions to the next account, money was found less readily obtainable. Besides which, the chances of the assembling of the congress were considered less hopeful, and prices receded, though not to any considerable extent. On Thursday there was a marked change for the worse. It was then for the first time understood that the congress was definitely abandoned, and the rise which took place in the Bank of England's rate of discount added to the general depression. Large orders to sell came from the Continent, and as there were no buyers here, prices fell more and more, and closed at the lowest points. Lord Derby's retirement and the proposal to call out the reserve forces were still unknown, and not till Friday was the significance of these changes realized. Operations were complicated by the completion of the settlement, the preliminaries of which had happily been arranged before the fall set in; otherwise the consequences would have probably been very serious. As it is, the markets have been in a state of panic. Until quite recently the Continental bourses have believed in peace as much, or more, than we, and, at Berlin especially, Russian securities have always found favor. The consequence is that this crisis falls very heavily on the Continental markets, and their endeavors to sell here what they have previously taken from us have aided the general collapse."

At this hour (12:30 P. M.) the Stock Exchange is quieter and much firmer, with a considerable recovery in prices.

The *Times*, in its financial article, says: "In the silver market the activity of the last four days has disappeared, and is followed by a slight reaction. It is believed that the recent large American order is now completed, and this, coupled with the unfavorable turn of politics, has caused the market to be quite stagnant." Silver is quoted at 54½ pence per ounce.

THE LATEST VIRGINIA DUEL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 30.—The funeral of Major S. Pitts, aged 21, who was shot in the encounter at Eastville, Accomac County, this State, on last Thursday morning, with A. P. Thom, took place this morning from St. Paul's Church, Rev. N. A. Okeson officiating. The deceased was a son of the late Judge E. P. Pitts, and nephew of Senator Dennis, of Maryland. His opponent, young Thom, is a grand-nephew of the late Gov. Tazewell, of this State. Both fell at the second fire. Pitts shot through the head, dead; Thom shot in the mouth and throat, tearing away the palate and lodging in the vertebræ. His condition is quite precarious.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

A COMPREHENSIVE MEASURE—A BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS NAMED—ITS POWERS AND DUTIES—THE UNITED STATES COURTS AND THEIR JURISDICTION IN THE ROADS' AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day agreed upon a bill to establish a Board of Railroad Commissioners, by a vote of 8 to 3. The bill agreed upon is substantially the bill introduced by Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, with a portion of the first section of the bill introduced by Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, added as the fourth section. The first section of the bill agreed upon names three persons who shall constitute a Board of Commissioners, to be known as the Pacific Railway Commissioners, who shall hold their offices for three years from the 1st of January next and whose successors shall be named by the President. The second section gives this board general supervision of the Pacific railroads, none of the members of which shall be in the employ of any of the Pacific Railroad Companies nor own any stock or bonds of any of them. Section 3 makes it the duty of the Commissioners from time to time to examine the several roads, their books and papers, rolling stock, stations, station-houses, manner in which they are operated, rates and charges for which freight and passengers are carried, their connections and relations with each other and with other roads, that they may know whether the companies respectively furnish to the public and each other safe and convenient accommodations, at reasonable and proper rates, and perform and discharge their duties to the Government, the public, and each other, and fully perform and accomplish the purposes for which they were established, in accordance with the various acts of Congress under which they are organized, and the laws of the land.

Section 4 makes it the duty of the Commissioners to establish rules and regulations to govern the operations of the several roads, and to oversee the observance thereof so as to afford and secure to the public and the Government all the advantages of communication, travel, and transportation over the several roads and branches, as stipulated and defined in the acts of Congress relating to the operation and use of said roads as one connected, continuous line, as well as to secure and enforce the mutual rights and duties of said companies to each other and to the public, which rules and regulations shall govern said companies in the operation and use of their respective roads until the same shall be found to be inconsistent with the requirements of the acts of Congress by final decree of the courts of the United States.

Section 5 provides that when any of the companies cannot agree as to their mutual rights or duties, or any corporations or individual shall have cause of complaint against either of them, the aggrieved parties may file with the Commissioners a petition in writing stating the matter of complaint, whereupon the Commissioners after due notice shall hear the parties and determine the difference between them, and shall make their decision in writing, stating the grounds thereof, and shall cause a copy of such decision, certified by their clerk, to be served on each of the parties.

Section 6 provides that whenever it shall appear to the Commissioners that any one of the companies has failed to provide for the public safe and suitable accommodations, or has made exorbitant charges or unjust discriminations, or has failed to perform any of its duties to the Government, or to any of the companies, or to the public, or to comply in any respect or particular with the acts of Congress or the laws of the land, or whenever, in their judgment any repairs are necessary upon the road of any one of the roads, or any addition to its rolling stock, or any addition to or change of its stations or station-houses, rates of fares for transporting freights and passengers, or any change in its mode of operating its road or conducting its business, is reasonable or expedient, in order to promote the security, convenience, and accommodation of the public, and the purposes for which it was established, said Commissioners shall make such rules and regulations, directions and orders in these respects as to them seem proper and necessary, and shall inform such company thereof by serving upon it a copy thereof. The Commissioners are authorized to issue subpœnas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, and may administer oaths whenever necessary.

Section 7 provides that if any of the companies shall neglect or refuse to conform or comply with any decision, rule, or regulation of the Commissioners, any party aggrieved, or the Commissioners themselves, may file a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court in which the road or any part of the road of the delinquent corporation may be situated, praying a decree declaring the rights and duties of the parties, and enforcing the decision or regulation of the Commissioners, and also such interlocutory order as may be deemed necessary. It is made the duty of the Judge of the court in which such bill is filed to direct the issue of such restraining or mandatory injunction as will then compel the immediate performance of the decision, regulation, or order of the Commissioners. It is provided that the Judge must be satisfied that a proper case is made by the complainant for the injunction asked for, and that the same does not order final and permanent action in the matter of repairs, additions, and changes. The defendant shall answer such bill, and the proofs of the parties shall be taken within a time prescribed by the Judge, and service of process in such suit may be made anywhere in the United States. Such cause shall have precedence of all other business in any court in which it may be pending, and may be heard by a Judge in court or at Chambers, upon 30 days' notice, to be given by either party to the other. The orders, decrees, or judgments of the court shall not be superseded by any bonds or other securities, but shall remain in full force until vacated, modified, or reversed by the court making the same, or by the United States Supreme Court.

Section 8 provides that the companies shall at all times furnish the Commissioners any information desired of the condition, management, and operations of their roads, and free access to their books. Section 9 requires the Commissioners to make an annual detailed report to Congress.

Considerable discussion was had as to the method of choosing the Commissioners. Some members held it would be disrespectful to the President to name the Commissioners in the bill, while Mr. Hewitt held that this was necessary in order to secure proper officers, intimating very broadly that the influence of Jay Gould might secure the appointment of a class of men who would be indifferent to the public interests. The committee agreed upon Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Massachusetts, and Albert Fink, of Tennessee, as two of the three Commissioners, and their names have been inserted in the first section of the bill. The committee will meet on Monday to select the third Commissioner. The name of James O. Broadhead, of St. Louis, is prominently mentioned in this connection.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATION—TRYING TO BREAK THE PROOFS—NEW-IDRIA COUNSEL IN THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day proceeded with the investigation of Mr. McGarrahan's claim to the Rancho Panoche Grande, devoting the entire day to hearing proofs and arguments of counsel. Mr. McGarrahan was represented by ex-Senator Carpenter, Judge Shellabarger, Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, ex-Senator Logan, and Mr. Charles P. Shaw. The New-Idria Company were represented also by a full array of counsel, led by ex-Attorney-General Black. The proceedings were opened by an effort on the part of the New-Idria Company to break a link in the chain of proofs so skillfully put together at the last hearing by Mr. Shaw, on behalf of Mr. McGarrahan, to prove the appeal of March 15, 1858, and consequently the fraudulent character of all subsequent proceedings that took place in the District Court of California and the Supreme Court of the United States adverse to Mr. McGarrahan. This effort was based upon a record brought from the files of the Supreme Court, which Mr. Shaw proceeded, as he said, to cross-examine by the aid of other records, which showed the curious result that Judge Ogier, of the District Court, had, of his own motion, in the absence of counsel, taken appeals from his own decisions in the six other cases that had been already appealed with Mr. McGarrahan's case by one order. This action of Judge Ogier was had Dec. 7, 1861, and was claimed to have been a sham proceeding to carry out the pretense on the record that the appeals had not been already taken March 15, 1858. It is charged that Mr. Ogier was an accomplice of Attorney-General Black and the counsel of the New-Idria Company in misleading the Supreme Court to declare the non-existence of the appeal of March, 1858, and, consequently, to annul the adjudication of the court in Mr. McGarrahan's favor founded upon it.

After reading a few other documents the New-Idria Counsel gave way to permit Mr. Shaw to finish his proofs to show that the subsequent decisions of the Supreme Court which were adverse to Mr. McGarrahan had been procured by fraud and were the result of official oppression and corruption. A feature of this part of the proofs was a number of letters signed by Attorney-General Bates, but which are shown to have been written by ex-Attorney-General Black, while acting for Attorney-General Bates, as special counsel of the United States, he being at the time in the pay and employment of the New-Idria Company. The correspondence shows that Mr. Goold and Mr. Black, counsel for the New-Idria Company, and Mr. Hartman, who is charged with having betrayed Mr. McGarrahan and Tetilion J. Coffee, had complete possession of the Attorney-General's office, and were all acting as special counsel of the United States in opposing Mr. McGarrahan. It was admitted by Mr. Shaw that Attorney-General Bates had taken these New-Idria counsel into his confidence without knowing them to have been the counsel to the New-Idria Company. At the conclusion of the proceedings the committee indicated its purpose to ignore all judicial action in the case and to proceed to investigate and decide it upon its merits. Mr. McGarrahan's counsel were disposed to accept the proposal and thus rest his case solely on the proofs he has of his title. A formal resolution to that effect was proposed for discussion, and counsel will be heard on it Monday evening. It is probable that this resolution will be adopted.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS IN CAUCUS.

THE DIFFERENCES WITH THE PRESIDENT AGAIN UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Republican Senators held a caucus to-day, about the proceedings of which they are unusually reticent. All of them insist that nothing of any importance or public interest was considered, and that no action was taken. The fact that they all refuse to say anything whatever about the purpose of the caucus or its proceedings indicates that it was of more importance than they are willing to admit. It is understood that the differences between the President and a portion of the Republican leaders were discussed with reference to their bearings upon the coming political campaign in the various States, and with a view of determining a course of action to be pursued in this regard. The caucus was not largely attended, and continued in session only for an hour.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

TIME FOR ITS CONSTRUCTION AND COMPLETION—SUBSTITUTE FOR THE COMPANY'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Senate Committee on Railroads to-day agreed by a vote of 6 to 2 to adopt Senator Mitchell's bill as a substitute for the company's bill, extending the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad eight years, and by a vote of 7 to 1 Mr. Mitchell was authorized to report the bill to the Senate with the favorable recommendation of the committee. The amendments of the full committee provide that the Northern Pacific Company shall, within nine months after the approval of the act, commence the construction of its road at Umatilla; and shall, within one year thereafter, construct eastward 25 miles, and each succeeding year 40 miles; and the company are required to commence, one year after the passage of the act, the construction of a road at the portage of the Lower Cascades around the Columbia River, the same to be completed one year thereafter, and the whole road, from end to end, to be completed within eight years. In default of failure to commence prosecution of the work at the Cascades as specified, all the grants and franchises, so far as relate to the railroad between Portland and Umatilla, Oregon, shall vest in the Portland, Salt Lake and South Pass Railroad Company, who shall be required, within three months after such failure, to commence at Portland and construct on the south side of the Columbia River, the first year 33 miles, and each succeeding year 25 miles, until the road is completed from Portland to Umatilla. The bill provides that all land shall be open to the settlement of pre-emptors at $2 50 per acre, the proceeds to be paid into the United States Treasury, and by the Secretary of the Treasury paid directly to the company as each section is completed, the moneys paid being the proceeds of the lands adjacent to the completed sections; the land to be sold in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to any one person. The bill also provides for the protection of settlers now on the lands. Lands granted in aid of the Portland, Salt Lake, and South Pass Railroad, the amount of which shall not exceed 7,000,000 acres, shall be disposed of in the same manner and upon the same conditions in aid of that company as are the lands and proceeds granted and extended to the Northern Pacific Company. Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act at any time, and the right to provide by law against any unjust discriminations and excessive charges on the part of the company.

The bill as reported from the sub-committee, provided that the construction of the road should commence at Portland; this, however, was strenuously opposed by Senator Grover, and, in order to harmonize the measure, Senator Mitchell acceded to the wishes of his colleague to commence at Umatilla, and also to construct the Portage road as provided by the amendment.

POST OFFICE ROUTES.

NOTARY PUBLIC BOONE'S FOUR HUNDRED BIDS.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads met at the Post Office Building to-day. Notary Public Boone was recalled. He testified that he had bid in the recent letting for over 400 routes, aggregating nearly $400,000. His only wealth was his ability and his credit. He assisted Peck and Miner in getting up bids and in gathering information on which to base the amount of bids, and in return they provided bondsmen for him. The committee were at times rather severe on Mr. Boone. It appears that Mr. Boone signed bonds while the names of the witnesses to his signature were not added until afterward, and represented men with whom he was unacquainted. Proposals were made out and certified, and the dates were added afterward and other conditions changed. Parties to such affidavits could not be held for perjury. Representative Cameron was especially caustic in regard to the lax business habits of Mr. Boone. He asked the witness if, with such practices in view, he regarded himself as equally honest now as when under Government employ, and Mr. Boone replied that he did. Other members of the committee betrayed considerable curiosity in regard to Mr. Boone's life and doings in Tennessee, from which State, as he testified, he was driven away as a carpet-bagger, having sunk or abandoned $250,000. He also testified that when he came from that State to Ohio a few years before, he was worth only about $35,000. Irregularities in the proposals were clearly developed, which, in the opinion of some of the members of the committee, would make the bids invalid, and should be communicated to the Post-master-General. Mr. Boone contended that they were the ordinary practices among contractors, &c., that the condemnation of these proposals would do away with a large proportion of those accepted in the recent letting, and that the same strictness should not be required in respect to this preliminary bond, providing it was in the correct legal form, as in ordinary affidavits, since another bond must be prepared and accepted by the department, which would make all secure.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1878.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $372,139 01, and Customs receipts, $350,244 82.

Lieut. B. S. Richards is ordered to the receiving ship Franklin at Norfolk, Va.; Ensign W. H. H. Southerland, to the Plymouth at Norfolk, Va.; Lieut. A. V. Wadhams is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

Tyre Glen and W. E. Lawrence were to-day each appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Ganger for the Sixth District of North Carolina; W. K. Beardsley and Solomon T. Flint, Storekeepers for the Fifth District of Illinois; A. Wheedon and F. Bawling, for the Fifth District of Kentucky.

The Treasury now holds $346,236,250 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation; and $13,453,000 in bonds to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation, week ending to-day, $900,000. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn week ending to-day, $575,000. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, $320,761,394; gold notes, $1,432 120.

Receipts of national bank notes for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:

	1877.	1878.
New-York	$1,408,000	$976,000
Boston	1,590,000	1,411,000
Philadelphia	53,000	22,000
Miscellaneous	976,000	588,000
Total	$4,027,000	$2,997,000

Receipts to-day, $481,000.

The following is a statement of United States currency outstanding: Old demand notes, $62,342 50; legal-tender notes, new issue, $20,111,652; legal-tender notes, series of 1869, $155,439,213; legal-tender notes, series of 1874, $40,636,488; legal-tender notes, series of 1875, $131,441,259; legal tender notes, series of 1878, $220,100; one-year notes of 1863, $53,085; two-year notes of 1863, $15,750; two-year coupon notes of 1863, $23,800; compound interest notes, $282,020; fractional currency, first issue, $4,291,074 82; fractional currency, second issue, $3,114,104 26; fractional currency, third issue, $3,018,941 52; fractional currency, fourth issue, first series, $2,983,223 44; fractional currency, fourth issue, second series, $729,939 15; fractional currency, fourth issue, third series, 394,407 70; fractional currency, 5th issue, $2,418,424 73; total, $365,235,825 12.

GEN. GRANT AND POPE LEO XIII.

THE EX-PRESIDENT AND WIFE PRESENTED BY CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY—RECEIVED BY THE POPE WITH DISTINCTION.

LONDON, March 30.—A special dispatch from Rome says: "Gen. Grant, his wife, and son were presented to the Pope by Cardinal McCloskey to-day. M. Chatard, Rector of the American College, awaited Gen. Grant in the hall of the Swiss Guard and accompanied him to the Pope's apartments, where Cardinal McCloskey presented him to the Pope, who received him with every mark of distinction. Cardinal McCloskey expects to leave Rome on his way homeward on Monday."

The same correspondent says: "Pope Leo's allocution, delivered at the consistory on Thursday, gives the Italians general satisfaction. The allusion to the Church's captivity is very mild. His Holiness expresses no intention to struggle for the recovery of his temporalities. The main stress of the allocution is laid on the relations which it is intended should exist between the Pope and the Cardinals. The Sacred College typifies the Council of Seventy called by Moses to be his assistants and advisers in the government of the people of Israel. He wishes the Cardinals to be his by-standers and fellow-laborers, and, lest it should be thought that merely unmeaning words fell from his lips, he expresses all the reliance he puts on their wise counsel, trusting and begging that it may never fail him. It was the dearest wish of the Council of Trent that the administration of the universal Church should rest on the council of Cardinals. This, says the correspondent, is a clear hint of a return to the old constitution of the church, and the reference to the Council of Trent seems plainly intended as a repeal of the act of the Vatican Council, which, by declaring Pope Pius IX. infallible, entitled him to dispense with the advice of either the college or council. To the Vatican Synod itself, to the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility, or of that of the immaculate conception, and to all the acts of Pius IX. except the reconstruction of the Scottish hierarchy, no allusion whatever occurs in the allocution. The acts of the deceased Pope have been sanctioned by the Church and must stand, but Pope Leo seems to think that the least said about them will be the soonest mended. By his choice of Cardinal di Pietro, one of the youngest and decidedly most liberal of the Cardinals, as Camerlengo, the Pope confirmed the hope of those conciliatory views which were always thought to animate him and which were expected to actuate his policy in his dealings with the civil powers."

THE NEW GERMAN MINISTRY.

BERLIN, March 30.—The appointments of Count von Eulenburg, nephew of Count F. A. von Eulenburg, the former Minister, to the Ministry of the Interior; Herr Maybach to the Ministry of Commerce, Herr Hobrecht to the Ministry of Finance, and Dr. Achenbach to the Governorship of West Prussia are gazetted.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

MELBOURNE, March 29.—The political crisis has terminated. The Legislative Council passed a bill for the payment of the members of the Assembly, whereupon the Assembly passed the Appropriation act without that item.

THE WAR SHIP POWHATAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 30.—The United States ship Powhatan proceeds to the Navy-yard on Monday to coal, when she sails for the New-York Navy-yard, where she will receive new boilers and prepare for her Summer's cruise as the flagship of Commodore Howell, who succeeds Admiral Trenchard.

RECENT DEATHS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Information has been received that James W. Norris, formerly the leading juvenile man at the Chesnut-Street Theatre here, is dead.

ROME, March 30.—Cardinal Louis Amat di San Filippo e Sorso is dead.

LONDON PLAYS AND ACTORS.

ENGLISH THEATRICAL NOTES.

THE STAR MANIA—TWO "VICARS" IN THE FIELD—HENRY IRVING'S PERFORMANCE OF "LOUIS XI." A GREAT SUCCESS—"PILGRIM'S PROGRESS" IN THE PROVINCES—A BUDGET OF THEATRICAL NEWS—SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 16, 1878.

James Albery and the author of the *Queen of Bohemia* dramatized a version of that novel. It came out that the title selected was "The Vicar." The drama was read, I happen to know, at two theatres without terms being arranged for its production. Whether the title and the leading character, (an English study, something between Goldsmith's Vicar and Sir Roger de Coverly,) have set managers and authors thinking about *The Vicar of Wakefield*, it is hard to say, but soon after the paragraph appeared about "The Vicar," it was announced that Mr. Wills was engaged upon a dramatic version of Goldsmith's work for Mr. Hare, of the Court Theatre. Then it was stated that the play would be produced at the Court, with Mr. Vezin in the title rôle. This turns out to be correct. Mr. Kelly, who

cannot help confessing that Irving's is a more intense and moving study of the character than that of Kean. I think so, and I am old enough to have seen Kean play the part, and young enough to have the memory of his acting fresh and green among other recollections of great performances. Charles Kean was not a handsome man. His physique, his harsh voice, his somewhat mean style, his awkward gait, his snappish manner, his mouth, which had in its lines what the poet calls "the downward drag severe," all seemed to fit *Louis XI.* Irving has peculiarities and individualities of style easily adaptable to the part; but his make-up was an artistic triumph. The face was the clean-cut visage of a cruel, persecuting ecclesiastic, the features sharpened by the close black skull-cap worn on the head. The mouth had thin lips, which worked nervously, and there was a fidgety action of shaking the clean-shaven chin that seemed to suggest the restlessness of the fox. The figure was like an old painting stepped out of its frame—quaint, antique, original, full of masterly lines and weird effects. The acting of Irving and Kean differed most, to my mind, in the addition by the living artist of a grim humor; a cruel, saturnine cynicism which characterized the King's treatment of men and things; and in the latter part of the play a more realistic representation of superstitious fear strugglos with the desires of a naturally bitter and cruel nature. From all these points of view Mr. Irving's *Louis* is a study immeasurably higher in conception and execution than that of the actor whose impersonation has hitherto been the standard which lesser artists have striven to achieve.

At the end of every act Irving was called before the curtain, as were also some of his brother and sister artists. At the close of the play he was called and recalled again. He made a short speech of thanks, adding that he had just received a letter from Mrs. Charles Kean wishing all success to the revival of "Louis XI.," and that it would afford him great pleasure to write and inform her that the drama had been most kindly received. He retired amid rounds of applause, the whole house standing. The critics are unanimous in praise of the performance, some of them eloquently enthusiastic. They dwell upon the performance as a psychological study; they analyze the make-up, the by-play, the change of voice, the shriveled shanks, and more particularly upon the remarkable truthfulness which he conveyed during the four acts a distinct species of decay. While "there was," says one, "the briskness and animation of a mind more youthful than the body, in the next there was the feebleness of decline, though life and faculties were still in vigor; in the last there was exhaustive wasting and death in their most real form." Another critic, however, thinks that the death scene was too real; and a third, combating this view, says, "assume that it be desirable that death should be portrayed on the stage, and assuredly it is false criticism to complain that the portrait is too true. Rachel went to the hospitals to look at women dying, before she acted *Adrienne Lécouvreur*, and nothing can have been more realistic than her death scene in that play." It is said that Mr. Irving intends to visit the United States in the Fall. I don't think you will see him this year.

A new departure from the recognized mission of the stage in England has been made by Mr. W. G. Wills, who has adapted "Pilgrim's Progress" for scenic, dramatic, and musical representation at the Polytechnic, where the pill of science coated with the flimsy tissue of amusement is forced down juvenile and adult throats at a sixpence and a shilling per head. "The Telephone, Cleopatra's Needle, glass-blowing, diving in a tank, coal mining, and other subjects of interest being practically lectured on and illustrated, the theatre is cleared for "Pilgrim's Progress," which threatens to become a religious scandal. The combat between *Apollyon* and *Christian* is no better than a farcical reminiscence of a melodramatic combat. Christian's angelic pinion wings come on and sing. They are as loudly encored as the horned and hoofed *Apollyon* is sheered and ultimately jeered and jibed, when *Christian* has conquered him. The Vanity Fair scene is as stagy and unattractive as it can be, and the religious supporters of the institution are, I hear, already beginning to complain of this burlesquing of sacred things. If we are to have a revival of the religious plays of the Dark Ages, the work should be earnestly and seriously done. This kind of drama still lingers in some of the out of the way villages of the north midland counties. There are two sets of moral actors who play "Joseph and His Brethren" in the neighborhood of Accrington and Huddersfield. The Accrington *Joseph*, hearing for the first time of his Huddersfield rival, offered to "play him for a pound;" that is, he undertook to back his own impersonation of *Joseph* against the other's representation for $5. These men belong to revival classes and Dissenting prayer societies, and they play "Joseph and His Brethren" in the vernacular, and in any kind of costumes they can collect. When I saw the Accrington play, in a local hall in the north, one of Pharoah's officers was dressed partly in the costume of a policeman, while Joseph's father wore a long smock-frock over a pair of corduroy breeches.

Mr. Gilbert has altered the title of a "The Ne'er Do Weel" to the better understood one of "The Vagabond." It is to be reproduced next week at the Olympic, where, by the way, Mr. Boucicault is to appear during the season in a new play by Tom Taylor. Mr. Charles Kelly, who leaves the Court Theatre, does not take his wife (Miss Ellen Terry) out of the company. She is to play *Miss Primrose* in "The Vicar of Wakefield." Miss Fannie Leslie, who possesses much of that peculiar comic animation which have made Miss E. Farren so popular in farcical comedy and high-class burlesque, is engaged for the leading part in the next Christmas pantomime at Covent Garden, which house will then be under the management of the Messrs. Gatti. Miss Leslie and Mr. Harry Jackson, by their admirable acting, have galvanized into a genuine modern success the old farce of "Out to Nurse," which precedes "Jane Shore" every night at the Princess' Theatre. The Prince and Princess of Wales have visited several theatres during the week.

An effort is being made to organize the "Dramatic Authors' Society," which is considered to be out of harmony with the spirit of the age. Many of the leading dramatists are not members of this association. The reformers propose that every man or woman who has written a play, or portion of a play, shall be entitled to become a member, and have his or her fees collected by the society, and that these fees shall be fixed by the author. Mr. Moritz is to play *Shylock* at the Queen's. The prospect of his making a success in London does not improve. Miss Gerard, a young and pretty American actress, has quite a position of influence at the Olympic Theatre. Several weak and spurious "Lasses O' Lowrie" have appeared in the provincial theatres. When will authors have something like a genuine claim upon their own brain work? The present session is to see a new act under the advice of the Copyright Commission, and one of the clauses is to give protection to the novelist in respect to dramatic versions of his stories. An international copyright between England and America would be a boon to both sides of the Atlantic. It is thought here that the American publishers are lobbyists on occasions of copyright discussions at Washington, and that they nip all efforts on your side in the bud, though in London the influence of individual Americanism and authorship in the United States is credited with great and special power. The one thousandth night of "Our Boys" realized $1,500, which sum has been distributed among three London charities.

"The Malta scandal," which has been on the lips of society for some time, is at an end. Now it is all over—and there are half a dozen versions of the story—let me give you the real facts in brief. Mr. Monson, Equerry to the Duke of Edinburgh, insulted Lieut. Scott Stevenson, of the Forty-second Highlanders. The Lieutenant challenged him. The Duke of Edinburgh interfered. Lord Dunraven's conduct was his own, he said; and he, insisted upon taking the challenge to himself. Meanwhile, Monson not coming out, Stevenson horsewhipped him, and as good as declined to fight the son of his Queen, with whom he had no quarrel. A military court of inquiry at Malta, where all the facts took place, has been held. The court decided that Lieut. Stevenson was not guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, as Monson had declared, and found that, in extenuation of the assault he had committed, his provocation had been very serious. The court had no jurisdiction over Mr. Monson, but it expressed its opinion exonerating that gentleman from the charge of cowardice in avoiding a meeting; and more or less, everybody is satisfied. The Duke of Edinburgh is the least popular of all the English Princes, but his exhibition of pluck in this affair and his championship of his Equerry have exalted him a little in public estimation. The Duke and Duchess, it is said, will not honor Malta with their presence for some time to come. Admiral Lord John Hay, in command of the Channel Squadron, has taken the Duchess to Sicily in his flagship. The Duchess' position is not an enviable one just now.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Samuel A. Clark, colored, convicted of the murder of John Lee, alias Jack Cash, also colored, on Christmas Day last, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on Friday, April 26, next.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—The jury in the case of Henry Barlage, on trial in the Circuit Court since Monday last for the murder of John H. Barlage, his brother, in September last, to-day brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

THE EVENT OF TO-MORROW.

OPENING OF THE TROUT SEASON.

THE PROSPECTS BETTER THAN IN MANY YEARS —A RUSH TO THE BROOKS AND PONDS— WHERE GOOD SPORT MAY BE HAD WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF THE CITY—WONDERFUL PROGRESS OF AMERICANS IN THE ART OF FLY-FISHING—TROUT AS FOOD.

To-morrow the close season for trout in this and the neighboring States will end. A peculiarity of the majority of the passengers by to-day's outgoing trains will be that each will carry an oblong cloth or leather covered cylinder in addition to the usual valise. Said valise, if opened, would disclose a rough suit of clothes of a neutral color, a pair of stout hob-nailed shoes, a wicker or canvas creel, a well-stuffed book of flies and gut leaders, a folded landing net, changes of woolen underclothing and stockings, a supply of tobacco, and, mayhap, a bottle of medicine as a preservative against dampness. Persons so equipped will be met with on all the streets and on all the lines of tramway leading in the direction of the various ferries. They will have a jovial, self-satisfied look, proclaiming abundant stores of pleasurable anticipation within, and many passers-by gaze upon them with envious eyes and aching hearts. For there are memories stored away in the minds of both, of tumbling rifts and shaded pools of crystal water, edged with fragrant grass or arched by leaning trees, in the bosom of some lone valley—pools and rifts whose every swirl recalls a personal joy, and whose existence has been kept as a cherished secret in each individual's bosom for future selfish gratification. Such memories revive every year under the warming breath of Spring, with the deepening of the color in the grass, and the first signs of mating of the birds. A fever stirs the blood of the angler at these times, which grows consuming as the day approaches when the law will permit him to enjoy his favorite sport, but there are some on whom other restrictions than the law bear heavily, as well as some whom fortune holds amenable only to the law. Hence the aching and hence the joy.

For many years the prospects for a good fishing season have not been so favorable as now. The writer has made careful and extended inquiries in all directions within easy distance of New-York, and from each "favorite spot" comes the same report. The extraordinarily mild Winter has fostered the young fish. In many places within a radius of 100 miles there has been no ice and hardly enough snow to mention. On the other hand there has been plenty of rain, and the various brooks are full of water—not snow water. The season is nearly a month in advance of its usual time. A week ago minnows were seen frisking about in the back waters, an event which does not generally occur in this region until about the 15th of May. The trout have left the sea and rivers under the influence of the recent mild weather, and have headed up stream, taking their stations behind mossy, projecting stones, or under shelving banks, on the lookout for floating food. The conditions have caused this to be in abundant supply, and the fish are consequently as large, fat, and gamey as, under ordinary circumstances, it might be expected to find them a month hence. The proprietor of one of the largest trout preserves on Long Island informed the writer that a few days ago, instigated by the progressive aspect of affairs, he broke the hook off an artificial fly and made several casts over one of his ponds. He says that the water was instantly alive with leaping fish. Tackle-dealers report a correspondingly early season, and during the past week their sales have vied in amount with those usual a month later.

Last year the season began on the 15th of March in this State, and a sketch of the waters of the South-side Club taken at the time depicts a group of chilled enthusiasts in ulster overcoats vainly casting from frozen banks. This year the law and the weather have met half-way with the happiest results. It may be questioned whether, ordinarily, April 1 is not too early to open the season. It certainly is for fly-fishing—and who would fish otherwise?—as well as for comfort, which is a necessary ingredient of all kinds of pleasure. The fish-dealers complain that the law is framed to suit anglers, and that no regard is paid to consumers of trout, and they are grambling because of the change in the date this year. Their arguments are strengthened by the exceptional circumstances before pointed out. There have been days within the last three weeks—clouded, sultry days, with just enough breeze to ripple the surface of a pool—when every cast would have been responded to with a leap. But last year and the year before March did not give birth to such days. Next year she probably will not. A compromise might be made whereby "domesticated" trout, pampered liver in cement-lined ponds, might be permitted to be placed on sale at any and all times. There is no game in these. It is the much lower, vacant, front of the mountain streams that needs preservation—the only one worthy in the early spring of the angler's nerve and skill. The difference between the two in appearance is so marked that an expert can tell them at a glance. Many sportsmen are of the opinion that the open season for wild orook trout should begin on May 1 and end on July 1 in this immediate neighborhood. They argue that the wild trout is not materially or palpably grown betore the former date, and that about the latter date the brooks are "fished out," or in other words, the trout become so scare and wary, to say nothing of the overpowering heat, that it is almost impossible to secure a paying creel. These are facts which have been borne out by the writer's observation. The present comparatively depleted condition of near-by brooks is, of course, an only thing considered in advancing this suggestion, and no attempt is made to give it a wider application than a radius of 100 miles or so from the City.

Americans have made wonderful strides in the gentle art. It is not many years since all our finer tackle was imported from England. Now, we make and export to that country rods of bamboo and greenheart, which for lightness, elasticity, and beautiful finish cannot be surpassed. The drummer for an English sporting goods house plaintively informed the writer recently that while he used to sell between $70 000 and $80,000 worth of rods and tackle in this country every year, he can not now dispose of one-tenth that amount. He frankly acknowledged that American-made goods have become vastly superior to English. Englishmen were astonished last year at the quality of some American-made, waterproofed, and tapered silk lines which were sent over as a venture. They are perfectly smooth, while the English line is rough and unwieldy. Our reels, too, are marvels of mechanical perfection in the eyes of our foreign cousins. It is in hooks only, and gut and cork floats, that the English still surpass us, and France can furnish us with cheaper fishing baskets than we can make ourselves. In all other devices for luring the speckled trout American skills to emanation belts. Aside from the innate pleasure of the sport itself, the art has the grateful relief from business cares, the health-giving exercise for arm and limb, the delicious communing with nature in her most beauteous moods, and the invigorating mountain air, to recommend it to persons tied down to the drudgery of the counting-house for more greater part of the year. A trip to the brook-side of a few days in the Spring and Fall is wonderfully recuperative. It builds a man up and he works the better and feels the better for it. Besides, once one has had a taste of the delights of fishing he is then ever before alluded to which surely comes upon one at each recurring season, and which must be worked off. To name the thousands who to-day will betake themselves to the many favorite streams within reasonable distance of New-York—if they have not gone already—would be to give a list of nearly every citizen most prominent in all the callings and professions. The clergyman, the stockbroker, the politician, the merchant, the judge, the journalist, the tradesman, the clerk, will all be represented to-morrow in the procession of pilgrims doing homage at the shrine of Isaac Walton. Nor is their devotion to be lumped off as for lack of ancient precedents. In Ælian's *History of Animals*, XI. 1., A. D. 230, it is related that in Macedonia there was a river called Astræus in which abounded a fish named Parthenion (Virgin), which was a beautiful speckled trout.) The inhabitants noticed that these fish ate voraciously certain flies called *ikkouron*, leaping high in the air to get them. They caught some of these flies and found them to be hooks, but as they were bruised and discolored the fish would not touch them. The fishermen then wrapped the hooks with Phœnician (purple) wool, and tied on them two feathers or pieces of the wattles of a cock's neck of a brazen color. They threw the hooks so dressed over the stream with a pole or reed *(orguia)* four cubits (seven or eight feet) long and a line of the same length, and caught the fish they desired.

It is not the purpose of the writer to discuss the many novel theories recently advanced by fly-fishing experts, as to whether trout are deaf, though this seems to have been pretty clearly established, or whether they are color blind, and are attracted by form only, thus doing away with the necessity of large collections of variously-hued flies. The angler will have ample opportunity to test these as well as the comparative merits of barbless hooks and hooks with the points turned upward himself. It may not be amiss, however, to indicate to such of the readers of THE TIMES as are not specially posted as to localities within reasonable distance of the City where an introduction may be had to the monarch of the brook or an old acquaintance with his majesty may be renewed. To the north of this there is Long Island, whose rolling surface is seamed in all directions with natural streams and artificial preserves. Of these latter there are go less than 52, the principal ones situated at Mapleton, Little Neck, Smithtown, Northport, Huntington, Centreport, Cold Spring, Wading River, Smithtown River, and Roslyn on the north side, and Riverhead, Seatuck, Bellsport, Fireplace, Islip, Patchogue, Canarsie, Seaford, Amityville, Babylon, South Oyster Bay, Freeport, and Hempstead on the south side. Thirty minutes' drive from the Brooklyn ferries will bring one to two of the largest preserves on the island—at Bushwick and Maspeth. Strangers are permitted to fish in these places at a charge of $1 50 per pound for all caught; but it is hardly an improvement on the Peter Simple plan. Imagine half a dozen bald-headed old fellows seated in arm-chairs with umbrellas over their heads, feebly casting from the graded bank, and a picture is presented which may be duplicated any warm day later in the season. Better sport, though less likely to fill the creel, may be had in the streams which are owned by hotelkeepers at most of the points named above. These persons used to charge exorbitant rates for the privilege of fishing, but they found it drove away their guests, and it is reported that this year they have concluded to give the freedom of the brooks to any person staying at their hotels. There are several clubs on the island which own fine trout preserves. Of these the South-side Club is the most prominent. The members make it a practice to open the season with a grand "blow out," but there is a rule preventing the extending of invitations to friends during the first two weeks. The reason is, that all having a right to fish may be expected on the "first days," and if outsiders were accorded equal privileges the hospitalities of the club would be overtaxed.

New-York State is full of trout streams. There are a few in Westchester County that will afford a fair day's sport, notably one within a short distance of Tuckahoe, on the Harlem Railroad. In Delaware County—Colchester via Oswego Midland Railroad and stage, 13 miles; Dean's Corners, from Kingston by Ulster and Delaware Railroad; Long Pond, by wagon 10 miles from Westfield via Oswego Midland, and Griffin's Corners from Rondout via Ulster and Delaware—are good localities. So, also, are Tannersville, 15 miles by stage from Catskill, and Hunter, on the Canterskill, and Clove Brooks, both in Greene County. Port Jervis, on the Erie Road, is in the centre of a fine trout district. In fact there are brooks all along the line of that road that will repay a visit. One about two miles below Greenwood is highly spoken of. Middletown and Otisville are also excellent starting-points. Sullivan is a famous trout county. Here are the Beaverkill, Willewemoc, Balsam, Thomas Hall, Biscuit, Big Indian, Esopus, East Neversink, Mill, and Dry Brooks, and numerous others, nearly all celebrated in angling annals. Among other near-by places that can be recommended are Spin Creek, on the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; Monticello and Pond Eddy, on the Erie; Bushkill Creek, Shandaken, Mount Pleasant, and Ellenville, in Ulster County. In fact, almost anywhere in Delaware, Greene, Columbia, Dutchess, Putnam, Ulster, Sullivan, Orange, Rockland, Westchester, Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties—all within a radius of 100 miles of the City—may, by diligence, find a stream with at least a few trout in it. Of course, those who are able to spare the time and money to travel longer distances may obtain sport to their heart's content, but such persons do not need directions whither to go. A fair average expense per man of the shorter trips outlined above would be $7 at the outside for railway transportation both ways. $2 for wagon hire, 10 miles, both ways, if in a party, or $5 if alone, and $1 per day for board, lodging, and privilege of fishing, at a farm house on the brook. There are also many preserves throughout the State where permission to fish may be had for $1 per pound caught.

In the adjoining States, within easy reach, there are numerous trout streams which are fairly stocked. In New-Jersey may be mentioned Rancocus Creek, Mount Holly, Pinelands, via Pennsylvania Railroad; Timber Creek, Westville, Gloucester County, five miles from Camden; the Bearfoot Mountain brooks, Newfoundland, Morris County, via the New-Jersey Railroad; Keene Vale, Sussex County, via Sussex Railroad; and Bridgeville, Warren County, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. In Bergen County, also, there are several large preserves, notably the Pike County Penn., is a famous trout region. There are the Shohola, Hornbeck's, Dingman's, Adams', Tonis', Cole, Bushkill, Vandermarck, Coneshaugh, Capow and Rider's Brooks, among others. Two of the best streams in the State are closed to the public this year—the Sawkill and the Raymondskill. Monroe, Wayne, and Susquehanna Counties also abound in streams in which there are yet many trout. Any of these may be reached via the Erie or Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway. In Connecticut there are Roaring Brook at East Glastonbury; several Brooks at Milford; Bracie's, Sage's Ravine, and Leon Brooks, at either Canaan, Salisbury or West Norfolk, via Connecticut Western Railroad from Hartford, and numerous others. Berkshire and Hampden Counties, in Massachusetts, are likewise covered with trout brooks and preserves, and are within half a day's journey.

Trout-breeders agree that New-York City is by far the best market for trout. Three years ago Mr. Eugene Blackford, the Fulton Market fish-dealer, and Professor Baird, of the Fish Commission, inaugurated the practice of a grand public exhibition of trout on the opening days of the season. The great interest manifested in the show has stimulated him to endeavor on every occasion the provision of various events. To-morrow there will consequently be an unusually fine display. The practical results of trout culture will be fully shown. There will be over 1,000 trout on exhibition, ranged in lots of six each, old to adult beauties tipping the scale at two pounds each. Thirty-two of the principal trout-raisers of the country will be represented by dead trout. These will come from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Long Island, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Canada. The live trout will be sent from Bushwick, Islip, and Roslyn. Trout from England and Scotland will also be exhibited. These arrived by White Star steamer, packed in ice, yesterday. Seth Green will send some of his own rearing; so will Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, State Fish Commissioner, and Hon. Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner. Livingston Stone, Deputy United States Fish Commissioner, has promised some specimens from his preserves in N. H., and the fish hatchening department of the Aquarium will also be represented. Some eggs of the California brook-trout will be shown in hatching jars, as well as some young California trout, one year old. Various colors, prices to-morrow will range from 25 cents a pound for Canadian trout, which are inferior, to $1 25 per pound for live, cultivated trout. It is probable that on account of the large consignments that will be sent to market from all parts during next week that there will be a great fall in prices, and dealers think trout may be obtained between now and Saturday at much lower rates than later in the season. Half-pound trout sell best. It is estimated that the cost of raising trout averages from 15 to 20 cents per pound, so that the profit realized is a very good one. Despite the trout-eating mania more in vogue than the light of a fashion than anything else. They say they sell more pounds at 50 cents than at 25 cents, and claim that for flavor there are many other fish that are much more delicate. The notion prevails that spotted denizen of the brook. In regard to this question of flavor as distinguishing the various kinds of trout, it has long been a mooted question whether wild or domesticated trout are superior. The advocates of the latter are wont to ascribe to the ravenous appetite created by a long tramp and vigorous exercise on the brook-side, a large portion of the gusto with which the wild-trout angler devours his just-caught prey, while those who champion the former, point to the relative degrees of freshness between the wild trout, which necessarily comes from a long distance, and his tame brother, which may be frizzling on the frying-pan within an hour of frisking in the pond. The issue was practically tested last year. Mr. Blackford had specimens of the various kinds cooked, and a number of experts were invited to taste them and give their opinions. The Bergen County, N. J., domesticated trout, fed exclusively on liver, were found to be insipid and tasteless. Roslyn, Long Island, domesticated trout, fed on minnows and parboiled fish had a peculiar, delicate, gamey flavor. The Canadian was inferior to all the rest of wild trout. Those from Moosehead Lake, which were very highly colored, were pronounced the best of all.

CONEY ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS.

A NEW RAILWAY—THE BEACH ROAD.

The New-York and Coney Island Ferry Company, to which a franchise was granted by the Mayor and board of Aldermen, on the 2d inst., has leased the block of ground between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, at Gowanus, and is having the necessary surveys and soundings made in order to proceed with the immediate construction of the piers and slips. As forty-fifth street there is an entrance to Green-Wood Cemetery, and it is the expectation of the Trustees of the company that, as soon as the ferry is in running order, a great proportion of the funerals which now cross at Hamilton and South Ferries, will seek this channel. The lines and routes indicated that all the vegetable garden farmers around Flatbush, Flatlands, New-Utrecht, &c., who now send their market trucks to this City by the South and Fulton Ferries will avail themselves of this outlet. The neighborhood of the ferry at Gowanus is already quite thickly populated, and on the Third and Fourth Avenues, between that point and Bay Ridge, are quite a number of fine private residences with extensive grounds. In the course of a short time it is more than probable that a railroad will be built through Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, to connect either with the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, or, by a short new line, with the Long Beach Road. In fact, it is said that the surveys for the latter purpose are now in progress. Should this supposition prove correct, this will be the shortest route, by at least 10 minutes, to Coney Island, avoiding, as it would do, a long and slow trip through the City of Brooklyn. Gen. Charles K. Graham is the President of the company, and among the incorporators are some well-known residents of New-York and Brooklyn, including James S. Thayer, C. J. Sands, W. B. Brown, C. P. and H. B. Woodworth, Daniel Jackson, J. J. Logan, C. F. Langford, W. H. Barker, and others.

On Tuesday next a formal resolution will be submitted to the Town Board of Gravesend for the adoption of the proposed road along the Coney Island Beach. The notice provides that the Commissioners of Highways should survey the line of the beach, beginning at the westerly line of the grounds of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company, and going eastward, for the purpose of making a public roadway in front of the permanent buildings 120 feet wide, 20 feet on the northern line of said roadway to be used as a sidewalk; that the only express instruction to be marked, and said survey; that the northerly line of said roadway shall be a building line; that there shall be no permanent buildings constructed between the southern line and the sea; that this space shall be used exclusively for bathing purposes, and that the town officers shall have the power to prohibit all peddling and nuisances of every kind within that space. The resolution, if adopted, will have the same effect as the bill of the Brooklyn Park Commissioners, now before the Legislature.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 30.—At the anti-tariff demonstration here to-day delegations were present from all parts of Luzerne County. The procession, a mile long, consisted of 5,000 men in line, bearing banners appropriately inscribed, while the sidewalks were crowded with spectators. A large and enthusiastic mass-meeting, subsequently held at the Lee Driving Park, was addressed by Hons. H. M. Hoyt, J. B. Smith, and others.

WHAT SMALL BOYS READ.

RANK LITERATURE FOR THE YOUNG.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, AND NOVELS TEEMING WITH CORRUPT AND SENSATIONAL STORIES FOR JUVENILE READERS.

The boys of New-York are furnished every week with as vile and degrading a supply of "flash" and corrupting literature as unscrupulous men can buy and publish, or greedy news-vendors spread broadcast throughout the City. There are published in the City of New-York every week not less than 10 newspapers whose titles denote that they are intended exclusively for boys and young men, and as many monthly magazines, all filled with such matter as no boy, nor no young man, can read without filling his mind with preposterous bosh; trash fatal to the storing up of anything useful or true; stories in which the outcast, the desperado, and the criminal always figure in glowing colors, and the decent person is overthrown and thoroughly vanquished.

Until a short time ago, these newspapers confined themselves to the telling of improbable stories of successful burglaries, millionaire highwaymen, and tales well calculated to turn the respectable working boy into a midnight prowler and Bowery rough. But recently they have gone a step further, and lecherous and impure stories, in which fallen women figure prominently, ornament their columns.

It is a safe proposition, that not one of these newspapers is fit to go into the hands of any boy or young man in this City. And it is not to be supposed that they would make the enormous sales by which they now grow fat were the parents of these budding boys aware of the character of the reading that employs their sons' leisure hours. These papers circulate largely among schoolboys and boys employed in workshops and factories. Where three boys are seen riding in a street-car, two of them are poring over this abominable trash. At the times of day when working-people are going to or returning from their work the sidewalks are full of them. All through the down-town streets, in Park Row, Broadway, Chatham street, Third-avenue, the streets of the East Side, Sixth and Eighth avenues, and even in some of the principal hotels, the news-stands are plastered over with this pernicious literature—a sure sign that it sells quickly and profitably.

A TIMES reporter bought three of these newspapers at a down-town news-stand yesterday. They were three of the principal ones, and they can be bought of almost any small news-dealer in New-York. Every one of them has the word "boy" in staring letters in its heading, to attract the attention of its young customers. A brief description of the contents of these three papers will give the public some idea of what "the boys of New-York" feed upon.

Almost the whole front page of the first is covered with a rough wood-cut. It represents a man shackled to the stone wall of a prison. A flashily-dressed woman has her arms thrown about his neck, and his expression denotes the greatest terror. At his feet kneels a boy with a file in his right hand, evidently preparing to cut he shackles. Through a small hole in the cell-door a revolver and a hand are seen, the revolver smoking and flashing. Underneath this picture is the explanatory line, "A sudden flash and report of a pistol, held by a hand thrust through a hole in the bars, illuminated the room, and Earle Dudley sank down with a groan at the feet of Leonora Cresseleigh." This picture is supposed to illustrate the leading story in the paper, "Shot in the Dark," by the author of "Jack Dauntless, the Boy Privateer," "The Burglars of New-York," &c. Another picture in the same paper is of a dwarf perched upon the back of a chair, with a revolver in each hand, pointing them both at a man who cowers in a corner. Underneath this is printed, "Wheeling around, he was paralyzed with horror on seeing the dwarf, a grinning imp of hideous deformity, perched on the back of a chair." The two other illustrations are of very much the same character. The titles of the other impossible stories in this paper are: "Escaped from Justice;" "Kickapoo Joe; or, the Struggle for Gold;" "Thirteen; or, the Brotherhood of Death;" "The Burglars of New-York; or, the Crimes of Jerry O'Keefe;" "Tricks; or, Traveling with a Variety Show;" "Stump; or, Little but Oh, My!" "Bad Murice, the Looney Detective," and "Under the Gallows," by a Sing Sing Detective. Among the advertisements is, "Hell, by ——, the most wonderful book ever published; price 25 cents." Among the answers to correspondents is this: "Charley Masher.—You want to mash, hey! Buy 'How to Do It,' just out, and you will be able to get all of your girl friends on a string; price, 10 cents."

The second of these papers also fills the greater part of its first page with a wood-cut. This one is a triumph of the blood-curdler's art. It represents a half-sunken ship, with the body of a man lashed to the hold, half floating in the water. A young man is looking through a sky-light, and two boys are in the hold, one with a lighted candle in his hand. A score or more of enormous water-rats have just been frightened from the body. They are coming out from under the dead man's vest, eating his hands, and swimming away in the water. Underneath this picture is printed, "Ned Leedby's punishment, $13 75: Wednesday evening, $19 65; Thursday, $23 10. Mr. Grant asserted that his statement as published in THE TIMES yesterday was correct. He has placed his case in the hands of lawyers and will bring suit against Mr. Bleakley. In the meantime Mr. Bleakley declines to pay the salaries of the other members of the company on the ground that Mr. Grant is engaged for them.

Miss Amy L. Knowlton, known as "Imogene," who has recently been performing at the Olympic Theatre, is possessed of a comfortable income, and "treads the stage from choice rather than necessity. She made her début about two years ago, and since that time has had no less than six different agents. She is at present represented by Mr. W. L. Allen, a theatrical manager, who is disposed to defend her from the attacks of those who he thinks wish to black-mail her. After "Imogene" had obtained an order of arrest against James Robertson, last Thursday, on the ground that he was about to swindle her out of the sum of $500, Edwin Browne, one of her former agents, obtained an attachment against her property for the sum of $45 83, which he alleged was due him for services rendered. The necessary papers were intrusted to City Marshal Thomas McGrath, of the Second Judicial District, for service, and the latter visited the Olympic Theatre prepared to levy upon any available property belonging to Miss "Imogene." Baillin were apparently no strangers in that histrionic temple, and the Marshal waited for some time before he could ascertain what proprietary interests "Imogene" possessed in the theatre. During the last act of "The Shepherdess," however, he ascertained that she owned the goat which figures in one of the final scenes, and after allowing "Billy" an opportunity to perform his part in the drama, the officer seized him and took him in a carriage to his home in Madison-street, where he was kept over night. On Friday afternoon, however, the animal was restored to "Imogene," as she had filed a counter-claim against that made by Browne, which the latter was compelled to recognize, and the matter was settled.

The Assassin's Doom, The Pirate of the Shoals, The Robbers of the Rhine, Duval and His Fate, On the Scaffold, The Highwayman's Ride, Duval in the Cloister, and a score of others of the same kind.

Any philanthropic person who is interested in knowing the result of such reading may find it, unwashed and ragged, in the boys' prison in the Tombs.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRATS.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION TO BE FORMED—THE TAMMANY SENATORS WHO VOTED TO RETAIN SUPERINTENDENT SMYTH DENOUNCED.

The Everett House wing of the Anti-Tammany Democracy held a public meeting last evening in Irving Hall, ex-Register John McCool presiding. The Chairman made a brief address, in which he urged that it was necessary to form an organization in opposition to Tammany Hall, and the Acting Secretary, Mr. James E. Morrison read a report from the Organizing Committee substantially as follows:

"The committee have held weekly consultations at the Everett House since the date of their appointment, and have added to the roll such persons as were found to be in hearty sympathy with the cause of good democratic government in this City, and who declared themselves willing to labor earnestly for the accomplishment of that object. Over 300 strong representative men have been enlisted in the movement. A much larger number could have been enrolled, but the committee deemed it wise to await the action of an enlarged meeting to-night. With a sincere determination to make the incipient steps toward an organization safe, sure, and strong, the committee to-night return to you the trust which you confided to them, and in doing so have agreed to recommend the following resolutions for your consideration:

Resolved, That the Democrats here assembled to take steps toward the formation of a Democratic organization which shall give expression to the will of the people, declare their firm adherence to the fundamental principle that the organization must be formed by, and represent, the Democratic voters of this City, cordially invite all Democrats who are sincerely in favor of that object to unite with them in its accomplishment.

Resolved, That the organization which at present claims to represent the Democracy of the City from the fact it is entirely controlled by office-holders, who by their power in its Committee of Organization are enable to dictate to the Democrats of the several Assembly districts their representation in its general committee, is totally and pernicously undemocratic, as it nullifies the rights of the people, and makes the delegates to its committees mere creatures of a central authority instead of being the representatives of the Democratic voters.

Resolved, That the oppressive burden of taxation under which the people of this City are suffering, by reason of the wasteful and corrupt expenditure of the public moneys to maintain the political power of Tammany Hall, and from which they are unable to relieve themselves, in consequence of an un-democratic and dangerous system of laws, which robs the people of power and vests it absolutely in a commission of office-holders, demands that the Legislature should pass such laws as will, while making such limitations and restrictions as may be necessary, render the City Government responsible to the people and secure for our Municipality an honest, efficient, and economical administration of its affairs.

Resolved, That a committee of two from each Assembly district and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and a committee of 21 at large, be appointed to carry out the purpose of this organization to be submitted at the next meeting of this body.

When the resolutions were read, Assemblyman James Daly spoke in favor of their adoption. He said that the efforts that were being made in the Legislature by himself in connection with others to procure an honest and efficient form of City government were opposed by Tammany Hall. He made a special reference to the bill which he had introduced to make the office of Controller elective by the ratepayers of New-York, he said, who had endorsed Controller Kelly's administration were like those who in 1871 gave Controller Connolly a similar certificate for his good management. The endorsement was in his opinion, given by men for mercenary motives. If Mr. Kelly was entitled to their approbation he need not fear to come before the people for their suffrages. He (the speaker) referred the opinion of the simple-minded mechanic to that of the banker who, he was inclined to believe, cared only for the percentage, derived from the sale of bonds. In connection he condemned the conduct of the Democratic Senators who voted in favor of Insurance Superintendent Smyth, and averred that they had acted in accordance with the dictates of Tammany Hall.

Assemblyman James Fitzgerald denounced the system which governs Tammany Hall. The resolutions were then adopted. Coroner Ellinger offered a resolution as follows, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we take this occasion to denounce the action of the Tammany Hall Senators by which they defeated the attempt of the Governor to relieve the insurance interests of this State from the control of an officer by whom admitted violations of the law—repeated and intentional—the funds of these institutions, largely the dependence of widows and orphans, have been taken to enrich his personal friends and ring-followers.

Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, who was called upon to speak, said that all Democrats in New-York were convinced of the necessity of an organization to oppose Tammany Hall. If, he said, it was indispensable for them to have a dictatorship let them have it in name as well as in fact. Whatever motives the Tammany managers might have in the maintenance of the system would bring about the same things that existed under the old Tammany Ring rule.

The committee of two from the various Assembly Districts and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, called for in the resolutions of the Committee of Fifteen, were then selected, and after some discussion in regard to those who should be appointed by the Chairman on the Committee of Twenty-one at Large, in which it was decided that more time for the purpose should be taken, the meeting adjourned.

VICISSITUDES OF THE STAGE.

THE SUDDEN TERMINATION OF MR. WALLACE GRANT'S ENGAGEMENT AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE — "IMOGENE'S" GOAT SEIZED FOR DEBT.

Since the old church in Broadway, opposite Waverley-place, was converted into a theatre it has experienced many vicissitudes. It was a failure under the management of Lucy Rushton. Augustin Daly had little better success there. As the Globe Theatre it brought no profit to its managers, and under its latest title—the Grand Opera House—it has been an unprofitable investment. Its summary closing on Friday night was reported in THE TIMES yesterday, and Mr. Wallace Grant's statement as to the cause of the difficulty was likewise published. The manager's story, however, differs materially from that of Mr. Grant. Mr. William Bleakley, who holds the position of manager and Treasurer, said yesterday that Mr. Grant hired his own company and turned out the stock company of the theatre. Mr. Grant had made an engagement with Mr. Bleakley to play in the National Theatre for five weeks, "business permitting." "He came here Friday morning," said Mr. Bleakley, "and found a company ready to move into the Grand Opera House, styles this company an amateur company, but this is not so." At 7 o'clock in the evening Mr. Grant was informed that as the piece was unprofitable its representation would terminate on Saturday. When the curtain was ra

CURRENT LITERATURE.

TWO SONNETS.

I. HOLLYHOCKS.

Your long stalks bend not, though some drowsy breeze
Comes flying to their gay blooms with warm caress;
Yet tenderly you allure us, none the less
By sturdy beauty and honest homelike ease.
As a gentle housewife whose plain graces please.
Dear charms of domesticity you possess,
In simple uncoquettish motherliness
Taking the homage of allegiant bees!

Around you countless happy memories thrive.....
We hear the cluck of chickens and low of kine;
We see the old dog; the willow gnarled and great;
The meek gray horse that rosy children drive;
The mossy well, with lattice-tangled vine;
The lovers loitering by the moonlit gate!

II. GENIUS.

As haughty Artemis, virgin without stain,
Once drooped in passionate grace her mouth's warm flower
To young Endymion's lips amid that bower
Where tired on shady turf the boy had lain,
Even thus, at moments rare, some youth will gain
The kiss of another goddess, great in power;
And all his spirit is troubled, from that hour,
Perpetually by sweet unearthly pain!

Either among the future's visitant dreams,
Pale Sculpture's calm ideals his soul entrance,
Or round him Painting's heavens of color rise,
Or through his thought strange eloquent music streams,
Or Poesy lures him with her velvet glance
And white limbs lovelier than the Lorelei's!

EDGAR FAWCETT.

HUSHED UP.

The verdict at the Coroner's inquest was that the deceased—Edward Fletcher-Baldwyn—"came to his death by the accidental bursting of a certain gun. That the said gun was fired by the deceased; but for what purpose, or at what object, there was no evidence to show."

A London jury would probably have gone out of their way to censure the owner of the gun for allowing the charge to rust into it, and for leaving it where any one ignorant of its condition could get possession of it; but this jury was a country jury, who found what the Coroner told them to find; and this Coroner was one of those wise men who do not go seeking after things which are likely to make trouble. And really there was no one to blame except the unfortunate, who was now beyond the reach of censure. A lodger in the farm-house where the fatal accident happened, he had no business with that *gun*. The place where it hung was out of his domain—was not even in the same building which he inhabited. No one had spoken to him of any gun. Nevertheless he had discovered the neglected weapon, and on the day of his death (without saying a word to any one) he had taken it up to his room, had opened the window, and fired. That is all.

This took place at Elberon Farm, then in the occupation of Mr. James Byles, in the County of York, on the last day of the year 1870, about four o'clock on a fine bright frosty evening.

Most of the witnesses examined at the inquest spoke of two reports in quick succession; thus contradicting slightly the evidence of Farmer Byles, who was almost positive that the gun had only one charge in it when it was put away. The theory generally accepted was that he had made a mistake; that both barrels were loaded, and that the deceased had either fired them both, or else that the one first fired had exploded the other.

When the reports were heard, and the farmer's family ran up to see what had happened, they found the door locked. The only answers that came to their knocking and questions were some feeble moans.

Then they forced the door, and found their lodger speechless, with a terrible wound on the temple, caused apparently by a fragment of the lock of the burst gun. His right hand was blown almost off. He lived—that is to say, he breathed—for about four hours; but he never regained consciousness.

From the nature of his injuries it was evident that the gun had not gone off unexpectedly. It had been fired from the shoulder, and with deliberation; for the eye had been brought over the breech, and close to it. The charge had of course scattered so widely that it was not even possible to say in what direction he had aimed. What could he have aimed at? The Coroner was right. There was no evidence to show. The shooting season—now almost over—had no charms for him, and he was certainly not the sort of man to utilize the close of a fine day by opening his window to kill something. On the contrary, he had an almost morbid horror of taking life. He would not eat poultry, because (as he said) he might have seen the raw material of his dinner "walking about," and hated the idea that it should be slaughtered for him. There was a stream, full of excellent trout, within a quarter of a mile of the farm; but he never would fish, or taste the spoil of others' sports, for similar reasons. He had seen the speckled beauties flashing over the shallows, or leaping in the quiet pools, on the banks of which he often loved to sit and muse, although the weather was not always suitable for such outdoor meditations. He was impatient over the slightest cruelty to animals. Could such a man have shot at some wretched sparrow on the road for the mere pleasure of destruction? Had he fired out of the childish love for making a noise, or was it a practical joke?

"Well," said Mr. Byles, the farmer, when the latter proposition was put to him, "it might have been, for he was in high spirits that day, higher than he'd been in ever since he came. We'd been teasing him at dinner, telling him he mustn't go about, lest he'd see something he might have to eat, and maybe he thought he'd give us a start."

Subsequently the farmer stated, as his opinion, that the poor gentleman was evidently "off his head;" and when asked why he had not told the Coroner, replied by another query:

"What was the use? The inquest was held to see if anybody was to blame. No one was to blame. If the deceased had wanted to shoot himself, he would have held the gun very differently. It was just an accident, so why hurt the feelings of the family by suggesting insanity?"

Thus Mr. Byles; and thus the reader will surmise that he was a cut above the average farmer, and be correct in his presumption.

The inquest was attended by Mr. Hugh McDonnell, the brother-in-law of the deceased who also took possession of his luggage, (the greater part of which had been purchased since his arrival at the farm,) and superintended the removal of the corpse. One curious fact in the case, which had escaped the attention of the Coroner, was that the deceased had all his clothes and effects packed up, as though he were going away directly. But he had said nothing to his host about leaving; on the contrary, he had led him to believe that he would remain over New-Year's Day.

Soon after the funeral Mr. McDonnell returned, accompanied by the widow, who desired all possible details of her late husband's life and death, which affectionate curiosity was gratified to the utmost. It would be wearisome to give the result, with all its questions, answers, and interruptions, therefore I will condense it into narrative.

"I saw him first," said Farmer Byles, "on the road about six miles from here, when I was driving home from Clitheroe, on the 9th of last October. It was a very wet day, and he seemed weary. He was sitting on his bag by the side of the road, and looked up at me as I came along in a sort of dazed way, like a man that had lost himself. I asked him if I could give him a lift the way he was going. He laughed, and said it didn't matter which way he went, and so got in.

"As we drove along he told me he hadn't been well, had overworked himself, and wanted to find some quiet place where he could stay for a month or two and have nothing to bother him. Now, we often have gentlemen stopping at the farm in the Summer time for the sake of trout-fishing, and so I told him we could board and lodge him if he liked. He thanked me, but did not seem to take the idea till he saw the house and heard we had no neighbors and were a good way from any town. Then he jumped at it.

"'The very place,' he said, half to himself, 'for hiding.'

"'Hiding?' said I, getting a little suspicious.

"'Don't be alarmed,' said he; 'there is hiding and *hiding*, and seeking and *seeking*, too. I should be rather glad to find a policeman in your parlor: and as for money, I don't think I owe a shilling in the world, and I suppose this' (producing a roll of bank-notes) 'will pay you.'

"There was something very taking in his manner, and I soon felt ashamed of my doubts.

"'At first he was the best company I ever knew. If he had been my own son come home from abroad after a long absence, he could not have been more glad and cheery and pleased with everything; interesting himself in all we did about the farm and that, and sending into town for all sorts of things for us as presents, till we were afraid to mention what we would like. Gradually, as Christmas came along, he got more quiet; spent more and more of his time alone in his own room; became very nervous, starting at every sound along the road; and I tell you candidly, if he had not let us know (in confidence) who he was, and we had found out that his story was true, we should have got rid of him, for he behaved just like a man who had committed some crime and was hiding from justice. Why did I not write to his family? I said he told us who he was in *confidence*. He told us that part of his troubles were family troubles, and we believed him. But the most extraordinary thing was this: he said he knew that he had become nervous and disagreeable, begged of our pardon if he had made our Christmas dull, and asked us to bear with him for a little longer, as he would be himself again on the 1st of January. He said that was his birthday as well as New-Year's Day, and promised we should keep it in style. And he meant what he said; for he had ordered a hamper of champagne, and no end of cakes and toys for the young ones. He was to complete his thirty-fourth year on the last day of December, and he never saw it out. On the very day of his death he picked up his former good spirits, and the last thing I saw of him he was snowballing with our children in the front orchard."

At this point Mr. McDonnell interposed, speaking to the widow.

"That would be about half-past twelve o'clock."

Her only answer was a deep sigh.

"He broke away from them suddenly," the farmer went on, "and ran off to his room."

"Did he tell your children why he left them? Did he say if he had seen any—anything?" asked McDonnell.

"I don't think so. They took no notice of him. He was often like that."

A good deal of what followed is not necessary for the purposes of this narrative. It appeared to satisfy the persons immediately interested, and the day came for their departure.

But what brought satisfaction to them planted a vague suspicion in the breast of Farmer Byles. It struck him that they knew some things which he had not told them, and which were not in the evidence taken at the inquest. That observation about half-past twelve o'clock, for example. The children had not fixed any exact time; they only said it was before dinner. Not much in this of itself, but put together with other remarks it made the good man uncomfortable. He became more and uncomfortable when he discovered that Mr. McDonnell had been seen driving a *gig* on the road near the farm on the 31st of December, that he had called at a cottage about six miles further on, and had left it at an hour which would account for his repassing the house on his return about the time of the accident.

In short, he had driven by at half-past twelve, when Baldwyn had suddenly broken off his game with the little folks; so McDonnell must have *heard* the explosions at any rate, as he returned (for there was no other road back to the place where he had hired the gig he drove) at four.

And yet he had come to the inquest full of surprise and grief, had asked questions as though the scene were new to him, and held his tongue while the discussion as to one report or two was going on. Why did he inquire if his wife's brother had seen "any—*anything* from the orchard?" He had evidently started to say *anybody*. Had the dead man seen and recognized him? What could have been his motive for concealing his first visit? The visit itself turned out to be a lawful one. In his capacity as an attorney he had come to take the evidence (in a right-of-way case) of a very old woman, who had left the neighborhood of London (where the action arose) to live with her grandson in Yorkshire. This latter received the lawyer, and saw him off; but some cattle business of his own at Hull took him away from home about the same time. So he never heard of the accident or read an account of the inquest till he returned. If he had known all about it he would not have connected McDonnell with it in any way; but when he recognized him at Elberon Farm, greatly to Byles' surprise, and explained when and where they had become acquainted, the latter's suspicions grew apace.

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"And secreted from the Coroner?"

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Sept. 16. Just returned from a visit to my cousin Sir Jasper. Caulderwolde *is* a fine place. Emma and I are to spend Christmas there when Capt. Baldwyn and his family come home. Sir Jasper has taken quite a fancy to us. Good old fellow! he is so proud of his race, and so pleased to have them about him, it is a thousand pities that that fool of an elder son has disgraced it. The idea of losing Caulderwolde for a painted vixen out of a music-hall! *I* would give up—I shake off the thought with an effort. Why can I not make free with the place? Why should I not be content with the position of that idiotic dream which buries me in the middle of a gentleman's dining-room? Can anything be more absurd? It has come back to me, I suppose, because the way to Caulderwolde over Easterham Chart is something like the road in which I met McDonnell's brother had not been "any—*anything* from the orchard?" He had evidently started to say *anybody*. Had the dead man seen and recognized him? What could have been his motive for concealing his first visit? The visit itself turned out to be a lawful one. In his capacity as an attorney he had come to take the evidence (in a right-of-way case) of a very old woman, who had left the neighborhood of London (where the action arose) to live with her grandson in Yorkshire. This latter received the lawyer, and saw him off; but some cattle business of his own at Hull took him away from home about the same time. So he never heard of the accident or read an account of the inquest till he returned. If he had known all about it he would not have connected McDonnell with it in any way; but when he recognized him at Elberon Farm, greatly to Byles' surprise, and explained when and where they had become acquainted, the latter's suspicions grew apace.

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Then he thought of that second report. When there was no one to accuse it had not mattered how many barrels were loaded; but now? What if one of those reports had been a shot fired *at* his lodger? What if he had seized that gun in self-defense?

Very cautiously, and, as he thought, kindly, Farmer Byles broke the subject to Mrs. Fletcher-Baldwyn, who took up Mr. McDonnell's defense with a warmth which added to the Yorkshireman's honest doubts. The deceased had died intestate, and the bulk of his property went to his sister and her children. Well, here was the man directly benefited by his death acting in the most suspicious manner; and here was the widow (who from affluence was plunged almost into poverty) defending him—defending one who was certainly about to deprive her of her home, and perhaps had committed murder to do so.

Farmer Byles made Mr. McDonnell understand very plainly that if he did not give him a satisfactory explanation of his conduct in private he would have to offer one before a magistrate in open court. Mr. McDonnell became greatly agitated at the threat, and then tried to pooh-pooh the suspicions by which it was prompted. This only strengthened them. Indeed, things went so far that doors were locked, a horse saddled, and a laborer called from his work to ride into the next town for a policeman.

"Anything but that!" cried the widow to her supposed accomplice. "We must trust him; and O, Sir," (turning to the farmer,) "you will keep our terrible secret—you will respect the memory of the dead!"

"I tell you frankly," Byles replied, "there's many besides me that are asking questions."

"Then it must all come out!" gasped the lady, wringing her hand.

"I expect it must," growled Byles.

* * * * * * *

"You would not believe a word I said," McDonnell began, "if I were to place before you the chain of causes which led to my poor brother-in-law's death. He must unwind it himself."

"Himself!" exclaimed the farmer.

"Yes. It is contained in a part of his diary which I found in his valise."

"And secreted from the Coroner?"

"And secreted from the Coroner. When you have read it you will know why; and will not, I hope, blame me. But I did not bring it here. Come home with us—I am sure Mrs. Fletcher-Baldwyn will second this suggestion—as our friend and guest. As for me, you can come also as a constable, if you like, and not let me out of your sight till I have satisfied you that I am in no way to blame."

So Mr. Byles, like an honest bull dog, went with them, and read the diary of the late Fletcher-Baldwyn, from the 4th of February, 1865, to the 31st of December, 1870, from the day after his return from the West Indies (where he had been employed until his father's death made him head of the firm in England) down to his own mysterious end.

This again I must edit, so to speak, leaving out all that is not connected with the main points before us.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF EDWARD FLETCHER-BALDWYN.

Feb. 4, 1865. I dreamed the same thing twice on my passage home, but never gave it a second waking thought till to-day. I often repeat foolish dreams. I dream I am dressing for some engagement and cannot find my boots; when I have got them, I miss my coat, and so on. Again, I fancy I am a boy once more, riding a pony (long since sold) to my father through a stream divided in two by an island in which a huge oak tree grows. I can shut my eyes now and see the shallow water rushing over the golden sand, and the long green flat-weeds waving in the deeps. And yet there is no such place—at least no such place that *I* know of. I suppose dreams come reflected from dreams, just as they come from realities; but how about the *first* dream of an unreality? The reality is at once distorted and confused in the dream. It is only the unreal that comes back, time after time, clear and consistent with itself. The dream which comes back so strangely to me now was repeated incident for incident, and word for word, from itself.

I was walking along a road through some heath or common, evidently in England, and the sun was setting. My way was up hill, a rather steep hill, and the surroundings somehow gave me the idea that I should get a view of the sea from the top. I pushed on, and became aware of a man standing on the summit with his back toward me. He was dressed all in black, and the red sky beyond him threw his figure out very distinctly against the horizon. When I was about to pass him, he turned round suddenly, and stretched out his hand as though we were old friends, and he had been waiting for me by appointment. It seemed to me that this was quite natural, and we shook hands without a word. Then he took my arm, and in a tone as though one would say, "Come and take a stroll" to an intimate, he said, "*Come, and I will show you your grave.*"

Again his conduct seemed reasonable, and I suppose I should have walked on with him for miles if something very odd so far.

Feb. 5. After reading over what I wrote last night, it strikes me that there isn't anything so very odd after all. It is nonsense to think that I saw McDonnell *before* I opened the door. It was his black back and the fire-glow which put me in mind of that silly dream; and then, when he turned around, I fancied his face was like that of the man on the hill. Now, this is the way to test it. If I had asked myself ten minutes before our meeting what the face of my dream-man was like, could I have described it? I could not. That settles the point. How simple these "odd" things become when you examine them! McDonnell was in mourning for my poor father out of respect for us. He was warming his hands at the fire because it was cold, and consequently had to turn his back to the door. We had never met; but he knew I was the only other man in the house, and I knew he was the only guest. It would have been absurd if two future brothers-in-law had stood on the ceremony of an introduction, especially when one of them was in his own house, and the other his guest. Of course we didn't talk about graves, and of course we shook hands without a word. He says that I am not at all the sort of man he expected to find in Emma's brother. The truth is she wanted me to make a favorable impression on her lover, and therefore did not flatter me in her descriptions. She played the same game on him, and we are mutually disappointed—agreeably. This shows that he has not been dreaming about *me*.

Feb. 11. I have had that dream again, and the face of the man on the hill *is* McDonnell's. Have I *made* it thus by thinking, or was it always so?

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* This gentleman was engaged to Miss Emma Fletcher, and was expected from Manchester, (where he then lived,) by the last train. He was personally unknown to the writer of this diary until the day after his arrival in England.

or no Caulderwolde—or from Sir Jasper either, if I have any influence over him.

Jan. 18, 1866. It is all very fine for Sir Jasper to say that he does not like his nearest male relative (he ignores the existence of his son) to be connected with trade, but I am not going to fall between two stools. He may live another twenty years; may marry, and have other children. I'm not going to sell the business at a loss on the chance of his making me his heir. He ought to make distinctly what his intentions are. I will tell him to-morrow that I cannot afford to stay any longer away from my *trade*. That will make him speak out.

Nov. 30. Just returned from the funeral and reading of the will which makes me master of Caulderwolde. It is extraordinary how true my instincts are. I felt that McDonnell was a viper, and now I know he is. He may deny it all day, but I am convinced it is his work; for I often told poor old Sir Jasper that I had an objection to change my name. Fletcher is just as good a name as Baldwyn. I was a fool to let him (McDonnell, I mean) be employed at all in drawing the will. I might have been sure he would make some mischief. I don't care so much about the reversion of the Caulderwolde estate going to my sister and her children in case I die without issue, because that is so very remote. I shall marry now, of course. But what I hate is to be obliged to take another name. It seems as though I were fulfilling that idiotic dream just as I had begun to forget all about it. Never mind. The thing has to be taken altogether, of course. I am (or soon shall be) Edward Fletcher-Baldwyn of Caulderwolde in the regular and natural course of events; but this is no reason why I should die on the 31st of December, 1870, and be buried in the middle of a Turkey carpet.

March 1, 1867, (at Geneva.) Wrote to Emma, declining to stand godfather to her boy. She chose between me and that creature McDonnell, and must abide by her choice. Wrote also to Spinks, saying I shall not return to Caulderwolde this year. Before the place was mine I thought it beautiful, and the moment I got it I hated it. Those roads over the Chart are so dreary. Received a letter from the Hatherns. They will be here on Friday. I wonder if Sibyl Hathern *really* cares anything for that puppy Calverly?

June 23. Answer to the conundrum propounded in my journal of March 1st—*she doesn't*. She cares for me—for *me*, as I stand in ten pounds' worth of clothes, not knowing that I am a man of fortune. Shall I play the Lord of Burleigh, and take her third class to my "castle" in a cotton gown? I am afraid that the prosaic custom of settlements has put these romantic surprises out of date. I shall have to talk settlements with old Hathern to-morrow. A foolish letter from Spinks, saying that Dr. Massinger's house has been burned down to the ground. I have not the least recollect on of the Doctor, or his house either. It is not on my land; so why should Spinks bother me about it? I believe he writes for the pleasure of writing.

June 30. By the merest chance I find that these Hatherns—all of them, Sibyl included—have made a dead-set at me, well knowing who I am, and what I am worth. Sibyl let it out quite by accident. When she was a little girl she used to visit near Caulderwolde, and she knows the country roads better than I do. And I thought her the most true and simple-hearted of women! Mercenary little witch! Bah, they are all alike! Spinks wants me to take shares in a new burying-ground they are going to make, as the old churchyard is to be condemned. If I put a few hundreds in the Caulderwolde Necropolis Company, I can have an "allotment," as well as a dividend out of other people's graves, for my money. Not a very cheerful investment; but I suppose I ought to make it.

July 2. I have been trying to harden my heart against Sibyl, but I cannot. Besides, her excuses are difficult to answer. I had told her that I hated Caulderwolde; so why, she asks, should she have spoken of it, and so raised a disagreeable subject? She was so indignant, and looked so handsome when I taxed her with insincerity, that I half repented what I had done before she answered. What a fool a man in love can be made! I went into the room resolved to break off the engagement, and I begged her pardon on my knees before I left it! I shall always think that the old people "ran cunning;" but I am not going to marry *them*.

Aug. 26, 1868. I wonder why I ever took a dislike to Caulderwolde? Sibyl says we once had quite a quarrel over it. I suppose I must have had some cause—good, bad, or indifferent. It could not have been a very strong one, though. I wish I could find my diary for 1867; I should then be able to recall what was passing in my mind at

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ficial; but so utterly was he incapable of taking in the serious responsibility that rested on him, so ignorant was he of the duties attached to his position, that he employed his time in carpentering when all his intellect, all his energies, should have been devoted to the great duty which devolved upon him. He was neither lazy nor stupid, but if there ever was a round man in a square hole it was he. Such a man in that position would be impossible nowadays and why? Because public opinion would not sanction it.—*Sir Garnet Wolseley in Nine teenth Century.*

A SPRING MORNING.

When sparrows in the brightening sun
Chirped blithe of Summer half begun
And turn to prosper—ever bold
With rifled stores of crocus gold—
When lilacs fresh with morning rain
Tapped laughing at my window pane,
Then took with coming warmth and good
Mild breezes shook the leafy wood:

Then, ere the first delight was spent,
Adown the sunny slope I went,
Until the narrowing path across,
Soft shadows flickered on the moss
Of beeches' buds that burst their sheath,
And twining tendrils, while beneath,
Where twisted roots made hollows meet,
Grew budding primrose at my feet.

There all the riddles of a life
Which vexes me with aimless strife;
The broken thoughts, that not with pain
Nor patience e'er will meet again,
Were laid aside, nay, seemed to drop
As, when loud jarring voices stop,
The waves of silence rise, and spread,
And meet in circles overhead.

How life might grow I seemed to guess;
Life knowing no uneasy stress
Of partial increase; strong in growth,
Yet ever perfect, dawning truth
Which swayed each hour that took its flight
An added empiry of light,
That neither cloud nor mist might stay,
Slow brightening to the perfect day.

Though Autumn hours will come again,
And leafless branches drip with rain
On sodden moss, yet having seen,
I keep my faith: each Spring-tide green—
When drooping life puts off its gloom,
And burned roots bear scented bloom—
With tender prophecy makes sure
My heart to labor and endure.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

CHINESE ARROGANCE.—It is only in very recent years that the arrogance and self-conceit of Chinese statesmen have admitted the right of foreign officials to correspond and deal with them on anything like terms of equality. So great, indeed, have been the difficulties arising out of this matter, that it was found necessary to devote to it a separate article of the treaty signed at Nanking on Aug. 29, 1842, by which the modes of address and correspondence between British, and Chinese officials were definitely settled, and their relative ranks were further clearly defined by the seventh article of the treaty of Tien-tsing, June 26, 1858. Since the latter date, at any rate, matters have, on the whole, worked pretty smoothly in this respect, and it is but rarely that one hears of any intentional want of courtesy on the part of Chinese officials toward their British compeers. Still the intercourse between them has always been of a more or less restricted nature, and even her Majesty's Minister, though himself a most eminent Chinese scholar—equally with the representatives of other nationalities at the Court of Pekin—has not been able, from the inflexible rules of Chinese etiquette, to cultivate friendly relations with the high officers of state resident at the capital, unless they chanced to be also members of the Tsungli Yamên, the office which was specially constituted after the last war for the transaction of business with Western nations. On the 29th of September, 1875, however, there appeared in the manuscript copy of the Peking *Gazette* (as foreigners term the *Chingpao*) a memorial from the Prince of Kung and his colleagues, the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamên, in which they went with some detail into the question of personal intercourse between Chinese and foreigners, and they prayed for a "decree which, as a declaration from the Throne, might dissipate men's doubts, and hinder suspicion and misunderstandings." Among other things, they state that the Ministers of foreign powers residing in the capital have remarked to them that "as visits were never exchanged between the high officers of state departments and the representatives of foreign nations, it was not astonishing that, when their authorities kept thus aloof, the lower orders should make light of the officials and people of foreign nations." In regard to this assertion the Prince and his colleagues affirm that in pursuing this course of action, or, perhaps, we ought to say inaction, the high officers of departments have simply conformed most scrupulously with the principle "that officials have no intercourse with foreigners," which was laid down in the *Li Chi*, the Book of Obligation and Observances, more commonly called the Book of Rites, a work for whien all Chinese affect the most profound reverence. Circumstances, however, they think, alter cases, and having regard to existing relations with foreign countries, they are of opinion that "though it is not possible to treat foreign envoys in every way as they are treated in foreign States, eastern or western, still it does not for all that appear necessary that there should be no intercourse with them whatever." The language used is, perhaps, not very gracious; but after all, the principle thus ungraciously admitted is a great blow to the ancient prejudices of the Chinese high mandarins, who, as a class, are trained in the very straitest sect of bigotry, and view all concessions to the "outside barbarian" with the utmost distaste.—*Good Words.*

RESPECT FOR AGE IN FRANCE.—There is something very touching in the respectful affection and care with which old age was (and is still) treated in France. Not only the parents', but the grandmother's *salon* is the point of reunion of the whole family, vying with each other who should best please and amuse the old lady. They never failed, whatever their evening occupation or amusement, to come in first and delight *Bonne Maman* and *Ma Tante* by their pretty toilets, and be rewarded by the somewhat exaggerated admiration they elicited. But the old lady really thought her granddaughters marvels of beauty and grace. A very marked feature of French old age is its *bienveillance* to the young, an impossible word to translate, for it is neither good nature, kindness, nor indulgence—rather an habitual state of the mind disposed to admire and approve. This tone of feeling is but natural for children to their parents; and the young to the old are almost universally dutiful and affectionate. Well do I remember how pretty I used to think the slight inclination and kiss of the hand held out to them, which prefaced the morning embrace to *Bonne Maman*. Our own royal family is the only one in England where I have seen this graceful custom prevail. If young women and girls knew how much charm and *coquetterie* there is in this manner to their elders; how much younger they seem, how their grace and softness gains by contrast with old age, they would not in their own interests indulge in the Get-out-of-the-way,-old-Dan-Tucker style which obtains so much in our society at present. Even the young men were full of little attentions to their aged relatives. They really loved them almost as parents. When the *Prince Consort's Life* first appeared we all, wondered at the deep grief he expressed for the death of his grandmother, a relationship scarcely taken so seriously with us. *Adorable et adorée* was the phrase used to me only a few months ago by a young Frenchman of the most modern set about the venerable mother of his parents. It must be said that the grandchildren were often brought up in her house, and that she, being much younger than the same relative in England, became almost a friend and confidant to these young men, who found in her that experience in the past and sympathy in the present which made her society as charming to them as it was to those of her own age. Not having in those days the resource of clubs, the young men came in with the news of the day to pass the time till the hour for the balls, thus bringing into these *salons* an infusion of youth which obviated dullness.—*Lady Cardogan, in Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE GOLD MINERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Despite its vast area and its rugged surface, British Columbia, so far as settlement and civilization were concerned, was nothing but a long wagon road with a gold mine at one end and a seaport at the other. One or two smaller offshoots, branching away to mines more or less played out, had this great wagon road, but they were at long intervals apart, and were suitable only for the saddle and the pack-horse. Up and down this road traveled every year the entire population; or if there remained at Soda Creek or at Quesnelle a few of the less fortunate gold-seekers whose finds had not permit their wintering so far south as Victoria, the capital, nevertheless their more fortunate friends seemed still to hold them in lively remembrance, and to have known Pete at the Ominica was to have a claim upon the acquaintance of Dave at Clinton. "The boys ain't a bad lot," remarked Mr. Hamilton to his box fare, as, holding his horses well in hand, he rattled briskly down the incline that led to Clinton. "There's some of 'em as wouldn't wash two cents the bucket, an' there's more that has the metal thick enough on the bed-rock of their nature." Mr. Hamilton was right. These "boys" called gold miners are the cream of the working men. They are the natural successors of that race of fur hunters and trappers who, 50 years ago, made Missouri their base for the exploration of that vast region which then lay in pathless solitude to the waves of the Pacific Ocean. Reckless in their modes of hunting and trapping, these men quickly destroyed or drove away the wild animals that roved the plains; but when the furs were gone the gold came in, and where one had tried the wild life of the trapper, a hundred flocked to work the pick and shovel in the wild glens and valleys of the Pacific slope.—*Good Words.*

AN ASIATIC PRINCE.—If a child never feel limitations he never thinks they ought to be or are. The ordinary Asiatic Prince, Sultan, Khédive, Shah, Maharajah, or what not, is from earliest childhood self-moved, never impelled by anybody, never compelled by anybody, never subjected to any restraint from anything but physical laws. He is never punished as a lad, never whipped, never censured, never placed in circumstances in which he is under the coercion of opinion, and never without instruments who have no will but his. As a man he has no equals whose opinion reaches him, and no men round him who are not his creatures. The effect of that treatment of course varies with different natures, making a few exceedingly gentle and a few unendurable ferocious, but it produces on all two results. They all find in making their will effective the pleasure which other men feel in exertion, and they all mistake momentary impulse for will—that is, they all become, or rather remain, capricious as children. "I should like a new palace just there," says the Sultan; and forth with the palace has to be produced, though he may never live in it, and never even care seriously to see it. "I will have an army," says the Shah, "on the European pattern," and there is the army, all dressed un for him, though he has not considered how to keep up that army for five minutes. "I will own Egypt," says the Khédive; and buys, or seizes, or confiscates every visible estate, though he may not be able to say why he wants them, or what a huge quantity of private income can do for a sovereign who has the State exchequer at his command. The desire has arisen, and there being no customary limitations present to his mind, it must be gratified, for its temporary character does not diminish its force. In fact, the first sign of this kind of disposition is the want of proportion between the wish and the cost of gratifying it, the sort of omnipotence that every wish obtains. The Sultan Abdul Aziz, when traveling in this country, felt one day a little sleepy in a railway train, so he ordered the train to be stopped that he might sleep unshaken. That looked brutal, but the impulse was not brutal at all. The Sultan was sleepy; he had never been accustomed to consider limitations on his will, and so the idea that he must by stopping either stop a great traffic or produce a general smash never entered his mind. Five-sixths of the cruelties of Orientals are caprices, mere transient thoughts, turned into acts because they have never been taught to resist from no turning them. A true typical Oriental worried with Ireland, and possessed of power to do as he liked with Ireland, would not wish, like the English lady, that it were sunk in the sea for 24 hours, but would sink it—that is, would issue an order for the removal of the population with just as little consideration as the lady gives her little speech, and very often would conscionsly and while unopposed mean just as little mischief. It would be a "caprice," like the stopping of a train, not an atrocity. It is usually considered that this special willfulness or capriciousness is the most frequent display in the choice of favorites, but this is not invariably the case. An Oriental Prince constantly chooses agents from mere caprice, mere fancy, but he does not always dismiss them in a moment. The Minister does not fall out of favor until he has given some cause, by resisting the master's will, and this is very rarely done or do. He rather assists to carry it out, and becomes one of the instruments for removing, not for imposing, limitations on the ruler's fancy.—*The Spectator.*

A LOVER OF TALK.—Of the three exterior forms of action—talk, manner, and dress—which are at the disposal of all women, it is from talk that the French extract their real results. Their employment of manner and of dress is conducted with a scientific skill unknown in any other land; but, great as is their proficiency in the handling of those two sources of influence, it is by talk alone that they bring about the highest and most subjugating of their effects. Even the accident of beauty helps them little; it is so unfrequent among them; they are by their nature so disinclined to trust to passive elements of attraction; they are, on the contrary, so accustomed to energetically employ the most active measures of attack; they are all so thickly surrounded by examples of constant and vigorous use of personal exertion in order to please, to influence, and to win, that, by the joint force of habit and example, they learn to regard mere ordinary beauty, if they happen to possess any of it, as a weapon which is usually insufficient to carry them to a victorious position in their world. Scarcely any of the French women who are endowed with it attach excessive pride to it. They perceive that it disposes other people to look at them admiringly, and to talk fondly about them; and, with a most prodigious common sense, and with their singular national capacity for rightly estimating the relative value of things, they recognize that, by itself, it rarely leads them to any solid influence. The men and women round them want something more than prettiness—they desire to talk, to listen, to be amused and interested. So, as looking or being looked at is not enough for any of them, they end by laying down the law that beauty alone gives no sufficient masteries in life to its holder. And, furthermore, even if it did bestow complete authority and undisputed control, there are not many women in France who would content themselves with unwon homage—who would consent to leave their faces to inertly conquer for them—who would sit down silently in their beauty and abandon the inspiriting strife which leads to well-gained consciously-merited command. The women of France are an essentially *living* race—a race of combatants, who scorn unfought-for victories and torpid triumphs. Their joy in life is, not only to fight, but to fight with arms which they have forged themselves for their own hands, and so to accomplish a double success as belligerents and as manufacturers. Under such conditions, and with such natures, it is comprehensible enough that French women should regard talk as their sword of war, manner and dress as supplementary weapons of attack, and beauty as an unimportant ally, which aids, it is true, to the effect of a review of troops, but which is of little reliable service in campaigning.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

NOBLEMEN IN BUSINESS.—Coutts' bank may be taken as a conspicuous instance of the alliance between business and nobility. The daughter of the head of the firm, Miss Marjoribanks, was lately married to the Earl of Aberdeen, and one of the partners is Mr. Dudley Ryder, a son of the Earl of Harrowby. At the time of great commercial crises the aristocratic element has been singularly and sadly revealed. Such a crisis was that of the South Sea Bubble Company, in which an immense number of noble families were involved. The same may be said of events of a very recent date—the bubble companies of 1825, the railway year of 1845, and the disastrous financial years of 1857 and 1866. In fact, our noble houses have never felt any repentance or compunction for being concerned in commerce. It was perhaps something different with the old *nobless* in France. Sterne has a pretty story in his *Sentimental Journey* of a Baron or Count who, intending to go into business, laid up his sword in the public arsenal until such time that he should make his fortune in trade and reclaim it. He reclaims it at last, and drops upon it one of those happy tears which Sterne always had at his disposal. At the present day no nobleman would think sword or escutcheon dimmed by contact with gold earned in commerce. Indeed, as the estates of many of our great nobles have developed in value and become connected with industrial pursuits, the nobleman who wishes thoroughly to understand his own possessions must have certain business and commercial qualities. Some nobles spend the best part of their lives in a business office, and work steadily, with a brief interlude for biscuit and sherry, from 10 till 4. They have to keep ledgers and day-books; have stewards and secretaries; be bothered with lawyers and architects; and, on the whole, have rather a hard time of it. Some of them like it, and think that life would be very tolerable "if it were not for its amusements;" but, upon the whole, the incessant temptation even of one's intense solvency must be monotonous. A man's life does not consist in the abundance of his possessions.—*London Society.*

MY FRIEND.

No sage with well-developed skull,
Exceeding wise and very dull;
Polite, pedantic:
No guardian with Draconic views
To drive his ward to mournful muse,
Or protests frantic.

No Damon, good at gun or hook,
With whom to "do" the last new book
By streamlet shady.
No;—she is none of all the three,
But just—so much the worse for me—
A little lady!

White brow framed in with pale gold hair;
Two dimpled cheeks, a thought too fair
For mortals' rapture;
A child's frank smile, unclouded, warm;
A charming woman's graceful form,
Inviting capture!

Brimful of wicked innocence,
Her eyes meet yours with arch pretense
Of meanings tender;
Then sink abashed, reluctant, slow,
Behind the rich red sunset glow
Her blushes lend her.

A little *triste*, she likes to nurse
A sadness born of tender verse
And touching stories:
O'er "In Memoriam" she mopes,
And dreams she's buried all her hopes—
This fair Dolores!

Your *friend?* Ah! yes. For us it seems
That Friendship's purer ensign gleams
O'er Cupid's crescent.
Across the gulf we may not pass
We launch, and idly chat, alas!—
And find it pleasant.

Just while it lasts. But ah! who knows
What fate may hide beneath the rose
For hearts uncertain?
We run the risk. She's free to sigh
Or smile for whom she will, and I—
I'll drop the curtain.

—*Belgravia.*

LITERARY PARALLELISMS.—Disraeli, in *Lothair*, describing critics as "men who had failed in literature and art," was none the less amusing or instructive because Shenstone had given the same thought with additions and improvements before him—"A poet that fails often becomes a morose critic; weak white wine makes excellent vinegar." Nor was Shenstone in his time probably less amusing or instructive because Dryden, in his dedication of his *Translations of Ovid*, wrote that Sackville said something very similar to Shenstone. Matthew Prior was wont, in the intervals of cork-drawing in his uncle's ale-house—the "Rummer" Tavern at Charing Cross—to read Horaces *Odes*. That epicurean bard was his favorite author. He seems to have imagined it the highest happiness to be driving in a little Dutch chaise, with Horace on one side and a gay lady on the other. On one occasion the Earl of Dorset found him at his favorite recreation, reading Horace in the "Rummer" Tavern. Dorset behaved kindly to him, and Prior in return celebrated the solidity of his judgment. Among other complimentary remarks, he called every one of the poet's pieces "an ingot of gold" intrinsically valuable, and such as wrought or beaten thinner would "shine" through a whole book of any other author. Whately, in his preface to Bacon's *Essays*, uses the same metaphor. The essays are "such as a litterateur would be glad or proud to publish, but requiring to be hammered out in order to display their full value. In a poem addressed to Charles Montagu, afterward Earl of Halifax, his *collaborateur* to a very small extent in the "Town-mouse and Country-mouse," the celebrated parody of Dryden's "Hind and Panther," Prior says:

From ignorance our comfort flows,
The only wretched are the wise.

Gray, in his ode "On a Distant Prospect of Eton College," observing the Eton boys playing, whom he describes as little victims regardless of their doom, without thought of the morrow, is of opinion that it is better so—

Where ignorance is bliss
'Tis folly to be wise.

Prior, in his "Solomon," says:

Amid two seas, on one small point of land,
Wearied, uncertain, and scarce up we stand.

And Charles Wesley, in one of his pious songs, sings:

Lo! on a narrow neck of land,
'Twixt two unbounded seas I stand.

It is not so much the perfection of sense or conception, writes Pope, in a letter to Walsh, to say things never said before, as to express that best which has been said oftenest. Neither Whately, Gray, nor Wesley seems to have improved on Prior, whether their lines be the result of accidental similitude or of artful imitation.

All the foregoing passages and many more which might be quoted are merely instances of coincidence of thought. They are examples of that parallelism of idea which was and is noted by commentators.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

AMERICANISMS.—*Notion*, in the sense of small, trifling wares, is probably the word which of all Americanisms is regarded as the most absolutely American, both in origin and in usage. "Yankee notions" is a phrase known the world over. But so grave and didactic a poet as Young, than whom none could be less American, used it nearly 150 years ago exactly in the sense in which it is now used in New-England:

"And other words send odors, sauce and song,
And robes, and *notions* framed in foreign looms."
(Night Thoughts. Night II.)

Guess, in the sense of believe, suppose, think, which is regarded almost as the Yankee shibboleth, is used exactly in that sense by Wycliffe, by one of his followers, (name unknown,) by Chaucer, by Bishop Jewell, in an old north of England or Lowland Scotch ballad, in the "Mirror for Magistrates," (1587,) by Bishop Hale (1599,) by John Locke twice, and by one of the personages in Anthony Trollope's *Orley Farm*. Doubtless many other examples from standard English authors might be produced, and I am sure that I have memorandums of others, but they are not at hand. These are, however, quite enough to show that this so-called Americanism is not American in any proper sense of the word. *Fall*, for Autumn, which has been regarded almost as absolutely American as *guess* and *notion*, was used by Dr. Caius, (1552,) by Vaughan, (1624,) by Gilbert White repeatedly in his *Natural History of Selborne*, (1771, 1775,) and by Froude in his *History of England*, (vol. vi., chap. xxi.) With what semblance of propriety is a word which was in use in England at least two generations before the sailing of the Mayflower, and which has continued in use there until now the authors of repute, called an Americanism? And our very "Indian Summer," which so many of us regard as peculiar to our country, is known in Europe, and is mentioned under various names from the time of the Greek poets to the present day.—*Richard Grant White in Atlantic Magazine.*

MODERN ENGLISH YACHTING.—Like other amusements, yachting has altered much within the last 25 years. Steam power has become comparatively common, and the size of yachts has very greatly increased. In 1877 a writer, describing the launch of the late Baroness Rothschild's vessel, the Czarina, at Gosport, pointed out that her tonnage was not far inferior to that of some of the frigates which in the time of the old war were launched in the same waters. The Czarina, it is true, is exceptional, being the largest sailing yacht afloat; but even her tonnage is surpassed by that of one steam yacht, and there are many craft now belonging to the pleasure fleet as much beyond the yachts of former days as the Inconstant is beyond the Raleigh and Arethusa of 30 years ago. Thus, beside the Chasalie of 600 tons, already alluded to as exceeding the Czarina in size, there are Mr. Brassey's well-known yacht the Sunbeam, of 465 tons, several full-power steamers of over 400 tons, and two, the Pandora—not to be confounded with the little Pandora—and the Zingara, of 506 and 535 tons respectively; while an auxiliary screw-steamer of about the same tonnage as the first of these is now being built in the North. The two-masted vessels are necessarily smaller than these large craft; but there are some among them which would have seemed huge indeed to the yachtsmen of a past generation. The Boadicea, of 378, and the Elmina, of 350 tons, which were launched in 1874, have been followed by the Lyra, the Fortuna, and the Cruiser, and by the Golden Eagle and Surprise, the last two being admirable specimens of what is perhaps the most perfect type of modern yachts, the full-rigged vessel with auxiliary steam power. Other schooners approaching these in size might be mentioned, but those already named show the dimensions which pleasure craft have in our time attained. It may be considered, perhaps, that the existence of so many big yachts is merely one of the numerous unhealthy signs of the luxury to which English men are now thought to be much given; but the reflection, though a natural, would not be a just one. The largest and best fitted yacht is cramped and uncomfortable when compared with even a moderate House, as may be seen by contrasting the accommodation offered by each. A sleeping cabin 10 feet square, for instance, would be deemed very luxurious on board ship, but on shore the most submissive governess would think herself much ill-used if a bedroom of the same dimensions were offered her. People who have been accustomed to large dwelling-houses, and who have not by early habit become inured to the discomforts of sea life, cannot be called over fond of their ease if they prefer big vessels when they go afloat; and the ladies who now possess yachts are certainly not to be wondered at for liking large craft, but rather to be much admired for being willing to undergo the trials which, whatever the size of their vessels, the sea is sure to inflict on them. Even if it were admitted, with regard to yachtsmen, that some of them desire more luxury than can fairly be expected off dry land, it would be easy to point to many who are, to say the very least, as bold and hardy as their predecessors, and to some who have acquired a knowledge of seamanship and navigation far greater than any which the men of former days either hoped or tried to attain.—*The Saturday Review.*

IDEALIZING WORK.—There is (to some minds certainly) that which touches, about the fashion in which many a man tries to idealize his work. As one sees on the street, in the first days of January, the worried and wearied mortal from whose life the spring has pretty much gone, heavily plodding about amid the sordid and uninspiring tragedy of paying the grievous accounts which make one feel how devouring a monster a house is, one has wondered what kind of face that prosaic human being is trying to put upon his vocation, and his environment of things in general, to the end that he may be just a little heartened, or, in any case, kept from breaking down. Most folk, you find out when you know them well, have their little illusions; it is getting near the end when the cart jolts along the rough highway, its sorry movements being unrelieved by such *quasi* springs. You may remember how Nathaniel Hawthorne idealized country work of the least attractive character. He joined himself to that strange company of mortals, each with a bee in his bonnet, who lived in common at a certain farm; and thought to combine intellectual elevation and moral bettering with rough outdoor labor. They gave Hawthorne hard work, and unpleasant. Day after day, week after week, his occupation was to fill dung-carts from an infragrant heap of gigantic extent, whose constituent elements may be imagined without fuller specification. But in his diary, daily, Hawthorne recorded how he had worked all day in *The Gold Mine*. It was not a nice place, unless to a poet of a powerful imagination. But as, straddling in indescribable filth, he cast up successive shovelfuls into the cart he was loading, with every sense offended, he pictured out the beautiful green expanse which the Spring-time would bring forth from the brown fields he was enriching, and the Autumn gold, the ripened grain. The illusion in due time failed; the prosaic fact killed out the poetical ideal; and Hawthorne brought to think of matters in general pretty nearly as people in general-do, was brought to the conviction that when working in the gold mine he had merely been making a fool of himself. That is not the work for an educated man to do, so long as he can get some one else to do it for him. And a thousand men could readily be found who could fill dung-carts skillfully and speedily, for one man who could write a *Twice-told Tale*.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

ENGLISH MILITARY REFORMS.—Most of the great reforms recently effected in our institutions and professions have come from without; it is to the pressure brought to bear upon abuses or obsolete systems that we are indebted for all great useful changes. Few professions—and the Army, I think, least of all—are capable of reforming themselves. The cause is easily explained. The governing body in all great services at home and in foreign countries is usually composed of men advanced in years; this is markedly the case with armies during peace, whose Generals must naturally be then mostly past the prime of life. I think it will be found that the older men grow the less they are disposed to changes in the institutions or professions they have belonged to for most of their lives. This is peculiarly the case in an army where the young school with advanced ideas are held very much in check by habits of discipline and by their own inward respect for their rank and superiors, and have consequently a greater difficulty than is experienced in other professions in making their views known. Trochu was tabooed in the French Army for pointing out its defects and advocating their reform; the same was the fate in the German Army of the gifted author of the *Tactical Retrospect*. It is no wonder, therefore, that great reforms are seldom effected in an army except after great reverses. A great successful war may lead to very important changes when the nation concerned is essentially military, as was the case with the German Army after the Bohemian campaign of 1866; but that result was exceptional.—*Sir Garnet Wolseley in Nineteenth Century.*

THE GUARDSMAN.—In reading novels one is always struck with the idleness of the Guardsman: he is making his hands white; he is adorning his outward man; he is flirting, lounging, eating, dancing, riding, driving, shooting, yachting, hunting, but never working. Far be it from me to say that Dolly's is an industrious or arduous life, yet it is not one that is "all beer and skittles." What with attending commanding officer's or Adjutant's parade during drill season, and going on guard as a rule about every second day, he is not the complete idler and "chalk soldier" many suppose. When on duty at St. James' or Buckingham Palace, or at the Tilt-yard, a grateful nation entertains him at St. James' Palace at a dinner, which costs the country some three thousand a year. At this dinner there are the three officers on guard at St. James' and Buckingham Palace, the two officers on guard at the Tilt-yard, three officers of the Life Guards, and the guests of the evening. At the Tower he has a regular mess; but when it is his lot to march his men down to Threadneedle-street for the protection of that treasury of the nation, the Bank of England, the Directors of that distinguished company furnish him with a neat little dinner, and even extend their hospitality to a couple of his friends when required. Occasionally Dolly asks me to be his guest, and, indolent youngster that he is, instead of marching his men along the Strand, Fleet-street, and Cheapside, he limits his pedestrianism to walking the soldiers to St. James's Palace, and conveying them to their destination by the agreeable process of traveling by the Underground Railway, the fares of course being defrayed out of Dolly's pocket. No wonder that the men have no objection to Mr. Clavering being on Bank guard.—*London Society.*

THEOPHILE GAUTIER.—As generally happens with writers who have tried many different literary forms, it does not do to judge Gautier by his novels alone. The exquisite charm which distinguishes him is felt in them, but is not, perhaps, clearly disengaged and distinguished till his other work is compared. With an estimate of his work generally we are not now concerned. Perhaps only he himself, in such a notice as those admirable pieces of criticism which he has given to Heine and Baudelaire, could have done himself justice. He had affinities to both these writers, and also, possibly in still greater measure, to Thackeray. All four were strongly tinctured, more strongly, indeed, than any of their contemporaries, with the spirit of irony—fiercer and more tenderly pathetic in Heine, more philosophical and practical in Thackeray, sadder and less wide of view in Baudelaire, more playful in Gautier. *Spleen et idéal*, the motto which Baudelaire chose for himself, might perhaps be paralleled in Gautier's case by the alteration, *Verve et idéal*. The possession of this mixture made him a humorist—the most considerable humorist, if we stick to the proper sense of that word, that France has produced since the seventeenth century. His humor is not confined to his novels by any means, though it is abundantly present in them, and adds greatly to their charm. It is a playful variety, the very reverse of severe, and cer-

A STRANGE SINGER.

Joy's the shyest bird
Mortal ever heard;
Listen-rapt and silent when he sings;
Do not seek to see,
Lest the vision be
But a flutter of departing wings.

Straight down out of heaven
Drops the fiery leaven,
Beating, burning, rising in his breast;
Never, never long
Canst thou bear the song,
All too high for labor or for rest.

Hope can sit and sing
With a folded wing,
Long contented in a narrow cage;
Patience on the nest,
Hour by hour will rest,
Brooding tender things in hermitage.

Singers true and sweet,
Mockers bright and fleet,
Close about thy door they flit and call;
One that will not stay
Draws thy heart away;
Listen! listen! It is more than all.

—*The Spectator.*

MUTILATIONS.—The evidence that bodily mutilation of the living has been a sequence of trophy-taking from the dead is at once abundant and varied. As the taking of the trophy implies victory carried even to the death, the derived practice of cutting off a part from the living prisoner comes to imply subjugation; and eventually the voluntary surrender of such a part expresses submission, and becomes a propitiatory ceremony because it does this. Hands are cut off from dead enemies; and, answering to this, besides some identical mutilations of criminals, we have the cutting-off of fingers or portions of fingers, to pacify living chiefs, deceased persons, and gods. Noses are among the trophies taken from slain foes; and we have hints of noses inflicted on prisoners, on slaves, on transgressors of certain kinds. Ears are brought back from the battle-field; and occasionally they are cut off from prisoners, criminals, or slaves; while there are peoples among whom pierced ears mark the servant or the subject. Jaws and teeth, likewise, are trophies; teeth, in some cases knocked out in propitiation of a dead chief, are in various other cases knocked out by a priest as a quasi-religious ceremony. Most prevalent and complete is the evidence furnished by mutilation of the hair. Scalps are taken from dead enemies, and sometimes their hair is used to decorate a victor's dress; and then come various sequences. Here the enslaved have their heads cropped; here scalplocks are worn subject to a chief's ownership, and these are demanded in sign of submission; while, elsewhere, men are shorn of their beards in ornamental robe of a superior, unshorn hair being thus rendered a mark of rank. Among numerous peoples hair is sacrificed to propitiate the ghosts of relatives; whole tribes cut it on the deaths of their chiefs or kings; it is yielded up to express subjection to deities; occasionally it is offered to a living superior in token of respect; and this complimentary offering is extended to others. Similarly with genital mutilations, there is a like taking of parts from slain enemies and from living prisoners; and there is a presentation of them to kings and to gods. There is also other mutilation of one's another class. Self-bleeding, initiated partly, perhaps, by cannibalism, but more extensively by the mutual giving of blood in pledge of loyalty, enters into several ceremonies expressing subordination: we find it occurring in propitiation of ghosts and of gods, and occasionally as a compliment to persons. Naturally it is the same with the resulting marks. Originally indefinite in form and place, but rendered definite by custom, and at length often decorative, these healed wounds, at first entailed only on relatives of deceased persons, then on all the follows of a man who was much feared while alive, so became symbols of subjection to a dead ruler, and eventually to a god: thus growing into tribal and national marks.—*Herbert Spencer in The Fortnightly Review.*

EASTER GAMES IN GERMANY.—Easter Monday is looked upon as a grand holiday by the peasantry in many parts of Germany. Weddings are often deferred to this day, and many village games are reserved for this season. The lads and lasses all appear in their gala costumes; the girls in short, dark skirts, braided with gold or silver, snowy aprons and full white sleeves, bright-colored bodices and odd little caps; the boys with knee-breeches, white stockings, low shoes, and scarlet or yellow vests, the solid gold or silver buttons on which are often their whole inheritance. But when they are dancing gayly together on the green, they look a good deal happier than if they were little kings and queens. Games vary in different villages throughout the country, but one example will give some idea of what they are like. Two of the leading young men of the place take entire charge of the day's amusements, selecting for the purpose as the scene of festivities some inn or *Wirthschaft*, to which is attached a large garden or meadow. For several preceding evenings, when work is over, they go about from house to house, dressed in their best, and carrying large baskets on their arms. Everywhere they are kindly received, and bread with wine or cider is placed before them. While they eat and drink, the baskets are quietly slipped away by some member of the family, a generous donation of eggs is placed within them, and they are secretly returned to their places. The eggs are not asked for, neither are they alluded to in any way; but the object of the visit is well understood and prepared for long beforehand. When Monday morning dawns, the inn is found to have been gayly decorated with garlands of green and flowers, and fluttering ribbons of many colors, and the house in general is ornamented in like manner, and on it the prize to be contended for conspicuously hangs. On the smooth grass hard by, a strip, a few feet wide, and perhaps 100 long, has been roped in, and at either end of this narrow plot a large, shallow, round-bottomed basket, called a *Wanne*, is placed, one filled with chaff and the other with eggs, dozens upon dozens, cooked and raw, white and colored. The plan of the peculiar game which follows is that one player is pitted to run a given distance, while another safely throws the eggs from one basket to the other, he who first completes his task being, of course, the winner. Accordingly, when the young men and maidens have arrived, two leaders draw lots to determine who shall run and who shall throw. That decided, the contestants are gaily decked with ribbons, and with up a lively air, a cheering clown clears the way, and the game begins. He who throws takes the eggs, and one after another swiftly whirls them the length of the course, and into the chaff-filled basket, which is held in the hand of an assistant. Occasionally he makes a diversion by pitching a hard one to be scrambled for by the crowds of children who have assembled to see the sport. Meantime (while wagers are laid as to who will likely win) the other contestant speeds the distance of a mile or two to an appointed goal, marks it, as a proof of his having touched it, and if he succeeds in returning before all the eggs are thrown the victory and the prize are his; otherwise they belong to his opponent. The game finished, the prize is presented to the victor with due ceremony and amid the cheers of the crowd. The hard eggs are distributed among the company, and the raw ones carried uproariously into the neighboring inn, there to be cooked in various ways and eaten. The remainder of the day is spent in dancing and merry-making, and if a wedding can possibly be arranged to take place on that afternoon the fun is wilder than ever.—*St. Nicholas.*

VIEWS AFOOT.

THE GENIUS OF WOODCRAFT—HOW TO WALK ACROSS COUNTRY WITH OR WITHOUT A COMPASS—A STROLL ALONG THE ORANGE MOUNTAIN IN NEW-JERSEY—EAGLE ROCK—MAGNIFICENT SCENERY AND HEALTHFUL ENJOYMENT.

Let us take a stroll across country, through woods and fields. It is strange how we keep to the beaten path in every way, and accept the dust kicked up by the rest of the herd. One of the most surprising gifts of genius is the appreciation of common opportunities. A good walker is a genius in his way, seeing great possibilities in a pair of feet and legs. He realizes the blessings of these tolerably common opportunities, and puts them to use in taking himself away to some quiet nook where he can be for the time an original genius—if only in being alone. For he goes to new places and becomes a new man. Give him time and he will unfurl his handkerchief in every quarter of the globe. Turn such a man loose in the country, and he begins at once the conquest of the hills, and feels more and more the glory of triumph as mile after mile lies behind his heel. Besides this elation of feeling, strong and independent, the walker enjoys the delight of discovery. For every step is a revelation of some new view or fact, and an invitation to further efforts. After all, to travel is not so much to go as it is to see and enjoy. Walking is the most thorough traveling, for it sharpens a man's wits to perceive beauty and wisdom in even common things, and extends his pleasures in ways little suspected by the indolent. Indeed, few pastimes unite so much benefit with enjoyment as a walk in the country. For while the senses are alive to every impression the objects are new and beautiful.

The most delightful walk to me is one across country, through a region that I do not know. Such a trip is a veritable exploration to the walker, whether it be in a city or in a wilderness, and even common features of scenery are then novel and interesting. But the skill in woodcraft required to guide yourself is even more entertaining than the novelty. To many people it seems a wonderful skill to determine directions, distances, and localities by the use of only your eyes. A mariner's compass and its use are somewhat amazing to them, but the compass of a man's brain and eye is simply a miracle of nature, as hidden as the instinct of animals. And, indeed, the skill of the woodsman in vast wildernesses is surprising; yet it can be analyzed into its component observations of facts and deductions of simple rules. But after this, the keen senses of man enabling him to apply the rules are equally admirable. The skill to guide yourself is invaluable to the walker, even in ordinary expeditions, for it increases his independence on the road, and may sometimes save him from losing his way. I propose, therefore, to explain the simplest kind of land navigation, if that term be allowed, and to illustrate it on this walk by some easy practice.

It is prudent always to carry a small mariner's compass; but it is more interesting to observe and use nature's compass which lies spread out on the ground. The shadows are the Indians' compass by day, and the North Star by night; and these means suffice to guide a savage hundreds of miles across a wilderness to a given point. These are the most convenient signs, as they save handling an instrument, and they are sufficiently accurate for even our cultivated dullness of sense. People generally think that the sun rises in the east because they believe they have seen him set in the west. This supposition is approximately true—true enough for a day's walk. One point, however, is accurately indicated, for at 12 o'clock M. the sun is due south, and the shadow of a perpendicular object points due north. The other points can be ascertained from his positions with comparative accuracy and regularity. Supposing the sun rises at 6 o'clock due east and sets due west, the shadows will point approximately as stated below:

At 6 A. M. the shadows point W.
At 7:30 A. M. the shadows point W. N. W.
At 9 A. M. the shadows point N. W.
At 10:30 A. M. the shadows point N. N. W.
At 12 M. the shadows point N.
At 1:30 P. M. the shadows point N. N. E.
At 3 P. M. the shadows point N. E.
At 4:30 P. M. the shadows point E. N. E.
At 6 P. M. the shadows point E.

It is well to remember the direction of the shadows at each hour, and to judge of your course by them when walking in a strange place. If you fix your attention on only terrestrial objects, such as trees, rocks, or hills, you cannot follow a given course with any accuracy, for in many places you will lose sight of your guiding object, and thus go astray. But the sun is always ready to point the way with long black marks, and a little attention and practice will make his signs plain. Thus, suppose you start at sunrise to walk all day westward. If you go over a level desert still you have a sign, for it is a poor man casts no shadow. At first your shadow points the way you go. In an hour it will point a little to the northward, and to the right of your route: in two hours still more to the right. At 9 o'clock it will point northwest, and at noon due north, at right angles to your way. Then it commences to turn back of you. At 3 o'clock it points north-east, over your right shoulder, or lies off the starboard quarter, as the sailors would say; then gradually it approaches still nearer to the eastward, and finally points directly behind

THE ORDER OF B'NAI B'RITH

A GREAT JEWISH ORGANIZATION.

JEWISH LIFE THIRTY YEARS AGO—THE ORIGIN OF THE ORDER AND THE NATURE OF ITS MISSION—WHY IT IS A SECRET SOCIETY AND THE OBJECT OF ITS MYSTERIES—THE CARDINAL PRINCIPLES OF THE GREAT BROTHERHOOD AND ITS SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT — SEVEN DISTRICTS, THREE HUNDRED LODGES, AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MEMBERS.

The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, or Sons of the Covenant, is one of the most powerful secret organizations in the United States. Founded in the City of New-York 35 years ago, principally for the purpose of effecting a brotherly union among the Israelites of America, it has, from a very small beginning, gradually risen to an eminent position in the denomination to which it belongs, and now exercises an immense influence in all matters of common interest to the Jewish community. At the time when it was called into existence there were not more than six congregations in the City and 22 in the entire country, while the whole Jewish population did not exceed 4,000 families. The seed, however, contained all the germs for future development, and being planted in a fruitful soil it speedily took root, and the tree commenced to grow, expanding by degrees, until now its branches extend all over the Union, and it gives forth fruit far more precious and beautiful than even the most sanguine of its founders could have expected. Divided into seven large districts, the order now numbers about 300 lodges and nearly 25,000 active members. The largest of these districts is that of No. 1, which embraces the State of New-York and all the New-England States, and has 70 lodges, with a membership of 8,200.

In the first quarter of the present century the position of the Jews in this country was little better than that of sufferance or toleration. While it is true that the Constitution of the United States declared all men equal before the law, yet the old rooted prejudice against the Jew could not be eradicated by act of Congress. Indeed, in some of the States, Maryland and North Carolina for example, they were excluded from the rights of citizenship. And even in those States where they enjoyed all the civil rights and privileges, there existed many barriers to prevent them from associating too intimately with their Gentile neighbors. They were excluded from many of the established societies, and their own congregations and public institutions were but few and unimportant. As already stated, the number of Jews in the whole country was very small. The Jewish population in the City of New-York was hardly one-tenth of what it is at present, and the great majority of those who did belong to the half-dozen small congregations were men of different European nationalities, who had been driven from their homes by religious persecution, and who, from the force of circumstances and their limited means, did not possess the advantages of a liberal education. Their own exclusiveness and bigotry, no less than the intolerant prejudices of their neighbors, kept them from intermingling with those whose minds were stored with knowledge, and whose association would have proved of incalculable benefit to them. Their thoughts and feelings, therefore, were confined within a very narrow limit. Nevertheless, they were endowed with a strong will; they were industrious and frugal; they had all the characteristic intelligence of their race, and they were determined to create homes for themselves in the country of their adoption. As has always been the case where Jews do not labor under the disabilities of oppressive laws, they soon succeeded in this endeavor. To perpetuate the religion of their race, and to worship the God of their fathers according to the dictates of their consciences, was part of their aspiration and ambition. Accordingly they either affiliated with existing congregations, or built new houses of worship wherein the religious services were performed according to the modes they had been accustomed to in their native countries. Differing among themselves in their views and practices on some unimportant points of doctrine and ritual, they unwisely permitted these differences to engender dissension and hostility in their midst. Many petty feuds were also established from the antagonism to each other of those who were desirous of being the leaders in congregational affairs. As is generally the case under like circumstances, these dissensions were not confined to the public societies and meetings, but were introduced into the social circle, and tended to bring scandal and disgrace on the whole Jewish community. To correct this deplorable condition of affairs, to harmonize the discordant elements, and to restore peace and unity was the paramount desire of the few educated and noble spirits who were above the narrow prejudices and bigoted ideas which had caused this petty warfare, and whose only object in taking an active part in congregational matters and Jewish public affairs, was not that of self-aggrandizement but a pure love of the cause and a desire to advance their race and religion.

Foremost among those who viewed with grief the discord which prevailed was Mr. Henry Jones, a man who moved in the humble walks of life and had to depend on his manual exertions for his daily living, but who, nevertheless, possessed a considerable amount of practical knowledge, and all the qualifications of a leader. Gifted with a ready, pleasing character, superior ability, unostentatious benevolence, and manly bearing, he had, notwithstanding the modesty of his disposition, obtained a recognized position among his co-religionists, and his influence was felt wherever he chose to use it. It was his noble purpose to bring about peace and order, to elevate his people, and unite them by a common interest, and to this end he conceived the idea of establishing an alliance, or brotherhood, for mutual benefit, improvement, and protection. The leading aim of the proposed fraternity was to school its members, by impressive methods and by strict discipline, to understand the great truth that men may differ in their religious convictions and yet remain united as brothers, working harmoniously together for the great interest of humanity, and cultivating the higher and nobler objects of life. Thus the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith was in the early part of October, 1843, founded by Mr. Henry Jones in connection with the following gentlemen: William Renau, Henry Anspacher, Valentine Cohn, Isaac Dittenhoefer, Jonas Heoht, Henry Kling, Reben Rodacher, Hirsch Rosenbaum, Isaac Rosenbaum, Michael Schwab, and Samuel Schaefer. Of these 12 gentlemen three have departed this life, Messrs. Jones, Dittenhoefer, and Heinemann; the others are still living, and it is a source of pleasure and feel a just pride in the noble work which they undertook in their younger days.

The great brotherhood was organized on the following cardinal principles:

1. All men are brothers, sons of one God, vested with the same inalienable rights.

2. While nations and associations must be governed by law—the incarnation of absolute justice—the social relations among individuals should be regulated by the dictates of love.

3. Charity and enlightenment are for suffering humanity the choicest gifts of love—the Sons of the Covenant are specially charged with the practice of the former, and the diffusion of the latter.

4. The great interests of humanity are best promoted by the combined efforts of associated philanthropists, and protected against all undue interference of opponents, by wise measures and provisions.

5. The divine and everlasting doctrines of Judaism are the basis of all civilization and enlightenment, of universal charity, and fraternization—their promulgation and observance, therefore, are but the inculcation and practice of all these great boons of humanity.

With this declaration of principles, and in order to carry them into practical execution, the order took upon itself the mission of uniting the Sons of Israel in the work of promoting the highest interests of humanity, especially to alleviate the wants of the poor and needy, to visit and attend the sick, to protect and assist the widow and orphan on the broadest principle of philanthropy. Also, to develop and advance the mental and moral character of the Jewish race, by a liberal support of science and art, and the inculcation of the holiest and purest principles of philanthropy, honesty, and patriotism; and above all, to propagate the eternal doctrines of Judaism among its followers, and to defend, preserve, and diffuse that faith in society at large as the very embodiment of all the dictates of humanity.

The fundamental law of the Jewish religion being the divine behest, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," the founders of the order adopted as its motto, "Benevolence, Brotherly Love, and Harmony," thereby implying that the main pillars of the institution are Benevolence and Harmony, while Brotherly Love is its foundation. In this sense only is the order Jewish; for, while it embodies the spirit, history, and literature of the Jewish religion, it carefully excludes from its laws, regulations, and ritual everything that could possibly be objected to as dogmatical, doctrinal, or sectarian. To bind its members more closely together, the seal of secrecy was stamped upon its proceedings, thereby following the example of the Masonic and other secret fraternities. Much objection has been raised to this feature, and many who would make excellent material for furthering the objects of the order decline to unite themselves with a secret organization. Efforts have been repeatedly made to abolish this feature, for, as is generally admitted, the secret pro- greeve of its members, its secrecies' ass not worth speaking of, and it has scarcely a right to the name of a secret order. Whatever may be the opinion on this point at the present day, there can be no doubt that it was expedient to have this feature in its early days, for its secret character created an attraction to uncultured minds, and gave it a weight and importance, and a certain mysterious charm which perhaps it otherwise would not have attained. It is also argued by those in favor of maintaining the feature that it is "like to and many rather beneficial than injurious, since it has no application to the aims and objects pursued, but is a privacy which is rendered necessary by the delicacy of its charity."

The progress of the order was at first slow and difficult, though it soon made its influence felt. The decorum which characterized the meetings of the lodge was carried into the congregational meetings, and a more tolerant spirit was exhibited in the management of synagogical affairs. Literary instruction and mental development were among the main features of the original plan, and these tended materially to the intellectual advancement of the members. The first lodge organized was New-York Lodge No. 1, on Oct. 12, 1843, which was followed on Feb. 13, 1844, by the establishment of Zion Lodge No. 2, also in the City of New-York. The Jews of Baltimore next took up the cause, and Jeshurun Lodge No. 3, was opened in that city. Then the movement went westward, and Bethel Lodge No. 4, was organized in Cincinnati. Then followed Hebron Lodge No. 5, in New-York, Jerusalem Lodge No. 6, in Cincinnati, and Jedidjah Lodge No. 7, in Baltimore. The order next obtained a foothold in Philadelphia by the opening in that city of Hope Sinai Lodge No. 8. All these lodges conducted their proceedings in the German language, but the want being felt in the City of New-York for an English lodge, Lebanon Lodge No. 9 was, on the 27th day of June, 1850, duly instituted in the English-speaking lodge of the order. Thus, for the first eight years of its existence, the order slowly made its way over the country, governed by the Grand Lodge at New-York. The general desire for local self-government, however, resulted in the establishment of a Constitution Grand Lodge in August, 1851, and District Grand Lodge No. 1, at New-York, and No. 2, at Cincinnati. The Constitution Grand Lodge was the supreme authority of the order, having the power to institute district Grand Lodges, and to supervise the general well-being of the order, while the District Grand Lodges were supreme in their own districts, having the power to establish and govern subordinate lodges in their jurisdiction. On the 20th of August, 1852, District Grand Lodge No. 3 was established at Philadelphia, and on Oct. 7, 1863, the lodges of California were formed into District Grand Lodge No. 4, with the seat of government at San Francisco. This patriarchal sort of government continued until 1868, when, at a general convention of the order, a strictly representative system was established. By the constitution which was then adopted, and which was revised at the second general convention, held in 1874, the Union is divided into districts, the elected representatives of each lodge in a certain section to constitute a District Grand Lodge, with the powers and privileges of a supreme body, provided that no law can be enacted contrary to the organic laws of the order. Supervising all the districts is the Constitution Grand Lodge, which meets every fifth year, and is composed of one representative from every lodge in the order. While this grand body in session is supreme, and when it disbands it leaves in its place an Executive Committee, consisting of one representative from each district and one at large. The duty of this committee is to watch that the entire system is properly conducted and that the organic laws are not infringed. Subordinate lodges must report annually to their District Grand Lodges, while these in turn report to the Executive Committee, which also reports to the order at large, publishing all the reports which are submitted annually, and giving full information of all matters of general interest. In addition to this there is a Court of Appeals, made up of one representative from each district, whose decision upon all points is final, and from the tribunals no appeal is aggrieved by the action of his lodge appeals to his District Grand Lodge, and if he is still unsatisfied his case goes to this Court of Appeals, and there ends. All decisions, however, are reported to the Executive Committee, and are printed in the annual report of that body.

The chief beneficial feature of the order is an endowment of $1,000—paid to the widow and orphans of each deceased member. Where the brother is unmarried, he has the privilege of bequeathing this amount to his parents and nearest relatives, or, in default of these, to whomsoever he may see fit. Sick benefits of $5 per week are granted to every member who by illness is prevented from attending to his business.

The seven districts into which the order is divided are as follows:

No. 1—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, Seat of government, New-York. S. Hamburger, Secretary.

No. 2—Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado. Seat of government, Cincinnati. A. Abraham, Secretary.

No. 3—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia. Seat of government, Philadelphia. A. T. Jones, Secretary.

No. 4—California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Idaho. Seat of government, San Francisco. Louis Flatow, Secretary.

No. 5—Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia. Seat of government, Baltimore. Dr. S. B. Wolf, Secretary.

No. 6—Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Michigan. Seat of government, Chicago. Adolph Loeb, Secretary.

No. 7—Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas. Seat of government, Memphis. M. Ulman, Secretary.

The present Executive Committee of the Constitution Grand Lodge consists of the following: Julius Bien, for the order at large; M. Ellinger, for District No. 1; Isidor Bush, No. 2; Joseph Stetthelmer, No. 3; William Saalburg, No. 4; William Lovenstein, No. 5; E. C. Hamburgher, No. 6; A. E. Frankland, No. 7.

The present Court of Appeals is composed of Simon W. Rosendale, for District No. 1; Joseph Abraham, No. 2; Alexander Eaintein, No. 3; Jacob Greenbaum, No. 4; M. R. Walter, No. 5; Philip Stein, No. 6; Max Dinkelspiel, No. 7.

Of the Executive Committee, Julius Bien is the President; A. E. Frankland, Vice-President; Isidor Bush, Treasurer, and M. Ellinger, Secretary. Of the Court of Appeals, Simon W. Rosendale is Chief-Justice.

MINIATURE YACHTING.

Three of the larger miniature schooner yachts were on the Prospect Park lake yesterday afternoon, but there was scarcely a breath of air stirring, and the water was as smooth as glass. The season will be formally opened on the third Saturday in April, with the regatta of the American Club, on which occasion several new boats now being built are to be launched. Among these is a new sloop belonging to Mr Brasher, also a sloop belonging to Mr. Rigley, and another to Mr. Clark, each 72 inches long, and a schooner belonging to Mr. Bennett 65 inches long. One of the yachts on the lake yesterday afternoon was the schooner Venture, owned by A. T. Brown, Jr., and built by A. T. Brown, Sr. She is 72 inches long, 23 inches breadth of beam, and 6 inches depth of hold, and is rigged with a centre-board, constructed on what Mr. Brown calls a new idea, for which he intends to apply for a patent. The centre-board trunk is wider aft than it is forward, and the centre-board is fitted to a shoe, which works side ways on the bottom of the keel. Attached to the main boom is an apparatus for shifting the centre-board, so that it is always pointing to windward, besides having a sheer to windward. Mr. Brown claims that he is thus able to save a point on every tack, by keeping his vessel always up to the wind, which is equivalent to sailing at least two knots an hour faster than boats with the ordinary centre-board. So certain is he of the feasibility of the plan that he intends to challenge the Wallabout Basin, a schooner-yacht, 45 feet long, 17 feet 6 inches breadth of beam, and 6 feet depth of hold, which will be rigged with the new style of centre-board. The Park Commissioner has also offered to every member who by illness is prevented from attending to his business.

ROUNDSMAN SLAUSON ACQUITTED.

The trial of Roundsman Edgar S. Slausson for manslaughter was concluded in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Daniels, at a late hour yesterday afternoon. Slauson was called in his own defense, and testified that he had been eight years a member of the Police force; on the night of Aug. 26, 1877, he was making his rounds as usual; at about 3 A. M. he met Officer McBride, who spoke to him about having stones thrown at him; shortly afterward Officer McBride came along with a drunken woman, and asked Slauson to assist him in taking her to the station-house; the witness then continued his rounds until he came in front of an alleyway in Roosevelt-street, where he saw a policeman and a drunken man out on the sidewalk; he had never seen the man before, and did not see any clubbing done; he denied having clubbed the man; he took hold of the man's arm to assist in preventing him. Deputy Coroner Miller testified that Lenihan, of whose killing the prisoner was accused, was suffering from a complication of diseases which might have caused his death at any moment; his opinion was that Lenihan had died from shock. A number of witnesses, including Capts. Williams and Petty, were called to prove the prisoner's good character. Assistant District-Attorney Hertig summed up for the prosecution and William F. Kintzing for the prisoner. The jury, after a quarter of an hour's deliberation, brought in a verdict of not guilty. Slausson thanked them warmly and retired to receive the congratulations of his friends.

THE CROSS-TOWN RAILWAY WARFARE.

The legal warfare which began in 1876, with the effort on the part of the Bleecker-Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company to lay a track in Fourteenth-street, at Union-square, was decided by Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The Bleecker-Street line was leased to the Twenty-third-Street Railway Company, and the latter then attempted to build the extensions of the former road. The Central Cross-Town Railroad Company, the Attorney-General, and the City endeavored to prevent the building of the extension, and then the Bleecker and Christopher-Street Companies sued the City and the Central Cross Town Company. Of these, the City's suit was decided in favor of the Twenty-third-Street Company a short time since. The other cases were tried before Judge Van Vorst. One of the points raised was as to the validity of the lease of the Bleecker-Street Road to the Twenty-third-Street Company, and as to the right of the former to build its extension in Fourteenth-street and to the Christopher-Street Ferry. Judge Van Vorst's decision is in favor of the Bleecker-Street, Twenty-third-Street and Christopher-Street Companies on all the issues. He holds that the Bleecker-Street Company did not forfeit its rights to build the extensions named in the act of 1873, and the lease to the Twenty-third-Street Company was valid. The interference of the City authorities, he says, was unwarranted. Under the decision the Twenty-third-Street Company can go on and build the extensions of the Bleecker-Street Road. Messrs. Flanagan & Bright and Scribner & Robinson appeared for the prevailing parties, and Simon Sterna in opposition.

POLICE-CAPTAIN SIEBERT'S CASE.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, as the counsel for Jacob Siebert, has begun proceedings for the purpose of obtaining the latter's reinstatement as a Police Captain, from which position he was removed by the Commissioners, on Feb. 26, on a charge of perjury. The case grows out of the testifying of Siebert before the Commissioners against two officers who were accused of violation of the rules of the department. Mr. Dittenhoefer claims that the Commissioners were without power or jurisdiction to try the Captain, and that the evidence was insufficient, incompetent, and, properly, inadmissible. On an affidavit setting forth these statements, Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a writ of certiorari to bring the proceedings of the Police Commissioners before the Supreme Court, General Term, for review on the first Monday of May.

LAW REPORTS.

A LEASEHOLD IN COURT.

DECISION IN AN INTERESTING SUIT—THE FULTON NATIONAL BANK LOT.

A decision in a suit which possesses great interest to the numerous class of persons holding property under leases containing renewal covenants, was rendered by Judge Van Vorst, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The action in question was brought by David W. Bruce and others, as Executors, to compel the Fulton National Bank to accept a renewal for 21 years of the lease of the lot corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on which the bank building stands. It seems that the bank leased the ground for the term of 21 years, beginning May 1, 1856, the lease containing a covenant that the lessor will at the expiration of the term grant to the lessee or its successors a new lease for 21 years, at a rent to be fixed by appraisers, in case the parties themselves disagree as to the amount. Accordingly, just before the expiration of the term the plaintiffs, who are the Executors of the lessor, notified the bank of their willingness to grant a renewal. The bank, however, did not want to take the renewal, but was willing to surrender the bank building for nothing to the plaintiffs. The suit was, therefore, brought to compel the bank to take a renewal of the lease. Judge Van Vorst, in the course of his opinion, says: "The lease in question by its terms obliges the lessors to grant a renewal of the term. There are no express words in the lease making it obligatory upon the lessee to accept the same. The obligation on the part of the lessee arises, if it does at all, by a necessary implication. The lessee claims that it was entirely optional with it to accept or refuse a renewal. The question, one of great importance, I apprehend is one of intention to be gathered from the language of the lease. The express covenant on the part of the lessors binds them absolutely to grant a renewal. The covenants are explicit. The lease provides for the appointment of an appraiser. In this both parties were to take part, and the determination of the appraiser was to be final. The rent for the renewed term—5 per cent. of the appraised value, as aforesaid—is fixed. Nothing is left to uncertainty. There are no words in the lease which give the lessee any option to refuse the lease for the renewed term at the rent so to be adjusted. Had it been so intended, I should think that something would have been said on the subject. The express covenants on the part of the lessors to grant renewals at a rent so to be adjusted would seem to me, by a necessary implication, to raise corresponding ones on the part of the lessee to accept renewals. The indenture is mutual throughout, and it would seem that what the one party agreed to do the other assented to and concurred in." Judgment is given for the plaintiffs, compelling the bank to take the renewal of the lease for 21 years from May 1, 1877.

THE LAST OF THE COCK-FIGHTING CASE.

"Bernard Goodwin—cruelty to animals," cried the Clerk in Special Sessions Court yesterday. A round-headed and beaming-faced darkey trotted up to the witness bar, carrying in one hand a fighting-cock that crowed lustily, and in the other a dead bird, to whose legs a pair of shining steel spurs were strapped. Police Captain Allaire took the witness-stand, and "Barney" Goodwin, the reputed proprietor of the saloon corner of Twenty-third-street and Thirteenth-avenue, on which the Captain made a descent on March 9, during the progress of a cock-fight, stood up at the prisoners' bar. Mr. Henry Bergh and Counsellor Geary, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, appeared as prosecutors. The darkey made several unsuccessful efforts to stifle the cries of the chanticleer, but finally gave up in despair, and permitted the vociferous fowl to make such comments upon the testimony as it chose. Testimony in support of the prosecution having been given, the defense called Thomas G. Goodwin, the brother of the prisoner, who swore that he was the proprietor of the saloon, having bought his brother out several months ago. He left the place in charge of the barkeeper on the night of the raid, but he did not know that the cock-fight was going to occur. Counsellor Geary stooped over to Mr. Bergh's chair, and said, in a loud whisper, "This is the man we want. Now, Mr. Bergh, make out a complaint against this witness." "I shan't submit to this intimidation of my witness," exclaimed the prisoner's counsel hotly. "No intimidation," said Counsellor Geary, contemptuously. "Cock-a-doodle-doo," said the lively chanticleer. "Shut up, will you," cried the darky. "Order, gentlemen! order!" commanded the court. The lively episode was over, and the case continued. The evidence failing to show that the prisoner was the proprietor of the saloon, or that his brother knew that the place was to be used for a cock-fight, the court uttered the words "not guilty," the cock gave utterance to innumerable triumphant crows, and the prosecution of the great cock-fighting case was ended.

JUSTICE TEMPERED WITH MERCY.

A thin, consumptive-looking German, named Ferdinand Weyman, stood at the prisoners' bar in the Special Sessions Court yesterday, beside a very corpulent fellow-countryman named John Schrady. Both were arraigned for selling adulterated milk, and in Weyman's case it was the second offense. "You are fined $100," said Justice Bixby to Weyman; "the next time you will be sent to prison. Schrady, your fine will be $50." The stout prisoner walked to a seat apparently dazed and then burst into tears. The spectators were inclined to laugh at the spectacle of so large a man shedding tears, but as the prisoner's emotions seemed genuine, Justice Bixby called him to him and said: "You seem to feel pretty bad over your punishment; what's the matter?" The German explained that he had but $24 in the world, and that he had two sick children at home, one of whom was going to die at any moment. If his fine was insisted upon, he would have to leave his sick little ones and go to prison. He called a respectable gentleman who corroborated the statement that the children were sick and likely expected to die. "You must make your milkman sell you pure milk in the future," said Justice Bixby, compassionately. "This is your first offense, but the court can't altogether overlook it. We take into consideration your children's condition, and will remit your fine to $10." The German expressed his gratitude as best he could, paid the reduced fine, and went home to his children. The other prisoner went down to the City Prison, to stay there until he could obtain the $100 to liquidate his fine.

THE SOUTH AND SLAVERY.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald*, a Democratic paper says: "In the years in the past when there was slavery in the South, little or no effort was put forward to secure the means of advancement and progress. We contented ourselves with buying slaves, and then using them to the best advantage to enable us to buy more slaves. A person possessed of one or two families of healthy negroes became rich by the natural increase of his slaves, if he managed to keep out of debt and pay his taxes. With the end of the war we entered upon a new era. While we labored under many disadvantages, it cannot be denied that we were possessed of many advantages. Slavery was a good thing for those who were fortunate enough to own slaves, but it cannot be denied that it was a bad thing for the nation. Illinois and Mississippi entered the Union at almost the same time, yet Illinois is today 10 times as wealthy and prosperous as Mississippi. Why is this the case? It is the result of the enervating influence of the institution of slavery. This comparison could be made between all the Southern States and the Northern States. Slavery was our Old Man of the Sea. We are rid of him now and the future is in our hands. We will prosper as we make efforts for prosperity. We cannot prosper, though, if we sit down and hug the delusive shadows of fame and do nothing."

COURT NOTES.

The case of Ann Lohman, better known as Mme. Restell, indicted for selling illegal drugs and instruments, has been placed upon to-morrow's calendar in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

George Ward, who called himself "a fancy worker," was yesterday held for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of having picked the pocket of Mrs. Mary D. Worstel, of No. 9 West Twenty-second-street.

Judge Freedman, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday granted a decree of absolute divorce to the plaintiff in the suit of Michael Winkler against Rosanna Winkler. The parties were married on Aug. 11, 1866, and have no children.

Louise Eberhard applied to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, and obtained a writ of habeas corpus, for the purpose of inquiring into the legality of the detention of her children, Anna and Bertha, who were committed to the New-York Juvenile Society by Police Justice Morgan on Thursday. The children will be brought into court to-morrow.

The case of Philip Stiner, the tea merchant, who is charged with fraud in connection with his bankruptcy, was to have been argued for the Government yesterday, in opposition to the motion already made to dismiss the complaint. Mr. Stiner and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, his counsel, were ready, but at the request of ex-Judge Garvin, who appears on behalf of R. K. and F. B. Thurber, the complainants, the case was adjourned to next Wednesday.

Mary M. K. Perry was, on Feb. 5, 1874, appointed as committee of the person and estate of Mr. W. W. Perry, who was adjudged a lunatic. As such committee, some $10,000 worth of bonds came into her possession. The books were seized by the Sheriff and taken by him from the premises, at No. 415 Fifth-avenue, under the pretense, as she says, of an execution issued on a judgment obtained by Almon W. Griswold against the lunatic. She asked and obtained from Judge Brady, yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, to sue for the recovery of the books.

Miss Stewart, of No. 359 West Twenty-seventh-street, was robbed on Saturday evening, March 23, of a pocket-book containing $8 95. She was walking toward her home in Twenty-seventh-street when a boy plucked the pocket-book from her hand and made off rapidly. Detective Smith, of the Twentieth Precinct, yesterday arrested a lad named Bernard Donnelly on suspicion of being the thief. In the Jefferson Market Police Court Miss Stewart said Donnelly resembled the youth who robbed her, and Henry Ockerhausen positively identified him as the thief. Justice Duffy held Donnelly for trial.

The case of Michael Long, who is charged with operating an illicit still on property belonging to him at the corner of West and Bethune streets, was before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. The still in question was being run in a vault beneath a vacant portion of the lot, the surface of the ground being covered with empty barrels and rubbish. Ambrose Cagney, a real estate agent, was examined for the defense, and testified that in February 1877, he, as agent, leased the premises to John Macbeth, and for a time thereafter collected the rent. The case was then adjourned for final argument.

John and James Murray, of No. 253 West Thirtieth-street, and Peter Fallon, of No. 142 Seventh-avenue, all under 21 years of age, were arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, on a charge of burglary. They broke into the basement of No. 1,308 Broadway, occupied as a laundry by John W. Pace, on Friday night, and stole shirts, collars, cuffs, sheets, and table-cloths valued at $300. This property they carried out of the laundry in two large baskets, and placed in a wagon driven by Nathan Andrew, of No. 300 West Thirty-eighth-street, saw them leave the laundry, and when they drove away he followed them until he met Officer Morris, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who arrested them. The prisoners were held for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

A CHASE AFTER BURGLARS.

Mr. Lewis Kessler, a shoemaker at No. 91 Essex-street, presented himself yesterday morning before Justice Morgan, at the Essex Market Police Court, and preferred a complaint of attempted burglary against William Smith and Charles Bartell. At about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Kessler was awakened by hearing a noise in his shoe store. Suspecting that burglars had gained an entrance into his place, he opened a window and shouted for the Police. His cries were heard by Sergt. Granger and Officer Kelsey, of the Tenth Precinct, who arrived just in time to see the burglars rushing out of the door. They gave chase and succeeded in capturing them. Yesterday morning they pleaded "not guilty" before Justice Morgan, and were committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail each.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Welsh vs. Winterbaum.—The motion to vacate the order of arrest is denied, but the bail is reduced to $1,000.

Somelino vs. Waverly.—The plaintiff is entitled to an allowance of $400. Let an order be entered to that effect.

Grouchy vs. Phillips.—The order in this case is defective. See my marks upon the margin of the proposed order.

Crum vs. Crum.—I do not see how I can sign an order stating that the defendant is a resident of the County of New-York, when the affidavits show that he is not such resident.

Tegtmeier vs. Tegtmeier.—I do not see any necessity for altering the order heretofore made; the report of the Referee must be confirmed at Special Term. The Referee in divorce cases does not decide the issues, and judgment in such an action "must be tendered to the court." See sec. 1,229 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Bassett vs. Pitts.—If it be conceded that the plaintiffs were entitled to amend their complaint after the motion to vacate the order of arrest had been noticed for argument so as to obviate the defect pointed out in the case of Lambert vs. Snow, 9 Abbott's Reports, 3d, on which I think that this motion should be granted. The action is brought to recover the sum of $595 91. It is alleged in the complaint that the goods sold are of the value to the sum of $297 76 that it is alleged that the plaintiffs were induced by the alleged fraudulent representations relating to the note executed by the defendant. As to the balance of their claim, the plaintiffs do not allege that the defendant practiced any fraud upon them. In the case of Lambert vs. Snow, 9 Abbott's Reports, 3d, it was held that the plaintiff who has resorted to a provisional remedy waives it by uniting in his complaint causes of action to some of which the provisional remedy does not extend. It follows, then, that as the plaintiffs are not entitled to an order of arrest for a portion of the claim stated in their complaint, the defendant is entitled to his discharge. Motion granted, with costs.

By Judge Daniels.

Harney vs. Smith.—Order granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst

Steinbrecher vs. Voss.—Findings settled; engrossed copy to be presented for signature.

Callaghan vs. Mulvany.—Decree signed.

Judgment for Plaintiffs—Opinion.—Bruce vs. The Fulton National Bank; The Bleecker-Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company vs. The Mayor, &c.

The People of the State of New-York ex rel. vs. The Twenty-third-Street Railroad Company et al.—Complaint dismissed. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Sohn vs. Bettinger et al.—Findings settled.

Parker vs. Conner.—Case and exceptions settled and ordered on file.

By Judge Freedman.

Guyer, &c., vs. Cornish et al.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Duell vs. Lamer et al.—Reference ordered.

Winkler vs. Winkler.—Order granting plaintiff leave to amend summons, &c.

Dawson vs. Clarkson et al.—Reference ordered.

Clark vs. Radcliff.—Order denying motion for a Receiver, &c.

Actions Discontinued.—Conner vs. Trimble et al.; Same vs. Same; Flanigan et al. vs. Conner.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Augsmar vs. Bourck, &c.—Injunction dissolved. See decisions.

Mount vs. Mount's—Attachment ordered.

Goodenough vs. Goodenough—Motion denied.

In the matter or the Automatic Signal Telegraph Company.—Report confirmed.

Sinclair vs. Sinclair.—Application granted.

Foley vs. Stein.—Approved.

In the matter of Harris.—Report confirmed.

Koster vs. Noonan.—No laches are shown, and no evasion of a readiness to proceed to trial appears on plaintiff's part. She resides within the jurisdiction of the court, and the motion should be denied.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Decker vs. Searle—Case settled.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinion Filed.—Bowery National Bank vs. Hillenbrand.

Rundlett vs. Rooney.—Receiver's fees fixed at $25, and his necessary disbursements, to be verified by affidavit. (3 Keyes 505.)

See Indorsements on Papers.—Goldberg vs. Goldberg; Beach vs. Lee; Goodale vs. De Vinc; Winter vs. Kreiter.

Motions Granted.—Bull's Head Bank vs. Koehler; Sailor vs. Mercer vs. Larer; Wheeler vs. Dumont; Hunt vs. Neibuhr.

Orders Resettled.—Brandt vs. Forrest; Nelson vs. Stern.

Schermerhorn vs. Rawbishek.—Default opened on terms.

Spain vs. Gringer.—Motion denied on the authority of Clark vs. Woodruff, (Supreme Court, General Term, March, 1878,) holding that section 791 of the New Code did not apply to Marshals, and that actions by or against them were not entitled to a preference on the trial calendar.

See Decisions Filed.—Lévy vs. Kalm; Bromsen vs Fisher; Schrimer vs. Kaliski.

Touch vs. Kesinger.—See memorandum.

Langan vs. Quallet.—Serve formal notice of motion to pay over.

Vaughan vs. O'Donnell.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Still vs. Stashelmer.—Stay modified.

Sureties Approved.—Kirchel vs. Rosen; Beers vs. Bierstadt.

Foster vs. Brenker.—Order modified.

Planchs vs. Rheinhardt.—William J. Kane appointed Receiver.

Bolton vs. Smith.—Receiver appointed.

Moore vs. McLaughlin.—James McKeon appointed Receiver.

Attell vs. Clark.—Order settled.

Packer vs. Watson.—Motion to pay over granted.

Defaults.—McDonald vs. Provost; Shaier & Hall Quarry Company vs. Ballard; Lindmeyer vs. Shirks.

See Papers.—Clement vs. Bowns; Levannon vs. Siedenbach.

This closes Judge McAdam's term in Chambers, and finishes up all the matters before him to date.

By Judge Sheridan.

Beck vs. Healy.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS.

From recently published official returns it appears that between the day on which war was declared and the signing of the armistice the Russian Army of the Danube captured 15 Pashas, 113,000 officers and men; 606 guns of different calibres, 9,600 tents, 140,200 muskets, and 24,000 horses. In addition, 200,000 small arms, yataghans, and pistols were taken from Turkish irregular troops, and also 13,000 lances and daggers. The Russian Army in Asia captured during the war 14 Pashas and 50,200 officers and men, 662 guns, 16,000 tents, 42,000 muskets, 18,000 horses, and immense stores of ammunition and provisions of all kinds. The number of firearms and miscellaneous weapons taken from the Asiatic irregular troops of the Porte was also, it is stated, exceedingly large, but no details are given. In Europe, as in Asia, a vast quantity of rice, bread, and salt was seized, as well as an immense number of cartridges and a great quantity of loose powder. The Servian troops also acquired a large booty during the short time they were engaged, their trophies being returned as 238 guns, 10,000 muskets, and 37 standards, besides ammunition, provisions, and horses.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Acamuloo, for San Francisco.—Mrs. J. O. Barnes and child, James M. Ward, Mrs. A. C. Rhoades and son, Mrs. M. L. H. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. William Underhill, two daughters, and son, Robert L. Witter, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. M. McElheny, Capt. Frank W. Wise, Mrs. E. A. Lewis, son, and daughter, Frank Diebert, Mrs. R. L. Walz. For Central and South America—S. Lansburgh, Amasa Keith, J. J. Andreas, G. G. Tasse, J. C. Levy, Rosa B. King, N. C. Nickerson, William Singer, Bertha Wilson, F. W. Coffin, United States Navy, Charles A. Provost, Rafel Lopez, M. L. Crosby, M. Crosby, W. H. Crosby, Miss May Blanchard, Mrs. F. W. Littlefield, Edmond Hontarrede, James Pellhenny, W. H. Barton, E. J. Whittaker, James T. Handy.

In steam-ship City of Savannah, for Savannah.—B. Irvin Archer, H. R. Houghton Miss Lizzie Crocker, Miss Lizzie Sheehan, C. Sheehan. Mrs. M. Huber, Miss Amelia Huber, Mrs. and Miss Haben and child, Lyons, L. W. Worstman, T. J. Shanlon, Newton M. Shafter, Capt. A. McDonald, Mrs. C. M. Russell, Samuel Pollak, J. Warner, Lurek, James W. Knott, P. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. D. Apt, G. A. Birch, W. Werthelmer, S. George Benjamin, C. J. Le Farge, M. Aboard, W. Wheeler, A. D. T. Wheeler, Mrs. Haddon, Charles Perry, Bertie, Annie, and Jessie Hadden, Leon Joel, Julius Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Scholl and six children, George Heinrich, Joseph Scholl, Mrs. Robinson, W. J. Noonan, H. Bachmon, D. S. Davis, C

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1878.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Spanish-American Supplement of THE TIMES *can be had at the publication office; price 5 cents a copy or $5 per 100.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy, rainy weather, warm southerly winds, and falling barometer, followed by rising barometer, colder north-west winds, and clearing weather from the southward.

TAMMANY'S REPUBLICAN ALLIES.

A controversy which has arisen between the Senate correspondent of THE TIMES, at Albany, and Mr. HAMILTON FISH, JR., may, before it is closed, throw some curious light on the relations existing between certain alleged representatives of the Republican Party in the Legislature and Tammany Hall. The allegations which our correspondent has been summoned to prove before the Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections were these: 1. Well-founded rumors were current that a bargain had been made to secure the votes of the Tammany Senators in favor of Insurance Superintendent SMYTH. 2. On the night before the case of SMYTH came to a vote, it was reported that two of the Tammany Senators had "weakened," and were going to vote for SMYTH's removal. 3. This report came to the ear of Mr. FISH, the Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities, and he called his committee together on Thursday morning and procured a favorable report of the bill making the Controller's office in New-York elective. 4. The fact that the bill was reported to the Assembly was communicated to the Tammany Senators, who were then engaged on the concluding stage of the trial of SMYTH. 5. Assurances having been received from them that they would vote in favor of SMYTH, the elective Controller's bill was recommitted to the Committee on Cities. And, 6, Mr. FISH was one of the first to rush up stairs, on the conclusion of the trial, and congratulate Senator POMEROY on the "brilliant" speech which was chiefly instrumental in saving SMYTH from removal.

When Mr. FISH first asked an investigation into these charges, he met them with a general denial. Next day, in moving the adoption of his resolutions, he admitted that our correspondent had correctly reported the action of the Committee on Cities in regard to the Controller's bill, but denied that his own action in regard to it was dictated by any concern for the fate of SMYTH, adding, also, that "in his judgment," the treatment of the bill by the committee had nothing to do with the Senate's verdict. The fact remains, however, that some bargain or understanding was made in order to secure the votes of the Tammany Senators for SMYTH. They certainly did not vote to save from disgrace the Chairman of the Republican State Committee out of concern for its consequences to the Republican Party; and they did not vote for his retention in office because they believed him innocent of the Governor's charges, for the culprit had admitted these himself. The Republican majority voted for the retention of SMYTH on the lowest grounds of partisan expediency. Let it be assumed that the Democratic majority acted from no higher motive. How came it that the least scrupulous Democrats in the Senate were found acting with their partisan opponents? Spite against the Governor or jealousy of Controller OLCOTT are somewhat flimsy reasons to assign for so remarkable a somersault. Considering the character of the men and the interests they have at stake, it is a perfectly natural, if not an irresistible, inference that the Tammany Senators voted with the majority of the Republicans to secure certain favors which it is in the power of that majority to grant.

The first duty of the Tammany Senators from this City is to protect against Legislative interference the power and patronage of the organization to which they owe their seats. To effect a wholesale reduction of City salaries is to strike a vital blow at Tammany Hall, because its ability to raise enormous campaign funds and to maintain political sinecures would thereby be greatly lessened. But a blow even more vital to the organization as now constituted would be to divide the powers of the Controller and to make the office elective. The position of JOHN KELLY as the dictator of Tammany Hall, and through it of the City Government, has been greatly strengthened by his position as head of the Finance Department. To curtail the enormous power which an unscrupulous partisan can wield in that position is to lessen his political influence; to compel Mr. KELLY to appeal to the people for reinstatement in his present office would involve a risk of defeat which he is not likely to covet. To stake the issue of rule or ruin on the very doubtful cast of one election would be totally at variance with the known character and methods of JOHN KELLY. The Controller's bill was one of the last introduced of the legislative measures which have been proposed by any of the influences which are working counter to the plans of Tammany Hall. It was not the one most likely to commend itself to Republican support, since its essential provisions are not in harmony with the recent policy of the party in regard to the Controller's office. Other bills of a character much less likely to encounter bitter opposition in the ranks of both parties, and at least equally defensible on grounds of public interest, had priority of introduction, and are still unheard of from the Committee on Cities. Simpler measures have been sat on for months; less radical proposals of charter amendment are still under examination. But this bill was known to possess the power of bringing the Tammany Senators to terms with a rapidity which no other bill could; hence it was reported without dissent on the part of Republicans who have not hitherto been remarkable for their earnestness in the cause of Municipal reform. Its appearance in the Assembly was followed by a pledge from the Tammany Senators to cast a favorable vote in SMYTH's case; that pledge was followed by the recommittal of the bill, without obvious reason, and on the mere request of a member of the committee whose dissent from the report had been duly recorded. Men have been convicted of grave crimes on an array of circumstantial evidence no stronger than this, and whether the conviction in this case should include the member from Putnam or not, it is clear that he can only escape on the theory that his strong interest in the fortunes of SMYTH was studiously repressed till the very close of the trial. Meanwhile, it may be well for the people of New-York to keep a pretty sharp look-out on the way their interests are affected in the Legislature by the renewed alliance between Republican jobbers and Tammany corruptionists.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

The two leading foreign events of the past week have been Lord DERBY's resignation and Gen. IGNATIEFF's mission to Vienna, both of which, though in a different degree, are held by Europe at large to portend war. That such, at least, is Russia's interpretation of the former event may be gathered from the measures which she is now taking. Two divisions of cavalry have been sent northward to secure the Russian rear and guard the line of communication through Bulgaria, which is thought to be compromised by the present attitude of the Cabinet of Bucharest. The Russian troops left to garrison Sophia have been ordered up to Constantinople *en masse*, and their replacement by thirty battalions of Servian infantry will doubtless be welcomed as the first sign of good will shown by Servia for a considerable time. The Turks have evacuated Kayak, at the northern entrance of the Bosphorus, as if to leave full liberty of action to the Russian forces on the coast; and it is said that Gen. NELIDOFF, the new Russian *Chargé d'Affaires* at Constantinople, has dictated to SAFVET Pasha a formal request for the withdrawal of the British fleet, though this last report still lacks confirmation.

The anti-Russian journals of England are already beginning to rejoice over the apparent failure of Gen. IGNATIEFF's Austrian mission; but such exultation is apt to be premature when indulged at the expense of a trained Russian diplomat. It remains to be seen whether the Czar's envoy *has* failed, or whether, if so, he may not have succeeded in his minor objects, although his principal one is unachieved. Count ANDRASSY has certainly shown no haste to accept the proffered alliance of Russia; but, on the other hand, the offer has been left to sink into the mind of the Government, and its originator has had an opportunity of learning Austria's real feeling on the subject, and seeing where the actual difficulty lies. The possession of the whole western section of Turkey, from the Danube to the Albanian mountains, is a bait too tempting to be despised, especially when supplemented with the offer of a footing upon the shores of the Ægean—no slight inducement to a nation whose sole existing connection with the sea is a tiny strip of the Adriatic. That Russia really intends to yield the Macedonian seaboard can hardly be believed, for the establishment of a powerful State on the very outlet which she has just opened for herself into the Mediterranean would be a fatal blow to her own plans; but the hope of it may serve to keep Austria in good humor till the present crisis is past, when some means of compensating the Cabinet of Vienna for its disappointment may easily be found.

As regards the mutual attitude of England and Russia at this moment, and the circumstances which have led to it, they are merely a practical illustration of LOUIS XI.'s pithy maxim, "It is better to wear the fox's skin than the lion's." Russia, working silently and secretly toward one fixed object, has revealed her designs only by the sudden stroke which accomplished them. England's policy, from first to last, has been an exact realization of the opening scene in a certain French comedy, where a mysterious man in black, with his face hidden by the folds of a dark mantle, glides through the crowd that fills the stage, and suddenly flinging off his disguise, exclaims in a voice of thunder, "I am a spy!" Having given all possible publicity to her own intentions, and allowed her enemy four months to counteract them, she is now, seeing the latter, quite prepared for her, about to commence serious operations. In the days of the Black Prince and BERTRAND DU GUESCLIN, all this would have been perfectly correct. "Fair Sirs," the herald would have said, after a preliminary flourish of trumpets, "my lord of England greeteth you well, and doeth you to wit that, at sunrise on the morrow, under favor of GOD and St. George, he purposeth to give you battle." But in an age of secret compacts and diplomatic subtleties, such a *modus operandi* is somewhat out of place. It has already ranged Turkey and possibly Austria like-wise, on the side of Russia; and when the shock does come, if come it must, all the contingencies bid fair to be in favor of the one combatant, and adverse to the other.

But granting war to be inevitable, it is not easy to see how such a conflict is to be waged. Russia is only accessible by two avenues, the Baltic and the Bosphorus. The entrance of the former is in the hands of Russia's German allies, while Turkish batteries and Russian torpedoes have rendered the latter virtually impassable. In 1854, the 16,000 men whom England succeeded in landing, with infinite labor and delay, on the shore of the Crimea, had 80,000 Frenchmen and a powerful fleet at their back, with all Turkey as a base of supply; but these favorable conditions are wholly wanting in the present case. Even should an expeditionary force be successfully landed, it could avail little against the overwhelming odds which would instantly confront it. Indeed, unless England can content herself with occupying some point of vantage on the Anatolian coast—Kadikoi for example—and using it as a post of observation till the present difficulty shall be settled, the only alternative is the simultaneous bombardment of Constantinople by both combatants from opposite sides, on the principle of Capt. MAREYAT's "triangular duel."

But however the existing dilemma may be finally solved, it is full time that it should end one way or the other. The Bashi-Bazouks are enacting anew on the Plain of Larissa the horrors which devastated Bulgaria two years ago. The spirit of rebellion is abroad once more among the Arabs of Northern Syria. Turkey is utterly unequal to the task of supporting her own refugees, who are perishing by want and sickness at the rate of two hundred a day. Roumania is indignant at the occupation of her railways by Russian troops, and has even threatened to refuse them passage altogether. Albania, following the example of the Northern provinces, is scheming to erect itself into an independent principality, under the protection of Italy. The Moslem inhabitants of Northern Bulgaria are abandoning their villages and emigrating to Servia by hundreds. Meanwhile, the Greeks are availing themselves of the general confusion to pick up sundry stray fragments of Thessaly and Epirus, in exact realization of the old Levantine proverb: "The Greek wines steal all heads, the Greek women steal all hearts, and the Greek men steal everything."

THE SAFETY OF SAVINGS.

The overgrown savings bank system of this country has been regarded with a rather inconsiderate pride as an evidence of the prosperity and frugality of the great mass of the people. Its statistics have been presented in figures of astounding dimensions, only equaled by those that set forth the accumulating debt and taxation of the people, with which its growth has been accompanied. The resources of decimal notation have been taxed to show, on the one hand, what enormous savings have been made out of the results of our labor, and, on the other, how we have at the same time been covering ourselves with mortgages and running over head and ears into debt. It looks somewhat like an anomaly that we should have saved so much and yet failed to pay our way, and leads one to suspect that the multiplication of savings banks and the increase of figures in their reports may not, after all, be conclusive evidence of prosperity or even of frugality. It is rather one of many evidences that for some years we have been recklessly overdoing pretty much everything that we have undertaken. It is certain that we have overdone the savings bank business.

These institutions originated in private associations primarily intended to induce laborers and the poorer class of people generally to save something from their earnings, and provide for themselves and their families against the accidents and vicissitudes of the future. The main object was saving and not profitable investment, and deposits were received as a trust by organizations having a quasi philanthropic character. As the funds increased upon their hands, they began to employ them in a prudent way and return to the depositors a low rate of interest on their money. It was not long before shrewd men saw here a chance for a profitable business, and in process of time savings banks began to be established in great numbers for the purpose of gathering up the earnings of the poor or even the surplus cash of the rich, not for safe-keeping, but for profitable use. The pretense of a sacred trust was kept up, a convenient cover for the speculation, and the most respectable names in the community were to be found on the Boards of Trustees. Many a savings bank was established for the purpose of providing well-paid offices for two or three genteel but incompetent persons, and of enabling the projectors to secure money for schemes in which they were interested. Abuses of the pretended trust, defalcations, and losses from ill-advised investment, led to laws regulating and restricting the management of these concerns, but they have never been brought back to their original character and purpose.

No one can deny the importance of affording the people some means of putting their surplus earnings in a place of security and furnishing an incentive to prudence and frugality. Safety should be the prime object, and should be as near absolute as the instability of human affairs will permit. Profit on the use of the money should be a secondary consideration, and should never be allowed to impair security in the smallest degree. Savings banks, as they have been conducted for many years, do not serve the purpose to any satisfactory extent. Whether they could be made to do so is another question, but we fear they could not, until lawmakers are imbued with higher wisdom and better purposes, and men are guided by a loftier sense of honor and duty. The other resource is the responsibility and credit of the Government. Unfortunately, even these are not wholly safe from the paltering of ignorant and reckless men, but they are perhaps as much to be depended on as anything we have.

There have been various propositions for a postal savings system, but none of them fully meet the requirements of the case. The advantage of the savings bank which most recommends it to popular favor is the ease with which small sums can be deposited or withdrawn at any time, and the complete relief from the trouble of making or taking care of investments which it affords. If, in order to get interest on a deposit, a poor laborer or shop-girl must obtain a Government certificate and take care of it, and then have certificates converted into bonds; and if, to get their money back, they must negotiate a sale of bonds, the business will seem to them so formidable that they will take the risk of trusting the nearest savings bank. There seems to be no good reason why a Post Office Savings Bank, if such agencies are to be established, should not receive and pay out money as freely as a Money Order Office, allowing interest on sums of $5 and upward which are left for a complete quarter or more. The money should, of course, be converted into the national debt, but all that could be done by the officers of the Post Office Department or the Treasury. If 3 per cent. were paid on deposits, and conversion made into 4 per cent. bonds, the difference would doubtless pay the expense of the business. In England the rate on deposits is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and investments are made in consols. It is doubtful if more than 3 per cent. can be safely paid for money, where the owner is presumed to be relieved from all trouble in using it and all risk in its investment. As we have said, the main consideration should be safety, not profit; and it is probable that if the profits and losses on savings bank deposits for the last ten years could be fairly balanced, the net profit would not exceed 3 per cent. But they have not been evenly distributed, and the losses falling on a small number of depositors in a case of failure are severely felt. It would be much better to receive a lower rate of interest and get rid altogether of the risk of loss. Another consideration of no small weight is, that a judicious Postal savings system would give the great mass of the people a more direct interest in the national credit. They would largely hold the debt of the Government, and any assault upon the faith of the nation would strike at the savings of the people, and not at the "foreign capitalist" and the "Eastern bondholder." Such assaults would become infrequent when the great body of voters and their families were the creditors of the Government.

CAPSIZABLE SHIPS.

The terrible fate which has befallen the *Eurydice* off the Isle of Wight certainly will not put a stop to, nor lessen the interest in, the discussion which has been going on in England for some time past over the ship-building policy of that country. Time and again have the Admiralty been charged, if not with gross carelessness, at least with ignorance of the construction of the armored ships now lying in their docks, and upon which many experiments, at much cost and great risk, have been made. As showing the gist of these charges, let us take the case of the *Inflexible*, a war vessel which has been building for over four years, and will not be finished for two years to come. Her estimated cost is $2,600,000, and she is intended to be the most powerful war ship in the world. On the 18th of June, 1877, the British public was startled by an assertion in the London *Times* that "the *Inflexible*, and other ships of her type, had been designed and are being built so as to have no stability whatever independent of the unarmored ends. In other words, if the ends were to be so far injured by torpedo or shell fire as to be unable to retain any buoyancy or stability, any one of these ships would inevitably capsize." The truth of this statement was subsequently vouched for by Mr. E. J. REED, a member of Parliament, and ex-Director of Naval Construction. Up to the time when the *Inflexible* was built, the accepted experience which everybody acted upon was that it was absolutely indispensable that the entire water-line of a ship should be protected with armor so as to prevent the possibility of explosive shells passing through unprotected parts. This ship, however, was started on the principle that as the power of guns had increased so much more rapidly than the power of armor, it was necessary to make the central citadel of a certain thickness of armor without regard to the state of the ends of the vessel. Thus, while the central battery was held to require 24 inches of iron plates, the ends of the ship were entirely unprotected. Naturally, the English people were very much astonished by the *Times'* statement, and their surprise was increased when that paper returned to the subject in December last with the assertion that "if it were not for the stability furnished by the unarmored ends, the *Inflexible* only possesses such an infinitesimally small amount as to be unable to turn at half speed, or to have her guns run out without absolutely capsizing. In order to credit her even with this, small as it is, it has been necessary to allow for all her masts and spars being taken out, and for the stowage of the ship being made more favorably for stability than was originally intended. * * * How a vessel can be safe among waves of considerable magnitude when she is so nearly on the point of capsizing that a turn of the helm will bring that catastrophe about we fail to understand."

The policy of the Admiralty was discussed for some time in the English press, and finally, on the 12th of the present month, met with Parliamentary attention. On that day Mr. SEELY moved in the House of Commons for the appointment of a select committee "to inquire as to the mode in which designs for ships-of-war are obtained." It was clear to his mind that very large sums of money had been from time to time foolishly expended on the designing and building of ships which proved of but little practical use. Nominally, he said, "the Controller of the Navy was responsible for all designs; but the real designers were a body called the Council of Construction, consisting of naval architects, assisted occasionally by certain engineers." Then followed a long debate in which much information concerning the British Navy was made public. It was shown that of thirty-nine sea-going iron-clads built between October, 1861, and April, 1876, twenty-four were comparatively useless. The original cost of these twenty-four was $33,000,000, to which must be added $7,000,000, the estimated cost of repairs. Besides these iron-clads, there were "twelve home-defense ships," only two of which were efficient. Of nine new ships, eight remain, that is to say five broadside, (the *Alexandra*, the *Témeraire*, the *Shannon*, the *Nelson*, and the *Northampton*,) and three turrets, (the *Inflexible*, the *Ajax*, and the *Agamemnon*.) The loss of time in the building and completion of ships was complained of. For instance, the *Dreadnaught*, begun in 1870, was not yet finished; the *Thunderer*, begun in 1869, was now hardly finished; and the *Inflexible*, which has been four years in building, and which will not be finished for two years more. The French system was referred to, and the contrast between that and the English was striking. Of course, the Government was not undefended while Mr. SEELY, Lord HENRY LENNOX, Mr. BRASSEY and Mr. REED were pouring in their broadsides of facts and figures. Lord C. BERESFORD and Mr. GOSCHEN made speeches defending the Admiralty, and Mr. A. EGERTON, the Secretary to the Admiralty, defended his department with considerable ability. He made a strong point of the fact that the *Inflexible* was not intended to be an unsinkable ship; but Mr. REED held that this was not the question. The question was whether or not the Government had caused to be constructed, for the first time in the history of iron-clads, a capsizable ship, and this under the guise of having built a vessel which should be exceptionally protected.

The resolution was not finally disposed of at this sitting, the Government leaders consenting to a temporary postponement of the discussion. In the meantime no one will pretend to deny that England's fleet of war vessels is the greatest afloat. But while it is admitted that the splendid ships which that nation has at sea possess immense powers of destruction, it is held that they are mostly designed for ocean warfare rather than for inland service. A deep draught, of not less than from 26 feet to 27 feet, is a serious drawback when operating along the shore. It is a well-established principle that the maximum draught of a coast-defense vessel should not exceed 15 feet. It was for naval operations on the coast that our own Government adopted the monitor, and no other Navy has had more experience of coast warfare under modern conditions. Of the thirty or so monitors in our Navy during the rebellion, only one was destroyed by the fire of the enemy. The monitor or armored gun-boat is being rapidly introduced in European navies, and if we may believe some of the English members of Parliament, the time is near at hand when England will give up building war vessels of 9,000 and 11,000 tons displacement, and will adopt the system which the United States, Russia, and Germany has found to be the best possible one.

THE BRIDGE AND RAPID TRANSIT.

The proposed method of conveying passengers across the Brooklyn bridge promises little, if any, improvement over the present ferry system. It is not intended that horse-cars shall traverse the bridge. There will, be two tracks upon which cars built for the purpose will be run in trains, the motive power being supplied by an endless wire-rope worked by a stationary engine located on the Brooklyn side. Passengers will enter the toll-houses, pay their fare, and pass through to wait for a train, precisely as they do now for a boat. It is proposed to run as many as ten cars in a train during the busy morning and evening hours, and each car will seat 100 persons. As near as can be made out from the vague language of the report of Engineer ROEBLING, the time occupied in the transit will be four or five minutes.

It is difficult to see wherein this plan is superior to the accommodations now offered by the ferries. The saving in time is a mere bagatelle, and the bother is in nowise abated. What the Brooklyn resident wants is to come through to New-York "without change of cars." Long endurance of the delay and annoyance of the transfer from car to ferry-boat and from ferry-boat to car has prepared him to hail with glee the approaching completion of the bridge; but his glee will change to complete disappointment if the plan proposed at the late meeting of the Trustees is carried out. The system of running special bridge trains, independently of horse cars, insures as much delay as is incident to ferriage, and will perpetuate the crowding and confusion that mark the arrival of a loaded boat on the Brooklyn side. Every person in the habit of crossing Fulton Ferry between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon knows that, in the rush and turmoil of the crowd, cars must be taken "on the wing," if at all. Even robust and unscrupulous men have small chance of getting a seat, and women have none at all. This evil will be increased by Engineer ROEBLING's plan of crossing the bridge. What chance will the timid and the feeble have among a thousand people scrambling to get into a dozen cars?

A perfect bridge is one that can be treated as so much *terra firma*, permitting the unrestricted crossing of passengers or freight in any sort of a conveyance. The length and character of the Brooklyn Bridge entitle its builders to some discount from absolute perfection, but the portion of the public most interested will feel that the money spent on the bridge has been thrown away unless it greatly facilitates their passage across the East River. The Bridge Company have expended eight and one-half million dollars to date. They have called for one million and a half more from the two cities, making ten millions of dollars. That sum would buy up the entire property of the Union Ferry Company and maintain its four ferries forever free to the people.

There is little danger that the bridge will ever prove a serious injury to New-York, as has been argued by objectors, by enticing tax-paying citizens to Brooklyn. Our rapid transit system will set the stream flowing the other way. People now living in Brooklyn will come across the river once for all and establish their domicile in the upper part of the City, or Harlem, or the Westchester region. This northward tendency of population in New-York City will also stimulate down-town building movements. Two large apartment-houses are to be built this Spring near Broome and Spring streets, west of Broadway, and four more will be put up in the same locality next year. These are intended to meet the wants of people who wish to live near their business. Rapid transit opens the way for an intelligent system of tenement-building on the upper part of the island, and this would empty many down-town rookeries, which would be torn down to make room for decent homes. Large real-estate owners are already taking this view of the effect of rapid transit, and some of them, as we have said, are preparing to meet the new demand.

MANHATTAN COCKNEYISM.

We are inclined to laugh at the *badaudage* of Parisians and the cockneyism of Londoners, without thinking that there is, on the part of many New-Yorkers, a narrowness, egotism, and assumption respecting their own City which are nearly as bad, and far less excusable. Less excusable, because we have, or ought to have, more general intelligence than Europeans at large, and a better acquaintance with the character and quality of our own people than a Parisian or Londoner is likely to have with his countrymen or the ramainder of the world. We certainly travel more than Europeans, and have means of judging and comparing that they have not. Nevertheless, there is any number of dwellers on Manhattan Island who believe that it contains whatever is valuable and desirable in the entire Republic. When they go into the country, as they are fond of calling a journey to Boston, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati, they learn very little, since they carry the Metropolis with them, and are so impressed with its consequence that they are well-nigh blind or oblivious to everything else. They set out with the notion that what appertains to New-York is pretty nearly right, and that the belongings of other places are generally wrong.

This City is their standard, and difference from it is regarded as a defect, although in many cases the defect is at home, and any avoidance thereof is apt to be a merit. They are prone to imagine that everybody is as violently prejudiced in favor of Manhattan as they are, and that the majority of Americans are secretly unhappy because they do not live here. Unless the outside barbarians make such admission, they are believed to be envious of their more fortunate fellows who, abiding on the banks of the Hudson, enjoy the luxury of abominable misgovernment, excessive taxation, and much miscellaneous discomfort. How can any one, says our cockney, prefer another place to New-York? Who would live in Portland or Buffalo or Chicago, when he could live here? The simple fact that any one consents to stay anywhere else is presumptive proof that he cannot come to the glorious capital of the North American Continent.

The cockney has but two ways of judging of the external American world, and this centre is ever in his eye. Those ways consist in discovering everywhere either a likeness or an unlikeness to New-York. If a likeness, it is a wretched imitation; if an unlikeness, it is unworthy of esteem. He elevates the worst faults of the City, if not into virtues, into causes for felicitation. When objection is made to the dirty streets, the tenement-house evil the crowded population, the insufficiency of accommodation, he says complacently that he does not object to these; that they do not trouble him; that they are inseparable from great cities, with strong emphasis on great. It is an easy matter to have, different arrangements in such provincial towns as Boston and Philadelphia. But in New-York, a world of itself, there must be marked contrasts, as there are in London and Paris, for example, (the cockney never wearies of comparing the three capitals,) and certain things that might be changed for the better. Riches and poverty, splendor and squalor, virtue and vice, pleasure and pain are, he says, representative of such cities, and belong to them as sunlight and shadow belong to nature.

The cockney sees very little by traveling in his own country, and in truth, travels here but rarely. His journeys are made rapidly and briefly as possible, and generally without observation. His chief object is to get back home. On this side the sea he never feels quite himself away from the roar of Broadway, the brown-stone monotony of Fifth-avenue, the excitements of Wall-street, the hub-bub of the Stock Exchange. He even likes, so intense is his cockneyism, the muck and chaos of West-street and the sights and savors of the Bowery. His favorite field of travel is across the Atlantic. He knows more of London, Paris, Naples, and Vienna than of Charleston, New-Orleans, San Francisco, or St. Paul. He can tell you all about the Rhine and the Danube, though he may never have seen the Ohio or the Mississippi. He will go into raptures over the Giessbach or Rhine fall, while he is ignorant of the wonders of Niagara or the grandeur of the Mammoth Cave. Consequently, he wholly undervalues his own, and overvalues foreign lands. His love for the Republic is principally confined to its commercial Metropolis; he cannot dislike a country which includes New-York, albeit he is disposed to think that it exists independent of the United States. He believes that this City has grown spontaneously, and that other towns have sprung up around it in vain emulation of its marvels and its charms.

The cockney has no fondness for the country proper, because he has no understanding of it. He imagines that the country is tolerable in Summer, meaning by the country Saratoga, Newport, or Long Branch at the height of the season; but Nature, unaccompanied by varied, well-dressed, and prosperous humanity, is to him most unwelcome. He is ever prating about provincialism, provincial persons, provincial notions, provincial prejudices, provincial manners, intending by his recurring adjective to assert the irreconcilable difference that exists, and always must exist, to his mind, between Manhattan and the rest of the nation. He is inclined to sneer at residents of other cities, or, what is still worse, to patronize them in a lofty, wholly unendurable way. If he meets an accomplished and elegant woman from New-England, the South, or the West, he fancies that he pays her a graceful compliment by telling her that he should have thought her a New-Yorker. If he encounters a man of fine mind and unusual force of character in some other State, he deems it polite to inform him that New-York is the best place for him; that here he would meet with appreciation.

Such cockneyism is gross and ridiculous. Instead of indicating metropolitanism, it evinces the narrowest provincialism and the silliest of conceit. There are certain advantages in living in a great city, and one of these ought to be the acquisition of broad, unbiased views, and a purely catholic spirit. All cockneyism is as much opposed to metropolitanism as it is to good breeding and common sense.

POLITICS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A DEMOCRATIC FORECAST OF THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN—FEAR OF INDEPENDENT MOVEMENTS.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) News, March 28.

It is not probable that the Republican Party will meet us in open contest for the Supreme and Superior Court Judgeships. The indications are that they will not put tickets in the field. But while they cannot hope to accomplish the defeat of the Democratic Party in the State election, yet in the county elections and in elections for members of the General Assembly they will seek to cripple us indirectly by creating dissensions in our ranks. We may look for "Independentism" in many parts of the State This specious garb is a favorite disguise with Radicalism. We must, from the jump, fight all bolters, disorganizers, and Independents. They are worse than Republicans, because they are secret enemies of our party. We must crush them out, as we can easily do, by the power of our great and triumphant organization. Its will must and shall prevail, and any man who deliberately places himself outside of that organization and attempts to defeat its chosen standard-bearers, cannot be considered a good Democrat. Make what pretense he may, he is false to the principles of our party, and should not be tolerated; for he that is not for us is against us.

We repeat what we have before said on this point—and it cannot be too often said—that here, in North Carolina, we are still confronted by a compact Republican organization, which, though it may deem it wisest not to meet us in the general contest this year, yet needs, in many counties, only the helping hand of a few Independents, bolters, and disorganizers to recover its lost power. If we would maintain our ascendency, or not hazard the continued success of our party, we must present an unbroken front to our adversary. To do this thing, so absolutely essential to the welfare of North Carolina, both now and in the future, we must preserve our organization intact. A party divided against itself must fall. Democratic supremacy here is absolutely dependent on Democratic unity; and to preserve that unity must be the uppermost object with us in the campaign now pending. All personal ambitions, personal dissensions, and local jealousies must be subdued to the common end. The sacrifice of a "statesman" or two occasionally is not an irreparable injury while we have such an abundance of that sort of material on hand; but the loss of prestige or power would be irreparable, and should combinations between Republicans and Independents succeed this year over the regularly organized forces of conservatism, then good-by to Democratic and Anglo-Saxon supremacy in North Carolina, and woe be unto the misguided, unpatriotic, and selfish men who shall, to serve their own base and selfish purposes, lead, encourage, or excuse the spirit of disorganization, or seek, by word or deed, to promote the designs of our enemy.

THE EFFECT ABROAD.

The St. Louis *Republican* prints the following letter from a business man in London to a correspondent in St. Louis:

No. 50 LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E. C., March 9, 1878.

DEAR SIR: Your favors of 18th, 20th, and 23d February duly to hand and contents noted.

With regard to the New-Orleans consols, there is not the very slightest chance of doing anything with them. The practical repudiation by the people of the West and South, as declared in Congress and the Senate, the consequent worthlessness of American professions, *vis-à-vis* of the public creditor, for so it is viewed on this side, has completely destroyed every chance of English capital flowing into the States at present.

The other matter—viz., that of transportation—will receive the attention it appears to deserve, and you shall be duly advised of anything that is done or is contemplated, but, for before-mentioned reasons, everything American is in bad odor, and nothing can be done for the moment. Yours truly,

W. HALSTED FRITH.

M. S. FITZ, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

OPERA AT BOOTH'S

Yesterday's representation of "Mignon" at Booth's Theatre was witnessed by the largest audience brought together since the operatic season was entered upon. Every seat and inch of standing-room was occupied, and circulation in the auditorium was not to be thought of. The distribution of rôles in Thomas' familiar work was, save in respect of the part of *Federico*, which was assigned to Signora Guidotti, the same as noticed twice in these columns during the past fortnight. The series of performances which has been in progress since March 18 end with the present week. For this period the announcements are as follows: Monday, "Faust," with Miss Kellogg, Signor Frapolli, and Mr. Verdi; Tuesday, "Mignon;" Wednesday, "Aida," with Mme. Rôze and Signor Frapolli; Thursday, "Martha," with Miss Kellogg and Mr. Tom Karl; Friday, one act of "La Traviata," one act of "Mignon," one act of "Gli Ugonotti," and the "mad scene" from "Hamlet"—the representation being for the benefit of Miss Kellogg, and enlisting the labors of all the artists; and, Saturday afternoon, "Il Trovatore," with Mme. Rôze and Mr. Graf.

LOCAL MENTION.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Raymond are to return to town to-day.

The last representations of "The Exiles" are announced at the Broadway Theatre.

"The Craiga Dhoul" will be performed at Niblo's Theatre every evening this week.

Miss Sally Reber, well-known in the concert-room, is to sing in English opera this week.

Mr. Harrison Millard's annual concert takes place at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening.

A programme of English glees will be interpreted at Chickering Hall on Thursday evening.

"A Celebrated Case" is announced for nightly representation at the Union-Square Theatre.

The Aquarium makes known the addition of several novelties to its many standard attractions.

Mr. Max Pinner will give a recital of piano music at Steinway Hall, on Saturday afternoon next.

Mr. Heller announces a complete change of programme for to-morrow and the remainder of the week, at Fifth-Avenue Hall.

"A Celebrated Hard Case," with Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, is to be acted until further notice, at the Theatre Comique.

Afternoon and evening performances of the "Great London Circus" may be attended throughout this week at Gilmore's Garden.

Mr. Bobby Newcomb, a well-known "Ethiopian" performer, has further strengthened the numerous and efficient company of the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house.

"Fanchon" will be acted at the Standard Theatre throughout this week, and a special afternoon performance of the play is to be given for the edification of the dramatic profession on Wednesday.

The last week of the run of "Our Bachelors," at the Park Theatre, will be entered upon to-morrow evening. Messrs. Crane and Robson will further enliven the play, during its final performances, by singing several songs.

Mr. Shewell's translation of "The Exiles," as acted at the Boston Theatre, will be brought out with a scenic attire of great splendor at Booth's, on Tuesday evening week. Messrs. Harkins and Shewell and Miss Marie Wainwright are to sustain the leading rôles in the drama.

A pleasant concert was given at the Arion Club-house, last evening, under the direction of Dr. Damrosch, and with the co-operation of Messrs. Pinner—who played Chopin's "Andante Spianato," and a "Rhapsodie Hongroise," by Liszt—Bischoff, and Remmertz. Miss Mary Moss and an orchestra.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be acted throughout this week at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard will appear there in their original rôles of *Uncle Tom* and *Topsy*, and a numerous force of colored singers lend realism and impressiveness to the plantation-scenes of the well-known drama.

"Diplomacy" is to be brought out at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow evening. This work is an English adaptation of Sardou's "Dora." It is divided into four acts, and the distribution of rôles will call into requisition the services of Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Montague, Mr. Fred. Robinson, Mr. Floyd, Miss Rose Coghlan, Miss Maud Granger, and Mme. Ponisi.

The last concert of the Philharmonic Society, this season, occurs at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. It is to be prefaced by the usual Friday afternoon rehearsal. The programme for both affairs will include Beethoven's music to "Egmont;" Rubinstein's "Ocean" symphony, and "*Siegfried's* Death," and the finale to "Götterdämmerung." Mme. Pappenheim will be the vocalist.

Following is the full text of the bill intended to protect the purchasers of foreign plays in this country, and brought into the Senate by Senator Blaine, on March 18:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the law of copyright shall cover and protect citizens, authors, and other citizens of the United States who shall procure, through purchase, the right to a play, be it farce, comedy, tragedy, drama, or spectacular representation, from a foreign author, for the purpose of playing or publishing the same in the United States."

Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox gave a concert at Steinway Hall, last evening, with the co-operation of M. Leoni Berthelot, Mrs. Imogen Brown, Mr. Dulcken and other performers. Mrs. Knox, who is well remembered in musical circles, has sojourned in Europe during the past two years, and sung there with varying success. She is a contralto, and her low tones are of considerable richness and power. The principal defect of Mrs. Knox's voice, however, is a want of evenness, and its upper tones are exceedingly thin. The lady has apparently profited in point of style by her experience abroad, but she still lacks variety of timbre and dramatic accent. Her reception, last night, was most cordial, and her singing of Sullivan's "Lost Chord" and other numbers was much applauded.

Mr. Theodore Jacoby, whose name and face are familiar to all frequenters of the local concert room, is the possessor of

SIXPENNY BANK TROUBLES.

THE DEPOSITORS IN COUNCIL.

FOUR MEETINGS OF TRUSTEES AND DEPOSITORS YESTERDAY—A PROPOSITION BY THE BANK OFFICERS—LETTER OF JUDGE WESTBROOK CONCERNING THE RECEIVER—THE PUBLIC MEETING OF DEPOSITORS POSTPONED.

However strong the party opposed to the appointment of a Receiver for the Sixpenny Savings Bank may have appeared on Friday night, it was not well organized, and its noise may perhaps have given it an appearance of strength which it did not have. It has been noticed by depositors that the party most anxious for the vacation of the order appointing Judge Russell or any other person as Receiver is also very friendly to the officers of the bank, and has been conspicuous in seeking to rehabilitate them, in part at least, and has even gone so far as to express the hope that the bank would regain public confidence and be able to enjoy prosperity again. But little headway against the Receiver was made yesterday. The news that one had been appointed did not in the least abash the sanguine persons who expected that Judge Westbrook would listen to and obey the dictation of the Germania Assembly Rooms meeting, and one member of the committee visited the Judge with the message of protest addressed to him, with the result that is given hereafter. During the morning a meeting of the Trustees of the bank was held in the bank building, and a proposition was drawn up to be submitted to the depositors. Two committees sought out Mr. Miles and endeavored to get information from him with no better success than they had enjoyed on former occasions. The only anxiety of the officers seemed to be to have the Receiver set aside, so that they could again enter into possession. This desire surprised members of the Depositors' Committee who had read that Mr. Marsh, the attorney of the bank, had consented to the appointment of the Receiver.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the First Judicial District Court-room, corner of Centre and Chambers streets, was crowded by depositors, many of whom were women. Mr. Morris F. Dowley was made Chairman, and Mr. F. G. Brill, Secretary. There was a great deal of speaking by Mr. L. H. Rowan, who had consumed much of the time at the Germania Hall meeting the night before, and he spoke yesterday as he did on Friday night, strongly in favor of reposing further confidence in the officers of the bank. He was opposed to the employment of counsel, the appointment of a Receiver, or any plan for signing off, and he was particularly solicitous about getting 100 cents on the dollar, and expressed the belief that it could only be done by the depositors through their own officers. Between Mr. Rowan's frequent speeches, several reasonable and equally earnest depositors spoke in condemnation of any plan looking to the reinstatement of the officers. One depositor wanted to know if Mr. Rowan had been sent out to create sympathy for the bank officers, and if, in case they were put back as he desired, and a deficiency was found after all was over, what the depositors would do. Mr. Washington Rodman was in favor of trying every means to do without a Receiver, and this was the sentiment of the meeting. The meeting finally appointed a committee to meet the trustees, and chose the following depositors: Morris F. Dowley, George W. Parsons, Henry Mumford, Washington Rodman, Julius J. C. Langbein, Channing Stebbins, John D. Meagher, L. H. Rowan, Mrs. Elizabeth Malloy, and Mrs. Fanny Nelson.

This committee, at 4:30 o'clock, met Mr. Stephen Hyatt, Mr. J. T. Watkins, and Mr. Adams, Trustees, at the office of Mr. Abram Wakeman, in Nassau-street. Mr. Miles, the President of the bank, was in the office when the committee appeared, but he quietly withdrew and did not reappear while the consultation was with him [Wakeman] through counsel of the bank officers, said that the officers had prepared resolutions which they desired to present, and they were read by Mr. D. Noble Rowan, attorney for the bank, and brother of the gentleman who had made so many eloquent speeches in favor of retaining the old officers. The resolutions which had been adopted by the Trustees were as follows:

Whereas, It has been expressed that a majority of the depositors in amount are willing to have their accounts exceeding the sum of $50 charged with 10 per cent., or such sum as the depositors may determine upon of the amount of their accounts; now it is

Resolved, That this bank does approve of the suggestion, and recommended to the depositors that the same be carried into effect.

Resolved, Further, that a majority of the present Trustees will resign, and that their places may be filled by parties to be named by the depositors, who shall be elected instead of those who shall have resigned.

Resolved, That D. Noble Rowan, as attorney, assisted by Abram Wakeman, of New-York, and Samuel Hand, of Albany, as counsel, be directed to take all necessary steps to prevent the bank from going into the hands of a Receiver; or, if one shall have been appointed, then to have the order of his appointment vacated and to continue to carry on the affairs of the bank in the interest of the depositors.

These were signed by William Miles, Charles S. Cromwell, M. M. Van Beuren, Wilson Small, Stephen Hyatt, Thomas L. Small, James Y. Watkins, and William H. Adams. At the same meeting a resolution was adopted reducing the salaries of officers and employes to $8,500—about one-half. Another resolution set forth that the bank has available $700,000, which could be paid out in 10 days. James Y. Watkins, Stephen Hyatt, and W. H. Adams were appointed a committee to meet the depositors at their meetings.

Mr. D. Noble oRwan having made this report, his brother, Mr. L. H. Rowan, made an address of some length, in which he again expressed himself as favorable to the proposition of the bank officers and the payment of 100 cents on the dollar. The eloquence of the speaker again consumed much time, but did not dissuade other members of the committee from asking the Trustees some direct questions about the condition of the bank. Mr. Hyatt replied, and made an explanation about the loan on the Spofford property—the appraiser's stores. He maintained that the Bank Examiners were insane, and that the assets of the bank were considerably larger than they appeared to be, even by the bank's report on Jan. 1. The committee finally decided to convey the report without adopting it to a general meeting of depositors. Mr. Wakeman stated as a matter of information that Col. Van Beuren, one of the Trustees, had $41,000 in the bank on deposit, and that not one Trustee or officer had taken a penny for two weeks. There were some anxious inquiries about the appointment of three lawyers to take charge of the affairs of the bank, and the resolutions of the Trustees were amended in so far as they proposed to let them wind up the institution if the Receiver was removed.

A large crowd of depositors gathered outside the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening, in answer to a call for a general meeting. The hall had been engaged for another purpose, and it became necessary to dismiss the throng and inform them that they would be called together by proper notice on another evening. A meeting was held in Kapf's Hall of the three committees that had been appointed. Mr. Joseph McNamara, who has in the three days distinguished himself among the depositors for the apparent ease with which he changes his opinion about the bank officers and the Receiver, made a desperate effort to exclude the press, but was unanimously voted down. Judge Joachimsen presided, and Mr. George F. Langbein was Secretary. Mr. Gibbs, who had visited Judge Westbrook, read the following letter which the Judge had addressed to the depositors.

The gentleman, Mr. W. F. Russell, who has been selected as Receiver of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, is a man of wealth, integrity, and rare business qualifications. He did not seek the position, but the position sought him. Whatever can be done by man for the benefit of the creditors of the institution, I am sure he will do, and do it with the greatest degree of promptness, and at the least possible expense. So far as lies in my power, I will do all I can to protect the interests of the depositors, consistent with the forms of law, and at the earliest moment direct a dividend to be paid. All the creditors of the institution have my warmest sympathy, and they may rely that under Mr. Russell's management all will be done for them that can be done.

T. R. WESTBROOK.

To Mr. Gibbs, Judge Westbrook also expressed his entire lack of confidence in the officers of the bank. He had referred to the $700,000 which the officers said they could pay out, and Judge Westbrook said if that money was available he would order a dividend of 50 per cent. in a week. Judge Joachimsen expressed his confidence in Judge Westbrook and the Attorney-General, who had undoubtedly been consulted in this matter. Mr. Rowan again spoke out in favor of 100 cents on the dollar and the proportion of the bank officers, and lengthened the meeting by his fulsome speeches. Mr. McNamara was determined that the bank officers should be indicted, and he said he would go to Albany on Monday to ask the Attorney-General to request the District Attorney to have them brought to justice. He said the only objection of the bank people to the Receiver was that he was not the man they wanted. The report of the committee who waited upon the Trustees was read but was not acted upon. Mr. L. H. Rowan was asked, when the names of the three proposed attorneys were mentioned, what Mr. D. Noble Rowan was. He said he was attorney for the bank, but spoke no further. The question was asked whether it would not be as well to pay the Receiver as to attempt to pay three lawyers, and it was generally thought it would. A committee consisting of Messrs. Rowan, Mumford, Rodman, Dowley, Marshall, McNamara, Dr. Brokaw, Judge Joachimsen, Channing Stebbins, G. F. Langbein, and Ed. McGovern was appointed to ascertain what legislation or judicial action will be necessary to enable new Trustees to carry on the bank, or whether the bank shall remain in the hands of the Receiver. The committee will meet in the Astor House to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and a public meeting will be called by them.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, March 30.—The Governor to-day signed the following bills: To authorize the religious society of New-York known as the Congregation Rodef Scholem to buy, hold, and dispose of land for cemetery purposes; to amend chapter 436 of the laws of 1877, entitled An Act in relation to County Treasurers; to pay awards made by Canal Appraisers; to legalize the execution of a certain conveyance by the Kips Bay Methodist Church, of New-York City.

SKILLED EQUESTRIANISM.

FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK RIDING CLUB—AN EXCELLENT DISPLAY OF HORSEMANSHIP—A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.

The fifth annual exhibition of the New-York Riding Club was given in Dickel's Academy last evening in the presence of a large audience, consisting in great part of ladies. The club is composed of private gentlemen who are fond of riding, and who meet every evening during the Winter months in Dickel's to enjoy their favorite exercise. Toward the close of March, every year, they celebrate their release from indoor thraldom by a display of the accomplishments they have acquired during the close season. Henceforth until the frost again enters the ground they will do their riding out of doors. The academy last evening was brilliantly lighted, and the walls surrounding the tan-covered arena were gay with flags and banners. Champagne and sandwiches were liberally served to the spectators during the evening, and a band of music stationed in the gallery accompanied the various acts. The performance began at 8 o'clock. The first thing was a display of evolutions in vaulting, in which the following members of the club took part under the direction of Mr. H. Stoerzer: Messrs. A. Bender, P., O., and O. Knauth, A. Schwab, Charles F. Becker, E. Werner, G. F. Eisenmann, E. Kaeppel, A. Schmeisser, A. F. Müller, J. Stamm, J. T. Williams, and George C. Clausen. The riders were attired in full riding costume, with velvet jockey caps. All rode spirited horses, which they managed with consummate skill. The evolutions were intricate and pretty, and were performed in a manner to elicit hearty applause. The second act was called "A la Flèche," and consisted of driving a horse tandem through all sorts of many figures while seated on the back of another animal. The performers were Messrs. E. Kaeppel, George C. Clausen, P. Knauth, and A. Bender, the latter having command. Nothing seemed better calculated to exhibit the perfect control that may be attained by the rider over his horse, and the gentlemen above-named proved eminently fitted to make the exhibition. Part II. of the programme began with a quadrille by the 13 gentlemen who took part in the first act. All wore high silk hats. Their riding was, it is almost unnecessary to repeat, excellent. Then came a "Jeu de Barre," executed by Messrs. A. Bender, George C. Clausen, and G. F. Eisenmann. The first wore a long badge of red ribbon, the second one of white ribbon, and the third one of blue ribbon, attached to their left shoulder. The game was for two of the three to endeavor to remove the badge from the other despite his efforts to escape, using, however, the right hand only. Mr. Bender was the first attacked. He soon fell a victim to Mr. Eisenmann's dexterity. Judge Pitcher was the next victim. He managed his horse very skillfully, and it was a long time before his pursuers succeeded in wresting the prize from him. Some of his neat twistings out of tight corners drew forth loud outbursts of applause. Mr. Eisenmann secured this badge also. It then became this gentleman's turn, and although he did some pretty dodging, it was not long until Mr. Clausen secured his ravage and this badge by a lucky snatch. The judges were Messrs. H. Uhl and H. Stoerzer. "Squadron Evolutions" by the 13 gentlemen before named followed. The wheelings and rapid exchanges of front while in full motion were especially fine. Last on the programme there was hurdle leaping, which was a partial failure, except in two or three instances, owing, it seemed, more to the inability of the horses to do the hurdle leaping than to lack of skill of the riders, though a little more practice would evidently do no harm to one or two of the gentlemen. There was a final scramble, in which a bouquet and which a groom handed the riders bouquets from a box as they passed him in procession. Some of the horses did not like the looks of the box, and one shied so badly that his rider was unseated. The whole, a rare degree of equestrian excellence was displayed, and the entertainment was an unqualified success.

CAPT. COSTENTENUS BEATEN.

THE TATTOOED GREEK RUDELY ASSAULTED IN GALLAGHER'S SALOON—BRUTAL BEHAVIOR OF TWO ROUGHS.

Capt. Costentenus, the tattooed Albanian Greek whom P. T. Barnum introduced a few years ago to the wondering visitors to the Hippodrome, walked up Broadway on Friday evening at 6 o'clock, and on reaching Gallagher's saloon, in the Albemarle Hotel Building, he turned aside to enter. As he pushed open the swinging door two men stood in the passage, and in his effort to get in the Greek jostled against one of them. The two men were Cathcart, a well-known sporting character, and a man known as "The Doctor." Costentenus, who is a very polite man, speaks very poor English, but he said, "Excuse me; I go inside," as he pushed between the two men. One of them laughed at him, and the other punched him in the side with his elbow. This enraged the Captain, and he made an impatient remark. Without further parley one of the rude men who barred the doorway struck him a powerful blow with his fist, hitting him in the temple. He fell to the floor, where he remained in a dazed condition for about a quarter of an hour. The outer door was closed, and the crowd, and when the injured man revived he was permitted to go away, his assailants having disappeared. Yesterday the Captain had his head bandaged, and showed a large swelling on his temple as the result of the encounter. He said he had never before seen the men who attacked him, and he would not know them if he should meet them. He wears very handsome diamond rings and other jewelry, valued altogether at about $2,000, and usually goes armed to protect himself from persons who might attempt to rob him. He says he was so unexpectedly assaulted that he had not time to offer resistance. The same account as the scene last Fall of a bloody encounter between Ed Haggerty and Tommy Lynch, over an election dispute. That event caused much talk, and the damage to glass partitions and heads is remembered as having been not inconsiderable.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the top floor of the four-story brick building, Nos. 86 and 88 Beaver-street, occupied by Lehman Brothers, cotton samplers, causing a loss of $2,000 to stock and fixtures. The building, which is partially unoccupied, was damaged to the extent of $8,000. The fire extended to the floor of No. 133 Pearl-street, occupied by J. E. & L. Smith, brokers; loss, $5,000.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the kitchen of the two-story frame dwelling, No. 406 West Forty-sixth-street, owned and occupied by Abram Vanderbilt. Loss on building and furniture, $1,000. The fire extended to the two-story frame dwelling, No. 404, owned and occupied by James Galbraith; loss $800, and to the dwelling of Edward Vanderbilt, No. 408, which was damaged to the amount of $200.

A barn, belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Hannah Cooper, a relative of Peter Cooper, who died a few months ago, was destroyed by fire last evening. It was situated at Cooper and Knickerbocker avenues, Brooklyn. The loss was $3,000; insured for $2,500. John Monahan, living at Cooper and Central avenues, was seen in the vicinity and arrested on suspicion of causing the fire.

A fire yesterday morning destroyed section No. 5 of the Wason Car Company's building on Taylor-street, Springfield, Mass. The Connecticut Valley Chromo-lithograph Company; loss $50,000, insured for $34,000; Seymour & Brother, paper-box manufacturers, $4,000; insured for $3,500. The loss on the building is $3,000; fully insured.

William Yerger & Co.'s planing mill and sash works, at Phœnixville, Penn., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $10,000; partially insured. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

Walker Brothers & Co.'s wholesale dry goods store, at Memphis, Tenn., was damaged by fire and water last night to the extent of $50,000; fully insured.

E. RIDLEY & SONS' SPRING OPENING.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week Messrs. E. Ridley & Sons, of Grand-street, will hold their annual Spring opening. They have in stock and will display on the days mentioned a complete and rich assortment of all the leading styles of goods for Spring wear, and their store, which has recently been improved, will present a scene well worth witnessing. The old show windows have been removed, and huge plates of glass put in their places, thus enlarging the firm's facilities for making an imposing exhibition. Hats, bonnets, ribbons, laces, ornaments, and numerous other articles of the newest fashion will be offered in endless profusion and at prices adapted to the means of all.

QUEENS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The respective nominations for Supervisors in the various towns of Queens County are as follows:

Long Island City—Graham Democrat and Republican, John Claven; Noble Democrat, John H. Hunter.

Newtown—Democrat, Robert Purroughs, (present incumbent;) Republican, John E. Van Nostrand.

Jamaica—Democrat, John H. Brinckerhoff; Republican, Abram Van Siclen, (understood to have declined.)

Flushing—Democrat, Edward A. Lawrence, (present incumbent;) Republican, David Wagstaff.

Hempstead—Democrat, Ebenezer Kellum, (present incumbent;) Republican, Charles H. Clement.

North Hempstead—Democrat, Oscar S. Willis; Republican, John M. Clark, (present incumbent.)

Oyster Bay—Democrat, George S. Downing, (present incumbent;) no opposition.

A FOUR-HANDED GAME OF BILLIARDS.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—The four-handed game of billiards played to-night between Schaefer and Gallagher on the one side, and Slosson and Dion on the other, was won by the former couple by a score of 800 to 563. Best runs: Schaefer, 158 and 289; Gallagher, 59; Slosson, 42 and 82; Dion, 50 and 109.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

POLICE JUSTICE PITCHER.

THE LONG BRANCH COMMISSIONERS CONSIDERING THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM—OUTLINE OF THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

LONG BRANCH, March 30.—A further hearing of the charges against Police Justice Edward I. Pitcher was held before the Long Branch Board of Commissioners to-day. The court assembled in Fireman's Hall, in the lower village, which is known as East Long Branch. The greatest interest is felt in the case by the inhabitants, and as it was said that Judge Pitcher would make a full statement and reply to the charges, the vicinity of the court-room was crowded with people eager to obtain admittance to the trial. They were disappointed in this, as admittance was denied to all except the members of the press, and the counselors and witnesses on both sides. Judge Pitcher was represented to-day by counsel, and it is understood that at the next hearing a celebrated New-Jersey jurist will appear in his interest. Mr. John Hoey, the General Manager of Adams Express Company, who was most active in running down Kavanaugh and his infamous band of incendiaries, and who brought Judge Pitcher to trial, was represented by William H. Conover, Jr., late Prosecutor of the State. State Attorney J. E. Lanning acted as counsel for the Board of Commissioners. All the members of the board were present, prominent among whom were ex-Collector Thomas Murphy, late Collector of the Port of New-York, who is a heavy land-owner at Long Branch, and Commissioner Charles Chamberlain, the firing of whose barn was the means of bringing Kavanaugh to justice and throwing light on Judge Pitcher's doings. Mayor Joseph H. Cooper acted as Chairman of the Board.

Upon the opening of the trial, Judge Pitcher's counsel, Henry M. Nevins, offered objections against ex-Collector Murphy acting as one of the Commissioners, as he was not a resident of the incorporated district. The objection was overruled, and the Mayor expressed his readiness to hear answers to the charges presented by Mr. John Hoey and State Attorney John E. Lanning.

Seven charges have been made by Mr. Hoey against Pitcher for malfeasance, most of which are of a very serious nature. The principal one is of acting in collusion with the incendiaries. This charge alleges that Judge Pitcher at the first stages of the investigation of the fire cases agreed to lend every possible aid in his power to bring the criminals to justice. Later, Kavanaugh, the alleged leader of the "fire bug," was arrested, Judge Pitcher's instrumentality and held for examination. Kavanaugh was incarcerated in the town lock-up for several weeks, and it seemed as if there was no evidence to warrant holding him any longer, when Pinkerton's detectives, who were working up the case for Mr. Hoey, got a clue to one of Kavanaugh's accomplices. A clever piece of strategy on the part of one of Pinkerton's men was rewarded him by the man making a full confession. The detective brought his man, Patrick Hines, before Judge Pitcher. Hines accused Kavanaugh of firing Commissioner Chamberlain's barn and Judge Pitcher of having let the committed Kavanaugh to the County Jail without bail. Hines then made a sworn statement, acknowledging his own guilt and criminating Kavanaugh, his own brother, Michael Hines, and others, all of leaping than to lack of skill of the riders, though a little more practice would evidently do no harm to one or two of the gentlemen. There was a final scramble, in which a bouquet and which a groom handed the riders bouquets from a box as they passed him in procession. Some of the horses did not like the looks of the box, and one shied so badly that his rider was unseated. The whole, a rare degree of equestrian excellence was displayed, and the entertainment was an unqualified success.

whom he charged with incendiarism. The Hines brothers volunteered to turn State's evidence, and they were permitted to go to New-York with the detectives. In the mean time Judge Pitcher left for his closures. The charge alleges that Judge Pitcher, after having heard Hines' confession, visited Kavanaugh in jail and imparted to him some of the information contained in said confession. The whole, is also charged that Pitcher visited Kavanaugh's wife, while Kavanaugh was in prison, and was seen to ride about in a carriage with her, using efforts to obtain bail. It is also charged that Pitcher and Mother of the gentlemen above-named proved eminently fitted to make the exhibition. Part II. of the programme began with a quadrille by the 13 gentlemen who took part in the first act. All wore high silk hats. Their riding was, it is almost unnecessary to repeat, excellent. Then came a "Jeu de Barre," executed by Messrs. A. Bender, George C. Clausen, and G. F. Eisenmann. The first wore a long badge of red ribbon, the second one of white ribbon, and the third one of blue ribbon, attached to their left shoulder. The game was for two of the three to endeavor to remove the badge from the other despite his efforts to escape, using, however, the right hand only. Mr. Bender was the first attacked. He soon fell a victim to Mr. Eisenmann's dexterity. Judge Pitcher was the next victim. He managed his horse very skillfully, and it was a long time before his pursuers succeeded in wresting the prize from him. Some of his neat twistings out of tight corners drew forth loud outbursts of applause. Mr. Eisenmann secured this badge also. It then became this gentleman's turn, and although he did some pretty dodging, it was not long until Mr. Clausen secured his ravage and this badge by a lucky snatch. The judges were Messrs. H. Uhl and H. Stoerzer. "Squadron Evolutions" by the 13 gentlemen before named followed. The wheelings and rapid exchanges of front while in full motion were especially fine. Last on the programme there was hurdle leaping, which was a partial failure, except in two or three instances, owing, it seemed, more to the inability of the horses to do the hurdle leaping than to lack of skill of the riders, though a little more practice would evidently do no harm to one or two of the gentlemen. There was a final scramble, in which a bouquet and which a groom handed the riders bouquets from a box as they passed him in procession. Some of the horses did not like the looks of the box, and one shied so badly that his rider was unseated. The whole, a rare degree of equestrian excellence was displayed, and the entertainment was an unqualified success.

SWINDLING A YOUNG LADY.

A MARRIED MAN'S FALSE PRETENSES—MONEY AND JEWELRY TAKEN—A SCAMP IN JAIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, March 30.—The village of Pennington, about 10 miles from this city, was thrown into a state of intense excitement last evening by the arrest of a dashing young man named James A. Van Pelt on a charge of obtaining $119 in money and some $50 worth of jewelry from a respectable young lady of that place named Ida W. Yard, to whom he was engaged to be married. The ceremony was to have taken place next week, and would probably have occurred had not Miss Yard's brother become suspicious and gone to New-Brunswick, where Van Pelt resided, and discovered that he had a wife and child living there. He was at Miss Yard's house when the brother returned, and on being accused of his deceit at first denied it, but subsequently made confession and begged to be forgiven. He was arrested on the charge of false pretenses and was brought to this city by Constable Davis and lodged in the County Jail. He had been visiting the Yards for about two years, and was engaged to an elder sister of the prosecutrix. But she died about a year ago and he transferred his affections to Miss Ida. He will be tried at the May term of court.

THE MISSING VANCE.

HIS WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN—HOW A MILLER WAS EMPLOYED AS A PRINTING EXPERT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—It is 10 days since the disappearance of ex-Congressman Vance, and the mystery is still unexplained. The theory is gaining credence that he has neither been murdered nor committed suicide, but has fled to escape some real or fancied troubles. Col. Vance was Chairman of the Public Printing Committee in the Forty-fourth Congress, and conducted the investigation of the Government Printing-office. It has been charged that that examination was itself of such a nature as to need an overhauling. The records at Washington show that a considerable sum of money was paid to one of Vance's Gallipolis relatives for his services as an expert printer, the relative being a miller by occupation, and never having seen the inside of a printing-office. This fact was developed recently by an investigation that is now in progress in Washington, and there are those who believe that there was more crookedness of the same sort in danger of exposure. The most careful review of circumstances preceding his disappearance fails to reveal any indications of insanity. His friends have gone to St. Louis, and are apparently acting upon the hypothesis that he has taken to flight. He borrowed several sums of money in Cincinnati on the day of his disappearance.

LIFE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

WHAT A CONSTABLE SAW WHEN HE PUT HIS HEAD OUT OF A WINDOW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., March 30.—About 1 o'clock this morning thieves entered the dry goods and grocery store of J. S. Jameson, at Piedmont, in this State, and blew open with powder a large safe in his private office, and took out $1,500 in money, about $25,000 in registered Government bonds, and several thousand dollars in personal notes. A large number of the notes were found in a blacksmith shop near the store to-day. The explosion alarmed a constable, who lived adjoining the store. He hoisted a window and looked out, when one of the thieves, who was on guard, put a pistol to his head and ordered him back. The officer obeyed and refused to act until the burglars had gone. The officer reports four men engaged in the robbery.

JUDGE BARNARD'S STORY.

AN OLD MAN'S CONFIDENCE IN A NEW-YORK LAWYER—$9,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY LOST.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 30.—On Thursday last, said Judge Barnard, to-day, in the State Supreme Court-room—which day, by the way, was a very stormy one—a party of four entered this court-room, one an old man 87 years of age, named Conklin, his daughter, and the other persons W. B. Van Benschoten and wife, all of Putnam Valley. The old man's story, as substantiated by proof, was that his wife and another daughter are insane, and have been for some years. In 1874, seeing that he could not get along, he desired to sell his farm of 160 acres for $9,000. It is located in Putnam Valley, and the property was the accumulation of a lifetime. He called on a New-York lawyer, to whom he told the story of his troubles and the insanity of his family. The lawyer told him he could sell his farm for him, and prevailed on the old man to deed it to him so that he could handle the deed in New-York. He did so, and the lawyer sold the farm and passed it over. The lawyer, whose name is Nehemiah Millard, sold the farm, and sold the mortgage part to the Popular Life Insurance Company, never made any return for it, and—nobody, homeless and helpless in his old age, Mr. Conklin is searching for something that will restore to him his property. The Judge said he did not know of any law that would help him, but says it is simply a case of overconfidence in a man whose names should be a byword and a reproach.

Mr. Conklin was the first Grand Juror in Putnam County, and says that the session was held in a church. His daughter, who was in court with him, is not insane, but she had a face which betokened extreme sorrow and sadness, and, as Judge Barnard remarked, "Her iron countenance told the story of the great load she has had to bear for years in taking care of her poor insane mother and sister, and her deerepid father, and now everything is swept from them."

THE AMES COMPANY OF CHICOPEE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 30.—The Ames Company, of Chicopee, have settled their difficulties for the present by the re-election of A. C. Woodworth as President and manager, and the substitution of Luther White, of Chicopee, for A. G. Bowles, of Boston, as Treasurer, together with the substitution of six new Directors in the Woodworth interest for the former eight. It is currently reported that this settlement recently placed on the mill and machinery by the workmen was done at the instigation of Mr. Woodworth, in order to precipitate a settlement of the stockholders' fight, which has been in progress. Although the liabilities of the company are large their property is amply sufficient to cover them, and arrangements having been made to meet the more pressing debts, it is thought everything will now go along smoothly. The company is now working on a contract for 200,000 sabres for the Turkish Government.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 30.—Hon. John W. Foster, United States Minister to Mexico, is here en route to the Mexican capital, and will sail to-morrow in the steamer City of Mexico for Vera Cruz. In answer to an inquiry regarding the justice of the criticism of the Mexican press on his position on the subject of recognition, Mr. Foster said the criticism was based on reports made by certain New-York journals of his conference with the House Committee on Foreign Affairs; that the conference was private and confidential, and the reports as to his position were imaginary and incorrect; hence the criticism of the Mexican press was unwarranted. Mr. Foster gave no intimation of the nature of his instructions from the Department of State as to negotiations.

CANADIAN LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

OTTAWA, March 20.—A return laid before the House of Commons shows that the number of horses imported into Canada between Feb. 1, 1877, and Feb. 1, 1878, was 1,043, valued at $59,120; the exports were 8,678 horses, valued at $806,854. Of horned cattle, the imports, in bond and otherwise, were 11,440 head, valued at $500,400; the exports numbered 27,375 head, valued at $1,059,119. Of sheep, the imports were 10,903 head, valued at $20,564; exports, 235,011 head, valued at $672,065. The number of swine imported was 45,607, head, valued at $424,488; exported, 37,364 head, valued at $380,929. Of the swine imported only 11,828 head were entered for home consumption.

THE FALL RIVER OPERATIVES.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 30.—At a massmeeting of operatives, held at the Academy of Music to-night, the committee appointed at the previous meeting reported that the Board of Trade refused to meet and confer with them on the 15 per cent reduction. Speeches were made severely condemning the oppression of the manufacturers, and protesting against the injustice of a cut down. Resolutions of a like tenor were adopted. The operatives voted not to strike at present, but pledged themselves to combat, at a favorable opportunity, the position of the manufacturers.

AN INCENDIARY SENTENCED.

WELLAND, Ontario, March 30.—John Freebury was sentenced to-day to seven years in the Penitentiary for setting fire to Creese's Hotel, in Bertie, causing a loss of $10,000. Aaron Auger, for hiring Freebury to set fire to the hotel, received a similar sentence. Auger, a man of considerable means, was the rival of Creese.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

LEWISTON, Me., March 30.—The Auburn Savings Bank has called a meeting of its depositors to decide what action shall be taken in the affairs of the bank, unusually heavy drafts having been made upon it.

LOWELL, Mass., March 30.—The printing machines of the Lowell Print Works were stopped to-night, throwing 300 hands out of employment. The last of next week the entire establishment will shut down for a month, owing to a large supply of goods on hand, and the dullness of the market.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 31—1 A. M.—The storm last night central in Arkansas has moved into the Ohio Valley. The barometer is generally rising west of the Mississippi River and falling in the Atlantic States and lake region. Rain or snow has fallen in the North-west and east of the Mississippi River, except in New-England. The temperature has risen in the Atlantic coast States and lower lake region, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley. Elsewhere it is nearly stationary. Northerly winds prevail west of the Mississippi and in New-England, westerly in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley. Elsewhere they are southerly. The Missouri River has risen 13 inches at Leavenworth. The Mississippi has fallen 17 inches at Memphis and 22 inches at Helena.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, increasing cloudiness and rain, cold northerly shifting to warmer north-east to south-east winds, and falling barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy, rainy weather, warm southerly winds and falling barometer, followed by rising barometer, colder north-west winds, and clearing weather from the southward.

For the South Atlantic States, clearing weather, preceded by rain areas, warm southerly, veering to colder, north-west winds, and rising, preceded at east stations by falling, barometer.

For the lake region, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with areas of light rain or snow, variable winds attending a storm centre shifting to northwest, and stationary or lower temperature, followed by rising barometer.

The Lower Mississippi River will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Port Huron, Alpena, Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, Section No. 1, Escanaba, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Cape May, Lewes, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, and Wood's Hole.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 29.648 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M. March 30, 30.096 inches; minimum, at 1 P. M. March 24, 29.001 inches; range, 1.095 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 42°; maximum, at 2 P. M. March 28, 57°; minimum, at 5 A. M. March 25, 13°; range, 44°. Remarks—March 24, rain from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; amount of water, .04 inch; March 27, rain from 3 A. M. to 4 A. M.; amount of water, .01 inch; March 28, rain from 3:15 P. M. to 5 P.; amount of water, .04 inch; total amount of water for week, .09 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,720 miles.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	34°	37°	3:30 P. M.	50°	58°
6 A. M.	33°	37°	6 P. M.	46°	52°
9 A. M.	37°	43°	9 P. M.	39°	46°
12 M.	44°	43°	12 P. M.	37°	37°

Average temperature yesterday..... 45½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 40°

1877.	1878.
Weekly average..... 40 2-7°	42 5-7°

"I WILL BE BRIGHT AND SHINE IN GOLD," Like the Parisian Diamonds, Shakespeare might have added had he ever seen a coating of diamond on a pure crystal base. These are Parisian Diamonds. For sale only at Humphrey's, jeweler, No. 819 Broadway, corner of Twelfth-street, New-York. Send for the *Circlet of Gems*. Mailed free.—*Sun.*

A REMARKABLE FLOOR COVERING.

A floor cloth is now being manufactured, composed of cork, making a clean, soft, very handsome, and durable floor covering. Its claims to extraordinary durability have been thoroughly tested. It is printed in handsome designs, and sold by all carpet-dealers.—*Exchange.*

A FINE EXHIBITION.

The Italian and other furniture now on exhibition at Kimbel & Cabus' warerooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East Twentieth-street, is well worth an inspection. The whole is installed for one of California's wealthy sons, and includes some of the finest specimens of wood-carving ever executed, rivaling in artistic design and finish anything in the past or present age. This is an opportunity for our wealthy citizens to see really beautiful furniture, and to become owners of what are acknowledged to be works of art.—*Exchange.*

No carpets should be laid without a mothproof carpet lining. Use (cotton and paper) only that manufactured by the American Carpet Lining Company, New-York and Boston. For sale by all carpet-dealers.—*Exchange.*

The Thousands of Ladies

who use "LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH" keep their own counsel, and all their admirers suppose that complexions so beautiful and perfectly natural in appearance must be nature's own. Ladies, try it: you will be delighted.—*Advertisement.*

Carriage Repairs.

Parties requiring their carriages repaired and put in order for Summer use will save money and vexation by applying at Ridley, Irving & Tucker, carriage builders, Broadway and 37th-st. Who make this branch of their business a specialty.—*Advertisement.*

EIGHTY CHOICE NORFOLK OYSTERS already opened at any of MAURY'S depots for 20 cents.—*Advertisement.*

A fine assortment of LADIES' PHAETONS now on exhibition at factory, Broadway, corner 37th-st. RIDLEY, IRVING & TUCKER, Carriage Builders.—*Advertisement.*

Isaac Smith's Superior Umbrellas.

GINGHAM, any size	$1 00
GUANACO, patented	2 00
SILK, paragon frame	2 50

FINE SILK UMBRELLAS in great variety. UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS to order and repaired.

Retail..... { 1,203 BROADWAY, corner 29th-st. 104 BROADWAY, near Wall. { 36 and 77 FULTON-ST.

Wholesale—405 BROADWAY, near Canal. Established 1802.

The Consumptive's Friend.

For all pulmonary troubles there is no other end in consumption there is no better remedy than OLLIFFE'S "TASTELESS" COD-LIVER-OIL, LIME, AND WILD CHERRY. Those suffering from a cold, cough, asthma, bronchitis, &c., should try it at once. It is pleasant to take, and possesses remarkable curative and strengthening properties. Sold by druggists. Depot No. 6 Bowery.

The Electric Protector and Central Office system of HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY, for vaults, safes, and stores, is an entirely different application of electricity and machinery from the old-fashioned District Telegraph. Their wires and offices extend from foot of Broadway to 38th-st. Main Office, No. 518 Broadway.

Rupture Cured. Forty Years' Experience.—Dr. Marsh's treatment the only safe and effectual cure. Silk Elastic Stockings and Abdominal Belts.

DRY GOODS.

Fine Millinery OPENING.

E. Ridley & Sons,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

EXTENSION AND ALTERATIONS OF PREMISES COMPELETED.

STRAW GOODS

ROUND HATS AND BONNETS,
For Ladies,
Misses,
Children and Boys.

THIS DAY.

THE VARIETY OF NEW SHAPES THIS SEASON IS QUITE BEWILDERING.

OURS
IS THE ONLY STOCK
in this City of sufficient magnitude in which a fair collection and representation of them can be seen.

IT ALREADY COMPRISES THE FINEST FRENCH CHIPS, ENGLISH CHIPS, ENGLISH DUNSTABLES, ENGLISH SPLIT STRAWS, AMERICAN CHIPS, LEGHORNS, TUSCANS, MILANS, AND A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY BRAID, &c.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.

FINE MILLINERY OPENING
Tuesday, April 2,
Wednesday, April 3,
Thursday, April 4.
OUR STRAW ROOM
Has been considerably extended and improved, and is undoubtedly by many times the largest in this City.

THERE IS NO STOCK
ANYWHERE TO COMPARE WITH IT, EITHER IN VALUE, VARIETY, OR EXTENT.
OUR PRICES (as always in the past) WILL BE FOUND LOWER FOR THE QUALITY THAN THE PRICES ELSEWHERE. FOR THIS ASSERTION WE HAVE GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL REASONS AND KNOW IT TO BE A FACT.

SPECIAL OFFERING
OF
ENGLISH AND FRENCH STRAWS
TO-DAY
PER STEAMERS CHINA AND CITY OF BERLIN.
DAILY FROM DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS.

Extension and Alterations of Premises Completed.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

E. Ridley & Sons,

GRAND AND ALLEN STS., N. Y.

EXTENSION AND ALTERATIONS OF PREMISES COMPLETED.

ENLARGED
DRESS SILK DEPARTMENT.

WE OFFER TO-DAY 25 PIECES STRIPED SILKS } AT 48 cts.
ALSO AT 55c., 60c., AND 65c.
SUPERB QUALITIES IN
Colored and Striped Dress Silks,
70c., 75c., SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR $1.

25 PIECES HAIR LINE STRIPES AND PLAIDS, Extra Quality and Widths. } AT 79 cts.

AN ELEGANT NEW LINE
GRISAILLE ARMURE DRESS SILKS
For 75c., EQUAL in EFFECT to SIMILAR GOODS SOLD ELSEWHERE for $1, $1 25.

NEW ADDITIONS TO OUR LINE OF
Cameyaux Striped Silk,
75c., 85c., WORTH FULLY $1 TO $1 15.

FINE MILLINERY OPENING,
Tuesday, April 2;
Wednesday, April 3;
Thursday, April 4.

BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
50 PIECES AT 55c., 59c., 65c.

20 PIECES BLACK SILKS } AT 95 cts.
SELLING ALL OVER AT $1 10 TO $1 20.
50 PIECES BLACK SILKS AT $1 10.
THESE ARE SELLING AT $1 25.

COLORED SILKS.
We have a Fine Line of All Desirable Shades, } AT 75 cts.
ADDITIONS TO OUR LINE OF COLORS AT $1 15; REGULAR $1 50 SILK.
Figured and Twilled Silks, 18, 26, and 28 inches wide, } AT 55 cts.

INSPECT OUR LINES OF
FINE BLACK SILKS,
FROM VARIOUS FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

EXTENSION AND ALTERATIONS OF PREMISES COMPLETED.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

DRESS-MAKING.

MME. NAY, LATE WITH M. A. CONNELLY, is prepared to receive orders for dress-making; has a good selection of the latest Paris styles; special attention to fitting; moderate prices. No. 33 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

BY THE SHOULDER AND BREAST COMBINATION.—French geometric system—we cut dresses that fit like gloves; cutting and basting done. No. 248

DRY GOODS

FINE MILLINERY.

OPENING DAYS,

Tuesday, April 2;
Wednesday, April 3;
Thursday, April 4.

THE LARGEST MILLINERY ROOM

IN THIS CITY WILL BE THEN THROWN OPEN
TO THE LADIES.
WHEN WE SHALL
EXHIBIT
A COLLECTION OF
FOREIGN and OTHER MANUFACTURED
PATTERN BONNETS
AND
ROUND HATS
ON A SCALE NEVER ATTEMPTED BY ANY HOUSE IN THIS CITY BEFORE.

EXTENSION AND ALTERATIONS COMPLETED.

Edw'd. Ridley & Sons,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

GRAND AND ALLEN STS., N. Y.

OPENING DAYS,
Tuesday, April 2;
Wednesday, April 3;
Thursday, April 4.
LADIES' SACQUES
AND
DOLMANS.

200 Summer Serge Sacques, $3 50, worth $5.
100 New Basket Cloth Sacques, $4 50, worth $7.
100 Black English Cashmere Sacques, Trimmed, Silk Lined, with Farmer's Satin, $5.
LITTLE MORE THAN HALF VALUE.
Drap D'Ete Sacques, all Wool, $7 50, $9, $12 50.

LADIES' SUITS.

SUMMER SILK SUITS, NEW GOODS. } $15 TO $20.

Black Alpaca and Black Cashmere Suits, $5 to $35.
New Bouretta suits from $15 to $35.
Large Assortment Plain Colors and Combination Suits, from $5 to $25.

Calico Wrappers, 50 cents each.

OPENING DAYS
Tuesday, April 2,
Wednesday, April 3,
Thursday, April 4.
BLACK DRESS GOODS.

BLACK ALL-WOOL CASHMERE, DOUBLE FOLD, } 44c. BARGAINS.

LARGE LINE BLACK ALL-WOOL CASHMERES, PURCHASED 25 PER CENT. UNDER VALUE, 50, 75, 85, 95 CENTS PER YARD.
Very large lot Black all-wool French Cashmeres, 48 inches wide, 98 cents per yard, regular $1 25 quality.
ALSO,
BLACK ALPACAS, BLACK BRILLIANTINES, BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTAS, BLACK CRAPE CLOTH,
FULL LINES OF BLACK GOODS, FANCY DRESS GOODS,
BRETON MIXED DRESS GOODS, 8 AND 10 CENTS PER YARD.
ARCADIANS, 12½ CENTS PER YARD.

VERONAS, 12½ CENTS PER YARD.

EXTRA FINE ENGLISH MOHAIRS, 20 CENTS. BARGAINS.
ARBONNI SUITINGS MIXED WITH SILK, 40 CENTS PER YARD.

VERY LARGE LINES OTHER DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,
THE FARABOVEAU ALL BOURETTES, NOW 25 CENTS, WORTH 38 CENTS.
REAL BROWN SERGES, 12½ CENTS.

ALL COLORS IN THE NEW SIENNA CLOTH, 15 CENTS PER YARD.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
OPENING DAYS,
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.
A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF
NEW SPRING SHAWLS,
FROM $1 UP TO $3 75.
NEW BOURETTE EFFECTS.
ALL-WOOL CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH.
NEW GOODS AND SHADES, 25 CENTS.

EXTENSION AND ALTERATIONS OF PREMISES NOW COMPLETED.

Edw. Ridley & Sons,
309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST.
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

Ladies' Suits and Cloaks, also Dress Goods Department, removed to third floor, accessible by elevators.

CARPETS, &C.

BARGAINS IN BODY BRUSSELS
CARPETS
AT RETAIL.
A large stock of Body Brussels Carpets, new designs, at the low price of $1 50 per yard. Also the stock of last year's patterns from $1 25 to $1 35 per yard.
SMYRNA CARPETS AND RUGS.
Just received, an invoice of Smyrna Carpets, Rugs, and Mats; a fine assortment of patterns and sizes, which are to be sold as low prices.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st.

COAL AND WOOD.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY'S LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.—Best, egg and furnace, $4 25; stove, $4 50, delivered; wood, $3 50 to $4 50. THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 319 Broadway, corner Duane-st., and No. 1 Chambers-st., corner West-st.

DRY GOODS.

HEARN

773 & 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE NINTH ST.

CLOAKS AND COSTUMES.

OPENING DAYS.
We will exhibit on
Wednesday, April 3,
AND
Thursday, April 4,
Elegant Novelties
IN
DRESSES
AND
OVERGARMENTS,
And respectfully solicit an examination.

James A. Hearn & Son,
NOS. 773 AND 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE NINTH-ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
SPRING STYLES.
Department Removed to Third Floor.
ACCESSIBLE BY ELEVATORS.

CHILDREN'S SUITS, (2 pieces,) $1 45.
CHILDREN'S SPRING JOSEY SUITS, $2 50, $3, $3 50, up.
BOYS' KILT SUITS, $3 50, $4, $4 50.
BOYS' BLOUSE SUITS, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50, to $14.

BOYS' CASSIMERE SUITS, JACKET, VEST, AND PANTS, } $3 50, $4, to $14,
SUITABLE FOR BOYS FROM 4 TO 10 YEARS OLD.

BOYS' SACK SUITS, (9 to 15 years,) $4 50, $5, $5 50, to $15.
BOYS' SACK SUITS, (16 to 20 years,) $7 to $18.
CHILDREN'S PANTS, 65 cents.

We Invite an Early Call.

EXTENSION AND ALTERATIONS OF PREMISES COMPLETED.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.
CAPITAL, $6,200,000. PAID UP.
President, the Hon. JOHN HAMILTON.
Vice-President, JOHN McLENNAN, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager.
WM. J. INGRAM, Assistant General Manager.
BANKERS:
London, England—The Clydesdale Banking Company.
New-York—The Bank of New-York N. B. A. / National Bank of the Republic.
The New-York Agency buys and sells sterling exchange, cable transfers, and gold; issues credits available in all parts of the world; makes collections in Canada and elsewhere, and issues drafts payable at any of the offices of the bank in Canada.
Demand drafts issued payable in Scotland and Ireland, and every description of foreign banking business undertaken.
New-York Agency, No. 52 William-st.,
with Messrs. JESUP, PATON, & CO

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN, PLATBUSH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILWAY CO., No. 185 MONTAGUE-ST.,
BROOKLYN, March 20, 1878.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE WHOLE or any part of two hundred and fifty First Mortgage Bonds of One Thousand Dollars each, authorized by the above company, bearing interest at Seven per cent. and payable semi-annually on the first days of September and March of each year, will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the company, until Monday, the first day of April next at 12 o'clock noon, at which time they will be opened.
Bids will not be received at less than par, and the right to reject any bids is reserved.
All further information will be given at the office of the company, or at the office of A. B. Baylis, one of the Directors of the company, 44 Exchange place, New-York.
JOHN A. LOTT, President.
CHAS. C. BETTS, Treasurer.

The Coupons Due April 1, 1878,
From Consolidated Bonds
OF THE
Houston and Texas Central Railway
WILL BE PAID BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

PEORIA CITY BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk until the 1st day of May next for $20,000 of School bonds, in bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York City or in Peoria, and running 20 years from the 1st day of June next.
These bonds were ordered reissued by a vote of the people Nov. 6, 1877.
By order of the City Council.
H. H. FORSYTH, City Clerk.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE ORDERS.
WE BUY AND SELL
All the leading stocks, &c., at the New-York Stock Exchange Board on a margin or for cash on commission. Our daily custom for 26 years.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Brokers, and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine-st. N. Y.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MARBLE MANTELS.
GRATES AND FENDERS.
We would call special attention to our large variety of open Fire Places, with brass Frames, Andirons, and Fenders of antique designs, with Basket Grates for wood and coal. Also the largest assortment of Grates and Fenders in the market, with our patent Shaking and Dumping Grate.
Wholesale and retail.
J. S. CONOVER & CO., No. 368 Canal-st., N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-RATE BUSINESS POSITION FOR a gentleman with some experience in general merchandise and finances, and having a fair amount of ready capital to take a portion of the interes. of retiring partner in a long-established, successful house of high character. Address, giving any particulars that may indicate the desirableness of a confidential interview, RETIRING PARTNER, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

$100 BONUS.—A GENTLEMAN WITH HIGH-est testimonials as to character and ability from leading bankers and merchants will pay amount named to any person procuring him respectable position at salary $1,500 year; any part of America; security if required. Address CAPABLE, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—SILVER AND NICKEL PLATING business; established 26 years; price low; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address HAMILTON, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

THE WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST OF an established, successful, respectable, and attractive business for sale at a bargain. KINGSTON, Box No. 280 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

MILK ROUTE AND FARM FOR SALE AT Morristown, N. J. Apply to J. C. No. 40 Beekman-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

Spring Novelties

IN
Damasse, Faconne Velvets,
Plain Colored and Fancy Silks,
The Best Makes in Black Silks,
French and English Dress Goods,
GRENADINES, GAZES, SILK BOURRETTES, PINEAPPLE TISSUES, CAMELS' HAIRS, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, LINEN LAWNS, &c., LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, AND MADE-UP LACE GOODS,
Parasols, Sun and Rain Umbrellas.
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
FURNISHING GOODS,
NECK DRESSINGS, GLOVES, &c., DRESS, NIGHT, AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, SMOKING JACKETS AND ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
MOURNING GOODS,
REPLETE WITH EVERY NOVELTY.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
Together with a Fine Stock of
WHITE GOODS,
FAMILY LINENS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., &c.,
At the Lowest Market Prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Broadway, Corner 19th-st.

Richard Meares & Co.,

6th-av. and 19th-st.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 1, AN ENTIRE NEW LINE OF
SPRING COSTUMES,
AT
Extraordinary Low Prices.
ELEGANT AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, IN BLACK SILK COSTUMES, $59, $65, $75, $85, $95.
AND
COLORED SILK COSTUMES, $55, $60, $65, $69, $75.
New Stylish SILK DRESSES and BOURETTE OVERDRESSES, $33, $35, $40, $45, $49, all our own designs.
SILK-TRIMMED COSTUMES, all stylish, exclusive designs, $14 50, $16, $18, $20, $22, $25.
Plain WORSTED SUITS, $5 25, $6 50, $7 75, $9, $10, $12.
Stylish ALL-WOOL GRAY DEBEGE KILTED SUITS, $10 50.
OPENING ON MONDAY, APRIL 1,
ALL THE NEW STYLES OF
Cloaks, Mantles, Dolmans, & Wraps,
IN
Silk Cashmere, Drap de Ete, and Camel's Hair,
at Usual Low Prices.
Change of management in our Suit Department. Our work rooms are now in full operation under the direction of most competent designers, and we are prepared to execute orders for the finest custom work in the highest degree of art.
We will guarantee perfect fit and full satisfaction on every costume manufactured, or garments need not be accepted.
We are also offering extraordinary inducements in Ladies', Misses', and Children's UNDERWEAR, to which we beg to direct your attention and request an examination.
RICHARD MEARES & CO.,
6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.

MILLINERY.
MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.
A.—MME. FERRERO, late No. 7 West 30th-st., respectfully informs the ladies of New-York that she has taken the entire supervision of the Millinery Department at Mrs. M. A. CONNELLY'S, No. 7 East 16th-st., where she will be happy to receive her former patrons and customers.
THE LEADING MILLINERY HOUSES ARE now showing a beautiful Ostrich Plume, called "La Comtesse Rosebery."

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, Trustees and Receivers of the COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, will pay on behalf of the said railway company, on presentation at the office of A. ISELIN & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City, the following-named interest coupons in arrear on mortgage bonds secured on portions of said company's railroad line, viz: Coupons due Oct. 1, 1877, on 7 per cent. bonds of Union and Logansport Railroad Company. Coupons due Jan. 1, 1878, on 7 per cent. bonds of Indiana Central Railway Company.
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
WILLIAM R. POSDICK,
Trustees, &c., and Receivers of C., C. & I. C. R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1878.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEE OF ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO., No. 91 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1878.
A DIVIDEND OF EIGHTY CENTS ON THE dollar, on claims duly proved and established against the late firm of ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO., in bankruptcy, has this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, April 1, 1878.
SIMEON T. BENJAMIN, Trustee.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, DANIEL G. ROBBINS, WOODBURY LANGDON, } Committee of Creditors.
CHAMBERLAIN, CARTER & EATON, Attorneys for Trustee, No. 346 Broadway.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 5 BOWLING GREEN,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1878.
THE COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1878, ON the first mortgage bonds of the Carondelet Branch Railroad, (Missouri,) that have been presented and stamped in conformity with the plan approved by the Committee of Bondholders, will be paid on and after that date at this office.
C. K. GARRISON, President.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 29, 1878.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Three and one-half (3½) per cent, free of all taxes, payable on and after April 10 prox.
The transfer-books will remain closed until April 8 prox.
A. H. STEVENS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1878.
NOTICE.—COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO AND Alton Income Bonds, and St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago First Mortgage Bonds, Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Second Mortgage Bonds, maturing April 1, 1878, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 21, 1878.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—Coupons from above bonds due April 1 proximo will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation, at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall-st., New-York.
W. RANNEY, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1878, ON the First Mortgage (pink) Bonds of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company, No. 92 Broadway.
CORNELIUS B. GOLD, President.

THE KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILway Company.—The coupons of the funded interest bonds of this company, due April 1, 1878, will be paid at the Phenix National Bank, No. 43 Wall-st.
HENRY A. BARLING, Treasurer.

SECOND DIVIDEND.—DEPOSITORS IN FREEMAN'S Savings Bank may send books to E. L. HARRIS, banker, No. 353 Broadway, corner Bond-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A. COUPE ROCKAWAY. A.
Do not buy until you call and examine HAM'S PATENT CIRCULAR GLASS FRONT ROCKAWAY, carrying three grown persons inside, and weighing only 550 pounds. The most popular carriage made. A specialty in ladies' phaetons, landaus, &c., at reduced prices. No. 656 Broadway.

LARGE STABLE TO LET.
NO. 109 WEST 51ST-ST.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, and silverware bought and sold; cash in a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,197 Broadway, near 30th-st.

NO. 1,197 BROADWAY, OVER TIFFANY'S.—Ladies' private office. Diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., bought and sold. Branch, No. 206

DRY GOODS.

Waller & McSorley

NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.
A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE FOR THE COMING WEEK. THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE, BOUGHT AT AUCTION AT LESS THAN 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, WILL BE RETAILED OVER OUR COUNTERS THIS WEEK AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH
EVERY LADY
visiting our store. Make note of the following quotations before purchasing elsewhere:

BLACK SILKS.
300 pieces GOOD BLACK SILK at 50c. and 75c. per yard.
400 pieces VERY HEAVY BLACK SILK, $1 and $1 25 per yard.
250 pieces BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK, $1 50, $2, and $2 50 per yard.
STRIPED SILKS.
500 pieces BEAUTIFUL STRIPED SILKS, 55c. and 75c.; well worth 90c. and $1 25.
COLORED SILKS.
150 pieces PLAIN DRESS SILKS at 65c. and 75c.; well worth $1 and $1 13 per yard.
200 pieces PLAIN DRESS SILKS at $1 and $1 25, well worth $1 65 and $1 90 per yard.
100 pieces VERY FINEST QUALITY PLAIN SILK, $1 75 and $2; worth $2 50 and $3 50 per yard.

DRESS GOODS.
We shall exhibit the largest stock of dress goods ever exhibited by us, at remarkably low prices.
20 cases ENGLISH SNOWFLAKES at 8c., 10c., and 12½c. per yard.
15 cases BOURETTAS CLOTH SUITINGS, 15c. and 20c. per yard.
21 cases ENGLISH MATELASSE, 20c. and 25c. per yard.
10 cases CASHMERES, 31c. and 37½c. per yard.
5 cases SILK PONGEES at 37c., 50c., and 62½c. per yard.
4 cases ALL-WOOL SUMMER CASHMERE, 45c., 50c., and 75c. per yard.

BLACK GOODS.
9 cases BLACK ENGLISH CASHMERE, 31c. and 37½c. per yard.
7 cases FRENCH CASHMERE, 50c., 62½c., and 75c. per yard.
7 cases BEST QUALITY BLACK FRENCH CASHMERE, 90c., $1, and $1 25 per yard.
10 cases BLACK ALPACA at 25c., 31c., and 37½c. per yard.
White Goods.
Fine White Pique, from 5c. to 50c. per yard.
Fine White Table Linen, from 25c. to $1 25 per yard.
N. B.—LADIES' UNDERWEAR A SPECIALTY.
Waller & McSorley,
NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.

HEARN

773 & 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE NINTH ST.

WE SOLICIT AN EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK OF
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
AND
Infants' Dresses,
which is to-day the most complete we have ever exhibited, and in variety, quality, and price challenges comparison with the offerings of any other establishment. Every garment is full size, well made, and finished in the best manner and latest fashion; and while we shall endeavor in the future, as in the past, to present new and extraordinary attractions, we shall in no instance offer inferior articles.
We solicit an examination of the following special bargains for the coming week, many of which cannot be repeated:

CHILDREN'S PIQUE and NAINSOOK DRESSES, } 58 CENTS.
CHILDREN'S KILT CALICO DRESSES, } 34 CENTS.
CHILDREN'S LAWN DRESSES TRIMMED WITH EMBROIDERY, } 49 CENTS.
CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED KILT CAMBRIC BLOUSES, } 58 CENTS.
LADIES' CHEMISES TRIMMED WITH EMBROIDERY AND 26 TUCKS, } 58 CENTS.
LADIES' DRAWERS, 10 TUCKS, CAMBRIC RUFFLE, } 41 CENTS.
LADIES' SKIRTS, 6 TUCKS, EMBROIDERED RUFFLE, } 83 CENTS.
Ladies' NIGHTGOWNS, EMBROIDERY and 8 TUCKS DOWN ENTIRE FRONT, } 69 CENTS.
THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS. Regular price $1 50. Genuine name on each pair, } 55 CENTS.
ONE THOUSAND LADIES' CALICO WRAPPERS, } 57 CENTS.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES'
Cloth Cloaks.
NEW STYLES NOW OPEN.
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES'
Marseilles Dresses.
TWENTY NEW DESIGNS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SPANISH SPANISH SPANISH AT HAPGOOD'S, HAPGOOD'S, HAPGOOD'S, 826 BROADWAY, N. E. cor. 12th-st.
ARCH ARCH ARCH AT HAPGOOD'S, HAPGOOD'S, HAPGOOD'S, 826 BROADWAY, N. E. cor. 12th-st.
BOOTS. BOOTS. BOOTS. AT HAPGOOD'S, HAPGOOD'S, HAPGOOD'S, 826 BROADWAY, N. E. cor. 12th-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—MURTAUGH'S DUMB-WAITER AND general hand-hoisting establishment has removed from No. 1,380 Broadway to No. 147 East 42d-st., near Grand Central Depot. J. MURTAUGH.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN Coal and Jackson Iron Companies are removed to No. 110 Broadway, Room No. 5, over the Metropolitan Bank.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABEL N. WATERS, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that on the 26th day of March, 1878, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of Abel N. Waters, of Newark, in the County of Essex, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 863 Broad-street, in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Hiram E. Morris, Esq., the Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the nineteenth day of April, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. L. HUTCHINSON,
U. S. Marshal for said district.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of March, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY S. WELLES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock P. M.
LOUIS F. PAYN,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE twenty-eighth day of March, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM J. ROGERS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register, on the fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1878, at twelve o'clock M.
LOUIS F. PAYN,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DRY GOODS.

Continuation of The Great Sale

OF

SILKS,

AT

Doyle & Adolphi,

NOS. 267 AND 269 GRAND-ST.,
CORNER FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED:
1260 pieces PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAIN SILK, twenty-four inches wide and VERY HEAVY, at $1 22 per yard; ACTUAL VALUE, $2 50.
300 pieces PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS at 65c. per yard, WORTH 90c.
350 pieces BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, at 70c. per yard; WORTH $1.
275 pieces SATIN-FINISHED BLACK SILKS at $1 45 per yard, WOR H $1 85.
THE ABOVE-NAMED SILKS are the GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

KID GLOVES.
550 dozen LADIES' KID GLOVES, slightly damaged, at 15c. per pair.
345 dozen CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES, WARRANTED REAL FRENCH KID, at 35c. per pair; WORTH 90c.

DRESS GOODS.
In ADDITION to our LARGE and VARIED STOCK, WE WILL SELL
5,000 pieces TROUVILLE SUITINGS, NEW DESIGN, at 15c. per yard, WORTH 25c.
225 pieces FIFTY-FOUR INCH WIDE CAMEL'S HAIR SUITING at 50c. per yard.

On Wednesday & Thursday
Grand Opening of
COSTUMES AND CLOAKS
Of our own Importation and Manufacture.
WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE PUBLIC ATTENTION.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

267 and 269 Grand-st.,
CORNER FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK.

Flower Trimmings

IN ALL
SHADES AND TINTS.
CROCHET LACE SETS,
RUSSIAN LACE SCARFS AND BOWS,
BEIGE AND JET FRINGES, GIMPS, AND ORNAMENTS,
FANCY INLAID PEARL BUTTONS, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. L. SAUVEUR'S EDUCATIONAL WORKS OUT THIS DAY.
INTRODUCTION TO THE TEACHING OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES, and the first chapter of the TALKS WITH CESAR, DE BELLO GALLICO. The first chapter of the "Talks" may be obtained free at Henry Holt & Co.'s, the editors, No. 25 Bond-st., and at F. W. Christern's, No. 77 University-place; also the programme of the Amherst Normal School of Languages. Price of the "Introduction," 50 cents.

PAINE'S COLLEGES, NO. 62 BOWERY, AND NO. 907 BROADWAY, 20TH-ST.—Bookkeeping, arithmetic, spelling, shorthand, all hours; writing, $3, monthly; foreigners and backward persons taught privately.

NORMAL SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.—AT Amherst College, under the direction of L. Sauveur, Ph. D., LL. D., opens July 9. Circular at No. 1,481 Broadway. See *The Nation*.

MR. AND MRS. J. H. MORSE WOULD TAKE into the country as boarding pupils the coming Summer four young ladies. No. 233 West 44th-st.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes; open during Summer. $30 per quarter; no extras; enter at any time. W. H. BANNISTER, Prin.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' Agency, No. 23 Union-square, supplies schools and families with thoroughly competent teachers; families intending to visit the Paris Exposition can be accompanied by French ladies or gentlemen, who will act as guides and interpreters. Apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG.

MRS. MITCHELL, HAVING RETURNED from Europe, resumes business; families and schools supplied with reliable teachers; useful information to parties going to Europe. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th-st. Branch agencies in Europe.

FRENCH LESSONS.—BY A PARISIAN LADY, with pure pronunciation, at my or pupils' residence; best references; terms moderate. Mlle. GERY, No. 406 6th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Herman Trost & Co.,
NOS. 48, 50, 52, AND 54 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1855.
French and English China DINNER AND TEA SETS, Crystal Table and Fancy Glassware,
Japanese and Chinese Porcelain, art pottery, bronzes and curios, Sèvres, Dresden, Berlin and Worcester fine porcelain, Majolica and faïence articles in great variety.
LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.
New articles received daily from our houses in Paris and Limoges, and from our collectors in Japan and China.
PRICES VERY MODERATE.
RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSS OR BREAKAGE,
E. H. GURNEY,
(Formerly of Gurney Bros., late carmen at J. H. Morrell's storage warehouses,)
FURNITURE TRUCKMAN.
Office No. 207 Lexington-av., near 32d-st., New-York.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing: each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD SECOND-HAND microscope. Address, stating power of lenses and price, W. Z., Box No. 281 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

AMERICAN SOFT CAPSULES.—TIN BOXES. All druggists. Circulars from MAUGER & PETRIE, 110 Reade-st., N. Y. Avoid fancy names and prices.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS administered by the discoverer; rheumatism, debility, nervous disorders. No. 14 East 13th-st.

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM
IS MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM.
To churches, festivals, hotels, and the trade,
25c. PER QUART.
To families, by the gallon, 30 cents per quart. Depots, No. 305 4th-av., No. 1,264 Broadway, and No. 76 Chatham-st.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.
A successful record of 27 years has given FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM a reputation for purity, richness, and flavor unequaled. To church festivals and to the trade,
25 CENTS PER QUART.
To families, $1 20 per gallon.
No. 12 Bible House, and No. 623 6th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
NO 681 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Classes and Private Lessons. Send for circular.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS—AT SALOON STEAMER J. B. SCHUYLER, capacity, 2,000 passengers. The best and safest excursion boat in the business. Coenties Slip, foot of Coenties-slip, and Desbrosses-sts., at Desbrosses-st. dock, foot of Desbrosses-st., North River. Coenties Slip, foot of Coenties-slip, and Desbrosses-sts., at Desbrosses-st. dock, foot of Desbrosses-st., North River.

DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th-st.,
WILL OPEN ON
Monday

THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE NEWEST THINGS IN THE MARKET

Young chickens, hatched in February, called by poulterers "Spring chickens," are the newest things in the market; they sell for $1 25 to $1 50 per pair. Spring lamb is more plentiful, and prices have declined. Choice quarters were sold in Washington Market yesterday at $2 50 to $3 50, and inferior qualities at $1 to $1 50, the highest rates being for hind quarters. Green peas are in larger supply from Florida, and fresh green vegetables from the South are more plentiful, and prices are rapidly falling. Spinach is arriving from Long Island, but it is not as good as that received from Virginia. Cargoes of potatoes, tomatoes, onions, and beets are arriving by steamer every week from Bermuda, but prices for them are unchanged, the demand being fully equal to the supply. Small quantities of new potatoes from Florida have arrived during the week and continue to sell at high prices. Strawberries from Charleston, S. C., sell in the fruit stores now at 75 cents to $1 per quart, and in a short time will be much cheaper. Hothouse cucumbers sell at $3 per dozen; mushrooms at 50 to 60 cents per pound, and rhubarb at 8 to 10 cents per bunch. Prices for all articles not enumerated remain about the same as were last reported.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

BAKED SUET PUDDING.—One-half pound beef suet, chopped fine; one pint milk, three eggs; salt to taste, flour enough to make thin batter. Bake half an hour and serve hot. Sauce: One and a half cups powdered sugar; tablespoonful butter, white of one egg, one teaspoonful vanilla.—JOSIE.

BOILED BATTER PUDDING.—One pint of milk, two eggs, one ounce of butter, one teaspoonful salt, eight heaping tablespoonfuls flour; boil one and a quarter hours.—M. A.

RICE PUDDING.—To each quart of milk one tablespoon of rice, sugar to taste; bake three hours. Frequent stirring makes the pudding creamy.—M. A.

INDIAN PUDDING.—One flat cup yellow Indian meal, one quart boiling milk poured upon it; allow to cool; add two eggs well beaten, and one teaspoon baking powder; a meringue top if liked; bake 20 minutes.

RAMEQUIN PUDDING.—Three-quarters of a pound of suet, one pound molasses, three-quarters of a pound bread-crumbs, quarter pound flour, two eggs, one nutmeg grated rind of a lemon, half a nutmeg, a little mace, two cloves, one. Boil three hours.—M. A.

CORN BREAD.—Two cups of sour milk, one half cup molasses, two cups of corn-meal, one and one-half cups of white flour, small tablespoon of soda, dissolved in sour milk; salt; steam three hours. To be eaten hot. Slice and steam when you want to warm it up.

EGG-BREAD.—One pint of milk; two eggs; butter size of an egg; one-half cupful of sugar; three teaspoonfuls of Sea Foam; flour enough to make a batter; bake. This makes one loaf.—DOWN-EAST COOK.

BISCUIT.—A half of a small yeast-cake and one pint of water to make a sponge; to which add a pint of milk, one cup of butter and lard, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a large teaspoonful of salt.

JUMBLES.—One cupful butter, two of sugar, one of milk, six of flour, half a nutmeg, one teaspoonful soda; roll them out, cut with a tin cutter, brush them over with the white of egg and sift granulated sugar on before baking.—JOSIE.

FANCY POUND-CAKE.—One cup butter, one of butter, four, two tablespoonfuls milk, one and one-half cups flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls baking-powder.—JOSIE.

PLUM CAKE.—One pound flour, one pound sugar, one pound butter, five pounds currants, one and one-pounds candied raisins, ten ounces citron, three quarters of an ounce cinnamon, three-quarters of an ounce cloves, three-quarters of an ounce nutmegs, ten eggs, one wineglass wine, one wineglass brandy.—M. A.

FRENCH LOAF-CAKE.—Two and a half cups sugar, one and a half cups butter, one cup raisins, one cup warm milk, five cups sifted floor, three eggs, half wineglass wine, a little nutmeg, a small teaspoonful of saleratus. Mix butter and sugar to a cream, add part of flour and yolks of eggs, then other part of flour and whites of eggs.—M. A.

IMPERIAL CAKE.—One pound of flour, one of sugar, one of butter, one of raisins, blanched almonds, split, 10 eggs, two ounces citron, one wineglass brandy, and one of rose-water.—PHINE.

MOLASSES FRUIT CAKE.—One large cup sugar, one of molasses, one small cup sour milk, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in the milk, one cup butter, three eggs, one and a half pounds raisins and currants, one quarter pound citron, one nutmeg, one tablespoonful cloves.—J.

MACAROONS.—One and one-quarter pounds powdered sugar, one pound sweet almonds blanched and pounded to a paste, whites of six eggs, grated peel of two lemons.—M. A.

BLANC MANGE.—One package gelatine, two quarts of milk poured boiling hot on the gelatine, which must previously have been soaked for a pint of water; add twelve teaspoonfuls crushed sugar. Stir all until quite dissolved; then pour into moulds and stand in a cool place.—M. A.

TO COLOR BLANC MANGE.—The druggists sell two kinds of colored isinglass—a bright carmine and a purple or grape color. After making the white gelatine, use the colored by carefully adding the quantity of either purple or carmine to produce the desired tint. For a yellow tint, the yoke of a raw egg, added to the quantity of the prepared blanc mange, with the white gelatine, (added to milk); for brown, chocolate is added to the same; for green, green spinach juice obtained by bruising up the green leaves after cooking very slightly, and straining.—READER.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

DECANTING.—Wine is often spoiled while being transferred from the bin to the table. Great care should be taken not to shake the bottle, and a wine-strainer with a fine cambric bottom should be used.—W.

TO PREPARE A CLOTH COVERING FOR A HOT-BED.—Take a piece of white cotton cloth and nail it to a frame; then apply, with a paint-brush, the following mixture: Two ounces lime-water, four ounces linseed-oil, and three ounces of fresh eggs. Beat the eggs separately, and add them to the oil and lime-water after the two latter have been warmed and well mixed together. It will bear two or more paintings before it is water-proof.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO CURE FELON.—Equal parts soft-soap and quick lime, made into a paste; apply to felon; renew when dry. It will cause pain if the felon has progressed much, but it is a sure cure.

FOR BURNS.—Strong, fresh, clear "lime-water" mixed with as much linseed-oil as it will cut; shake the bottle before applying; wrap the burn in cotton-wadding saturated with the lotion; wet as often as it appears dry without removing cotton from burn for nine days, when new skin will probably have formed.

TO CLEAN SMOKY MARBLE.—Brush a paste of chloride of lime and water over the entire surface; grease can be removed from marble by applying a paste of crude potash and whiting in this manner.—S.

MOLD.—Ink can be preserved from mold by putting a clove in the bottle. A few drops of any essential oil will preserve leather from mold; and both alum and resin will keep paste in a pure condition.

HOW TO TREAT HYACINTHS.—As soon as the hyacinth is done flowering in water you may transplant it to a pot of earth, and so leave it to dry off when you will lay it away till Autumn. Offshoots should be removed as soon as they appear, and be put in small pots where they will soon make roots, and in time form flowering bulbs.—AUNT ADDIE.

DEODORIZERS.—A pail of clear water in a newly-painted room will remove the sickening odor of paint. Coffee pounded in a mortar and roasted on an iron plate, sugar burned on hot coals, and vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled on the floor and furniture of a sick room are excellent deodorizers.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A receipt for cream dressing for chicken salad.

A receipt for waffles, and one for English muffins.

A receipt for Spanish cream.

A receipt for walnut tart made as jelly cake.

A receipt for clam chowder.

A receipt for making old-fashioned Scotch oat-meal porridge.

A receipt for pickling green tomatoes so as to preserve their color and brittleness.

A receipt for preserved tomatoes.

A "House-keeper of limited means," asks how the family of five, whose bill of fare was printed in last Sunday's TIMES, can make one peck of potatoes last a week, and yet eat potatoes so often. The house-keeper wants to know, also, how many potatoes that family disposes of at one meal, and, moreover, where they can be bought for 20 cents a peck.

How to cure a soft corn.

How to make citrate of magnesia.

Some useful hints in regard to the care of a sick room.

Some ideas in regard to household decoration, especially concerning the cosy little parlors of people in moderate circumstances.

A method for removing grease spots from pantry shelves.

A receipt for dyeing with cam wood on cotton, and one for dyeing cotton bright scarlet.

A method for bleaching sheetings more expeditiously than by sun-bleaching or freezing.

A way to blend the colors of a rag carpet so as to produce a harmonious and pleasing effect. A good color for the warp of a rag carpet.

Whether geranium seeds will blossom during the first year, and how they should be treated.

A SON BEATING HIS MOTHER.

John Woods, of No. 545 Second-avenue, an intelligent-looking and apparently respectable lad, was arraigned before Justice Smith yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court, charged by his mother, Jane Ray, with beating her, knocking her down, bruising her eyes and face, and otherwise ill-treating her. A fact that contributed still more to the surroundings of the case was the statement made by the complainant, yesterday, that she only buried her husband, the prisoner's stepfather, on Thursday last. The funny excuse given by Woods for his unfilial conduct was that his mother struck him first, and that he considered he had a perfect right to retaliate. Justice Smith inflicted the full penalty, committing the accused to the Work-house for 12 months in default of $1,000 bail for his good behavior.

THE GREENEBAUM FAILURE.

REPORT OF THE CHICAGO COMMITTEE OF CREDITORS — FRAUD CHARGED AND STRINGENT MEASURES RECOMMENDED—THE OFFER OF COMPOSITION REJECTED.

On Wednesday last the creditors of Henry, David S., and Elias Greenebaum held a meeting in the United States Circuit Court-room, Chicago, to listen to the report of the special committee appointed on March 8 to examine the affairs of the bankrupts. The report of Mr. Davy, the bookkeeping expert, was first submitted. It recited that Henry Greenebaum had kept his private account with the German National Bank, or the firm of Henry Greenebaum & Co., so that it was impossible to balance it up or tell anything from it. The bankrupts admitted that he hadn't balanced it for a long time. In short, said the report, the accounts of the various concerns were seriously mixed—so much, in fact, that it was extremely difficult to follow them. The committee also found that the books of accounts of the two firms were kept in a very unsatisfactory manner, especially since 1873. They say that the stock account of Henry Greenebaum & Co., which rightfully or wrongfully stood on the balance-sheet on the 14th of October, 1873, at $300,000, was suddenly enlarged by artificial entries to $572,000, and then entirely wiped out on the books, excepting $363 67. The house of Greenebaum Brothers & Co. failed in New-York on the 6th of December, 1877, and the Chicago house followed the same day. According to the books of the former house, the assets on the 5th of December, 1877, were $379,770 40, and the liabilities $381,926 90, showing an apparent deficit of but $2,226 90. On the 14th day of December, 1877, according to the books of the latter house, the assets were $562,989 96 and the liabilities $276,983, showing an apparent surplus of $286,006 87, which, however, is balanced on the books by Elias Greenebaum's special account of $284,174 99; premium account, $29,704, and profit and loss, $1,534 84, so that, according to the books of the two firms, the amount of assets over liabilities at the time of failure was $286,006 87, less $2,226 50, or $283,774 37, regarding Elias Greenebaum's special account as belonging to the special capital of the concern. The committee further say: "The investigation has disclosed the transfer of a great deal of property by Henry Greenebaum within a few days of the failure of the house of which he was the head, such transfers aggregating $250,000 in value, or estimated value, and which, in the opinion of the committee, appear to be, and in the majority of instances are, fraudulent preferences under the Bankrupt law. The testimony also disclosed that Elias Greenebaum had placed in his wife's hands upward of $250,000, and it is the opinion of the committee that these gifts were void, and that the preferences can be set aside and the money recovered from Mrs. Adolphine Greenebaum, who now holds it and claims it as her own." In conclusion, the committee recommended that the offer to settle at 25 cents on the dollar be rejected, and that steps be taken to force the bankrupts to disgorge. This was, after argument, adopted.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.'S ASSETS.

The following-named securities, late the property of the firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., were sold at public auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, under an order of the Court of Common Pleas obtained by the Receiver:

Two hundred shares Canton Company, $100 each, certificates Nos. 15,847 and 51,110, at $14 each; $5,000 (5 bonds, $1,000 each) Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, Nos. 121, 122, 123, 124, and 221, at $36 each; $10,000 (10 bonds, $1,000 each) of Republican Valley Railroad Company, Nos. 31 to 40 inclusive, $1,000 at $15 each and $9,000 at $10 each; 500 shares Spruce-mont Mining Company, $10 each, certificate No. 47, at $1 each; 200 shares of the American District Telegraph Company of Buffalo, $100 each, certificates Nos. 8, 17, and 14, at $1 36 per share; 25 shares of the American District Telegraph Company of Chicago, $100 each, certificate No. 7, at $1 27 per share; 150 shares of American District Telegraph Company of St. Louis, $50 each, certificates Nos. 83 and 89, at $1 52 per share; 40 shares of the Check Register Manufacturing Company, $100 each, certificate No. 10, at $5 per share; 363 shares of the American District Telegraph Company of Boston, $25 each, certificate No. 7, at $1 05 per share; 1,075 shares of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, preferred, $100 each, certificate No. 10,707, at 71⅞; 500 shares of Wabash Railway Company, $100 each, certificates Nos. 427, 428, 429, 432, 631, at 17½; $100, 2 bonds of the District of Columbia, at $50 each, interest 3 65-100 per cent., Nos. 9,419, 9,161, at 75; $2,500, 5 bonds of the District of Columbia, interest 3 65-100 per cent., numbered Nos. 22,587, 24,605, 13,118, 9,916, and 2,504, at 74⅜; Also, the following stocks belonging to the same firm, which had been hypothecated with Drexel, Morgan & Co., and subsequently put by them on satisfaction of their claim by the sale of other securities in their possession: Twenty-five shares of Chicago and North-western Railway Company, preferred, $100 each, certificate No. 36,568, at 66 7-8; 100 shares of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, $100 each, certificate A 26,421, at 103⅛; 400 shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, $100 each, certificates Nos. 16,201, 16,200, 16,199, and 16,198, at 43⅜.

OTHER BUSINESS TROUBLES.

George H. Metzger, grocer, at No. 740 Eighth-avenue, has compromised with his creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, cash, on liabilities of $4,400.

The failure of the firm of Young & Frederick, dealers in grain and feed, at No. 119 West-street, was announced yesterday, and the partners subsequently made an assignment to William Apgar. The firm was organized May, 1873, and transacted mainly an order business from New-Jersey. They were estimated to owe $50,000, but of late the business has been unprofitable.

The creditors of Samuel P. Kittle, mattresses, at No. 203 Canal-street, held a meeting yesterday at the office of Register Little, and elected De Witt C. Weeks Assignee. Forty-one claims, aggregating $12,200, were filed, many of which were objected to on technicalities. The following were the largest claims filed: Theodore Wilkens, $1,333; William Wilkens & Co., $1,213; Isaac J. Gerry, $1,333; S. D. Law, $1,376.

Edward Mars, Manufacturer of steam-heating apparatus at No. 36 Cortlandt-street, made an assignment yesterday, for the benefit of his creditors, to Appleton Sturgis, on account of indorsements for other parties and security on bond. He succeeded Davidson & Mars about a year ago, and was estimated worth $100,000, as near as can be ascertained his total liabilities are about $60,000, of which one-fourth is on the indorsements, &c.

Frederick W. Wagner, optician, at No. 43 Maiden-lane, made an assignment yesterday, for the benefit of his creditors, to Albert W. Wagner. The failure is sudden and unexpected, and is mainly caused by depreciation and bad debts. His credit recently has been impaired, although previously he enjoyed good credit, having been in business 18 years. The liabilities amount to about $85,000, of which all but 25,000 is due in Europe. The assets are estimated at from $50,000 to $60,000.

Wilson & Greig, dry goods dealers, at No. 771 Broadway, have begun composition proceedings before Register Ketchum for a settlement with their creditors. They first offered 50 cents on the dollar on long time, based on a rough estimate of their assets and liabilities; but after consultation with their creditors the latter considered the offer too large, and by consent it was withdrawn, and the firm now propose to pay 35 cents on the dollar, secured notes at three, six, nine, twelve, and fifteen months. The liabilities amount to $96,499.

J. Bigler & Co., dealers in lumber at No. 21 Cortlandt-street and at Newburg, were yesterday adjudicated bankrupts by default on the petition of 11 creditors, whose claims aggregate about $67,000. The largest claims of the petitioning creditors are the following: Alonzo Cheeseborough, $21,275; Alfred Mosher, $16,450; J. L. Lyon & Son, $11,911; Caleb Mekiel, $8,000; Frank Pryun, $7,075. Injunctions have been granted stopping the suits of the National Bank of Newburg for a claim of $45,000, and the Farmers' National Bank, of Hudson, which has a claim of $2,500.

THE WORK OF YOUNG RASCALS.

Some of the young ragamuffins who live in the vicinity of the City Prison strove on Friday evening to get into the corridors of the main entrance. The court was closed, and the gates were fastened with a chain and padlock. One or more of the young rascals procured some gunpowder, and filling the key-hole with the explosive touched it with a fuse. The explosion blew the lock into a thousand pieces, shattered several links of the heavy chain, and forced the heavier iron gates some distance back on their hinges. The boys and girls then played in the corridors until they were tired. Their destructive work was not discovered until yesterday morning, when the janitor was somewhat astonished to find the chain and the chain broken, and the gate discolored with burned powder. The janitor yesterday afternoon bought a new and very strong lock to replace the vanished one.

PERSONATING A DETECTIVE.

A very respectable-looking individual, giving his name as Charles Service, disporting a handsome beaver overcoat and pantaloons cut after the latest pattern, was brought before Justice Smith yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, charged with personating a detective and swindling Richard Golds, a German saloon-keeper, of No. 360 Second-avenue, out of the price of some drinks and cigars. The authority which the accused exhibited to the verdant liquor-dealer, but which the latter was unable to distinguish, was a Deputy Sheriff's badge, No. 736. It seems that he obtained cigars and liquor several times from Mr. Golds on the strength of his representations. Service did not attempt to deny the accusations. He said he got his badge from Deputy Sheriff Cummings. Justice Smith, after giving the prisoner a scathing rebuke and an admonition as to his future conduct, discharged him.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The right wing of the Seventy-first Regiment will have a drill at its armory next Friday evening.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association will hold its monthly meeting at No. 23 Park-row next Tuesday afternoon.

Company I, Seventh Regiment, Capt. W. C. Casey commanding, will hold its closing drill at the regimental armory next Thursday evening.

The First Division court-martial met at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment last Thursday evening, and, having organized, adjourned until Thursday evening, April 11.

The proceedings and sentences of the Third Brigade court-martial have been approved, and the court of which Lieut.-Col. Louis Fitzgerald, of the Seventh Regiment, was President, has been dissolved.

The Second Brigade court-martial met at the armory of the Eleventh Regiment last Tuesday evening, but owing to the absence of Major Clark Bell, Judge Advocate, an adjournment was taken until to-morrow evening.

The sixth annual meeting of the Amateur Rifle Club will be held at the room of Company H, Seventh Regiment Armory, next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected on that occasion.

Company B, Ninth Regiment, New-Jersey National Guard, Capt. Ricks commanding, had its annual ball at Odd-fellows Hall, Hoboken, last Thursday evening. Many of the German companies in this city were represented at the entertainment.

The active members and the veterans of the Seventh Regiment are making active preparations for their grand ball at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, April 24. The proceeds of the affair will be devoted to the building fund of the new armory.

Gatling Battery N, Artillery, Brooklyn, Capt. John A. Edwards commanding, is under orders to assemble in full dress uniform at the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment next Friday evening at 8 o'clock, for drill with the Thirteenth Regiment in "street-firing" tactics.

Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, held its fifth competition for the "Gear" badge—a trophy presented for contest by Lieut. William Gear—at the regiment rifle-range last Thursday evening. The award of the badge was made to Sergt. William Morris, who scored 18 out of a possible 25 points.

Separate Troop B, Cavalry, Capt. Baker commanding, is under orders to assemble in full-dress uniform, with white breeches and top boots, at the State Arsenal, next Tuesday evening, for its closing drill. Lieut. A. T. Decker, of this command, is just recovering from a three weeks' attack of malarial fever.

Companies A, B, E, and K, Fifth Regiment, will have a reception, including guard mounting, dress-parade, and review, at Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, to-morrow evening. The commissioned officers of this regiment assembled at the regimental armory for theoretical instruction last Friday evening.

At First Division Head-quarters orders have been received providing for the disbandment of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, in accordance with the request of Col. Porter. The Division Examining Board has reported in favor of granting commissions to Lieuts. Weigold and Zobel, of Separate Troop A, Cavalry.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. John Rueger commanding, will have its closing drill on Monday evening, April 8. The ceremonies will consist of a review by Brig.-Gen. Ira L. Beebe, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, and the presentation of badges to the marksmen by Major Henry S. Manning. Dancing will follow.

Companies A and H, Seventh Regiment, drilled in battalion movements at the regimental armory last Friday evening. A large number of spectators was present, including many ladies. Marksman's badges were presented to those who had been successful competitors at Creedmoor last Summer, and after the drill there was dancing.

The monthly meeting of Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, will take place next Wednesday evening. An election of non-commissioned officers will take place on that occasion to fill the vacancies caused by the promotion of Sergt. Jacob Kramer, whose term of service has expired, and the promotion of Corps. Weigold and Zobel to the Lieutenancy.

Capt. William W. Astor, Ordnance Officer of the First Brigade, has resigned, and Gen. W. G. Ward, commanding the brigade, has promoted Quartermaster Richard Butler to the position thus vacated. Capt. George A. B. Hill, Commissary, has been promoted Quartermaster, and Mr. Andinet Gibert has been appointed Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, vice Hill promoted.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. James McLeer commanding, is under orders to assemble for drill and instruction, at its armory, as follows: Thursday evening, next; Tuesday, April 9; Monday, April 15, and Wednesday, April 24. The non-commissioned officers, with the exception of the non-commissioned staff, will parade in fatigue uniform for instruction, by Major Michell, to-morrow evening.

Col. Josiah Porter, commanding the Twenty-second Regiment, has issued orders directing his command to parade for drill in full-dress uniform at its armory next Friday, at 8 P. M. Capt. Demarest, of Company A, has requested the discharge of Nathan G. Naglschmidt, a musician in his company, under the provisions of section 253 of the Military Code. This regiment will have a grand ball at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, April 22.

Company K, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, held its closing drill last Thursday evening. Capt. Ogden was in command. The front was 24 files. The drill was a good one, as well in the marching movements as the manual of arms. At its close the "Partridge" medal was presented for the second time to Sergt. William P. Talbot, who was still decided to be the most proficient man in the company. Dancing was next commenced and kept up until the small hours.

On Feb. 14 last the Empire Rifle Club, of this City, issued a general challenge to any rifle club to shoot a match at Creedmoor, between April 10 and 20 next. The conditions provided were as follows: Ranges 200 to 1,300 yards; any rifle within the rules of the National Rifle Association; position, standing; 2 sighting shots; teams of seven to consist of 8 or 10 men. The New-York Rifle Club accepted the challenge last week, and both parties are now practicing for the event, which will take place about April 15.

The several companies of the Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick E. Unbekant commanding, are under orders to assemble in fatigue uniform for battalion drill at the regimental armory as follows: Companies D, G, C, and E next Thursday evening; Companies F, B, A, I, and H on Thursday evening, April 11. The officers and non-commissioned officers will drill on Tuesday evenings, April 2 and 9. The entire regiment will drill in fatigue uniform at Tompkins-square on Mondays, April 15 and May 6, assembling at the armory on those occasions at 3:30 P. M.

Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. Joseph G. Story commanding, assembled at the regimental armory last Wednesday evening for inspection. The men were in full fatigue uniform, with white gloves, overcoats, (rolled,) and knapsacks, and presented a handsome appearance. Sergts. Charles S. Kennedy, Corps. Alfred B. Phillips and Charles W. Ide have resigned. Warrants have been issued to Sergt. Arthur D. Hart, Corps. Leslie Lambert and Franklin N. Holbrook. Col. R. C. Ward has issued orders directing his command to assemble in fatigue uniform, by wings, at the armory for battalion drill as follows: Field officers, non-commissioned staff, and Companies F. A. B., Tuesday evening next and Monday evening, April 15; Companies B, E, C, and G, on Tuesday evening, April 9, and Wednesday evening, April 24. One drummer will be detailed by Drum-major Dayton for each occasion. Privates Clarence E. Tallman, of Company F, and Henry Rankin, of Company B, have been expelled from the regiment.

At Second Brigade Head-quarters the resignations have been received of Capt. Julius Wohlebe, of Company A, and Second Lieut. Robert H. Schmidt, of Company E, Eleventh Regiment. Returns have been received of the election of John W. Flack as Captain of Company C, and Kaspar Knauss, First Lieutenant of Company F, Eleventh Regiment. John H. Cawood, of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, has been granted a transfer to Company B, Twenty-second Regiment. Second Lieut. Fred. Seiter, of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, has been granted leave of absence for 30 days. Gen. Vilmar has received a communication from Seymour L. Benton, of Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment, in which he asks for his discharge, as he says he has been entitled to it since July 20, 1873. Col. Voss claims to have granted his discharge at that time in the customary manner, and that Benton having been mislaid by the Captain of Company H, the young man is still held for duty. Col. Voss has applied for permission to transfer First Lieut. Gustavus W. Conover from Company F to Company F. The application was sent back to await the election papers of Lieut. Conover, which had not been forwarded, although the election took place in January last.

Col. George D. Scott, commanding the Eighth Regiment, does not intend to allow his command to fall behind in its discipline and efficiency, although it has neither uniform nor armory. The assistance which was to have been rendered by the other organizations in the division appears to have been indefinitely postponed, although considerable sympathy was at first expressed for the unfortunate regiment—on paper. Drills for the coming month will take place at the State Arsenal as follows: Companies B, C, and F on Thursday evening next; Companies A, D, and E on Tuesday, April 9; and Companies G, H, and I on Wednesday, April 10, when instruction will be given in the manual of arms and loading and firing. The right wing will drill in battalion movements on Tuesday, April 16, and Wednesday, April 24; left wing on Monday, April 22, and Tuesday, April 30. Lieut.-Col. Ira A. Schling will command the right wing and the left wing will be under command of Major R. Y. Young. The several companies will practice at the target in the large drill-room as follows: Companies A, I, and G to-morrow evening; F, and H on Wednesday, April 17; B and C on Thursday, April 18, and D and E on Tuesday, April 23. Capt. Edward Barker, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will superintend the shooting. The Board of Officers will hold its regular meeting at No. 364 Sixth-avenue, on Monday evening, April 8.

The several companies in the Twelfth Regiment, Col. S. V. R. Crugar, commanding, will drill by wing at the State Arsenal, as follows: Companies A, B, G, and H on Monday evening, April 8; companies K, F, I, and K on Friday evening, April 12. The entire regiment will have a full-dress drill, without the band, at the State Arsenal, on Thursday evening, April 25. The marksmen of the regiment will receive their annual badges from the State on that occasion. Second Lieut. Edwin J. Eppstein will act as Officer of the Guard. The commissioned officers of this command will assemble in fatigue uniform, with side arms, for theoretical instruction at the regimental armory on Monday evening, April 15. Private Joseph A. Kerr, of Company H, has been expelled. Col. Crugar has reappointed Brevet Capt. William H. Murphy, Adjutant; Lieut. Richard A. Biker, Quartermaster, and Major Arthur T. Hills, Surgeon. Dr. Solomon Baruch has been appointed Assistant Surgeon. The "closing social function" of this command will take place at the regimental armory, Broadway and Forty-fifth-street, on Monday evening, April 22, the anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war in 1861. Music will be supplied by Dodworth's band, and dancing will commence at 9 o'clock.

THE EMIGRATION BOARD.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES—A FIGHT BETWEEN THE TRUNK RAILROADS FOR A DIVISION OF TRAFFIC—INCREASE OF IMMIGRATION.

The Emigration Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. A requisition was made on the State Controller for $12,341 80. An invitation was resolved to send a delegate to the fifth annual Conference of Charities, to be held in Cincinnati on May 21, 22, and 23. The accompanying call gives the order of exercises as follows: May 21, 10 A. M., opening address by Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, and addresses and reports by the delegates; 3 P. M., reports by the Secretaries of the work of the year in charitable and penal administration; 8 P. M., reports and papers on medical charities and penal administration. May 22, 10 A. M., report on insanity by the standing committee, and debate; 3 P. M., report on penal and prison discipline, and debate; 8 P. M., reports by Dr. W. F. Wheeler, of New-York, on buildings for the dependent classes. May 23, 10 A. M., report on statistics and legislation, and debate; 3 P. M., report on dependent and delinquent children, and debate. The American Social Science Association will meet about the same time in the same city. The invitation was accepted, and Commissioner Forrest was delegated to represent the board.

Gen. John Porter, representing the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and William Keyser, Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, appeared before the board to ask admission for their two roads conjointly to the privileges of the Castle Garden, and power to compete with the other trunk roads for immigrant passenger traffic to the West. Vice-President Blanchard and General Passenger Agent Abbott, of the Erie Railway; Passenger and Freight Agents Ritter and Nesbitt, of the New-York Central Railroad, and Messrs. Dixon and McDonald, representing the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, appeared in opposition. Speeches were made by Messrs. Blanchard, Rutter, Meeker, and Dixon, claiming that the only object was to make more and Ohio Railroad Company in making the application was to build up Baltimore at the expense of New-York, whereas their roads are working together in the interest of this City. The Baltimore and Ohio Company has, they asserted, done all in its power in Europe to divert emigration to Baltimore and away from New-York. The opposition also claimed that it has taken them 15 years, at great expense and labor, to build up their immigrant passenger traffic to the West, and they are able to furnish all the necessary facilities without the aid of the Baltimore and Ohio Road. The latter, they further claim, is at least 100 miles longer to the West than either of the three competitors, and figures were produced showing this to be true. The Commissioners reserved their decision.

Superintendent Jackson estimates that there will be an increase in emigration this year over last amounting to 20,000 persons. The number arrived so far is 3,219, against 2,331 last year. They are mostly Germans, driven from their homes by anticipated war, and are generally bound to the West.

RAIDS ON DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Twenty-two of the most repulsive types of degraded womanhood stood huddled together at the prisoners' bar in the Tombs Police Court yesterday.

Capt. Petty, upon the complaint of Mr. Percival, of Jerry Macauley's Water-Street Mission, made a descent upon the disorderly houses Nos. 275, 277, 277½, and 279 Water-street, and these women were the inmates who were captured. Justice Murray committed them to the Island for one month, in default of $400 bail each, and held Fannie Grant, Maggie Nolan, and Mary Reilley, the proprietresses of the premises Nos. 277, 277½, and 279, in default of $1,000 bail each, to appear for trial. He fixed the same bail in the case of Mary Christopher, proprietress of No. 275 Water-street, when, as she was about to be sent down stairs, ex-Assemblyman William Kirk, of No. 57 Madison-street, a Tammany leader in the Water-street district, walked up to the bench and gave his bond for the appearance of the woman for trial. Subsequently Fannie Grant, Maggie Nolan, and Mary Reilley were brought up from the prison and also released, their respective bail bonds being furnished by William J. Norton, of No. 112 Roosevelt-street, and Thomas Norton, of No. 34 Market-street.

Acting Capt. Webb, of the Tenth Precinct, assisted by a platoon of policemen, made a descent on Friday night on "Eagle Hall," No. 6 Rivington-street, better known as the "Burnt Rag," which is kept by William McGlory. The raid was made on complaint of Mr. William Sohn, of No. 5 Eldridge-street, who complained that the establishment was a disorderly house. Among the prisoners captured were 20 girls, ranging from 16 to 20 years of age, and about 40 men. On being arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, the complainant, Sohn, failed to produce witnesses to substantiate the affidavit upon which the warrant for the arrest of the prisoners was issued. Justice Morgan thereupon discharged them. Many of the women, as they left the court-room, shouted, "Judge Morgan's a bully good fellow."

MR. BARNUM'S SHOW.

Barnum's Great Show, combining museum, menagerie, circus, and his troupe of 20 royal trained stallions will open on next Saturday afternoon, April 6, at the American Institute, Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street, giving thereafter two performances daily for two weeks only. The grand street pageant will be given at 3 o'clock in the afternoon next Friday, the 5th of April. The entire stud of stallions will form a feature of the parade.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 30—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 11-16 for both money and the account. United States 4½s, new, 103¾; 1867s, 107⅜; new 5s, 104⅜. New-Jersey Central Consols, 67.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 94¾ for both money and the account. Paris advices quote 5 per cent Rentes 107f. 75c. for the account.

2:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 9-16 for both money and the account. United States bonds, 1867s, 107⅜; 10-40s, coupon, 105¾.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £28,000.

PARIS, March 30—4:30 P. M.—Exchange on London, 25f. 14c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—Pork dull; Eastern at 59s.; Western at 60s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut dull at 28s. Short Rib steady at 29s.; Long Clear steady at 27s. 6d.; Short Clear steady at 28s. 6d. Hams—Long Cut dull at 39s. Shoulders dull at 26s. 6d. Beef—India Mess steady at 90s.; Extra Mess dull at 102s.; Prime Mess steady at 80s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 37s. 9d. Tallow—Prime City dull at 39s. Turpentine—Spirits dull at 25s. 6d. Resin dull; common at 5s.; fine at 10s. Cheese—American choice dull at 64s. Lard-oil steady at 45s. Flour—Extra State steady at 29s. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring at 10s. 11d.; No. 2 Spring at 10s. 5d.; Winter at 11s. 6d. Corn—Mixed Soft steady at 28s. 3d. for old; firmer at 26s. 3d. for new. Cotton-seed-oil—Yellow American, none in market.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton dull; Middling Uplands, 5⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅛d.; sales 4,000 bales, including 500 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 13,400 bales, including 10,500 bales American. Futures opened partially 1-32d better, but the advance has since been lost; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March delivery, 5 13-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 5 25-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 5 27-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 5 29-32d.; also, 5⅞d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 5 15-16d. Provisions—Cheese, 65s. per cwt. for the best grades of American. Breadstuffs—Corn, 26s. 2½d. per quarter. Flour, 25s. 9d. Wheat, 10s. 8½d. Beef, 82s. for old. Flour, 25s. 9½d. per bbl. for Western Canal. Wheat, 11s. 3d. 11s. 4d. per cental for average California White; 11s. 8d. 12s. 6d. for California Club. Corn, 28s. 9½d. for Red Western Spring, and 11s. 9½d. 6d. for Red Winter. Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. per cwt.

2 P. M.—Provisions—Beef, 82s. per tierce for Prime Mess. Lard, 37s. 9d. per cwt. for American. Pork, 55s. per bbl. for Prime Mess. Bacon, 36s. for Long Clear Middles, and 28s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 3,100 bales American. Futures quiet; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6d.

LONDON, March 30—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9½d. per gallon.

ANTWERP, March 30.—Petroleum, 26½f. for fine Pale American.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	7⅜	Kentuck	3
Belcher	8	Mexican	11⅞
Best and Belcher	17⅛	Northern Belle	8
Bullion	7⅞	Overman	12
Consolidated Virginia	19⅜	Ophir	34⅜
California	27⅜	Raymond and Ely	4¾
Chollar	27	Silver Hill	2⅝
Confidence	3⅜	Savage	9½
Caledonia	1⅜	Segregated Belcher	26
Crown Point

THE MERRY SEASON IN NICE

A HYPOCHONDRIAC'S PARADISE.

THE PEOPLE WHO GO TO NICE—WHERE ENGLISHMEN, AMERICANS, AND RUSSIANS AMUSE EACH OTHER—THE FLORA OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD—WHAT THE CARNIVAL IS LIKE—UNPLEASANT VISITORS FROM FRANCE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NICE, Monday, March 4, 1878.

The fact that the City of Nice has developed into its present proportions is entirely due to the modern discovery made by people of elegant leisure that they have weak lungs. Whether one lives in a frightfully extravagant hotel or in a *pension* suited to moderate means matters nothing, for the same truth will be learned in both. All the inmates are obliged to pass the Winter in a warm latitude, from a "tendency to pulmonary ailings." This circumstance would be an excellent text for a sermon on the self-pity and maudlin shrinking from rough surroundings and selfish negation of social duties, which are the prevailing sins of Nice people of modern days. The long years of profound peace, the great development of manufacturing industries, the wide expansion of commerce, have created a class whose existence is almost ignored in America, and yet which is largely recruited from American sources. The men and women of this class are of charming manners, admirably educated, of irreproachable morals, of comfortable fortunes, and of incurable uselessness. They are determined not to have any object in life save to be amusing and amused, entertaining and entertained. They enjoy the creature comforts in a quiet, decorous way, but with much zest, for living sternally in excellent climates, and traveling much in the open air, their health is perfect and their digestions equal to the most abnormal efforts of European cuisines. Nothing ruffles them, and if an occasional rose-leaf in their bed of roses should be by some mishap crumpled, they bear the infliction with angelic patience and exquisite good breeding. In fact, they are determined to take life from its most easy-going point of view, and to bowl along the high road to the tomb which we are all traveling in patent carriages with the very best springs. But since society has its claims and patriotism its rights, they evade both on the plea of weak lungs, just as in our war the conscripted swells who purchased substitutes excused themselves from the field and the fray for the same potent reason. Nice is the Winter capital of this class, and for them, since the French occupation, the city has almost been rebuilt.

The *genus* or tribe of weak-lunged people numbers recruits from every country, but the English, Americans, and Russians are in the majority. Nothing is more delicious for an observer of "human natur," as Sam Slick called it, than to enter the Visconti Reading-rooms, where are kept the newspapers most in vogue of every country. There he will see an Englishman deeply engaged in the perusal of the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Standard*, or the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and devouring with eagerness those editorials which are most ferocious against the Russians. Opposite to him will be a Russian pouring intently over the *Golos* or the *Nord*, and "swallowing with eager haste" an article in which mince-meat is made of the bumptious Britannia. One would imagine that the two would frown at each other, look grim and defiant, or, at the very least, be absolutely unconscious of the other's existence. Not in the least, for they do not intend to entertain in their bosoms any passions so energetic and so discomposing as true patriotism. They salute cordially, and converse in the French language, and the Englishman, tapping his *Pall Mall Gazette*, says cheerily, "These fellows here are pouring hot shot into you." "Ah," says the Russky, "I dare say, but if you could only read Russian, how you would enjoy the *Golos*. I give you my word of honor that its powers of vituperation cannot be equaled; no, cannot be equaled." And then, as lengthened conversation is tabooed in the reading-room, they emerge into the garden. The Muscovites inquire after that charming Mees Smees, and the Englishman describes the cordial reception given him at the soirée of Mme. Nijni-Novgorod. It is a fact that these gentlemen have separated themselves from the rest of the world, and look upon the stirring events now passing with the interest that other mortals have in theatrical performances. Turkey has been for them an exciting battle-piece without the smell of the nasty gunpowder, and the unpleasant banging of the noisy cannon. Other feelings in the matter have they none. I am a Pole and without a country, but if I had one, I think even very weak lungs would not prevent me from loving its friends and hating its enemies.

But Nice is a beautiful city, and the easy-going tribe have not done wrong in choosing it for their Winter residence. There are beautiful promenades along the Mediterranean, along the bed of the torrent which is dignified by the name of river, though it never contains any water, and along the skirts of the hills that environ the place. Many of these are planted with date palms, and huge oleanders that attain to the dignity of trees, with pepper-trees, and with the eucalyptus, or blue-gum of Australia. The whole section of the new town where the foreigners live is a congeries of villas and hotels, embowered in the most luxuriant foliage. In the huge gardens that surround the best of the *pensions* are not only palms and oleanders, but glorious Italian pines, with red-dish trunks, and broad, thick umbrella-like tops. Then there are the tall ilexes, and the symmetrical arducasia and enormous cacti and colossal aloes. On the rocks to the northward the cactus grows in such profusion and of such a size that it would withstand the shock of an invader better than the fortifications which crown the heights of these same cliffs. For it would not take much to shell the former into dust, but the invader who would face the pricks of the cactus would be bold indeed. Even to look at them makes a nervous man draw up his leg involuntarily. Everywhere there is a profusion of wild flowers, of stocks, wallflowers, and hare-bells four times the size of those that swing to the breeze in the chasm of Trenton Falls. The hills that form the background to this artistic confusion of white villa and deep green garden are terraced to their summit and covered with olive-trees, and behind them are other hills much higher and not so tame in outline, but strikingly bold and picturesquely irregular. Then beyond all is the deep blue sky of Italy and the masses of golden cumuli that linger over the crests of the range, and often shape themselves in unison.

I came to Nice to see the carnival, and now that I have seen it, I cannot but admire the wisdom of those nations who never had a carnival, and more especially those who, having had the thing, abolished it as a humbug and a nuisance. In my youth I used to go to deliciously ecstatic gatherings in England called fairs, and all I can remember of them was that all the grown-up people bought gingerbread nuts for the juveniles, and also a wooden ratchet, which was called "all the fun of the fair," and which, when drawn quickly and sharply down the back of a man's coat, would make a noise simulating the tearing of cloth. I once used this implement, with much glee for about five minutes, my first victims being too good-natured to resent my attacks. But finally I came across an irritable farmer, who called me a young "warment," and half twisted my ear off. After that all the fun of the fair lost its charms for me. But I have noticed that in Europe on all festive occasions of a like character, and the carnival is nothing but a big fair, minus the booths and plus a procession, the fun of the thing invariably consists in giving annoyance to somebody else. At the English Derby the correct amusement is to shoot dried peas through a long tube at people's faces, and none but those who have been operated upon can form any idea how those confounded peas sting if they happen to alight upon a sensitive part. The most *outré* of the "high-lifers," as the Californians call English swells, I believe reprobate the comparatively innocuous pea, and shy champagne bottles at the heads of the dull folks who do not ride in carriages. The English colonists of Nice would be incapable of any such conduct, but they go more heartily than any others into the special diversion of the carnival, which is to throw *confetti* into the faces of everybody whom they can reach. Time was when this was a costly amusement, for the *confetti* were genuine "comfits" which every child knows as an antiquated form of sugar-plum not yet extinct. But nowadays the *confetti* are made of plaster of Paris, and the ragged urchins, the street Arabs, never think of scrambling for them. They are as worthless as the pea impelled from the British pea-shooter. To hire a carriage at an enormous rate, to wear the attire of a first-class lunatic, to purchase half a ton, more or less, of the *confetti*, and to parade the town in a long file of similar vehicles and similar occupants, (intermixed with processions such as we witness in pantomimes,) busily engaged in exchanging broadsides with the occupants of balconies and windows—this is all the fun of the fair at Nice. Here's enjoyment with a vengeance.

I am informed on excellent authority that the Americans of Nice hold back from the festivity of carnival times, nor can this surprise those who reflect that even amid the exhilaration of the Fourth of July among the unthinking juveniles of Gotham there is no amusement based upon given pain to others. At first sight, the fondness of our youth for Chinese crackers may seem adverse to this idea, but a little reflection will show that the primary object of putting two dozen bundles of crackers into a barrel and igniting them at one fell swoop is rather to gratify the indigenous love of noise than to make the nervous jump out of their skins by a pitiless reiteration of loud bangs. Where our Americans come out strongly in the carnivals of Nice is in the flower battles, when the occupants of carriages pelt each other and the by-standers with tiny bouquets. Everybody knows, who knows anything, the fondness of New-Yorkers for flowers and floral decorations, and many of the readers of THE TIMES may remember some curious statistics published a few years back of the expense incurred in that particular by wealthy families. For such Nice would be the true paradise, for here are all the flowers of Eden, and at disgustingly low prices. A lady showed me yesterday a bouquet about as large as a soup-plate, of double violets, fragrant as the breath of Venus, with a starry circle of snowy camellias and an edging of maiden's-hair fern, which cost her just 1 franc, or 20 cents. In the neighborhood of the city, on the other side of the wild range of calcareous hills, are fields upon fields of flowers cultivated for the perfume trade. The people of Nice do everything with flowers. They extract their essential oils for perfumery, they dry them for herbals, they preserve bouquets by a desiccating process, and they turn their very leaves into ever-powering interest. They are the best informed, they are the best mannered, they are the most generous, and (for it is quite another matter) they are the most charitable. I have long known the admirable qualities of Americans, but to appreciate the English they must be seen out of England.

GAR.

A SETTLER ROBBED OF TIMBER.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* of March 29 says: "Several years since we happened to journey with a very disconsolate man who was returning from the West. Having a couple of years previously traded a farm near Rochester, N. Y., for some timber land in one of the Western States, he had been out to see it. At the time of his purchase it was heavily timbered, and well fenced in, but when he saw it there was not a tree or a bush, or a fence-rail on the premises. The land had been stripped of timber, firewood, and fences by the timber-thieves. At the time we had good reason to believe from their own statements, that the Western farmers stole timber and fuel from the Government lands, the same as they stripped this man's land, and even many of those who owned timber lands, would pass it by and steal from the Government instead of taking their own. The reason of this was that timber lands were worth $10 an acre, while prairie lands were worth only $1 25 per acre, hence they took good care of their own valuable timber and stole what they needed from the public lands. We have no doubt that the same practice prevails to-day in all the border regions, and we think Mr. Schurz deserves thanks for trying to stop these depredations."

A FAMILY IDIOSYNCRASY.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Examiner* says: "Peter Wilhelm, of Salisbury, Somerset County, whose munificent bequest to Franklin and Marshall College was reported a short time ago, was one of six of his family who agreed to abjure matrimony because of the dissatisfaction created by the previous marriage of two elder sisters. The compact was faithfully kept, and five of the parties to it have passed away. None of them were educated, and it is said the keen sense of personal deficiency in this respect and the desire to do something for the cause of education, prompted the liberal endowment."

A CHILD'S COMPLIMENT.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* tells the following: "At a supper-table night before last, a conversation had been carried on for quite a while on a marriage to take place soon, and the merits of the bride were discussed quite freely, and also the probabilities of her making a good wife. A little 7-year-old boy at the table had evidently been an attentive listener, though he had not been noticed. The company were surprised to hear him remark, as he leaned over to kiss his mother, 'Ma, when I get big enough I'm going to marry a lady just like you. Wouldn't you marry me, ma?' queried the little fellow."

CURRENT FRENCH TOPICS.

REMARKABLE TRIALS AT PARIS.

PRINCE NAPOLEON PLAINTIFF IN A SUIT—RESTORATION TO RANK IN THE ARMY—HOW PRESIDENT THIERS WAS IMPOSED UPON—THE DE BEAUFFREMONT SUIT TO BE REVIVED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 15, 1878.

A suit of some interest has just been brought by Prince Napoleon against Victor Lefranc, Minister of the Interior in the year 1872, and Leon Renault, who was Prefect of Police at that time. When the case was first noted it was supposed that the Prince wished to reinstate himself as a Major-General in the Army, and force the Government to put his name in the Army List. He was made a General by Napoleon III. just as Duc d'Aumale was made a General by Louis Philippe, and one act was as legal as the other. But Prince Napoleon's name was erased from the Army Register, while Duc d'Aumale's was left in, his years of exile being counted as so many years of service. True, this was the result of a compromise. When the Orleans Princes came back and made a demand upon the Government for a restitution of their property, M. Thiers was in power, and struggling hard to pay off the war indemnity. He wanted money, but did not want to be bothered by these Princes. He said that he knew their character, and their love for money they had inherited from their father, and thought that the best way to get rid of them was to buy them off. Hence he offered them the millions demanded on one condition: that they were to live like quiet citizens, and not interfere with politics. But they made a condition as well. They were very willing to let M. Thiers alone with his politics, if he would pay them their money and give them places in the Army. Duc d'Aumale must be reinstated as a Major-General, they said; Duc de Chartres as a Major of cavalry, with promise of rapid promotion; Duc d'Alençon was to have his grade in the service confirmed. And they also said to M. Thiers, "The fact of being in the service will be a guarantee to you that there will no interference with politics." The arrangement was concluded; but no sooner had the money been paid over than Duc d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville presented themselves and were elected to the Chamber. M. Thiers, who had faithfully carried out his part of the compact, was very much annoyed, and he was very cool in his relations with the Princes ever afterward. When Prince Jerome saw Duc d'Aumale reinstated, he came on to Paris and demanded the same thing for himself. He was not only refused but ordered out of France, and escorted to the frontier by the Police.

It was for the latter act that he brought this action, making Leon Renault and Victor Lefranc responsible. He now calls upon them to appear before the civil tribunal to hear it pronounce him a French citizen, and one who has never forfeited his rights. The lower courts refused to judge the case, sheltering themselves behind the Government, which authorized the expulsion of the Prince as a political necessity. The Court of Appeals threw out the case because it involved a purely administrative question. Now the Prince comes before the Court of Cassation, and the legal minds of France are exercised to find a way out of the difficulty. Some very interesting problems arise from this suit. It is a question of personal liberty, Prince Napoleon contesting the right of any functionary to deprive him of his liberty, and of his rights as a citizen, without a regular judgment from some competent tribunal. The general impression is that the Government cannot escape from its dilemma, and that the two functionaries made responsible for an administrative act will be condemned. In that case they will have to pay the cost of the Prince's exile and the two or three cents damages demanded by him. And with this judgment the Prince can demand the restitution of his rank in the Army.

The affair of Princess De Beauffremont has also come before the Court of Cassation, that courageous lady having demanded the repeal of all the judgments rendered against her up to date. Those judgments relate to the divorce in Saxony from Prince De Beauffremont, and her subsequent marriage with Prince George Bibesco. The tribunal ordered her to give up her two children to their father, Prince De Beauffremont, or to pay 1,000 francs a day for each day's delay. Her property was attached to cover the sum, and this gave rise to a number of suits. Mme. De Bibesco said that she should keep her two girls, even though the law despoiled her of every sou she had in France, and she has done so. She is at Dresden with her daughters, who are at school. But she means to exhaust all her legal remedies before giving up the Chimay property, which she brought to her husband as a marriage dowry, and which she gives, if she is allowed, as a dowry to her daughters—the children of De Beauffremont. The chances of a favorable verdict are greatly in favor of the Princess, for the Court of Cassation deals solely with vices of form, exceptions, and writs of errors, and a very grave fault has been committed by the lower tribunals. The Princess was declared a married woman, and her divorce was declared null, yet she was allowed to plead in justice. But the French law specially forbids a married woman to make any sort of an appeal to justice without the written consent of her husband. Since Prince De Beauffremont, who is declared the legal husband of Mme. De Bibesco, could not authorize the latter to bring a suit against himself, the question is how the courts came to give her suits a hearing. This is a sufficient ground for reversing or annulling all the previous decisions, and the De Beauffremont case is to be set back just where it was six years or so ago. The Princess will begin, however, from the date of her divorce, in order to marry Prince George Bibesco.

The other day I spoke of M. Duchâtel, the former Minister of King Louis Philippe, who was the subject of a conversation at the house of Victor Hugo. It seems strange to hear that Mme. Duchâtel was living at the moment that conversation took place, for the 1830 epoch now seems a long way off. That estimable lady died three days ago at the hotel Beausejour of Pau. The saloon of Countess Duchâtel will remain famous in the annals of French society. No lady of her time seemed to have her talent for receiving, and her house in the rue de Varennes was the rendezvous of all the political and literary celebrities of the reign of Louis Philippe and of Napoleon III. During the second Empire Countess Duchâtel kept up the château of Chantilly and its princely dependencies, and it was there that, in 1867, she gave her splendid fête in honor of the Prince of Wales. In 1870 she handed Chantilly back to the Orleans princes, saying that she had kept it solely for them. The Countess leaves two children, Princess de Tremoille, who was present at the Prince and Princess of Wales, and a son, who is now Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen.

POLITICAL AND ART NOTES.

BIRTHDAY OF PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON—STORMS GATHERING ABOUT THE MINISTERS—OLD AUTOGRAPHS—TWO STATUES BY MICHAEL ANGELO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 18, 1878.

The 16th of March, the anniversary of the birth of Prince Louis Napoleon, was celebrated here by the faithful friends of the Bonapartes, and special services were held in several of the churches. In more than one shop window one saw fine bouquets of violets some days in advance addressed to the young Prince at Chiselhurst, and here and there violet wreaths for his mother. The anniversary furnished an occasion for numerous social gatherings and for many newspaper articles. Among the latter the most noteworthy was that of Paul de Cassagnac in the *Pays*, who tried to show that the Republic was struggling to maintain what moderation remained to it, and sheltering itself behind the reputation of a Marshal of France. According to his idea the moderate Republicans can remain in power only so long as they are protected by the name and authority of Marshal de MacMahon. As soon as he is gone the Radicals will have their turn—and they do not scruple to say that they intend to have their turn—and drive the *Moderados* out of their way. After them, De Cassagnac thinks, there will be a single alternative—France must make a choice between anarchy and Prince Louis Bonaparte. This sombre prediction is attacked by the Republican papers, who publish long diatribes against the Bonapartes, and repeat the thousand and one accusations that have been made during the war. This is what we call "politics" here, and it is about the only sort of political work that attracts attention. The debates upon the purchase of the railways, upon the reconstruction of the dykes and canals, upon several industrial enterprises of national importance, seem to pass almost unperceived. The public wants something spicy, something lively, some parliamentary scenes that rouse the feeling of curiosity that seems to be implanted in every breast, and anything like serious work is pronounced a bore. It is the general impression that we are to have some lively times further on, when the Exposition is over, for the true Republic is coming on rapidly, and it can hardly fail to assert itself before the end of the present year.

So far as the Government is concerned, things seem to go on smoothly enough for the moment, but some serious storms are gathering about the heads of the Ministers. The Marshal has been nearly deserted by his friends, and once more the Faubourg Saint Germaine has tabooed the Elysée. At the last reception there were very few people, and Mme. De MacMahon was so very stiff with those who did come—the wives and daughters of Republicans—that few will care to go again. She cannot bring herself to associate familiarly with the only people who will now associate familiarly with her, and every day we have reason to see how absurd it is to keep a man hostile to the Republic and to republican ideas as President of the Republic. Among the Ministers, M. Waddington alone is able to give fine evening entertainments. This is due to the fact that he can assemble the diplomatic corps, and a crowd is always found about the foreign representatives and their families. M. De Marcère's soirée was rather tame; M. Leon Say has not seen fit to open his *salons*. This Minister is now in trouble, and is the object of some severe attacks. In the Cabinet meetings he has to listen to remarks that seem very like reproaches. I will try to explain the reason in as few words as possible. When the Marshal gave in after the fall of the Ministry of the 16th of May, Leon Say promised that the Budget should be voted. That was one of the conditions accepted by the Republican Party. The Marshal carried out his part of the contract, and the Budget has not yet been voted. Certain portions of it have been discussed and adopted, but the final vote has not been taken. The law admits the payment of the taxes by twelfths. A man who pays 1,200 francs can pay it in 12 installments, or 100 francs per month. But when the notifications of the assessments were sent out the other day, certain tax-payers, evidently put up to the affair by the politicians, refused to pay the first quota on the ground that the Budget had not been voted. Of course, this plea will not hold in the end, but meanwhile it raises the question as to whether or not a citizen can be made to pay taxes before the tax law has been finally voted. I must explain here that this applies only to those individuals who change their domicile after the present quarter. The first three twelfths of the taxes have been voted, but when a man changes his residence the law compels him to pay his taxes for the year. These persons can refuse to pay, because the remaining nine twelfths have not been voted. This question is giving M. Leon Say some trouble at this moment, and at every Cabinet meeting he has to hear the reproaches of his colleagues for the delay of the Republicans in voting the Budget. So much has been already said to him that the Minister of Finances is tired of it, and he has demanded the final discussion of the Budget this week, threatening to resign if refused. M. Dufaure, who is charged with the way the Republicans are acting in this matter in using the Budget as a political weapon, has already declared that he will follow M. Say and send in his resignation unless the entire Budget is speedily voted.

From time to time curious discoveries are made in the old chateaux of France, among the relics of families, and each generation seems to fall upon interesting souvenirs of the past. Only a few days ago we were treated to some letters by King Charles X., relating to the events of his time, and also to the notes of Goudan. The other day, also, the Count de Nieuwerkerberg came upon the album of the former Hessian Minister to Paris. One page contains the autographs of three very distinguished persons. When Prince Bismarck visited Paris, the Count asked him to write his name in the album. Prince, or then Count, Otto von Bismarck reluctantly consented, and taking up the pen carelessly opened the volume. Upon one page he saw the names of Guizot and Thiers. M. Guizot had written the following sentiment:

"During my long life I have learned two wise rules of conduct. (*deux règles de sagesse*;) the first, to pardon a great deal; the second, never to forget."

Just below this was the following:

"A little forgetfulness does no harm to the sincerity of the pardon. A. THIERS."

Underneath the German statesman wrote:

"For my part, I have learned to forget a great deal and to demand that a great deal should be pardoned me. BISMARCK."

The artistic world is excited by the news of the discovery of two statues of Michael Angelo, found in one of the old palaces of Venice, where they had been lying forgotten for many years. Mme. Rothschild bought them for 350,000 francs. The two groups are in bronze, some five and a half feet in height, and represent a panther upon which reposes a fawn and a satyr. As soon as the facts became known an agent was sent to Mme. Rothschild to induce her to exhibit these long-lost art treasures, and the two groups will be placed in the palace upon the Trocadero during the Exposition.

Several strikes have recently occurred in the South of France, and one at Decazeville is causing some trouble. The number of the strikers exceeds 3,000. For two days there were some serious disturbances about the mines, and troops had to be sent down to maintain order. The price of coal having fallen some 40 per cent. this year the stockholders had no dividends, and hence reduced the wages of the miners. It was against this decision that the miners struck.

VIRGINIA'S HONOR.

A SON AFAR OFF CARES MORE FOR IT THAN MANY OF THOSE AT HOME.

From the Norfolk Virginian, March 26.

We are permitted to copy the following extract from a letter written by a Virginia gentleman, now in Constantinople, who bears a name that has been illustrated by a patriotism, a genius, and an eloquence inferior to none that has been known to the State in the last half century. The following is the text of the extract: "As you are all worked up on the State debt question, I will mention a little experience of mine in that regard. When at the American Minister's not long since, Lady Kimball (the wife of Sir Arnold, who has gained so much repute with Mukhtar Pasha in Armenia,) when she found I was a Virginian, applied to me to know if the State would pay the interest on £1,000, which she had invested in State bonds in full faith in the honor of Virginia, which she and many of my English are very partial to. I replied that the fight between those who still honored our good old mother and those who would betray her faith was still waging, and all good people wished victory for the former."

We are sorry to say that we fear Lady Kimball in common with all the many English who have been partial to Virginia, and have shown their confidence in her honor by investing in her securities, will be sadly disappointed when they hear that the supporters of her faith have been obliged to compromise with its betrayers, and that it was only by this compromise that they were able to defeat the utter repudiation of her debt.

ONE OF THE MEN WHO WENT SOUTH.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* of March 27 says: "A man arrived here yesterday inquiring the road to New-York. When directed the route to take he said he was an Englishman, and had just gotten here from Wilmington, N. C., from which he had walked. He had left Bristol, England, and had been to Wilmington in search of employment. Not finding it, and being without funds, the man was forced to tramp it. It was easy to see that he was not a professional peramabulator, but only forced to take to the road from dire necessity. The Englishman stated that he had made an effort to obtain work at his trade in every town through which he had passed between Wilmington and this city, but without success. He had made similar attempts here with like results. The unfortunate fellow struck out about 4 o'clock last evening, with sore feet and an empty stomach, for New-York, hoping doubtless, to secure passage from thence to England."

FAMILY ESTATES IN THIS COUNTRY.

The Boston *Traveller* remarks: "Several years ago Edward Everett, in a public address, remarked that wealth in this country could not descend to the third generation. It is singular that the most prominent example of the falsity of this theory should be found in the families with which Mr. Everett was connected by marriage, the Adams and the Brooks'. The will of the late Sidney Brooks is an illustration. Notwithstanding the laws of entail and primogeniture are not in vogue in the United States, the tendency of wealth is growing stronger and stronger toward building up and extending family estates in a direct line. The next generation of the Adams family, if it inherits the accumulative propensities of the past and present generations, will be one of the wealthiest in the country, and will prove that wealth accumulated by the founder of a family can be held through as many generations as in England."

CONNECTICUT BOARD OF HEALTH.

The New-Haven *Journal* says that Gov. Hubbard's nominations for the State Board of Health of Connecticut, which were confirmed by the Senate, are: John S. Butler, and Alfred E. Burr, of Hartford; Charles A. Lindsley, and William H. Brewer, of New-Haven; Robert Hubbard, of Bridgeport, and Andrew C. Lippitt, of New-London. Messrs. Butler and Lippitt are for the term of two years; Messrs. Hubbard and Burr are for four years; and Messrs. Lindsley and Brewer are for six years.

PACIFIC COAST GOSSIP.

THE FLOODS SUBSIDING.

RESULTS OF THE GREAT RAINFALL—BISHOP ALEMANY'S PRAYERS AND THE DISGUST OF SOME OF HIS CONSTITUENTS AT THEIR BOUNTIFUL EFFECTIVENESS — SENATOR BONES GOES BACK ON HIS PARTY—THE RAILROADS AND THEIR POLITICAL POWER —SOUTH PACIFIC ISLAND COMMERCE—AN IMPROMPTU PHYSICIAN FOR A KING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, March 19, 1878.

At last we see signs of sunshine again. It has stopped raining—that is, we have had a few days of "let up," and things begin to assume a more natural condition. In Sacramento, the short Senators and members begin to have confidence, and no longer make their speeches from benches and chairs. The floods are subsiding. Water for ablating purposes has been reckoned a useful element; for any other it is not generally popular. It has been a consolation in the midst of our afflictions to know that the Granger has washed himself, made a clean breast of it, or rather, it has been done for him. Poultry has again gone up. While it was coming down the river we were blessed with an abundance. Everybody indulged in hen diet. At Sacramento the Legislative wisdom began to feather out—premised a speech with three flaps and a crow; but latterly there has been a falling off in the chicken market.

In anticipation of the increased fertility of the land along the Sacramento River which has been submerged, the price or rental has increased, and tenants are offering $55 per acre where they only paid from $30 to $35 previously. Taking the average, the general gain will fully equal the damage. The worst feature, however, is that the damage falls on people who have no corresponding benefit individually. A farmer losing all his houses, barns, fences, tools, and stock receives no compensation from his neighbor who may have lost nothing, but whose farm received a top-dressing of six inches or a foot of alluvial soil. The people that suffered most were those whose locations brought them within the influence of the rapid current, which swept everything, whereas those who were merely inundated by the set back, were little damaged comparatively.

It is the firm belief of the Catholic community that Bishop Alemany is responsible for all the loss of property and wretchedness of those who have lost their all, inasmuch as the Bishop prayed for rain by special request, and as a matter of course, a man of the Bishop's well understood influence could produce a response. It did rain at once, to order. Then the Bishop took no further interest in the matter, and went about his general business in miracles, &c.; but as it came a little too heavy, a second request was made to the Bishop to stop it, but not he, and to punish his constituents for bothering him with such trifles he just let it pour; and now many of them are making it a personal matter and a little warm for the Bishop, who, however, goes on the even tenor of his way, looking after the interests of the Church.

In my last I mentioned that my friend Bones, the pet of the Working Men, and the first choice of the new Labor Party that is going to rule and run the State, had rather disappointed his constituents by his reticence. Bones' voice was not heard in the legislative halls. Bills came up and were disposed of, but no debate was heard from Bones except yea or nay; but Bones knew what he was about. He was taking in the situation, getting "wonted," as the boys say of a new dog that begins to get over his shyness. At last Bones voted, and right dead against the principles of the great Working Party. A howl went forth. The pet representative, the first essay at the establishment of the coming party, the nucleus of the power that was to rule, had turned traitor. The great agitator Kearney put on sackcloth and ashes, and went out into the Sand Hills and howled. The next act of Bones was to make a speech to some of his constituents; and as music hath charms to soothe, Bones thought poetry might have the same effect, and he administered a few verses of his own manufacture; and in order that the world may learn that simply being a Senator, and consequently devoid of every other talent or ordinary intelligence, is not without exception in rare instances, I quote a couple of verses, a trade-mark not yet being selected:

"Some great shoddy-ites
Who live on Nob Hill
Have fine parlor chambers
And kitchens to fill.

"He will wait on their sons,
Daughters, or wives,
And make all things
'Welly nice.'"

The benighted minds of your general readers will doubtless fail to appreciate the delicate sarcasm and points of these verses. There are some allusions that may bear explanation. Great shoddy-ites hints strongly at Gov. Stanford, Charles Crocker, &c., the railroad magnates. Nob Hill is an elevated part and parcel of the city where they live. Daughters and wives you may have some undefined idea of. "Welly nice" is a quotation from the common vernacular of the Americanized Chinese.

The boast of Kearney the agitator, that the working men would hereafter elect their men to fill all the offices seems to be no idle one—*vide*, the municipal election of Oakland, our Brooklyn, where a few days since they elected with little effort the Mayor, another obscure mechanic, his only recommendation being, as usual, poor but honest. The former embarrassment he will soon try to remedy, probably, which disposes of the latter virtue. If it had been stated that he was intelligent it would have been more satisfactory. The District Attorney is of like calibre, a mere boy, 22 or 23 years of age. The great wonder is, that the people will sit down quietly and let the agitators walk over the course as they do, with scarce an effort to stem the by no means strong current. Kearney is the most ridiculous and ludicrous to have nominated and elected men of respectability and standing to these offices, but nobody seemed to take interest enough to make the effort. By and by, when the "citizen" who staid at home on election day comes to pay his taxes, and feels the grip on his pocket, he will set up such a wail of indignation, and a howl about corruption and stealing! It is to be hoped that he will be taxed to enrich the men he might have defeated, and the prospect may be set down as reasonably good that he will be, for the poor but honest laboring man is as hungry and athirst for the flesh-pots as were his predecessors. It would be the easiest thing in the world for a dozen energetic men of ability and well-known rectitude to take hold of the municipal affairs of our city and create a party, an entire new organization, and inaugurate a new order of things. But it won't be done. General apathy, and what is everybody's business being nobody's, &c., and so it will go as it is.

The great power in this country is the railroad, the Central Pacific, which covers all. Flood & O'Brien, or as we term them, the bonanza firm, may wield the financial, but to the railroad belongs the political power, and such being the case people naturally ask why does the railroad permit such men to be elected to office, and so wondered I, for it is universally admitted that the management is composed of men of ability, shrewdness, and respectability. I may say, without exaggeration, that no institution in the United States is managed with more ability, economy, and shrewdness, than characterize that of the Central Pacific Railroad. Knowing this, I was therefore puzzled to understand the seeming indifference of this great power to the gradual absorption of the municipal and State offices, as they became vacant, by the Labor Party, i. e., Kearney agitators, until I asked the question of an old political friend a few days since, as we were quietly smoking an after-dinner cigar together. He made it all clear to me, however, saying: "It is all perfectly simple and easy to see, my dear fellow. These railroad officers

MARCH 31 1878

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
AN EXTRA-WIDE FOUR-STORY HOUSE,
Close to 5th-av. and 34th-st.

Built by owner for his own use; independent walls and brick partition walls to roof; all stairways, wainscoting, doors, &c., of cabinet-work by the Messrs. Herter; frescoed throughout in oil by Guidechini & Aujiero.

Carriage-way adjoining and stable on extra lot in the rear, in keeping with the character of the house.

The establishment is one of the finest in the City, and at the price at which it can be bought is a bargain, and should recommend itself to any one desiring a property of its character.

For permits and further particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A CHARMING PLACE JUST ABOVE Irvington, on the Hudson, recently built, with all modern conveniences; large rooms; water throughout the house; ample outbuildings; very fine views; high grounds; choice surroundings; cost between $50,000 and $60,000; present price, complete, $30,000. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York City.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO the important sale of real estate at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, or the new and complete apartment-house and corner-store of 71st-av. and 42d-av. House fully rented. Sale unreserved. For full particulars apply to O. F. BROWNING, No. 176 Broadway.

AT A VERY LOW PRICE.—FOR SALE—THE attractive four-story brown-stone English basement house, 40 West 30th-st., 16.8x80; perfect order; lot, 98.9; can be bought for less than $24,000.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR three years, a very elegant house in 33d-st., near 5th-av.; 50 feet front; parlors, reception, dining, and billiard rooms, on first floor; replete with every improvement and convenience. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

NO. 21 WEST 39TH-ST.
For sale, this elegant, full-size, very desirable, four-story brown-stone house; finished in hard woods, and in perfect order; price low and possession immediate.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, A beautiful short-term dwelling, corner now on Madison-av., below 34th-st., with stable, to an acceptable tenant; the house will be rented with or without the stable, at a very low figure, if permits and premises. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN—THOSE SEVEN ELEgantly finished first-class houses, parlors trimmed in the new style of Queen Anne and Eastlake, Nos. 51 to 63 East 69th-st., near Madison-av. Apply on premises to I. E. DOYING.

AN ATTRACTIVE SMALL THREE-STORY brown-stone house for sale on Lexington-av., near 28th-st. Perfect order. Price, $11,000, one-half of which may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—ELEGANT house, extremely cheap; City or country property taken in part; others on 5th-av., all sizes; finest corners; small rent; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NEW, BEAUTIFUL EXTENSION HOUSE, near 5th-av., Murray Hill, extremely cheap; others very desirable, all sizes, near 5th and Madison avs.; $16,000 to $30,000—at lowest prices. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

WE OFFER THE FOUR-STORY SPECTOR built brown-stone house No. 325 West 57th-st., size 23x50, lot 100.5, frescoed and furnished complete, at a great bargain; terms easy.
L. J. & I. PHILLIPS, No. 6 Pine-st.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Three-story and mansard high-stoop brick; must be sold to close an estate.
J. CARPENTER,
No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

HOME WANTED NEAR NEW-YORK.—Will exchange 17 acres near depot, Tenafly; value $15,000; splendid building site or speculation. Owner, 6., No. 206 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—24x 55x100; mirrors; modern improvements; in 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
H. B. HART, No. 320 Broadway.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE, NO. 18 EAST 63D-ST., near 5th-av., will be sold low to a prompt purchaser. Inquire on premises, or at A. WALRAVEN'S, No. 11 Maiden-lane.

SPLENDID THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick me lium-size house in 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for sale cheap. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms 4 and 6, basement.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO., NO. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st., give special attention to sales of real estate and furniture by auction.

NO. 266 WEST 42D-ST.—A BROWN-STONE basement house, 15x50; price low. Apply to Dr. LITTLE, on premises.

TO EXCHANGE.—BROWN-STONE HOUSES IN Harlem, free and clear, for lots suitable for immediate improvement. POTTER & CO., 112 East 125th-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 213 WEST 53d-ST., NEAR Broadway, full-sized house; a bargain.
WINANS & DAVIS, No. 1 Pine-st.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO ONE OF THE best built four-story houses in the City; 68th-st., south side, near Madison. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—A PROMINENT CORNER ON CARmine-st., with an extra frontage, well rented. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF CHARLES M. CONNOLLY, DECEASED, OF THE
VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY,
NO. 55 WATER-ST., NO. 129 WEST 49TH-ST.
UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.
5 lots south-east corner of
BROADWAY AND 59TH-ST.,
opposite Central Park.
8 lots, with the improvements, on the easterly side of
11TH-AV. BOULEVARD,
comprising the entire front between 129th and 130th sts., and lots on
9TH AND 10TH AVS.
211TH, 212TH, 213TH, 214TH, 215TH, AND 216TH STS., and water-fronts on HARLEM RIVER,
On TUESDAY, April 9, 1878,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Title to all this property is perfect.
65 PER CENT. on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent.
Book maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.
No. 7 Pine-st.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY.
JOSEPH MCGUIRE WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, April 2, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the very valuable property, south-east corner of
BROADWAY AND 54TH-ST.,
With two houses thereon, one brick and one frame; having a front on Broadway of 101 feet. As a site for an apartment-house, hotel, or store, it is unsurpassed. The sale will be positive and without limit to the highest bidder; sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage at the option of the purchaser.
Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 291 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY, April 2,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
FORECLOSURE BY RECEIVER OF CLINTON SAVINGS BANK.
No. 254 EAST SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET, NEAR SECOND-AVENUE.—Substantial five-story and basement brown-stone house, with store. 16.6x76; location first-class. Sale absolute. EDWARD L. PARRIS, Receiver.
DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, Attorney.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
TUESDAY, April 2,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.
No. 7 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21.10x78.9, in perfect order.
AUGUSTUS SCHOONMAKER,
Attorney-General, Plaintiff's Attorney.
DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, Referee.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

HOWARD W. COATES, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
By order of Executor to close an estate.
HOWARD W. COATES will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 2, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
EAST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Three-story English basement brick house and lot, No. 313, between 1st and 2d avs.
EAST SEVENTY-SECOND-STREET.—Three-story high-stoop Philadelphia-brick house and lot, No. 239, between 2d and 3d avs.
Seventy per cent. of purchase money may remain on mortgage. Permits and maps of FIELD & MINOR, Attorneys, No. 24 Pine-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
FRIDAY, April 5,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.
No. 103 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Valuable lot with brick building, 25x137.6.
WILBUR BURD, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney.
HENRY J. CULLEN, Jr., Esq., Referee.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOT OF PARK-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.
PARK-AVENUE.—The very desirable lot, on the east side of Park-av., 24.8½ feet south of East 39th-st., being 24.8½ by 130 feet, suitable for immediate improvement and free from rock. ☞ The location is very desirable, being in the midst of first-class dwellings.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 79 MORTON-ST., THREE-STORY brick house, with a two-story extension; suitable for two families.

TO LET—AN OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY house, with a large garden, corner 5th-av. and 132d-st. For terms apply at No. 285 5th-av.

NO. 162 WEST 12TH.—THREE-STORY BRICK; fine block; good order; partially furnished if desired; possession; $1,000.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED—FLAT IN THE "KENSINGTON," 57th-st. and 4th-av., from May 1. Apply to Janitor.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED —Three-story and basement brown-stone; complete order: 17x50; rent moderate. No. 147 East 55th-st.

HARLEM.—CHOICE SELECTION OF HOUSES best locations, $500 up.
PORTER & CO., 173 East 125th-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY—HOUSE No. 55 West 47th-st.; four-story brown-stone front; $2,555. Apply No. 144 East 27th-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 316 EAST 13TH-ST., $900, and Croton; 11 rooms.
TO LET—House No. 326 East 13th-st., $900, and Croton; 11 rooms.
TO LET—House No. 305 East 12th-st., $1,000, and Croton; 14 rooms.
TO LET—House No. 303 East 20th-st., $1,000, and Croton; 14 rooms.
TO LET—House No. 424 West 22d-st., $1,000, and Croton; 14 rooms.
TO LET—House No. 122 East 10th-st., $1,200, and Croton; 14 rooms.
TO LET—House No. 319 East 14th-st., $1,200, and Croton; 18 rooms.
TO LET—House No. 77 2d-av., $1,300, and Croton; 18 rooms.
TO LET—House with store, No. 331 1st-av., $1,200, and Croton; tenements.
TO LET—House with store, No. 333 1st-av., $1,200, and Croton; tenements.
TO LET—House with store, No. 335 1st-av., $1,200, and Croton; tenements.
For permits and particulars apply to
HIRAM MERRITT,
No. 53 3d-av.

A PERFECT GEM OF A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 21x60, richly and tastefully furnished throughout, even to the gas-fixtures, will be rented to a responsible private family only for $200 per month; location, West 58th-st., in most healthy portion and on the best ground of the Park; open aspect, Elevated Railroad and all street lines; plumbing thoroughly overhauled by present occupants and in perfect order. Any family looking for a cheerful, convenient, and completely furnished home will find this an unusually desirable one. Address Box No. 1,251 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—NO. 308 LEXINGTON-AV., FULLY AND handsomely furnished full-sized house; rent low to good tenant.
TO LET—No. 318 West 125th-st., medium-sized house in good order; rent, $1,100.
TO LET—No. 213 West 53d-st., full-sized house in good order, unfurnished, $1,200; partially furnished, $1,500.
TO LET—No. 335 West 28th-st., medium sized house in good order, unfurnished; rent, $960.
Apply to
WINANS & DAVIES,
No. 1 Pine-st.

THE ROCKINGHAM,
Broadway, corner 56th-st.
Absolutely Fire-proof Building.
Two choice apartments of seven and eight light rooms, from May 1; heated by steam; plumbing and ventilation perfect; sewer gas impossible in the building; healthiest location in the City; elevator. Apply to J. G. BAME, Superintendent, on premises.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—THE ELEGANT four-story brown-stone house No. 16 West 48th-st., near 5th-av.; 25x65x100; hard-wood finished; chandeliers, mirrors, cornices, shades, &c., included. Rent moderate to an acceptable tenant. Apply on premises, or to F. L. TALCOTT, Jr.,
No. 42 Broad-st.

AT MODERATE RENT,
FINE APARTMENTS, FLATS.
All outside light rooms, near terminus Elevated Road, corner 60th-st. and 10th-av.; can be seen daily. For terms apply to C. A. SEARS, No. 7 Warren-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

APARTMENT BUILDING, NOS. 126 TO 130 East 24th-st.—May 1, unfurnished apartments with 12 rooms; all light; plumbing and ventilation perfect; supplied with every convenience for first-class family desiring well-arranged and spacious accommodations. Can be seen from 10 till 2; agent resident.

TO LET—FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NO. 76, BEtween 5th and 6th avs., elegant three-story high-stoop brown-stone; perfect order; beautifully frescoed; mantel mirrors, pier-glasses, and chandeliers. Permits at LORD'S cleaning and dyeing offices, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th-st., or No. 701 6th-av., corner 40th-st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, JUST off 5th-av., near Windsor, to let for $100 per month and board; three only small private family of responsibility. Address MILLER, Box No. 317 *Times Uptown Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

TO LET.—HANDSOME, FULL-FRONT DWELling; four-story and basement; 21st-st., opposite Theological Seminary; commodious and superior residence; 20 rooms; reasonable. FRED. S. MYERS,
No. 619 Broadway.

$450 TO $1,800.—BROWN-STONE HOUSES near the Park, Broadway, and 6th-av.; flats in the Albany, Saratoga, and Newport cottages; now this office; $20 to $100. JOHN W. STEVENS,
Broadway, corner 52d-st.

NO. 151 EAST 49TH.-ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3D AVS.—A desirable three-story brown-stone, high-stoop house, in complete order, to rent, furnished or unfurnished, as desired, at $1,200 to $1,500. Apply on premises or at 138 Water-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, TO a private family only, the four-story brown-stone house No. 51 West 52d-st.; plumbing in perfect repair; house painted, frescoed, and elegantly furnished; low rent to desirable tenant. Apply to OWNER, on premises.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, BROWNstone house, No. 341 West 58th-st., near elevated railroad, with all modern improvements; immediate possession if desired. Apply to DANIEL NIXON,
Corner Broadway and 51st-st.

NO. 208 5TH-AV.,
Madison-square: apartments en suite; single rooms; all modern conveniences; rents very low. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT TO RENT, fronting 5th-av., opposite Madison-square, consisting of three or six rooms, baths, closets, &c. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO LET—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF LIVING ON the Central Park should see the house No. 6 East 86th-st.; 30-av. Elevated Road to be finished Nov. 1. Apply to E. V. HATILER, No. 713 Tenth-av.

TO LET—A FEW DESIRABLE FLATS IN FIRST-class APARTMENT BUILDINGS; rents $400 to $1,200 per annum. For particulars inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 10th-st., New-York.

THE ENTIRE FOURTH FLOOR OF THE building No. 208 5th-av., Madison-square, to rent for dwelling. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO LET—HARLEM.—TO LET—FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses; hard-wood finish; all improvements; 123d-st., 6th and 7th avs., at $400.
PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

PLEASANT APARTMENTS, SIX AND TEN rooms, in French flats on East 73d-st.; all conveniences in good order; rents, $20 to $35. Apply to JANITOR, in No. 318, or office, No. 5 *Tribune* Building.

HOUSE TO RENT—ONE YEAR, OR MORE, 47th-st., near 5th-av.; in perfect order; fully furnished; to private family only. Address OWNER, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON PARK-AV., very handsomely-furnished, to rent to a small private family. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 123 West 53d-st., with or without furniture. For permits apply to CHARLES A. SCHERMERHORN, No. 1,273 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 137 EAST 18TH-ST., BEtween 3d-av. and Irving-place, rent $1,100, and Croton. For permit apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, SECOND FLAT NO. 163 East 72d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; eight rooms, all light, with modern appointments; rent $50. Apply on the premises after 12 M.

TO LET—48TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., three-story high-stoop brown-stone; all the modern improvements; complete order; $1,100.
O. D. ARCHER, No. 5 East 52d-st.

TO RENT—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE first-class house, in good order, in 10th-st., near 5th-av.; very desirable for a physician. Apply to OWNER, No. 20 East 47th-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE IN OGDENav., near High Bridge; house has all modern improvements; grounds laid out, with stable, &c. Apply on premises or at No. 51 6th-av.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWNstone house, between 5th and 6th avs., below the Park; black walnut finish; perfect order; suitable for small family; rent, $1,100. Apply at 81 West 50th-st.

FLATS—NO. 384 WEST 32D-ST.—SIX rooms and laundry; neat, quiet, and comfortable; private residences front and rear; owner in house; $35, $45, $55.

THE ALBANY.
BROADWAY, 51ST AND 52D STS.
Apartments of 10 rooms to rent. Apply to HALL & NIXON, on the premises.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, FOUR stories and basement, high-stoop, No. 10 West 45th-st. Can be seen from 2 to 4. Inquire of AMOS WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 46th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT, high-stoop brown-stone, with pier and mantel mirrors, No. 336 West 46th-st. Inquire of OWNER, No. 782 8th-av.

TWO AND ONE-HALF STORY BRICK house to let cheap between 125th and 126th sts. and 8th-av. Inquire of LEVY, No. 14 Wall-st.

A SECOND AND PART OF THIRD FLOOR to let, unfurnished; conveniences for housekeeping. No. 42 West 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A "CORNER APARTMENT TO LET — IN The Albany," unfurnished; frescoed; $33 per month. Inquire of JANITOR, Broadway and 52d-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, SECOND FLOOR OF house No. 219 West 33d-st., to small family of adults, rent, $30. Apply to the owner in the house.

FRENCH FLAT TO LET CHEAP—ALL CONveniences. Corner of 47th-st. and 8th-av. Inquire of KEMPNER.

NO. 25 EAST 44TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished; possession May 1; rent low to a small family. C. A. COLBY, No. 22 Nassau-st.

"ALEXANDRA," NORTH-WEST CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 6TH-AV.—Choice apartments to let in above building. Apply to the janitor.

TO LET—PRIVATE HOUSES, FROM $400 TO $1,000 rent. Particulars No. 1,152 3d-av., between 67th and 68th sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BUILDING WITH ELEVATOR, BROADWAY, near Liberty-st., two to four offices en suite on second, third, fifth and sixth stories; rent $700 to $7,500; also, offices on Wall-st., $200 to $1,200.
L. J. CARPENTER, No. 68 Wall-st. and No. 26 3d-av.

STEAM POWER—NOS. 111 AND 113 EAST 51STH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—To let with power, lofts in adjoining buildings. Inquire of F. GROTE & CO., No. 114 East 14th-st.

TO LET—THE BANKING-ROOM OF BULL'S Head Bank, with fixtures complete; desks, fire and burglar proof vaults, &c.; also, basement office. Apply at the bank. Property for sale.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF FIVE-story and basement building No. 214 Centre-st., near Grand-st.; size, 25x115; steam-power or not; good light. G. SOLOMON, No. 23 Elm-st.

TO LET—A PLOT OF GROUND ON MONROE-ST., between Scammel and Jackson-sts., 100 by 100 feet. Inquire at No. 26 Broad-st., Room No. 14, Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, 11 to 3 o'clock.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

OFFICES TO LET,

Singly or in suites, in the new building of the

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.,

Nos. 37 and 39 Wall-st., New-York.

This building is PERFECTLY FIRE-PROOF, and has all the modern improvements.
Apply at the present office of the company, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, Park Bank Building, to
WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
TO LET,
That portion of the St. Nicholas Hotel
Known as the Loubat Estate,
Being the entire building, Nos. 507, 509, 511 Broadway, through to Mercer-st.; contains three stores, each about 25x200, and about 150 rooms above, including the ladies' entrance and one of the main dining-rooms; originally built and arranged for a separate hotel. Possession 1st May. For particulars apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
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AT MODERATE RENT,
SMALL STORE, CLOSE TO BROADWAY,
No. 52 West 32d-st.
Apply to C. A. SEARS, No. 7 Warren-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—VERY LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE TENant, three or four lofts of the marble store, No. 27 Great Jones-st., 25x100. Apply to GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 287 Broadway.

AT LOW RENT.—BROADWAY, NEAR 32D-ST.—Two floors, together or separate; excellent business location. Apply at No. 1,250 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone houses, No. 329 Washington-av., for $1,000, and No. 11 St. Felix-st, for $800. Both are highly desirable residences on the best part of the Hill, of easy access to the ferries, and are offered at 50 per cent. reduction. Address J. A. WILKINSON, No. 174 State-st., Brooklyn, or E. H. DIXON, M. D., No. 29 5th-av., New-York.

GOWANUS CANAL, BROOKLYN.—TO LET, the brick, lime, and lumber yard, situated on Smith and Grinnell sts. and Gowanus Canal, near Hamilton-Avenue Bridge; size of plot, 200x175 feet; offices, sheds, and stables on the premises; possession 1st of May next. Inquire on the premises of N. MURDOUGH.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY—For sale, a charming place in Westchester County, high, healthy, and perfectly free from malaria; 24½ miles from the Grand Central Depot, and 1¾ miles west of Rye Station on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, combining the advantages of a gentleman's country residence and a beautiful suburban farm. It contains about
74 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,
(including 10 acres of woodland,) on which are two large apple orchards, one pear orchard, and an abundance of beautiful shade and ornamental trees, running almost a mile parallel with the Sound, on a ridge, commanding one of the finest landscape views in the country. The buildings consist of an excellent dwelling-house in good order, farmer's cottage, a splendid stable, carriage-house and barn, stone ice-house, corn cribs, chicken-house, &c. This place cost the projector of it $100,000, but the owner will sell it for $32,500; $20,000 of which can remain at 6 per cent. Any one wanting one of the loveliest places within 25 miles of New-York, ought to see it. After the completion of the Elevated Railways now being constructed on the East Side to 42d-st., it will be within one hour and a half of the Battery. For further particulars inquire of SAM. B. BARTOW,
No. 346 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

SUMMER AND WINTER RESIDENCE AT SPEEKSKILL, ON HUDSON, AT BARGAIN.—30 acres; immediate vicinity of magnificent residence of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Large brown-stone mansion, 18 large rooms, hard-wood finish, 15 feet halls, spacious stairways, all improvements known to modern architecture; pure spring water from own reservoir; southern exposure; ample outbuildings, shade, fruit; extended views; also furniture, stock, carriages, and implements. Photographs at my office. JOS. PHILLIPS, No. 93 Nassau-st.

TO LET—MOUNTAIN HOUSE, AT SOUTH Orange, unfurnished; about 100 rooms; excellent order; rent moderate; apply on premises; also cottages and grounds; suitable for a first-class family hotel for Summer and Winter. Apply to
COUDERT BROTHERS, Nos. 59 and 70 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—A two-story and French roof house, containing 12 rooms, at Woodside, N. J., 10 miles from New-York via either Erie or Montclair Railroad; desirable location; 10 to 50 acres. Address J. R. Box 2120 Times Office.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AT EAST ORANGE; TWO minutes from station; on the ridge; 12 rooms; lot 50 by 212; fine fruit; terms easy. Apply to M. W. WALLACE, at station, or M. PORTER, No. 32 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A DESIRABLE residence on Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn. Apply at room No. 9, No. 19 Nassau-st., or to HUBBARD, Town Hall, Stamford.

ORANGE.—HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEments; five minutes from station; fine street; unexceptionable surroundings; $6,500; a great bargain; will be let if unsold. A. BALDWIN, No. 146 Broadway.

STONY POINT.—MUST BE SOLD, COMMODIOUS modern house; state-of-the-art; magnificent view of Hudson; bathing, boating; near depot; healthy beyond doubt. A. BALDWIN, No. 145 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE RESIDENCE OF Lewis G. Morris, at Fordham Heights, four miles from Central Park; three-quarters of a mile from Tremont Station on Harlem Railroad, and five minutes' walk from Morris' Dock station, on Hudson River Railroad; liberal stabling; carriages and horses if desired; gardening, greenhouse, and grapery; coachman's and gardener's houses; gas in mansion and stable; stationary bashes, &c., and a never-failing supply of water without pumping; the place is calculated for a Winter as well as Summer residence; the owner is going to Europe. For information and permit apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON, TO a private family only, a beautiful house on the North Shrewsbury River, opposite to, and one mile distant from, Red Bank, and eight miles from Long Branch, and contains 15 large rooms, including billiard room; gas throughout; has a fine stable and coach-house, and also a large kitchen garden attached thereto. For further particulars apply to owner, I. B. LAWRENCE, Red Bank, N. J.

VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO RENT AT MAMARONECK.—Handsome dwelling, modern built, large rooms, hot and cold water, bath, furnace, and all modern conveniences; carriage-house and stable; fine garden, lawn, and fruit, with about five acres of land; situated on very high ground, overlooking Long Island Sound; location unsurpassed; furnished if desired. Apply to HENRY GRIFFEN, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

AT BELLEVILLE, N. J., ON THE HEIGHTS, a handsome house, built by owner, with special regard to healthfulness, and containing 16 rooms, all fully furnished, to rent at a very reasonable rent; a series of land; garden planted; stable, barn, &c., in perfect order; there is no fever and ague or malaria in the place. Apply to
E. TAMBURINI & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO RENT OR LEASE—HOUSE CONTAINING 13 rooms; barn, work-shop, shed, hen-house, and nine acres of land, with abundance of fruit; two miles from village of Nyack, on Rockland Lake Road. For further particulars inquire of Capt. HARRY DEAN, steamer Thomas P. Way, foot of Vesey-st.

LARGE COTTAGE ON SHREWSBURY, fully furnished; stable; high ground, splendid view; river front; two acres; vegetables, asparagus, fruit; Alderney cow, poultry, sail and row boats; rent, $1,200. Address W. P. Y., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—TO LET—THREE FIRSTclass houses, (one furnished,) 14 rooms; all modern improvements, gas, water, &c.; pleasant locality; 10 minutes' walk from depot. For further information apply to CASEY, VALE & LAMBERT, No. 60 Beaver-st.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—12-ROOM HOUSE; modern improvements; cultivated garden; rustic Summer house, barn; over an acre; beautiful view; near depot; $500 unfurnished; $600 furnished. A. KEPPELMANN, No. 168 Fulton-st.

A VILLA AT YONKERS.—THIRTY ROOMS; stables, water, and gas; two acres; high ground; low rent; immediate possession. HENRY E. KLUGH, No. 60 Wall-st.

ORANGE.—TO LET—ELEGANT MANSION; greenhouse, stables, superb carpets, mirrors; frescoed throughout, private family. BENTLEY, No. 75 Front-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE AT INwood, at the station Rivers, directly opposite Palisades Hotel; time to Wall-st., 45 minutes.
F. L. TALCOTT, No. 42 Broad-st.

TARRYTOWN—TO LET—HOUSE 15 ROOMS; one acre; high ground; very healthy; fruit abundant; fine view; stable; carriage-house; rent, $500. Inquire JOHN WEBBER, No. 122 Bowery.

SEA AIR.—$300 FOR JULY AND AUGUST; Comfortable family residence, furnished, near Far Rockaway, 1 hour from New-York. Apply at No. 53 East 20th-st.

A NEW LIST OF COUNTRY PLACES TO rent now ready and can be had at either office. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and 1,130 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished dwellings to let. Apply to REYNOLDS & HARRISON, Brick Church Station.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, March 30, 1878.

THE FIRM OF H. L. HORTON & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent.
(Signed,)
H. L. HORTON,
DAVIS JOHNSON,
FRED'K T. BROWN.

New-York, March 30, 1878.

The undersigned have this day formed a limited copartnership as successors of H. L. HORTON & CO., under the same firm name.

(Signed,) H. L. HORTON,	General Partners.
JOS. TRUMBULL,	
P. P. MORGAN,	Special Partners.
DAVIS JOHNSON,	
FRED'K T. BROWN.	

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,358 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PARLOR AND SECOND FLOOR HAND-somely furnished, with private table, to a small family wishing the comforts of an elegant home, avoiding care of housekeeping; will be rented by year or season; location in the thirties, near 5th-av.; highest references. Address J. B. R., Box No. 272 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THEIR own house, near the Windsor Hotel, will take to board a gentleman and wife or a family of three or four; they can have a second floor or, if desired, other rooms; no other boarders. Address HOME, Box No. 325 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS, occupying a first-class house on 47th-st., near 6th-av., will let the choicest rooms to a retired party, with or without board. Inquire at Cuma's Pharmacy, corner 48th-st. and 6th-av.

NO. 98 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 13TH-ST.—An elegant suite of rooms on first floor, (basement house,) to rent from 23d of April; also another suite, same floor, from May 1, with first-class board; references required.

NO. 280 MADISON-AV.—ONE LARGE SINGLE room; also, middle of April will be vacated one very pleasant suite of rooms, with or without private table; references exchanged.

HELLER'S WONDERS HELLER'S WONDERS
24TH-ST., NICKEL PIPE-AVENUE HOTEL.
AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
MONDAY EVENING, April 1,
SIX CHOICE NECROMANTIC WONDERS.
PART 2. A STRANGE STORY.
Being a re-lie-able history of
BLUE BEARD.
His adventures, misadventures, and rascalities, and how he treated his wife
FATIMA (with cuts.)
Related verbally, musically, and pictorially, by
ROBERT HELLER.
Evening at 8. Matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM
BROADWAY AND 35TH-ST.,
Can be visited during Lent with the utmost propriety. New and immense programme. Finest entertainment in the City. Famous troupe of 10 Trained Broncho Horses, Goats, and Dogs. Curious mechanic, showing how circus riders are taught.
THE JACKITS-CHINS, Celebrated Japanese Company. Startling and phenomenal performances. Acrobats, jugglers, athletes, magicians. Butterfly fanning. Mikado flower pot, triple ladder acts, &c., &c.
Admission, 50 cents. Children half price.
A Living Chimpanzee on Separate Exhibition.
Nearest to the human species of any animal known.
Admission, 15 cents extra. Children, 10 cents.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY, N. G. S. N. Y.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT AND RECEPTION,
FULL DRESS PARADE AND REVIEW,
IN MEMORY, 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 5, 1878, at 8 o'clock.
GILMORE'S
FULL TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS, ADMITTING LADY and GENTLEMAN, $1,
Extra Lady's ticket, 50 cents.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BALL TO
Mr. P. S. GILMORE
By the Regiment at the Academy of Music, EASTER MONDAY, April 22.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—GREAT SUCCESS OF BOBBY NEWCOMB. THE FUNNY BABIES. THE TWO DROMIOS. ALABAMA HOME. GLORIOUS SOLO AND PART SINGING. SEATS SECURED. Opera House, Broadway and 29th-st.

FOURTH EVENING OF ENGLISH GLEES AT CHICKERING HALL,
THURSDAY, April 4, 1878, at 8.
Reserved seats $1 each, at Schuberth's

MARCH 1878

THE MOFFET BELL-PUNCH.

WHAT THE BARTENDERS THINK OF IT.

A REPORTER'S PICNIC IN THE NEW-YORK BAR-ROOMS—UP-TOWN AND DOWN-TOWN OPINIONS OF THE INNOVATION—A FAMOUS TEXAN DRINK.

The Moffet bell-punch will make the barkeepers ring, and the bar owners sing. The barkeepers can't buy any more diamond pins, and up will go the price of drinks five cents apiece. The owners will thus get their legitimate 97 per cent. profit, and the barkeepers will droop and die.

That is, if the Moffet punch comes to New-York, which it may or may not.

As soon as the Moffet punch was mentioned in the Legislature, a TIMES reporter was detailed to talk with the barkeepers about whisky and the punch. He talked with 42 of them—about whisky and the punch with the first 18, and about whisky-punch with the remainder. The remainder were more talkative and confidential. The first 18 had too many facts to be interesting. It is never well to have too many facts. They said that the Moffet punch was a good arrangement for the proprietors, for as every drink had to be registered, there would be no chance for those little amenities that sometimes find their way out of the bar's coffers into the barkeeper's pockets. It would also, they said, give the proprietors a chance to raise the price of drinks, and they would make an extra profit on this of at least 20 per cent. For example, the tax on a glass of whisky is 2½ cents. Ten-cent bars would raise to 15, and thus get 2½ cents more for each drink than before the punch immigrated. Fifteen-cent places would raise to 20, and 20-cent ones to 25. Then, if a man was Murphyized, and wished to go out of the business in the middle of the year, he would have to pay only for what he had sold, and not throw away the money he now paid for the license. It would also be a dead weight on credit. No owner could trust anybody, for he would lose, not only the whisky, (if the creditor passed the Silver bill over the President's veto,) but he would also lose the tax, which he must pay, in cash.

But what a settler on those dressy fellows, the barkeepers! The horrid little punch continually staring them in the face—sure punishment if they fail to ring the bell, and sure detection if even a 90-cent dollar sticks to their palms. They are down on it from first to last. The up-town barkeeper displays his diamond ring as he gesticulates emphatically against it, and the down-town barkeeper brings his fist heavily down upon the counter in condemnation.

These facts were gleaned with great care before the reporter had talked with many of the barkeepers. "The bell punch!" repeated the courtly and portly bartender in one of the up-town hotels, "humph! I don't know very much about it, but I know it's a fraud. The name of fraud is stamped upon its brow. It is the crime of the century. The bell-punch! [breaking a small glass against the marble counter.] But it can never be. They will never put that indignity upon us. No man with any self-respect would remain in the profession a day after the introduction of such an infamous contrivance. Are we peers or vassals, that we must have a machine on the bar to tell us every minute of our degraded condition? No, Sir; I would rather be a bank clerk, and lead a life of seclusion and virtue, than be a barkeeper in the house of the Lelands, and have a bell-punch on the counter."

But a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, is it? It was several blocks from this sublime compounder of drinks, to a very ridiculous one on the East Side.

"What's that?" said this ridiculous East Cider; "do you think you can play that on me? If you want anything, just show the cash, and out she comes. But if you don't want anything, you'd better make tracks through that sawdust quick. Bell-punch! I don't know about any bell, but if you don't believe the punch, wait till I get round the counter."

Being over on the East Side, the reporter visited one of the most distinguished beer shops of that quarter. The sole proprietor and bartender stood behind the bar, his shirt sleeves rolled up around the upper parts of his shoulders, and an imported Second-avenue cigar in his mouth.

"What do you think about the Moffet bell-punch, Mr. Schmid?"

"Der vot?"

"The Moffet bell-punch."

"Vot's dot?"

The reporter explained that it was the invention of a Virginia genius, for telling the inspectors how many glasses of beer were sold, and making the seller pay a tax on every one.

"Vot! A dax! Mein Hott in gimmel! Ve're all ruined, den. Here I haf to haf dwo licenses, one from the United States and one from the City, and have to peer off two policemen every night, to let me sell a drop on Sundays. And now we haf to pay anoder tax! I close up mein place, and sell no more peer in dis country. Mein friend, every glass peer I sell cost me one cent. Mein licenses und rent make one cent more. I make only three cent on one glass peer. I cannot live. Must my shildren starve? I put up my shutters. You forgot to pay for dot last round, mein friend."

"See here," said the cabby, as the reporter came out and opened the coach door, "how many more of these places are you going to? This makes 27. Now, if you're going to visit any more you'd better give me your card, so I can take you home, when—when you're through, you know."

The next place visited, the 28th, was somewhere in Broadway. It was a curious place. There were two bars in it, and they seemed to be moving about. Yes, as sure as the world, one of them was up against the ceiling for a minute, and then came down to the floor again. And there were two barkeepers. They seemed to skip about sideways, and went through each other without striking, and all the bottles and tumblers on the shelf were dancing. It was a jolly place, but a little uncertain. The floor was uneven, and difficult to walk on, and the minute you leaned against the bar it slid back and almost let you fall.

"Yes, I've heard of it," said one of the barkeepers, standing still a minute; and then going round and round, and round, as if somebody had wound him up for a top; "and I don't think it will ever work. No, Sir, not if I know it. It won't go down. What am I? A man. What am I here for? To sell drinks. What else? (Wash tumblers, the reporter suggested.) Mix cocktails. What else? Take the cash. Am I here to ring a bell? No, Sir. Does anybody pay me to ring a bell? Not if I know it. If the Legislature wants me to stand here like a sexton and ring funeral bells all day, the Legislature can pay me for it. Does the Government want to know how many drinks I sell in a month? Then the Government can ask me, and I'll tell 'em. Knife-grinders ring bells, head waiters ring bells, car conductors ring bells. But thank heaven, I'm none of them. I belong to a profession, Sir, that is older than bells, and I scorn the bell-punch. Moffet's a fool."

They're funny fellows, these bartenders. They don't like to talk much, but they all seem to understand the foreign languages. Whenever they say anything, they end up the sentence with an obsolete Greek verb, "Havnother!"

A barkeeper down in Park-row prides himself on making any drink known to the moth-eaten lining of the stomach of man. He can make a milk-punch with his eyes shut; and stone fences and absinthe cocktails are child's play to him. It is said that he once made a Santa Cruz sour with nothing behind the bar but a bottle of Old Tom gin.

"Know anything about the Moffet punch?" said he; "Well, I should say I did. That's a nice question to ask a Texican. Why, no Texas gentleman would any more think of going out in the morning without his Moffet punch than he would without his knife and boots. They're the thing, down there; high-toned, you know; 'way up. When I lived down there, there was four Generals and a Colonel used to come to our place every morning before breakfast to get their Moffet punch. Everybody in the place said I made the best Moffet punch in Texas. It's a great thing on dog-fight days. Used to make a bar'l of it night before, and it'd be gone before noon. There's nothing like it to brace a man up. See that scar under my left eye? That was one of the four Generals did it. They came in as usual, one morning, all lookin' bad. They'd been playing poker together, and all lost. It turns out that way sometimes. They ordered five Moffet punches, strong. I got three drops too much lemon in one of them, and the biggest General got it. He drank it all right, and then pulled out his knife, and let me have it. It'd been worse, but there was a trap-door behind the bar. Yes, Sir, it's a great thing, the Moffet punch is. There's nothing like it to brace a man up, after he's been on a tear. Shall I make you one?"

It was 2 o'clock in the morning, and cabby said the horse must have a drink. An offer to buy him a Moffet punch was indignantly declined. He drank the pure dew of Heaven out of a rusty street fountain, and went on.

It was 3 o'clock. Said the cabby, as the door opened, "This man says he lives here. You'd better take care of him."

And the Moffet punch kept up a furious tinkling all night long.

THE AQUARIUM.

Several very funny and exceedingly interesting features have just been introduced at the Aquarium. One of them is called the Mechanic, and illustrates the manner in which all persons are taught to ride horses for the circus, and also how children are made to perform difficult feats on horseback. The Mechanic was never described by any one and is one of the secrets of the show business. It consists of a large upright pole in the centre of the ring, near the top of which projects a pole at right angles like the gaff of a ship's sail; at the end of this is a block through which passes a rope, and this again is fastened to a broad band around the waist of the person forced or intending to learn to ride. A horse with padded back is then brought forward and the learner hoisted upon it so that his feet just touches the horse's back. The animal then starts. The machine revolves, keeping the learner always up with the horse. The amusing part is when the rider falls off and remains suspended, gasping, kicking, and vainly striving to regain his position while revolving around after the horse. It is an instructive exhibition.

A MARRIAGE IN THE TOMBS.

A GERMAN MAIDEN AND HER LOVER UNITED IN MATRIMONY BY JUSTICE MURRAY—THE FAIR ONE'S PREVIOUS HISTORY.

Pauline Markstein, a rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed, and smiling German of about 25 Summers, sat yesterday afternoon in the Justice's ante-room in the Tombs Police Court, chatting and laughing with her lover, Ferdinand Schaus, a slight, dark-complexioned young fellow of about 22 years of age. The lovers smiled at each other, and watched the movements of the Clerk, who was preparing their marriage certificate. Twice before the maiden had been on the verge of matrimonial happiness, when the cup was rudely dashed aside and she was left to pine away in inconsolable grief, for several weeks, by her recreant gallants. Here in the bright days of her maidenhood, she was woed and won by a young Teutonian swain. The day that was to consummate their happy union had been named and every preparation for their nuptials made, when, yielding to his fatal suggestion, she postponed the bridal for three days. Her lover then fled, and his innocent never saw him more. The fair lady, disgusted with this country, returned to her native Germany. Here time and a new attachment drove her sorrow away. Her second lover was a man of perfect honor, she thought, incapable of trifling with a woman's affections. Again preparations for her marriage were made, but she was destined to suffer another cruel disappointment. While her lover was lingering near her day after day and whispering soft protestations of eternal affection in her ear, she discovered that he was a married man with a wife and a whole troop of children living in a distant city. She dismissed the perfidious wretch from her presence, once more plunged into inconsolable grief, and again undertook an ocean passage. She came back to America and soon became acquainted with Ferdinand. Like her former courtships, this last was also ruffled, for young Ferdinand's parents did not approve of his choice. He, however, loved the girl very much, and though he loved his parents well also, he was determined that the girl of his choice should become his wife. Yesterday Pauline took her lover's arm and together they sauntered to the court to have the knot tied that no one could break. While in court Pauline spoke of her previous love adventures. Once, she said, with a sly twinkle in her eye, as she glanced toward her lover, "I wish the Judge would come; I mustn't close Ferdinand like my other lovers." Ferdinand looked at her gayly and said, "O, the Judge will come soon enough, never you fear." His prediction was true, for he had scarcely spoken when the familiar cry "Hats off, gentlemen," from the outer court-room announced the coming of the Justice. Justice Murray appeared a moment afterward, and about five minutes later Pauline and Ferdinand were made man and wife, and they went out of court lovingly arm in arm, Pauline carrying the engrossed marriage certificate which had been signed by the Justice and his clerk.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

John W. Douglas, the Secretary of the Rutgers Insurance Company, of No. 180 Chatham-street, appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday to make a complaint of embezzlement against Edward V. Wademan, recently employed by the company as a policy agent. The complaint sets forth that on Jan. 22 the prisoner collected $20 from a policy-holder named Peter Hermann, residing at No. 423 Fifth-street, and failed to make a return of the collection. The complainant said further that the prisoner had been guilty of other embezzlements, amounting in all to $1,500 or more. Wademan was committed to await trial in default of $500 bail.

THE WORLD'S CHOICE.

The Centennial Jurors represented the civilized people of the whole world—the medical jurors were physicians of world-wide reputation. They gave the manufacturers of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER the only medal given to Porous Plasters, on account of its great superiority over all other Porous Plasters, and its wonderful pain-relieving and strengthening qualities. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

CARRIAGES

BROWN & PRAY

OFFER FOR SALE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, THE ENTIRE STOCK OF ELEGANT CARRIAGES MANUFACTURED BY THE LATE FIRM OF *WOOD BROTHERS*, AT PRICES LESS THAN THE COST OF CONSTRUCTION, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF	
LANDAUS,	PARK DRAGS,
LANDAULETS,	COACHES,
VICTORIAS,	BROUGHAMS,
GRAND VICTORIAS,	COUPES,
CABRIOLETS,	STANHOPE PHAETONS,
VIS-A-VIS,	T CARTS,
COUPELETS,	TANDEM CARTS.
LADIES' PHAETONS,	STANHOPE GIGS,
PONY PHAETONS,	TAX CARTS,
WAGONETTES,	ROAD WAGONS.

Also, a light private omnibus, for two horses or four-in-hand driving; seats eight inside and six on the box and roof seats; has luggage rail, &c.; finished in the finest manner throughout; a very desirable carriage for any one having a large establishment in the country. It is entirely new, and will be sold at one-half the original price.

BROWN & PRAY,
Successors to Wood Brothers,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
84 5th-av., cor. 14th-st.

PURE VEGETABLE DYE
is used in the production of
HAMOT'S
Hand-spun
BLACK SILKS,
and as they are woven from the finest raw material, triple twisted, they will neither crack nor cut, and are unsurpassed in value, appearance, and durability.

Dealers are invited to protect themselves by seeing that each piece is marked
HAND-SPUN
"Fondée 1788. Ancienne Maison Hamot, Lyon"

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Containing over 100 engravings of different styles of furniture, with prices attached. Mailed free to any address on application. Get posted if you want to buy furniture. Send for one of these books. Address
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LACE CURTAINS,
LAMBREQUINS, CURTAIN NETS, AND COTTAGE DRAPERIES
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A VERY COMPLETE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK AT VERY LOW PRICES!

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
The oldest and most reliable brand, full weight, uniform, and wholesome. It goes further, and makes better rolls, biscuit, corn bread, muffins, cakes, &c., than any other preparation. Analyzed and indorsed by the Board of Health of New-York.
Sold by Grocers in Tins Only.

SPRING, 1878.
3D
GRAND OPENING
OF
FINE AND SELECT
MILLINERY.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Grand, Chrystie, and Forsyth Sts.,
(FIVE MINUTES' RIDE FROM BROADWAY BY GRAND-ST. CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS.)
TUESDAY,
WEDNESDAY, and
THURSDAY,
APRIL 2, 3, and 4.
SPECIAL DISPLAY.
NEW CREATIONS!
RARE IDEALS!
Additional Novelties
IN
Trimmed Round Hats
AND
BONNETS.
Sales Parlor, EASTERN SECTION, Order Parlor, WESTERN SECTION. } ROTUNDA.
SECOND FLOOR. (TAKE ELEVATOR.)
THIS LATTER DEPARTMENT IS SUPPLIED WITH A FULL STOCK OF CHOICE GOODS. LADIES HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY OF SELECTING MATERIALS AND REMAINING (IF THEY SO DESIRE) WHILE THEIR ORDERS ARE BEING EXECUTED.
French Flowers
AND IMPORTED MATERIAL BRANCHED TO ORDER IN SPRAYS, BOUQUETS, MONTURES, &c.
OSTRICH AND FANCY FEATHERS,
SILKS, RIBBONS, TIES, LACES, ORNAMENTS, &c.
STRAW GOODS
ALL STYES, BOTH
Ultra and Ordinary,
IN
FRENCH CHIP, LEGHORN, MILAN, PEDAL, PEARL CANTON, ITALIAN, LACE, TWIST, WEBSTER, SWISS CHIP, AND EVERY OTHER FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC BRAID.
Popular Prices the Rule
IN ALL BRANCHES OF OUR
Millinery Department.
LORD & TAYLOR,
255, 257, 259, 261 Grand-st., cor. Chrystie, and 83 and 85 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

COCOA
MAILLARD'S
BREAKFAST
Pure Caracas and Vanilla,
IN HALF-POUND TIN BOXES.
SOLD BY PARK & TILFORD, ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, AND BY ALL LEADING GROCERS.

REALLY PURE, DELICATE and SUPERIOR
CHAMPAGNE WINES
SILLERY MOUSSEUX SUPERIEUR
CREMANT D'AY, BLANC.
MOËT & CHANDON
ESTABLISHED IN 1743.
RENAUD, RAMPOIS & Co
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U.S.
FOR SALE BY
All Respectable Wine Merchants and Grocers.
Also Agents for MARTELL & CO. COGNAC AND ESCHENAUER & CO. BORDEAUX.

GREAT REDUCTION.
Annual sale of soiled Boots and Shoes AT HALF PRICE,
at
BROOKS',
No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th-st.

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT INSURANCE
POLICIES purchased and loans negotiated on same. JOS. HENRY ADAMS, 170 Broadway, New-York.

GRAND OPENING
ON
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY.
THE OPENINGS THUS FAR HAVE BEEN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. MERCHANTS HAVE PUT FORTH EVERY EFFORT IN THE DISPLAY OF WHAT IS RICHEST AND RAREST IN LADIES' WEAR. WE HOPE, NEVERTHELESS, TO MAKE OUR OWN "SPRING OPENING," TO TAKE PLACE THIS COMING TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, THE MOST BRILLIANT AND MOST PLEASING EXHIBITION OF FINE GOODS EVER PRESENTED TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.
OUR VAST STOCKS, OCCUPYING FIVE ENTIRE BUILDINGS, HAVE BEEN WHOLLY REFITTED. NEW DEPARTMENTS HAVE BEEN ADDED, OLD DEPARTMENTS HAVE BEEN ENLARGED AND REMODELED, AND STRIKING IMPROVEMENTS MADE THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO
OUR MAGNIFICENT NEW SUIT DEPARTMENT, CONTAINING SUPERB COSTUMES EXPRESSLY DESIGNED AND EXECUTED FOR THIS OPENING BY "WORTH" AND OTHER PARISIAN ARTISTS. MANY NOVEL AND EXCLUSIVELY ORIGINAL DESIGNS WILL BE PRESENTED. LADIES DESIRING FINE GARMENTS SHOULD NOT NEGLECT THIS OPPORTUNITY. MERCHANTS AND DRESSMAKERS DESIRING TO PURCHASE RICH COSTUMES FOR MODELS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE.
OUR NEW MILLINERY PARLORS WILL EXHIBIT EXQUISITE PATTERN BONNETS AND ROUND HATS, TRIMMED IN THE MOST FASCINATING STYLES. AN EXAMINATION CANNOT FAIL TO PLEASE.
OUR VERY SPACIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING AND BABY WEAR WILL DISPLAY THE MOST GORGEOUS CREATIONS, LOVELY ARTICLES, FROM PARIS, AND CHARMING DESIGNS FROM OUR OWN WORK-ROOMS. ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR GRAND STYLES IN WHITE MORNING COSTUMES, LACE CHEMISES AND NIGHT DRESSES, BRIDAL SETS, &c., &c. WE FEEL SURE ALSO THAT LADIES WILL PRONOUNCE OUR BABY CLOTHING SUPERIOR IN BEAUTY, QUALITY, AND VARIETY TO ANY IN THE CITY.
THROUGHOUT OUR ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT IN OUR GREAT DEPARTMENTS OF HATS, FLOWERS, REAL LACES, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LACE TIES AND FICHUS, DRESS SILKS, DRESS FABRICS, SHOES, HOSIERY, &c., &c., WE SHALL OFFER FOR INSPECTION EVERY VAGARY AND CAPRICE OF FASHION.
ALL LADIES ARE CORDIALLY INVITED, WITH THE ASSURANCE THAT THEY WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED.

EHRICHS',
EIGHTH-AVENUE,
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STREETS.
OPENING.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
APRIL 3 AND 4.
IMPORTED SUITS AND DOLMANS.
Also a Large Assortment of Our Own Manufacture.
LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
PATTERN BONNETS
AND
ROUND HATS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
FRENCH CHIP HATS.
H. O'NEILL & CO.,
Nos. 321 to 329 Sixth-avenue.

LORD & TAYLOR.
SPRING OPENING.
BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FROM FORMER SEASONS.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF

BOYS' CASSIMERE SUITS	$4 00 to $12 00
BOYS' DRESS SUITS, 2 pieces	8 00 to 12 00
BOYS' DRESS SUITS, 3 pieces	9 00 to 18 00
BOYS' KILT SUITS, 2 pieces	5 00 to 12 00
BOYS' KILT SUITS, 3 pieces	8 00 to 16 00

SPRING OVERCOATS.
SHIRT WAISTS IN COLORED CAMBRIC, MUSLIN, AND LINEN, 50c. to $2 50.
NEW SHAPES IN HATS AND CAPS.
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-STREET.

B. L. Solomon & Sons,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE
IMPORTERS OF
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
NEW GOODS NOW READY.
657 and 659 BROADWAY,
Opposite Bond Street.

R. H. Macy & Co.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
SHOE
DEPARTMENT,
THIRTEENTH-STREET SECTION.
WELL STOCKED WITH NEW DESIRABLE GOODS.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' INLAID TOILET SLIPPERS $1 49.

CROSSLEY'S
CARPETS.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
75 Cents Per Yard.
A FULL LINE
OF RECENT IMPORTATIONS AT A LARGE REDUCTION.
J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway,
CORNER PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OPENING DAYS:
Tuesday, April 2;
Wednesday, April 3;
Thursday, April 4.
FRENCH TRIMMED BONNETS
AND
ROUND HATS.
Grandest exhibition ever attempted in New-York City.
Edw'd Ridley & Sons,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,
Nos. 55, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

Friedrichshall
BITTERWATER
THE ONLY PURE AND RELIABLE.
Owes its great reputation to the happy proportions of its ingredients, which have constituted it an unapproachable and indispensable remedy for constipation, indigestion, obstructions, piles, chronic disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, gout, carbuncles and taint of blood to the head, hypochondria, melancholy, lassitude, impurity of the blood and skin, eruptions or blotches.
Sir Henry Thompson and Baron von Liebig certify to its incontestable merits.
Dose, one or two wine-glasses full every morning. Particularly appropriate for the Spring of the year.
Sold everywhere and by the agents,
ROBICHE FILS & Co., No. 37 Bond-st., N.Y.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH-STREET AND 6TH-AVENUE,
WILL EXHIBIT IN THEIR
SUIT AND CLOAK PARLORS,
ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 1, AN ENTIRELY NEW LINE OF LADIES' SPRING
SUITS AND CLOAKS,
THE PRODUCT OF THEIR OWN WORK-ROOMS, THEIR OWN AND IMPORTED DESIGNS.
THIS IS NOT AN OPENING OF ELABORATE, HIGH-PRICED SUITS, MADE FOR EXHIBITION, BUT A DISPLAY OF
USEFUL SUITS
AT POPULAR PRICES,
ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF THE POPULAR TRADE,
FROM
$11, $14, $16, $19, $23, $25, $28, TO $125.
STYLE UNSURPASSED.
A VISIT OF INSPECTION WILL AMPLY REPAY.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER FROM CUSTOMERS' MATERIAL OR OUR OWN MATERIAL, AT LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY FOR FIRST-CLASS WORK AND DESIGNS.
R. H. MACY & CO.

LORD & TAYLOR.
PARIS AND LONDON
LADIES' COSTUMES,
IN ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS, SELECTED FROM THE LEADING HOUSES IN THOSE CITIES.
ALSO,
OVERSKIRTS AND CUTAWAY JACKETS, with vest fronts, IN THE NEWEST MATERIALS AND SHADES, MANUFACTURED BY LORD & TAYLOR,
$10 50.
POLONAISES IN FANCY CLOTH, SILK TRIMMED,
$10, WITH SILK AND FRINGE, $12.
KILT WALKING SUITS, $11.
BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, $14 50.
FANCY SILK SUITS, $22.
COLORED SILK SUITS, $35.
BLACK SILK SUITS, $38.
WHITE SWISS SUITS, $9 50.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN AND FIGURED ORGANDIES, $18.
MISSES' SUITS, SACQUES, AND JACKETS.
ALSO,
LADIES' WRAPPERS IN ALL THE DIFFERENT FABRICS AT POPULAR PRICES.
COSTUMES MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
HIGH COST AND ELEGANT COSTUMES, COSTING LORD & TAYLOR $300, WILL BE SOLD FOR $150.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Broadway and Twentieth-st.

Artistic
FURNITURE.
A CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.
Have just completed 150 NEW AND VERY ELEGANT QUEEN ANNE BEDROOM SUITES for a special order, and all not being wanted, offer balance of same in Ash or Walnut at the extremely low price of $45 PER SUITE, complete.
Also, many new designs in the QUEEN ANNE, JAPANESE, AND JACOBEAN STYLES, IN WALNUT, ASH, AND EBONIZED WOODS. Also, a very extensive assortment of every description of furniture, bedding, &c., including a large variety of goods
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SUMMER RESIDENCES, AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
"Buy of the Maker."
GEO. C. FLINT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS.
Stores: 104, 106, and 108 West 14th-st.,
Between 6th and 7th avs., one door west of 6th-av.

HERRING'S SAFES
IN THE
GREAT FIRE
IN
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1878.
"WE HAD ONE OF YOUR SAFES. IT WAS EXPOSED TO GREAT HEAT, AND WHEN OPENED THIS MORNING WE FOUND OUR BOOKS WELL PRESERVED.
A SAFE OF ANOTHER MAKE, ALONGSIDE OF YOURS, WAS BURNED UP. WE SAVED NOTHING BUT THE CONTENTS OF YOUR SAFE."
T. P. & S. S. SMITH.
AND ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1878.
"OUR STORE WAS FILLED WITH DRUGS AND OILS, WHICH BURNED WITH GREAT FURY. THE SAFE LAID IN THE FIERY FURNACE FOR NEARLY TWO DAYS. OUR BOOKS, PAPERS, &c., ARE ALL SAFE AND SOUND, AND WE SHALL USE NO SAFE BUT YOURS IN THE FUTURE."
HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES
AT
Prices Lower than Before the War.
HERRING & CO.,
NOS. 251 AND 253 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Al.-Degraaf & Taylor,
NOS. 47 AND 49 WEST 14TH-ST.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF QUEEN ANNE AND EASTLAKE
PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM, OFFICE,
and
CHAMBER FURNITURE,
PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES, CORNICES, LAMBREQUINS,
BEDDING, &c.
We have the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE in the United States the CENTENNIAL PARLOR BEDSTEAD. Also, the ECONOMICAL PORTABLE WASHSTAND. These two articles are the BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST USEFUL ARTICLES OF FURNITURE MANUFACTURED.
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 47 and 49 West 14th-st.

1878. 1848.
JONES.
OPENING.
FOR THIS WEEK.
SUITS, CLOAKS, MILLINERY,
&c., &c., &c.
House Furnishing Goods. Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Plated Ware. Underwear.
Glass Ware. Hosiery.
Tin Ware. Gloves.
Crockery. Laces.
JONES
EIGHTH-AVENUE AND NINETEENTH-ST. EIGHTH-AVENUE AND NINETEENTH-ST.
JONES
Shoes. Carpets.
Notions. Furniture.
Worsteds. Oil-cloths.
Boys' Suits. Lace Curtains.
Fancy Goods. Upholstery Goods.
OPENING.
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
GREAT BARGAINS.
NEW AND STYLISH SILKS.
SILKS, Stripes and Plaid, 50, 60, 75, 85 cents, and upward.
SILKS, Colored, 75, 85, 90 cents.
SILKS, Colored, wide, superfine, $1 20 to $1 50.
SILKS, Black Gros Grain, 65, 75, 85, 90 cents, and up.
SILKS, Black, extra fine, $1 25—usual price, $1 75.
SILKS, Black Cashmere Finish, in all grades, from $1 50 to $4.
SATINS, in all the new shades, from $1 50 to $2.
DRESS GOODS.
NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED—SILK AND WOOL AND ALL WOOL.
NEWEST COLORINGS AND FABRICS, BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
BOURETTES, great bargains, 12½ to 15 cents.
Fine assortment cheap BOURETTES, 6, 8, 10 cents.
BLACK FRENCH CASHMERE, 40, 50, 60, 75, 85 cents, $1, $1 25.
BLACK ENGLISH CASHMERE, 25, 30, 35 cents, and up.
HENRIETTA CLOTH from 75 cents upward.
TAMISE CLOTH from 40 cents upward.
BARATHEA CLOTH from 50 cents upward.
BLACK ALPACA from 18 cents upward.
GREAT BARGAINS.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN
CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
All goods at from 15 to 25 per cent. under any other house in the trade.
SAMPLES AND CATALOGUES SENT FREE.
JONES, 8TH-AV., CORNER 19TH-ST. JONES.

THE
Wonderful Telephones
NOW IN OPERATION AT THE
KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
STORES,
NO. 623 BROADWAY, NO. 323 SIXTH-AV., } NEW-YORK.
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, STRANGERS, AND EVERY ONE INVITED TO SEE AND TEST THEM. VOICES DISTINCTLY HEARD AND RECOGNIZED. The Telephones connect Stores with the Factory in Mercer-st., (two miles from Sixth-avenue Store.)

KEEP'S SHIRTS
BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.
All made in the most superior manner from Wamsutta muslin and best Irish linen. Bosoms three-ply; all linen.
KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY MADE DRESS SHIRTS, 6 FOR $6, ONLY PLAIN SEAMS TO FINISH.
KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS TO MEASURE, 6 FOR $9. WARRANTED PERFECT FITTING.
KEEP'S COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.
Four-ply Linen Collars; very best, 6 for 75 cents.
Four-ply Linen Cuffs; very best, 25 cents per pair.
English Super Stout Half Hose, $1 50 half dozen.
Hemstitched Pure Cambric Handkerchiefs, $1 50 half dozen.
Canton Flannel Drawers and Vests, 75 cents each.
White Twilled Flannel Vests for Spring wear, $1 50.
Pepperill Jean Drawers; best quality, 50 cents each.
KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.
Best Gingham, Patent Protected Ribs, $1 each.
English Rolled Silk, Paragon Frames, $3 each.
SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS MAILED FREE.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.
KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY STORES,
NO. 623 BROADWAY, NO. 323 SIXTH-AV., } NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Gentlemen waited on at their residences.

Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters,
Dress, Double Sole, and Cork Sole, at $5 and upward.
Ladies' fine Button Boots, $3, $3 50, $4, and $5,
At BROOKS',
No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th-st.

A FEW
DESIRABLE
OFFICES
TO LET,
IN THE
Times Building,
ON
MODERATE TERMS.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.